



Prime Minister Janez Janša



Coronavirus disease COVID-19

Current information and instructions are available on the [Coronavirus disease COVID-19 website](#)



Date and place of birth

17 September 1958, Ljubljana

Education

- Degree in defence studies from the Faculty of Sociology, Political Science and Journalism (1982)
- Classical gimnazija (upper secondary school) in Stična
- Primary school in Žalna and in Grosuplje

Political career

2020: At the session of the National Assembly on 3 March 2020, Janez Janša was elected as the 14th President of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

2018: In the early election on 3 June 2018, Janez Janša was re-elected as a deputy. He was elected in the electoral district of Grosuplje and received 7,020 votes or 39.3%, the largest share of all candidates in the country. The Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) won the election by receiving 24.92% of votes and gaining 25 seats out of 90 in the National Assembly.

2017: At the 11th SDS Congress in Maribor on 20 May, Janez Janša was decisively re-elected as the party's president.

2014: In the early election on 13 July 2014, Janez Janša was re-elected as a deputy. The SDS received 20.71% of votes and gained 21 seats out of 90 in the National Assembly. During the election campaign, the party's president was incarcerated following a political show trial related to the Patria affair; Janez Janša thus became the only political prisoner in the European Union. Today it is clear that the Patria trial was politically motivated and served to destroy or severely weaken the SDS and remove its president from politics. Moreover, during the confirmation of terms of office, the governing coalition at the time unconstitutionality and unlawfully revoked Janez Janša's deputy status. Later, the Constitutional Court unanimously annulled the Assembly's revocation.

2012: On 10 February 2012, Janez Janša assumed his duties as the President of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. In the 2012–2013 period, the Slovenian Government comprised the following coalition partners: the Slovenian Democratic Party, the Civic List of Gregor Virant, the Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia, the Slovenian People's Party and the New Slovenia – Christian People's Party.

2011: In the early election on 4 December 2011, Janez Janša was re-elected as a deputy. The SDS received 26.19% of votes and gained 26 seats out of 90 in the National Assembly. On 28 January 2012, after having received the mandate to form a new government, Janez Janša was elected as the 10th President of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia with 51 deputy votes.

The new government was sworn in, in the National Assembly, on 10 February 2012. In the 2012–2013 period, the Slovenian Government comprised the following coalition partners: the Slovenian Democratic Party, the Civic List of Gregor Virant, the Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia, the Slovenian People's Party and the New Slovenia – Christian People's Party.

2008–2011: Deputy and President of the SDS.

2004–2008: Prime Minister of the Republic of Slovenia, elected on 9 November 2004 with 57 deputy votes out of 90. President of the SDS as the largest parliamentary party with 29 deputies in the National Assembly.

The Slovenian Government, led by Janez Janša, comprised the following coalition partners: the Slovenian Democratic Party, the New Slovenia – Christian People's Party, the Slovenian People's Party and the Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia.

On 19 November 2007, the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia held a vote of confidence called by Prime Minister Janez Janša in relation to the forthcoming Slovenian Presidency of the Council of the European Union and reconfirmed the Government's term of office.

The Slovenian Government's key achievements between December 2004 and December 2007 include measures that have directly affected the lives of the Republic of Slovenia's citizens and have brought about exceptional economic success, a higher rate of employment and the lowest ever unemployment rate. Most of the measures defined in the Framework of Economic and Social Reforms for Increasing the Welfare in Slovenia and improving the standard of living have been implemented, ranking Slovenia among the most successful EU Member States in achieving the objectives of the Lisbon Strategy. The Government has regulated taxes and eliminated many administrative barriers in a modern, internationally comparable and socially sustainable manner. Measures designed to ease the burden on the economy and increase competitiveness in domestic and foreign markets have been adopted.

During Janez Janša's term of office, the Republic of Slovenia became a recognisable and successful member of the European Union: on 1 January 2007, it adopted the single European currency; on 22 December 2007, it eliminated border controls and joined the Schengen area; and, in the first half of 2008, it was the first Member State from the Enlargements of 2004 and 2007 to hold the Presidency of the Council of the European Union. In his capacity as President of the European Council, Janez Janša chaired two European Council meetings and four EU summits with non-EU countries, contributing significantly to the adoption of agreements in various areas of activity of the European Union.

2001–2004: Deputy and President of the SDS.

2000: Minister of Defence from June to October. Achievements: preparation of the second action plan for full NATO membership, realistic assessment of the implementation of the basic development programmes of defence forces for the 1994–2003 period, adoption of a plan for their partial restructuring that was to be completed between 2000 and 2003, and introduction of the right to spiritual care for members of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

1997–1999: Deputy and President of the SDS, head of the Slovenian parliamentary delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly (NAA).

1995–1996: Deputy and President of the SDS.

1990–1994: Minister of Defence. Achievements: formation of the first Slovenian Armed Forces, which, together with the Slovenian Police fended off the aggression of the Yugoslav Army in June 1991 and proclaimed independence.

1993: Elected President of the SDS for the first time.

1990–1991: Vice-president of the Slovenian Democratic Union (SDZ); Deputy, following the first democratic elections; and later, President of the Party Council.

1988: Arrested by the Slovenian secret political police (SDV) on account of his dissidence, detained in custody and tried before a military court without the right to legal representation, sentenced to 18 months in prison.

1987–1989: Co-founder of MikroAda, a computer company functioning as a technical base for dissident activities (printed the Working Paper for the Constitution of Slovenia).

1983–1986: Active political opposition to the Communist system via activities in newly emerging pacifist and environmental movements, writing of critical articles for the publications *Mladina*, *Problemi* and *Časopis za kritiko znanosti* (the Journal for the Criticism of Science), in which he discusses certain politically sensitive topics (political pluralism, conscientious objection, cooperation of the SFRY with dictatorships, use of Slovenian in the armed forces).

1982: Appointed President of the Committee for Basic People's Defence and Social Self-Protection as part of the youth organisation Alliance of Socialist Youth of Slovenia (ZSMS). He was dismissed early and lost any possibility of employment due to his critical writings on the Yugoslav People's Army (JLA).

Janez Janša

Prime Minister

Government of the Republic of Slovenia

☎ +386 1 478 10 00

✉ gp.kpv@gov.si

Help us improve our website Has this website been helpful? YES NO

Responsible institution: Government Communication Office

© 2020 GOV.SI

Last edited: 13. 3. 2020