

NATURE CONSERVATION ACT

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose of the Act)

(1) This Act shall lay down biodiversity conservation measures and a system for the protection of valuable natural features with the purpose of contributing to nature conservation.

(2) Biodiversity conservation measures shall be measures by which the protection of wild plant and animal species (hereinafter referred to as plant and animal species), including their genetic material and habitats and ecosystems, is regulated; the sustainable use of biodiversity components facilitated; and the maintenance of natural balance ensured.

(3) The system for the protection of valuable natural features shall be a system which lays down procedures and methods for the designation of the status of a valuable natural feature and the implementation of their protection.

Article 2 (Biodiversity)

(1) Biodiversity is the diversity of living organisms.

(2) Diversity of living organisms includes diversity within a species and between different species, genetic diversity and diversity of ecosystems.

(3) In nature biodiversity is preserved through the maintenance of natural balance.

Article 3 (Natural balance)

(1) Natural balance is a balance of relations and interactions among living organisms, and between organisms and their habitats.

(2) Natural balance is destroyed when an activity ruins the quantitative or qualitative structure of a plant or animal community; degrades or destroys their habitats; destroys or changes the ability of an ecosystem to function; breaks interconnections between individual ecosystems; or causes a significant isolation of individual populations.

Article 4 (Valuable natural features)

(1) Valuable natural features shall include all natural heritage in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

(2) In addition to a rare, valuable or well-known natural phenomenon, a valuable natural feature shall be any other valuable phenomenon; component or part of the living or non-living nature; nature area or part thereof; an ecosystem; landscape; or designed landscape.

(3) Valuable natural features referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be in particular geological phenomena; minerals and fossils and mineral and fossil sites; surface and subsurface karst features; caves; gorges and other geomorphological phenomena; glaciers and glacial forms; springs; waterfalls; rapids; lakes; bogs; brooks and rivers with banks; sea-shore; plant and animal species and exceptional specimens and habitats thereof; ecosystems; landscape; and designed landscape.

(4) With the system for the protection of valuable natural features the conditions for the preservation of characteristics of valuable natural features or natural processes generating or preserving these characteristics and the conditions for the restoration of valuable natural features shall be ensured.

Article 5 (Concern for biodiversity conservation)

Sectoral policies, programmes, strategies and plans concerning development that may contribute to biodiversity conservation shall in their fields show and guarantee the implementation of measures which contribute to biodiversity conservation.

Article 6 (Obligation to integrate measures)

Biodiversity conservation measures and a system for the protection of valuable natural features under this Act shall be integrated into spatial planning and the use and exploitation of natural assets and into natural heritage protection measures in a manner laid down by the law.

Article 7 (Conservation and protection entities)

(1) Natural and legal persons shall act in such a manner that they contribute to biodiversity conservation and protect valuable natural features.

(2) The State, local communities and other public entities shall in the performance of tasks within their competences take into account the principles, aims and measures for biodiversity conservation and protection of valuable natural features and shall co-operate with one another.

Article 8 (Competences of the State and local communities)

(1) The regulation of issues concerning biodiversity conservation and protection of valuable natural features shall fall within the competence of the State, with the exception of issues of local importance concerning the protection of valuable natural features, which fall within the competence of a local community.

(2) The issues of local importance referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be:

- programming and planning in the field of protection of valuable natural features of local importance;
- the adoption of measures for the protection of valuable natural features of local importance;
- the provision of local nature conservation public services;
- the popularisation of the protection of valuable natural features of local importance.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the State shall take action if the existence of a valuable natural feature of local importance is threatened.

Article 9 (Ecological and social function of a property)

(1) On his land a landowner shall permit harmless passage to other persons and any other general use in accordance with the law and shall permit biodiversity conservation tasks and measures for the protection of valuable natural features (hereinafter referred to as nature protection tasks) to be carried out on his property.

(2) In the implementation of the provisions of this Act, other real-estate users shall have equal status as the owners.

(3) The provision of the first paragraph shall not apply to land that may be fenced in accordance with the law, except for the carrying out of those nature protection tasks which are essential for the prevention of damage to and destruction of a valuable natural feature.

Article 10 (Derogation)

(1) The provisions of this Act concerning biodiversity conservation and the protection of valuable natural features shall not be applied in the case of measures for:

- averting direct threat to human life or health or property;
- rescuing of people and property;
- implementing emergency measures for state defence.

(2) The provision of the preceding paragraph shall apply only during direct threat to human life or health or property.

(3) Emergency measures for state defence referred to in the third indent of the first paragraph shall be those whose waiver might significantly reduce combat readiness of the Slovenian Army or threaten the implementation of mobilisation or readiness measures.

(4) Of the measures referred to in the first paragraph such measure shall be selected which causes the least damage to nature while achieving the same effects.

Article 11

(Definitions)

For the purpose of this Act:

1. An indigenous (autochthonous) animal or plant species shall mean a species which naturally occurs in a certain ecosystem. Of the exterminated species those shall be considered indigenous for which approximately the same biotope and biotic conditions still exist in the ecosystem as prior to the extermination.
2. Repopulation shall mean the bringing of plants or animals into an ecosystem where plants and animals of that species already live.
3. An ecosystem shall mean a functional unit of a non-living environment (biotope) and biotic community (biocenosis) whose components are in a dynamic equilibrium.
4. A geotope shall mean a part of geosphere of geological, geomorphological or hydrological significance.
5. Plant cultivation shall mean cultivation of plants of indigenous or non-indigenous species with the purpose of food production; for sale; for decoration; for industrial or medical purposes; for educational or scientific purposes; and for the conservation of species.
6. A bred animal shall mean an animal which is an offspring of parents bred in captivity.
7. Animal breeding shall mean breeding (feeding, facilitating reproduction, cross-breeding) of animals of indigenous or non-indigenous species in an area isolated from the wild (enclosures, pens, cages, pools, tanks and similar facilities), in particular with the purpose of food production, hunting, sale, for educational or scientific purposes and for the conservation of species.
8. A habitat (living place) shall mean an area where a species lives and which is characterised by specific living and non-living factors or a geographically defined area where the specimen or population of a species live.
9. Introduction shall mean the bringing of plants or animals into an ecosystem where plants or animals of that species have never been present. Introduction can be carried out with a purpose, i.e. so that plants or animals live in a new ecosystem, or can be unconscious and is the consequence of human negligence, e.g. discarding aquarium or terrarium animals in the wild or allowing animals to escape from enclosures. The bringing of animals into an area intended for animal breeding shall not be an introduction.
10. Export shall mean any movement of goods out of the customs territory of the Republic of Slovenia.
11. Designed landscape shall mean a part of nature which has been modified by man for educational purposes or for the purpose of arranging landscape elements or some other purpose, and is important for biodiversity conservation. Designed landscape shall be in particular: treelined roads, botanical gardens, alpine gardens and other modified ecosystems.
12. The taking of a plant or animal from the wild shall mean the taking of a live or dead plant or animal from the habitat.
13. Nature conservation shall mean any action taken in order to conserve biodiversity and protect valuable natural features.
14. Degradation of nature shall mean the state of nature when owing to human activity natural processes have changed in such a way that the natural balance or natural valuable features have been destroyed.
15. An activity affecting nature shall mean an activity affecting the environment according to the regulations on the protection of the environment.
16. Reintroduction shall mean the bringing of plants or animals into an ecosystem where plants or animals of that species have been exterminated and where approximately the same abiotic and biotic factors still exist as prior to the extermination.
17. A population shall mean a group of plants or animals of the same species living and breeding in a certain area at the same time.

18. A plant or animal species or subspecies or variety shall mean a species, subspecies or variety whose specimens - in all stages of development (hereinafter referred to as plants or animals) can live freely in the wild, independently of man, and have not been produced by artificial selection (selection and breeding of specimens in order to develop a strain of domestic animals or cultivated plants) or by biotechnological modification of genetic material. Cyanobacteria, fungi and lichens shall be considered plant species.

19. Biodiversity components shall mean plant and animal species, their genetic material and ecosystems.

20. Transit shall mean any movement of goods through the customs territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

21. Non-indigenous (allochthonous) animal species shall mean a species which has been introduced by man and has not been present in biocenosis of a certain ecosystem prior to the introduction. Of the exterminated species those shall be considered non-indigenous for which approximately the same biotope and biotic conditions no longer exist in the ecosystem as prior to the extermination.

22. Non-indigenous (allochthonous) plant species shall mean a species which has been introduced by man and has not been present in the territory of Slovenia prior to the introduction.

23. A favourable status of a plant or animal species shall mean a status which guarantees the existence of a species in a foreseeable future.

24. Import shall mean any movement to a customs territory of the Republic of Slovenia, regardless of the manner of use or utilisation of goods concerned which has been permitted in accordance with the customs regulations.

25. An animal shelter shall mean a facility intended for temporary care or treatment of sick or wounded animals, abandoned young animals which are incapable of surviving in the wild by themselves and animals which have been seized from the owner because they had been illegally kept in captivity or because of the illegal trade, export, import and other reasons laid down by the law.

II. BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

2.1.

Plant and animal species

Article 12 (Special state protection)

Plants and animals shall be under special state protection.

Article 13 (Coming into possession)

An animal or water plant which has been taken from the wild for the purposes and under conditions laid down by the law shall become the property of a person who has taken it from the wild.

Article 14

(General protection regime)

- (1) It shall be prohibited to exterminate a plant or animal species.
- (2) It shall be prohibited to reduce the number of plants or animals of individual populations, reduce their habitats or worsen their living conditions to such an extent that the species becomes endangered.
- (3) It shall be prohibited to kill, harm, take from the wild or disturb plants or animals intentionally, without a justifiable cause.
- (4) It shall be prohibited to destroy or damage habitats of plant or animal species populations intentionally, without a justifiable cause.
- (5) Notwithstanding the provision of the third paragraph, it shall be permitted to hunt and fish game species in accordance with the regulations governing hunting and fishing; to perform agricultural and forestry activities in accordance with the regulations governing agriculture and forestry; and to take from the wild plants or animals for the purposes permitted by the law.
- (6) A cause for the action referred to in the third and fourth paragraphs shall be justifiable when the action has a beneficial result and is socially acceptable.

Article 15
(Activities)

- (1) Any person performing an activity affecting nature or the habitat of plant or animal species populations shall apply the techniques, methods and technical devices which contribute to the maintenance of a of a species at a favourable status.
- (2) The minister responsible for nature conservation (hereinafter referred to as the minister) may, with the consent of the minister responsible for plant or animal species or for habitats of their populations, prescribe the least disturbing manner of and conditions for an activity affecting nature, referred to in the preceding paragraph, and a time limit for activities affecting the habitats of populations of animal species in the time coinciding with the periods vital for them.

Article 16
(Sustainable management of plant and animal species)

- (1) When plants or animals are being used pursuant to plans, the sustainable management of plant and animal species shall be ensured by taking into account in the plans the ecosystemic and biogeographical characteristics of a species or population which are important for the maintenance of a species at a favourable status, having regard to the economic and social functions.
- (2) The Government of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as the Government) may prescribe the conditions for such use of plants or animals which is not based on the plans referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(3) When the manner or extent of use of plants or animals directly threatens the favourable status of a species, the ministry responsible for nature conservation (hereinafter referred to as the ministry) shall restrict or temporarily prohibit the use.

(4) The decision referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be issued with the consent of the ministry responsible for the management of a particular plant or animal species.

(5) The body which has adopted the management plan shall review its implementation and adjust it to the changed conditions.

Article 17

(Introduction of plants or animals of non-indigenous species)

(1) Introduction of plants or animals of non-indigenous species shall be prohibited.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the ministry may, by way of exception, permit the introduction of plants or animals of non-indigenous species when it has been determined during the assessment of risk to nature that the activity affecting nature shall not threaten the natural balance or biodiversity components.

(3) The competent ministry shall with the consent of the ministry permit the introduction of animals of non-indigenous species that may be hunted and plants that are used in agricultural and forestry activities, subject to the condition referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 18

(Repopulation of plants or animals of non-indigenous species)

(1) The repopulation of plants or animals of non-indigenous species shall be monitored and controlled.

(2) A natural or legal person shall notify the ministry of the intended repopulation of plants or animals of non-indigenous species.

(3) A proposer shall enclose with the application the findings of the assessment of risk to nature.

(4) A decision prohibiting repopulation shall be issued on the basis of the assessment of risk to nature.

(5) If the ministry does not decide about the request within 30 days of receiving a complete application, it shall be considered that the ministry does not consent to the repopulation.

(6) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the repopulation of plants that are used in agriculture and forestry .

(7) The competent ministry shall be responsible for the monitoring and control of the repopulation of animals that may be hunted, in the manner referred to in this Article.

Article 19

(Keeping in captivity)

- (1) It shall be prohibited to keep animals of indigenous and non-indigenous species in captivity in inadequate living conditions and without proper care.
- (2) A natural or legal person who obtains large mammals, birds and reptiles and animals of the species specified in the ratified international treaties, with the purpose of keeping them in captivity, shall be obliged to notify the ministry thereof within 30 days of obtaining the animals.
- (3) The minister shall, with the consent of the minister responsible for veterinary activities, prescribe the living conditions and care referred to in the first paragraph and the animal species to which the obligation referred to in the preceding paragraph applies.

Article 20

(Keeping in captivity with the purpose of public exhibition)

- (1) A natural or legal person who intends to keep animals of indigenous or non-indigenous species in captivity with the purpose of public exhibition in zoos, aquariums, terrariums or similar facilities shall obtain a permit of the ministry.
- (2) The permit referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be issued if the applicant proves that the conditions referred to in the third paragraph of Article 19 have been met and that specimens will be exhibited in an environment adapted to the conditions in the natural habitat and not distorting the facts concerning the biology of species.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the ministry may permit temporary keeping of animals of indigenous or non-indigenous species in captivity with the purpose of public exhibition when the conditions referred to in the first paragraph have been met.

Article 21

(Animal breeding)

- (1) A natural or legal person who intends to breed animals of indigenous or non-indigenous species shall obtain a permit of the ministry.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the minister shall specify animal species for which a breeding permit shall not be necessary because they do not threaten indigenous animal species.
- (3) When the permit for animal breeding referred to in the first paragraph is required under any other act, this permit shall be issued pursuant to such other act and with the consent of the ministry, notwithstanding the provision of the first paragraph.
- (4) The permit referred to in the first paragraph shall be issued for animals of non-indigenous species after the assessment of risk to nature has been carried out.
- (5) A natural or legal person may obtain the permit referred to in the first and fourth paragraphs if he demonstrates that the conditions concerning the isolation of an area intended for animal

breeding from the adjacent ecosystem have been met and if an area intended for animal breeding is connected to the adjacent ecosystem by devices mitigating negative impacts.

(6) The minister shall prescribe when the conditions concerning the isolation of an area intended for animal breeding referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be considered as met.

(7) In the case referred to in the third paragraph the regulation referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be issued with the consent of the minister responsible for the issuance of the permit.

Article 22 (Animal breeder)

(1) A bred animal shall be the property of a person who breeds it in accordance with the law.

(2) A bred animal for which the breeding permit referred to in Article 21 has to be obtained shall be marked in a prescribed manner.

(3) The owner of a bred animal shall be responsible for preventing animals from escaping into the wild.

(4) The owner shall be liable for damage caused by bred animals, regardless of the guilt.

(5) The escape of bred animals into the wild shall be in relation to the possible damaging consequences considered as nature degradation.

(6) The minister shall with the consent of the competent minister referred to in the third paragraph of Article 21 prescribe the manner of marking of animals referred to in the second paragraph.

Article 23 (Trade in live animals)

(1) A natural or legal person who is engaged in trade in live animals of indigenous or non-indigenous species shall provide suitable living conditions and proper care for animals and shall keep records on trade in animals.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, it shall not be necessary to keep records on trade in animals if trade in particular specimens does not threaten the existence of an animal species.

(3) Animal species referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be specified by the minister.

(4) The living conditions and care shall be laid down in a regulation referred to in the third paragraph of Article 19.

(5) The records on trade in animals referred to in the first paragraph shall contain the full name and permanent address of a natural person or the name and registered office of a legal person from which an animal has been obtained; the origin of an animal; the date of purchase and sale;

and the full name and permanent address of a natural person or the name and registered office of a legal person who has purchased an animal.

(6) The records referred to in the preceding paragraph may be used only for controlling trade in live animals.

(7) The minister shall prescribe in detail the content of records on trade in animals referred to in the preceding paragraph and lay down the deadline for compiling the records.

(8) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to trade in live animals intended for food.

Article 24 (Protection rules)

The Government shall prescribe in detail the manner of protection of plant or animal species and the protection of other species of living organisms and shall regulate in particular:

1. action in relation to the taking of animals from the wild; breeding; moving; introduction, reintroduction and repopulation; keeping of animals in captivity; trade; animal research; handling of dead animals; and taxidermy;
2. action in relation to the taking of plants from the wild; cultivation; introduction; reintroduction and repopulation; trade; research and the gathering of plants; and the permitted quantities of gathered plants;
3. action in relation to trade, import, export or transit of plants or animals;
4. procedure for the seizure of plants or animals of non-indigenous species which threaten indigenous species.

Article 25 (Ministry permit)

(1) The ministry shall permit the export, import or transit of plants or animals and parts and products thereof with regard to the specification of plant and animal species in the ratified international treaties.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the permit for transit shall not be necessary if that is laid down in the ratified international treaties.

Article 26 (Protection of internationally protected species)

(1) A favourable status of plant or animal species which are protected pursuant to the ratified international treaties shall be guaranteed through the protection of their habitats and the protection regime laid down by the Government with the regulation referred to in Article 81.

(2) A species shall be at a favourable status if its distribution and abundance are consistent with the natural fluctuations and do not show a long-term reduction trend and if the habitats of its populations are sufficiently large to maintain the populations on a long-term basis.

(3) The Government shall lay down the guidelines for maintaining a favourable status of the habitats of the species referred to in the first paragraph, which shall have to be taken into account in spatial planning and use of natural assets.

Article 27
(Biotechnologically modified plants and animals)

(1) Biotechnologically modified plants or animals shall be plants or animals which are produced with the insertion, substitution or removal of one or more DNA segments into or out of a cell genome and which transmit the modification to their offspring.

(2) Biotechnologically modified plants and animals shall be treated as plants or animals of non-indigenous species under the provisions of this Act.

Article 28
(Assessment of risk to nature)

(1) The permit referred to in the second and third paragraphs of Article 17, fourth paragraph of Article 18 and first and third paragraphs of Article 21 shall be issued on the basis of an assessment of risk to nature by which it is established that an activity affecting nature will not threaten natural balance or biodiversity components.

(2) The assessment of risk to nature referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be carried out by a qualified legal or natural person, authorised for this purpose by the minister.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the assessment of risk to nature concerning biotechnologically modified plants or animals may only be carried out by a qualified legal person, authorised for this purpose by the minister.

(4) The minister shall prescribe in detail the conditions and manner of carrying out the assessment of risk to nature and the conditions for and manner of obtaining the authorisation.

(5) The costs of the assessment of risk to nature shall be borne by the person requesting the permit referred to in the first paragraph.

2.2. Genetic material

Article 29
(Gene banks)

(1) Gene banks shall be the controlled or cultured populations or parts of animals and plants, in particular seeds, spores, reproductive cells and other biological materials which are managed for the purposes of conserving species or their gene pools.

(2) Biological material shall be micro-organisms, DNA molecules and fragments, viruses and tissue and cell cultures.

(3) Qualified legal or natural persons shall establish and manage gene banks on the basis of an authorisation.

(4) The minister shall prescribe the criteria for the qualifications referred to in the preceding paragraph and shall grant the authorisation after the public tender has been concluded.

(5) The taking of samples of biological material for gene banks from the wild shall not threaten the existence of ecosystems or species populations in their habitats.

(6) The Government shall prescribe the rules of conduct for the taking of biological material from the wild for the needs of gene banks, and the proper procedures for their management.

Article 30
(Use of genetic material)

(1) Genetic material shall be a part of a plant, animal or micro-organism containing units of heredity.

(2) Genetic material shall be used in accordance with the regulations concerning the use of natural assets unless specified otherwise by the law.

(3) The taking of genetic material from the wild with the purpose of use shall not threaten the existence of ecosystems or of species populations in their habitats.

(4) The Government shall prescribe the rules of conduct concerning the taking of genetic material from the wild.

2.3. Ecosystems

Article 31
(Conservation of habitat types)

(1) A habitat type is a spatially explicit ecosystem unit distinguished by biotope or biotic characteristics.

(2) The maintenance of habitat types at a favourable status contributes to the conservation of ecosystems.

(3) A habitat type shall be at a favourable status when its natural range and areas it covers within that range are general and stable; when the structure of a habitat type and natural processes or proper use guarantee its self-preservation capacity; when the processes which might deteriorate the structure and function of a habitat type and thus threaten its self-preservation capacity in a foreseeable future are not known; when a favourable status of characteristic habitat types is guaranteed.

(4) The Government shall specify habitat types and prescribe the guidelines for maintaining habitat types at a favourable status, which have to be taken into account in the spatial planning and use of natural assets.

Article 32
(Ecologically important area)

(1) Ecologically important area shall be the area of a habitat type, its part or large ecosystem unit which significantly contributes to biodiversity conservation.

(2) The ecologically important areas referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be:

1. the areas of habitat types which are with regard to the biotic characteristics exceptionally diverse or well preserved where there are habitats of endangered or endemic plant or animal species and habitats which are internationally important according to the criteria of the ratified international treaties or which in any other way contribute to biodiversity conservation;
2. the areas of a habitat type or large ecosystem unit which significantly contribute to the maintenance of natural balance by being evenly biogeographically distributed with regard to other ecologically important areas and by composing an ecological network;
3. the habitats of the species referred to in Article 26;
4. animal migration routes; and
5. areas which significantly contribute to the genetic flow between the populations of plant or animal species.

(3) Ecological network is a system of interconnected ecologically important areas or areas close to one another that through an even biogeographical distribution significantly contribute to the maintenance of natural balance and consequently biodiversity conservation.

(4) The Government shall specify ecologically important areas and ensure their protection through the measures for the protection of valuable natural features taken pursuant to the law.

(5) The rules of conduct, protection regimes or development orientations specified in the documents issued pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall be the mandatory basis for spatial planning and use of natural assets.

Article 33 (Special protection area)

(1) Special protection area shall be an ecologically important area which is within the European Communities important for the maintenance or attainment of a favourable status of species, their habitats and habitat types.

(2) The Government shall specify special protection areas and ensure their protection through the measures for the protection of valuable natural features taken pursuant to the law.

(3) The rules of conduct, protection regimes or development orientations specified in the documents issued pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall be the mandatory basis for spatial planning and use of natural assets.

(4) In order to protect special protection areas and to improve the coherence of the ecological network those landscape features shall be maintained or developed which are the most important for the maintenance of a favourable status of a species referred to in Article 26.

(5) The protection of other areas important for nature conservation that is required by the ratified international treaties shall also be ensured in the manner referred to in the second paragraph.

Article 34
(Register)

- (1) Pursuant to the documents concerning ecosystems conservation which have been issued pursuant to Articles 32 and 33, the register of areas important for biodiversity conservation shall be kept.
- (2) Data included in the register shall be available to the public.
- (3) The register shall include all the data except those specified by this Act as not available to the public owing to biodiversity conservation.
- (4) The register referred to in the first paragraph shall be established and kept by the organisation responsible for nature conservation on the basis of a public authority.
- (5) The minister shall lay down in detail the content and manner of keeping the register.

Article 35
(Landscape)

- (1) Landscape shall be a spatially explicit part of nature with specific distribution of landscape components resulting from the characteristics of living and non-living nature and human activity.
- (2) Landscape diversity shall be a spatial composition of natural and anthropogenic landscape elements.
- (3) Landscape diversity and those landscape features which are important for biodiversity conservation shall be conserved, developed and restored.
- (4) Activities affecting the physical space shall be planned and carried out in such a way that the conservation of landscape features referred to in the preceding paragraph and of landscape diversity are given priority.
- (5) The Government shall specify the landscape features and landscape diversity important for biodiversity conservation and the guidelines for conserving biodiversity in a landscape which have to be taken into account in the spatial planning and use of natural assets.

Article 36
(Agglomerations)

- (1) In agglomerations biodiversity shall be conserved in such a way that:
 - the connection between habitats in agglomerations and nature outside such areas is fostered if that is technically feasible and does not incur excessive costs;
 - green areas, trees, groups of trees, still and running waters and other habitats are conserved;
 - in the construction of plants and facilities such technical solutions are applied which do not present a trap or an obstacle to animals; and that technical solutions which after the construction turn out to present a trap or an obstacle to animals are eliminated by additional measures.

(2) For plant or animal species or habitats of their populations in agglomerations the minister shall, with the consent of the competent minister, prescribe the manner and conditions for an activity affecting nature which will comply with the requirements referred to in the preceding paragraph.

III. PROTECTION OF VALUABLE NATURAL FEATURES

3.1. Acquisition of the status

Article 37
(Acquisition of the status)

(1) Valuable natural features shall be of national or local importance.

(2) Valuable natural features of national importance shall be the features of international or great national importance. The importance shall be established on the basis of expert evaluation criteria, comparatively for the entire State.

(3) The Government shall specify the categories of valuable natural features and the protection and development orientations for their protection.

(4) The organisation responsible for nature conservation shall draw up an expert proposal for the designation of valuable natural features and for their classification into valuable natural features of national or local importance after the parts of nature had been registered and evaluated.

(5) Expert evaluation criteria shall be: exceptionality, representativeness, complexity, conservation status, rarity and ecosystemic, scientific or evidential importance.

(6) The minister shall designate valuable natural features and classify them into valuable natural features of national or local importance and shall prescribe in detail the protection and development orientations for the protection of a valuable natural feature.

(7) Prior to the designation referred to in the preceding paragraph, the minister shall inform local communities about the planned classification of valuable natural features into valuable natural features of national and local importance. A local community may express its opinion about the proposed classification of valuable natural features into valuable natural features of national and local importance.

(8) When the content of the regulation referred to in the sixth paragraph relates to cultural landscape or monuments of designed landscape protected pursuant to the act regulating the protection of cultural heritage, the protection and development orientations for valuable natural features shall be specified with the consent of the minister responsible for cultural heritage.

Article 38
(Content of the regulation)

(1) The minister shall by the regulation referred to in the sixth paragraph of Article 37 lay down for each valuable natural feature:

1. the name of a valuable natural feature;

2. classification into a valuable natural feature of national (international or great national) or local importance;
3. short description of a valuable natural feature;
4. definition of a category;
5. geographic location of a valuable natural feature indicated in an enclosed map;
6. protection and development orientations.

(2) The protection and development orientations referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be the mandatory basis for spatial planning and the use of natural assets.

(3) Valuable natural features shall be a constituent part of the national spatial plan and spatial plans of local communities.

Article 39 (Register of valuable natural features)

(1) The register of valuable natural features (hereinafter referred to as: the register) shall be a collection of data on valuable natural features.

(2) In addition to the data referred to in the first paragraph of Article 38, the data on the protection of valuable natural features and the data on landowners in protected areas shall be entered in the register.

(3) The data on the landowner referred to in the preceding paragraph shall include: the full name of the landowner, the date and place of his birth and his permanent address.

(4) The register shall be kept by the organisation responsible for nature conservation, on the basis of a public authority.

(5) The register data shall be available to the public except when it is laid down in the regulation referred to in the sixth paragraph of Article 37 that the data on the location of a valuable natural feature are not available to the public, owing to its protection.

(6) The minister shall prescribe in detail the data to be kept on valuable natural features and the manner of keeping the register.

Article 40 (Ownership and the obligation of general protection)

(1) Valuable natural features may be the property of natural or legal persons and of the State or local community.

(2) No one shall treat valuable natural features in such a way that their existence is threatened.

Article 41 (Viewing and visiting)

(1) A valuable natural feature may be viewed and visited in a manner that does not threaten the existence of a valuable natural feature nor its protection.

(2) Viewing and visiting of a valuable natural feature shall be permitted to everybody under the same conditions in accordance with this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the prohibition or restriction of the viewing or visiting of a valuable natural feature or a part thereof shall be laid down in the regulation issued by the minister referred to in the sixth paragraph of Article 37, when the viewing or visiting could threaten the conservation of a valuable natural feature.

(4) The minister shall prescribe in detail the conditions and manner of arranging valuable natural features for viewing and visiting.

Article 42 (Permit)

(1) The ministry shall permit a valuable natural feature to be arranged for viewing and visiting.

(2) A natural or legal person shall enclose with the application for a permit referred to in the preceding paragraph an evidence of legal title to the use of land needed to arrange the viewing and visiting of a valuable natural feature.

(3) The conditions under which the viewing and visiting of a valuable natural feature are permitted and the manner of arranging the viewing and visiting of a valuable natural feature shall be laid down in the permit pursuant to the regulation referred to in the fourth paragraph of Article 41.

Article 43 (Concession)

(1) A concession shall be granted for the use of a valuable natural feature which is the property of the State or local community.

(2) A concession for the use of a valuable natural feature which is the property of the State shall be granted by the State.

(3) A concession for the use of a valuable natural feature which is the property of a local community shall be granted by a local community.

(4) The provisions of the act regulating the granting of concessions for natural assets shall apply to the granting of the concession.

(5) The qualifications of a natural or legal person to use a valuable natural feature which is the subject of the concession referred to in the first paragraph shall be determined also on the basis of an opinion of the organisation responsible for nature conservation.

(6) In the document on the granting of a concession the manner of arranging a valuable natural feature for viewing and visiting shall also be laid down.

Article 44
(General and special use under other regulations)

- (1) General use of a natural resource or natural public good which is at the same time a valuable natural feature may be carried out in such a way that the existence of a valuable natural feature is not threatened and that it does not impede the protection of a valuable natural feature.
- (2) Protection and development orientations and protection regimes for valuable natural features shall form a constituent part of the conditions for the special use of natural resources or natural public good and of permits or concessions for special use.
- (3) A permit for special use or a document on the granting of a concession which is not issued in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be void.

3.2. Measures for the protection of valuable natural features

Article 45
(Measures for the protection of valuable natural features)

- (1) The State and local communities shall carry out the measures for the protection of valuable natural features in order to protect valuable natural features or maintain natural processes and to determine the manner of protecting valuable natural features.
- (2) Measures for the protection of valuable natural features shall be contractual protection, protection, temporary protection and restoration.
- (3) The State shall carry out the measures referred to in the preceding paragraph for the protection of valuable natural features of national importance.
- (4) A local community shall carry out the measures referred to in the second paragraph for the protection of valuable natural features of local importance.
- (5) The organisation responsible for nature conservation shall propose to the State or local community the type of the measure referred to in the second paragraph which should be carried out.

Article 46
(Substitute state action)

- (1) Notwithstanding the provision of the fourth paragraph of Article 45, the State may carry out a measure for the protection of a valuable natural feature of local importance instead of a local community when a valuable natural feature is threatened.
- (2) In the case referred to in the preceding paragraph the potential costs of the measure for the protection of a valuable natural feature of local importance shall be borne by the local community.

(3) When the local community does not provide the funds for paying the costs referred to in the preceding paragraph, the funds shall be allocated from the current reserves of the municipal budget.

Article 47
(Contract on protection)

(1) When the protection of a valuable natural feature can be guaranteed by a contract, the contract on the protection of a valuable natural feature shall be concluded with the owner of a valuable natural feature or real-estate located in the protected area.

(2) In the contract referred to in the preceding paragraph the following shall be laid down in particular:

- the valuable natural feature which is the subject of a contractual protection;
- the carrying out of activities of the owner or their abandonment with a view to protecting a valuable natural feature; and
- the funds for the carrying out of the activities of the owner or their abandonment referred to in the preceding indent.

(3) The contract referred to in the first paragraph shall be concluded by the ministry or the competent local community body.

Article 48
(Contract on stewardship)

(1) On the basis of the concluded public tender the contract on the stewardship of a valuable natural feature shall be concluded with a person who is not the owner of a valuable natural feature or real-estate located in the protected area.

(2) A natural or legal person who meets the tender conditions and concludes the contract referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be the steward of a valuable natural feature.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of the first paragraph, the ministry or the competent local community body may conclude a contract without a public tender with a public entity which has been established with the purpose of protecting natural assets.

Article 49
(Protection)

(1) Valuable natural features shall be protected by the instrument of protection of a valuable natural feature (hereinafter referred to as the instrument of protection).

(2) The instrument of protection shall lay down in particular:

1. the valuable natural feature, its extent and components;
2. the purpose of the protection;

3. the rules of conduct or protection regime and development orientations;
4. how to determine the manner of carrying out the tasks necessary to achieve the purpose of protection.

(3) The rules of conduct, protection regimes and development orientations referred to in point 3 of the preceding paragraph shall be laid down while taking into account the established international nature protection standards.

(4) By the instrument referred to in the first paragraph the protected area of one or more valuable natural features (hereinafter referred to as the protected area) may be established.

(5) The instrument of protection of a valuable natural feature referred to in the first paragraph shall be adopted by the Government or a competent local community body.

Article 50 (Temporary protection)

(1) Any person may propose a temporary protection for the parts of nature which are justifiably presumed to have characteristics owing to which they will be designated as valuable natural features.

(2) The instrument of temporary protection shall be adopted especially when there is a risk that a part of nature with characteristics referred to in the preceding paragraph will be damaged or destroyed.

(3) In addition to the extent, conditions and measures of protection, the period in which the temporary protection applies, which shall not be longer than two years, shall be laid down by the instrument referred to in the preceding paragraph by applying the provisions of Article 49 and 53, as appropriate.

(4) The proposal referred to in the first paragraph shall be submitted to the minister. The minister shall temporarily protect the parts of nature which are justifiably presumed to have characteristics owing to which they will be designated as valuable natural features of national importance after he has obtained the expert opinion of the organisation responsible for nature conservation.

(5) When it is evident from the expert opinion that the part of nature has characteristics referred to in the first paragraph and that it is a valuable natural feature of local importance, the instrument of temporary protection shall be adopted by the competent local community body.

(6) When the instrument of temporary protection relates to cultural landscape or monuments of designed landscape protected pursuant to the act regulating the protection of cultural heritage, the protection and development orientations and the protection regimes shall be specified with the consent of the minister responsible for cultural heritage.

Article 51 (Restriction of activities or use)

(1) By the instrument of protection and the instrument of temporary protection an activity or use related to a valuable natural feature or real-estate located in a protected area may be restricted.

(2) The activity or use referred to in the preceding paragraph may be restricted only to the extent necessary for the conservation of a valuable natural feature, its protection or restoration, within the scope and in the manner laid down in Articles 64, 65, 66 and 68.

(3) An expert proposal concerning the selection of the manner and extent of restriction of activity or use shall be drawn up by the organisation responsible for nature conservation prior to the adoption of the instrument of protection.

(4) When the owner of a valuable natural feature or real-estate located in the protected area is injured owing to the restrictions referred to in the first paragraph, he shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with Article 89.

Article 52 (Restoration)

(1) Damaged or destroyed valuable natural features may be restored.

(2) The Government shall adopt a decision on the restoration of a valuable natural feature of national importance and shall specify the necessary measures and financial resources.

(3) The competent local community body shall adopt a decision referred to in the preceding paragraph concerning the restoration of a valuable natural feature of local importance.

(4) The provisions concerning the rehabilitation laid down in the act regulating environmental protection shall be applied as appropriate for the implementation of the restoration.

3.3. Protected areas

Article 53 (Protected areas)

(1) The instrument of protection by which the protected area is established shall in addition to the content referred to in the second paragraph of Article 49 specify:

1. the boundaries of the protected area in a topographic map on a scale of 1:25 000 or on any other appropriate scale which enables the boundary to be determined to one parcel precisely;
2. the type of the protected area;
3. how to determine the manner of conducting a public service for the management of the protected area;
4. the potential obligation to adopt a management plan;
5. financial resources for the implementation of the protection and for the development of the local community.

(2) In determining the type of the protected area referred to in point 2 of the preceding paragraph the criteria of those international organisations for the conservation of nature whose member is the Republic of Slovenia shall also be taken into account.

(3) The instrument of protection may lay down that in addition to the tasks referred to in Article 133 the manager shall perform the tasks concerning the management of zones which are within the protected area and are protected pursuant to other regulations.

(4) The protected areas shall be small protected areas and large protected areas.

(5) Small protected areas shall be: a natural monument, strict nature reserve and nature reserve.

(6) Large protected areas shall be: a national, regional and landscape park.

(7) National and regional parks shall have management plans.

(8) By the instrument referred to in the first paragraph the zone of influence which is outside the protected area may be specified and the protection orientations may be laid down for such use of the zone of influence that does not threaten the protected area.

(9) Protected areas and zones of influence shall be a constituent part of national spatial plans and spatial plans of local communities.

Article 54 (Activities)

(1) In the protected the activities area shall be carried out in accordance with the prescribed rules of conduct referred to in the first paragraph of Article 53 and the management plan, if prescribed.

(2) The protection regime, development orientations and other items of the instrument of protection shall be defined in detail in the management plan referred to in Article 60.

Article 55 (Establisher of the protected area)

(1) The protected area shall be established by the Government or the competent body of one or more local communities (hereinafter referred to as the establisher).

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the national park referred to in Article 69 and the protected area of exceptional national importance or of great international importance shall by an act be established by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 56 (Relations between protected areas)

(1) Protected areas established by the State and protected areas established by a local community may overlap.

(2) When the protected areas referred to in the preceding paragraph overlap, the protection measures shall not be contradictory.

(3) The State shall manage the overlapping protected areas with the consent of the local community.

(4) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the State and the local community may with regard to the size of the overlapping protected areas arrange otherwise.

Article 57
(Informing of the public)

(1) Prior to the adoption of the instrument of protection, the establisher shall inform the public of the content of the draft instrument of the establishment of a small protected area.

(2) The draft instrument of protection shall be published in at least one public media which includes a notice on where the interested parties may see the cartographic and other documents related to the proposed protection; how long the documents will be available for inspection; the deadline for accepting the comments; and the reference to the body accepting the comments.

(3) The deadline referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not be shorter than 30 days.

Article 58
(Public presentation)

(1) The establisher shall inform the public of the draft instrument of protection by which a large protected area is established at the public presentation.

(2) The public presentation shall include public discussion and public presentation of reasons for the protection, of the draft instrument of protection and of the cartographic documents.

(3) Public discussion and public presentation shall be carried out in local communities where the planned protected areas are located. If all local communities agree, the public presentation may be carried out for all local communities in one place.

(4) The public presentation shall last at least 60 days.

(5) The public discussion proceedings, the comments received during the public discussion and public presentation and the expert opinions concerning the received comments shall be evident from the material on the basis of which the establisher decides to adopt the instrument of protection.

Article 59
(Management)

(1) The management of the protected area shall be the performance of tasks concerning the protection of valuable natural features and the tasks which are necessary to achieve the purpose of the protection of the area and are laid down in the instrument of protection.

(2) In compliance with the instrument of protection the establisher may manage the protected area by himself through a service unit, he may establish a public institute for this purpose or he may grant a concession for the management.

(3) The protected area shall be managed on the basis of the protected area management plan if so laid down in the instrument of protection.

Article 60 (Management plan)

(1) A protected area management plan shall be a programme document by which the development orientations, the manner of protection, use and management of the protected area and the detailed orientations for the protection of valuable natural features in the protected area are laid down while taking into account the development needs of the local community.

(2) Pursuant to the instrument of protection, the protected area management plan shall be adopted by the body which has adopted the instrument of protection.

(3) The management plan for the protected area established by the State shall be adopted by the Government in a decree.

(4) Local communities in the protected area shall participate in the procedure for the adoption of the management plan referred to in the preceding paragraph by giving an opinion.

(5) The proposal for the protected area management plan shall be drawn up by the manager pursuant to the instrument of protection and with technical assistance of the organisation responsible for nature conservation.

Article 61 (Contents of the protected area management plan)

(1) The protected area management plan shall include the following essential components:

- the comprehensive assessment of the state of nature, the activities and the economic and social structure of the community;
- the assessment of the state of valuable natural features in the protected area;
- the assessment of conditions in the zone of influence;
- the definition of the manner of fulfilling tasks concerning protection in the protected area and measures for mitigating and preventing adverse effects in the zone of influence;
- the estimate of the probability of occurrence of natural and other accidents in the protected area and the definition of measures necessary to prevent natural accidents in and outside the protected area;
- the definition of detailed development orientations and the manner of their enforcement while primarily taking into account the traditional uses and activities;
- the guidelines for integrating sectoral plans for the management of natural assets;
- the definition of protection orientations for sustainable development of activities;
- the definition of financing methods for achieving the protection and development purposes;
- the establishment and enforcement of protection regimes in the area;
- the nature protection requirements for spatial planning; and

- the management plan implementation programme.

(2) Pursuant to the protected area management plan, the manager shall draw up an annual management plan.

(3) The establisher may lay down the temporary managerial orientations for the period until the adoption of the first management plan.

(4) The management plan shall be a mandatory basis for spatial planning and the use of natural assets.

Article 62 (Marking)

(1) The protected area shall be marked on the site.

(2) The protected area established by the State may be marked with state symbols.

(3) The method of marking the protected areas referred to in the first paragraph and the form and the content of the symbol shall be prescribed by the minister.

(4) The protected area established by the local community may in accordance with the local community regulations be marked with public symbols or local community arms.

Article 63 (Land registration)

(1) Pursuant to the instrument of protection, the competent administrative unit shall issue declaratory decisions to the owners of land in the protected area established by the State.

(2) The court shall by its official duty register the existence of the legal fact referred to in the preceding paragraph in the land register pursuant to the final decision referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(3) A local community shall issue the decision referred to in the first paragraph for the land in the protected area established by it and propose the registration in the land register.

3.3.1 Small protected areas

Article 64 (Natural monument)

(1) A natural monument shall be an area containing one or more valuable natural features which have an outstanding form, size, content or location or are a rare example of a valuable natural feature.

(2) In the protected area it shall be prohibited to carry out activities affecting nature in a manner that might worsen the state of a valuable natural feature or change, damage or destroy it and to

change the conditions or status so that the valuable natural feature is changed, damaged or destroyed or that its aesthetic value is reduced.

(3) By the instrument of protection the following may be prohibited or restricted in the protected area:

1. carrying-out activities affecting the physical space;
2. excavation or filling-in of land;
3. excavating or removing rocks, minerals or fossils;
4. waste disposal and waste water discharge;
5. changing the water regime;
6. removing alluvial material;
7. causing vibrations and explosions;
8. economic exploitation of natural resources;
9. navigation and anchoring;
10. motor vehicle and vessel transport;
11. flying below a specified altitude, the taking off and landing of aircraft;
12. hunting, fishing and gathering of plants or animals;
13. changing the vegetation;
14. researching and removing research material from the wild;
15. sport and recreation activities;
16. setting-up commercial and other signs;
17. visiting and viewing;
18. making fire;
19. carrying out military activities;
20. any other activity which could significantly threaten the protected area.

(4) In laying down the prohibitions or restrictions concerning activities referred to in the preceding paragraph the characteristics of the protected area and the purpose of protection shall be taken into account.

Article 65 (Strict nature reserve)

(1) A strict nature reserve shall be an area of naturally preserved geotopes, habitats of endangered, rare or representative plant or animal species or an area important for biodiversity conservation where natural processes take place without human influence.

(2) In the protected area it shall be prohibited to carry out activities which threaten the conservation of the protected area; to intentionally destroy plants and animals; and to stay in the area, except for the persons conducting surveillance.

(3) Notwithstanding the prohibition referred to in the preceding paragraph, the ministry may, by way of exception, permit the staying in the protected area for the purpose of research and education.

(4) The detailed rules of conduct in the area of a natural reserve shall be laid down by the instrument of protection.

Article 66
(Nature reserve)

(1) A nature reserve shall be an area of geotopes, habitats of endangered, rare or representative plant or animal species or an area important for biodiversity conservation which is maintained through sustainable human activity.

(2) In the protected area it shall be prohibited to carry out activities with the means and in the manner which might cause significant changes in biodiversity and in the structure and functions of ecosystems and to carry out activities in the period when the existence of plants or animals might be threatened.

(3) By the instrument of protection the following may be prohibited or restricted in the protected area:

1. carrying-out activities affecting the physical space;
2. excavation or filling-in of land;
3. changing the water regime;
4. removing alluvial material;
5. causing noise, explosions and vibrations;
6. economic exploitation of natural resources;
7. navigation and anchoring;
8. motor vehicle and vessel transport;
9. flying below a specified altitude, taking off and landing of aircraft;
10. carrying out agri- and hydromeliorations;
11. changing chemical properties of the soil;
12. changing the vegetation;
13. removing hedges, individual trees and other small natural structures;
14. planting monocultures;
15. gathering fruits, mushrooms or plants and parts thereof;
16. disturbing, killing or taking animals from the wild;
17. introducing and repopulating wild animal species;
18. hunting, fishing and gathering plants or animals;
19. artificial snowmaking;
20. researching and removing of research material from the wild;
21. sport and recreation activities;
22. visiting and viewing;
23. carrying out military activities;
24. making fire;
25. any other activity which could significantly threaten the protected area.

(4) In laying down the prohibitions or restrictions concerning activities referred to in the preceding paragraph the characteristics of the protected area and the purpose of protection shall be taken into account.

3.3.2. Large protected areas

Article 67
(Large protected areas)

(1) Large protected areas shall be natural areas possessing great abiotic, biotic and landscape diversity and numerous and diverse valuable natural features which may be intricately and functionally interconnected.

(2) In the establishment of large protected areas the development opportunities of the community and the relaxation and spiritual growth of the population shall be taken into account and guaranteed.

(3) Large protected areas shall be established with a view to enforcing the internationally recognised forms of nature protection.

(4) Small protected areas may be established within large protected areas.

(5) Protection areas or zones may be designated within large protected areas with a view to regulating in detail the protection regime in the protected area.

Article 68 (General protection regime)

(1) With regard to the type of a large protected area the following may be prohibited, restricted or otherwise regulated in the protected area by the instrument of protection of a large protected area:

1. carrying out activities threatening the original state of nature;
2. constructing infrastructure intended for dwelling, hunting, fishing, tourism and sport, except in locations reserved for these purposes;
3. constructing new transit public utility, energy supply and transport facilities;
4. constructing secondary dwellings;
5. constructing new facilities;
6. digging or filling-in of land;
7. causing explosions or vibrations;
8. economic exploitation of natural resources, except for the purposes of construction in the protected area;
9. removing alluvial material;
10. changing the water regime, except for the purposes of essential maintenance;
11. vehicle and vessel transport;
12. flying below a specified altitude, taking off and landing of aircraft;
13. para-gliding, hang-gliding or flying with other hot air airships or ultra-light gliders outside areas intended for these purposes;
14. flying aircraft below 300 m from the highest point of the protected area;
15. agriculture in a manner and with means which might significantly change biodiversity and the structure and types of ecosystems or the surface layer of the soil;
16. disturbing, killing or taking animals from the wild, except for ecological and other justifiable reasons;
17. hunting and implementing game management measures;
18. fishing and implementing fish farming measures;
19. gathering plants and parts thereof;
20. building pens and animal breeding facilities;
21. introducing plants or animals of non-indigenous species;
22. changing the vegetation;

23. artificial snowmaking;
24. disposal of waste not generated in the protected area;
25. camping and making fire outside areas intended for these purposes;
26. researching and removing research material from the wild;
27. organising mass sport, tourist or other public events;
28. carrying out water sports and other sports activities outside areas intended for these purposes;
29. carrying out military activities;
30. any other activity which could significantly threaten the protected area.

(2) In laying down the prohibitions or restrictions concerning activities referred to in the preceding paragraph the characteristics of the protected area and the purpose of protection shall be taken into account.

Article 69 (National park)

(1) A national park shall be a large area possessing numerous valuable natural features and great biodiversity. Nature in its original state, with preserved ecosystems and natural processes, is present in the major portion of the national park. In the smaller portion of the park there may be areas where human influence is relatively large, but in harmony with nature.

(2) In a national park at least two protection areas shall be defined, so that in the major, usually unbroken, portion the protection area with a more strict protection regime is defined while taking into account international protection standards and criteria.

(3) The national park, the purpose of protection, development orientations, protection areas, protection regimes, the manager, etc. shall be laid down by the law.

Article 70 (Regional park)

(1) A regional park shall be an extensive area of ecosystems and landscapes characteristic of the region with large portions of nature in its original state and areas of valuable natural features interwoven with parts of nature where human influence is relatively large, but in harmony with it.

(2) In the regional park at least two protection areas shall be defined and the extent of the protection area with a stricter protection regime shall be smaller and locally defined.

(3) The detailed rules of conduct in the area of a regional park shall be laid down by the instrument of protection.

Article 71 (Landscape park)

(1) A landscape park shall be an area with emphasised, high-quality and long-term interaction of people and nature and with a high ecological, biotic and landscape value.

(2) The detailed rules of conduct in the area of a landscape park shall be laid down by the instrument of protection.

3.4. Minerals and fossils

Article 72 (Definition and ownership)

(1) Fossils are petrified remains or imprints of animals or plants which are a material evidence of life in the geological past.

(2) Minerals are elements or compounds which form rocks. Crystals with a specific external form develop if they have enough space for growth. Under this Act minerals shall not be mineral raw materials.

(3) Minerals and fossils in nature shall be the property of the State.

(4) A mineral or fossil which has been taken from nature for the purposes and under conditions laid down by this Act shall become the property of a person who has taken it from nature.

Article 73 (Protection)

(1) Minerals or fossils which are pursuant to the regulation referred to in the sixth paragraph of Article 37 designated as a valuable natural feature (hereinafter referred to as minerals or fossils) shall be conserved on the site, except when laid down otherwise by this Act.

(2) When it is impossible to guarantee efficient protection of minerals or fossils on the site, minerals or fossils shall be submitted to the protection of a legal or natural person who provides expert protection of minerals or fossils and facilitates their use for educational, scientific and nature protection purposes.

(3) The natural or legal person shall be adequately qualified for the protection of minerals or fossils.

(4) The qualifications referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be demonstrated by the authorisation granted by the minister.

(5) The minerals and fossils referred to in the second paragraph shall be submitted to the protection of a legal or natural person selected on the basis of a public tender.

(6) The Government shall lay down the rules of conduct in relation to the site exploration, the manner of mineral or fossil protection on the site and the content, manner and conditions of expert protection of minerals or fossils which are protected outside the site.

(7) The minister shall prescribe in detail the qualifications criteria, the determination procedure and the procedure for granting authorisation.

(8) The ministry shall keep a list of natural or legal persons who are authorised to protect minerals or fossils and to explore sites.

Article 74
(Mineral or fossil finds)

(1) A finder shall notify mineral or fossil finds to the ministry. At the same time the finder shall protect the find from destruction, damage or theft.

(2) The ministry shall decide on the exploration of the mineral or fossil site referred to in the preceding paragraph within ten days.

(3) If the ministry does not decide within the period referred to in the preceding paragraph, it shall be considered that the exploration is not necessary.

(4) The finder shall not carry out any activities on the site which might lead to the destruction or damaging of the find in the period referred to in the second paragraph unless the ministry and the finder agree otherwise.

(5) The owner of the land where the mineral or fossil has been found or the natural or legal person who carries out an activity during which the find has been discovered shall make the exploration of the site possible in accordance with the decision referred to in the second paragraph.

(6) No appeal against the decision referred to in the second paragraph shall restrain the enforcement thereof.

(7) The exploration of the site referred to in the second paragraph shall be carried out by an adequately qualified natural or legal person selected from the list referred to in the eighth paragraph of Article 73 by the ministry.

(8) When there is a possibility of more mineral and fossil finds, the person referred to in the fifth paragraph shall enable the organisation responsible for nature conservation to monitor the continuation of activities during which the find has been discovered after the conclusion of exploration.

Article 75
(Prohibited taking from nature)

(1) It shall be prohibited to take from nature minerals or fossils protected pursuant to Article 49.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the ministry may, by way of exception, permit the taking from nature of minerals or fossils protected pursuant to Article 49 for the purposes of research, education or for exhibitions.

Article 76
(Permitted taking from nature)

- (1) A natural person may take minerals or fossils from nature for use in personal collection.
- (2) A legal person may take minerals or fossils from nature in order to carry out research, educational or museum activities.
- (3) The ministry shall permit the taking of minerals or fossils from nature for placing them on the market.
- (4) A natural or legal person who places minerals or fossils on the market shall have a proof of origin or the permit for the taking for every mineral or fossil in his possession. The person shall be obliged to keep the documents and hand them over to the buyer at the time of the sale.
- (5) The person referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be obliged to keep records on trade in minerals or fossils containing in particular the full name of a natural or legal person from which a mineral or fossil has been obtained; the origin of a mineral or fossil; the date of purchase and sale; and the name and address of a buyer.
- (6) The minister shall prescribe the form and the detailed content of the records on trade in minerals or fossils.

Article 77

(Prohibited methods of taking from nature)

- (1) It shall be prohibited to use machinery, explosives, propellants or other chemical means in the taking of minerals or fossils from nature.
- (2) The ministry may, by way of exception, permit the use of means referred to in the preceding paragraph for scientific or educational purposes.

Article 78

(Notification of exploration)

- (1) A natural or legal person shall notify the exploration of mineral or fossil sites to the ministry 30 days prior to the planned start of exploration.
- (2) The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to the explorations carried out pursuant to Article 74.
- (3) When the exploration concerns the mineral or fossil sites protected pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 49, the ministry shall by a decision prohibit the exploration or lay down special rules of conduct during the exploration.
- (4) When the ministry does not issue the decision referred to in the preceding paragraph within 30 days of receiving a complete notification for exploration, it shall be considered that the ministry consents to the exploration.
- (5) The person referred to in the first paragraph shall submit to the ministry the exploration report after the completed exploration or within 30 days at the latest. In the case referred to in the third paragraph the report shall contain the data required in the permit.

Article 79
(Export)

- (1) A natural or legal person who wishes to export a mineral or fossil shall obtain a permit of the ministry.
- (2) It shall be prohibited to export minerals or fossils protected pursuant to Article 49.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the ministry may permit a temporary export of minerals or fossils referred to in the preceding paragraph for exhibitions or educational purposes.

3.5. Endangered plant and animal species

Article 80
(Determination of endangerment)

- (1) An endangered plant or animal species shall be a species whose existence is threatened and which is defined as such in the red list of endangered plant or animal species.
- (2) A red list of endangered species shall be a list of plant and animal species listed by the categories of endangerment.
- (3) The minister shall specify the endangered plant and animal species and include them in the red lists by a regulation.
- (4) The regulation referred to in the preceding paragraph shall lay down a measure for improving the state of a species which is appropriate to the state of endangerment of a species.
- (5) The measures referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be: physical protection; providing and setting-up of suitable places for reproduction, feeding and wintering; breeding; repopulation; and reintroduction.
- (6) The measures referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be carried out by a legal or natural person through the conclusion of a contract on stewardship referred to in Article 48.

Article 81
(Protection of a species)

- (1) Owing to the actual or possible endangerment established pursuant to the regulation referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Government shall adopt the instrument of protection of plant or animal species; lay down the measures for the protection of their habitats; and prescribe the rules of conduct and a special protection regime.
- (2) With the protection regime referred to in the preceding paragraph particularly the rules of protection of dead and live animals in all stages of development (eggs, larvae, pupae, young and adult animals), of parts of dead animals, or of animal products shall be determined. Rules of

protection shall concern in particular the restriction and prohibition of killing, hunting or disturbing of animals, particularly in the periods of life important for survival; restriction and prohibition of trade in animals and parts and products thereof; and the prohibited transport methods.

(3) Notwithstanding the inclusion of species among the game species in compliance with the law, the animal species protected pursuant to this Act shall not be hunted.

(4) With the protection regime referred to in the first paragraph particularly the rules of protection of all development stages of plants shall be laid down. The rules of protection shall concern in particular the restriction and prohibition of picking, gathering, collecting, cutting, uprooting or destroying, cultivating and selling or exchanging of plants and the prohibited transport methods.

Article 82

(Protection of an exceptional animal or population)

(1) An exceptional animal shall be an animal standing out for its physical characteristics, leading position in a social hierarchy of a population or for any other outstanding characteristics or for its significance in an ecosystem.

(2) The Government shall adopt the instrument of protection of an exceptional animal or exceptionally important population of animal species.

(3) By the instrument referred to in the preceding paragraph the rules of conduct, the special protection regime and the protection of habitats of exceptional animals or a population shall be determined.

Article 83

(Local community tasks)

A local community shall guarantee the protection of plant or animal species and species of other living organisms which are locally endangered or important and shall carry out the protection measures referred to in the fourth paragraph of Article 80, in Article 81 and in the third paragraph of Article 82 on the basis of an expert proposal of the organisation responsible for nature conservation.

3.6. Other measures for the protection of valuable natural features

3.6.1. Right of preemption

Article 84

(Right of preemption)

(1) The State shall have a right of preemption in the purchase of real-estate located in the protected areas for which it has adopted the instrument of protection, notwithstanding the

provisions of other acts regulating rights of preemption to agricultural, forest, water or building land.

(2) The owner of the real-estate referred to in the preceding paragraph shall inform the manager of the protected area and the ministry of the intended sale. An offer shall contain data on the real-estate, the price and other sale conditions.

(3) When the State does not assert the right of preemption by notifying in writing the owner of a real-estate that it accepts the offer within 60 days of receiving the notification referred to in the preceding paragraph, the preemptors may assert the right of preemption in the order laid down in the acts referred to in the first paragraph so that in the same category of preemptors the preference has the one who is the owner of a real-estate of the same type located in the protected area.

(4) When none of the preemptors asserts the right of preemption and when the administrative unit agrees with the contract, the seller may sell the real-estate referred to in this Article to another buyer who has accepted his offer in time and in the manner laid down by the regulations on agricultural land.

(5) The provisions of this Article shall also apply when the seller of the real-estate located in the protected area is a local community.

(6) For the procedures and deadlines for asserting the right of preemption under this Article the provisions of the act regulating the procedure for asserting the right of preemption to agricultural land shall apply as appropriate unless otherwise specified by this Act.

(7) The local community shall have a right of preemption in the purchase of real-estate located in the protected areas for which it has adopted the instrument of protection. It shall assert the right of preemption in the manner laid down in this Act.

3.6.2. Restrictions on legal transactions

Article 85

(Restrictions on legal transactions with the state property)

(1) The real-estate located in the protected areas and the valuable natural features which are the state property shall not be subject to legal transactions, except in cases specified by this Act.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the ministry may permit the exchange of state-owned land in the protected area for land in the protected area owned by a natural or legal person in order to acquire land which is more important for the protection of valuable natural features or for achieving the purposes of protection.

Article 86

(Trade in real-estate located in the protected areas)

(1) The acquisition of a property right by legal transactions on real-estate located in the protected areas shall only be possible by the consent of an administrative unit. The administrative unit

shall issue a decision by which it consents to the legal transaction after the prior consent of the organisation responsible for nature conservation.

(2) The consent referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not be necessary in case of acquisition of a property right on the basis of inheritance and by legal transaction concluded between the owner and the State or local community in the territory of which the real-estate that is being sold is located.

(3) The decision on the consent referred to in the first paragraph shall not be issued when:

- the provisions on the right of preemption referred to in Article 84 have not been complied with;
- the acquirer of the real-estate does not declare that he consents with the protection regimes and development orientations in the protected area.

(4) The organisation responsible for nature conservation shall inform the acquirer of real-estate about the protection regimes and development orientations for the protected area where the real-estate is located and give to the competent administrative unit a prior consent to the intended legal transaction.

Article 87 (Application for consent)

(1) The application for granting the consent referred to in the first paragraph of Article 86 shall be submitted by the acquirer of the real-estate to the administrative unit in the territory of which the real-estate or its major part is located. The application shall be submitted together with the evidence of legal transaction.

(2) Parties in the procedure for granting the consent shall be the contracting parties except in the part relating to the implementation of provisions of this Act concerning the right of preemption where each of the preemptors shall be a party in the procedure.

(3) When the consent is not necessary for a legal transaction, in the cases referred to in the second paragraph of Article 86, the administrative unit shall confirm this in writing.

(4) Applying the administrative procedure the administrative unit shall issue a decision on the consent or shall refuse the consent within 30 days of receiving a complete application.

(5) If the decision or the confirmation is not issued within 30 days, it shall be considered that the consent or confirmation has not been given.

(6) The certification of signatures in the contract on the alienation of real-estate located in the protected area and the transfer of property right in the land register shall be possible only on the basis of the consent or confirmation referred to in this Article.

(7) Legal transactions concluded without a consent or confirmation or contrary to it shall be void.

3.6.3. Expropriation, property right restrictions and compensation

Article 88

(Expropriation in the interest of nature conservation)

- (1) Property right or any other real right concerning real-estate may be seized or restricted for public benefit when this is necessary for the protection of valuable natural features or for achieving the purpose of establishing the protected area.
- (2) The public benefit shall be proven if the expropriation of a real-estate is necessary in order to implement the protection and development orientations of valuable natural features, to access or enjoy valuable natural features, to protect and develop a protected area or to restore valuable natural features if so specified in the instrument of protection referred to in the third paragraph of Article 53.
- (3) Property or any other real right shall be seized or restricted according to the procedure and in the manner specified by the act regulating the expropriation of real-estate unless otherwise specified by this Act.
- (4) The ministry shall initiate the expropriation procedure in the area protected by the State. The competent local community body shall initiate the expropriation procedure in the area protected by the local community.
- (5) The ministry or the competent local community body shall communicate to the owners a written offer for the purchase of real-estate at least three months prior to the submission of a proposal for expropriation.
- (6) The ministry or the competent local community body shall provide the owner with a real-estate of equal value outside the protected area or pay a compensation for the taken real-estate.
- (7) The compensation amount for the taken real-estate shall be determined according to the value of the real-estate upon the acquisition by taking into account its value upon the expropriation.

Article 89

(Compensations due to restrictions and prohibitions)

- (1) The natural and legal persons whose current conditions for earning income have significantly worsened owing to the restrictions and prohibitions referred to in this Act or in the instruments of protection issued pursuant to it and who cannot replace the loss with the permitted activity within the framework of protection regimes or development orientations in the protected areas shall be entitled to compensation.
- (2) The compensation referred to in the preceding paragraph shall cover the loss of or reduction in the income from real-estate and shall be determined according to the procedure laid down by the act regulating the expropriation of real-estate.
- (3) The person referred to in the first paragraph shall assert the right to compensation in the procedure for determining the compensation amount due to the restriction of property or other real right which is laid down by the act regulating the expropriation of real-estate.
- (4) The person referred to in the first paragraph shall have a right to submit a request for compensation within one year of receiving the decision issued pursuant to the regulation which has caused the changing of the conditions.

(5) The legal person managing the real-estate owned by the State shall not be entitled to compensation pursuant to this Article.

Article 90

(Purchase due to property right restrictions)

(1) At the request of a natural or legal person who owns a real-estate located in the protected area established by the State, the State shall be obliged to purchase, for a reasonable price, a real-estate which owing to the restrictions and prohibitions referred to in this Act cannot be used for the same activity as prior to the protection or can only be used to a minimum extent.

(2) When the protected area where the real-estate referred to in the preceding paragraph is located has been protected by a local community, the local community shall be obliged to purchase the real estate at the request of the person referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(3) The owner shall assert the right referred to in this Article in the procedure for seizing property rights which is laid down by the act regulating the expropriation.

(4) The owner shall have a right to submit a request for the purchase of real-estate within two years of entry into force of the decision issued pursuant to the regulation referred to in the first paragraph which has caused the changing of the conditions.

Article 91

(State liability)

The State shall not be liable for damage caused by plants or animals, except in the cases specified by the law.

Article 92

(Damage caused by animals of protected species)

(1) A natural or legal person whose property might be damaged by animals of protected species referred to in Article 81 (hereinafter referred to as the injured party) shall act with due care and attention and shall at his expense take all the necessary measures to protect his property from damage.

(2) When the damage cannot be prevented in the manner referred to in the preceding paragraph, the injured party may request from the ministry to implement appropriate measures to prevent further damage. The injured party and the ministry shall agree upon the manner of providing funds for the implementation of the measures.

(3) The organisation responsible for nature conservation may propose to the injured party measures for the prevention of damage.

(4) The measures referred to in the second and third paragraphs shall be deterrence, the building of enclosures, the hunting of individual specimens and the control of populations of protected animal species.

(5) In the case referred to in the third paragraph the ministry may provide funds for the implementation of the measure.

(6) The minister shall specify the appropriate manner of protection of property and the types of measures for the prevention of damage with regard to individual animal species.

Article 93

(Compensation for damage caused by animals of protected species)

(1) The injured party shall be entitled to compensation in the amount equal to the actual damage caused by animals of protected species referred to in Article 81 when the conditions referred to in the first, second and third paragraphs of Article 92 are fulfilled.

(2) The injured party shall notify the case of damage to the organisation responsible for nature conservation within 10 days of its occurrence.

(3) The injured party and the organisation responsible for nature conservation shall at the location of the case of damage establish the facts important for determining the damage and record the findings and shall propose to the ministry the amount of compensation.

(4) When in the case referred to in the second paragraph the injured party and the organisation responsible for nature conservation do not act in the manner referred to in the preceding paragraph within 30 days of receiving the notification, the injured party may submit an application for compensation with the ministry.

(5) When the case of damage occurs in the protected area, the manager of the protected area shall carry out the tasks of the organisation responsible for nature conservation referred to in the second, third and fourth paragraphs.

(6) The injured party shall submit the application referred to in the fourth paragraph within three months of the occurrence of the damage.

(7) The ministry shall decide on the existence of damage and the amount of compensation on the basis of findings referred to in the third paragraph.

(8) Disputes concerning the restitution of damage referred to in the first paragraph shall be resolved by the competent court.

(9) Compensation suit for the damage referred to in the first paragraph shall be submitted within six months of the day when the damage has been notified to the organisation responsible for nature conservation.

IV. PROGRAMMING

Article 94

(National programme)

(1) The national nature protection programme which covers the conservation of biodiversity and protection of valuable natural features shall be adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia.

(2) The scope of public interest concerning biodiversity conservation and the protection of valuable natural features shall be defined in the national programme referred to in the preceding paragraph for the period of at least 10 years by determining the goals and orientations for the following on the basis of the assessment of nature conservation status:

1. biodiversity conservation with the programme of measures for the protection of plant and animal species, their habitats and ecosystems;
2. the protection of valuable natural features with the programme for the establishment of protected areas and restoration of valuable natural features;
3. the manner of fulfilling international obligations;
4. education in the field of nature conservation;
5. public awareness of the importance of nature conservation;
6. provision of financial resources for nature protection.

(3) A map or maps indicating the planned measures for biodiversity conservation and the protection of valuable natural features shall be enclosed with the programme referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(4) It shall be mandatory to take into account the components of the programme referred to in the second paragraph in spatial planning and in the use of natural assets.

(5) The tasks referred to in the second paragraph shall be broken down in operational programmes which the Government adopts for the maximum of four years.

(6) The national programme and the national spatial plan shall be harmonised.

Article 95 (Local community)

(1) Local communities shall adopt programmes for the protection of valuable natural features of local importance in their territory.

(2) The programmes referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not be contrary to the national programme referred to in Article 94.

V. GUIDELINES AND PERMITS

5.1. Nature protection guidelines

Article 96 (Nature conservation)

(1) Activities affecting nature shall be planned and carried out in such a way that nature is not degraded.

(2) In the planning of the use or exploitation of natural assets and in spatial planning the competent State or local body shall choose the option which meets the criteria of the minimum possible intervention in nature while achieving nearly the same effects and which does not degrade nature when alternative technical possibilities for carrying out the activity exist.

(3) The competent state or local body may adopt a decision on the expansion of building sites when:

- all the possibilities for rational building have been exploited in a settlement and the established needs cannot be fulfilled otherwise;
- the existing corridors cannot be used for building infrastructure connections outside settlements.

(4) A person responsible for or carrying out the activity affecting nature shall act in such a way that his intervention in nature is minimum and shall return the state of nature to a close approximation of its original state after the activity has been concluded.

Article 97

(Nature protection guidelines)

(1) The orientations, bases and conditions for biodiversity conservation and the protection of valuable natural features which are laid down in the regulations and documents issued pursuant to this Act and which have to be taken into account in spatial planning, the use of a natural asset and the protection of immovable cultural heritage shall be indicated in the nature protection guidelines.

(2) In the drawing-up of plans and documents the state and local bodies and other public entities responsible for the drawing-up of spatial planning documents and plans and other documents concerning the use of natural assets and the protection of immovable cultural heritage and immovable cultural monuments shall obtain nature protection guidelines.

Article 98

(Content of nature protection guidelines)

(1) Nature protection guidelines shall consist of a general and special part and an enclosed map or maps.

(2) In their general part the nature protection guidelines shall contain in particular:

1. the review of ecologically important areas and special protection areas and the presentation and assessment of the state in these areas together with their characteristics;
2. the review of areas where it is expected that the existence of valuable natural features will be established, and the recommendations for actions to be taken upon the discovery;
3. the review of those parts of nature which have been recognised as valuable natural features, of protected areas and of those parts of nature which should be protected and the assessment of the state in these areas together with their characteristics.

(3) In their special part the nature protection guidelines shall contain in particular:

1. protection orientations for such use or exploitation of natural assets which maintains biodiversity and natural balance and protects ecosystems;
2. protection guidelines for maintaining habitat types and species habitats at a favourable status;
3. protection guidelines for maintaining biodiversity in the landscape;
4. protection measures, protection regimes and development orientations for the protection of ecologically important areas and special protection areas;
5. protection measures, protection regimes and development orientations for the protection of valuable natural features and protected areas.

(4) The nature protection guidelines shall be drawn up by the organisation responsible for nature conservation, on the basis of a public authority.

Article 99

(Environmental vulnerability study)

Nature protection guidelines drawn up for the territory of the State shall form a basis for the ecosystemic analysis of the territory pursuant to which the environmental vulnerability study shall be produced having regard to the nature protection findings concerning the sensitiveness and vulnerability of biodiversity and natural balance in individual areas, the concentration of valuable natural features and protected areas, and the level of endangerment of valuable natural features.

Article 100

(Inclusion in the documents concerning the protection of immovable cultural heritage)

The documents regulating the protection of immovable cultural heritage shall take into account the bases, orientations and conditions indicated in nature protection guidelines in such a way that the protection regime concerning the immovable cultural heritage and immovable cultural monuments does not endanger valuable natural features, protected areas, ecologically important areas and special protection areas.

Article 101

(Assessment of plans and documents)

(1) Each plan or document referred to in the second paragraph of Article 97 which is not directly related to or necessary for the management of the protected area established by the State or a special protection area and which could, by itself or in connection with other plans or acts, have a substantial impact on the area shall be studied and its impact on the protected area or special protection area shall be determined.

(2) The ministry shall assess the impact of the plan or document on the protected area or special protection area referred to in the preceding paragraph on the basis of the study of comprehensive environmental impact assessment. The assessment of the plan or document shall be favourable if it is established that the plan or document will not have a negative impact on the integrity of the protected area or special protection area.

(3) When the plan or document is assessed as favourable, the competent state or local body may adopt it.

(4) When, owing to the lack of other suitable solutions, a decision on the predominance of some other public benefit has been adopted in spite of the unfavourable assessment of the impact of the plan or document on the protected area or special protection area, the competent state or local authority shall provide countervailing measures which will guarantee the interconnection of areas which are part of the ecological network.

(5) When a special protection area includes a habitat type or the habitat of plant or animal species specially protected pursuant to the ratified international treaties, the public benefit referred to in the preceding paragraph, owing to which such plan or document is adopted, may concern only the protection of human health or lives or public safety.

(Article 102)
(Countervailing measures)

(1) Countervailing measures shall be activities by which the degradation of nature is mitigated or remedied.

(2) The type of the countervailing measure by which the person responsible for the activity mitigates or remedies the consequences of the activity shall be defined on the basis of nature protection guidelines, with regard to the foreseen or caused degradation of nature and the possibilities for its remediation. In choosing the measure, the setting-up of the substitute area with equal nature protection characteristics shall be given priority.

(3) The types of countervailing measures shall be:

- the setting-up of a substitute area with equal nature protection characteristics;
- the setting up of another area important for biodiversity conservation or the protection of valuable natural features;
- the payment of the sum amounting to the value of the caused nature degradation which shall be allocated for biodiversity conservation or the protection of valuable natural features.

(4) The manner of determining the amount of payment referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the minister while taking into account the amount necessary for the setting-up of a substitute area with equal nature protection characteristics or the value of a destroyed specimen or population of the protected species.

(5) In the case referred to in the fourth paragraph of Article 101 the type of the countervailing measure shall be specified in the process of adopting spatial planning documents.

(6) The type and the manner of the implementation of the countervailing measure and the manner of and conditions for carrying out the activity and operations after the activity is concluded shall be a constituent part of the permit for the activity affecting the physical space.

Article 103
(Elimination of adverse effects)

(1) When the activity affecting nature results in the degradation of nature, the person responsible for the activity shall immediately eliminate the adverse effects of his activity and cover all the costs of the elimination.

(2) When the person responsible for the activity affecting nature cannot eliminate the adverse effects of his activity and nature has been degraded in ecologically important areas, in special protection areas, at the sites of valuable natural features or in protected areas, the ministry shall order him to implement a countervailing measure.

5.2. Permits and consents

Article 104

(Permit for an activity affecting nature)

(1) Activities affecting nature which may threaten biodiversity, a valuable natural feature or protected area and for which a permit is not required under the regulations on spatial planning and other regulations shall be carried out on the basis of a permit for an activity affecting nature pursuant to this Act.

(2) Activities affecting nature referred to in the preceding paragraph shall concern:

1. the carrying-out of activities affecting nature at the site of a valuable natural feature, in protected areas, ecologically important areas and special protection areas;
2. the protection of plant or animal species;
3. the protection of genetic material;
4. the protection of valuable natural features.

(3) The Government shall specify the activities affecting nature referred to in the preceding paragraph in detail and prescribe what documents are necessary to obtain the permit.

(4) Permits for the activities affecting nature referred to in the first paragraph shall be issued by a competent administrative unit, except in cases when this Act lays down that the permits are issued by the ministry.

(5) The ministry shall decide upon any appeal against the permit for the activity affecting nature.

(6) The permit for an activity affecting nature shall be issued on the basis of a nature protection consent.

(7) When the assessment of risk to nature is prescribed for obtaining the permit for an activity affecting nature, the assessment shall be carried out within the framework of a nature protection consent.

Article 105

(Nature protection consent)

(1) In the procedure for the issuance of the permit referred to in Article 104 and the permit for an activity affecting the physical space which might threaten biodiversity, a valuable natural feature or protected area, a natural or legal person shall obtain a nature protection consent.

(2) The organisation responsible for nature conservation shall assess the endangerment of biodiversity or a valuable natural feature or protected area due to an activity affecting the physical space.

(3) Those activities affecting the physical space for which nature protection conditions are not laid down in the plan shall be considered as activities affecting the physical space that do not endanger biodiversity, a valuable natural feature or protected area.

(4) A nature protection consent shall be issued by the organisation responsible for nature conservation on the basis of a public authority when it establishes that the intended activity is planned in accordance with the orientations, bases and conditions prescribed pursuant to this Act.

(5) The conditions which have to be fulfilled upon the intended activity referred to in the first paragraph may be laid down in detail in the nature protection consent.

(6) The nature protection consent shall be granted by the verification of the permit or by a special document.

(7) The nature protection consent to a permit for an activity affecting the physical space referred to in the first paragraph shall be issued as a separate decision.

(8) When an environmental impact assessment is prescribed for activities referred to in the first paragraph, the compliance and suitability referred to in the third paragraph shall be assessed within the framework of environmental impact assessment and the nature protection consent shall be substituted by an environmental protection consent.

Article 106 (Caution money)

(1) In the decision by which the activity affecting nature referred to in Article 104 is permitted it shall be laid down that the person responsible for the activity is obliged to pay caution money in the amount not higher than the foreseen costs of the elimination of effects of the activity affecting nature.

(2) The decision referred to in the preceding paragraph shall no longer be valid if the caution money is not paid within the period referred to in the decision.

Article 107 (Informing of the public)

(1) The public shall be informed of the content of the application and decision issued in relation to the issuance of the permit referred to in Article 104 when the obligation to inform the public about the progress of the administrative matter arises from the law.

(2) The public shall be informed in accordance with the second and third paragraphs of Article 57.

(3) The public shall not have a right to access information protected pursuant to the law.

(4) The minister shall prescribe in detail the manner of informing the public about the decision-making processes concerning activities affecting nature.

VI. MONITORING

Article 108

(Monitoring of the nature conservation status)

(1) The monitoring of nature conservation status shall comprise:

1. the monitoring of the status of plant and animal species, their habitats, habitat types, ecologically important areas, special protection areas and ecosystems;
2. the monitoring of the status in the field of protection of valuable natural features.

(2) The monitoring of nature conservation status shall be a part of the system for monitoring the state of the environment and shall be carried out in accordance with the regulations governing environmental protection.

(3) The monitoring of nature conservation status shall be provided as a public service.

Article 109

(Report on the status in nature conservation)

The report on the status in nature conservation shall be a constituent part of the report on the state of the environment in accordance with the law and shall contain in particular the information on:

1. the status of plant and animal species, their habitats, habitat types, ecologically important areas, special protection areas and ecosystems;
2. the status in the field of protection of valuable natural features;
3. the implementation of the programme for biodiversity conservation and the protection of valuable natural features.

Article 110

(Data bases)

The minister shall prescribe the mandatory content and the manner of keeping data bases necessary for biodiversity conservation and the protection of valuable natural features with the consent of the competent minister.

VII. ORGANISATION

7.1. Organisation of administrative tasks

Article 111
(Administrative tasks)

(1) The administrative and related expert tasks concerning biodiversity conservation and the protection of valuable natural features shall be performed by an administrative body responsible for nature conservation.

(2) The body referred to in the preceding paragraph shall perform the following tasks in particular:

1. the drawing-up of proposals for biodiversity conservation programmes;
2. the drawing-up of proposals for programmes for the protection of valuable natural features of national importance;
3. the drawing-up of proposals for operational programmes;
4. the drawing-up of proposals for biodiversity conservation measures;
5. the drawing-up of proposals for measures for the protection of valuable natural features of national importance;
6. the drawing-up of proposals for the establishment of small and large protected areas of national importance and the control of the management of these protected areas;
7. the issuance of permits and consents pursuant to this Act and the regulations issued pursuant to this Act, except when the organisation responsible for nature conservation is authorised for this purpose;
8. the carrying-out of individual tasks concerning biodiversity conservation and the protection of valuable natural features of national importance;
9. the provision of the nature conservation public service;
10. the conclusion of contracts on the protection of valuable natural features referred to in Article 47;
11. the conclusion of contracts on the stewardship referred to in Article 48;
12. deciding on the amount of compensations referred to in Article 93;
13. the provision of education for employees carrying out nature conservation tasks;
14. the determination of programmes for the testing of nature protection wardens and the keeping of records on the issued authorisations;
15. the exercising of the State's right of preemption referred to in Article 84;
16. the management of valuable natural features, real-estate located in the protected areas and things that serve them and are state property.

Article 112
(Administrative unit)

A local administrative unit shall perform the following tasks:

1. the issuance of a decision on the status of the protected area of national importance to the real-estate owners;
2. the issuance of a consent for trade in real-estate pursuant to Article 86;
3. the issuance of a permit for activities affecting nature pursuant to Article 104.

7.2. Nature conservation public service

Article 113
(Nature conservation public service)

(1) The field of work of nature conservation public service shall be the conservation of biodiversity components, protection of valuable natural features and management of protected areas.

(2) The work of nature conservation public service shall be carried out by the organisation responsible for nature conservation and the managers of protected areas.

Article 114
(Professional titles)

(1) An employee who in the field of nature protection carries out the specialist work, or is preparing for such work, for which a secondary or university degree is necessary shall fulfil the conditions laid down by the minister.

(2) The fulfilment of conditions shall be verified by an exam.

(3) The minister shall prescribe the programme and conditions for and the manner of conducting the exam and the professional titles based on the passed exam.

7.2.1. Nature Protection Institute

Article 115
(Establishment)

(1) Hereby the Nature Protection Institute shall be established to perform the tasks of the organisation responsible for nature conservation (hereinafter referred to as the Institute).

(2) The establisher's rights shall be exercised by the Government.

(3) The Institute shall be a public entity with a status of a public institute.

Article 116
(Title and registered office)

(1) The title of the Institute shall be the Nature Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia.

(2) The registered office of the Institute shall be in Ljubljana.

Article 117
(Tasks)

(1) The Institute shall perform the following tasks as a public service:

1. the monitoring of nature conservation status;

2. the collection of data on plant and animal species, their habitats and ecosystems in co-operation with the providers of public services in the field of natural resources management policy;
3. the drawing-up of expert proposals for the protection of biodiversity components;
4. the recording and evaluation of parts of nature;
5. the drawing-up of expert proposals for the determination of the status of valuable natural features and classification of valuable natural features into valuable natural features of national and local importance;
6. the monitoring of the status of valuable natural features;
7. the drawing-up of expert proposals for measures for the protection of valuable natural features;
8. participation in the implementation and the implementation of measures for the protection of valuable natural features;
9. participation in the drawing-up of management plans;
10. participation in the procedure for determining the compensation referred to in Article 93;
11. participation in the procedure for selecting a concessionaire referred to in Article 43;
12. the drawing-up of expert proposals for red lists;
13. the organisation and co-ordination of work of nature protection and voluntary wardens.

(2) The Institute shall perform the following tasks on the basis of a public authority:

1. the drawing-up of nature protection guidelines;
2. the keeping of the register of valuable natural features;
3. the keeping of the registers and records under this Act;
4. the keeping of the data bases under this Act;
5. the ensuring of the consistency of expert methods and procedures in nature conservation;
6. expert control of the implementation of nature protection tasks;
7. direct control in the protected areas established by the State which do not have their own manager and direct control outside the protected areas;
8. the granting of consents in the procedure for obtaining a consent for legal transaction on the real-estate located in the protected areas;
9. the assessment of endangerment referred to in Article 105;
10. the issuance of nature protection consents.

(3) In addition to the tasks referred to in the first and second paragraphs, the Institute shall perform the following tasks:

1. technical assistance to the owners of valuable natural features and owners of land in the protected areas;
2. the provision of education on nature conservation;
3. the promotion of public awareness of the importance of nature conservation;

(4) With the consent of the establisher the Institute may perform other tasks.

Article 118
(Acting in the interest of nature conservation)

The Institute shall have a right and obligation to act in the interest of biodiversity conservation and the protection of valuable natural features in all administrative procedures and adjudatory

proceedings whose subjects are biodiversity components, valuable natural features or protected areas.

Article 119
(Organisation of the Institute)

The Institute shall have organisational units covering the entire territory of Slovenia.

Article 120
(Bodies)

The bodies of the Institute shall be the Council of the Institute, Director of the Institute, Specialist Council of the Institute and Head Specialist of the Institute.

Article 121
(Council of the Institute)

- (1) The Council of the Institute shall consist of the representatives of the establisher, of the Institute employees and of users.
- (2) The Council of the Institute shall adopt the Institute charter, work programmes, financial plan, annual accounts and general documents for which the adoption by the Council is laid down in the charter and shall control the management and operations of the Institute.
- (3) The Institute charter shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia.
- (4) The detailed tasks and the composition of the Council of the Institute shall be laid down in the charter.

Article 122
(Director of the Institute)

- (1) The Director of the Institute shall organise and manage the work and operations of the Institute, represent the Institute and act on its behalf and shall be responsible for the legality of the Institute's work.
- (2) The Director of the Institute shall be appointed and released by the Government.

Article 123
(Specialist Council)

- (1) The Specialist Council shall be a collegiate specialist body of the Institute discussing specialist issues and proposing solutions and recommendations.
- (2) The Specialist Council shall be headed by a Head Specialist.

(3) The heads of organisational units shall be the members of the Specialist Council with regard to the function they hold.

(4) The number of members, the detailed composition and manner of forming the Council and the tasks of the Council shall be laid down in the Institute charter in accordance with this Act.

Article 124
(Head Specialist)

(1) The Head Specialist shall manage the specialist work of the Institute and shall be responsible for the professionalism of the Institute's work.

(2) The Head Specialist shall be appointed by the Council of the Institute on the basis of the public tender and after obtaining the prior opinion of the ministry.

Article 125
(Head of an organisational unit)

(1) The head of an organisational unit shall organise and professionally manage the work of an organisational unit.

(2) The detailed tasks and powers of the head of an organisational unit shall be laid down in the charter.

Article 126
(Rights, obligations and responsibilities of the Institute in legal transactions)

(1) The property of the Institute shall be owned by the State.

(2) The Institute shall be accountable to the State for managing the property.

(3) The Institute shall use and manage the property with due care and attention.

(4) The Institute shall manage the movable property independently and the immovable property only after the prior consent of the establisher.

(5) In legal transactions the Institute shall act in its own name and for its own account.

(6) The Institute shall be liable for its obligations with all the assets it manages.

Article 127
(Funds for the work of the Institute)

(1) The Institute shall acquire funds for its activities from the state budget, by selling its services, by grants and donations and from other sources.

(2) The excess of revenue over expenditure shall be used by the Institute to carry out and develop its activities.

(3) The Council of the Institute shall on the proposal of the Director and with the consent of the establisher decide on the manner of using the excess of revenue over expenditure.

Article 128

(Liabilities of the establisher for the obligations of the Institute)

(1) The establisher shall be liable for the obligations of the Institute which the Institute assumes in compliance with its annual work programme and financial plan in the amount not higher than the value of immovable property managed by the Institute.

(2) Every year the Institute shall draw up a work programme, financial plan and annual accounts of the Institute and submit them to the establisher for approval.

Article 129

(Establisher's rights and subsidiary use)

(1) The establisher's rights and obligations shall be exercised by the Government.

(2) For the operation of the public institute the provisions of the act concerning institutes shall apply unless laid down otherwise by this Act.

7.2.2. Managers of the protected areas

Article 130

(Managers)

(1) A protected area shall be managed by the managers of protected area in compliance with this Act and the instrument of protection.

(2) Large protected areas may be managed by a public institute or a concession may be granted for the management.

(3) For the management of a small protected area a concession may be granted or such area may be managed directly by the establisher.

(4) A concession shall be granted to a natural or legal person on the basis of the provisions on the granting of concessions referred to in the act governing public utility services.

(5) For the establishment and operation of the public institute the provisions of the act concerning institutes shall apply unless otherwise laid down by this Act.

Article 131

(Participation of local communities in the management)

(1) The local communities located in the protected area established by the State shall participate in the management of the protected area and express their opinion about the selection of the concessionaire for the management of the protected area.

(2) When the protected area is managed by a public institute, the local communities shall have their representatives in the council of the public institute.

(3) The number of representatives of local communities shall be laid down in the document on the establishment of a public institute.

(4) When the protected area is managed by a concessionaire, the participation of local communities in the management of the protected area shall be guaranteed by the establishment of a special committee for the protected area.

(5) The committee referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be set up by the minister. The minister shall lay down the number of the committee members, which has to be an odd number, and appoint the chairman of the committee and half of its members. The half of the committee members shall be appointed by local communities located in the protected area.

(6) The committee shall monitor the management of the protected area, discuss the management plan and annual plans of the manager and express its opinion and make proposals concerning the management of the protected area.

(7) The concessionaire shall provide the administrative and other conditions for the work of the committee.

Article 132 (Local public service)

(1) The management of the protected areas established by a local community shall be a mandatory local public service.

(2) A local community shall provide the public service referred to in the preceding paragraph in the manner referred to in Article 130.

Article 133 (Tasks concerning the management of protected areas)

(1) The manager of the protected area shall perform protection, specialist, control and management tasks in the protected area.

(2) The manager shall perform the following tasks as a public service:

1. the drawing-up of a management plan proposal;
2. the adoption of annual management plans and the carrying-out of tasks laid down in the plan or ensuring their implementation;
3. the co-operation with local communities in achieving the purpose of protection and the set protection objectives and the development of the protected areas;
4. the continuous monitoring and analysing of the state of nature and valuable natural features in the protected area;

5. the management of real-estate located in the protected area which is owned by the establisher, for the management purposes, if so laid down by the instrument of protection;
6. the co-operation with the Institute in the drawing-up of nature protection guidelines for the part concerning the protected area;
7. the implementation of protection measures in the protected area;
8. the conclusion of contracts for the protection of valuable natural features in the protected area referred to in Article 47;
9. the conclusion of contracts on the stewardship of valuable natural features in the protected area referred to in Article 48;
10. the participation in the procedure for determining the compensation referred to in Article 93 in the protected area;
11. the co-ordination and monitoring of the implementation of research tasks in relation to the protected area;
12. the maintenance, restoration and protection of valuable natural features in the protected area;
13. the presentation of the protected area;
14. the co-operation with the owners of land in the protected area and the provision of technical assistance and counselling;
15. the setting-up and maintenance of trails and signs and other infrastructure intended for visiting the protected area;
16. the provision of guiding service to the visitors of the protected area;
17. the provision of access to information on the protected area.

(3) Pursuant to the public authority, the manager shall exercise direct control in the protected area.

Article 134 (Management)

- (1) Managers may arrange valuable natural features for viewing and visiting in accordance with the instrument of protection.
- (2) In the case referred to in the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 43 shall not apply.
- (3) The public institute may also perform other activities laid down in the instrument of protection and in the charter if they are not contrary to the activities referred to in the second paragraph of Article 133.

Article 135 (Funds)

- (1) The excess of revenues over expenditure which is the result of manager's actions shall be allocated for the activities related to the protection of the protected area.
- (2) The manager shall acquire funds for its activities from the state budget, by selling its services, by grants and donations and from other sources.

Article 136 (Management of valuable natural features owned by the State)

(1) The valuable natural features, real-estate located in the protected areas and things that serve them and are a state property shall be managed by an administrative body responsible for nature conservation.

(2) The management referred to in the preceding paragraph shall comprise:

- the promotion of such use of valuable natural features and real-estate located in the protected areas which guarantees the protection of valuable natural features and the fulfilment of purposes for which the protected area has been established;
- the conclusion of legal transactions in relation to the use of real-estate located in the protected areas and things that serve them, in compliance with the law.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of the first paragraph, the manager of the protected area shall in accordance with the instrument of protection for the protected area established by the State manage the valuable natural features, real-estate located in the protected areas and things that serve them and are state property.

7.3. Societies acting in public interest

Article 137 (Acting in public interest)

(1) Professional and amateur societies in the field of nature conservation shall carry out activities in public interest in the part in which the purpose of the establishment of the society and its activities themselves surpass the realisation of interests of the members of the society.

(2) The society may acquire the status of a society acting in public interest when it fulfils the following conditions:

1. it carries out activities in the field of nature conservation;
2. it has already received recognition, reward or any other favourable evaluation of internationally recognised experts for carrying out such activities;
3. it obtains part of the funds necessary for its work in nature conservation by collecting membership fees;
4. it has been proven that the society spends most of its funds for the purposes of public interest in nature conservation; and
5. the society with its activities significantly contributes to nature conservation by actively participating in nature conservation, by promoting nature conservation or by disseminating specialist nature conservation knowledge through education.

(3) The society which acquires the status of a society acting in public interest shall have a right to act in the interest of nature conservation in all administrative procedures and adjudatory proceedings.

Article 138 (Granting of a status)

(1) The minister shall grant the status of a society acting in public interest to the society which fulfils the conditions referred to in Article 137 by a decision.

(2) The contract between the State and the society referred to in the preceding paragraph concerning the reimbursement of expenses for society's activities which are in public interest shall be concluded by the ministry on behalf of the State.

(3) The ministry shall verify the fulfilment of conditions for acquiring the status of a society acting in public interest every five years.

(4) When the society no longer fulfils the prescribed conditions, its status of a society acting in public interest shall be abolished by a ministerial decision.

Article 139
(Publication)

(1) The decision on the acquisition or abolishment of the status of a society acting in public interest shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia.

(2) The ministry shall keep public records of societies which have acquired the status of a society acting in public interest.

(3) The minister shall prescribe the detailed content and manner of keeping the records referred to in the preceding paragraph.

VIII. AWARDS

Article 140
(Awards in the field of nature conservation)

(1) The awards of the Republic of Slovenia in the field of nature conservation (hereinafter referred to as the awards) shall be granted for the major achievements which significantly contribute to the development of nature conservation science and to nature conservation itself.

(2) The title of the award referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be Rado Smerdu Award.

Article 141
(Procedure)

(1) The candidates for the awards may be nominated by natural and legal persons.

(2) The award may be granted to an individual, group, society, institution, institute or any other organisation for outstanding achievements in nature conservation.

(3) The awards shall be granted by the Committee of the Republic of Slovenia for granting awards in the field of nature conservation (hereinafter referred to as the Committee).

(4) The Committee shall consist of a chairman and eight members appointed by the Government from among the recognised nature conservation experts on the proposal of the minister.

(5) The term of office of the chairman and members of the Committee shall be four years.

(6) The Committee may form specialist commissions for individual areas of its work to draw up expert opinions on particular proposals.

(7) The Committee shall adopt a charter by which it regulates in particular the manner of establishment and competences of specialist commissions; the content and duration of public tender; the detailed criteria for granting the awards; the manner of its work and the manner of ensuring its publicity.

(8) The charter shall enter into force when the Government consents to it.

(9) The charter shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 142
(Public tender)

Every year the Committee shall publish a public tender with the conditions that the candidates for the award have to fulfil.

Article 143
(Number of awards)

The Committee may grant not more than three awards a year.

Article 144
(Funds)

(1) The funds for the Committee activities shall be provided by the State.

(2) The ministry shall perform specialist, administrative and technical tasks for the Committee.

Article 145
(Award amount)

Every year the Committee shall specify the amount of the award with regard to the funds allocated in the budget of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 146
(Report on the work of the Committee)

Within 30 days of granting of the awards the Committee shall draw up a report on its work and submit it to the Government.

IX. FINANCING

Article 147
(Payment of costs of countervailing measures)

The provisions of the Environmental Protection Act which regulate the obligation of a person responsible for burden to cover all the costs incurred by environmental burden shall apply to the

payment of costs which are covered by a person responsible for nature degradation in relation to countervailing measures.

Article 148
(Nature protection levy)

- (1) A natural and legal person who on the basis of a legal title uses a valuable natural feature owned by the State or local community shall pay for its use.
- (2) The amount of payment shall be based on the type, quantity and the extent of use of a valuable natural feature.
- (3) The amount of payment, the method of calculation, assessment and payment and the criteria for the abatement and exemption shall be prescribed by the Government.
- (4) The local community shall lay down the amount of payment for valuable natural features of local importance.

Article 149
(Entrance fee)

- (1) A natural or legal person who arranges a valuable natural feature for viewing and visiting shall have a right to charge an entrance fee.
- (2) The amount of the entrance fee shall in general cover the costs of arranging a valuable natural feature for viewing and visiting and shall be approved by the minister on the proposal of the person referred to in the first paragraph.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the amount of entrance fee for a valuable natural feature of local importance shall be approved by a competent municipal body.

Article 150
(Public costs of nature conservation)

- (1) The State shall guarantee the funds for measures for biodiversity conservation and the protection of valuable natural features, for nature conservation public service and for compensations under this Act.
- (2) A local community shall guarantee the funds for measures referred to in the preceding paragraph when they relate to the protection of valuable natural features of local importance.

X. CONTROL

10.1. Inspection

Article 151
(Inspection)

(1) The inspection of the implementation of the provisions of this Act and regulations or measures issued pursuant to it shall be carried out by the inspectors responsible for nature conservation.

(2) The enforcement of the provisions of this Act and regulations and measures issued pursuant to it which concern the competences of other ministries shall also be controlled by the inspectors responsible for controlling these competences in accordance with the law.

(3) A person who in addition to general conditions for the employment in state administration fulfils the following conditions may be appointed as the inspector referred to in the first paragraph: having an appropriate higher education degree and at least five years of working experience in the field of protection of natural assets or valuable natural features and a certificate of inspector exam.

Article 152 (Customs authorities control)

(1) Pursuant to this Act, the customs authorities shall have the following authorisations in the control of the implementation of the provisions of this Act and regulations and measures issued pursuant to it in relation to the import, export and transit of plants and animals and other goods:

1. to order the seizure of animals when they are treated contrary to the provisions of this Act and contrary to the regulations issued pursuant to it, and the handing-over of these animals to a shelter;
2. to order the seizure of plants when they are treated contrary to the provisions of this Act and contrary to the regulations issued pursuant to it, and the handing-over of these plants or their sale;
3. to order the seizure of other goods when they are treated contrary to the provisions of this Act and contrary to the regulations issued pursuant to it, to inform the competent inspector and to store the goods;
4. to propose the institution of proceedings due to offence or to impose a mandated penalty in accordance with Article 161.

(2) No appeal against the decision issued by a competent customs authority in the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph shall restrain the enforcement thereof.

Article 153 (Measures)

(1) In addition to the authorisations, the inspector referred to in Article 151 has under the general regulations when he establishes that the provisions of this Act or the provisions of the regulations issued pursuant to it have been violated, he shall have the authorisation to control the exploitation or use of valuable natural features and biodiversity components with regard to their compliance with the provisions of this Act and of regulations issued pursuant to it, and the competences to:

1. order the restoration of the original state of valuable natural features or biodiversity components or order the rehabilitation at the cost of a person responsible;
2. order the prohibition of activities which are carried out contrary to the provisions of this Act and regulations issued pursuant to it;
3. order the elimination of damage and restoration to the original state;

4. order the seizure of objects with which the offence under this Act has been committed;
5. order the seizure of objects originating from the commitment of the offence under this Act;
6. order the seizure of animals when they are treated contrary to the provisions of this Act and contrary to the regulations issued pursuant to it and the handing-over of these animals to a shelter if they are not capable of surviving in the wild;
7. order the seizure of plants when they are treated contrary to the provisions of this Act and contrary to the regulations issued pursuant to it and the handing-over of these plants or their sale;
8. order other measures in compliance with this Act or regulations issued pursuant to it.

(2) No appeal against the decision issued by a competent inspector in the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph shall restrain the enforcement thereof.

(3) When the inspector is faced with physical resistance while carrying out the inspection or when he justifiably expects such resistance, he may request police assistance.

Article 154
(Oral decision)

(1) A competent customs authority and inspector shall issue an oral decision and immediately order the decision to be implemented when that is necessary in order to prevent the activity which might create direct danger to the existence of a valuable natural feature and biodiversity or threaten natural balance.

(2) A competent customs authority and inspector shall draw up a decision in written form within 8 days of issuing the oral decision.

10.2. Direct control

Article 155
(Direct control)

(1) In nature the direct control over the enforcement of the prohibitions of this Act and regulations issued pursuant to it shall in addition to inspectors be carried out by nature protection wardens.

(2) Tasks concerning direct control shall be:

1. the direct monitoring of the status;
2. the control over the implementation of protection regimes;
3. the determination of the actual status when the prohibitions referred to in this Act and in regulations issued pursuant to it are violated, and the informing of the competent inspection bodies;
4. warning people about protection regimes in order to prevent criminal conduct.

(3) The tasks referred to in points 2, 3 and 4 of the preceding paragraph shall be carried out on the basis of a public authority.

(4) The tasks referred to in the second paragraph shall be carried out by nature protection wardens who are specially trained for this work and have the authority under this Act.

(5) A nature protection warden shall have an official badge and card and shall wear a prescribed uniform.

(6) A nature protection warden shall have a right to request and receive from a person who does not observe the provisions of this Act an identity card, or a public document proving the identity of this person, for inspection. A nature protection warden may photo-document the offence and the offender during the criminal conduct.

(7) A nature protection warden shall immediately inform the police about the suspicion that a criminal offence has been committed, state all the known facts and evidence and submit the evidence he has obtained.

(8) A nature protection warden shall have a right to give or issue a payment order for a fine or collect a fine on the site from persons caught committing an offence referred to in points 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the first paragraph of Article 161.

Article 156

(Persons carrying out direct control)

(1) Direct control in the protected areas shall be provided by the managers of protected areas.

(2) Direct control outside protected areas shall be provided by the Institute.

(3) The managers of the protected areas and the Institute shall for the purpose of providing direct control conclude a contract of employment or any other appropriate contract with a natural person who is qualified to carry out direct control or is employed by a public entity established with the purpose of protecting natural assets.

(4) The qualifications referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be proven by an authority referred to in Article 157.

Article 157

(Conditions for nature protection wardens)

(1) A nature protection warden may be any adult citizen of the Republic of Slovenia who has the authority under this Act.

(2) The minister shall issue the authority referred to in the preceding paragraph to nature protection wardens and voluntary wardens after they pass the exam.

(3) The exam referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be conducted on the basis of the prescribed programme for testing knowledge of the regulations in the field of nature conservation and general administrative procedure in the part concerning the exercising of their authorities.

(4) The ministry shall keep a record of authorities issued to the nature protection and voluntary wardens. The record shall contain the following data:

- full name;
- date and place of birth;
- data on education;

- permanent residence;
- data on the passed exam.

(5) The Government shall prescribe the programme of professional training and testing, the detailed manner and procedure for the issuance of authorities under this Act and the manner of keeping records referred to in this Article.

(6) The minister shall prescribe the detailed provisions concerning the official badge and card of nature protection wardens and with the consent of the minister responsible for the interior the provisions concerning the uniform.

Article 158 (Enforcement of mandated penalty)

(1) The inspectorate responsible for nature conservation shall organise the assigning of forms for imposing penalty on the site and payment orders to nature protection wardens and the returning of form pads and transferral of collected money.

(2) The layout of forms for imposing penalty and the layout of the payment order and the detailed rules of management of financial and other resources shall be prescribed by the minister.

Article 159 (Voluntary wardens)

(1) The tasks concerning direct control may as a voluntary obligation be carried out by any natural person who fulfils the conditions referred to in this Act (hereinafter referred to as a voluntary warden).

(2) A voluntary warden may be any adult citizen of the Republic of Slovenia who has the authority under this Act.

(3) The provisions of the second to seventh paragraphs of Article 155 shall also apply to voluntary wardens.

XI. PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 160 (Offences)

(1) A fine of SIT 1 000 000 to SIT 10 000 000 shall be imposed on a legal person when he:

1. exterminates a plant or animal species (first paragraph of Article 14);
2. reduces the number of plants or animals of individual populations, reduces their habitats or worsens their living conditions to such an extent that the species becomes endangered (second paragraph of Article 14);
3. intentionally, without a justifiable cause, destroys or damages habitats of plant or animal species populations (fourth paragraph of Article 14);
4. carries out an activity affecting nature contrary to the prescribed manner and conditions (second paragraph of Article 15);

5. does not use plants or animals in compliance with the prescribed conditions (second paragraph of Article 16);
6. uses plants or animals whose use is prohibited or uses them contrary to the prescribed restriction of use (third paragraph of Article 16);
7. introduces plants or animals of non-indigenous species without a permission (second and third paragraphs of Article 17);
8. breeds animals of indigenous or non-indigenous species without a permit (first paragraph of Article 21);
9. acts contrary to the protection regime prescribed by the Government for plant or animal species protected pursuant to the ratified international treaties (first paragraph of Article 26);
10. acts contrary to the prescribed guidelines for maintaining a species at a favourable status (third paragraph of Article 26);
11. manages biotechnologically modified plants or animals contrary to the provisions of this Act (Article 27);
12. manages a gene bank without the minister's authorisation (third paragraph of Article 29);
13. acts contrary to the prescribed rules of conduct while taking biological material from the wild or managing biological material in gene banks (sixth paragraph of Article 29);
14. acts contrary to the prescribed rules of conduct while taking genetic material from the wild (fourth paragraph of Article 30);
15. acts contrary to the prescribed rules of conduct, protection regimes or development orientations for the conservation of ecologically important areas (fifth paragraph of Article 32);
16. acts contrary to the prescribed rules of conduct, protection regimes or development orientations for the conservation of special protection areas (third paragraph of Article 33);
17. treats a valuable natural feature contrary to the prescribed protection or development orientations (third paragraph of Article 37);
18. treats a valuable natural feature in such a way that its existence is threatened (second paragraph of Article 40);
19. arranges a valuable natural feature for viewing and visiting without a permit (first paragraph of Article 42);
20. uses a valuable natural feature without a concession (first paragraph of Article 43);
21. acts contrary to the prescribed rules of conduct, protection regimes or development orientations for the protected valuable natural feature (second paragraph of Article 49);
22. acts contrary to the prescribed rules of conduct or protection regimes for a temporarily protected valuable natural feature (third paragraph of Article 50);
23. acts contrary to the prescribed rules of conduct and protection regimes in the protected area (first paragraph of Article 53);
24. carries out activities contrary to the prescribed rules of conduct or management plan (first paragraph of Article 54);
25. treats minerals or fossils contrary to the prescribed rules of conduct (Article 73);
26. takes protected minerals or fossils from nature without a permission (second paragraph of Article 75);
27. without a permission takes from nature minerals or fossils for placing them on the market (third paragraph of Article 76);
28. uses prohibited methods or means while taking minerals or fossils from nature (first paragraph of Article 77);
29. uses prohibited methods or means contrary to the permission (second paragraph of Article 77);
30. does not notify the exploration (first paragraph of Article 78);
31. explores mineral and fossil sites contrary to the permit (third paragraph of Article 78);
32. acts contrary to the prescribed protection regime for endangered plant or animal species (first paragraph of Article 81);

33. carries out an activity affecting nature without the prescribed permit (third paragraph of Article 104).

(2) A fine of SIT 250 000 to SIT 5 000 000 shall be imposed on an individual when he commits an offence referred to in the preceding paragraph in relation to the carrying-out of an independent activity.

(3) A fine of SIT 50 000 to SIT 500 000 shall be imposed on the responsible person of a legal entity committing an offence referred to in the first paragraph.

(4) A fine of SIT 30 000 to SIT 150 000 shall be imposed on an individual when he commits an offence referred to in the first paragraph.

(5) A police officer may on the site give or issue a payment order for a fine to or collect a fine of SIT 50 000 from an individual caught committing an offence referred to in points 3 and 29 of the first paragraph.

(6) Prior to proposing the institution of proceedings due to offence, a nature protection warden, competent inspector or customs or police officer may, within his competences for the control over the implementation of this act, seize objects used for, intended for or originating from an offence.

(7) Valuable natural features which an individual obtains by committing an offence shall be seized and returned to the owner or the manager of the protected area.

Article 161 (Offences)

(1) A fine of SIT 600 000 to SIT 8 000 000 shall be imposed on a legal person when:

1. he intentionally, without a justifiable cause, kills, harms or disturbs plants or animals (third paragraph of Article 14);
2. he does not notify the ministry of the intended repopulation of plants or animals of non-indigenous species (second paragraph of Article 18);
3. he repopulates plants or animals of non-indigenous species whose repopulation is prohibited (fourth paragraph of Article 18);
4. he keeps animals of indigenous or non-indigenous species in captivity in inadequate living conditions and without proper care (first paragraph of Article 19);
5. he does not notify the ministry of obtaining an animal in the prescribed period (second paragraph of Article 19);
6. he keeps animals of indigenous or non-indigenous species in captivity with the purpose of public exhibition without a permit (first paragraph of Article 20);
7. a person trading in animals does not provide prescribed living conditions and proper care and does not keep prescribed records (first paragraph of Article 23);
8. he acts contrary to the rules of protection of plant and animal species prescribed by the Government (Article 24);
9. he exports, imports or tries to import or export plants or animals or parts or products thereof without the minister's permit (first paragraph of Article 25);
10. he carries out or tries to carry out transit of plants or animals or parts or products thereof without the minister's permit when the permit is prescribed (first paragraph of Article 25)

11. he acts contrary to the prescribed guidelines for maintaining habitat types at a favourable status (fourth paragraph of Article 31);
12. he acts contrary to the prescribed guidelines for conserving biodiversity (fifth paragraph of Article 35);
13. he acts contrary to the prescribed manner and conditions for an activity affecting nature (second paragraph of Article 36);
14. he does not notify the mineral or fossil find (first paragraph of Article 74);
15. he does not act in the prescribed manner in relation to the mineral or fossil find (Article 74);

16. he does not keep the prescribed records or does not keep them in a prescribed manner (fourth and fifth paragraphs of Article 76);

17. the person who has carried out the exploration does not submit the required documents after the exploration (fifth paragraph of Article 5);

18. he exports or tries to export a mineral or fossil without the minister's permit (first paragraph of Article 79);

19. he exports or tries to export a mineral or fossil whose export is prohibited (second paragraph of Article 79);

20. he acts contrary to the prescribed protection regime for the protection of an exceptional specimen, population or their habitat (Article 82);

(2) A fine of SIT 150 000 to SIT 4 000 000 shall be imposed on an individual when he commits an offence referred to in the preceding paragraph in relation to the carrying out of an independent activity.

(3) A fine of SIT 40 000 to SIT 400 000 shall be imposed on the responsible person of a legal entity committing an offence referred to in the first paragraph.

(4) A fine of SIT 20 000 to SIT 140 000 shall be imposed on an individual when he commits an offence referred to in the first paragraph.

(5) A competent inspector or nature protection warden may on the site give or issue a payment order for a fine to or collect a fine of SIT 30 000 from an individual caught committing an offence referred to in points 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the first paragraph.

(6) A police officer may on the site give or issue a payment order for a fine to or collect a fine of SIT 30 000 from an individual caught committing the offence referred to in point 1 of the first paragraph.

(7) A customs officer may on the site give or issue a payment order for a fine to or collect a fine of SIT 30 000 from an individual caught committing an offence referred to in points 9, 10, 18 and 19 of the first paragraph.

(8) Prior to proposing the institution of proceedings due to an offence, a nature protection warden, competent inspector or customs or police officer may, within his competences for the control over the implementation of this Act, seize objects used for, intended for or originating from an offence.

(9) Valuable natural features which an individual obtains by committing an offence shall be seized and returned to the owner or the manager of the protected area.

XII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 162

It shall be considered that laws and executive regulations governing natural heritage and outstanding natural features govern valuable natural features under this Act.

Article 163

(1) Instruments designating outstanding natural features or rarities issued pursuant to the acts protecting cultural monuments and outstanding natural features in the People's Republic of Slovenia¹, Nature Protection Act² and Natural and Cultural Heritage Act³ shall remain in force until the instruments of protection of valuable natural features under this Act enter into force.

(2) The instruments of protection of valuable natural features under this Act shall be issued by the competent state or local authorities with regard to the classification of valuable natural features into valuable natural features of national and local importance under this Act.

Article 164

(1) Cultural monuments which have acquired the protection status pursuant to the acts referred to in Article 163 and the Act Protecting Cultural Monuments in the People's Republic of Slovenia⁴ and which fulfil the conditions for acquiring the status of a valuable natural feature under this act shall acquire the status of a valuable natural feature with the consent of the minister for culture.

(2) A list of valuable natural features referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be compiled by the minister for the environment and spatial planning with the consent of the minister for culture.

(3) The list referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 165

(1) Within one year of the entry into force of this Act the Government of the Republic of Slovenia shall adopt the regulation referred to in the third paragraph of Article 37.

(2) Within one year of entry into force of the regulation referred to in the preceding paragraph the minister for the environment and spatial planning shall issue the regulation referred to in the sixth paragraph of Article 37.

Article 166

(1) Upon entry into force of this Act:

¹ Zakon o varstvu kulturnih spomenikov in prirodnih znamenitosti v Ljudski republiki Sloveniji (Ur. l. LRS, št. 23/48) and Zakon o varstvu kulturnih spomenikov in naravnih znamenitosti (Uradni list LRS, št. 22/58)

² Zakon o varstvu narave (Uradni list SRS, št. 7/70)

³ Zakon o naravni in kulturni dediščini (Uradni list SRS, št. 1/81, 42/86, 8/90 in RS, št. 26/92)

⁴ Zakon o varstvu kulturnih spomenikov v LR Sloveniji (Uradni list LRS, št. 26/61)

- the Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve under the Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve Act⁵ shall be considered as a nature reserve referred to in Article 66;
- the Trebče Memorial Park under the Trebče Memorial Park Act⁶ shall be considered as a regional park Kozjanski park referred to in Article 70.

(2) The following municipal ordinances on the designation of outstanding natural features shall be considered as the instruments of protection of valuable natural features of national importance:

1. the Ordinance on the designation of Debeli rtič Natural Monument⁷;
2. the Ordinance on the designation of individual natural monuments and monuments of designed landscape in Piran municipality⁸ in the part concerning Rt Madona Natural Monument;
3. the Ordinance on the designation of the Sečoveljske soline Landscape Park⁹;
4. the Ordinance on the designation of the Strunjan Landscape Park¹⁰;
5. the Ordinance on the designation of the Kolpa Landscape Park¹¹
6. the Ordinance on the designation of cultural and historical monuments and outstanding natural features in Postojna municipality¹² in the part concerning the Postojna cave system;
7. the Ordinance on the designation of cultural and historical monuments and outstanding natural features in Postojna municipality¹³ in the part concerning the Predjama cave system;

Article 167

(1) Upon the entry into force of this Act, the Triglav National Park Public Institute, the Trebče Memorial Park Public Institute and the Škocjanske jame Park Public Institute shall become the managers of protected areas and shall continue to manage protected areas in accordance with the provisions of this Act and provisions of the instruments of protection when not contrary to this Act.

(2) Upon the entry into force of this Act, the concessionaire in the Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve shall become the manager of the protected area and shall continue to manage the protected area in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the instrument of protection and the document on granting of a concession when not contrary to this Act

(3) The Government of the Republic of Slovenia shall harmonise the documents on the establishment of the public institutes referred to in the first paragraph with the provisions of this Act within six months of entry into force of this Act.

⁵ Zakon o naravnem rezervatu Škocjanski zatok (Uradni list RS, št. 20/98)

⁶ Zakon o spominskem parku Trebče (Uradni list SRS, št.1/81 in 42/86)

⁷ Odlok o razglasitvi naravnega spomenika Debeli rtič, (Primorske novice - Uradne objave št. 33/91)

⁸ Odlok o razglasitvi posameznih naravnih spomenikov in spomenikov oblikovane narave v Občini Piran, (Primorske novice - Uradne objave št. 5/90)

⁹ Odlok o razglasitvi Krajinskega parka Sečoveljske soline, (Primorske novice - Uradne objave št. 5/90)

¹⁰ Odlok o razglasitvi Krajinskega parka Strunjan, (Primorske novice - Uradne objave št. 5/90, , popr. 26/90, 3/90, popr. 6/90, in 16/92,)

¹¹ Odlok o razglasitvi Krajinskega parka Kolpa (Uradni list RS, št. 82/98),

¹² Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Postojna, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave št. 29/84)

¹³ Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Postojna, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave št. 29/84)

(4) Notwithstanding the first paragraph, the Triglav National Park Public Institute shall on the basis of a public authority be competent to assess endangerment and to issue the nature protection consent referred to in Article 105 for activities in the territory of the Triglav National Park and to organise, carry out, co-ordinate and monitor research related to the Triglav National Park as a public service until the Triglav National Park Act¹⁴ is harmonised with the provisions of this Act.

Article 168

(1) The managers of the existing data bases prescribed by the law shall at the request of the ministry of the environment and spatial planning permit access to and the use of the data important for the setting-up and keeping of data bases and records under this Act, having regard to the protection of personal data.

(2) Natural and legal persons who have data or data bases important for the setting-up and keeping of records under this Act shall permit the Nature Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia to copy these data.

(3) The persons referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be entitled to remuneration when data collection or processing have not been financed from the funds intended for public expenditures or the funds of self-governing communities.

(4) The amount of remuneration referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be specified in a contract concluded by the Nature Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia in the name of the State.

Article 169

(1) Upon the entry into force of this Act, those employees from the Ljubljana Regional Institute for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage, the Inter-municipal Institute for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage in Piran and the institutes for the protection of natural and cultural heritage in Celje, Kranj, Maribor, Nova Gorica and Novo mesto who perform the tasks concerning the protection of valuable natural features shall be transferred to the Nature Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia.

(2) The Nature Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia shall also assume the resources and equipment the employees referred to in the preceding paragraph use and the documents, archive and pending papers concerning the protection of valuable natural features.

(3) The transferral of the employees, resources, archive and tasks referred to in the preceding paragraphs shall be arranged by an agreement between the ministry of the environment and spatial planning and the ministry of culture within three months of the entry into force of this Act.

Article 170

(1) The Government of the Republic of Slovenia shall issue implementing regulations under this Act, except the regulation referred to in the third paragraph of Article 37, within two years of the entry into force of this Act.

¹⁴ Zakon o Triglavskem narodnem parku (Uradni list SRS, št. 17/81, 18/81 in 42/86)

(2) The minister for the environment and spatial planning shall issue implementing regulations under this Act, except the regulation referred to in the sixth paragraph of Article 37, within three years of the entry into force of this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of the first paragraph, the implementation of the provisions of Article 33 shall start when the Republic of Slovenia becomes a full member of the European Community.

Article 171

(1) The parts of an outstanding natural feature or rarity which are listed in the Annex to this Act (hereinafter referred to as outstanding features) and are public property within the resources of companies and other legal persons shall be transferred to state ownership.

(2) Things employed in the management, use, maintenance or protection of outstanding features referred to in the preceding paragraph (hereinafter referred to as things) shall also be transferred to state ownership.

(3) The ministry of the environment and spatial planning shall specify the outstanding features referred to in the first paragraph and the things referred to in the preceding paragraph which are transferred to state ownership by a declaratory decision.

(4) The resources of companies and other legal persons which have been invested in the outstanding features and things referred to in the preceding paragraph prior to the transfer to state ownership shall be specified in the contract between the State and the companies and other legal persons who managed the outstanding features on the day of the transfer to state ownership on the basis of a regulation or final act.

(5) In determining the amount of these resources on the basis of the contract, those investments which have permanently enhanced the value and those which have exceeded the proceeds from the management or from the use of these outstanding features shall be taken into account.

(6) When the contract is not concluded within three months of the entry into force of the decision on outstanding features and things transferred to state ownership, the ministry of the environment and spatial planning shall decide upon the amount of the resources referred to in the fourth paragraph.

(7) The parts of outstanding features which are not included in the list referred to in the first paragraph and are public property within the resources of companies and other legal persons shall be transferred to the ownership of the municipality in the territory of which they are located.

(8) To the transfer of outstanding features to the ownership of a municipality the provisions of the fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs shall apply as appropriate.

Article 172

(1) A person who uses a valuable natural feature in the manner for which a permit or concession is prescribed by this Act shall submit an application for the issuance of the permit referred to in

Article 42 or an expression of interest for the concession referred to in Article 43 within one year of the entry into force of this Act.

(2) Persons who upon the entry into force of this Act had a right to manage a valuable natural feature obtained in accordance with the existing regulations shall maintain this right until the rights under this Act are regulated. The persons may exercise the right in the extent and manner and under the conditions laid down in the document on the granting of the right.

(3) When the persons referred to in the preceding paragraph fulfil the conditions, they have a prior right to acquire rights under this Act. They shall lose the prior right if they do not submit the application referred to in the first paragraph within one year.

Article 173

Until the nature protection guidelines are drawn up, the expert groundwork for the protection of natural and cultural heritage areas, in the part concerning natural heritage, and the protection regimes laid down in the instruments of designation issued pursuant to the acts referred to in Article 163 and in the Triglav National Park Act¹⁴, the Trebče Memorial Park Act⁶, the Škocjanske jame Regional Park Act¹⁵ and the Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve Act⁵ shall be applied for specifying the content of nature protection guidelines.

Article 174

Administrative tasks under this Act shall be carried out by the administration for the protection of nature within the ministry of the environment and spatial planning.

Article 175

(1) Nature protection wardens who have carried out tasks concerning direct control in nature in the Triglav National Park Public Institute, the Trebče Memorial Park Public Institute and the Škocjanske jame Park Public Institute and for the concessionaire in the Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve for at least three years shall be considered as qualified to carry out the tasks concerning direct control in nature referred to in Article 155.

(2) The persons employed at the Slovenian Forest Service at positions for which education in natural science is required who have at least three years of relevant working experience and work in nature shall pursuant to this Act be considered as qualified for nature protection wardens and shall carry out the tasks concerning direct control under this Act in the areas for which they are responsible.

(3) The persons referred to in the preceding paragraphs shall be inscribed in the record referred to in Article 157 by official duty.

Article 176

(1) Pending the entry into force of implementing regulations based on this Act, the regulations issued pursuant to the Natural and Cultural Heritage Act³ shall continue to apply in the part concerning natural heritage and outstanding natural features when not contrary to the provisions of this Act.

¹⁵ Zakon o regijskem parku Škocjanske jame (Uradni list RS, št. 57/96)

(2) Pending the entry into force of the regulations which will govern societies acting in public interest in the field of environmental protection, the provisions of Articles 137 to 139 shall apply as appropriate to the granting of the status of a society acting in public interest in the field of environmental protection.

Article 177

(1) Upon entry into force of this Act, the following shall no longer apply:

1. the provisions of the Natural and Cultural Heritage Act³ which regulate the protection of natural heritage;
2. point 3.3 of Article 5 and the first paragraph of Article 29 of the Environmental Protection Act¹⁶;
3. the fourth paragraph of Article 44 of the Forest Act¹⁷;
4. the provisions of the Privatisation of Socially Owned Monuments and Sites of Social Interest Act in the part concerning outstanding natural features¹⁸.

(2) Notwithstanding point 2 of the preceding paragraph, the following shall apply pursuant to this Act:

1. the Decree on the protection of wild fungi¹⁹;
2. the Decree on the prohibition of driving vehicles in the natural environment²⁰;

Article 178

This Act shall enter into force on the fifteenth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia.

Number: 801-01/98-7/4
Done at Ljubljana, 30 June 1999

Predsednik
Državnega zbora
Republike Slovenije
Janez Podobnik, dr. med.

ANNEX

¹⁶ Zakon o varstvu okolja (Uradni list RS, 32/93 in 1/96)

¹⁷ Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/93)

¹⁸ Zakon o lastninjenju spomenikov in znamenitosti v družbeni lastnini (Uradni list RS, št. 16/96)

¹⁹ Uredba o varstvu samoniklih gliv (Uradni list RS, št. 57/98)

²⁰ Uredba o prepovedi vožnje z vozili v naravnem okolju (Uradni list RS, št. 16/95 in 28/95)

The list of outstanding natural features or rarities which are in their entirety or in part public property within the resources of companies or other legal persons and shall be transferred to state ownership:

1. Triglavski narodni park - zakon o Triglavskem narodnem parku (Uradni list SRS, št. 17/81 in 42/86),
2. Spominski park Trebče - zakon o spominskem parku Trebče (Uradni list SRS, št. 1/81 in 42/86),
3. Regijski park Škocjanske jame - zakon o regijskem parku Škocjanske jame (Uradni list RS, št. 57/96),
4. Naravni rezervat Škocjanski zatok - zakon o Naravnem rezervatu Škocjanski zatok (Uradni list RS, št. 20/98),
5. Krajinski park Sečoveljske soline - odlok o razglasitvi Krajinskega parka Sečoveljske soline (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 5/90),
6. Krajinski park Strunjan - odlok o razglasitvi Krajinskega parka Strunjan (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 5/90 in 16/92),
7. Naravni rezervat Ormoško jezero - Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti v Občini Ormož (Uradni vestnik občin Ormož in Ptuj 37/92),
8. Krajinski park Drava - odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti na območju Občine Maribor (Medobčinski uradni vestnik, št. 17/92),
9. Krajinski park Šturmovec - odlok o razglasitvi in zavarovanju naravnih območij in spomenikov narave v Občini Ptuj (Uradni vestnik občin Ormož in Ptuj, št. 14/79),
10. Naravni spomenik kamnolom Drenov grič - Lesno brdo - odlok o razglasitvi opuščene kemnoloma v Krajevni skupnosti Drenov drič - Lesno brdo za naravni spomenik (Uradni list RS, št. 16/91),
11. Naravna znamenitost Topla na Koroškem - odredba o o razglasitvi doline Tople na Koroškem za naravno znamenitost (Uradni list SRS, št. 32/66),
12. Naravni spomenik Kopriva - odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju Občine Sežana (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
13. Krajinski park Rački ribniki - Požeg - odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Maribor (Medobčinski uradni vestnik, št. 17/92);
14. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Ahneloch, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in nepremičnih kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Novo mesto, (Uradni list RS, št. 38/92),
15. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Arhovo ali Dacarjevo brezno nad Zg. Dupljami, Odlok o razglasitvi Spominskega parka Udin boršt za zgodovinski in kulturni spomenik, (Uradni vestnik Gorenjske, št. 20/85),
16. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Arneševa luknja v Sp. Dupljah, Odlok o razglasitvi Spominskega parka Udin boršt za zgodovinski in kulturni spomenik, (Uradni vestnik Gorenjske, št. 20/85),
17. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Belinca, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
18. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Belojača, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in nepremičnih kulturnih ter zgodovinskih spomenikov na območju občine Slovenska Bistrica, (Uradni list RS, št. 21/92),
19. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Brezno na Levpah, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Nova Gorica, (Uradno glasilo, št. 8/85),

20. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Brezno na Vodicach, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Nova Gorica, (Uradno glasilo, št. 8/85),
21. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Bukovnik, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
22. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Cikova jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
23. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Cinkov križ, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in nepremičnih kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Novo mesto, (Uradni list RS, št. 38/92),
24. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Čebulceva jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
25. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Čendova jama, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Tolmin, (Uradno glasilo občin Ajdovščina, Nova Gorica in Tolmin, št. 5/90),
26. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Črničкова jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in nepremičnih kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Novo mesto, (Uradni list RS, št. 38/92),
27. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Črnelsko brezno, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Tolmin, (Uradno glasilo občin Ajdovščina, Nova Gorica in Tolmin, 5/90),
28. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Dimnice, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
29. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Divaška jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
30. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Divje jezero, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Idrija, (Uradni list SRS, št. 16/86),
31. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Dupulnik, Odlok o razglasitvi Spominskega parka Udin boršt za zgodovinski in kulturni spomenik, (Uradni vestnik Gorenjske, št. 20/85),
32. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Gipsova jama, Odlok o razglasitvi podzemeljske geomorfološke naravne dediščine za naravni in kulturnozgodovinski spomenik, (Uradni list RS, št. 20/90),
33. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Golarjev pekel, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti ter kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov na območju občine Mozirje, (Uradni list RS, št. 24/87),
34. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Golobaršček, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Tolmin, (Uradno glasilo občin Ajdovščina, Nova Gorica in Tolmin, št. 5/90),
35. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Golokratna jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
36. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Grda jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),

37. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Gruska jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti ter kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov na območju občine Šmarje pri Jelšah, (Uradni list RS, št. 35/90),
38. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Habečkovo brezno, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Idrija, (Uradni list SRS, št. 16/86),
39. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Hišarjevo brezno, Odlok o razglasitvi Spominskega parka Udin boršt za zgodovinski in kulturni spomenik, (Uradni vestnik Gorenjske, št. 20/85),
40. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Hotenjske ponikve, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
41. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Hubelj-območje izvirov, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Ajdovščina, (Uradno glasilo občin Ajdovščina, Nova Gorica in Tolmin, št. 4/87),
42. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Jama Pekel z dolino Peklenščice, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti v občini Žalec, (Uradni list RS, št. 77/98),
43. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Jama nad Škrinjarco, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, 13/92),
44. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Jama ob Bazoviški cesti na Gropajski gmajni, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
45. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Jama pod Gaugami, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
46. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Jama v Golokračini, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
47. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Jama v Konjaducah, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
48. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Jama v Koničih (Konjička jama), Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
49. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Jama pod Mavrovcem, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
50. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Jama pod Pečino, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Nova Gorica, (Uradno glasilo, št. 8/85),
51. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Jama v partu pri Ogradi, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
52. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Jazben, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Nova Gorica, (Uradno glasilo, št. 8/85),
53. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Jespa, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti ter kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov na območju občine Mozirje, (Uradni list RS, št. 24/87),
54. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Jezerina s ponikvami, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92)

55. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Kačna jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
56. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Kamnita hiša ali Bezgečeva jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti v občini Žalec, (Uradni list RS, št. 77/98),
57. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Kevderc (Lubniški), Odlok o razglasitvi podzemeljske geomorfološke naravne dediščine za naravni in kulturnozgodovinski spomenik, (Uradni list RS, št. 20/90),
58. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Kremljak, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
59. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Koblarska jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
60. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Komihcova jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
61. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Klemenškov pekel, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti ter kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov na območju občine Mozirje, (Uradni list RS, št. 24/87),
62. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Velika Knežja jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in nepremičnih kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Novo mesto, (Uradni list RS, št. 38/92),
63. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Kotarjeva prepadna, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in nepremičnih kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Novo mesto, (Uradni list RS, št. 38/92),
64. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Velika Kozinska jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
65. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Ledena jama pri Kunču, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in nepremičnih kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Novo mesto, (Uradni list RS, št. 38/92),
66. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Ledenica na Golteh, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in ter kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov na območju občine Mozirje (Uradni list SRS, št. 24/87),
67. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Lipiška jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
68. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Lipiško brezno, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
69. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Lubniška jama, Odlok o razglasitvi podzemeljske geomorfološke naravne dediščine za naravni in kulturnozgodovinski spomenik, (Uradni list RS, št. 20/90),
70. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Luknja, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in nepremičnih kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Novo mesto, (Uradni list RS, št. 38/92),
71. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Mangartska jama, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Tolmin, (Uradno glasilo občin Ajdovščina, Nova Gorica in Tolmin, št. 5/90),

72. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Marijino brezno, Odlok o razglasitvi podzemeljske geomorfološke naravne dediščine za naravni in kulturnozgodovinski spomenik, (Uradni list RS, št. 20/90),
73. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Martinska jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
74. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Medvedjak, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
75. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Medjame, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
76. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Migutovo brezno, Odlok o razglasitvi podzemeljske geomorfološke naravne dediščine za naravni in kulturnozgodovinski spomenik, (Uradni list RS, št. 20/90),
77. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Brezno ob Lenčajski cesti, Odlok o naravovarstvenem spomeniškem redu v občini Ilirska Bistrica, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 6/69),
78. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Pečina v Radotah, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
79. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Petnjak, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
80. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Pihalnik, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in nepremičnih kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Novo mesto, (Uradni list RS, št. 38/92),
81. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Planinska jama, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Postojna, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 29/84),
82. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Podjunčna jama, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Tolmin, (Uradno glasilo občin Ajdovščina, Nova Gorica in Tolmin, št. 5/90),
83. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Podpeška jama, Odlok o razglasitvi pomembnejših objektov podzemeljske geomorfološke naravne dediščine v občini Grosuplje za naravne spomenike, (Uradni list RS, št. 49/92),
84. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Postojnski jamski sistem, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Postojna, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave št. 29/84),
85. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Predjamski jamski sistem, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Postojna, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave št. 29/84),
86. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Preserska jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
87. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Račka vrata, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti ter kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov na območju občine Mozirje, (Uradni list RS, št. 24/87),
88. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Ravenska jama, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Idrija, (Uradni list SRS, št. 16/86),
89. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Rjavčeva jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti ter kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov na območju občine Mozirje, (Uradni list RS, št. 24/87),

90. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Rupa na Brodu, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in nepremičnih kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Novo mesto, (Uradni list RS, št. 38/92),
91. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Roupa, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Nova Gorica, (Uradno glasilo, št. 8/85),
92. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Sistem ponornih jam potoka Šice, Odlok o razglasitvi pomembnejših objektov podzemeljske geomorfološke dediščine v Občini Grosuplje za naravne spomenike, (Uradni list RS, št. 34/96),
93. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Sistem Zatočnih jam, Odlok o razglasitvi pomembnejših objektov podzemeljske geomorfološke dediščine v Občin Grosuplje za naravne spomenike, (Uradni list RS, št. 34/96),
94. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Slivarske ponikve, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
95. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Srnica, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Tolmin, (Uradno glasilo občin Ajdovščina, Nova Gorica in Tolmin, št. 5/90),
96. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Studenčkova jama, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Idrija, (Uradni list SRS, št. 16/86),
97. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Široka jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
98. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Škamprlova ali Škamprletova jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
99. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Šolново brezno, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in nepremičnih kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Novo mesto, (Uradni list RS, št. 38/92),
100. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Tomažkova jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),
101. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Triglavsko brezno, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih spomenikov na območju Triglavskega narodnega parka v občini Jesenice, (Uradni vestnik Gorenjske, št. 6/89),
102. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Ukovnik, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Idrija, (Uradni list SRS, št. 16/86),
103. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Velika Lebinica, Odlok o razglasitvi Spominskega parka Udin boršt za zgodovinski in kulturni spomenik, (Uradni vestnik Gorenjske, št. 20/85),
104. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Velika Ledenica v Paradani, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Nova Gorica, (Uradno glasilo, št. 8/85),
105. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Vešnerjeva jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Maribor, (Medobčinski uradni vestnik, št. 17/92),
106. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Vilenica, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),

107. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Vovkova jama, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Idrija, (Uradni list SRS, št. 16/86),

108. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Volčja jama, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Postojna, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 29/84),

109. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Zelena jama, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti ter kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov na območju občine Mozirje, (Uradni list RS, št. 24/87),

110. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Zijalo, Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in nepremičnih kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Novo mesto, (Uradni list RS, št. 38/92),

111. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Zjati (Pečina v Zjatih), Odlok o razglasitvi naravnih znamenitosti in kulturnih spomenikov na območju občine Sežana, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 13/92),

112. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Želetova jama, Odlok o razglasitvi kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov ter naravnih znamenitosti na območju občine Postojna, (Primorske novice, Uradne objave, št. 29/84),

113. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Željnske jame, Odlok o razglasitvi Željnskih jam za naravni spomenik, (Uradni list RS, št. 52/98),

114. naravna znamenitost podzemna jama: Županova jama (Taborska), Odlok o razglasitvi pomembnejših objektov podzemeljske geomorfološke dediščine v Občini Grosuplje za naravne spomenike, (Uradni list RS, št. 34/96).

Zadnja sprememba: 14/07/99

Zbirke Državnega zbora RS - sprejeti zakoni