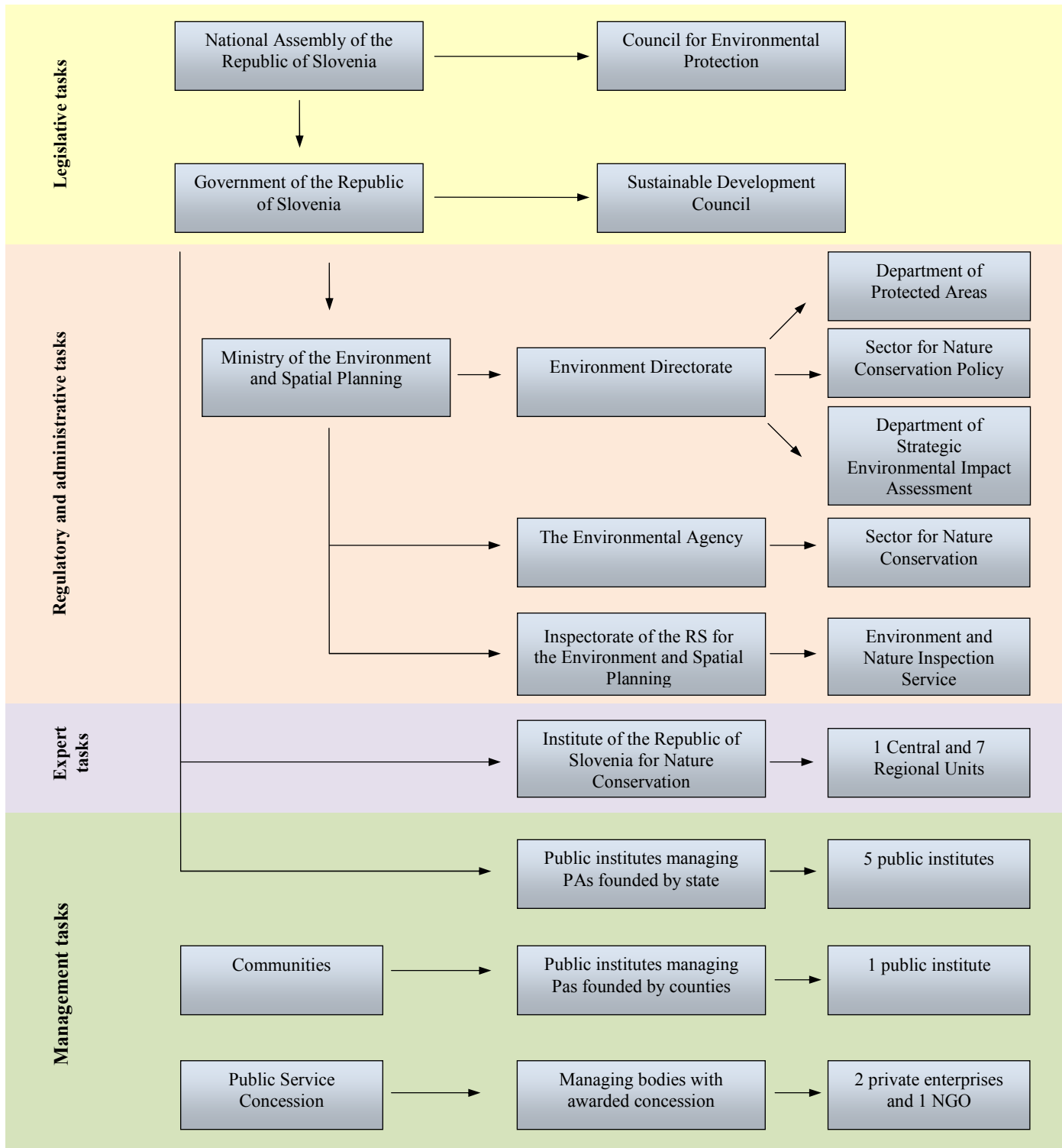


Map of PoWPA responsibilities for Slovenia

Input to the objective 1, output 1

I. Flow chart of institutions responsible for PoWPA implementation



II. Institution map

1 National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia

National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia is the supreme representative and legislative institution, exercising legislative and electoral powers as well as control over the Executive and the Judiciary. In the implementation of PoWPA the National Assembly plays an important legislative role, among others in adoption of programmes and policies (e.g. Resolution on National Environmental Action Plan).

In 1993 the National Assembly has, in accordance with the 90th article of the Law on Environmental Protection, established the **Council for Environmental Protection**. The Council acts as an advisory body of the National Assembly. It operates professionally and independently; it is neither a governmental nor an executive agency, but it can lead discussions with these agencies or project councils and other institutions.

The tasks of the Council are:

- it monitors the quality and the protection of the environment in Slovenia;
- it assures the connection and inclusion of Slovenia in global environmental actions elsewhere;
- it influences the events in Slovenia through its statements, recommendations and suggestions.

The Council consists of a president, a vice-president and 9 members, all are experts and researchers in various fields of science.

2 Government of the Republic of Slovenia

Government of the Republic of Slovenia is the executive body and the supreme body of the state administration. The function of the Government is twofold: executive-political and administrative.

In accordance with the Constitution and the Law on Government it carries out the following duties:

- it determines, directs and harmonises the implementation of state policies;
- it issues executive regulations and passes other legal, political, economic, financial and organisational measures in order to ensure the development of the state and the regulation of conditions in all areas of governmental activity;
- it proposes laws, the state budget, national programmes and other general acts, which determine the fundamental and long-term political directions of individual areas of Government, and which need to be passed by the National Assembly;
- it oversees the implementation of the legislation and other regulations passed by the National Assembly, as well as the state administration;
- it realises the rights and duties which refer to the RS as the founder of institutes, economic corporations and other organisations;
- it manages the fixed assets and other assets of the RS, unless there is a law relating specifically to an individual fixed asset, stating otherwise;
- it prepares a budget memorandum, in which it presents the basic goals and tasks of economic, social and budgetary policies;
- it passes organisational, personnel and other measures relating to the work of the Government, the ministries and the whole of the state administration;
- it represents the RS as a legal entity, when not otherwise determined by a special law.

The Government consists of the Prime Minister and other 15 ministers.

The most important role of the Government in implementation of PoWPA is the designation of protected areas, founded by the State. Furthermore, the Government acts as founder of public institutes, which are managers of protected areas, and has the authority to appoint directors and board members of these institutes. The Government is also the body granting concession for management of protected areas.

The Government has also founded an advisory body **Sustainable Development Council**, which seeks for dialogue with civil society in all developmental issues. The Council has 31 members, of these 6 are representatives of governmental institutions, the others are representatives of civil society. The Council has an advisory role and discusses guidance and recommendations for sustainable development. Furthermore, it evaluates documents related to sustainable development and can give suggestions in the processes of preparation of national programmes and policies.

3 Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning promotes and coordinates efforts toward sustainable development while striving for social well-being based on a wise and efficient use of natural resources. Administrative tasks imposed by the Nature Conservation Act to the ministry are divided over two sectors of the Environment Directorate, and The Environmental Agency.

Two sectors of the Environment Directorate have an important role in the implementation of the PoWPA: Department of Protected Areas and Sector for Nature Conservation Policy.

Department of Protected Areas carries out the following tasks:

- it prepares proposals and operational programmes for protected areas and other conservation measures and cooperating in preparation of strategies and programmes of other sectors in order to integrate conservation of nature values in these plans;
- in cooperation with Sector for Nature Conservation Policy prepares proposals for establishment of protected areas and other conservation measures in Natura 2000 areas;
- it prepares expert proposals of legal text and leading processes of adoption of regulations;
- it harmonises regulations of other sectors with nature conservation legislation;
- it coordinates and implementing other tasks related to the EU regulations on protected areas and cooperating in harmonisation of these regulations with domestic legal framework;
- it leads and coordinating implementation of conservation measures, including coordinating of establishment of protected areas;
- it coordinates Life + projects and cooperating in other project grant schemes on nature conservation;
- it prepares awareness raising programmes on protected areas and coordination implementation of such programmes;
- it coordinates and ensuring functioning of nature conservation surveillance.

Sector for Nature Conservation Policy carries out the following tasks:

- it coordinates proposals and operational programmes for nature conservation and cooperating in preparation of strategies and programmes of other sectors in order to integrate conservation of nature values in those plans;
- in cooperation with Department for Protected Areas prepares proposals for establishment of protected areas and other conservation measures in Natura 2000 areas;
- it prepares basis for regulations and leading activities throughout adoption process;
- it harmonises regulations of other sectors with nature conservation legislation;

- it coordinates and carries out tasks related to the implementation of the national biodiversity conservation strategy;
- it coordinates and carries out other tasks related to the EU regulations on nature conservation (in particular Habitats and Birds Directives, CITES) and cooperating in harmonisation of these regulations with domestic legal framework;
- it coordinates implementation of nature conservation measures and formalisation of Natura 2000 areas;
- it coordinates implementation of Natura 2000 site management plans and nature conservation measures;
- it coordinates international cooperation related to nature conservation and various international agreements;
- it implements tasks related to the NGOs working in public interest of nature conservation;
- it prepares awareness raising programmes on nature conservation and coordination implementation of such programmes.

Department of Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment is coordinating processes of strategic environmental impact assessment, which, when required, also include appropriate impact assessment in protected areas and Natura 2000 areas.

The Environmental Agency is a body of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. It performs expert, analytical, regulatory and administrative tasks related to the environment at the national level. The tasks of the agency, which relate to the implementation of the PoWPA are:

- it issues permits and consents pursuant to the Nature Conservation Act and the regulations issued pursuant to this Act;
- it keeps public databases;
- it concludes contracts on the protection of valuable natural features;
- it concludes contracts on the stewardship;
- it implements tasks related to the compensation payments for damage caused by animals of protected species;
- it manages nature values, state-owned real-estate located in the protected areas and, when their management is not regulated in other way.
- it exercises the State's pre-emptive right for the purchase of real-estate located in the protected areas.

Another body of the Ministry is **Inspectorate for Environment and Spatial Planning**. Within the inspectorate there is a **Environment and Nature Inspection Service**, which among other has a duty of the inspection surveillance in the field of nature protection. In 2006 the Service had 13 employees, 2 in the central and the rest in regional units (Berginc et al., 2007).

4 Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation

Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation has been established by the Nature Conservation Act in 1999. The institute is established to perform the tasks of the organisation responsible for nature conservation. Tasks related to the implementation of PoWPA are:

- it monitors state of nature;
- it collects data on plant and animal species, their habitats and ecosystems in cooperation with the providers of public services in the field of natural resources management policy;
- it monitors biodiversity;
- it prepares expert proposals for the protection of biodiversity components;
- it records and evaluates parts of nature;
- it prepares expert proposals for the determination of the status of nature values and classification of nature values into values of national and local importance;
- it monitors of the status of nature values;
- it prepares expert proposals for measures for the protection of nature values;
- it participates in the implementation and implements measures for the protection of nature values;
- it prepares expert proposals for protection of areas;
- it cooperates in preparation of management plans of protected areas;
- it manages protected areas, founded by state, if so stated in the act of establishment;
- it cooperates in the process of granting the concession for management of protected areas;
- it cooperates in implementation in implements conservation of biotic diversity in ecologically important areas and special areas of conservation;
- it prepares nature conservation guidelines;
- it offers technical assistance to the owners of nature values and landowners in protected areas.

The Institute is organised in Central Unit and seven Regional Units (Celje, Kranj, Ljubljana, Maribor, Nova Gorica, Novo mesto and Piran). In the end of 2007 institute had 70 employees.

5 Protected areas management bodies

Only some larger protected areas in Slovenia have management bodies. Most have been founded by the Government, one protected area is founded and managed by a county. Two landscape parks are managed by private enterprises to which concessions have been granted. One nature reserve is on the basis of the granted concession managed by a non-governmental organisation. An overview of management bodies is provided in the table below.

Table 1. Overview of management bodies of protected areas in Slovenia.

Protected area	Management body	Founder of the management body	No. of employees*
Triglav National Park	Public Institute Triglavski Narodni Park	Government	51
Škocjan Caves Park	Škocjan Caves Park Public Service Agency	Government	20
Kozjanski Regional Park	Public Institute Kozjanski Regional Park	Government	18
Landscape park Goričko	Public Institute Landscape park Goričko	Government	6
Landscape park Kolpa	Public Institute Landscape park Kolpa	Government	3
Notranjski Regional Park	Public Institute Notranjski Regional Park	county Cerknica	8
Sečovlje Salina Nature Park	SOLINE Pridelava soli d.o.o.	private enterprise with a concession	8
Logarska dolina Landscape park	Logarska dolina d.o.o.	private enterprise with a concession	3
Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve	DOPPS - BirdLife Slovenia	NGO with a concession	6

*Data from 2006 after Berginc et al., 2007. Data for Landscape park Kolpa have been updated.

III. References

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Hlad, B. & P. Skoberne (eds.). 2001. Pregled stanja biotske raznovrstnosti in krajinske pestrosti v Sloveniji, Agencija RS za okolje in prostor, Ljubljana.

Kus Veenvliet, J., M. Kotarac, M. Dermelj, 2005. Ocena izvajanja Konvencije o biološki raznovrstnosti v Sloveniji, Tematski profil v sklopu projekta Nacionalne samo-ocene potreb po krepitvi zmogljivosti za globalno okoljsko upravljanje - projekt NCSA.

Homepages:

Government: <http://www.vlada.si/index.php?lng=eng&vie=cnt&gr1=prdVld&gr2=tmlZkn>

National Assembly: <http://www.dz-rs.si/index.php?id=192>

Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning: <http://www.mop.gov.si/>

The Environmental Agency: <http://www.arso.gov.si/en/>

Institute for Nature Conservation: <http://www.zrsvn.si/en/default.asp>