

SLOVENIA

I.01. Introduction

Year of adherence to the Convention: 1992

Organisation(s) or institution(s) responsible for preparation of report

- Ministry of Culture, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

I.02. Identification of Cultural and Natural Properties

Status of national inventories

- Inventories, established at the national level, have been used as a basis for selecting World Heritage sites

I.03. The Tentative List

- Original Tentative List submitted in 1994
- Revision submitted in 2000
- Responsibility lies with the central government, which prepares the dossier

I.04. Nomination of Cultural and Natural Properties for the World Heritage List

Nominations

- Nominations are the responsibility of the central government, prepared in collaboration with consultants/experts, in consultation with site managers and the local communities
- Motivations for nomination: conservation, working in partnership, honour/prestige, lobbying/political pressure
- Difficulties during nomination: inadequate staffing, lack of funding, development pressures, lack of support from UNESCO, and lack of transparency and openness from ICOMOS
- Nominations: *Partisan Hospital Franja* - withdrawn in 2002

Inscriptions

- 1 natural site: Škocjan Caves (1986)

Benefits of inscription

- Conservation, working in partnership, increased funding and awareness

I.05. General Policy and Legislation for the Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

Specific legislations

- Cultural Heritage Protection Act and Nature Conservation Act, defining the framework for heritage conservation, Environment Protection Act, Water Protection Act, Spatial Planning Act
- National Programs for Culture and for Environmental Protection, as strategic documents
- Management plans are required for natural heritage
- There is specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage
- The Cultural Heritage Protection Act is currently under revision

Other Conventions

Hague Convention (1954), Hague Protocol (1954), UNESCO Convention (1970), Granada Convention (1985), Malta Convention (1992), UNIDROIT (1995), Second Protocol of the Hague Convention of 1954 (1999), Florence Convention (2000), Ramzar Convention (1971), CITES (1973), Bonn Convention or CMS (1979), Bern Convention (1979), Basel Convention (1989), Alpine Convention (1991), Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)

In case of absence of specific legislation, provisions are directly applied

I.06. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

Organisations, local communities participating in protection and conservation

- Ministry of Culture, State Institutes for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and for Nature Conservation, with national and regional branches
- Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Environmental Agency, Institute for Nature Conservation
- Public services at the local level, responsible for the management of areas protected by legislation
- Heritage conservation is not institutionally integrated
- The private sector, local communities and NGOs are involved

I.07. Scientific, Technical Studies and Research

- No information is provided

I.08. Financial Resources

National resources and international financial assistance, fund raising

- Funding of the World Heritage site: national and local/regional authority budget allowances, fundraising, private sector, on-site activities/charges and international assistance
- Beyond the provision of central funds, the State Party has not helped to establish associations for raising funds
- No additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund have been made

I.09. Training

Professional and institutional training

- Training needs for the protection of World Heritage have not been identified
- Heritage training has been received
- National educational institutions are considered important

I.10. International Co-operation

- Cooperation for the protection of World Heritage on the territory of other State Parties through hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars, distribution of material/information
- Financial support and experts, including assistance with reconstruction of monuments after the earthquake in Croatia and Montenegro
- Skocjan Caves is twinned with Wieliczki Salt Mine (Poland), Caves of Aggtelek Karst (Hungary), and Dachstein-Hallstatt Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape (Austria)
- Cooperation with Plitvice Lakes and Velebit MAB in Croatia, Karstic regions in China and South Australian University
- Cooperation is also foreseen with the World Heritage site of Mammoth Cave National Park and Carlsbad, USA

I.11. Information, Awareness Building and Education

Information and awareness raising on local, regional national or international level

- World Heritage is promoted at international, national, regional and local levels through publications, films, postcards, internet, conferences, youth programs and tourist fairs
- Presentation and awareness are inadequate
- Establishment of the European Museum of Karst
- Education: ASP school programs, translation and publication of UNESCO's educational resource kit 'World Heritage in Young Hands', primary and secondary school curricula on nature conservation, university training and specialised programs in heritage restoration

I.12. Conclusions and Recommended Action

Conclusion and proposed actions

- Strengths: Protection of the World Heritage site through legislation and management; Long tradition of heritage protection
- Weaknesses: Inclusion of properties on the Tentative List has been interrupted by the administrative reforms of 1995; Reduced cooperation between natural and cultural heritage authorities; Professional training, research and cooperation in the field of cultural heritage are limited; Lack of sufficient protection for some types of heritage; Public funding is diminishing; NGO participation and public-private partnerships are limited

Proposed actions:

- Identification of cultural heritage of national and universal significance
- Revision of the Tentative List and new nominations for the World Heritage List
- Establishment of a World Heritage working group, cooperation of karstic World Heritage sites
- Introduction of cultural heritage studies at universities
- Use of the educational resource kit 'World Heritage in Young Hands' and national heritage education at all levels
- Establishment of conservation research centre
- Nearly half of the activities may require assistance from the World Heritage Fund