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LIVE - LIFE VEST - YOUNG'S GUIDE FOR SURVIVING IN EUROPE

2007/08



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I FEEL SLOVENIA

LAW and Legal System

PROJECT WORK FOR MEETING IN BARLETTA

November 2007

**SLOVENIA
IS ...**

**SLOVENIAN
LEGAL SYTEM**

**I FEEL
SLOVENIA.**
www.slovenia.si

**SLOVENIA
IS A
DEMOCRATIC
COUNTRY**

**SLOVENIA
IS A SAFE AND
DEMOCRATIC
COUNTRY
"RESPECTING OUR
NEEDS"**



INSTEAD OF THE INTRODUCTION ...



SLOVENIA ...

Small but at the same time grandeur. Slovenia is like many European countries, but it is still very special in its own way. Its mountains reach for the sky and its sea opens itself to the world. The beat of the city leaves a fresh breath to fields of green, the earth nourishes its roots. Its people are hard-working, creative and kind. This is Slovenia.

DOBRODOŠLI

BENVENUTI

ÜDVÖZÖLJÜK

WELCOME

It is true that Slovenia is one of the smallest countries in the world but it is the only country with the word **LOVE** in its name. Because of that we all love our country land on the sunny side of the Alps.



AND HOW DO WE FEEL ABOUT SLOVENIA?

- ☺ Our country respects human rights,
- ☺ A friendly country,
- ☺ Highly educated people,
- ☺ Slovenia is a green country with lots of woods and clean lakes,
- ☺ A part of big european family,
- ☺ A pretty country with two million people,
- ☺ A nice, cute, sweet and beautiful country with very varied landscape,
- ☺ More and more tourists visit our country every year,
- ☺ A country with little violence,
- ☺ A young independent country with democracy,
- ☺ A country which respects difference and diversity among people (except in few cases),
- ☺ A country with the most beautiful place in the world - Bled,
- ☺ A country which has everything what I need,
- ☺ A country which takes care of poor people,
- ☺ My home,
- ☺ A place full of love.

WHAT IS SLOVENIA AFTER ALL?



One of our best actors and a UNICEF amassador, Boris Cavazza, has said in one of his movies the following words about our country: " ... *I don't give a damn for a country which a chicken can fly over in three days ...*"

This joke comes from the shape of our country which really looks like a chicken.



We want to help you feel Slovenia. So, here are some facts about our country.



SLOVENIA IN BRIEF - A COUNTRY ON THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE ALPS



SLOVENIA IN EUROPE



SLOVENIA

- ✓ **Full name:** Republic of Slovenia
 - ✓ **Area:** 20,273 km²
- ✓ **Length of borders:** 1,370 km in total;
with Austria, 318 km; with Italy, 280 km; with Hungary, 102 km; with Croatia, 670 km
- ✓ **Length of coastline:** 46.6 km
 - ✓ **Population:** 2,008,516
- ✓ **Population density:** 98.7 inhabitants per km²
 - ✓ **Nationalities:**
Slovenian 1,631,363; Italian 2,258;
Hungarian 6,243; other nationalities: 149,259; nationality undeclared: 174,913;
- ✓ **Language:** Slovene; also Italian and Hungarian in nationally mixed areas;
 - ✓ **Currency:** euro (since 1 January 2007)
 - ✓ **Capital:** Ljubljana
- ✓ **Our national symbols are:**

⇒ The Coat of Arms



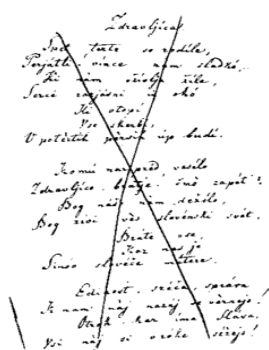
The national coat of arms of Slovenia is a shield in the middle of which, on a blue background, is a representation of Mt. Triglav in white, under which are two undulating blue lines which represent the sea and rivers and above which are located three golden, six-pointed stars forming a downward-pointing triangle. The shield is bordered in red. The design of the shield is in accordance with accepted principles of geometry and colour.

⇒ The Flag

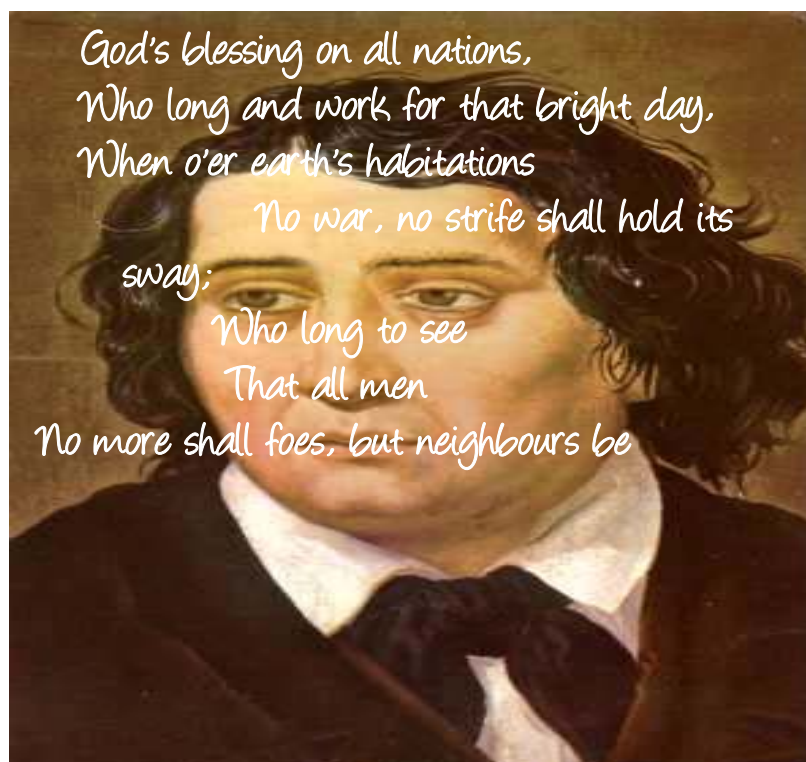


The Slovenian flag is the white-blue-red with the national coat of arms. The proportions of the width of the flag to the length thereof are of one to two. The colours of the flag are in the following order: white, blue and red. Each colour occupies one third of the width of the flag. The national coat of arms is located on the upper lefthand portion of the flag such that the top half of the shield covers the white stripe while the lower half covers the blue stripe.

⇒ The Anthem



The national anthem is the seventh stanza of the France Prešeren's poem *Zdravljica* (A Toast) set to the tune by Stanko Premrl's choral composition of the same name.



Slovenia has a population of 2 million, of which 83.1% are Slovenes. In Slovenia there are also two national minority communities of Italians and Hungarians. Other ethnic groups include Croats, Serbs, Bosnians (Muslims), Yugoslavs, Macedonians, Montenegrins and Albanians. The status and special rights of Gypsy communities living in Slovenia are determined by statute.

SLOVENIA IN THE WORLD

- ✓ **United Nations (UN)** since 1992
- ✓ **OSCE** since 1992
- ✓ **World Health Organisation (WHO)** since 1992
- ✓ **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** since 1992
- ✓ **International Monetary Fund** since 1993
- ✓ **World Trade Organisation (WTO)** since 1995
- ✓ **NATO** since 2004
- ✓ **EU** since 2004



Slovenia strives for the preservation of its national identity and a simultaneous openness to the world. In international relations it advocates peaceful conflict resolution, stronger co-operation and trust and respect for human rights.

Slovenia lies at the heart of one of Europe's ethnic crossroads. Throughout history the territory of present-day Slovenia has been an important transitional zone in Europe, and thus continually subject to cultural, economic and political domination by centres of civilization outside its ethnic territory. From the time of their earliest settlement here in the 6th century, the Slovenes have had to struggle for their living space and to safeguard their cultural, political and economic existence with more populous Germanic, Latin, Magyar and Slavic peoples. In this struggle the Slovenes lost nearly two-thirds of the territory they originally settled.



HELLO, EU!

After the independence the Government recognised EU membership as one of the country's priorities. Membership negotiations began in March 1998 and were concluded in December 2002. A referendum was held in Slovenia on 23 March 2003, at which 89% voted in favour of the country entering the EU. Slovenia joined the European Union on 1st May 2004.

Slovenia has one Commissioner in the European Commission, and seven Slovenian parliamentarians were elected to the European parliament at the elections on 13 June 2004.



SLOVENIA IS A DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY

Slovenia is one youngest democratic countries. For almost 1000 years foreigners reigned over us– from the Franks to the Habsburg Royal dynasty. After the 1. World War we joined with the Kingdom of Serbia; after the 2. World War we were part of Tito's Yugoslavia, and since 1991 we are finally an independent and democratic country.

Our very popular poet and also a UNICEF ambassador, Tone Pavček, who is also one of our herlad of independence, said at the 10th anniversary of our indepedence:

"To witness the mirade of the birth of the Slovenian country was wonderful. To be in the right place at the right place was even more wonderful. To see our nation's dreams come true was the most wonderful.

I can recall the growing demands for democracy and freedom in those days. I can recall gradual abatement of the leaving rulers. I can recall the heyday of the Slovenian thought and an increasing conflict with the army and the centralists. I can recall how taboos, obstacles and walls broke down - the Berlin wall as well as our own walls. I can recall the call of time which I did not ignore. I responded to it and went to gatherings and demonstrations. I stepped in front of the crowd at the Congress square. I stood in front of the delegates. I stood in front of my colleagues in the association of writers Društvo pisateljev. Many a things did a witness, among others the May Declaration and independence. Now I wish that the memory of that period was like a plough which enriches the surface with gold ore from the depths: the determination and unity of that time and I wish it would touch our consciousness and souls once more."



FIRST SLOVENIAN FLAG ON TRIGLAV MOUNTAIN
25. June, 1991



DID YOU KNOW ...



In general America is a synonym for democracy and is considered to be the first democratic country in the world.

But most probably America wouldn't be what it is without our first country from the 7th century – Karantania. Its territory was in the today's Austria and in the northern part of Slovenia to the Sava river.

The democratic ritual of the enthronement of Carinthian princes on a stone throne was unique in feudal Europe. Until the coming of the Franks, the Slovenes had their own administration and elected their own rulers. In this tribal society a new social class with special moral and political status began to develop, the Kosezi or military escort of the highest prince. While this class did not enjoy any economic privileges, it was a pillar of princely authority and of a kind of Slav protostate.

The Karantanians who in their predominantly tribal society were free members of village communities and represented the majority along with the serfs originating from the captured Romanic Christian natives, elected their dukes at a special ceremony at the Duke's Stone at Krn Castle which was the centre of the state. Before all the assembled free people, the duke had to swear that he would respect and defend the people's will and their rights. Only then did the peasant or "kosez" sitting on the Duke's Stone, the capital of an Ionic column from ancient Virunum which had stood in the vicinity of Krn Castle, relinquish his seat, for which the duke gave him a horse and a specked bull in return.

In those days such a ceremony was not known elsewhere in Europe.

The ceremony was preserved into the late Middle Ages long after the Slavs had lost their political independence and the feudal Duchy of Carinthia was ruled by the German aristocracy. At that time the ceremony of the enthronement of the provincial duke was conducted in a Slav language and was so interesting that it was recorded by numerous chroniclers between the 12th and 14th centuries.



CARINTIAN PRINCE ON A STONE THRONE

The ancient ritual of installing Carinthian dukes carried out in the Slovene language, whereby the Slovene peasantry transferred the sovereign power to make laws for their community to the dukes, fascinated the celebrated humanist Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini, better known as Pope Pious II. The French legal historian and philosopher Jean Bodin, inspired by Piccolomini's tireless praise, examined the ritual in detail and described it as an original idea for the transfer of sovereignty that "had no parallel throughout the world".

So there is a persuasive documentation that this contractual relationship influenced the famous Virginian and that the story of American democracy begins in Carinthia (Karantania), the first Slovene state in the 7th century. The ritual installation of the duke of Carinthia that derived from those times was conducted in the Slovene language until the fifteenth century. The installation helped Jefferson develop the theory of the right of people to appoint their own leaders and of the power that emerges from the people themselves, ideas that he drew on when writing the Declaration of Independence.



4th July 1776

SLOVENIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

Our legal system is written down in the Constitution which was adopted on 23. December 1991. It is based on the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the principles of the rule of law and social state, parliamentary form of state authority and the principle of dividing the power into legislative, executive and judicial branches. This is "the highest document" of our country.

So, our green country Republic of Slovenia - republika Slovenija is based on parliamentary democracy.



SLOVENIAN
CONSTITUTION



Our legal system is written down in the Constitution which was adopted on 23. December 1991.

PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC – the head of state

The function of President of the Republic of Slovenia was established on 23 December 1991, when the National Assembly of Slovenia passed a new constitution as a result of independence from Yugoslavia. The president is elected for a maximum of two, five-year terms by direct elections.

Although entrusted with limited power by the constitution, in practice the position is mostly ceremonial. Among other things the President is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Slovenian Armed Forces. The President of Slovenia is directly elected by universal adult suffrage once every five years. Any Slovenian citizen can run for President, but can hold only two consecutive terms in office.

The formal president of our country is dr. Janez Drnovšek. But his term is near end.

Three weeks ago we had elections for president but none of the seven candidates got enough votes. Because of that we will have another election day and we will be able to choose from the top two candidates (the ones

who got most of the votes).



THE GOVERNMENT



The Government consists of the Prime Minister and other Ministers. The government and the ministers are independent within the framework of their jurisdiction, and responsible to the National Assembly.

The Government also has the Office of the Secretary-General, which performs coordination and specialist tasks for the Government and is headed by the Secretary-General of the Government.

The Prime Minister manages and directs the Government's work, ensures the unity of the Government's political and administrative orientations, coordinates the work of the ministers, represents the Government, as well as convenes and chairs its sessions. The Prime Minister has an office, which performs professional and other tasks on his behalf.

The ministers are responsible for the Government's positions and decisions, and for the implementation of these decisions. Each minister heads and represents his/her ministry in line with the adopted policy. The Government also comprises Government services. The current government is headed by Prime Minister Janez Janša.

The Prime Minister



Assembly.

The Prime Minister leads and co-ordinates the work of the Government, gives the orientations of the Government and represents the Government in the National Assembly. The Prime Minister is elected by a majority vote of the deputies in the National Assembly, following a proposal by the President of the Republic. He proposes ministers, who are appointed and relieved of their duties by the National

Ministers

Slovenian current government has 15 ministers and 2 ministers without portfolio.

- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - Ministry of Justice
 - Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs
 - Ministry of the Economy
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
 - Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
 - Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Education and Sport
 - Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology
 - Ministry of Public Administration

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY – DRŽAVNI ZBOR



The National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia is the supreme representative and legislative institution, exercising legislative and electoral powers as well as control over the Executive and the Judiciary.

This is the so called the lower house of the parliament of the Republic of Slovenia. It has 90 members, elected for a four year term, 88 members elected by the mixed member proportional representation system and 2 members elected by ethnic minorities (Italians and Hungarians) using the Borda

count, who have an absolute veto in matters concerning their ethnic groups.

The current President of the National Assembly is France Cukjati

Legislative procedure

The legislative procedure consists of three readings of the legislative proposal. In the first reading, the draft law is presented to the deputies who hold a general debate on the reasons for adopting the law, on its purposes, principles, and implications. In the second reading, deputies debate and vote on individual articles of the draft law and decide on amendments; such reading is first held in the relevant working body and later at plenary session. In the third reading, the law is discussed and voted on in its entirety. If a suspensive veto has been proposed by the National Council, the National Assembly must decide again on such law. The law enters into force upon promulgation and publication.

Laws may also be adopted by the urgent or shortened procedure.

Parliamentarism

Parliamentarism - or parliamentary system - is a political system in which legislative power is held by the parliament. It is a broad concept, requiring an exact definition of people's sovereignty, the parliament, the National Assembly, and the National Council.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

The National Council is, in accordance with the Constitution, the representative of social, economic, professional and local interest groups. The forty-member National Council comprises twenty-two representatives of local interests, six representatives of non-commercial activities four representatives of employers and four of employees and four representatives of farmers, crafts and trades and independent professionals.

The National Council of the Republic of Slovenia is the upper house of the Slovenian parliament. This is not expressly stated in the Slovenian Constitution but may be derived from constitutional theory, the international comparison of its competences and the role that the National Council performs.

The Slovenian bicameral structure is an "incomplete bicameral system", meaning that the upper chamber does not have equal competences with the lower chamber but instead has less authority. The purpose of upper chambers in incomplete bicameral systems, which on the world scale are more common than complete bicameral systems, is to supervise the work of the lower chamber. A weaker upper chamber can only supervise the work of a more powerful chamber if its composition is different to that of the lower chamber and if it has appropriate competences that differentiate it from the lower chamber, which holds true in the case of Slovenia's upper chamber. The National Council is a weaker upper chamber, even among incomplete bicameral systems, yet it enjoys certain competences that some of the more powerful upper chambers in Europe do not have at their disposition.

JUDICIARY



Judicial power in Slovenia is implemented by courts with general responsibilities and specialised courts which deal with matters relating to specific legal areas.

Slovenia has made very significant progress towards the establishment of a truly independent judiciary. The 1991 Constitution and accompanying legislation create a framework incorporating all the elements necessary to ensure judges a high degree of independence. The political branches and the public generally respect the principle of judicial independence.

State prosecutor

There are 11 regional public prosecution offices, 4 higher public prosecution offices and the Office of the State Prosecutor General of the Republic of Slovenia.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT - USTAVNO SODIŠČE

This is the highest body of judicial authority for the protection of constitutionality, legality, human rights and basic freedoms.

The Constitutional Court decides on the conformity of laws with the Constitution. Since its inception, the Court has been located in the city of Ljubljana. The Constitutional Court is composed of nine Constitutional Court judges, elected on the proposal of the President of the Republic by the National Assembly. Any citizen of the Republic of Slovenia who is a legal expert and has reached at least 40 years of age may be elected a Constitutional Court judge. Constitutional Court judges are elected for a term of nine years and may not be re-elected. The President of the Constitutional Court is elected by the judges from among their own number for a term of three years.

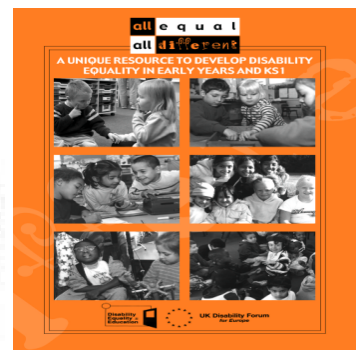
AS FAR AS OUR CONSTITUTION IS CONCERNED, SLOVENIA IS A DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY

We are usually told that we don't know much about democracy. And if we are honest, our point of view is very different from our parents' and teachers'. From our perspective democracy ends if we don't get what we want. And what about democracy and Slovenia? Before answering this question, we want to tell you what democracy means to us.

SO, HERE YOU ARE SOME OF OUR THOUGHTS ABOUT DEMOCRACY:

- ☺ We have rights,
- ☺ We can go vote when we reach the age of 18,
 - ☺ Democracy respects the will of people,
 - ☺ We must respect rules,
- ☺ Basic education is accessible to everyone,
 - ☺ You respect other citizens' opinions,
 - ☺ Freedom,
 - ☺ Democracy means human rights,
 - ☺ It is your decision who you vote,
- ☺ You can tell your opinion without fear,
 - ☺ No death penalty,
- ☺ Negotiations among countries which have different opinions,
 - ☺ Respect for majority opinions,
 - ☺ Democracy is politics,
- ☺ Different opinions about the same thing,
 - ☺ Consideration of constitution,
 - ☺ free country,
 - ☺ Respects of each other,
- ☺ equality of rights for everyone,
 - ☺ human rights,
- ☺ government must fulfil the majority opinion on referendum,
- ☺ police may arrest me when there are proofs of my guilt,
 - ☺ power to the people,

- ☺ country without slaves,
- ☺ women and men are equal,
- ☺ you can do what you want,
- ☺ ombudsman,
- ☺ the same rights for everyone,
- ☺ we have a president ,
- ☺ you can do what you think it's OK,
- ☺ freedom of speech.



HOW IS DEMOCRACY REFLECTED IN OUR EVERYDAY LIVES?

Slovenia is not a democratic country only on the paper. It lives democracy in everyday life:

⇒ OMBUDSMAN



In Slovenia we also have an Ombudsman. This is quite a new thing for us. The institution of the Human Rights Ombudsman was introduced into the Slovenian constitutional order through the new Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia. The Human Rights Ombudsman is defined in Article 159 of the Constitution, which provides that in order to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in relation to state authorities, local self-government authorities and bearers of public authority, the office of the Ombudsman for the rights of citizens shall be established by law.

The Human Rights Ombudsman of the Republic of Slovenia is a constitutional category that does not fall under the executive, judicial or legislative branch of authority. The Ombudsman is therefore not part of any mechanism of authority, but rather acts as an overseer of authority since as an institution it restricts its capricious encroachment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Ombudsman is in his work not only limited to handling direct violations defined as human rights and freedoms in the constitution, moreover, he or she may act in any case whatsoever dealing with a violation of any right of an individual arising from a holder of authority. He or she can intervene also in the case of unfair and poor state administration in relation to the individual. If the aforementioned is considered, it can have a significant impact on the development and increase in legal and administrative culture between holders of authority and the individual.

Since February 2007 we have a new Slovene Human Rights Ombudsman. For a period of six years and with a two-thirds majority of all deputies in the National Assembly was elected dr. Zdenka Čebašek-Travnik, upon the proposal of the President of the Republic of Slovenia.

WHEN DO WE NEED OMBUDSMAN'S HELP?

Human rights are the rights of all of us – mine, yours, hers, his, ours or theirs. Human rights are written down in the Declaration of Human Rights, in various conventions stated and in the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, and they are also laid down in individual laws. And of course automatically along with rights come duties, which we must observe. If we have exhausted all the possibilities for resolving our problems about our rights, or we simply no longer know what to do, then we can contact the Human Rights Ombudsman of Slovenia.

→ MINORITIES IN SLOVENIA

The the Republic of Slovenia additionally protects the guaranteed level of minority rights through the implementation of various international conventions and documents in this sphere of which it is a signatory. It is not therefore surprising that it is recognised within international forums such as the Council of Europe that Slovenia takes exemplary care of minorities living on its territory and provides them with even above standard minority rights in comparison with the norms of the European Union. Over time, different nations have lived on the territory of today's Slovenia. Nowadays, members of other national and ethnic minorities also live in Slovenia alongside Slovenians. Because of that Slovenia has established an exemplary system of minority protection.

In Slovenia there are 2.258 members of the Italian national community and 6.243 members of the Hungarian national community; they enjoy direct and permanent formal legal protection, having the guaranteed status of autochthonous minorities. The main provisions concerning the protection of national communities are set out in the Constitution, whilst more detailed provisions are included in legislation in various areas.

The Slovene Constitution guarantees the Italian and Hungarian minorities living in Slovenia basic and special rights - the right to the free use of national symbols, preservation of their identity and the founding of their own organisations, the development of economic, cultural and scientific research activities and activities in the sphere of public media and publishing. The Constitution guarantees them the right to upbringing and education in their own language. Moreover, the Republic of Slovenia enables representatives of the national minorities political participation on various levels of decision making. Of the ninety members of the Slovene National Assembly, two members represent the Italian and Hungarian national communities, and are elected by representatives of the respective national communities. In addition, the two national minorities are represented on municipal councils in nationally mixed municipalities.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia morally and financially supports the realisation of minority rights through the Government Office for Nationalities, which is the central institution for guaranteeing and respecting minority rights. In addition, the Office monitors the practical effects of protection, drawing attention to problem areas, preparing suggestions and initiatives for the Government and other state

bodies and, together with the relevant ministries, preparing analyses and reports on wider issues relating to the protection of nationalities. The National Assembly also has a special Commission for National Communities.

The national minorities are politically organised in self-administering national communities, which represent them as organisations in relations with the state. The two umbrella organisations consist of representatives of municipal national communities that function on a municipal level.

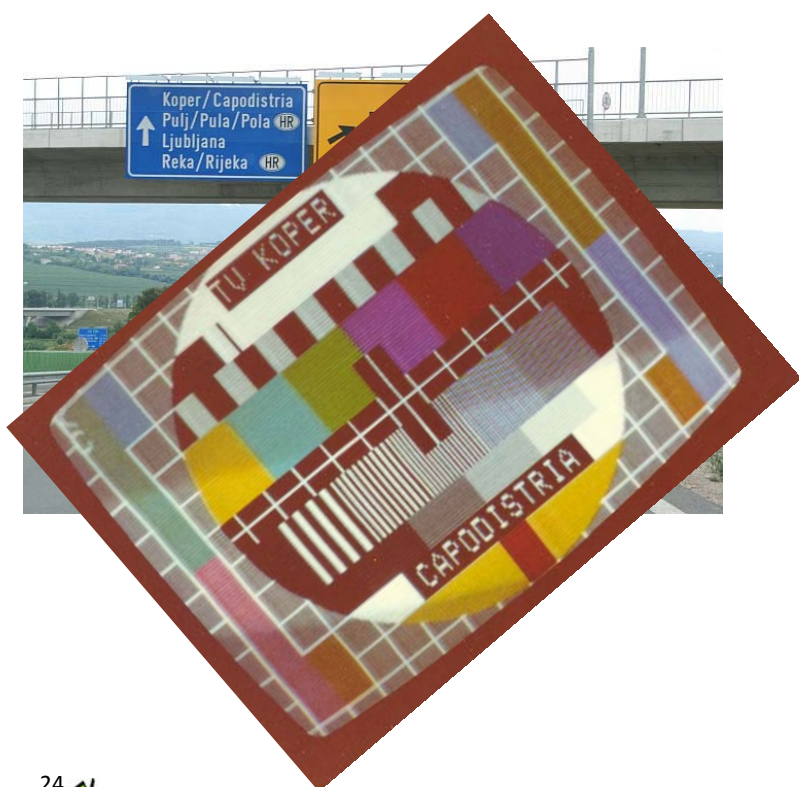
The national communities have developed the information activity of printed and audio-visual media. Among many minority media in Slovenia, the Regional Radio and Television Centre Koper - Capodistria is a particular phenomenon and is considered a unique example in Europe. The Koper television centre has in fact been active for thirty years in the multi-ethnic and multicultural area at the meeting point of three countries. Today, it is one of the most developed minority, regional and border television stations in the whole of Europe and has broken fresh ground in terms of minority programmes in Europe.

The agreement on co-operation in culture, education and science signed between Slovenia and Austria in 2001 is also of major importance in building a multicultural society in Slovenia. Article 15 of the so called 'cultural agreement' refers to the German-speaking population in Slovenia and says that members of the German-speaking community in Slovenia shall enjoy the rights set down in Article 61 of the Slovenian Constitution, which states that "everyone has the right freely to identify with his or her national grouping or national community, to foster and give expression to his or her culture and to use his or her language and script".

In a similar way as applies for guaranteeing the rights of the two national communities, the Republic of Slovenia also guarantees normative and financial protection to the Romany ethnic community.



Bilingual High School Lendava /
Kétnyelvű Középiskola, Lendva



ROMANY ETHNIC COMMUNITY



According to statistical data 3.246 persons defined themselves as Roma, although unofficial estimates speak of 7,000 to 10,000 members of the Romany community. On a normative level, their protection is guaranteed by sectoral laws, which guarantees Roma similar rights to those of the members of the two national communities. Since in the case of the Romany community there is the additional problem of a lack of social and economic cohesion, in 1995 the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a specific Programme of Measures for the Assistance of Roma which is directed above all at arranging living conditions, their subsistence through the receipt of social support and other forms of assistance, and to providing opportunities for education. Ever more is devoted to the development of their culture, providing information, preserving their identity, as well as the political participation of Roma on a local level. Since 1999, a special Government Committee for the protection of the Romany ethnic community has functioned within the framework of the Government, which deals with the problems of Roma, and includes the direct participation of Roma. Eight Romany societies function within municipalities with larger Romany populations, and Roma are also organised in the Association of Roma of Slovenia, which publishes a weekly magazine "Romano Them - Romski svet" (The world of Romany). A regular weekly broadcast for Roma within the framework of local radio stations in areas in which they live contributes to a better familiarity and understanding of the Roma.



SLOVENIA IS A SAFE AND DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY "RESPECTING OUR NEEDS"

By our opinion our chicken functioning with legal system which is written down in constitution.

But if we are honest also our democracy has mistakes.

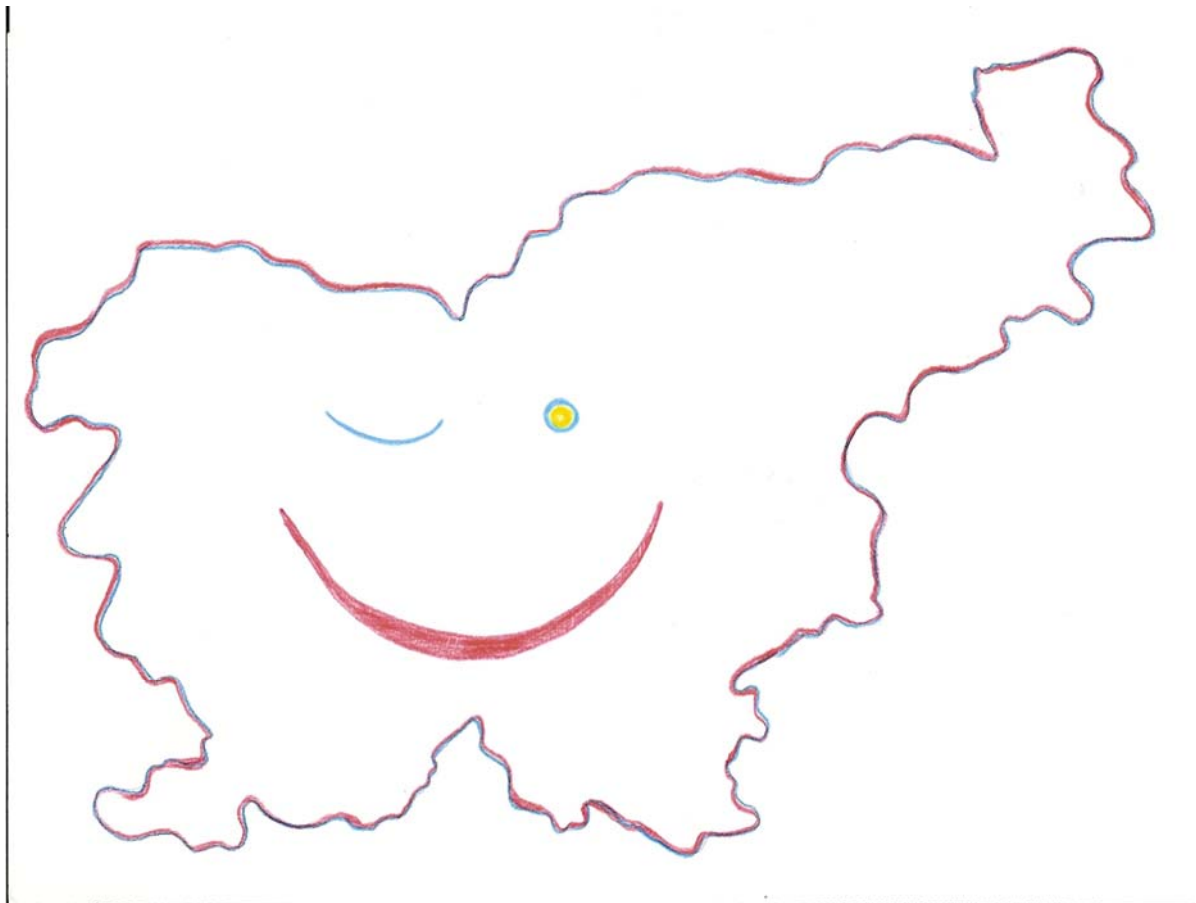
FOR EXAMPLE:

- ☹ There are many homeless people. They are state's responsibility. We don't have a good feeling because we are scared if some of them want to approach us.
- ☹ Slovenia is a safe country but its has ''dangerous'' places like all countries. Every individual finds different places dangerous. For me personally, the scariest places are passages for pedestrians below the road.
- ☹ Some os us are scared of pickpockets.



AND INSTEAD OF THE END ...

Our country tries very hard to be "equal in difference". We all can all feel safe in Slovenia and we can trust Slovenian inhabitants. Older Slovenians give lots of our independence and respect our history and fights for our right when we were under the Habsburgs. We are also take care of our tradition and heritage (St. George's Day - junjersanje, kuventi, ...).



We really try to be an example to all other countries, but afterall we are teenagers now; we are 16 years old and it's normal to make mistakes.

Most of the adults will probably think that we presented our little green country too idealistically. However, this is how we see our country.

At the end of the day, we are still children who don't have a clue about politics and try to understand things in our own way, as we see them through our eyes. It is still true that we are the most righteous critics because we say what things are really like. And if we feel very well positive in our chicken-like country, if we are proud of her then this can mean only one thing: everything is OK in our country and surely everyone can find a place for himself on the sunny side of the Alps. Last but not least, we have been accepted to the family of nations with the longest democratic tradition - the European Union.

**Therefore: Welcome By
us and we really hope
you will also feel
Slovenia like we do.**

