

SLOVENIA

General country data

Slovenia is a Central European country neighbouring to the North with Austria, to the West with Italy, to the Northeast with Hungary and to the Southeast and South with Croatia (Figure 1).

The population is about two millions and the total area 20 million square kilometres.

Slovenia has a dynamic terrain spreading between the Alps, Adriatic sea and across to the plains of Hungary.

The capital city of Slovenia is Ljubljana with population of 280.000.

Slovenia became an independent state in 1991 and a member of the EU on May 1, 2004.



Figure 1: The position of Slovenia in Europe.

Slovenia is a predominantly mountainous country on the southern side of the Alps. Its highest peak is Triglav with altitude of 2864 m.

Slovenia has 47 km of coastline with one major port Koper.

Slovenia has due to a complicated geography three main climatic regions:

1. the Alpine-Dinaric mountain ridge separates the Mediterranean south-western part from the
2. central one where the sub-Alpine climate prevails in lowlands and Alpine in mountains, while
3. the Northeast is already strongly influenced by the Panonic continental climatic type.

The yearly mean temperature is between 12°C in the Mediterranean part and 0°C in the mountains, the yearly precipitation ranges from less than 800 mm in the continental region.

Table 1. General indicators for Slovenia

	<i>latest actual</i>
Area (1000 km ²)	20
Forest area ¹ (2003)	1 158
(1000 ha)	57%
(%)	
Wooded area ²	63,3%
Agricultural areas	510
(1000 ha)	25%
(%)	
Number of municipalities	194
Population (mio)	2
Density of population per km ²	98
Population of Capital City - Ljubljana	280,000
Gross Domestic Product at current prices (mrd EUR)-2004	26
Gross Domestic Product (EUR per capita)	13,000
Value added at market prices (mrd EUR)	21,8
of which (in %):	
- Agriculture, hunting and forestry (2003)	2.6%
- Industry (2003)	30.1%
- Construction (2003)	5,7%
- Services (2003)	61.6%
Real growth of GDP (2004)	4,6%
Inflation rate in 2004	3,6%
Currency unit: Slovenian tolar (SIT)	
Exchange rates (SIT for 1 EUR on 28.6.2004)	239,515

The Slovenian currency is tolar (SIT) which is divided into hundred stotins.

¹ Data on forest area does not include data on abandoned area.

² Wooded areas cover areas reverting to natural vegetation and not only agricultural areas that have not been used for over - 20 years, as determined by the definition of forest according to the Forest Act in Slovenia.

Table 2: Energy supply, consumption and indicators- 2003

	Unit	2003
Total primary energy supply (TPES)	1000 toe	6 809
Total final consumption (TFC)	1000 toe	4 842
- Energy sectors	1000 toe	17
- Manufacturing and construction	1000 toe	1 521
- Transport	1000 toe	1 411
- Households	1000 toe	1 250
- Other consumption	1000 toe	491
- Non-energy use	1000 toe	153
Energy dependency	%	52,4%
Energy intensity –TPES/GDP	Toe/mio EUR ₂₀₀₀	302
Energy intensity –TFC/GDP	Toe/mio EUR ₂₀₀₀	215
Electricity production (Net)	GWh	13 092
- Hydropower plants	GWh	3 113
- Thermal power plants	GWh	5 016
- Nuclear power plant	GWh	4 963