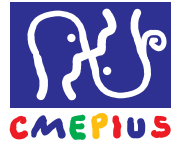




REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION,  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



# HIGHER EDUCATION in SLOVENIA



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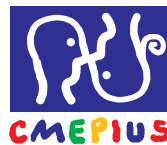
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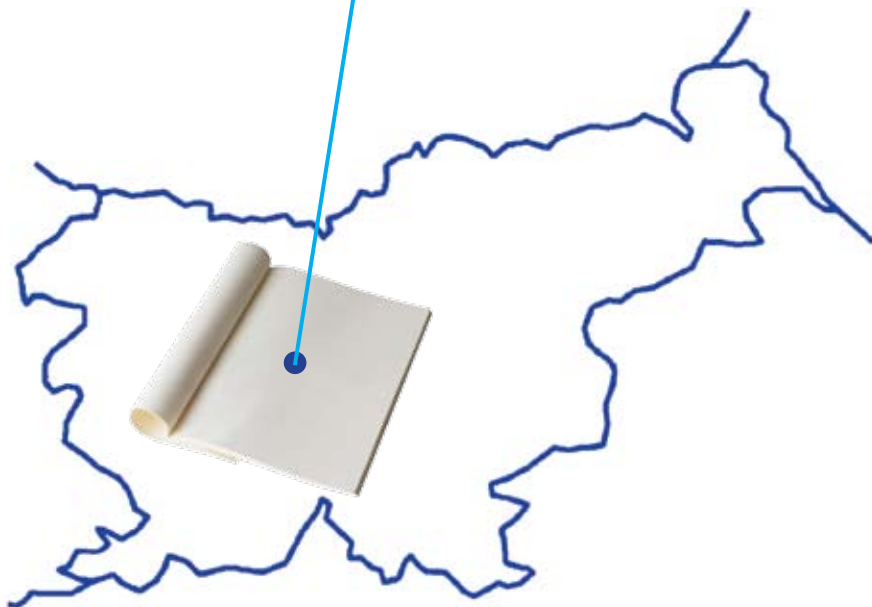


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# HIGHER EDUCATION in SLOVENIA



# Content

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<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Higher education in Slovenia</b>	<b>4</b>
Slovenian system of Higher Education and how it was developed	4
Significant innovations adopted after 1993	8
Further development of higher education	10
Bologna reform	12
Organisation of studies	16
<b>3. Where to study in Slovenia?</b>	<b>19</b>
University of Ljubljana	19
University of Maribor	26
University of Primorska	30
University of Nova Gorica	33
EMUNI – EURO-Mediterranean University	35
Other independent HE Institutions	36
<b>4. Useful information for students</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>5. Slovenia – General information</b>	<b>49</b>

# 1. Introduction

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**The Centre of the Republic of Slovenia for Mobility and European Educational and Training Programmes (CMEPIUS)** is a public institution working in the field of international projects and international mobility. Established in October 2003, it continues the work of the previous EU Programmes Agency. It performs two main tasks:

- co-ordinating the Lifelong Learning European Community Programme (successor of SOCRATES and LEONARDO da VINCI); and
- supporting development in education and training.

In addition in the area of higher education, CMEPIUS pursues national programmes of international mobility (bilateral and multilateral scholarships of the Republic of Slovenia and scholarships for Slovenes living abroad) and the activities of other European projects/programmes/initiatives:

- National teams of Bologna Experts
- Erasmus Mundus
- EURAXESS (within the activities of the European Research Area (ERA).  
The Centre also acts as a Bridgehead Organisation - EURAXESS National Centre)

We offer information on different European programmes led centrally by the European Commission, (e.g. Tempus, Atlantic, etc.).

In view of these contents contained herewith, we cooperate closely with the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology. The Centre's team is strongly dedicated to opening doors for individuals and institutions to gain experience through international programmes. We aim to offer opportunities to people of all ages and interests and to offer support to various institutions on their way to realising international projects in the field of education and training.



## 2. Higher education in Slovenia

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### The Slovenian system of higher education and how it has developed

Higher Education in Slovenia has a long-lasting tradition. Its early beginnings were during the Middle Ages and the Reformation period - the first faculties in Theology and Philosophy were established in Ljubljana in 1773.

In the past, a little less than two decades ago, the Slovenian system of higher education faced a number of legislative changes and, as in other countries, it had to balance the quality of the study process with a large number of students at undergraduate level. The emergence and rapid growth of new institutions, especially private institutions, brings a more regionally dispersed range of study options on offer in Slovenia, as well as increased competitiveness and internationalisation, which has become a feature of higher education since the commencement of preparations for accession to the European Union.

Tertiary education in Slovenia comprises higher vocational college education and higher academic and professional education (for more information, see: [www.eurydice.si](http://www.eurydice.si)).

Short cycle higher vocational college education (*višje strokovne šole*), which is currently organised by the Ministry of Education<sup>1</sup> has become a special part of the tertiary education system and was brought about by the adoption of legislation in 1996. The study is for a period of two years in duration and is valued at 120 credit points. It is focused, to a large extent, on the acquisition of practical knowledge and skills in specific occupations. It is connected with higher education through a system of quality monitoring (and usually enables transitions to the next year of equal or higher level education programmes which may be in a professionally related field) and complements the range of services provided by higher education. The ministry responsible for higher vocational education runs the register of accredited high schools and study programmes that provide state-approved education.

The traditional higher education study programmes are offered by public or private universities and single higher education institutions (*samostojni visokošolski zavodi*). Higher education is governed by special regulations, taking into account the constitutionally guaranteed autonomy of public higher education institutions. The legislation regulates the framework for their status, the management, the public

<sup>1</sup> Eurydice publications:

[http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/eurybase/structures/041\\_SI\\_EN.pdf](http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/eurybase/structures/041_SI_EN.pdf)

<http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/tools/108EN.pdf>

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service or a national programme by which certain activities of public interest are defined, university staff, the rights and obligations of students, the sources of funding and monitoring of the implementation of quality.

The current legislation in place regarding higher education, which was adopted in 1993, has undergone several amendments, the last of which was in 2009. The amendments allow for the modernisation of higher education, taking into account the development trends and expectations of society, the implementation of the Bologna process, the establishment of a comparable European quality assurance system and the recommendations and initiatives of the European Community on a common European Higher Education and Research Area. Other important regulations that affect the scope of higher education are: the law on professional and academic titles gained after completion of tertiary education, the law on the recognition and assessment of education gained abroad for the purpose of further education or employment, the law on research and development activities, the law on scholarships, and bilateral agreements or arrangements with individual countries, most of which relate to the possibility of student exchange (for more information, see: [www.mvzt.gov.si](http://www.mvzt.gov.si)).

The responsibility for the field of higher education at a systemic level lies with the National Assembly, which takes key decisions regarding legislation and changes in the status of public higher education institutions and national higher education programmes. The Slovenian government, through the ministry responsible for higher education, carries out the founder's rights, among which the most important concern is the financing of higher education activities, student housing and transport, the register of accredited higher education institutions and programmes and the review of the legality of work and the fulfilment of conditions for the provision of higher education activities. The ministry responsible for social affairs is responsible for funding the social benefits for students, including scholarships and student meals. Monitoring the appropriate use of funds is carried out in accordance with special regulations, implemented by the Budgetary Inspection, the Ministry of Finance and the Court of Audit of the Republic of Slovenia.

Taking into account European standards and guidelines set by the Ministers responsible for Higher Education adopted in the Bergen Communiqué in 2005 and confirmed two years later in London in 2009, Slovenia established an independent National Agency for the Quality of Higher Education (hereinafter: NAKVIS), which, as the successor to the previous organisational structure, is responsible for quality

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assurance in higher education, and for development and advisory work in this field. The participation of the society's stakeholders in the design of system solutions that touch on legislative regulation or funding is *de rigueur*. For this reason, the Government established the Council for Higher Education, which is composed of experts in the field of higher education and science and technology, the economy, as well as student representatives from higher education institutions, colleges and social partners. Its members are the rectors of universities, the President of the Slovenian Academy of Science and Arts (SAZU), the Chairman of NAKVIS Board and the Engineering Academy of Slovenia. The Council gives advice to the Government, particularly on the drafting of a national programme for higher education, the preparation and changes that need to be made to higher education legislation, the planning of the development of higher education, as well as providing its opinion on the National Qualifications Framework.

In Slovenia, there are several types of higher education institutions, namely universities, faculties, art academies and independent higher education institutions (*samostojni visokošolski zavodi*). They can be established by the State, Parliament or by native or foreign organisations and individuals. The performance of activities related to higher education is of special public interest; therefore they can only be carried out by those institutions that have been established in accordance with the law. The state shall ensure, via NAKVIS and the relevant authorities, that all the newly established institutions of higher education comply with statutory requirements before they commence operation, in order to provide students with high-quality and uninterrupted study. Today, there are three public universities, a public independent institution of higher education, two private universities (one of which is international) and 29 independent higher education institutions in Slovenia. The ministry responsible for higher education keeps a public record of all accredited higher education institutions and existing study programmes that provide state-approved education. This information is up-to-date and available to the public (for more information, see: [www.mvzt.gov.si](http://www.mvzt.gov.si)). In addition to higher education institutions, the necessary higher education infrastructure consists of institutes, student accommodation facilities, the main professional or national libraries, the academic information and communications network, a university incubator, the career centres and other similar professional services.

A university, the name of which is protected by law, is compulsorily multidisciplinary in form in the fields of research, art and education, with its main mission being the discovery of new knowledge through scientific research and artistic work and the



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transfer of knowledge through undergraduate and postgraduate education to the students and society as a whole. The autonomy of public universities is guaranteed by the Constitution and comprises, in addition to freedom of research, artistic creation and the communication of knowledge, also the self-regulation of internal organisation and operation, the setting up and acceptance of criteria for the election of academic staff for higher education, the employment of academic and other staff, the preparation and, after accreditation by NAKVIS, the adoption of study, scientific research and artistic programmes, as well as the management of its own assets. A university is led by a rector who is elected among and by the academic staff; the faculty is led by a dean or a director. The students (both full- and part-time, regardless of the level of study) and other interested members of the public actively participate in the management of universities and higher education institutions to protect the plurality of the interests of various stakeholders in society. The state provides funding (in the form of a lump sum) for public universities, public higher education institutions and independent higher education institutions, which have been granted the concession to carry out study activities at the first and second degree levels. In addition, funding from the national budget is provided to finance development tasks in higher education, investment and investment maintenance for public higher education institutions, the extra-curricular activities of students, development and other important tasks.

Research and development activities are funded in accordance with special regulations. Universities and independent higher education institutions also cooperate directly with the business sector, thereby creating an important link between the world of education and industry/business-labour market.

The law defines the types and essential components of study programmes and these have to be considered in the preparation, accreditation and approval of courses, study obligations and the duration of the study, the conditions for entry into undergraduate higher professional or university studies or the master's and doctoral programmes. Through Slovenia's accession to the European Union, the study offer was enriched by joint study programmes, where institutions from EU Member States co-participate with Slovenian higher education institutions.

Only from the academic year 2010/11 onwards is it possible to enrol into the renewed "Bologna" study programmes at all three level. At the first level are the undergraduate higher professional study programmes and university studies; at the second and third Bologna levels, there are the postgraduate studies programmes, namely the

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second level master's degree or uniform masters courses, which are formed for the education of professions regulated by EU directives – the third level are the doctoral studies.

To gain the right to professional and academic titles, students at the first level complete the study by way of a final thesis (a diploma paper); at the second level, students complete a master's degree thesis and a doctoral thesis at the third level. The professional title for undertaking a higher professional study program at the first level is formed by adding the word 'Graduate', the name based on the study program and the abbreviation 'VS'. The title for undertaking first level university studies is formed by adding the word 'Graduate', the name based on the study program and the abbreviation 'UNI'. The professional title at the end of the academic programme of the second level is 'Master's degree' or 'Master of the profession'. The scientific title used after completing the academic program of the third level is 'Doctor' or 'Doctor of Science'. The law stipulates more detailed rules (for more information, see: [www.mvzt.gov.si](http://www.mvzt.gov.si)).

Slovenian citizens have the right to education at higher education institutions in the Republic of Slovenia under the same conditions as the nationals of other EU Member States. Full-time studies at the first and second levels of the Bologna structure are funded by the government; for the co-financing of doctoral studies, individuals or institutions can compete through various schemes. The rights and obligations of students are set by law, as well as the statute of higher education institution and study programmes. Regardless of whether their studies are conducted on a full- or part-time basis, students have the right to health care and other benefits and allowances, (e.g. food, transportation, scholarships, etc.) in accordance with special regulations, unless they are employed or registered as job seekers.

### **Significant innovations adopted after 1993, including the year 2009**

Legislation passed in 1999 brought substantive and legally significant changes to higher education. It specifically defines the status of universities, it enables the citizens of EU Member States to study under the same conditions as Slovenian citizens, a student representative was permitted to become a member of the university senate, universities and public higher education institutions established by the state have become the owners of that part of their assets which have been obtained using public funds, and the employment function has become wholly the concern of higher education institutions.

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Amendments adopted in 2004 brought a more detailed definition of the requirements for the establishment of higher education institutions at a systemic level, including the maintenance of public records, which has allowed all interested parties to become acquainted with the formal status of each education provider. The three-level “Bologna” structure study programmes/courses have been introduced, as well as a definition of the ECTS and an implementation deadline for renewal on these grounds, newly developed programmes and the compulsory issuing of a Diploma Supplement. Joining the EU opened up the prospect of participating in joint study programmes; therefore, the fundamentals for the design and implementation of such study programs have been laid down for this purpose. The Amendment Act of 1999 has already detailed the procedures for the adoption, evaluation and accreditation of study programmes and institutions, and furthermore dictates to the leadership of higher education institutions to bear the responsibility for monitoring and improving quality. With the amendments made from 2004 and 2005 came a changed organizational structure for external monitoring and quality assurance.

In 2009, amendments made to higher education legislation have rearranged two major areas: transnational education and the system of external accreditation, which was fully harmonised with EU guidelines and recommendations. Transnational education is also becoming more common in Slovenia. In order to promote the creation of a common higher education area, guidance for effective methods of mutual recognition and the protection of participants and holders of diplomas issued in the context of such education, the changes in the law regulated such forms of education provided by foreign higher education organizations in Slovenia and Slovenian higher education organisations abroad. NAKVIS determines the modalities for the operation of transnational education by applying the terms of the “Code of Good Practice and the Provision of Transnational Education (EC / UNESCO, Riga, 06th 2001, Revised version 2007). Providers of transnational education should regulate their relationships on a contractual basis, of which mandatory elements are set by NAKVIS. NAKVIS’s consent is a prerequisite for the implementation of the start of a study programme. NAKVIS keeps records of contracts and consents issued to maintain transparency, information and the protection of citizens and prospective students.

Through a proper upgrade of the system of quality assurance in higher education and the establishment of the National Agency for the Quality of Higher Education (NAKVIS, <http://www.nakvis.si/>), Slovenia wishes to raise the quality of Slovenian higher education, and – by taking into account European standards and guidelines

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as an external framework – to enable, in particular:

- a comparable level of quality between the Slovenian and European higher education areas;
- confidence in Slovenian higher education institutions, awarded diplomas and other documents;
- the transparency and accessibility of information on the quality of higher education institutions;
- a supporting professional body which will, with its knowledge, advise higher education institutions and other stakeholders in higher education;
- to ease and increase the mobility of students and teachers; and
- to ease the recognition of qualifications.

The law has redefined the accreditation (first, re-accreditation and exceptional) procedure for higher education institutions and study programmes. An essential element of accreditation is an external evaluation carried out by a professional group of experts, whose members are also student representatives and a foreign expert. Completed accreditation is a prerequisite for the establishment of a new higher education institution and the launch of a new or revised study programme. With a view to ensuring the transparency and accessibility of information on quality, NAKVIS keeps public records on accredited higher education institutions and study programmes

### **Further development of higher education**

Knowledge is in the public interest; higher education is a public responsibility. The fundamental role of higher education in society is to strengthen and empower citizens' personal development, professional career, active citizenship and the spiritual, social and economic development of communities. This is why higher education and related scientific research and arts sit at the core of the developmental ambition of Slovenia, as stated in the proposed National Programme of Higher Education from 2011 to 2020 (September 2010). Higher education is a priority for the Republic of Slovenia, especially in the current challenging global economic crisis. The involvement of 'typical generation' in higher education is high and above the average if compared to other European countries. However, in comparison with other European countries, a high percentage of students either do not finish or take longer to complete their studies. The number of highly educated people in Slovenia has increased, but the education of the Slovenian population at a tertiary level is insufficient according to the projections of the needs of our society and laws

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behind the more developed countries of the European Union. Demographic trends for Slovenia show a significant decline in the population until 2060. It is expected that – as soon as 2020 – the number of 19 year-olds, (i.e. the generation usually enrolling in higher education institutions) will decrease by 20 percent compared to 2010. Compared with developed countries in the European Union, there is a smaller proportion of PhDs in the population and significantly fewer employees with a PhD working in the business sector. The ratio between the number of teachers and students has recently improved but has still not reached the average in OECD countries. The extent of international mobility and the implementation of joint study programmes with foreign higher education institutions is not significant.

The draft of the National Plan for Higher Education 2011–2020 (NPHE) takes a holistic view on the entire field of tertiary education. The programme also includes integration with science, research and scientific policy. With regard to the latter, this is complementary to the new draft of the Research and Innovation Strategy for Slovenia 2011–2020 (October 2010).

The NPHE envisages the Slovenian higher education area, in 2020, to be underpinned by four main pillars on two foundations which will support the role of higher education in the 'knowledge society'. The two linking foundations are: the updated structure of study with a proper regulation of a higher education system, which will be even more internationally comparable and recognised, and a higher education funding system which rewards quality and helps to achieve the objectives of the NPHE.

The four main pillars are: diversification, which brings the various types and missions of institutions and study programmes together in order to achieve all of the basic goals of higher education; a broader and better level of internationalisation, i.e. openness, in the international area, which is necessary for the functioning of higher education institutions in the contemporary global situation; a quality which will allow for an internationally comparable and recognised standard of education, employability and mobility in Europe and beyond; and the social dimension, which will allow equitable access to higher education and the smooth completion of study.

In this part, the proposal retains the public funding of undergraduate and Master's study, whilst also asking for more commitment from the students to successfully meet their obligations and complete their study.

The proposal also envisages the establishment of a national qualification framework which will facilitate greater transparency with regard to educational attainment and the skills needed by individuals for entry into the labour market or for continuing education. The NPHE represents a comprehensive national strategy and includes the activities necessary for all higher education stakeholders and other players. In order to achieve the common goals, it will be required to achieve a broader social and inter-generational consensus as well as the commitment and responsibility of all involved, as stipulated in various measures.

Statistics show that the number of students has more than tripled since 1991. The share of higher education students per thousand inhabitants has risen from 19.1% in 1991 to 41.1% in 2005.

Academic year	No. of Enrolled Students		
	Undergraduate	Postgraduate	Total
1991/92	36.504	1.647	38.151
2005/06	73.967	8.344	82.311
2009/10	98.973	15.900	114.873

*Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia*

## Bologna reform

Slovenia joined the Bologna process upon signing the Bologna Declaration in 1999. A degree system based on three main cycles has existed in the Slovenian higher education system since the 1960s but the length and the structure of studies did not correspond with the Bologna guidelines; therefore, in 2004, a new structure of higher education studies was introduced.

Like some other EU countries, Slovenia decided to gradually implement the Bologna reforms, so that – by the 2009/10 academic year – only the so-called ‘post-reform’ study programmes will be offered. Until then, the Slovene higher education institutions will offer both, ‘pre- and post-reform’ study programmes. The last opportunity students will have to enrol in ‘pre-reform’ study programmes is the 2008/09 academic year and they will have to finish their studies by 2015/16 at the latest. Once new study programmes are adopted, they will gradually replace the existing ‘pre-reform’ study programmes. The first new study programmes started in the 2005/06 academic year.

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### **Pre-Bologna degree structure**

The 'pre-reform' higher education system, which was introduced in 1994, consists of undergraduate studies followed by postgraduate studies:

- Undergraduate studies consisting of professional study programmes (3–4 years and university (academic) study programmes (4–6 years) (*'univerzitetni diplomirani'*, *'diplomirani'*).
- Postgraduate studies leading to a 'Specialist' degree (1–2 years of professional studies), *'Magister znanosti'* (2 years of research oriented Master of Science) and *'Doktor znanosti'* (4 years of doctoral studies or 2 years for graduates with *'Magister znanosti'*).

### **Post-Bologna degree structure**

The higher education reform in 2004 introduced a three-cycle structure according to the Bologna process guidelines. The duration of study programmes is limited in credit points (CP<sup>2</sup>). One CP stands for 25–30 hours of student work. 60 CP represents one academic year.

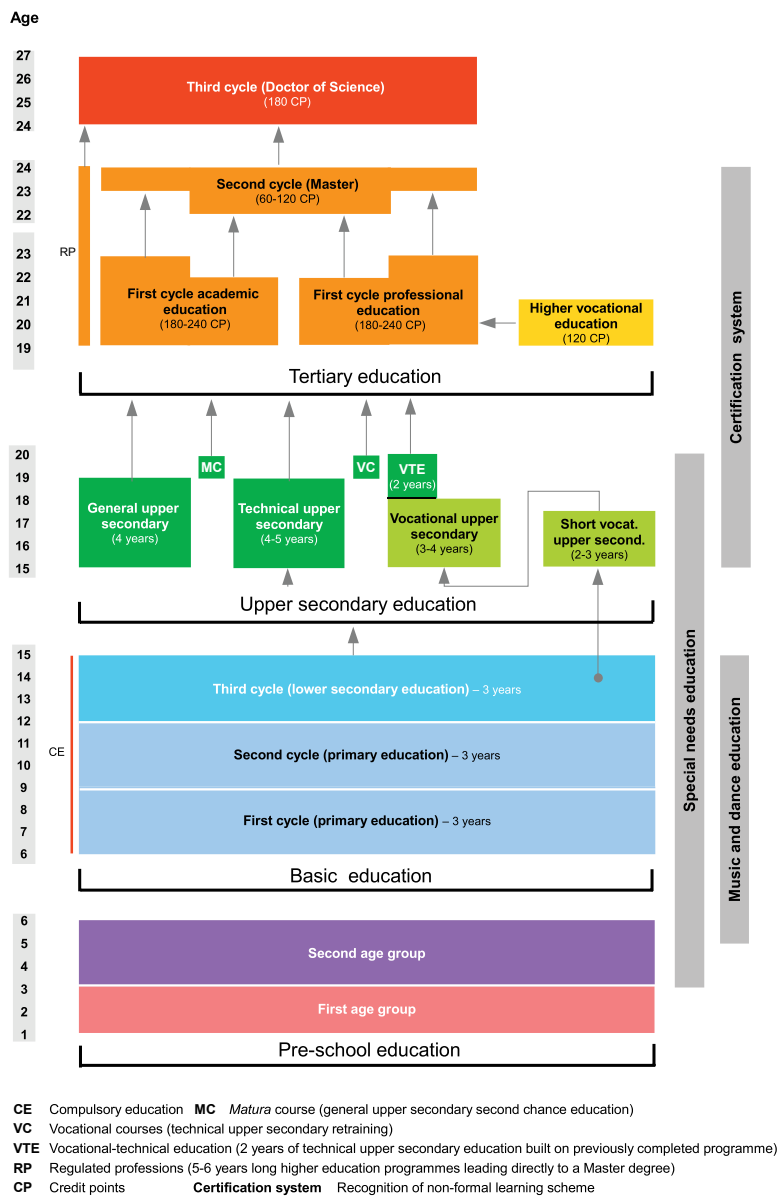
- The first-cycle has a binary system of academic and professional study programmes (180–240 CP; 3–4 years) leading to the first-cycle degree (*'diplomirani ... UN'*, *'diplomirani ... VS'*).
- The second-cycle offers Masters' study programmes (60–120 CP; 1–2 years) leading to *'Magister'*. The new *'Magister'* differs from the old *'Magister znanosti'* in content and scientific title awarded after completion. The new *'Magister'* is no longer a first phase of doctoral studies, but belongs to the pre-doctoral study structure.
- The third-cycle are doctoral studies (180 CP; 3 years) leading to *'Doktor znanosti'*. Long non-structured masters' study programmes are allowed as an exception, (e.g. EU regulated professions).

Long non-structured masters' study programmes are allowed as an exception (for example EU regulated professions).

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2 CP: Credit points according to ECTS (European credit transfer system).

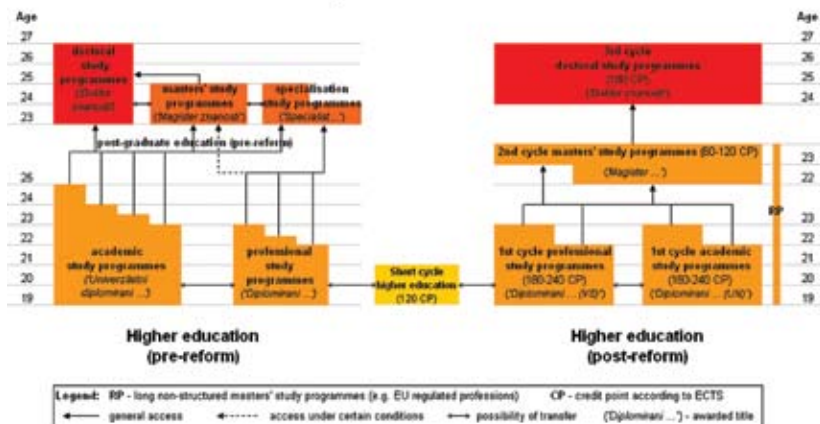
## Structure of the education system in Slovenia



Version: 1.6 (2 July 2008)



## The Structure of Higher Education in Slovenia 2006/07



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## Organisation of studies

### 1. Academic year

In Slovenia the academic year begins in October and lasts until the end of September in the following year. It is divided into two semesters: the winter semester usually runs from October to January and the summer semester from February to the middle of July. The organisation of studies is defined within a study programme. The Higher Education Act additionally regulates undergraduate study programmes that last for 30 weeks in the academic year and comprise the minimum of 20 and the maximum of 30 hours of lectures, seminars and exercises per week. If the programme also includes practical training then it can last up to 42 weeks per academic year but the total student workload must not surpass 40 hours per week. In some cases, studies can also be organised part-time, which means that the organisation and the time schedule of the lectures, seminars and exercises is adapted to the needs of students, who are unable to attend the studies full-time (for example, because they are employed).

### 2. Methods of teaching

Higher education institutions use different teaching methods – lectures, seminars, exercises, colloquia and written assignments. Lectures are usually given for a large group of students, while seminars and exercises are usually offered for a smaller group of students. The studies also demand a great deal of individual and preparatory work to be undertaken by each individual student. The methods are defined in the study programme.

### 3. Tests and exams

The rules and procedures of the examination policy are set out in detail by the constitution of the higher education institution. As a rule, subject courses end with examinations, which can be oral, written or both. Usually the examinations are held at the end of each semester during the four week examination period (January–February and June–July) and in September before the beginning of the next academic year. Students complete their studies with defence of a diploma paper. The examination takes place at the end of the final year and is conducted by a board of examiners before whom the candidate defends his/her diploma paper. Before they can take this examination, students must fulfil all other obligations set by the study programme.

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#### 4. Grading system

In Slovenia the grading system used in higher education is unified:

10 = excellent (percentage of knowledge: 91 – 100 %),

9 = very good (81 – 90 %),

8 = very good (71 – 80 %),

7 = good (61 – 70 %),

6 = satisfactory (51 – 60 %),

5 - 1 = fail (less than 51 %).

#### 5. Language of instruction

The language of instruction is predominantly Slovene. Many higher education institutions are also already offering some lectures in the English language (mostly postgraduate studies) and we expect that the number of study programmes will rise.

#### 6. Credit system

All study programmes, accredited after April 2004, are measured in credit points according to the ECTS (European Credit Transfer System). One credit point represents 25–30 working hours for students; one academic year can last from 1,500 to 1,800 working hours for students.

#### 7. Fees

Students from EU member states, like Slovenian students, pay tuition fees for part-time studies, whereas full-time studies are free. Foreigners from non-EU member countries pay tuition fees regardless of the type of studies undertaken. As a rule, the tuition fee is paid in a lump sum for each academic year. The payment of tuition fees also covers compulsory health insurance.

#### 8. Full time students

General and specific requirements

Access requirements are defined with a study programme.

General admission requirements are set by the Higher Education Act and they are as follows: for study programmes leading to a university degree, the admission requirement is the '*matura*' (an external examination taken at the end of a four-year secondary school programme), for postgraduate programmes the condition for entry is a university degree from a corresponding field of studies for Master's studies and a Master's degree from a corresponding field of studies for doctoral studies. Specific requirements are needed for

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certain study programmes, which may include a test of artistic skills or psychophysical abilities (sports). Whether the requirements for admission to an undergraduate or postgraduate study programme are met is decided by the competent body of the higher education institution.

Higher education institutions have the right to organise a preparatory study year for foreigners who do not fulfil all the admission requirements.

### **International Student Office**

Every higher education institution that accepts foreign students has an International Relations Office or a person in charge of dealing with international relations. It is recommended to establish contact with this office before enrolment in order to obtain detailed information on application procedures and other necessary data.

### **Enrolment procedures**

The number of places available is limited for all study programmes. The places available for new applicants are announced by higher education institutions each year in a pre-enrolment announcement separately for undergraduate and postgraduate study programmes. For students from EU member states, the enrolment procedures are the same for Slovenian students. The places available for these students are included in the quota for Slovenian students. For foreigners from non-EU countries, the number of study places available is set additionally and must not exceed 5% of full-time or 50% of part-time study places for individual study programmes.

If the number of applicants exceeds the available number of study places, applicants are selected according to the same criteria and procedures as Slovenian students. If study places reserved for citizens of the Republic of Slovenia and EU member states remain vacant, foreigners from non-EU states can also register for these places.

### 3. Where to study in Slovenia?

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#### UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA



*Kongresni trg 12, 1000 Ljubljana*

*Phone: +386 1 241 85 00*

**<http://www.uni-lj.si>**

The university was founded in 1919 on the basis of centuries of educational tradition, remaining the only Slovenian university for half a century. The University is based in Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, a relatively large Central-European city with over 300.000 inhabitants. Students account for more than one-seventh of the population, giving the city a youthful and lively character. The University of Ljubljana is the central and largest educational institution in Slovenia. It is also the central and largest research institution in Slovenia with 30 percent of all registered researchers (according to data in the SICRIS database).

We are also the largest in the area of study, with 64 percent of all the university students in Slovenia.

The University of Ljubljana possesses a rich tradition. It ranks as a very large university, with more than 63,000 graduate and postgraduate students. Approximately 3,500 higher education teachers are employed in the 23 faculties and 3 arts academies. The University member schools are responsible for carrying out undergraduate and postgraduate programmes as well as lifelong learning programmes. In the 2008/2009

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academic year, as many as 197 undergraduate study programmes were carried out: 47 higher professional programmes and 150 university programmes. The University offers a large choice of well-developed postgraduate programmes – Master's degrees and doctoral programmes. In addition to this, we offer interdisciplinary postgraduate programmes in Biomedicine, Statistics and Environmental Protection. These programmes are conducted simultaneously by several University member schools, thereby giving the programme special added value.

The University of Ljubljana offers instruction in the following languages: Slovene and English. Fluent language skills are vital for successful studies at the University of Ljubljana.

The University member schools:

#### ACADEMY OF MUSIC

*Stari trg 34  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija  
[www.ag.uni-lj.si](http://www.ag.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 242 73 00*

#### ACADEMY OF THEATRE, RADIO, FILM AND TELEVISION

*Nazorjeva ulica 3  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija  
[www.agrft.uni-lj.si](http://www.agrft.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 251 04 12, 251 05 03*

#### ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS AND DESIGN

*Erjavčeva cesta 23  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija  
[www.aluo.uni-lj.si](http://www.aluo.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 251 27 26*

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## BIOTECHNICAL FACULTY

*Jamnikarjeva cesta 101*

*1000 Ljubljana*

*Slovenija*

[www.bf.uni-lj.si](http://www.bf.uni-lj.si)

*Phone: +386 1 320 30 29*

## FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

*Kardeljeva ploščad 17*

*1000 Ljubljana*

*Slovenija*

[www.ef.uni-lj.si](http://www.ef.uni-lj.si)

*Phone: +386 1 589 24 00*

## FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

*Zoisova cesta 12*

*1000 Ljubljana*

*Slovenija*

[www.fa.uni-lj.si](http://www.fa.uni-lj.si)

*Phone: +386 1 200 07 62*

## FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

*Kardeljeva ploščad 5*

*1000 Ljubljana*

*Slovenija*

[www.fdv.uni-lj.si](http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si)

*Phone: +386 1 580 51 00*

## FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

*Tržaška cesta 25*

*1000 Ljubljana*

*Slovenija*

[www.fe.uni-lj.si](http://www.fe.uni-lj.si)

*Phone: +386 1 476 84 11*

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## FACULTY OF PHARMACY

*Aškerčeva cesta 7  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija  
[www.ffa.uni-lj.si](http://www.ffa.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 476 95 00*

## FACULTY OF CIVIL AND GEODETIC ENGINEERING

*Jamova cesta 2  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija  
[www.fgg.uni-lj.si](http://www.fgg.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 476 85 08*

## FACULTY OF CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

*Aškerčeva cesta 5  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija  
[www.fkkt.uni-lj.si](http://www.fkkt.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 241 91 00*

## FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS

*Jadranska cesta 19  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija  
[www.fmf.uni-lj.si](http://www.fmf.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 476 65 00*

## FACULTY OF MARITIME STUDIES AND TRANSPORTATION

*Pot pomorščakov 4  
6320 Portorož  
Slovenija  
[www.fpp.uni-lj.si](http://www.fpp.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 5 676 71 00*



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## FACULTY OF COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

*Tržaška cesta 25  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija*  
[www.fri.uni-lj.si](http://www.fri.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 476 84 11

## FACULTY OF SOCIAL WORK

*Topniška ulica 31  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija*  
[www.fsd.uni-lj.si](http://www.fsd.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 280 92 40

## FACULTY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

*Aškerčeva cesta 6  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija*  
[www.fs.uni-lj.si](http://www.fs.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 477 11 43

## FACULTY OF SPORT

*Gortanova cesta 22  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija*  
[www.fsp.uni-lj.si](http://www.fsp.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 520 77 00

## FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATION

*Gosarjeva 5  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija*  
[www.fu.uni-lj.si](http://www.fu.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 580 55 00

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## FACULTY OF ARTS

Aškerčeva cesta 2  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija  
[www.ff.uni-lj.si](http://www.ff.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 241 10 00

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Vrazov trg 2  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija  
[www.mf.uni-lj.si](http://www.mf.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 543 77 00

## FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING

Aškerčeva cesta 12  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija  
[www.ntf.uni-lj.si](http://www.ntf.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 470 45 00

## FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Kardeljeva ploščad 16  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija  
[www.pef.uni-lj.si](http://www.pef.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 589 22 00

## FACULTY OF LAW

Poljanski nasip 2  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija  
[www.pf.uni-lj.si](http://www.pf.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 420 31 00

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#### THEOLOGICAL FACULTY

*Poljanska cesta 4  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija*  
[www.teof.uni-lj.si](http://www.teof.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 434 58 10

#### VETERINARY FACULTY

*Gerbičeva ul. 60  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija*  
[www.vf.uni-lj.si](http://www.vf.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 477 91 00

#### FACULTY OF HEALTH STUDIES

*Zdravstvena pot 5  
1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenija*  
[www.vsz.uni-lj.si](http://www.vsz.uni-lj.si)  
Phone: +386 1 300 11 11

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## UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR



*Slomškov trg 15, 2000 Maribor*

*Phone: +386 2 235 53 47*

<http://uni-mb.si>

Maribor, the seat of one of the three Slovenian universities, was first mentioned in historical documents as a town as early as 1257. The beginnings of higher education in Maribor are closely connected to Anton Martin Slomšek, the bishop of the Lavantine diocese in St. Andraž in Carinthia. The bishop moved the seat of the diocese to Maribor in 1859 and opened a new seminary and religious school in the city. This was the first institution of higher education in Maribor and a forerunner of the present day university.

The first institution of the present-day university (the Faculty of Theology does not form a part of the University of Maribor) was the School of Economics and Commerce, which was founded in 1959 and offered a two-year programme of study. In 1961, the Association of Institutions of Higher Education in Maribor was formed. The organisational model of the Association and its relationships with the faculties and its institutions were similar to the traditional model of university organisation. After the individual schools developed into faculties, it was only a matter of time before the Association of Institutions of Higher Education became a university. The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia confirmed the university status as belonging to the institutions of higher education in Maribor in 1975.

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Over time, these developed into several faculties of which not all are located in Maribor. The Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences is located in Hoče, the Faculty of Organizational Sciences is located in Kranj, the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security in Ljubljana, the Faculty of Logistics in Celje and Krško, the Faculty of Energy Technology in Krško and Velenje and the Faculty of Tourism in Brežice. The rest of the faculties are spread all over the city of Maribor.

The University cooperates with various institutions of higher education and academic associations throughout the world in different research fields developed by its faculty members. Cooperation encompasses numerous activities ranging from study visits to joint research projects. The University of Maribor is active in various networks, and multilateral programmes of cooperation, including the Lifelong Learning Programme, TEMPUS, CEEPUS and the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework programme. Courses of study offered by the University of Maribor and its member faculties are degree study programmes leading to the award of diplomas and credential programmes leading to the award of certificates. Degree study programmes can be undergraduate, (academic or professionally oriented) – 1<sup>st</sup> degree study programmes, or graduate – 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> degree study programmes. The University of Maribor is slowly concluding the adaption of its study programmes according to the requirements of the Bologna Declaration. All 1st degree study programmes have been adapted and the 2nd degree study programmes have been partially adapted. In the 2010/2011 academic year, the University of Maribor is only enrolling students in Bologna study programmes; some faculties are still carrying out last semesters of non-Bologna study programmes (old academic and professionally oriented study programmes, Masters' and PhD). Study programmes are offered by the faculties as full-time or part-time studies. In the 2009/2010 academic year, we had 19,756 undergraduate and 3,042 post graduate students at the University of Maribor.

Candidates are advised to gather information about study programme requirements from the faculties before enrolment.

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The University member schools:  
( <http://www.uni-mb.si> Faculties)

#### FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

Razlagova 14, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia  
Telephone: +386 (0)2 22 90 000

#### FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

Smetanova ulica 17, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia  
Telephone: +386 (0)2 220 70 00

#### FACULTY OF ENERGY TECHNOLOGY

Hočevarjev trg 1, 8270 Krško, Slovenia  
Telephone: +386 (0)7 620 22 10

#### FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Smetanova ulica 17, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia  
Telephone: +386 (0)2 229 43 00

#### FACULTY OF CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Smetanova ulica 17, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia  
Telephone: +386 (0)2 229 44 00

#### FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIFE SCIENCES

Pivola 10, 2311 Hoče, Slovenia  
Telephone: +386 (0)2 320 90 00

#### FACULTY OF LOGISTICS

Mariborska cesta 7, 3000 Celje, Slovenia  
Telephone: +386 (0)3 428 53 00

#### FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCES AND MATHEMATICS

Koroška cesta 160, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia  
Telephone: +386 (0)2 229 38 44

#### FACULTY OF ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCES

Kidričeva 55a, 4000 Kranj, Slovenia  
Telephone: +386 (0)4 237 42 00

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#### FACULTY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Smetanova ulica 17, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)2 220 75 00

#### FACULTY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY

Kotnikova 8, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)1 300 83 00

#### FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

Žitna ulica 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)2 300 47 00

#### FACULTY OF ARTS

Koroška cesta 160, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)2 229 38 40

#### FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Slomškov trg 15, 2000 Maribor, Slovenija

Telephone: +386 (0)2 234 56 01

#### FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Koroška cesta 160, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)2 229 36 00

#### FACULTY OF LAW

Mladinska ulica 9, 2000 Maribor, Slovenia

Telephone: +386 (0)2 250 42 00

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## UNIVERSITY OF PRIMORSKA



Titov trg 4, 6000 KOPER  
Phone: +386 5 611 75 00  
<http://www.upr.si>

The University of Primorska was founded on 29 January 2003 by the Slovenian Parliament and registered at the State Portal of Circuit Court in Koper on 17 March 2003, with 17 March becoming the University of Primorska's festivity day. The founding of our university is one of the biggest and most important projects the Slovenian state has realised in the Primorska region since the country's independence. A centre of knowledge that is founded on the potential of the region as well as the whole country and implementing it in Europe and elsewhere, together with quality and carefully planned work, constitutes a proper answer to today's challenges. Through its activities, the university has taken on responsibility for development of the Primorska region, its economy and welfare.

The inclusion of research institutes in a university is a novelty in Slovenian higher education, with the University of Primorska being the only university in Slovenia to integrate research institutes as members.

The University of Primorska was established not only in an area bordering Croatia and Italy, but also at a meeting point of international cultural and economic trends. Its mission is based on the cultures and traditions of its areas of contact, on collaboration with the regional economy oriented to Western Europe and the Mediterranean, and on the vision of the European Higher Education Area and the European Research Area.



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The primary objectives of this young university are to carry out high quality study and research programmes and to promote the excellence of educational and research work in Slovenia and abroad. By assuring autonomy in the fields of education, research and financial functioning, by cherishing academic culture and by taking responsibility for the results of its study processes, the University of Primorska will transmit knowledge to future generations in order to nurture inquisitive thinkers and professionals.

The University member schools:

**Faculty of Humanities Koper (UP FHŠ)**

Titov trg 5, 6000 Koper

Phone: +386 5 663 77 40

[www.fhs.upr.si](http://www.fhs.upr.si)

**Faculty of Management Koper (UP FM)**

Cankarjeva 5, 6000 Koper

Phone: +386 5 610 20 00

[www.fm.upr.si](http://www.fm.upr.si)

**Faculty of Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Information Technologies Koper (UP FAMNIT)**

Glagoljaška 8, 6000 Koper

Phone: +386 5 611 75 70

[www.famnit.upr.si](http://www.famnit.upr.si)

**Faculty of Education Koper (UP PEF)**

Cankarjeva 5, 6000 Koper

Phone: +386 5 663 12 60

[www.pef.upr.si](http://www.pef.upr.si)

**Faculty of Tourism Studies Portorož - TURISTICA (UP FTŠ TURISTICA)**

Obala 11a, 6320 Portorož

Phone: +386 5 617 70 00

[www.turistica.upr.si](http://www.turistica.upr.si)

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College of Health Care Izola (UP VŠZI)

Polje 42, 6310 Izola

Phone: +386 5 662 64 60

[www.vszi.upr.si](http://www.vszi.upr.si)

Science and Research Centre of Koper (UP ZRS)

Garibaldijeva 1, 6000 Koper

Phone: +386 (5) 663 77 00

[www.zrs.upr.si](http://www.zrs.upr.si)

Primorska Institute of Natural Sciences and Technology Koper (UP PINT)

Muzejski trg 2, 6000 Koper

Phone: +386 (5) 611 75 91

[www.pint.upr.si](http://www.pint.upr.si)

Student Residences (UP ŠD)

Ankaranska cesta 7, 6000 Koper

Phone: +386 (5) 611 75 07

[www.sd.upr.si](http://www.sd.upr.si)

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## UNIVERSITY OF NOVA GORICA



Vipavska 13,  
5000 Nova Gorica  
Phone: + 386 5 3315 223  
<http://www.ung.si/en/>

The University of Nova Gorica is an institution of higher education that provides undergraduate and graduate study programmes and conducts scientific research. It started its operations in the 1995/96 academic year as the School of Environmental Sciences, the first international graduate school in Slovenia, founded by the Municipality of Nova Gorica and the Jožef Stefan Institute of Ljubljana. Due to the introduction of new study programmes and the expansion of scientific research activities, the School was reorganised in 1998 and renamed Nova Gorica Polytechnic. In 2006, the institution changed its status and became the University of Nova Gorica. It was founded by the Municipality of Nova Gorica, the Municipality of Ajdovščina, the Jožef Stefan Institute and the Scientific Research Centre of the Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Today, the University of Nova Gorica provides education at seven schools: the School of Environmental Sciences, the School of Engineering and Management, the School of Applied Sciences, the School of Humanities, the School of Viticulture and Enology, the School of Arts, and the Graduate School, which offers the following doctoral study programmes: Environmental Sciences, Physics, Karstology, Comparative Studies of Ideas and Cultures, Linguistics, Molecular Genetics and Biotechnology, Material Characterization and Economics and Techniques for the Conservation of the Architectural and Environmental Heritage. Research is conducted by five laboratories (the Laboratory for Environmental Research, the Laboratory for Astroparticle Physics, the Laboratory of Organic Matter Physics, the Laboratory for Multiphase Processes and the Materials Research Laboratory); three centres (the Centre for Atmospheric

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Research, the Centre for Systems and Information Technologies and the Wine Research Centre); and the Institute for Cultural Studies. The modern library holds textbooks and professional literature which are made available to researchers, students and the general public. University of Nova Gorica Book Publishing is responsible for issuing textbooks, lecture notes, collections of scientific papers and other works.

A vital link between the local economy and higher education has been forged by the establishment of the Primorska Technology Park, which integrates technologically innovative companies that facilitate the transfer of knowledge and development initiatives to the entrepreneurial environment.

Mindful also of the importance of stable and foreseeable financial resources for the implementation of higher education, the University of Nova Gorica has furthermore established the Edvard Rusjan Foundation, the mission of which is to ensure the high-quality and sustainable development of the University's activities.

Through a wide array of complementary and mutually enriching activities, the University of Nova Gorica strives to achieve and provide the highest standard of education and scientific research, as well as ensure their comprehensive integration into local, national and international spheres.

The University of Nova Gorica is an international, open institution with about 25% of its workforce being foreign employees and 45% of its students being foreign graduate students; the language used to teach doctoral study programmes is English. The University has created an international environment where foreign teachers and students feel comfortable.

**Contact Information:**

Phone: + 386 5 3315 223

Fax: + 386 5 3315 224

E-mail: [info@ung.si](mailto:info@ung.si)

<http://www.ung.si/en/>

**The University member schools:**

Graduate school

School for Viticulture and Enology

School of Applied Sciences

School of Arts

School of Engineering and Management

School of Environmental Sciences

School of Humanities

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## EMUNI – EURO-Mediterranean University



Sončna pot 20, 6320 Portorož

Phone: +386 5 671 36 00

<http://www.emuni.si>

The Euro-Mediterranean University (EMUNI University) based in Slovenia is one of the six priority areas of the Union for the Mediterranean. It was established as international network of universities (142 members from 37 countries, GA 2009). The mission of University includes: approving the quality of higher education through the implementation of postgraduate (Master's and doctorate) study and research programmes with a special focus on cultural diversity. With the aim of enhancing cooperation between higher education institutions, contribute to intercultural dialogue, stimulate the mobility of professors and students and build a challenging and innovative teaching and learning environment, EMUNI University organises different study activities. Our objective is to create a network of specialised postgraduate study programmes among Euro-Mediterranean universities. International comparability will be ensured with respect to credits, courses, as well as awarded scientific and professional titles. In terms of fields of study, special attention will be given to topics related to the Euro-Mediterranean region. Complete study programmes (or parts of them) will be carried out at several universities, co-founders of the Euro-Mediterranean University (EMUNI).

Professional School is the opportunity for participants to study issues, relevant for the Euro-Mediterranean region, improve knowledge and gain international and intercultural experience. Professional School consists of the module Euro-Mediterranean Studies, Summer Semester and Doctoral Research Seminars. In the frame of Professional School 2010, Euro-Mediterranean Studies, Public Management and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean, Doctoral Research Seminars 2010 and 3rd EMUNI Summer Semester are being organised. In the Academic Year 2010/11, several summer school courses and doctoral research seminars are planned to be delivered under the umbrella of EMUNI University at different sites around the Euro-Mediterranean region. Call for partner institutions will be launched soon.

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## OTHER INDEPENDENT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

(source: Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, December 2010)

### European Centre Maribor (ESM)

Gosposka ul. 1, 2000 Maribor

Phone: +386 41-788-619

<http://www.eumb.si> or [www.eumb.eu](http://www.eumb.eu)

### European Faculty of Law, Nova Gorica (EVRO-PF)

Kidričeva 9, 5000 Nova Gorica

Phone: + 386 5 338 44 00

<http://www.evro-pf.si>

### Faculty of Applied Social Studies in Nova Gorica (FUDŠ)

Kidričeva 9, POB 62, 5000 Nova Gorica

Phone: + 386 5 333 00 80

<http://www.fuds.si>

### Faculty of Information Studies in Novo mesto (FIŠ)

**(this is a public school!)**

Sevno 13, 8000 Novo mesto

Phone: + 386 7 37 37 884

<http://fis.unm.si/>

### Faculty of Media (FaM)

Leskovškova c. 12, 1000 Ljubljana

Phone: + 386 1 542 20 53 <http://www.fame.si/fame/index.php>

### Faculty of Government and European Studies, Kranj (FDŠ)

Predoslje 39, 4000 Kranj

Phone: + 386 4 260 18 50

<http://www.fds.si>

### Ljubljana Graduate School of Humanities (ISH)

Institutum Studiorum Humanitatis

Breg 12, 1000 Ljubljana

Phone: + 386 1 425 18 45, 252 30 24

<http://www.ish.si>

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**IEDC – Bled School of Management, Postgraduate Studies**

Prešernova 33, 4260 Bled

Phone: + 386 4 579 25 00

<http://www.iedc.si>

**International School for Social and Business Studies, Celje (MFDPS)**

Mariborska 7, 3000 Celje

Phone: +386 3 425 82 20

<http://www.mfdps.si>

**Jožef Stefan International Postgraduate School, Ljubljana (MPŠ)**

Jamova 39, 1000 Ljubljana

Phone: + 386 1 477 31 00

<http://www.mps.si>

**College of Visual Arts, Ljubljana (VŠRS)**

Ul. Jožeta Jame 12, 1000 Ljubljana

Phone: + 386 1 510 82 70

<http://www.arthouse-si.com>

**Faculty of commercial and business sciences (FKPV)**

Lava 7, 3000 Celje

Phone: + 386 3 428 55 44, 46

<http://www.vks-celje.si>

**DOBA Faculty of Applied Business and Social Studies Maribor (DOBA Faculty)**

Prešernova ul. 1, 2000 Maribor

Phone: + 386 2 228 38 60

<http://www.vpsm.si/>

**IBS International Business School**

Mencingerjeva ul. 7, 1000 Ljubljana

Phone: + 386 40 561 896

<http://www.ibs.si/?pn=0>

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**Academy of Design, Ljubljana (VSD)**

Gerbičeva ul. 51, 1000 Ljubljana

Phone: + 386 1 283-37-95

<http://www.vsd.si>

**GEA College of Entrepreneurship, Piran (VŠP)**

Kidričevo nabrežje 2, 6330 Piran

Phone: + 386 5 671 02 41

<http://www.gea-college.si/visoka-sola-za-podjetnistvo/>

**College of Accounting, Ljubljana (VŠR)**

Stegne 21c, 1000 Ljubljana

Phone: + 386 5 9091 400

<http://www.vsr.si/>

**College of Services, Ljubljana (VIST)**

Cesta na Brdo 69, Ljubljana

Phone: + 386 1 252 81 60

<http://www.vist.si>

**College of Technologies and Systems, Novo mesto (VITES)**

Na Loko 2, POB 111, 8000 Novo mesto

Phone: +386 7 393 00 22

<http://www.vites.si/>

**Polymer Technology College, Slovenj Gradec (VŠTP)**

Glavni trg 1, 2380 Slovenj Gradec

Phone: +386 2 88 22 788

<http://www.vstp.si/>

**School of Business and Management, Novo mesto (VŠUP)**

Na Loko 2, POB 51, 8000 Novo mesto

Phone: + 386 7 393 00 20

<http://www.visoka-sola.com>



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**Environmental Protection College, Celje (VŠVO)**

Mariborska c. 2, 3000 Celje

Phone: + 386 3 428 79 00

<http://vsvo.velenje.si/>

**College of Nursing Jesenice (VŠZNJ)**

Spodnji plavž 3, 4270 Jesenice

Phone: ++ 386 4 5869 360

<http://www.vszn-jesenice.si>

**School of Health Sciences Novo mesto**

Na Loko 2, p.p. 158, 8000 Novo mesto

Phone: + 386 7 393 00 22

<http://www.vsz.vs-nm.si/>

**College of Health Sciences Slovenj Gradec (VŠZV)**

Glavni trg 1, 2380 Slovenj Gradec

**Health College in Celje (VZŠCE)**

Mariborska cesta 7, 3000 Celje

Phone: +386 3 428 79 00

<http://www.vzsce.si/>

Independent higher education institutions

(institutions which will probably start to perform studies in the year 2010/11)

**Faculty of organizational studies in Novo mesto (FOŠ)**

Novi trg 5, 8000 Novo mesto

Phone: +386 7 3737 870

Website: <http://www.fos.unm.si/si/>

**Faculty of business and administration studies Novo mesto (FPUV)**

Na Loko 2, p.p. 51, 8000 Novo mesto

Phone: +386 7 393 00 20

<http://www.fpuv.vs-nm.si>

**Faculty of business studies (FPV)**

Poljanska cesta 4, 1000 Ljubljana

## 4. USEFUL INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS

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### RESIDENCE PERMIT

Citizens of the EU may enter Slovenia with a valid identity document or a passport and they do not require an entry visa in accordance with the basic freedom of movement of people within the EU. Within 3 days of arrival, citizens of EU have to register with the police and at the Administration Unit (Office for Passports and Aliens, Tobačna ulica 5, Ljubljana).

### FIRST RESIDENCE PERMIT AND MEDICAL INSURANCE (NON EU CITIZENS)

At your nearest diplomatic or consular representative office (DCRO) of the Republic of Slovenia you have to submit an **application for First Residence Permit**.

You may submit your application in person, send it to the DCRO by registered mail, or a third person may submit it on your behalf with your authorisation.

There is a consular fee of 76 EUR (approx) that you have to pay upon submitting the application.

With your application you have to enclose:

- a certified photocopy of a valid passport;
- enrolment confirmation (if enrolled);
- certificate of sufficient means of support during your stay in Slovenia (this shall mean regular income, such as scholarship, parent's income, personal income, pensions and not a single fund deposit in Republic of Slovenia or a credit card); and
- health insurance certificate. This certificate should contain, in addition to stating that you have international health insurance, a clear description of the scope of your rights and it should be already valid from the time of the application for the residence permit. If you have no health insurance in your home country, you may submit a certificate of commercial insurance of the insurance company that will cover your insurance in the Republic of Slovenia (contact **ASSISTENCE CORIS**, Ul. Bratov Babnik 10, 1000 Ljubljana, Phone: +386 1519 20 20, Fax: +386 1 519 16 98).
- confirmation of no criminal proceedings being instituted against the person in question issued by a competent body in your home country.

All certificates, confirmations or appendices must be translated into the Slovene language and the translation certified by a notary. Upon receiving notification that

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you may collect your permit, you will have to pick it up in person with your passport from the DCRO where you submitted your application, if different arrangements have not been made. The permit in a form of a label and a stamp will be added to your passport.

In case your application is denied, you have the right to appeal, which should be submitted within the prescribed time limit to the DCRO.

**Within three days after your arrival** in the Republic of Slovenia, you are required to report the place of your temporary residence at the Administration Unit (Office for Passports and Aliens, Tobačna ulica 5, Ljubljana) and to a police station.

More information can be found at: <http://www.infoforeigners.si/index.php>

## **INSURANCE**

During a temporary stay in the Republic of Slovenia, insured persons from the EU member states will be able to claim medical services in public health institutions and from private doctors who have concluded a contract with the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia (HIIS) on the basis of the European health insurance card. Medical services may only be claimed at the primary level in health centres and from general practitioners who have concluded a contract with the HIIS, while from specialists and in hospitals this may only be done on the basis of a doctor's referral issued by a general practitioner. You can find more information at: <http://www.zzs.si/>

**Students from Croatia and Macedonia** must bring a document confirming that they have insurance in their home country, along with their passports.

**Students from other countries** can either arrange their insurance in Slovenia (which costs approximately EUR 120 per month) or pay for necessary medical treatment. However, we strongly advise obtaining insurance with an insurance company in your home country which offers arrangements for time spent abroad. In the latter event, you may be able to ask for reimbursement of medical expenses in your home country later – please check the details at your insurance company.

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## EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES

For the list of embassies and consulates please look at the web-site :

<http://www.gov.si/mzz/eng/index.html>

Or go to:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Prešernova cesta 25,  
SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia  
Phone: +386 1 478 2000  
Email: info.mzz@gov.si

## EMBASSIES IN LJUBLJANA:

- **Austrian Embassy** Prešernova 23  
Phone: 01 479 07 00  
[www.austriantrade.si](http://www.austriantrade.si)  
Email: [austroamb@austrianembassy.si](mailto:austroamb@austrianembassy.si)
- **Belgium Embassy**  
Trg republike 3/IX  
Phone: 01 200 60 10  
Email: [ljubljana@si-dipobel.org](mailto:ljubljana@si-dipobel.org)
- **Embassy of Czech republic**  
Riharjeva 1  
Phone.: 01 420 24 50
- **Danish Embassy**  
Trdinova 8  
Phone: 01 431 73 71
- **French Embassy**  
Barjanska 1  
Phone: 01 426 45 25  
Email: [info@ambafrance.si](mailto:info@ambafrance.si)  
[www.ambafrance.si](http://www.ambafrance.si)

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- **Greek Embassy**

Trnovski pristan 14

Phone: 01 420 14 00

Email : [emb.gr.slo@siol.net](mailto:emb.gr.slo@siol.net)

- **Croatian Embassy**

Grubarjevo nabrežje 6

Phone: 01 425 62 20

- **Irish Embassy**

Miklošičeva 1, Grand hotel Union (soba 234)

Phone.: 01 308 12 34

Email : [irish.embassy@gh-union.si](mailto:irish.embassy@gh-union.si)

- **Italian Embassy**

Snežniška 8

Phone: 01 426 21 94

Email : [amblubiana@siol.net](mailto:amblubiana@siol.net)

- **German Embassy**

Prešernova 27

Phone: 01 251 61 66

- **Netherlands Embassy**

Poljanski nasip 6

Phone: 01 420 14 61

- **Embassy of Poland**

Cesta XV/18

Phone: 01 423 28 82

- **Embassy of Slovakian republic**

Tivolska 4

Phone: 01 425 54 25

Email : [velepos.slovakia@siol.net](mailto:velepos.slovakia@siol.net)

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- **Spanish Embassy**

Trnovski pristan 24  
Phone: 01 420 23 30

- **Switzerland Embassy**

Trg republike 3/VI  
Phone: 01 200 86 40

- **Embassy of Great Britain and North Ireland**

Trg republike 3/IV  
Phone: 01 200 39 10  
[www.british-embassy.si](http://www.british-embassy.si)

- **Embassy ZDA**

Prešernova 31  
Phone: 01 200 55 00  
Email : [email@usembassy.si](mailto:email@usembassy.si)  
[www.usembassy.si](http://www.usembassy.si)

- **Consulate of Republic Finland**

Bevkova 11  
1230 Domžale  
Phone: 01 721 32 97

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## FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS

Some scholarships for foreign students are offered by:

- The Ministry for Education; <http://www.mszs.si/eng/education/cooperation/scholarships.asp>

Further information:

- CMEPIUS ~Scholarships~, Ob železnici 16, SI 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia, [www.cmepius.si](http://www.cmepius.si), Email: [scholarships@cmepius.si](mailto:scholarships@cmepius.si)
- AD FUTURA The Science and Education Foundation of the Republic of Slovenia <http://www.ad-futura.si/>, Email: [info@ad-futura.si](mailto:info@ad-futura.si).
- SRCE, the Student Resource Center, has collected links to institutions offering financial aid to foreign national students here: <http://kiss.si>

## STUDENT IDENTIFICATION CARD

Exchange students receive a paper student identification that is also a means of student identification for buying meal coupons and using them in restaurants. The student identification card will be issued upon your arrival. If you attend the welcome week, exchange students receive a student identification card which allows for the purchase of student meal coupons (20 per month), entrance to libraries and entrance to various other university facilities. Students enrolled at one of the faculties can access the libraries of all University members (borrow study materials and professional literature) free of charge. In addition, the card allows discounts on purchasing entrance tickets for swimming pools, fitness centres, museums and some means of public transport.

## HOUSING

Slovenia has a few student homes, hosting students from the lower social strata and places far away from the university centres. The demand for lodging in student homes exceeds the bed supply dramatically, meaning that even students holding Slovene citizenship have to wait for a year or more to gain entry into student homes. That is the reason why foreign students, as a rule, cannot apply to live in a student home.

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The rare exceptions to the rule are students on short term exchange:

Foreign students arriving to Slovenia with the intention of completing study programmes will therefore need to rent private accommodation. At the beginning of the academic year, in September in October, it can be quite difficult to find a suitable room or an apartment and also the prices are usually higher than the rest of the year, since most of the students tend to begin their search for accommodation during that period. We advise you to find a suitable room a month or two before the accommodation frenzy.

The rents usually range from EUR 100 - EUR 200 per month in a room with a shared bathroom and kitchen. A one bed-room apartment or a bedsit can be found for EUR 350 – EUR 450 per month. Usually you will need to pay a deposit or pay in advance for several months. The prices depend on the luxury of the apartment and, above all, the location.

Depending on the arrangement made with the landlord, monthly bills are sometimes included in the rent. More often than not, you will need to pay additional costs for electricity, water and heating bills, which will be divided among the persons sharing the apartment.

Make sure you have a signed rental agreement and request a signed invoice from the landlord each time you pay the rent.

We strongly advise our students to book some temporary accommodation for the first few days of their stay in Slovenia and then look for a private accommodation. Temporary accommodation can be found at some hostels and low-rate hotels (for information and booking, please contact directly to addresses listed below):



<p><b>Hostel CELICA</b>  Metelkova 8  1000 Ljubljana  Phone: +386 1 4301 890  Email: info@souhostel.com  Web site: <a href="http://www.souhostel.com">www.souhostel.com</a></p>	<p><b>HOTEL PARK</b>  Tabor 9  1000 Ljubljana  Phone: +386 1 2321 398  Fax: +386 1 4330 546  Email: <a href="mailto:hotel.park@siol.net">hotel.park@siol.net</a></p>
<p><b>Youth Hostel Ljubljana (BIT Center)</b>  Litijska 57  1000 Ljubljana  Phone: +386 1 548 00 55  Fax: +386 1 548 00 56  Web site: <a href="http://www.yh-ljubljana.com">www.yh-ljubljana.com</a>  Email: <a href="mailto:hotel@bit-center.net">hotel@bit-center.net</a></p>	<p><b>Prenočišča Bežigrad</b>  Podmilščakova 51  1000 Ljubljana  Phone: +386 1 231 15 59  Fax: +386 1 433 84 21  Email: <a href="mailto:marko.cerkez@siol.net">marko.cerkez@siol.net</a>  Web site: <a href="http://www.prenocisca-bezigrad.com">www.prenocisca-bezigrad.com</a></p>
<p><b>Other hostels in Slovenia:</b>  <a href="http://www.travellerspoint.com/hostels-en-co-183.html">http://www.travellerspoint.com/hostels-en-co-183.html</a></p>	

## SLOVENE LANGUAGE COURSES

Students in the exchange program are offered an Erasmus intensive Slovene language course (EILC) before starting the winter or summer semester. The duration of each course is four weeks, which includes 64 hours in classroom and 16 hours of cultural elements, (i.e. excursions, theatre, etc.).

The application deadline is 31 May for the course starting in September and 31 October for the course starting in January.

The Slovene language course is organised by the Centre for Slovene as a Second or Foreign language. For more information you are welcome to visit the web site at [http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/programmes/socrates/erasmus/eilc/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/programmes/socrates/erasmus/eilc/index_en.htm)

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## ACADEMIC CALENDAR

**Semester One:** beginning of October - middle of January

**Semester Two:** middle of February - end of May

**Winter holidays:** middle of January - middle of February

**Winter examination period:** middle of January - beginning of February

**Summer holidays:** beginning of July - end of August

**Summer examination period:** beginning of June - end of June

**Autumn examination period:** end of August - middle of September

## NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

Slovenia has the following national holidays:

1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 8<sup>th</sup> February, 28<sup>th</sup> March, 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 25<sup>th</sup> June, 15<sup>th</sup> August, 31<sup>st</sup> October, 1<sup>st</sup> November, 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> December.

## STUDY FACILITIES

The names and addresses of the faculties and University College are listed above.

A good place to study is the University Library.

## THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The University library acts as the central university library, a general library for Maribor and its wider surroundings, an archive-collecting library for periodicals from Slovenia, and library processing.

## COMPUTER FACILITIES

If you don't own your own laptop, you need not worry about your computer connection. You may use special computer rooms at the faculties, and there are also computer rooms in the dormitories. There are also cyber cafes around the town. In some, computer access is free.

## COST OF LIVING

We suggest that you bring approximately 450 EUR per month to cover all your basic living costs. Exactly how much you spend will depend on your lifestyle, but this figure would take into account all costs including accommodation, food, public transport and books.

## 5. SLOVENIA – GENERAL INFORMATION

It's a tiny place – there's no disputing that fact – with a surface area of just over 20,000 sq km and just about two million people. But 'good things come in small packages', and never was that famous maxim more appropriate than in describing Slovenia – an independent republic bordering Italy, Austria, Hungary and Croatia and situated in Central Europe.



Slovenia has been dubbed a lot of different things by its promoters – 'Europe in Miniature', 'The Sunny Side of the Alps', 'The Green Piece of Europe' – and they're all true. It has everything from beaches, snow-capped mountains, hills awash with grape vines and wide plains blanketed in sunflowers to Gothic churches, baroque

palaces and Art Nouveau civic buildings. Its incredible mixture of climates brings warm Mediterranean breezes up to the foothills of the Alps, where it can snow in the summer. And with more than half of its total area covered in forest, Slovenia really is one of the 'greenest' countries in the world.

### GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS

The Republic of Slovenia lies at the heart of Europe, where the Alps face the Pannonian plains and the Mediterranean meets the mysterious Karst. To the north is Austria; Hungary is to the east; Croatia to the south and Italy to the west. Slovenia is distinguished by the varied mosaic of its landscape which stretches between the Adriatic Sea and the Alps. The melting of the Alpine, Pannonian, Dinaric and Mediterranean worlds, each leaving its own mark, creates a unique countryside, which is for the most part green. It is a largely mountainous country, almost half of which is covered by forests. Cultivated areas with pastures, fields, vineyards and orchards cover 43 percent of the country. More than one half of the population lives in towns, most of which date back to Roman times.

## NEIGHBOURHOOD

Land boundaries = 1,334 km (829 miles);

Coastline = 46 km (28.5 miles)

Italy	19%
Austria	26%
Hungary	8%
Croatia	43%
Adriatic Sea	4%



Republic of Slovenia:	<b>parliamentary democracy</b>
Area:	<b>20,256 sq km (7,820 sq miles)</b>
Population:	<b>1,986,989</b>
GDP per capita 2009:	<b>EUR 17,092</b>
Currency:	<b>EUR</b>
Capital:	<b>Ljubljana</b>

The mountain peaks rise to over 2,500 meters in height (Triglav - 2,864m - is the highest mountain in Slovenia); the south-eastern part slowly changes into wide plates, usually over 1,000 meters in height, where forms of high karst have developed. The lower mountains are covered by forests. The southern and eastern Alps pass into the pre-alpine world, which is mountainous for the most part, but still characterised by limestone and dolomite peaks.

The »original« Karst (the limestone region of underground rivers, gorges and caves) which gave its name to all karst areas around the world, extends through a wide belt of south and south-west Slovenia, from Ljubljana all the way to the Italian border. In south-west Slovenia, in the area by the Adriatic coast, the Mediterranean climate determines both the natural and cultivated vegetation. With about 50 km of coastline, Slovenia is also a maritime country. The eastern part of Slovenia gradually transforms into the Pannonian plain. It is mostly an area of hills, interrupted by extensive plains of gravel and clay. To the south, along the Sava and Krka rivers, the countryside is characterised by green hills with meadows and forests.



### **LJUBLJANA, the capital city**

Ljubljana is a political, cultural, scientific, educational, business, and transportation centre that – in its own way – combines the characteristics of Slovenia's eastern and western, northern and southern regions. It is a city by the river on which the mythological Argonauts carried the Golden Fleece, a city by a moor where the crannog dwellers once lived, a city with the rich heritage of Roman Emona, a city that was once the capital of the Province of Carniola and the capital of Napoleon's Illyrian Provinces, a city of Renaissance, Baroque, and especially Art Nouveau facades, a city that boasts the greatest exhibition of the architecture of the master Jože Plečnik—all this is Ljubljana.

The city, nestling below the hill with Ljubljana Castle, has a lively cultural life created by numerous theatres, museums, and galleries, one of the oldest Philharmonic orchestras in the world, cinemas, more than ten thousand cultural events each year, as many as ten international festivals, including the Ljubljana Summer Festival, the Ljubljana Graphics Biennial, the Ljubljana Jazz Festival, the LIFFE Film Festival, and the Druga godba Festival of Alternative Music, and much more.

As Slovenia's business and commerce centre, Ljubljana hosts numerous trade fairs, and like any capital city it also offers numerous shopping temptations, from smaller shops and boutiques in the old city centre to large shopping centres on the outskirts. At every step, there are friendly cafes, pastry shops, and restaurants – as many serving distinctly Slovene cuisine as those offering foreign culinary delights. During a visit to Ljubljana, which is linked to the world by road, railway, and Brnik Airport, visitors can choose among accommodation at hotels, motels, private apartments and rooms, campsites, or youth hostels.

Because of the University of Ljubljana, daily life in the city is marked by a challenging and lively youthful character but also by the charm of enjoying a tranquil and relaxing boat ride on the Ljubljanica River, a stroll in Tivoli Park close to the very centre of the city, a visit to the Botanical Garden with more than 4,500 plant species, a walk in Ljubljana Zoo, a guided tour of Plečnik's Ljubljana, or the trails to nearby Rožnik Hill, Šmarna gora, or many of the other friendly peaks in the city surroundings.

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## CLIMATE

The distinctive geographic diversity influences the climate: there is a mixture of continental, Alpine and Mediterranean climates in Slovenia. The major part of Slovenia has a continental climate, with cold winters and warm summers. In the north-east, the Alpine climate means that summers are comfortably warm, while winters are fairly cold. The Mediterranean climate runs across the coastal region up to the Soca Valley: summers are extremely hot, while winters are mild, unless the very strong north wind - called the burja - is blowing. The average annual precipitation is 800 mm in the east and goes up to 3,000 mm in the north-west. The average annual temperatures are - 2 C in January, which is the coldest month, and 21 C in July, which is on average the warmest month.

## INTERESTING FACTS

- The area of present day Slovenia has been settled since the Palaeolithic Age. Tools made of bone dating 100,000 and 60,000 BC have been discovered.
- In 1995 one of the most important archaeological finds from the Stone Age was made in a cave at Divje Babe near Cerknica in Primorska; a primitive bone flute dating back some 35,000 years. It is now considered to be the world's oldest known musical instrument.
- Slovenia is predominantly hilly or mountainous; about 90% of the surface is more than 300m above sea level. Forest, some of it even virgin forest, covers over half of the country making Slovenia the greenest country in Europe outside Finland.
- Cities and towns like Ljubljana, Celje, Ptuj and Koper were built on the foundations of Roman or even pre-Roman settlements while others are essentially new.
- Slovenia is home to some 2,900 plant species and about 70 of them - many in the Alps - are unique to the country or were first classified here.

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- Slovenia was once known as the 'country of castles' and counted over 1,000, but wars and development have removed most of them.
  - Slovenia has an excellent system of walking trails – some 7,000 km - they are most commonly marked by a red circle with a white centre.
  - The world famous Lipizzaner horses were first bred at Lipica in Primorska.
  - Slovenia has 7,500 registered caves – every year, approximately 100 more are discovered.
  - Slovenia has over 300 permanent waterfalls.
  - Slovenia has some of the best bird watching in central Europe with well over 300 species spotted.
  - Slovenia has some 16 thermal spa resorts.
  - Slovenia has around 8,000 beekeepers, which makes it four beekeepers per 1,000 inhabitants – truly a nation of beekeepers.
  - 44% of Slovenian territory is classified as karst area. Karst represents a distinctive type of earth with special karstic phenomena getting the name after the region Kras in the background of the Trieste Bay. The name is of Paleoeuropean origin (karra - stone).
  - After World War I, the Slovenian nation lost 90,000 of its nationals to Austria, 400,000 to Italy and 5,000 to Hungary – some 37% of its total population of 1.3 million people at the time.

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## POLITICAL SYSTEM

Slovenia's Constitution, adopted on 23 December 1991, a year after the plebiscite for an independent state, provides for a parliamentary system of government. The highest legislative authority is the National Assembly (*Drzavni zbor*), which comprises 90 deputies elected for a term of four years by secret ballot, on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

Italian and Hungarian ethnic minorities are guaranteed two seats in the National Assembly. The National Council (*Drzavni svet*), which is elected for a five-year term, performs an advisory role. Council members (40) represent regions and interest groups.

The President of the Republic (elected for a maximum two five-year term by direct elections), is also the supreme commander of the armed forces. Executive power is vested in the Prime Minister (the Coalition government is led by him) and the 18-member cabinet. The government must be appointed by the National Assembly. Judges exercise judicial authority, and their election is for life. There are district and circuit courts – the high courts are appeals courts whereas the supreme court is the highest court in the judicial system. The first Slovene Ombudsman was elected in September 1994, and he reports to the National Assembly on his work. The highest statute is the Constitution, which is adopted and amended by the Parliament by way of a special procedure (a 2/3 majority is needed). Other legal acts in hierarchical order are: laws passed by the Parliament, decrees issued by the government for the implementation of laws, regulations, guidelines and orders issued by ministries for the implementation of laws and government decrees; regulations which local government bodies have passed in order to regulate affairs under their jurisdiction. The new Constitution significantly strengthened the position of the Constitutional Court.



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## POPULATION

The vast majority of the population are Slovenians (87.84% - 1991 census). Italians and Hungarians are considered indigenous minorities with rights protected under the Constitution. Other ethnic groups - which mostly arrived in Slovenia after World War II as economic immigrants - identify themselves as Croats, Serbs, Muslims, Yugoslavs, Macedonians, Montenegrins and Albanians. There are indigenous Slovenian minorities living in Italy, Austria, Hungary and Croatia. Ethnic Slovenes living outside the national borders number between 250,000 to 400,000 (depending on the inclusion of second and other generations), the vast majority of whom live overseas and in the countries of the European Union.

The majority of the religious population is Roman Catholic, although there are small communities of other Christian denominations (particularly Protestants in the eastern parts of the country), Muslims and Jews.

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## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

<b>End of 6<sup>th</sup> century:</b>	Slavs begin settling the valleys of the Sava, Drava and Mura rivers, and under pressure from the Avars, reached the shores of the Black Sea, Friuli plains, the Danube, Adriatic Sea and Lake Balaton.
<b>7<sup>th</sup> century:</b>	Western Slavic tribes form an alliance with the Slavic Duchy of Carantania with its centre in present day Austrian Carinthia.
<b>745:</b>	Carantania becomes a part of the Frankish empire. The Slavs convert to Christianity and gradually lose their independence.
<b>869 to 874:</b>	Prince Kocelj briefly establishes an independent state of Slovenes in Lower Pannonia.
<b>9<sup>th</sup> century:</b>	Alongside the growing influence of Christianity the Slovene language is increasingly used in religious services. The Freising Manuscripts, the oldest written records of the Slovene language, originate from this period.
<b>14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries:</b>	The House of Habsburg extends its control over most of the Slovenian regions.
<b>1551:</b>	Protestant Primož Trubar publishes » <i>Katekizem</i> « (The Catechism), the first book written in the Slovene language.
<b>1584:</b>	Jurij Dalmatin translates the Bible into Slovenian. Adam Bohoric writes a Slovenian grammar book.
<b>1848:</b>	Slovenian intellectuals issue the first political program for a United Slovenia.
<b>1918 - October:</b>	Liberation of all Slovenians from the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is declared, and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is formed in December.
<b>1941- 27 April:</b>	sees the formation of the OF (Liberation Front), an anti-Nazi coalition, which becomes the pillar of the partisan struggle against the German, Italian and Hungarian occupation after the capitulation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.
<b>1945:</b>	Fighting with the Germans in Carinthia and Styria ends on 15 May (Last battle of World War II).

<b>1945:</b>	The process of nationalisation begins, gradually bringing private business, industry and land ownership under state control.
<b>1988 to 1990:</b>	The military trial of three journalists and an army officer leads to calls for an independent Slovenia. The events that followed are known as the Slovene Spring, ending with the first parliamentary multiparty democratic election in the former state (April 1990).
<b>20 January 1990:</b>	The Slovenian delegation leaves the congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists for the last time.
<b>23 December 1990:</b>	88.5% of voters at the referendum cast their vote for an independent Slovenia.
<b>25 June 1991:</b>	The Republic of Slovenia officially declares its independence.
<b>27 June 1991:</b>	The Yugoslav Army attacks Slovenia.
<b>7 July 1991:</b>	By signing the Brioni Declaration, the Yugoslav People's Army terminates its military involvement in Slovenia.
<b>25 October 1991:</b>	The last Yugoslav soldier leaves Slovenia.
<b>23 December 1991:</b>	The Slovene Constitution is adopted.
<b>15 January 1992:</b>	The European Union officially recognises Slovenia.
<b>22 May 1992:</b>	Slovenia becomes a member of the United Nations.
<b>6 December 1992:</b>	The first elections are held in an independent Slovenia.
<b>27 September 1994:</b>	Slovenia signs the accession declaration in Geneva for incorporation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Slovenia thus becomes a founding member of the World Trade Organization (23 December 1994).
<b>1 January 1996:</b>	Slovenia becomes a full member of the Central European Free Trade Agreement.
<b>10 June 1996:</b>	Slovenia and the European Union sign an association agreement, granting Slovenia the status of associate membership and access to the structural dialogue.
<b>25 June 1996:</b>	Slovenia becomes an associated partner of the Western European Union (WEU).
<b>1. May 2004:</b>	Slovenia becomes a full Member State of the European Union.

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## SLOVENE LANGUAGE

Slovenian or Slovene (*slovenski jezik* or shortly *slovenščina*) is an Indo-European language belonging to the family of South Slavic languages. It is spoken by approximately 2 million speakers worldwide, the majority of whom live in Slovenia.

Slovenian is one of the few languages to have preserved the dual grammatical form from Proto-Indo-European. Slovenian and Slovak are also the two modern Slavic languages whose names for themselves literally mean »Slavic« (*slověnskii* in old Slavonic). The Slovenian language is also one of the official languages of the European Union.

Like all Slavic languages, Slovenian traces its roots to the same proto-Slavic group of languages that produced Old Church Slavonic. Literary Slovenian emerged in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, thanks to the works of Reformation activists (Primož Trubar, Adam Bohorič and Jurij Dalmatin). During the period when present-day Slovenia was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, German was the language of the élite, and Slovenian was the language of the people. Following World War II, Slovenia became part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Slovenian was one of the official languages of the federation, although in practice, Serbo-Croatian was forcefully put forward, again introducing Croat elements into Slovenian. Slovenian has only been used as the official language in all areas of public life (including the army) since 1991, when Slovenia gained independence. National independence has revitalised the language. It became one of the official languages of the European Union upon Slovenia's accession.

Slovenian is a highly varied language with many dialects, with different grades of mutual intelligibility. Linguists agree that there are about 48 dialects.

Slovenians are said to be 'a nation of poets' due to their language. The poet France Prešeren and the writer Ivan Cankar are two of the most famous Slovenian authors.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovenian\\_language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovenian_language)



*France Prešeren,  
a portrait by  
Božidar Jakac, 1940*



*France Prešeren and  
the first verse of the 7<sup>th</sup>  
stanza of Zdravljica on  
the Slovenian 2 euro coin*

**France Prešeren** (1800–1849) is considered to be the leading poet of Slovenian poetry, acclaimed not only nationally or regionally, but also according to the standards of developed European literature. Prešeren was one of the best European Romanticists. His fervent, heartfelt lyrics, intensely emotional but never just sentimental, have made him the chief representative of the Romantic school in Slovenia.

The seventh stanza of Prešeren's poem *Zdravljica* (A Toast) has been the Slovenian national anthem since 1991.

*'God's blessing on all nations,  
Who long and work for that bright day  
When o'er earth's habitations  
No war, no strife shall hold its sway;  
Who long to see  
That all men free  
No more shall foes, but neighbours be'*

France Prešeren (1800–1849)





**CMEPIUS**

Centre of the Republic  
of Slovenia for Mobility  
and European  
Educational and  
Training Programmes

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[www.cmeplus.si](http://www.cmeplus.si)



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION,  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

