

Living Future

Introductory Profile



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENERGY

Published by

Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, Dunajska c. 48, Ljubljana

For the Publisher

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Designed by

Tomaž Piliš, Hosting d.o.o.

Pre-press and Printing

Marginalija d.o.o., Petrovče

Edition

300 copies

More information available at

www.gov.si/mop/

Quotations and environmental terminology are taken from the publication »Brez tebe gre lahko cel svet narobe« (All the World Can Go Wrong without You), (Ministry of the Environment, Spatial planning and Energy, 2002)

Ljubljana, August 2003

CIP – cataloguing data
National and University Library, Ljubljana

354.4:504.06(497.4)

LIVING future : introductory profile / [translated by Mojca Japelj Mužič]. - Ljubljana :
Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, 2003

ISBN 961-6392-12-3

125808128

Foreword



The Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy is the ministry with the widest range of areas. We cover the areas of environmental protection, water and nature protection, spatial planning and management, power generation and distribution, mining, etc. This sweeping range of responsibilities, many of which are very much in conflict with each other, adds appeal and adrenaline to leading such a ministry. For this very reason it was relatively straightforward for us to introduce environmental themes into areas such as the energy sector, and through the essential harmonization of several different working areas we truly provided for sustainable development, founded on a rational and economical use of natural resources while at the same time providing for social well-being.

During the last three years of accelerated reform we have had to change the ten-year-old environmental legislation, the more than twenty-year-old spatial legislation, and the energy sector which had not been reformed for more than thirty years. The requirements related to the environmental protection and energy were prescribed by the European Union, while the spatial planning and management requirements were dictated by developmental needs and changed circumstances. All this means that today we have an up-to-date spatial legislation, which takes into consideration all the latest spatial planning and management principles, ranging from the strategic environmental impact assessments when adopting spatial planning documents to the Hannover Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent.

The aim of this publication is to familiarize you with our ministry and show you at least a part of our work and plans.

Janez Kopač, MA

Minister of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy

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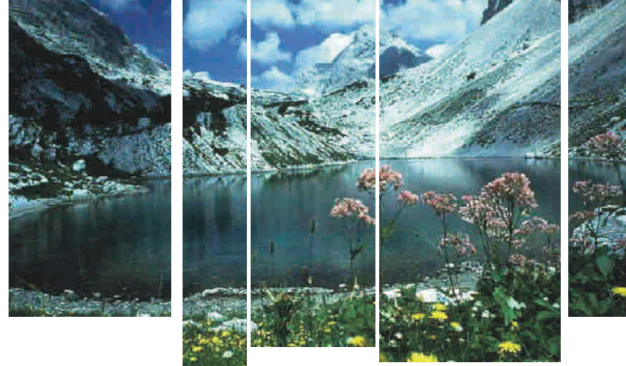
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Our mission



**“They always say time changes things,
but you actually have to change them yourself.”**

Andy Warhol

The Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy is responsible for a healthy living environment for all inhabitants of the Republic of Slovenia, and it encourages and coordinates endeavours towards sustainable development founded on a rational and economical use of natural resources, while providing for social well-being.

The Ministry endeavours to enhance our society's concern for preserving the natural balance and biodiversity in our country in the conviction that biodiversity is an important heritage for future generations.

Since our various waters, including the sea, are among the most important natural resources in the Republic of Slovenia, the Ministry is responsible for an adequate stock of water resources, for water quality, and for the sustainable planning and management of surface and underground waters.

Through guidelines for rational land use, nature protection, and the construction, the Ministry promotes and supports sustainable ecological, economic, social and cultural development to provide for a favourable working and living environment.

It steers the spatial development of settlement, landscape, and public infrastructure so that we can preserve and develop a high-quality architectural heritage and cultural landscape, while at the same time enabling economic, social and cultural development in this space.

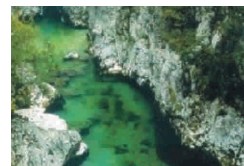
From our conviction that the future of Slovenia lies in the community of European nations, the Ministry provides for all the necessary conditions for accession to the European Union on equal terms, both in the field of infrastructure integration and environmental standards and rules.

The Ministry provides for a reliable supply of energy in Slovenia, while observing the principles of sustainable development and enforcing the openness to competition.

It ensures spatial development of the kind that will steer human activities so that any natural disasters affect them as little as possible.

It ensures the inclusion of environmental cost at both the company and the national level into the economy.

While accomplishing the objectives of sustainable development, the Ministry establishes cooperation with local communities based on the principles of partnership and subsidiarity. It provides for openness in creating and implementing sustainable development policies and measures by encouraging the participation of individuals, groups and organizations from civil society. Above all, it endeavours to strengthen the awareness of the collective responsibility of all the inhabitants of Slovenia for the situation in the environment, nature and space.



**“Sustainable development means that – instead of the limited
natural resources – we utilize the unlimited capacities
of our intellect.”**

Juha Supila

MINISTRY
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Minister

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Janez Kopač, born on 28 July 1961 in Ljubljana, graduated in 1986 and gained a Master's degree in 1996 at the Faculty of Economics, Ljubljana. He stood for parliament and was elected in all four multi-party elections (1990, 1992, 1996 and 2000).

During each mandate he held the office of chairman of the Committee for Finance and Monetary Policy and since 1998 he has also been a city councillor in Ljubljana and chairman of the Committee for Public Services of the City Council.

Before being elected to Parliament he was employed in the Slovenian Alliance of Socialist Youth, then at Iskra Delta, at Queen's University in Canada and in the Bayer company. He also worked in Denmark. He is the co-author of a number of laws in the finance sector, and the author of over 300 articles published in Slovenian newspapers and magazines.



OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY

MINISTER			
OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY			
OFFICE FOR SPATIAL PLANNING	OFFICE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT	OFFICE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL, EUROPEAN AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS	ENERGY OFFICE

Office for Spatial Planning



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Office for Spatial Planning covers the area related to systemic and legal spatial issues, the spatial planning and management system and policy, construction affairs and regulations, as well as matters related to building construction, housing, and matters of buildings and land use. Within the Office, professional tasks in this area of work are performed in internal organizational units, while at the general level this work is coordinated by the Surveying and Mapping Administration, the Office for Spatial Planning, and the Inspectorate for the Environment and Spatial Planning, as well as at the inter-ministerial and international levels.



The spatial development of Slovenia over the last decade has been exceptionally dynamic, while the public's attitude to physical space as a limited resource has been gradually improving. Today, the Slovenian culture of living is changing, and the quality of life is increasing; the availability of and access to infrastructure has improved, and newly built structures are better considered and more suitably located. In addition, there are fewer problematic agro-technical spatial development activities, while agriculture is increasingly oriented towards technologies that are less harmful to the environment.

Nevertheless, the Ministry is preparing the Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia, which will lay down the concept of spatial development and strategic policies for sustainable spatial development of activities at the national and local levels, as well as the basic premises for the coordination of development policies and conservation requirements. This spatial strategy will serve to solve current spatial issues, assert the spatial advantages of Slovenia and steer economic and social development with the purpose of creating a high-quality living and working environment, which will be equivalent to or even competitive with other European regions/areas.

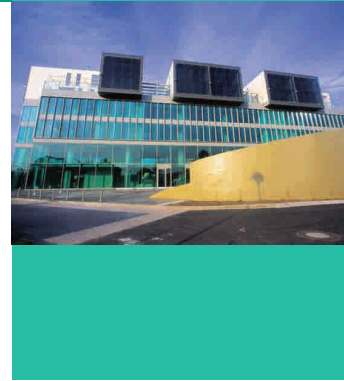
The Ministry has already formulated the basis for implementing the strategy.

Fundamental spatial legislation

In 2003, Slovenia passed two important fundamental laws, i.e., the Construction Act and the Spatial Planning Act. As a result, Slovenia has the basis for high-quality, accurate, and reliable implementing spatial planning documents, clearly showing all planning conditions which are the baseline for construction, i.e., for design, construction and maintenance of structures. These two laws, which also are a key part of the Government's anti-bureaucratic programme, are important for the complete functioning of the state and society in this domain.

Until the adoption of the **Spatial Planning Act**, the field of spatial planning and management was controlled by three laws adopted in 1984. However, since these laws were best suited to the former social system, they did not comprehensively solve the related issues . The new law has preserved the essential regulations of these former laws, yet its provisions are adapted to the current constitutional order and the requirements of the present times, and have fundamentally upgraded the preceding laws particularly by introducing new instruments for more effective implementation of the planned spatial arrangements. The new law sets new rules, particularly concerning the system of spatial planning documents and their contents, the recognition and enforcement of the market tools in spatial planning and management, the new role of local communities in spatial planning and management, and the consideration of private property as one of the fundamental constitutional categories. The new normative system will provide for an increased flexibility of spatial planning documents and greater public participation in making decisions on land use, while setting up the foundation of the spatial data system and regulating anew the professional performance of the spatial planning activities.

The Construction Act, on the other hand, has replaced the past Building Construction Act from 1984. The new law regulates the conditions for the design, construction and maintenance of all structures, sets out the essential requirements and their fulfilment regarding the properties of structures, and lays down the method and conditions for performing activities related to the erection of structures. In addition, the new law regulates the organisation and scope of work of the two professional chambers, regulates inspection supervision, sets out the penalties for violations in connection with the construction , and regulates other matters connected to the design, construction and maintenance of structures. The new law adds, in particular, the increased responsibility to designers and planners to ensure better quality and more transparent solutions, as well as shortened procedures for obtaining building permits.





Real estate agencies

In 2003, the National Council also adopted the **Real Estate Agencies Act**, pursuing in particular the following three objectives:

- consumer protection,
- ensuring public interest in the field of real estate contracts and the mediation of real estate transactions,
- concern for the development and reputation of the real estate activities.

This Act, inter alia, includes the rules for safe and prudent operations relating to real estate contracts concluded with real estate agents, regulates public records of real estate transactions, defines expert groundwork for individual assessments of the real estate market value, provides for supervision over the implementation of this act, and sanctions for its violation, and lays down requirements for compliance of real estate agencies' activities with the new law.

New housing act

In the area of housing, Slovenia has passed a **new Housing Act**, containing numerous new items and upgrading the existing law from 1991. While preserving the fundamental principles of the existing Housing Act, the new law will:

- facilitate and rationalize management in multi-dwelling houses,
- support the interest of owners in renting unoccupied residential premises,
- provide the Housing Fund of the Republic of Slovenia and the municipal housing funds with a legislative basis for their overall activities related to the implementation of the National Housing Programme and the municipal Housing Programmes.

The aim of the new law is also to:

- provide additional financial incentives for reaching agreements among the owners of denationalized flats and former tenants about »substitute privatization«,

- strengthen the role of housing inspection, and streamline the inspection procedures in this field.

The new law will thus serve to:

- substantially increase the volume of non-profit housing units,
- provide more rentable housing units (Slovenia has only approximately 12% of housing units to let),
- facilitate solving the problems of people in distress,
- ensure improved maintenance of the existing housing stock.

Participation in the provision of housing

One of the predominant housing problems in Slovenia is the lack of rentable housing units, particularly in towns or large centres. The high demand and inadequate supply of such units is also reflected in the relatively high prices of apartments and other “for-profit” rental units, and in long waiting periods for the allocation of council flats and other non-profit housing units.

Slovenia has a shortfall of almost 13,000 housing units, and therefore the National Housing programme is aimed at gradually acquiring, by 2009, 10,000 housing units per year, which would fully meet the demand for housing. In particular, it is necessary to increase the supply of council flats and other non-profit housing units, and decrease the cost of a square metre of constructed housing.

The housing strategy of Slovenia encourages partnerships between municipalities and the state in providing rentable non-profit housing, and in acquiring building land. Currently, the state – in partnership with municipalities – is building 734 non-profit and social housing units. In addition, Slovenia has adopted a decision to co-invest with the Housing Fund of RS in the construction of non-profit and social housing, as well as in purchasing newly built housing units and building land. In conjunction with the Housing Fund, the state has prepared the housing construction investment strategy with the aim of providing a large number of better quality and cheaper housing units. The strategy envisages the construction of 3651 non-profit and social housing units for rent, as well as 1545 housing units for the open market.



Office for the Environment



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Office for the Environment provides for:

- establishing the **environment** as both a limiting and **stimulating factor of development**;
- improving the condition of the **aquatic environment**;
- **waste management**;
- solving environmental problems relating to **air protection**;
- integrated pollution prevention and control (**IPPC**);
- voluntary participation of organizations in the environmental management and audit scheme;
- limiting **emissions of substances from large heating plants**;
- **ecolabelling** system;
- **nature conservation**;
- encouraging development based on the **sustainable use of natural resources** and environmental services;
- enhancing **public access to information about the environment**;
- **integration of environmental** policy into agriculture, energy supply and tourism.

Slovenian environment

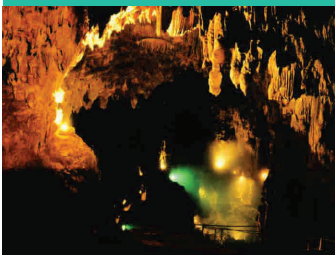
Slovenes live in a relatively clean environment, as is shown in the latest environmental report adopted by the Government in February 2003.

The report shows that **in the area of water** the quality of streams noticeably improved in the period 1992–2000. The construction of urban waste water treatment plants and collecting system is progressing in line with the relevant plan. By 2005, it is planned to construct them in all the larger towns, which will significantly increase the percentage of wastewater treated.

The most critical issue between 1997 and 2000 was groundwater pollution by pesticides, particularly atrazine and nitrates. Aquifers in north-eastern Slovenia are the most polluted ones. Although the level of nitrates is no longer increasing, the limit values are still exceeded in many places. In 2001, however, we adopted a regulation, which made the entire territory of Slovenia a vulnerable zone, and restricted the input of nitrogen.

According to the data of the European Environmental Agency the pollution of **groundwater** with nitrates in Slovenia is comparable to that in Austria. The long-term trends are also comparable to the Austrian ones and more favourable than the trends in the majority of other European countries. On the other hand, the percentage of monitoring points recording values in excess of the limit for atrazine and pesticides is higher than the European Union average, and for this reason the Government has adopted a programme of measures for comprehensive rehabilitation in this area. The average quantity of available water in this country is considerably above the European average, while the annual water consumption ranks Slovenia among the European countries with the lowest water consumption.





The **SO₂ emissions to air** have been reduced by 47% compared to 1990, with the highest drop in the power generation sector, which has the highest share of such emissions. The average daily concentrations of SO₂ at times exceed the limit values only in the vicinity of the Šoštanj Thermal Power Plant. The NO_x emissions have decreased by 8% compared to 1990, but not enough to reach the target value of 45 kt. The greenhouse gas emissions have steadied in the last 5 years. Projections indicate that the measures planned within the greenhouse gas emissions reduction programme can achieve the objectives of the Kyoto Protocol. The ozone depleting substances have decreased by 90%.

One cause of concern, however, is the increasing **generation of waste**, both municipal and hazardous. The annual quantity of generated municipal waste is 450 kg per inhabitant. Last year, 93.4% of the population were included in the public service of regular collection and removal of waste (76% in 1995).

The **state of soil pollution** is known for only approximately 13% of the Slovenian territory (8% in 1999). The permissible levels of heavy metals (zinc, cadmium, lead) are exceeded at sites in the vicinity of industrial centres.

The **protected areas** cover 8% of the Slovenian territory (13% on average in the European Union member countries). This share is expected to increase before the end of this year when the Goričko landscape park is proclaimed.

“Nature does nothing without purpose or uselessly.”
Aristotle

Compared to other central European countries, Slovenia still has many areas with **preserved biodiversity**. These preserved areas will be upgraded when they are integrated into the network of specifically protected areas - Natura 2000. As a result, the rich nature of Slovenia, the habitat of at least 15 thousand animal species, six thousand plant species, and five thousand fungi, will “officially” become part of the common European heritage.

“Nature has not been given to us as a gift from our forefathers, we are the caretakers and only borrow it from our grandchildren.”
A global saying

The use of **plant protection** agents has been growing again since 1997. In 2000, Slovenia used 3.6 kg of fertilizer per hectare of arable land, which ranks it among the major users in Europe. The use of mineral fertilizers is slowly decreasing, yet the pollution of groundwater with excess nitrogen nutrients from agriculture still presents a problem. The nitrogen balance is positive (+64 kg N/ha), particularly in areas where farming is intensive and agricultural land is in close contact with groundwater, which also means that farmers use excessive quantities of fertilizers.

Another cause for concern is the **rapid growth in the rate of road freight transport**. The growing number of motor vehicles and increased mobility has resulted in a corresponding increase in the use of fuels and consequently the emission of CO₂, the most important greenhouse gas. After 1995, the lead emission from traffic decreased significantly because a new regulation controlling the quality of liquid fuels entered into force at that time. When the sale of leaded petrol was forbidden, these emissions decreased even more. The age structure of vehicles is favourable (the average age of vehicles is 6.8 years), and the proportion of vehicles using a catalytic converter is increasing.



“The chief obstacle to the progress of the human race is the human race.”

Don Marquis

Slovenia is improving the **energy intensiveness** (the use of final energy per inhabitant) and energy efficiency (the use of end energy per GNP). The share of all renewable resources in the available primary energy has been slowly increasing to reach 9.4% (the highest share is water energy and solid fuels). Electricity generation from renewable resources (hydroelectric and biomass power plants) has also increased.

Economic instruments (taxes and water charges) have proved to be the basic earmarked source used (particularly in the field of water loads) to **finance environmental protection**. The new tax imposed for CO₂ emissions to air is also investment-oriented, and, similarly, the introduction of a waste disposal tax has given rise to new investments in this field. The share of contributions deriving from environmental pollution in all the tax revenues in the budget of the Republic of Slovenia is increasing; the share for 2002 is 3.4%. The summary of this report can be seen on the Ministry's web site www.gov.si/mop/

Slovenian environmental legislation and policy

Slovenia was the first of all the candidate countries to successfully conclude environmental protection negotiations, and signed the accession contract in Athens on 16 April 2003. On 1 May 2004, Slovenia will thus become a full member of the European Union.

The Slovenian legal system in the area of the environment is almost **entirely harmonized** with the EU acquis. By the end of 2003, we need to harmonize a few items (less than 15%), and implement the adopted regulations at an accelerated pace.

A significant step in the harmonization of legislation was made when the Waters Act, the law on genetically modified organisms, and the Act Implementing Protection against Ionising Radiation and Safety Measures for Nuclear Installations were adopted by the national Assembly in 2002. Today, we have practically **harmonized** the areas of horizontal legislation, waste management, water quality, chemicals, genetically modified organisms, and nuclear safety.

By the end of 2003, the following areas will also be finally harmonized: air quality, nature protection, industrial pollution and major industrial accident control, strategic environmental impact assessments, the right of public participation in certain procedures, access to justice, freedom of access to environmental information, trading in greenhouse gas emissions, and nuclear safety.

The majority of the changes are related to the new **Environment Protection Act**.

The current Environment Protection Act was adopted in 1993.

The environment protection policy in Slovenia is fully in compliance with the European environmental policy objectives, and based on the National Environmental Action Programme, adopted in September 1999. Environmental protection is integrated in the Strategy for Economic Development of Slovenia, and in the transport, agriculture and energy policies. The adopted legislation referring to these areas is already being implemented in the majority of areas.



Office for the International, European and Governmental Affairs



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Office for the International, European and Governmental Affairs was established to coordinate and manage Slovenia's accession to the European Union, as well as to coordinate all the international activities of the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy. An important part of the Office's activities includes the preparation, management and co-financing of investment projects and other programmes related to environment protection in Slovenia that are co-financed by the state budget, the European Union, and other international funds and financial institutions.



Investing in the environment

The total cost of implementing the European environmental legislation in the Slovenian legal system – estimate based on the National Environmental Action Programme and the individual operating programmes – will amount to Euro 2.7 billion.

In order to implement the European acquis at a faster pace, European financial means were made available to Slovenia through various financial instruments, such as PHARE, PHARE-LSIF, and ISPA programmes.

In the environmental area, these funds were very successfully utilized for numerous projects such as strengthening institutions, constructing municipal infrastructure for drinking water supply, wastewater drainage and treatment, waste management, utilization of renewable energy sources, as well as for nature protection.

From 1994 to 2003, Slovenia received more than 50 million euros from the ISPA programme and almost 43 million euros from PHARE for the implementation of environmental projects.

When Slovenia becomes a full member of the European Union, the EU Cohesion Fund will become available for the implementation of the European directives. Slovenia is preparing for drawing on these funds in the period from 2004 to 2006, since the Ministry, together with the municipalities, is already collecting technical-investment documentation for projects, applying for an estimated 540.7 million euros financing from the Cohesion Fund. However, the financial means available for co-financing the environmental projects in Slovenia from the Cohesion Fund in the said period amount to only 84 million euros.



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The Energy Office is responsible for energy supplies, mainly electrical power and natural gas, the proper functioning of the market, planning reliable and economic supply of energy for the country in both normal and exceptional conditions, and for the sustainable development of energy systems. In this connection, the Office performs in-depth economic analyses in the energy sector. It is responsible for the development of fundamental energy legislation and for implementing administrative procedures in the area of energy supply. The Office performs professional tasks in the area of management and privatisation of state assets for companies in the energy sector that are state owned. It also represents energy matters in the country's international relationships.

Starting in 2003, Slovenia has **opened its energy market**. In 2001, as part of the preparation for this process, we merged the majority of Slovenian electric power producers in the Holding slovenske elektrarne (Holding of Slovenian Power Plants). In 2002, the market was already deregulated within Slovenia, resulting in increasingly cheaper electric power for eligible customers (consumers with connected power in excess of 41kW).

In line with the new European directives, Slovenia will further deregulate the electric power and natural gas market, to reach full deregulation in 2007, when all consumers, including households, will be able to choose their own electric power or natural gas suppliers.

Encouraging “green electricity”

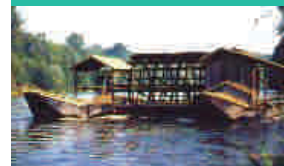
“The earth provides enough to satisfy everyman's needs, but not everyone's greed.”

Gandhi

Slovenia is endeavouring to take appropriate measures to give preference to the use of renewable energy sources and energy sources which pollute the environment to a lesser degree. The energy policy aims to eliminate the consequences of pollution and to replace technologies which accelerate the greenhouse effects, generate nitrogen oxides, and cause the emission of heavy metals, dust particles, cinders and heat to the air or the waters. The inclusion of new energy sources for electric energy production into our energy system will also enhance the stability of the Slovenian energy system.

Slovenia has therefore subsidized and regulated the position of the qualified electrical energy producers producing “green electricity”. The current share of electric energy from renewable energy sources and cogenerations is approximately 3.6% of the total electric energy consumption in Slovenia, excluding electric energy from large hydroelectric power plants. The goal of the new Slovenian policy is to reach a 12-percent share of renewable energy sources and cogenerations within the total electrical energy consumption in Slovenia by 2010, so that the total share of electric energy from renewable sources, including large hydroelectric power plants, will amount to 33.6%.

In the recent years, with a few exceptions, there have been no investments in the qualified electric energy production area. According to this new policy and the adopted documents, the electric power network managers will have to buy electrical energy from qualified power plants at a price determined by the Government. With this step, Slovenia is joining the European Union member states, and will significantly contribute to the development of the use of renewable energy sources and effective exploitation of fossil fuels in cogeneration.



AGENCIES OF THE MINISTRY

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENERGY					
AGENCIES OF THE MINISTRY					
ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA	NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SPATIAL PLANNING	SURVEYING AND MAPPING AUTHORITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA	SLOVENIAN NUCLEAR SAFETY ADMINISTRATION	INSPECTORATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING	AGENCY FOR EFFICIENT USE OF ENERGY

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The Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia performs administrative and professional tasks relating to:

- comprehensive protection of the environment and natural resources;
- water, air and soil protection;
- environmental impacts assessment;
- public services for the protection of the environment and natural resources;
- protection against noise and other environmental hazards;
- nature conservation;
- management of water resources, plants and equipment;
- public services for water management and licensing the use of waters;
- monitoring and other record-taking of meteorological, hydrological, agrological, and ecological conditions;
- meteorological, hydrological, and ecological analyses and expertises;
- prediction of meteorological and hydrological processes and forewarning of extraordinary phenomena;
- aeronautical meteorology;
- monitoring and other record-taking of geologic, seismologic and other geophysical phenomena, their location and classification;
- earthquake protection of structures and equipment;
- protection, defence and early warning of seismic phenomena;
- waste management, other than radioactive waste;
- elimination of the consequences of natural and other disasters;
- fulfilment of international obligations in these areas and international data exchange.

Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for the Environment and Spatial Planning

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The Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for the Environment and Spatial Planning controls the implementation of regulations concerning the protection of the environment and nature, and ecological control at the state border, water regime, water regulation and management, research and exploitation of all types of mineral resources, electrical energy, thermal energy and the rational use of energy, spatial and urban planning and management, construction of buildings and structures, fulfilment of essential requirements for structures, housing affairs, and surveying and mapping activities.

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The mission of the **Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration** is to prevent or restrict the harmful effects of ionising radiation on workers, the population and the environment, and to ensure the use of nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes. The Administration performs administrative and professional tasks relating to:

- nuclear and radiological safety of nuclear facilities;
- traffic, transport and handling of nuclear materials;
- nuclear materials balance and control;
- protection of nuclear facilities and early warning in the case of nuclear or radiological accidents;
- responsibility for nuclear damage;
- provision of radiological monitoring;
- training of nuclear facility users;
- nuclear waste and spent nuclear fuel management;
- international cooperation concerning the work of the Administration;
- control over the implementation of regulations concerning nuclear safety.

Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia

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The Surveying and Mapping Administration of the Republic of Slovenia performs administrative and associated professional tasks relating to:

- standards for the measurement of topography, hydrography, borders, public utilities and transport infrastructure, measurement standards for the needs of mapping and spatial data systems, and standards enabling the interconnection of land survey data and records;
- the basic geodetic system;
- surveying and mapping works in connection with the national border and the record of the national border;
- national maps;
- the land cadastre and the cadastre of buildings;
- the registry of spatial units including the record of house numbers;
- the record of geographic names;
- surveying works for land consolidation and land reclamation;
- issuing and use of data from the official land survey records;
- the surveying and mapping methods and techniques, and the associated preparation of implementing regulations.

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The National Office for Spatial Planning performs administrative and associated professional tasks relating to:

- spatial development and spatial planning;
- preparation and implementation of the Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia and other spatial planning documents of national and regional significance, and participation in the preparation of spatial planning documents of local communities, as well as establishing their conformity with the national spatial planning documents;
- monitoring the conditions in connection with spatial planning and management;
- land use and the associated records of the spatial conditions in spatial planning;
- spatial data system;
- fulfilment of international obligations in these areas, and international data exchange;
- development of spatial planning methods and techniques, and the associated preparation of implementing regulations.

Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Efficient Use of Energy

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The activities of the **Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Efficient Use of Energy** are aimed at encouraging effective use of energy, renewable energy sources and cogeneration of electrical energy. Within this framework the Agency:

- provides energy consulting;
- provides financial support to measures promoting renewable energy sources and efficient use of energy;
- promotes investments in energy efficiency and utilization of renewable energy sources;
- develops new programmes for encouraging effective use of energy and utilization of renewable energy sources;
- prepares standards and regulations;
- engages in international cooperation;
- performs informative, educational, awareness-raising and promotional activities.

The Agency's activities are intended for the energy consumers in: households, public sector, industry, transport, local communities, energy supply companies, energy-related equipment providers, consulting, designing, and engineering organizations, financial institutions, and institutions engaged in development, research and education.

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