

Relations Between Canada and Slovenia

- After recognizing Slovenia's independence in 1992, Canada and Slovenia established formal diplomatic relations in January 1993.
- Since independence, Slovenia has sought membership in a number of international and regional organizations. Canada actively supports Slovenia's membership in NATO. Slovenia has made a strong case for its admission as a progressive democracy with a good record of political and economic reforms, despite the instabilities of the region. Canada was pleased to see Slovenia elected to the UN Security Council for the 1998-99 term.
- Canada and Slovenia have also been partners in international peace and security. Slovenia's Foreign Minister came to Ottawa and signed the Dec. 3, 1997, Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. Both Canada and Slovenia participate in NATO's Peace Stabilization Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- The Slovenian Prime Minister visited Canada in May 1996 and has met with the Canadian Prime Minister on a number of other occasions, most recently in New York in June 1997. The Prime Minister's visit to Ljubljana in May 1998 will be the first visit to Slovenia by a Canadian prime minister.

Economic Relations

- Slovenia is Canada's most important trading partner among the countries of the former Yugoslavia. Canadian exports to Slovenia in 1997 totalled \$30.8 million, and imports, \$41.8 million. Major Canadian exports to Slovenia include food products, lumber and aircraft. Major Canadian imports include sports equipment, machine parts and lighting fixtures.
- Canadian and Slovenian partners have signed a number of significant business deals. The Slovenian carrier, Adria Airways, has purchased two Canadair regional aircraft from Bombardier of Montreal. CAE Electronics Ltd. of Montreal will supply a simulator to train the Krsko nuclear plant personnel in power station management and control.