

# SLOVENIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Conflicts between Slovenia and Belgrade started making resistance between Slovenes. At first, they supported position to defend Slovenian autonomy, but later, they wanted more.

In 1989 was, on the protest because of arresting Janez Janša, in public presented May declaration, which was prepared by new alliance of civil society.

## MAY DECLARATION DEMANDED:

- respect for human rights and freedom
- democracy
- sovereign country

The declaration affected the program of Demos government. Harsh economic position affected initiative to accept Declaration of sovereignty from the Slovenia. With that declaration Slovenia took power over its land and federal laws were no longer in force. There were other independence actions following.

23. December 1990 was plebiscite on independence in Slovenia. 88,2 % of voters vote 'yes' for independency. After that, Slovenian politics started preparing on independence. They accepted some basic laws, they controlled Slovenian border and its defence, because it was clear Yugoslavia wasn't going to resigned Slovenian independency peacefully.

One day before announcement they accepted national emblem and flag, the hymn was already accepted. The last step was accepting the document of independency. The ceremony held on the Square of revolution, 16. June 1991. The atmosphere was solemn, but everyone expected attack of Yugoslav army.

The next morning the units of Yugoslav army went to Slovene borders and strategically important points. The government of Slovenia convicted the attack of Yugoslav army and asked Yugoslav soldiers not to fight against Slovenia. The Yugoslav army had succeeded to get to the borders with Austria and Italy, but their attempts were unsuccessful. The war for Slovenia lasted for 9 days.

After one year, Slovenian parliament accepted Slovenian Constitution. 22. May 1992 Slovenia became a member of The United Nations. With that membership, Slovenia successfully ended efforts for international recognition.