

 The upgraded PISRS website is here. You can read about the new functionalities it contains at the link.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Formats and text

Admission process

Legal basis and subordinate acts

Links between acts

Planned changes

EU law

International acts

Case law

Registration data



Collection Register of Regulations

Act on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters (ZVNDN)

Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. [51/06](#) – official consolidated text, [97/10](#) , [21/18](#) – ZNOrg, [117/22](#) and [57/25](#)

ID: ZAKO364

SOP: 1994-01-2183

EPA: 0360

Abbreviation: ZVNDN

Adopted: 28. 9. 1994

Published: 14. 10. 1994



id from: 29. 10. 1994

Type of act: Law

Implementing body: Ministry of Defence

Adopting body: National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia

Shapes

 PDF

 HTML

 WORD

Text

NPB 8 ▼



Warning: The unofficial consolidated text of the regulation represents only an informative working tool, for which the authority does not guarantee compensation or otherwise.

The unofficial consolidated text of the Act on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters includes:

- Act on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 64/94 of 14 October 1994),
- Material Obligation Act – ZMatD (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 87/01 of 8 November 2001),
- Environmental Protection Act – ZVO-1 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 41/04 of 22 April 2004),
- Act amending and supplementing the Act on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters – ZVNDN-A (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 28/06 of 17 March 2006),
- Act on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters – official consolidated text – ZVNDN-UPB1 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 51/06 of 18 May 2006),
- Act amending and supplementing the Act on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters – ZVNDN-B (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 97/10 of 3 December 2010),
- Non-Governmental Organizations Act – ZNOrg (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 21/18 of 30 March 2018),
- Act amending and supplementing the Act on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters – ZVNDN-C (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 117/22 of 9 September 2022),



- Act amending the Act on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters – ZVNDN-D (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 57/25 of 29 July 2025).

LAW

ON PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS (ZVNDN)

(unofficial consolidated text No. 8)



I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1



(purpose of the law)

(1) This Act regulates the protection of people, animals, property, cultural heritage and the environment against natural and other disasters (hereinafter: protection against natural and other disasters).

(2) The aim of protection against natural and other disasters is to reduce the number of disasters and to prevent or reduce the number of victims and other consequences of these disasters.

(3) The state, municipalities and other self-governing local communities (hereinafter referred to as: local communities) shall organise protection against natural and other disasters as a unified and comprehensive system in the state.

(4) The protection system referred to in the previous paragraph comprises programming, planning, organisation, implementation, supervision, financing of measures and activities for protection against natural and other disasters.

(5) This Act transposes the following European Community directives into the legal order of the Republic of Slovenia:

- [Council Directive 89/391/EEC](#) of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work (OJ L 183 of 29.6.1989);
- [Council Directive 89/618/EURATOM](#) of 27 November 1989 on informing the public of the health protection measures to be taken and of the rules of procedure to be followed in the event of a radiological emergency (OJ L 357, 7.12.1989);
- [Council Directive 96/29/EURATOM](#) of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public



against the dangers arising from ionising radiation (OJ L 159 of 29.6.1996);

- [Council Directive 96/82/EC](#) of 9 December 1996 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (OJ L 10, 14.1.1997).

Article 2



(basic tasks of the system)

(1) The basic tasks of the system of protection against natural and other disasters under this Act are:

- detection, monitoring and study of the risks of natural and other disasters;
- prevention of natural and other disasters;
- informing, warning and alarming about impending dangers and providing instructions for protection, rescue and assistance;
- education and training for protection, rescue and assistance;
- organizing Civil Protection and establishing and maintaining other forms of preparedness for protection, rescue and assistance;
- self-protection, self-help and mutual assistance (hereinafter referred to as: personal and mutual protection);
- mobilization and activation of forces and resources for protection, rescue and assistance;
- ordering and implementing protective measures;
- rescue and assistance;
- eliminating the consequences of natural and other disasters, ensuring basic living conditions;
- assessing damage caused by natural and other disasters;
- international cooperation in implementing protection against natural and other disasters;
- supervision over the implementation of regulations on protection against natural and other disasters;
- assistance to other countries in the event of natural and other disasters.

Article 3

(Civil Protection)

Civil protection is a purposefully organized part of the system of protection against natural and other disasters. Civil protection includes management bodies, units and services for protection, rescue and assistance, protective and rescue equipment, and facilities and devices for protection, rescue and assistance.



Article 4

(hazard information)

Everyone must inform the nearest information center or the police of any danger of a natural or other disaster as soon as they notice it or learn about it.

Article 5**(providing protection)**

Protection against natural and other disasters is provided by the following within the framework of their competences or rights and duties:

- citizens and other residents of the Republic of Slovenia as individuals (hereinafter referred to as: residents);
- residents voluntarily organized into societies, professional associations and other non-governmental organizations (hereinafter: societies and other non-governmental organizations) that carry out activities important for protection against natural and other disasters;
- public rescue services;
- companies, institutions and other organizations;
- local communities and
- country.

Article 6**(implementation of protection against natural and other disasters and international cooperation)**

(1) Protection against natural and other disasters is implemented as a unified subsystem of the state's national security, which is coordinated and connected with other subsystems of national security at the level of the local or wider self-governing community, region and state.

(2) The state also implements protection against natural and other disasters through an active role in international organizations on the basis of international treaties, primarily through mutual information on the dangers and consequences of natural and other disasters and mutual assistance in the event of disasters.

(3) The state shall develop international cooperation in the implementation of protection against natural and other disasters also by concluding international treaties with other, especially neighbouring, countries, informing other countries about the dangers and consequences of natural and other disasters, and providing assistance in the event of disasters.



Article 7

(respect for international law)

(1) All forms of protection against natural and other disasters are based on and implemented in accordance with the principles of international humanitarian law and international law on the protection of people, animals, cultural heritage and the environment against the harmful effects of natural and other disasters, as well as accepted international obligations.

(2) Civil protection and other activities of protection against natural and other disasters are of a humanitarian and non-military nature.

Article 8

(meaning of terms)



The terms used in this Act have the following meanings:

1. An accident is an event or series of events caused by uncontrolled natural and other forces that affect or endanger the life or health of people, animals and property, cause damage to cultural heritage and the environment to such an extent that special measures, forces and resources must be used for their control and management, because the measures of regular activities, forces and resources are not sufficient.
2. Natural disasters are earthquakes, floods, landslides, avalanches, heavy snow, strong winds, hail, sleet, frost, drought, fires in the natural environment, mass outbreaks of contagious human, animal or plant diseases and other disasters caused by natural forces. Adverse weather conditions under the regulations on agriculture and the elimination of the consequences of natural disasters caused by sleet, frost, drought, storms, hail or animal and plant diseases and plant pests are also considered natural disasters.
3. Other disasters are road, rail and air traffic accidents, fire, mining accident, dam collapse, accidents caused by activities at sea, nuclear accident and other ecological and industrial accidents caused by man through his activities and actions, as well as war, state of emergency, use of weapons or means of mass destruction and terrorist attacks using conventional means and other forms of mass violence.
- 3.a Crisis situations are situations in a regional or wider security environment that cannot be controlled by conventional means and measures, in which fundamental social values are threatened due to military, economic, social and other reasons, and which may also spread across borders or directly threaten other countries, unless otherwise provided for by law.



- 3.b An ecological disaster is also an environmental disaster under environmental protection regulations, which is caused by an uncontrolled or unforeseen event that occurred due to interference with the environment and which consequently endangers human life or health or the quality of the environment.
4. An industrial accident is an event that has escaped control in the performance of activities or the management of work equipment and the handling of hazardous substances, oil and its derivatives and energy gases during production, processing, use, storage, reloading, transport or disposal, the result of which is a threat to the life or health of people, animals, property, cultural heritage and the environment.
- 4.a An industrial accident is also a major accident under environmental protection regulations when an environmental accident results in a major emission, fire or explosion, with one or more hazardous substances present.
5. A hazardous substance is any substance in a solid, gaseous or liquid state which, if released into the environment in an uncontrolled manner, directly endangers the life or health of humans and animals or causes destruction or damage to property and has harmful effects on the environment. Hazardous substances are primarily those that are toxic, carcinogenic, corrosive, oxidizing and irritating, radioactive, infectious, explosive, highly flammable or cause ignition in contact with other substances.
6. Disaster risk is the probability that an accident will occur and affect or endanger the life or health of people and animals and cause destruction or damage to property, cultural heritage and the environment.
7. Vulnerability is the real or perceived exposure of people, animals, property, cultural heritage and the environment to the dangers of natural and other disasters.
8. The level of threat is the expected extent of damage and other consequences of a natural or other disaster.
9. Damage caused by a natural or other disaster includes direct damage, costs of interventions and measures to prevent the increase in the harmful consequences of the disaster.
10. Preventive measures are all measures that prevent the risk of an accident occurring, or measures that reduce the harmful consequences of an accident.
11. The environment is primarily the living, working and natural environment that directly affects humans.
12. Cultural heritage is buildings and their parts, installations, land, settlements or their individual parts, natural forms and vegetation created by man, cultural and historical landscapes (immovable cultural heritage), movable objects and their collections (movable cultural heritage) that have cultural value for the state.
13. Mobilization encompasses procedures and activities by which Civil Protection and other protection, rescue and assistance forces enter a state of readiness to carry out tasks in a state of war or emergency.



14. Activation encompasses procedures and activities by which forces and assets for protection, rescue and assistance are called up and integrated in an organized manner into the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance.
- 14.a Alarming includes procedures and activities that alert the population, local communities, state authorities, companies, institutions and other organizations to the danger of a natural or other disaster and the cessation of the danger using sound signals and, in accordance with regulations, also activate certain units, services and operational formations for protection, rescue and assistance.
15. Protection, rescue and assistance forces are the available capacities of companies, institutions or other organizations, local communities and the state, which are intended for protection, rescue and assistance in the event of a natural or other disaster.
- 15.a An operational unit is an organized group of rescuers who are trained for the same or different tasks, appropriately equipped and under unified leadership. An operational unit may be a permanent form of organization or a unit organized, staffed and trained only for specific protection, rescue and assistance tasks.
16. Means for protection, rescue and assistance include protective and rescue equipment and tools, shelters and other protective facilities, training facilities and equipment, warehouses, means of transport, telecommunications and alarm devices and material that is specifically used for protection, rescue and assistance or is intended for this purpose.
17. Protective and rescue equipment and tools are means manufactured in accordance with prescribed standards and, as a rule, standardized, for personal and group protection, equipment, vehicles, and technical and other means needed by experts, rescue units, services, and rescuers in protection, rescue, and assistance.
18. Relief goods are food, drinking water, clothing, footwear, medicines and other items or resources intended for free distribution to the endangered and affected population as aid to alleviate the consequences of a natural or other disaster.
19. A risk assessment is a qualitative and quantitative analysis of natural and other factors that could lead to the occurrence of a natural or other disaster, with an assessment of the possible course and consequences of the disaster, with a proposed level of protection against hazards and a proposal for preventive and other measures for protection, rescue and assistance.
20. A protection and rescue plan is a developed concept for protection, rescue and assistance in the event of a specific natural or other disaster, based on a risk assessment and professional knowledge.
21. The person causing the accident is any natural or legal person who, due to improper conduct or omission, causes the accident or is objectively responsible for it.



- 21.a An unknown cause of an accident is a natural or legal person who causes an accident but is not known to the competent authority at the time of carrying out protection, rescue and assistance tasks.
22. Casualties and sick are all injured, wounded or sick civilian and military persons, regardless of sex, age and nationality.
23. Protection includes organizational, technical and other measures and the use of technical and other means for the direct personal and collective protection of people, animals, property, cultural heritage and the environment from the consequences of natural and other disasters.
24. Rescue encompasses measures and procedures for rescuing people whose lives or health are at risk, and rescuing animals, property and cultural heritage from the consequences of natural and other disasters.
25. Assistance includes measures and services of experts, rescue units and services, the use of protective and rescue equipment and assistance resources.
26. First aid is the initial care of injured persons and patients who are in danger of life or their health due to natural or other disasters, and is performed outside health institutions, together with on-site rescue.
27. The basic conditions for life in the event of a natural or other disaster are emergency medical care for people and animals, accommodation and provision of those at risk with drinking water, food, medicines and other basic necessities of life, supply of electricity, ensuring emergency transport connections and the functioning of municipal infrastructure, ensuring and protecting emergency livestock feed, and protecting cultural heritage.
28. A region is a geographical, urban or otherwise connected area of two or more local communities, which represents a whole from the perspective of protection against natural and other disasters.
29. A civil servant in the field of protection and rescue is a civil servant who professionally performs work in the field of protection and rescue in a local community, in a wider self-governing community or in a state body, and a civil servant employed in an inspectorate responsible for protection against natural and other disasters.
30. A shelter is a part of a building or facility that is built and equipped with filter ventilation devices and living equipment that, as a rule, allows for a stay of several days and protection against the effects of weapons of mass destruction, as well as radiological, chemical and biological protection.
31. A shelter is generally a converted space or temporary structure, built as a covered trench, which provides protection from the direct effects of combat equipment.



Article 9

(principle of the right to protection)



(1) Everyone has the right to protection against natural and other disasters.

(2) In the event of a natural or other disaster, the protection and rescue of human lives shall take priority over all other protection and rescue activities.

Article 10 **(principle of assistance)**

In the event of a natural or other disaster, everyone is obligated to help according to their strength and abilities.

Article 11 **(publicity principle)**



(1) Information on hazards and on the activities of state authorities, local communities and other providers of protection against natural and other disasters is public.

(2) The state and local communities must ensure that the population in an area that could be affected by a natural or other disaster is informed about the dangers.

Article 12 **(precautionary principle)**



When providing protection against natural and other disasters, the state and local communities, in accordance with their competences, prioritize the implementation of preventive measures.

Article 13 **(principle of responsibility)**

Every natural and legal person is responsible, in accordance with the law, for implementing protection measures against natural and other disasters.

Article 14 **(principle of gradualism in the use of forces and means)**



(1) The local community shall first use its own forces and resources for protection, rescue and assistance in the event of a natural or other disaster.

(2) In cases where, due to the large scale of the disaster or threat, the forces and resources of the local community are insufficient or are not provided among neighboring local communities, the state ensures the use of forces and resources from a wider area.

(3) The army and defence assets may be used for protection, rescue and assistance if the available forces and assets are not sufficient for emergency rescue and assistance and if the army is not absolutely necessary for the performance of defence tasks.

II. DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

Article 15 (Duties of citizens)

When protecting against natural and other disasters, citizens must:

- participate in Civil Protection;
- to provide material resources (hereinafter referred to as: material duty);
- train and prepare for personal and mutual protection and for the implementation of prescribed protective measures.

Article 16 (assistance in life-threatening situations)

(1) Everyone must come to the aid of a person whose life or health is in danger, provided that doing so does not endanger their own life or health.

(2) If an individual is unable to provide assistance, he or she must immediately notify the appropriate emergency services or information center or arrange for assistance in another manner.

Article 17 (cooperation in Civil Protection)

(1) A citizen of the Republic of Slovenia is subject to Civil Protection if he is not assigned to perform military duty or to perform work duties under the conditions specified by regulations.



(2) The duty to participate in Civil Protection begins at the age of 18 and lasts until the age of 63 (men) or 55 (women).

Article 18 **(voluntary participation)**

(1) The following may voluntarily participate in Civil Protection:

- men and women who are at least 15 years old;
- mothers and single parents with a child under 15 years of age;
- men and women whose duty under the previous article has ceased.

(2) Persons who voluntarily participate in Civil Protection have the same rights and duties as other members of the Civil Protection.

Article 19 **(arrangement)**

(1) Citizens are assigned to Civil Protection by the administrative authority responsible for protection against natural and other disasters (hereinafter referred to as: administrative authority).

(2) A citizen assigned to the Civil Protection (hereinafter referred to as: a member of the Civil Protection) shall receive an identity card of a member of the Civil Protection.

(3) A member of the Civil Protection Service and a citizen who is granted the status of a member of the Civil Protection Service by this Act shall demonstrate their status by wearing the badge of affiliation to the Civil Protection Service of the Republic of Slovenia, the uniform of the Civil Protection Service of the Republic of Slovenia and the identity card of a member of the Civil Protection Service. A citizen who voluntarily and non-professionally performs protection, rescue and assistance tasks in units, services and other operational units of associations and non-governmental organizations that have the rights and duties of members of the Civil Protection Service under this Act, shall demonstrate their status when performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks in other countries and in a state of emergency and war by wearing the identity card of a member of the Civil Protection Service and wearing the badge of affiliation to the Civil Protection Service of the Republic of Slovenia. A civil servant in the field of protection and rescue shall also demonstrate his status by wearing the identity card of a member of the Civil Protection Service when performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks.



Article 19a

(Civil Protection Service Contract)

(1) A contract for service in Civil Protection may be concluded with members of the Civil Protection who are assigned to units that must maintain constant readiness or are intended to perform specialized highly professional tasks, particularly dangerous tasks or to assist in the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance tasks in the regions, the country or outside the country in providing assistance to other countries or in the implementation of the country's international obligations. A contract for service in Civil Protection may also be concluded for the performance of certain duties in management bodies and other units and services of Civil Protection. A contract for service in Civil Protection shall be concluded directly, or may also be concluded on the basis of a prior public tender by the body responsible for organizing a specific management body, unit or service of Civil Protection. As a rule, police officers and members of the Slovenian Armed Forces may not conclude a contract for service in Civil Protection. A contract for service in the Civil Protection may be concluded with a member of the Civil Protection who has not been finally convicted of an intentional criminal offence that is being prosecuted ex officio or has not been sentenced to an unconditional prison sentence of more than six months, or against whom a final indictment has not been filed for an intentional criminal offence that is being prosecuted ex officio.

(2) A contract for service in the Civil Protection may be concluded for a fixed period of time or for as long as the member of the Civil Protection is assigned to a specific body, unit or service, but as a rule for at least five years. A contract for service in the Civil Protection may also be concluded with a citizen who meets the prescribed conditions for participation in the Civil Protection, for acting in providing assistance in the event of natural and other disasters in other countries or in the implementation of the international obligations of the state.

(3) The existing employment relationship of a member of the Civil Protection Service who has concluded a contract of service in the Civil Protection Service and has been called upon or dispatched to perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks shall be suspended during the performance of these tasks. The employer is obliged to reinstate the member of the Civil Protection Service after the expiry of the contract of service in the Civil Protection Service or the cessation of the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks. The member of the Civil Protection Service must return to work no later than five days after the expiry of the contract of service in the Civil Protection Service or the cessation of the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks. The contract of service in the Civil Protection Service is a special method of assigning and performing civic duty in the field of protection and rescue.



(4) Civil Protection service contracts shall determine the obligations of a member of the Civil Protection, in particular in relation to readiness, training, performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks, payment during the performance of these tasks or during training, readiness payment, remuneration and other rights and obligations of the member, in the amount and under the conditions determined by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: the Government).

(5) A member of the Civil Protection Service who unilaterally terminates the Civil Protection Service contract before the expiry of the term for which it was concluded, but not for health reasons, is obliged to return the payments received for readiness and training costs in the last 12 months. A Civil Protection Service contract may be terminated by the competent authority before the expiry of the term for which it was concluded if the unit, service or operational formation for which it was concluded has been abolished, if the protection, rescue and assistance tasks have been completed prematurely, or if the member ceases to meet the conditions for service in the Civil Protection Service.

(6) For a member of the Civil Protection Service who terminates his/her contract of service in the Civil Protection Service, but not for health reasons, during a natural or other disaster, during a state of emergency or war, or while performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks in another country, the contract shall terminate on the day basic living conditions are established, or on the day the state of emergency or war ends, or on the day of return from another country after performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks. If a member of the Civil Protection Service unjustifiably ceases to perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks before the expiration of the contract of service in the Civil Protection Service, he/she shall be obliged to return the payments received and the costs specified in the previous paragraph, and during the actual performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks, he/she shall be entitled to one third of the payment agreed upon in the contract of service in the Civil Protection Service.

(7) The salary of a member of the Civil Protection Service while providing assistance in the event of natural and other disasters in other countries or while implementing other international obligations of the state shall be determined by applying mutatis mutandis the regulations that apply to the salaries of members of the Slovenian Armed Forces when performing obligations in peacekeeping operations.

(8) The provisions of this article regarding payments, employment and other rights shall apply mutatis mutandis to members of the Civil Protection who are called up for active service.



Article 19b

(status of civil servants in the field of protection and rescue)

(1) The status of a member of the Civil Protection Service under this Act shall also apply to a public servant in the field of protection and rescue in the competent body of a local community, a wider self-governing community or a state body during training and performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks, as well as during a state of emergency and war.

(2) A civil servant in the field of protection and rescue referred to in the previous paragraph shall not be assigned to defense duties and shall continue to work even in a state of emergency or war. In addition to the rights and duties of a member of the Civil Protection, he shall also have the rights of a citizen assigned to work duties, provided that these do not conflict with the rights and duties of members of the Civil Protection as determined by this Act.

(3) Under this Act, a worker who professionally performs operational tasks of the fire brigade or other rescue service shall also have the status of a member of the Civil Protection Service during training and performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks in another country or in the execution of the international obligations of the state, and during a state of emergency and war, unless he is otherwise guaranteed international legal protection.

Article 20

(scheduling conditions)

(1) Citizens who have general working capacity shall be assigned to the Civil Protection. Psychophysical and medical fitness shall be assessed prior to assignment only for specific, particularly dangerous protection, rescue and assistance tasks in accordance with this Act or if requested by a citizen assigned to the Civil Protection.

(2) The following cannot be assigned to Civil Protection:

- citizens who are mentally, physically and medically incapable of working in protection, rescue and assistance;
- pregnant women, mothers and single parents with a child under 15 years of age.

(3) The Minister responsible for protection against natural and other disasters (hereinafter referred to as: the Minister) shall prescribe the criteria and method of determining the psychophysical and health capabilities of citizens for performing tasks in Civil Protection, in agreement with the Minister responsible for health. The Minister shall also determine particularly dangerous protection and



rescue tasks for which psychophysical and health capabilities shall be determined prior to deployment.

Article 21



(volunteer rights)

(1) Citizens who voluntarily and non-professionally perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks, organized into units, services and other operational formations of associations and other non-governmental organizations (firefighting associations, Red Cross organizations, Mountain Rescue Service, caving associations, diving associations, canine associations, camping and scouting organizations, radio amateur clubs and others) on the basis of protection and rescue plans, shall not be assigned to duties in defense or Civil Protection if they perform tasks in units, services and other operational formations that, given the prescribed conditions and qualifications, cannot be performed by other members.

(2) Citizens referred to in the previous paragraph have the same rights and duties as members of the Civil Protection, unless otherwise provided by law.

(3) Citizens referred to in the first paragraph of this Article must meet the conditions set out in this Act for participation in Civil Protection.

(4) Units, services and other operational formations referred to in the first paragraph of this Article shall, in a state of war, perform, together with the Civil Protection, the tasks of protection, rescue and assistance, the performance of which is protected by the Geneva Conventions.

(5) Voluntary fire brigades and their associations, mountain rescue service stations and their associations, caving associations and their associations, diving associations and their associations, cynological associations and their associations, rescue dog handler associations and their associations, scout and scout associations and their associations, the Slovenian Red Cross and regional associations, radio amateur associations and their associations, the Slovenian Mountaineering Association and certain mountaineering associations, the Slovenian Professional Firefighters Association and other associations that, in accordance with the first paragraph of this article, organize units, services and other operational formations to perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks or perform other tasks in accordance with this Act, perform humanitarian activities and act in the public interest. The status of operating in the public interest for non-governmental organizations that are not included in the previous sentence, but perform certain protection, rescue and assistance tasks in accordance with protection and rescue



plans, is determined by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue by taking into account whether these non-governmental organizations perform similar activities to the non-governmental organizations from the previous sentence and in accordance with the law governing the status of non-governmental organizations in the public interest.

Article 22 (training duty)

A member of the Civil Protection Service must be trained to perform tasks in accordance with regulations.

Article 23 (call-up)

A member of the Civil Protection Service may be called up:

- to the assembly for distribution;
- introductory, basic and supplementary training;
- to exercises and other forms of practical training;
- due to the delivery or return of equipment and resources received as a member of the Civil Protection;
- to perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks and eliminate the consequences of a natural or other disaster.

Article 23a (activation of Civil Protection members during work)

(1) A member of the Civil Protection Service or a citizen who voluntarily participates in the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks in accordance with this Act may be called upon to perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks by a call using technical means or by a public alarm siren through the competent information centre, or by a written call from a local community body or a state body responsible for protection against natural and other disasters. In the event that the call was made using technical means, the competent local community body or state body that called upon the member or citizen to perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks must also issue a written certificate of absence from work to the member of the Civil Protection Service or a citizen who voluntarily participates in the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks in accordance with this Act, on the basis of which the employer shall justify his absence from work.



(2) The employer is obliged to enable excused absence from work in accordance with the general regulations on employment relationships to a member of the Civil Protection Service or a citizen who voluntarily participates in performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks in accordance with this Act, who was called upon during work to perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks in the manner referred to in the previous paragraph in accordance with protection and rescue plans or plans for the mobilization and activation of protection, rescue and assistance forces.

(3) The provision of the previous paragraph shall also apply to the case of absence from work due to exercises or training to which a member of the Civil Protection Service or a citizen who voluntarily participates in the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks has been requested in writing by the competent authority of the local community or the state authority competent for protection against natural and other disasters, in accordance with this Act.

Article 24 (active duty)

(1) In a state of war or emergency, a member of the Civil Protection may be called up for active service.

(2) A member of the Civil Protection Service may perform active service in Civil Protection headquarters, units and services, public services, and in companies, institutions and other organizations that perform activities that are important for protection, rescue and assistance.

(3) A member of the Civil Protection referred to in the first paragraph of this Article has the rights and obligations of citizens assigned to work duty while performing active service in the Civil Protection.

Article 25 (material duty)

(1) Citizens shall fulfil their material duty by placing at the disposal of the Civil Protection vehicles, machinery, equipment and other material resources, land, facilities, devices and energy sources necessary for protection, rescue and assistance in the event of natural and other disasters.

(2) A material duty may also be imposed on legal persons, except for assets and equipment allocated for defence or security needs and intended for healthcare or for protection, rescue and assistance in accordance with this Act.



(3) Material obligations for the needs of protection, rescue and assistance in the event of natural and other disasters are regulated by a special law.

Article 26 (duty to notify)

(1) A citizen who is obliged to participate in Civil Protection or to perform a material duty must report to a specified place and time or hand over material assets upon request from the competent authority.

(2) If the conscript fails to respond to the summons and fails to excuse his absence, the administrative authority that issued the summons may issue a warrant for his arrest.

Article 27 (salary compensation)

(1) A member of the Civil Protection Service, while performing tasks in the Civil Protection Service, undergoing training and performing material duties, shall, upon request from the competent authority, be entitled to compensation for salary or lost earnings for the period of absence from work due to the performance of these duties in the amount and under the conditions determined by the Government. The Government shall determine the criteria for concluding service contracts in the Civil Protection Service and shall also regulate other payments, receipts and reimbursements in connection with the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks. Citizens who voluntarily and non-professionally perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks in units, services and other operational structures of associations and non-governmental organizations in accordance with this Act shall also have the right to compensation for salary or lost earnings, receipts and reimbursements.

(2) The compensation referred to in the previous paragraph shall be paid by the employer at the expense of the state or local community, depending on where the citizen is assigned to the Civil Protection. If the citizen is assigned to the Civil Protection by the employer, the costs of the salary compensation shall be borne by the employer. The employer shall request reimbursement of the salary compensation, including all contributions and taxes charged on the salary, from the competent state body or local community body that called upon the member or citizen to perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks, in accordance with the procedure set out in the regulation referred to in the previous paragraph.



(3) If the performance of tasks or duties in the Civil Protection lasts more than four hours, the member has the right to free meals at the expense of the person who called the member up.

(4) An employer may not dismiss, assign to another job or otherwise harm a member of the Civil Protection Service or a citizen who participates in the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks in accordance with this Act due to his or her participation in the performance of these tasks.

(5) In addition to salary compensation and related contributions and taxes, the employer may also request from the competent state body or local community body that called on a member of the Civil Protection Service or a citizen who voluntarily participates in the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks in accordance with this Act to perform these tasks, reimbursement of loss of income in the amount of 20 percent of the salary compensation, including related contributions and taxes, paid by the employer for the period of the member's or citizen's absence from work. For a member of the Civil Protection Service or a citizen who performed an independent activity, compensation for loss of income in the amount of 20 percent shall be calculated from the compensation for lost earnings to which he is entitled due to the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks.

(6) A state body or local community body may prepare an annual training programme for protection and rescue for members of the Civil Protection Service or citizens who, in accordance with this Act, voluntarily participate in the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks in units, services and other operational formations under its jurisdiction, inform their employers of this and, if necessary, coordinate the programme with the employers.

Article 28



(protection in the performance of duties)

(1) An injury or illness that occurs while performing tasks, training in the Civil Protection or in other rescue units, services and other operational formations organized by non-governmental organizations in accordance with this Act or while performing material duties in the Civil Protection shall be considered an injury at work or an occupational disease under the regulations on health, pension and disability insurance.



(2) An injury referred to in the previous paragraph shall also be considered injury suffered by a citizen on the way from home or workplace to the assembly

point, or when returning via the usual route to home or workplace.

(3) The place and time of the injury shall be determined by the authority that summoned the citizen or the competent Civil Protection commander or the head of the intervention in which the citizen was injured.

(4) Family members of a citizen who lost their life while performing tasks or other duties in the Civil Protection are entitled to a pension and the right to reimbursement of transportation costs and funeral expenses, in accordance with the regulations on pension, disability and health insurance.

(5) The basis for assessing rights under this Article is the monthly salary of the worker in the country in the last month before the injury occurred, if this is more favorable for the citizen.

(6) The costs of health, disability and pension insurance and the rights referred to in the previous paragraphs of this Article shall be covered by the state or local community, unless the person is insured on another basis.

(7) An employer employing a member of the Civil Protection Service or a citizen who has been injured or falls ill while performing the tasks referred to in the first paragraph of this Article shall have the right to reimbursement of salary compensation for up to 30 working days for the period of incapacity for work due to illness or injury in an individual case or up to a maximum of 120 working days in a calendar year, to the charge of the competent state body or local community body that called the member or citizen for training or to perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks. The employer may request reimbursement of salary compensation only in the amount actually paid to the member of the Civil Protection Service or citizen during his or her temporary incapacity for work.

(8) The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue shall specifically insure, in the event of death, permanent loss of general working capacity and temporary incapacity for work, when performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks or during exercises, training or education, members of the Civil Protection in the bodies, units and services of the Civil Protection, contractual members of the Civil Protection and other contractual performers of protection and rescue tasks or citizens who voluntarily participate in protection and rescue in rescue units, services and other operational formations that are under state jurisdiction. In accordance with the previous sentence, participants in training, consultations, seminars and professional meetings organized by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue, or persons who take an exam, of competence or knowledge in the field of protection against natural and other



disasters and members of examination committees that conduct these exams or tests, as well as presidents and members of state and regional committees for assessing damage in the event of natural and other disasters, shall also be insured. The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue shall also specifically insure, for the cases referred to in the first sentence of this paragraph, a certain number of operational firefighters and other rescuers who may be deployed from non-threatened areas of the country to an area affected by a natural or other disaster, based on national and regional protection and rescue plans or upon a decision of the competent authorities in accordance with this Act. Citizens who voluntarily perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks in rescue services operating as public services for protection, rescue and assistance throughout the country shall be insured in accordance with this paragraph by the non-governmental organisations that organise them, and the funds for insurance shall be provided in annual contracts on co-financing the activities of such organisations. The provision of this paragraph shall also be taken into account in the insurance of members of the Civil Protection and citizens who voluntarily participate in performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks in local communities.

Article 29



(right to one-time financial assistance)

(1) A citizen who, while performing tasks or performing other duties in the Civil Protection, is injured through no fault of his own, so that his body is impaired by at least 20% according to the regulations on war invalids, has the right to one-time financial assistance.

(2) A citizen is also entitled to the one-time financial assistance referred to in the previous paragraph if his or her body is impaired by at least 20% due to an illness that occurred or worsened directly as a result of performing tasks or other duties in Civil Protection.

(3) Family members of a citizen who lost their life while performing tasks or other duties in the Civil Protection are also entitled to the one-time financial assistance referred to in the first paragraph of this Article.

(4) The Government shall determine the amount of one-off financial assistance, which may not be lower than 12 average salaries of employees in the country in the last six months, the amount of reimbursements and the procedure for exercising the rights referred to in the previous and this Article.



Article 30

(damage compensation)

(1) A citizen who has suffered damage while performing tasks and other duties in Civil Protection has the right to compensation for it in accordance with general regulations.

(2) A citizen and a legal entity that is bound by a material duty have the right to compensation for the use of assets that they have handed over for the needs of protection, rescue and assistance, and to compensation for damage if the assets were damaged or destroyed as a result.

(3) **(lapsed)**

**Article 31**
(liability for damage caused)

(1) The state and local communities shall be liable for damage caused to third parties intentionally or due to gross negligence in the performance of protection, rescue and assistance activities, as well as in training and other official duties related to protection against natural and other disasters.

(2) A citizen who, while performing the tasks referred to in the previous paragraph, intentionally or through gross negligence causes damage shall be liable under the regulations governing the liability of employees in the state administration.

Article 32
(collection and protection of personal data)

(1) The administrative authority collects, processes, uses and stores the following personal data:

- on members of the Civil Protection Service, on public servants in the field of protection and rescue, and on citizens who voluntarily participate in performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks in accordance with this Act: name and surname, date and place of birth, address of permanent and temporary residence, year of birth of children, data on qualifications and knowledge relevant to protection, rescue and assistance, education, employment, telephone and mobile phone number, email address, uniform registration number, tax number, and for members of the Civil Protection Service also data on the date of medical and psychophysical examination and assignment in the Civil Protection Service, in order to ensure the up-to-dateness of preparations, possibilities for



activation and ensuring the rights and obligations of members of the Civil Protection Service and other forces for protection, rescue and assistance;

- on candidates for contract members of the Civil Protection and on contract members of the Civil Protection, in addition to the information from the previous indent, also information that they have not been finally convicted of an intentional criminal offence prosecuted ex officio or to an unconditional prison sentence of more than six months, or that no final indictment has been filed against them for an intentional criminal offence prosecuted ex officio;
- on the type, capacities, condition of transport and other means of transport to which the material obligation applies, and on the name, surname, residence or employment of the owners and users of these means, land and facilities for the purpose of staffing the Civil Protection headquarters, units and services.

(2) The administrative body shall maintain personal data databases on members of the Civil Protection Service, public servants in the field of protection and rescue, citizens who voluntarily participate in protection, rescue and assistance, and on persons subject to material obligations.

(3) The administrative authority is responsible for the protection of personal data referred to in the first paragraph of this Article in accordance with the law.

Article 33 **(transmission of personal data)**

(1) The administrative authority may transmit personal data referred to in the previous article:

- to the competent state authority and local community authority at its request;
- a company, institution and other organization about the members of the Civil Protection deployed to it.

(2) Authorities, companies, institutions and other organisations referred to in the previous paragraph may use personal data only for organising protection against natural and other disasters in accordance with this Act and are responsible for their protection in accordance with the law.

Article 34 **(data acquisition)**

(1) The personal data referred to in Articles 32 and 33 of this Act shall be gained by the administrative authority from existing databases. The authorities



and services collecting such data shall be obliged to communicate them to the administrative authority at its request.

(2) An administrative authority may obtain personal data in accordance with this Act directly from members of the Civil Protection Service or from citizens who voluntarily participate in the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks only if it cannot be obtained from existing collections.

(3) Personal data referred to in Article 32 of this Act shall be destroyed when the period or purpose for which they were collected expires.

(4) Everyone has the right to access personal data held about them by an administrative authority in accordance with this Act.

(5) The administrative authority is obliged to inform everyone of the personal data it holds about them within eight days of the date of filing a written request.

(6) The Minister shall prescribe in more detail the method of keeping records of members of the Civil Protection Service, scheduling, summoning, and the form and content of the identity card of a member of the Civil Protection Service.

Article 35

(reporting changes to personal data)

Civil Protection members, citizens and legal entities who are subject to a material duty must notify the administrative authority of any change in personal and other data referred to in Article 32 of this Act within 15 days of the change occurring.

III. COMPETENCES

Article 36

(state jurisdiction)



The following are within the state's jurisdiction:

- regulating the system of protection against natural and other disasters;
- planning development projects and research activities for protection against natural and other disasters;
- preparation and implementation of the national program and plan for protection against natural and other disasters;
- preparation of threat assessments and national protection and rescue plans;



- organizing and equipping state forces for protection, rescue and assistance;
- leading forces for protection, rescue and assistance in the event of natural and other disasters affecting two or more local communities;
- organizing and implementing observation, notification and alarming in the country and regions, and organizing and maintaining a unified public alarm system;
- organizing and maintaining electronic communications for the needs of protection, rescue and assistance to local communities and determining a unified system of electronic communications;
- assessing damage caused by natural and other disasters;
- organizing and maintaining an information and communication system for the needs of protection, rescue and assistance, which also includes municipalities and management bodies, units and services, and other operational formations for protection, rescue and assistance;
- assistance in eliminating the consequences of natural and other disasters in order to protect the health and life of people, property, cultural heritage and the environment, prevent further damage and ensure other basic conditions for life;
- determining educational and training programs in the field of protection against natural and other disasters and implementing programs of national importance;
- inspection of the implementation of regulations and measures for protection against natural and other disasters;
- regulating interstate and other international cooperation in the field of protection against natural and other disasters.

Article 37



(municipal jurisdiction)

(1) The municipality shall regulate and implement protection against natural and other disasters in its area.

(2) The following are within the municipal jurisdiction:

- regulating the system of protection, rescue and assistance in the municipality in accordance with this Act;
- monitoring hazards, informing and alerting the population about impending dangers;
- providing electronic communications for the needs of protection, rescue and assistance in accordance with a unified information and communication system;
- planning and implementation of protective measures;
- preparation of threat assessments and protection and rescue plans;
- organizing, developing and leading personal and mutual protection;



- organizing, managing and implementing protection, rescue and assistance in the municipality;
- determining, organizing and equipping bodies, units and services of Civil Protection and other forces for protection, rescue and assistance in the municipality;
- providing emergency funds for temporary accommodation in the event of natural and other disasters;
- determining and implementing training programs of municipal importance;
- coordinating plans and other preparations for protection, rescue and assistance with neighboring municipalities and the state;
- ensuring basic living conditions and eliminating the consequences of natural and other disasters;
- determining organizations that are of particular importance for protection, rescue and assistance in the municipality;
- international cooperation in the field of protection, rescue and assistance in accordance with this Act.

(3) Municipalities shall cooperate with each other in performing tasks of protection against natural and other disasters and may, for this purpose, pool resources and form joint services for the performance of joint matters of protection against natural and other disasters.

Article 38



(tasks of companies, institutions and other organizations)

(1) Companies, institutions and other organisations must ensure the conditions and possibilities for the implementation of personal and mutual protection of workers and implement the prescribed protective measures.

(2) Companies, institutions and other organisations that use, produce, transport or store hazardous substances, oil and its derivatives and energy gases in the work process and carry out activities or manage work equipment that pose a risk of accidents must prepare a risk assessment and a protection and rescue plan.

(3) Companies, institutions and other organisations referred to in the previous paragraph must establish and maintain readiness for action at their own expense, organise the necessary forces for rescue and assistance, ensure that workers and the surrounding population are informed and alerted about the dangers and co-finance a proportionate part of the preparations of the local community, taking into account the scope and level of threat caused by their activities. The type and scope of the proportionate part of the preparations shall be determined by the



local community in the protection and rescue plans in accordance with the threat assessment.

(4) Protection and rescue plans are prepared or the implementation of protective measures and certain tasks of protection, rescue and assistance in the event of natural and other disasters is planned, in addition to companies, institutions and other organisations referred to in the second paragraph of this Article, also by organisations that carry out educational, social, health or other activities that also include the care or protection of a large number of people.

(5) The Government shall determine the activities and resources for the work referred to in the second paragraph of this Article, as well as the companies, institutions and other organisations referred to in the previous paragraph.

Article 39



(responsibility of owners and users)

(1) Owners, managers or users of residential and other buildings are responsible for implementing prescribed protective measures and for providing the necessary resources for protection, rescue and assistance.

(2) Owners, managers or users of cultural heritage are responsible for implementing prescribed protective measures. In doing so, they may request assistance from the professional service for the protection of cultural heritage.

(3) Owners, managers or users referred to in the first paragraph of this Article must provide the competent Civil Protection Commissioner with data on residential or other buildings and aggregate data on residents and other users of buildings.

IV. PROGRAMMING AND PLANNING

1. RESEARCH

Article 40

(research and development projects)

(1) Research and development projects for protection against natural and other disasters are a mandatory component of the national research programme.



(2) The ministry responsible for protection against natural and other disasters (hereinafter referred to as: the ministry) shall participate in decision-making on research and development projects in the national research programme by proposing research and development projects in the field of protection against natural and other disasters and by giving an opinion on research and development projects that are relevant to protection against natural and other disasters.

(3) The Ministry, after prior coordination with the Ministry responsible for research activities, may independently finance research and development projects for protection against natural and other disasters.

2. PROGRAMMING

Article 41 (national program)

(1) The National Programme for Protection against Natural and Other Disasters (hereinafter referred to as: the National Programme) shall determine the objectives, policy and strategy for protection against natural and other disasters in the country for at least five years.

(2) The national program includes:

- the state of protection against natural and other disasters;
- the fundamental objectives of protection against natural and other disasters in the period covered by the national programme;
- development of observation, information, communication, logistics and other systems for the needs of protection, rescue and assistance;
- development of preventive activities;
- development of capabilities and forces for protection, rescue and assistance;
- education and training guidelines;
- guidelines for development and research work;
- providing financial and other resources.

Article 42 (annual plan)

The tasks from the national program are broken down in the annual plan for protection against natural and other disasters.



Article 43

(programs and plans of local communities)

Local communities adopt their own programs and plans for protection against natural and other disasters, which must not conflict with the national program.

3. PLANNING**Article 44****(threat assessment)**

(1) Planning of protection, rescue and assistance in the event of natural and other disasters and in a state of war must be based on risk assessments and other expert evidence.

(2) Threat assessments for the territory of the country or part of the territory of the country for individual natural and other disasters and in a state of war shall be prepared by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue in cooperation with other ministries.

(3) Risk assessments for the area of a municipality shall be prepared by the competent municipal authority.

(4) The Minister shall prescribe the methodology for preparing risk assessments.

Article 45**(protection and rescue plans)**

(1) Protection, rescue and assistance in the event of natural and other disasters and in a state of war are planned through protection and rescue plans.

(2) Protection and rescue plans ensure organized and coordinated action to prevent disasters or reduce their consequences and to ensure the basic conditions for life in the event of a disaster as quickly as possible.

Article 46**(planning authorities)**

(1) National protection and rescue plans are prepared by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue in cooperation with other ministries. As part of national protection and rescue plans, measures and tasks are planned by ministries and activities and by other bodies responsible for preparing protection and rescue plans, which ensure planned higher preparedness or coordinated implementation of protection, rescue and assistance in accordance with decisions or obligations assumed in international organizations through international treaties, especially when responding to crisis situations by the state independently or in cooperation with other states, as a rule, outside the state.

(2) Municipal protection and rescue plans shall be drawn up by the competent municipal authorities.

(3) The mayor may decide that, in addition to the companies, institutions and organisations referred to in Article 38 of this Act, protection and rescue plans shall also be drawn up by other companies, institutions and other organisations in the municipality.

(4) Protection and rescue plans must be prepared in accordance with regulations.

(5) Those responsible for preparing protection and rescue plans must publicly present the adopted protection and rescue plans.

(6) The Government shall regulate in more detail the content and preparation of protection and rescue plans.

Article 47



(refinement of plans)

Protection and rescue plans must be updated as the threat changes or as the available forces and resources for protection, rescue and assistance change. This must take into account new professional knowledge and experience gained in disaster management.

V. OBSERVATION, NOTIFICATION AND ALARMING

Article 48



(observation, notification and alarm system)



(1) In order to detect and monitor the risk of natural and other disasters, to provide information and alarm, and to manage and implement protection, rescue and assistance, the Ministry shall organize a unified system of observation, information and alarm.

(2) The basic tasks of the system referred to in the previous paragraph are:

- collection, processing and transmission of data important for protection, rescue and assistance and for the implementation of other tasks of protection against natural and other disasters;
- informing and alerting residents about impending dangers and providing instructions for personal and mutual protection;
- informing and activating those performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks about dangers and communicating decisions to the competent management bodies for the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance.

Article 49 **(system organization)**

(1) The observation, notification and alarm system consists of:

- observation network;
- information centers;
- alarming.

(2) The Government shall regulate in more detail the organization and operation of the observation, notification and alarm system.

1. OBSERVATION NETWORK

Article 50 **(observation network)**

(1) Observation, notification and alarming shall be carried out on the basis of:

- notifications to residents and organizations;
- observations or reports from firefighters, mountain rescuers, cavers, divers, foresters, hunters, fishermen, car and motorcycle clubs, nautical clubs, aviation clubs, railway, road and other commercial companies, institutions and organizations;
- notifications from observation and surveillance services organized to monitor meteorological, hydrological, seismological, radiological, ecological and other conditions;



- observations carried out by airspace surveillance services;
- international exchange of data and information.

(2) The services referred to in the previous paragraph must communicate information important for protection against natural and other disasters to the competent information centre free of charge.

Article 51

(use of national statistics and public records)

(1) For the purpose of assessing the threat, planning and implementing protection, rescue and assistance, state authorities and local community authorities may use, in accordance with their substantive and territorial competences, data on sources, risks of natural and other disasters, residents in endangered areas, residential and other buildings, public services, associations and other non-governmental organisations, companies, institutes and other organisations whose activities are important for protection, rescue and assistance, which are collected and presented in statistical survey programmes or in other statistical collections managed and presented by state statistics and other authorised bodies for the implementation of medium-term and annual statistical survey programmes.

(2) For the purpose of assessing the threat, planning and implementing protection, rescue and assistance, and determining the damage caused by disasters, the competent state authorities and local community authorities may, in accordance with the previous paragraph, use data on endangered residents, which includes a unique identification number, first and last name, year of birth, address of permanent and temporary residence, employment data and, when assessing damage, also data on movable and immovable property to which damage has been caused by the disaster.

(3) In order to carry out the tasks referred to in the first and second paragraphs of this Article, the competent state authorities and local community authorities shall obtain individual data from the central population register, the Business Register of Slovenia, all registers and records under the jurisdiction of the geodetic service, municipal registers of housing and housing-related data, the register of agricultural holdings and related records, but only to the extent and for the purpose for which they are competent in terms of subject matter and location.

(4) Competent state authorities and local community authorities may use the obtained data on the location, quantity and quality of public utility services at the house number or apartment level, in the areas of water supply, sewage, electricity, heating, gas, communications, municipal and other waste disposal, and



other data important for the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance in the event of an imminent threat of an accident or in the event of an accident and to eliminate its consequences.

(5) In addition to the competent state authorities and local community authorities, the data referred to in this Article may be used, within the framework of their substantive and territorial competences, by management authorities, commanders or heads of services, units and other operational formations, and heads of interventions for the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks in the event of an imminent threat of a disaster or in the event of a disaster to the extent necessary to protect and save people, property, animals, cultural heritage and the environment.

(6) The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue shall obtain and organize the collected data from the previous and this Article into linked central databases, which shall serve as the basis for planning, informing about hazards and implementing protection, rescue and assistance in the event of disasters in the entire country or individual parts of the country, and shall generally provide free access to these databases to the competent state bodies and local community bodies and to those performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks from the previous paragraph. Administrators of databases that are financed from public funds or on the basis of concessions from state bodies and public authorizations must provide the data to the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue upon its request, free of charge and generally in electronic form.

(7) State and local community authorities, management bodies, commanders or heads of services, units and other operational formations, and heads of interventions are obliged to ensure the protection of personal and other data in accordance with regulations when planning and implementing protection, rescue and assistance.

Article 52 (databases)

(1) The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue, for the performance of administrative and professional matters of protection against natural and other disasters, collects, processes, transmits and uses data on:

- natural and other phenomena important for protection against natural and other disasters;

- sources of danger from natural and other disasters;



- natural and other disasters and damage caused;
- forces and means for protection, rescue and assistance;
- interventions of protection, rescue and assistance forces;
- costs of protection against natural and other disasters.

(2) State authorities, local community authorities, companies, institutions and other organisations, as well as management bodies and intervention leaders, must communicate the data referred to in the previous paragraph free of charge and in the prescribed manner to the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue, which shall also collect this data in a central database, process it and provide access to it to those performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks. The data thus collected may also be used for the preparation of programmes for the elimination of the consequences of natural and other disasters.

(3) The Minister shall prescribe the methodology for the collection, processing, storage, transmission and use of data and the conditions for the disclosure and exchange of data with foreign countries and international organisations.

Article 53

(use of electronic communications)

(1) The use of electronic communications for the management and transmission of data in the observation, notification and alarm system has priority over the use of all types of electronic communications.

(2) For the management and implementation of protection, rescue and assistance, and for the implementation of other operational tasks of protection against natural and other disasters, the Ministry shall organize an autonomous electronic communications system.

2. NOTIFICATION CENTERS

Article 54

(organization and operation)

(1) The Ministry shall organize information centres to perform operational and communication tasks of observation, information and alarm.

(2) Information centres are:



Information Center of the Republic of Slovenia;

- regional and area information centers.

(3) Regional centers are activated and operate only in the event of natural and other disasters and in times of war.

(4) The activation of regional information centres shall be decided by the Minister or the Commander of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 55

(work of centers and publication of urgent notices)

(1) The Information Centre of the Republic of Slovenia and the regional information centres operate continuously.

(2) Regional information centres receive, process and transmit in particular emergency calls to the 112 number for assistance from firefighters, emergency medical services or other rescue services and activate forces for protection, rescue and assistance in accordance with protection and rescue plans, activation plans and decisions of the competent authorities. Information centres provide information and communication support in the management and implementation of protection, rescue and assistance. In accordance with protection and rescue plans and regulations, information centres also inform the competent inspection services in the field of health, animal and plant protection, food safety and the environment and space.

(3) Requests, appeals, announcements, explanations and instructions in the event of alarms and other urgent messages relating to the dangers of natural and other disasters from the government, mayor, competent commander of Civil Protection or state authority or local authority competent for protection against natural and other disasters, which the media must publish without delay and free of charge in accordance with the law governing the media, shall also be transmitted through the information centres or directly. The publication of urgent appeals, announcements and other messages shall have priority in all means of public information.

3. ALARMING

Article 56

(alarm system)



(1) Alarming shall be organised as a unified public alarm system that can be managed at national, regional and local levels.

(2) Alarms in the event of threats of natural and other disasters are carried out on the basis of verified notifications or at the request of the competent Civil Protection commanders and other management bodies by information centres and competent services in companies, institutions and other organisations in accordance with regulations.

(3) The Government shall determine the type, number and use of alarm signs that are uniform throughout the country.

(4) Companies, institutions and other organisations referred to in the second paragraph of Article 38 of this Act are obliged, at their own expense, to build, maintain and ensure the operation of alarm devices that also enable the alerting of the surrounding population in the event of an accident, and to include these devices in the public alarm system referred to in the first paragraph of this Article.

(5) The Ministry is responsible for the organization, maintenance and operation of a unified public alarm system in the country.

Article 57 (deleted)

Article 58 (deleted)

VI. PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Article 59 (protective measures)



Protective measures are:

- spatial, urban planning, construction and other technical measures;
- evacuation;
- reception and care of endangered residents;
- radiological, chemical and biological protection;
- shielding;
- protection of cultural heritage.



Article 60

(spatial, urban, construction and other technical measures)

(1) Spatial, urban planning, construction and other technical measures are implemented in the planning and development of space and settlements and in the construction of facilities with the aim of preventing or reducing the harmful effects of natural and other disasters and enabling protection, rescue and assistance.

(2) Projects for the construction of facilities and devices intended for the supply of the population, public transport and the storage, production or use of hazardous substances, oil and its derivatives and energy gases must include a study of safety against natural and other disasters.

(3) The Government shall prescribe in more detail the type of facilities and devices referred to in the previous paragraph, as well as spatial, urban planning, construction and other technical measures for protection against natural and other disasters.

Article 61

(evacuation)

(1) Evacuation of endangered and affected residents shall be carried out if it is not possible to ensure their safety through other measures.

(2) Evacuation may be ordered by the government, the mayor, and in cases of emergency, also by the competent commander of Civil Protection.

(3) In areas where evacuation is ordered, residents must move to a specific location at a time and in a manner determined by the protection and rescue plans or by a decision of the competent authority.

(4) The relocation of residents to another municipality must not result in a deterioration of their legal status.

(5) The municipality to whose territory residents are evacuated shall cover the costs related to their accommodation, care and education, by being compensated for the costs by the state or the municipality from which they are evacuated, to the extent that they would have been covered if the evacuation had not taken place.

Article 62

(reception and care of endangered residents)



(1) The state and municipalities are obliged, in accordance with this Act, to provide shelter and emergency care to residents who have been left homeless and without means of subsistence due to a natural or other disaster and who are staying outside their place of residence due to danger.

(2) The mayor may exceptionally order that owners or users of residential buildings must temporarily accommodate evacuated and endangered persons referred to in the previous paragraph, if their accommodation cannot be provided in another way.

Article 63 **(radiological, chemical and biological protection)**

(1) Radiological, chemical and biological protection includes measures and means for direct protection against the effects of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, other means of mass destruction and against the consequences of accidents involving hazardous substances.

(2) Owners and users of facilities and devices intended for public water supply, production, transport and storage of food, medicines and animal feed, public health services and child care and education must provide protective equipment and implement prescribed measures for radiological, chemical and biological protection.

(3) The Government shall prescribe in more detail the organisation of radiological, chemical and biological protection and determine the protective equipment and measures referred to in the previous paragraph.

Article 64 **(obstruction)**

(1) Shelters and shelters are built to protect residents from war and other dangers.

(2) Shelters are divided into basic and supplementary protection shelters depending on their resistance.

(3) Basic protection shelters shall be built in cities and other endangered settlements in new facilities intended for public health services, child protection and education, cultural heritage protection, public telecommunications, national television and radio, railway, maritime and air traffic management, and in important energy and industrial facilities where activities of particular importance for defence and protection will be carried out in wartime.



(4) In other new buildings in settlements referred to in the previous paragraph, it is mandatory to reinforce the first slab so that it can withstand demolition.

(5) Shelters are generally built as dual-purpose structures so that their protective function is not compromised.

(6) Shelters are generally prepared in a state of war for protection from rubble.

Article 65



(public shelters)

(1) Public shelters shall be used to shelter people in public places or suitable facilities shall be adapted for this purpose.

(2) Public shelters are provided by the local community.

Article 66

(protective functions of shelters)

(1) Basic protection shelters must provide protection against overpressure, debris, radioactive fallout, fire and the effects of chemical weapons. They must be equipped for extended stays.

(2) Supplementary protection shelters must provide protection against debris.

Article 67



(maintenance and use of shelters)

(1) The owner and user must maintain the shelter in a condition that is appropriate for its intended purpose. In the event of danger, access and use must be enabled for those persons for whom the shelter is intended.

(2) In the event of danger, the shelter must be ready for use within 24 hours.

(3) Changes to a shelter that reduce its protective function are generally not permitted.



Article 68

(financing the construction of shelters)

(1) Investors must build shelters with their own funds.

(2) The investor of public shelters is the local community.

(3) To accelerate the construction of shelters, the state may provide guarantees or grant subsidies.

(4) The Government shall determine the areas and facilities where shelters must be built, as well as the conditions for the construction and maintenance of shelters.

(5) The Minister shall decide on applications for the acceptance of guarantees and the granting of subsidies.

(6) The Minister shall prescribe technical standards for shelters and shelters and for the attachment of shelter facilities.

Article 69

(protection of cultural heritage)

(1) The protection of cultural heritage includes the preparation and implementation of measures to reduce risks and prevent and reduce the harmful effects of natural and other disasters on cultural heritage.

(2) The preparations and measures referred to in the previous paragraph shall be carried out by the owners and users of cultural heritage, the professional service for the protection of cultural heritage, municipalities and the state. In the implementation of the protection of cultural heritage in the event of natural and other disasters, the relevant units and services of the Civil Protection, fire brigades and other forces for protection, rescue and assistance shall also participate, if necessary.

(3) The Government shall regulate in more detail the protection of cultural heritage in the event of natural and other disasters.

VII. PERSONAL AND MUTUAL PROTECTION

Article 70

(content and responsibility)



(1) Personal and mutual protection includes measures taken by residents to prevent and mitigate the consequences of natural and other disasters for their health and life and the safety of their property.

(2) The local community is responsible for organizing, developing and directing personal and mutual protection, which may organize a counseling service for this purpose.

(3) The Government shall prescribe the means and equipment for personal and collective protection in the event of natural and other disasters, which must be provided by residents, owners and users of buildings, companies, institutions and other organizations, and state bodies.

VIII. PROTECTION, RESCUE AND ASSISTANCE FORCES

1. TASKS AND ORGANIZATION

Article 71



(protection, rescue and assistance tasks)

Protection, rescue and assistance in the event of natural and other disasters includes in particular:

- first aid and emergency medical care;
- assistance to endangered and affected residents;
- first veterinary aid;
- fire fighting and rescue;
- rescue from rubble, landslides and avalanches;
- rescue in the event of floods and other weather disasters, as well as ecological and other disasters at sea, rivers and lakes;
- rescue in the event of major traffic accidents;
- rescue in case of mining accidents;
- mountain rescue;
- cave rescue;
- rescue on and from water;
- protection against unexploded ordnance;
- protection against avalanches;
- implementation of radiological, chemical and biological protection in the event of the use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, other means of mass destruction and in the event of accidents involving hazardous substances;
- searching for missing persons in the event of natural and other disasters;



- rescue in the event of military and terrorist attacks and other forms of mass violence;
- ensuring basic living conditions.

Article 72



(task performers)

The tasks referred to in the previous article are carried out by:

- units, services and other operational structures of associations and other non-governmental organizations;
- companies, institutions and other organizations;
- Civil Protection units and services;
- police;
- Slovenian Army in accordance with the law.

Article 73



(associations and other non-governmental organizations)

(1) Units, services and other operational structures of associations and other non-governmental organisations shall perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks or public service on the basis of a decision of the competent authority of the local community or state authority, provided that they meet the prescribed conditions.

(2) In the case referred to in the previous paragraph, the competent authority shall determine in particular:

- the content, scope and manner of performing tasks or public services;
- commencement of the performance of tasks or public service;
- financial resources provided by the local community or the state for the performance of tasks or public services;
- financial resources for paying contributions for rights in the event of injury at work and occupational disease in accordance with this Act;
- supervision over the performance of tasks or public service.

(3) The scope and manner of performing tasks or public services shall be determined in accordance with the criteria for organizing and equipping units, services and other operational formations for protection, rescue and assistance, which are determined by the government.



(4) When it is established that units, services or other operational structures of an association or other non-governmental organisation referred to in the first paragraph of this Article are not performing their tasks or public services in accordance with the regulations and decision of the competent authority, that authority shall set a deadline for the organisation to remedy the deficiencies. If the deficiencies are not rectified within the specified deadline, the organisation shall be terminated from performing its tasks or public services.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article, other associations and non-governmental organizations may also participate voluntarily in protection, rescue and assistance, provided that they have appropriate personnel and equipment.

Article 74



(public services for protection, rescue and assistance)

(1) Public protection, rescue and assistance services are:

- fire service, which is performed by fire departments in accordance with fire regulations;
- mountain rescue service, which is performed by Mountain Rescue Service stations in accordance with the criteria for organizing and equipping units, services and other operational formations for protection, rescue and assistance;
- cave rescue service, performed by cavers - rescuers at cave associations in accordance with the decision of the competent state authority;
- underwater rescue service, performed by Underwater Rescue Service stations in accordance with the criteria for organizing and equipping units, services and other operational formations for protection, rescue and assistance;
- a service for protection and rescue in the event of ecological and other disasters at sea, organized by local communities and the state.

(2) The unified inquiry service in connection with the collection, notification and recording of data on those affected by natural and other disasters, including in a state of emergency or war, shall be organised and implemented by the Red Cross of Slovenia. The Red Cross of Slovenia shall carry out first aid training and shall also exercise other public powers in the field of protection against natural and other disasters in accordance with the law and shall perform tasks in accordance with the criteria for organising and equipping units, services and other operational formations for protection, rescue and assistance.



Article 75



(companies, institutions and other organizations)

(1) For the performance of certain operational tasks of protection, rescue and assistance, the competent state authority or local community authority may designate companies, institutions and other organisations that have the appropriate personnel and resources for this purpose.

(2) Companies, institutions and other organisations shall determine their organisation for the performance of the tasks referred to in the previous paragraph, ensure the professional training of their employees and carry out other preparations for operations in the event of natural and other disasters.

(3) The competent authority of the local community or the state authority shall provide companies, institutions and other organisations designated by them to perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks with compensation for the actual costs of participating in the performance of tasks and for carrying out preparations that go beyond their regular activities.

(4) In the criteria for organizing and equipping units, services and other operational formations for protection, rescue and assistance, the Government shall, in accordance with the first paragraph of this Article, also prescribe criteria for determining companies, institutions and other organizations that have certain equipment or other capacities or perform activities that are important for the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance. In each region, a company shall also be determined that has appropriate construction and other capacities for the implementation of technical rescue and other specified operational tasks of protection and rescue. The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue, another competent state authority or the competent authority of a local community shall conclude contracts with these companies, institutions and other organizations, which shall determine their cooperation and obligations under the conditions referred to in the previous paragraph regarding their cooperation in the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance and their mutual obligations in this regard.

(5) The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue and the competent authority of the local community shall, in accordance with the criteria for the organisation, equipping and training of units, services and other operational structures of associations and non-governmental organisations, also conclude contracts from the previous paragraph with associations and non-governmental organisations that organise these units, services and other operational structures. These contracts shall specify in particular the type and scope of units, services and other operational structures, the performance of public service in



accordance with this Act, responsibility for ensuring and maintaining readiness and other mutual obligations for their cooperation in protection, rescue and assistance.

(6) On the basis of the contracts referred to in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of this Article, in order to maintain the necessary readiness for carrying out protection, rescue and assistance tasks, companies, institutions and other organisations, as well as associations and non-governmental organisations, may be provided with free protective and rescue equipment and tools, which they must maintain and may only be disposed of in order to be replaced with new equipment.

Article 76



(Civil Protection units and services)

(1) Civil Protection units and services shall be organized to perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks when protection, rescue and assistance tasks cannot be provided by providers from professional rescue services, by providers from Articles 73 and 75 of this Act, or their capacities are insufficient in relation to protection and rescue plans, namely:

- technical rescue units;
- veterinary first aid units;
- units and services for radiological, chemical and biological protection,
- unexploded ordnance disposal units;
- units for the use of shelters;
- logistics and information centers;
- support services;
- other units and services based on threat assessments.

(2) Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, permanent or temporary expert groups, commissions for assessing damage to structures and other expert tasks may be organised in accordance with protection and rescue plans and risk assessments to perform certain protection, rescue and assistance tasks. The competent state body or local community body responsible for protection against natural and other disasters may conclude a contract on mutual obligations with the members of expert groups and commissions.

(3) The state, local communities, companies, institutions and other organisations shall organise the units and services referred to in the first paragraph of this Article in accordance with the criteria for organising, equipping and training Civil Protection, which shall be prescribed by the government. They shall also determine the criteria for appointing Civil Protection Commissioners, who shall be responsible in particular for personal and mutual protection.



Article 77 **(triggering avalanches)**

(1) Avalanche triggering may be carried out by authorised persons under the conditions prescribed by the Minister.

(2) The Minister shall regulate protection against avalanches in more detail.

Article 78 **(protection against unexploded ordnance)**

(1) Protection against unexploded ordnance includes the detection, securing, removal, transport and destruction of unexploded ordnance.

(2) Members of the unexploded ordnance protection units may perform the tasks referred to in the previous paragraph if they have the authorisation of the Minister.

(3) The Minister shall regulate in more detail the protection against unexploded ordnance.

Article 79 **(maintenance of public order and security)**

Public order and peace, as well as safety in the event of natural and other disasters in endangered and affected areas, are ensured by the police.

2. MOBILIZATION AND ACTIVATION

Article 80 **(mobilization and activation)**

(1) The government decides on the mobilization of Civil Protection and other forces for protection, rescue and assistance.

(2) The competent Civil Protection Commander and other authorities responsible for management shall decide on the activation of Civil Protection and other forces for protection, rescue and assistance in the event of a natural or other disaster, in accordance with the protection and rescue plans.



3. COMMAND OF FORCES

Article 81

(management of protection, rescue and assistance forces)

(1) The operational and professional management of Civil Protection and other forces for protection, rescue and assistance shall be organised and implemented as a unified system.

(2) The management referred to in the previous paragraph shall be carried out by the Civil Protection Commanders, Civil Protection Headquarters, Civil Protection Commissioners and commanders or heads of units, services and other operational formations for protection, rescue and assistance.

(3) Leadership is based on the mandatory implementation of decisions by the authorities responsible for leading the Civil Protection and other protection, rescue and assistance forces.

(4) Every commander or leader must have a deputy; if there is none, he shall authorize a person to replace him.

(5) Every commander or leader must know who is superior and subordinate to him.

(6) No one is obliged and may not enforce a decision if it is obvious that doing so would constitute a criminal offence or a violation of international humanitarian law.

Article 82

(management of units, services and other formations)

(1) Units, services and other operational structures of associations and other non-governmental organisations or companies, institutions and other organisations that participate in protection, rescue and assistance are managed independently by their leaders in accordance with professional rules and regulations.

(2) If protection, rescue and assistance are carried out by several units, services or other operational formations, or if Civil Protection is activated, their operations must be in accordance with the guidelines of the competent Civil Protection commander or intervention leader.



Article 83

(cooperation between the army and the police)

(1) If military units participate in protection, rescue and assistance, their operations are led by military commanders in accordance with the guidelines of the competent Civil Protection commander or the intervention leader.

(2) The police shall organize and perform their tasks in protection, rescue and assistance in accordance with the regulations and guidelines of the competent Civil Protection Commander or the intervention leader.

**Article 84
(tasks of Civil Protection commanders)**

(1) The Commander of Civil Protection:

- checks the intervention readiness of forces and resources for protection, rescue and assistance;
- leads or directs protection, rescue and assistance in the event of natural and other disasters;
- ensures the integrated and coordinated operation of all protection, rescue and assistance forces;
- provides opinions and proposals regarding the preparations and operations of protection, rescue and assistance forces, as well as opinions and proposals for the elimination of damage caused by natural and other disasters;
- proposes the appointment of a Civil Protection Headquarters.

(2) The Commander of Civil Protection may appoint an intervention manager to lead individual interventions for protection, rescue and assistance.

**Article 85
(special powers)**

(1) The Civil Protection Commander or the intervention leader has the right and duty to prohibit unauthorized persons from accessing the accident site and traffic past it while conducting protection, rescue and assistance, and to order:

- withdrawal of people, animals and property from endangered facilities and areas;
- entering the apartment;
- the use of certain means of communication or their establishment;
- removing obstacles that prevent successful intervention;
- use of another vehicle to transport injured persons or necessary means of protection, rescue and assistance;



- mandatory participation of citizens in rescue operations in accordance with their abilities and means suitable for rescue operations;
- use of foreign land for the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance;
- use of land for the temporary deposit of rubble, soil or other material generated during the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance tasks to ensure basic living conditions;
- demolition of a building or felling of trees.

(2) The measures referred to in the previous paragraph may be ordered by the Civil Protection Commander or the intervention leader only if he or she cannot otherwise protect people and property and ensure the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance, and they may only last for as long as is absolutely necessary.

(3) The evacuation of people referred to in the first paragraph of this Article shall be ordered if their lives are directly threatened by fire, explosion or other danger, and shall last until the danger is eliminated. The police shall assist in carrying out the evacuation.

(4) The Civil Protection Commander or the intervention leader may, while managing protection, rescue and assistance, under the conditions referred to in the previous paragraph, order the execution of urgent construction, technical and other works to a company, institution or other organisation with which the competent state authority or local authority has concluded a contract for the performance of certain operational protection and rescue tasks in accordance with this Act. If there is no such company, institution or other organisation, but the execution of the works is necessary for the protection and rescue of people, property, animals or the environment or to avert an immediate threat, the Civil Protection Commander or the intervention leader may order the execution of such works to a natural or legal person who has the appropriate equipment or capacity to carry out these works. The order shall be issued in writing, exceptionally, if the circumstances make this impossible, it shall be issued orally and subsequently also in writing, as soon as possible. The order shall specify in particular the type and scope of the works to be carried out.

(5) Decisions of the Civil Protection Commander or the Head of Intervention under this Article shall, as a rule, be recorded in a logbook, with written orders issued for decisions involving major financial consequences. If circumstances prevent this, a written order shall be issued as soon as possible. In urgent cases, the Civil Protection Commander or the Head of Intervention may also order the owners or users of residential and other accommodation facilities to temporarily take in persons at risk until the Mayor decides on this.



(6) Emergency works in the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance are works necessary for the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance tasks in the event of a disaster and the works referred to in the fourth paragraph of this Article. The provision of funds for the costs of emergency works in the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance in the event of natural and other disasters, which are managed by the competent authorities of the local community, shall be decided by the mayor, or the government, if the implementation of protection and rescue is managed by the competent regional or state authorities.

Article 86

(help)

(1) If assistance in the form of forces and resources from a neighbouring local community is required for protection, rescue and assistance in the event of a natural or other disaster, the commander of the Civil Protection of the municipality or the head of the intervention may request such assistance. The commander or head of the intervention may also request assistance from a neighbouring local community in another country, unless otherwise agreed by an intergovernmental agreement.

(2) The Government or the Commander of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia shall request assistance in the form of forces and resources from other countries in the event of major natural and other disasters, unless otherwise agreed upon in international agreements.

(3) A local community may provide assistance in the event of a natural or other disaster to a local community in another country, unless otherwise provided for by an interstate agreement.

Article 86a

(performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks in other countries)

(1) Assistance in protection and rescue in the event of natural and other disasters to other countries and the implementation of the state's international obligations shall be carried out by certain units, services and operational formations for protection, rescue and assistance, as a rule organised at the state or regional level in accordance with this Act. A certain operational formation may be specially organised for the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance tasks in another country. The government shall decide on assistance to other countries upon the proposal of the Commander of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia or the minister, if the implementation of the state's international obligations is



involved. The government may, if necessary, decide that units, services and operational formations sent to assist another country may also perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks that they do not perform in the Republic of Slovenia, but they may not perform tasks that are contrary to the international legal position of the Civil Protection.

(2) The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue may include certain units, services and operational formations referred to in the previous paragraph, depending on their equipment, training and readiness, in the records of protection, rescue and assistance forces maintained by international organisations of which the Republic of Slovenia is a member, for assistance in other countries. Members of such a unit, service and operational formation must be informed that they may be sent to carry out tasks in other countries. As a rule, a contract for service in Civil Protection shall be concluded with members of such a unit, service and operational formation in accordance with this Act.

(3) A unit, service or operational formation sent to perform protection and rescue tasks in another country or to fulfill other international obligations of the state shall be led by its commanders or leaders in accordance with this Act and the decisions of the competent authorities of the state or international organisations in which the tasks are performed. In case of doubt, the commander or leader shall decide in accordance with the guidelines of the competent authority in the Republic of Slovenia or in accordance with this Act.

(4) When units, services and operational formations operate in another country, this Act shall apply to internal relations, the enforcement of compensation and criminal liability of members and other operational issues. If an individual issue is not regulated by this Act, the regulations on the secondment of persons to international civilian missions and international organisations shall apply mutatis mutandis. The commander or head of a unit, service or operational formation shall send a member who grossly violates discipline or for whom there is reasonable suspicion of having committed a criminal offence back to the country.

(5) All members of units, services and operational formations who are deployed for training or exercises outside the country or to provide assistance to another country in the event of a disaster or to implement the country's international obligations must be insured against death, permanent loss of general working capacity and temporary incapacity for work.

(6) In border areas, any unit, service or operational formation may be sent to assist in the border area of another country based on the decision of the competent authorities and in accordance with protection and rescue plans, unless



otherwise provided for by an international treaty or international non-treaty legal act.

Article 87

(Civil Protection Headquarters)

(1) Civil Protection Headquarters shall be organized to provide professional assistance in management and to perform other operational and professional tasks of protection, rescue and assistance.

(2) The Civil Protection Headquarters are:

- Civil Protection Headquarters of the Republic of Slovenia;
- regional headquarters;
- municipal or city headquarters;
- sector or local headquarters;
- Civil Protection headquarters of companies, institutions and other organizations.

(3) The work of the headquarters is led by the Commander of Civil Protection, and in his absence by the Deputy Commander. The headquarters has a certain number of members, who are appointed from among experts and representatives of those bodies, organizations and services that participate in protection, rescue and assistance in accordance with the protection and rescue plans. Representatives of the police and the Slovenian Armed Forces also participate in the regional headquarters of Civil Protection and in the Headquarters of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 88

(Civil Protection Commissioners)

(1) Civil Protection Commissioners are appointed in larger residential buildings, commercial companies, institutions and other organizations, and depending on the level of risk, in residential environments.

(2) Civil Protection Commissioners direct the implementation of personal and mutual protection of residents and organize and coordinate the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance tasks in their environment.

4. CIVIL PROTECTION MARKINGS

Article 89

(types of labels)



(1) The following designations are used in the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia:

- identification mark of affiliation with the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia;
- positional marks;
- designations of specialties of units and services.

(2) No one may reproduce or use without authorization the insignia and uniform of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia, and may not reproduce and use in traffic vehicles that are identical in graphic appearance to vehicles and other means of transport of the Civil Protection.

(3) The Government shall prescribe the insignia of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia.

(4) The Minister shall prescribe the type, design, cut and wearing of the uniform of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 90 (deleted)

5. RECOGNITION AND AWARDS

Article 91 (recognitions and awards)

(1) In the field of protection against natural and other disasters, recognitions and awards shall be granted for:

- contributions to the prevention of hazards;
- contributions to the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks;
- brave actions;
- inventions and innovations;
- achievements in development and research work;
- achievements in education and training;
- life's work in the field of protection against natural and other disasters.

(2) The awards referred to in the previous paragraph shall be prescribed by the government.



IX. MANAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Article 92

(National Assembly)

National Assembly:

- determines the basic guidelines for organizing and implementing protection against natural and other disasters;
- adopt a national program of protection against natural and other disasters at the proposal of the government;
- supervises the implementation of the national program and the implementation of protection against natural and other disasters;
- decides on the provision of funds and other issues related to eliminating the consequences of major natural disasters at the proposal of the government.

Article 93

(government)



Government:

- directs and coordinates the organization, preparation and implementation of protection against natural and other disasters in the country;
- adopt an annual plan for protection against natural and other disasters;
- adopt national protection and rescue plans;
- manages protection, rescue and assistance, and elimination of the consequences of major natural and other disasters;
- regulates international assistance in the event of natural and other disasters.

Article 94

(deleted)

Article 95



(Commander and Staff of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia)

(1) The Government shall appoint the Commander of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia for the operational and professional management of the Civil Protection and other forces for protection, rescue and assistance in the territory of the country.

(2) The Government shall appoint the Civil Protection Headquarters of the Republic of Slovenia for professional assistance in managing and implementing operational protection, rescue and assistance tasks.



(3) The Commander of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia is responsible to the government for his work.

Article 96

(Commander and Headquarters of the Civil Protection of the Region)

(1) For the professional and operational management of the protection, rescue and assistance forces in the region, the government shall appoint regional commanders and Civil Protection headquarters and determine their area of responsibility.

(2) Regional Civil Protection Commanders are responsible for their work to the Commander of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 97

(Damage assessment commissions)

(1) The government shall appoint national and regional damage assessment commissions to assess damage caused by natural and other disasters and to prepare proposals for eliminating their consequences.

(2) The members of the commissions referred to in the previous paragraph shall be appointed by the government from among experts and representatives of the state administration, local communities, public services, commercial companies and insurance companies.

(3) The injured parties shall, at their own expense, collect evidence of the damage they have suffered due to a natural or other disaster and submit it to the competent commission for assessment and confirmation.

(4) The commissions shall assess material damage and other consequences of natural and other disasters based on the methodology prescribed by the government.

Article 97a

(damage assessment in the local community and on state-owned property)



(1) Damage caused by a natural or other disaster in the area of local communities shall also be assessed by commissions appointed by mayors from among experts in individual fields, in accordance with the methodology referred to in the previous article (hereinafter referred to as: the prescribed methodology).



(2) Damage caused by natural and other disasters to public infrastructure facilities of national importance or other state-owned property shall be assessed in accordance with the prescribed methodology referred to in the previous article by the competent ministries or economic services, institutes and other organisations that manage these properties on the basis of concessions or other public authorisations.

(3) The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue shall keep a list of members of the commissions referred to in the previous Article and the first paragraph of this Article and shall ensure their training in damage assessment according to the prescribed methodology and shall issue appropriate certificates for this purpose. The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue shall cover the direct costs of the work of the commissions for damage assessment according to this Act, if they assess the damage in accordance with the decisions and guidelines of the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue. The costs of the work of the commissions shall be calculated according to the criteria determined by the Minister. The Minister shall also determine the programme for the training of the commissions.

(4) The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue may conclude contracts with the necessary number of damage assessors in individual areas and activities who, as authorized assessors, assess damage in the event of a natural or other disaster according to the prescribed methodology.

Article 97b

(damage assessment procedure)

(1) Damage assessment in the event of a natural or other disaster shall commence on the basis of a decision of the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue, which shall determine the area, commissions and assessors for assessment, the deadline for completion of the assessment and other issues important for a comprehensive assessment of direct damage in accordance with the prescribed methodology. The initiative to commence damage assessment may be submitted to the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue by a local community, a business company, an institution or other organisation or the ministry competent for the activity in which the damage occurred.

(2) Damage assessments prepared by damage assessment commissions in local communities, competent ministries, companies, institutes and other organisations on state-owned property or submitted directly by the injured parties



must be confirmed by the regional damage assessment commissions in the regions, in the areas where the damage occurred, and by the state damage assessment commission.

(3) Regional and national damage assessment commissions may directly verify damage assessments, request additional evidence or additional assessments, or in individual cases carry out assessments themselves or with authorised assessors. Regional and national damage assessment commissions may reduce or increase damage assessments if they identify shortcomings in the assessment or in the application of the prescribed methodology for assessing damage in the event of natural and other disasters.

(4) The funds for assessing damage in the event of a natural or other disaster shall be provided by the government, as a rule when considering the consequences or damage of a specific natural or other disaster, but only for assessing damage according to the procedure specified in this Act.

(5) The State Commission for the Assessment of Damage from Natural and Other Disasters shall confirm the damage caused by a specific natural or other disaster and at the same time propose measures for its elimination in accordance with the regulations on the elimination of the consequences of natural and other disasters.

Article 98



(mayor)

(1) The Mayor:

- ensures the implementation of preparations for protection against natural and other disasters;
- adopt protection and rescue plans;
- determine the type and scope of the forces for protection, rescue and assistance referred to in Articles 73, 75 and 76 of this Act;
- ensures the implementation of measures to prevent and reduce the consequences of natural and other disasters;
- manages protection, rescue and assistance, and elimination of the consequences of natural and other disasters;
- ensures that residents are informed about dangers, the state of protection and the protective measures taken.



(2) For the operational and professional management of protection, rescue and assistance in the event of natural and other disasters, the mayor appoints the

commander of the municipal Civil Protection and sectoral and local commanders and headquarters of the Civil Protection.

(3) The Commissioners and Commanders of Civil Protection referred to in the previous paragraph shall be responsible for their work to their superior Civil Protection Commanders. The Municipal Civil Protection Commander shall be responsible for his work to the Mayor and the Regional Civil Protection Commander, in particular for the implementation of guidelines or decisions for the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance tasks adopted by the Regional or his superior Civil Protection Commander in accordance with his powers.

Article 99 **(managing authority)**

(1) The management body in a company, institution or other organisation:
- ensures the implementation of preparations for protection, rescue and assistance;
- leads protection, rescue and assistance in the event of natural and other disasters.

(2) For the direct operational and professional management of the protection, rescue and assistance forces, the management authority shall appoint the commander and headquarters of the Civil Protection or the Commissioner for Civil Protection and adopt protection and rescue plans.

(3) The commanders and headquarters of the Civil Protection referred to in the previous paragraph shall be appointed by the companies, institutions and other organisations referred to in the second paragraph of Article 38 of this Act and by the institutions carrying out hospital activities of regional importance referred to in the fourth paragraph of Article 38 of this Act. The Civil Protection Commissioners shall also be appointed by other companies, institutions and other organisations in accordance with this Act.

X. TASKS OF THE MANAGEMENT

Article 100 **(tasks of ministries)**

(1) The Government shall direct and coordinate the activities of ministries in the field of protection against natural and other disasters.

(2) Ministries are responsible for implementing measures to prevent natural and other disasters or their consequences in the areas within their



competence.

(3) Ministries are responsible for the state of preparations for the operation of activities within their jurisdiction in the event of natural and other disasters.

(4) National protection and rescue plans shall determine the tasks of the government, ministries and government services for protection, rescue and assistance.

Article 101 (organization and responsibilities)

Administrative and professional tasks of protection, rescue and assistance, as well as other tasks of protection against natural and other disasters, are performed by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue and organizational units in the regions, unless otherwise provided by law.

Article 102 (tasks of the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue)

(1) The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue performs, in particular, the following administrative and professional tasks of protection against natural and other disasters:

- prepares proposals for research and development projects for protection against natural and other disasters;
- prepare a proposal for a national program and plan for protection against natural and other disasters;
- ensures the organization and operation of the observation, notification and alarm system;
- ensures the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of a unified information and communication system in the field of protection against natural and other disasters and determines the technical conditions for the integration of other systems into this system;
- prepares risk assessments and other expert bases for planning protection, rescue and assistance, and directs and coordinates measures to prevent and reduce the consequences of natural and other disasters in cooperation with other ministries;
- monitors and declares the risk of natural and other disasters and provides guidance on how to act;
- prepares national protection and rescue plans in cooperation with ministries and government departments;



- prepares intervention reports based on the national protection and rescue plan or on the basis of the decision of the Commander of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia;
- organizes, equips and trains state units and services of Civil Protection and other forces for protection, rescue and assistance, and ensures the conditions for the work of the commander, the Civil Protection Headquarters of the Republic of Slovenia and the state and regional damage assessment commissions;
- monitors and coordinates the organization of Civil Protection and other forces for protection, rescue and assistance;
- prepares programs and organizes and implements education and training for protection, rescue and assistance;
- ensures the standardization of protection, rescue and assistance resources;
- forms and maintains state reserves of material resources in case of natural and other disasters;
- sets guidelines and provides opinions for taking into account the threat of natural and other disasters and protective measures when planning spatial planning, spatial interventions and spatial development in national, inter-municipal and municipal spatial acts with the aim of preventing or reducing the consequences of natural and other disasters or enabling the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance in the event of disasters.

(2) The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue shall ensure the coordinated development of protection, rescue and assistance forces on the territory of the country in accordance with threat assessments, protection and rescue plans and criteria determined by the Minister. Based on a decision of the Government, the Commander of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia or at the proposal of the intervention leader, the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue may, during the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance, provide assistance to those affected, with assistance or certain protective and rescue equipment and tools for the operation of protection, rescue and assistance forces. Based on mutual agreements, it may transfer certain protective and rescue equipment and tools free of charge to units, services and operational formations with the restriction that the recipients may not dispose of these assets, except for the purpose of replacing them with new assets. Assistance in protective equipment and resources and tools may be provided free of charge and by concluding an appropriate contract, exceptionally also for the purpose of ensuring readiness to perform certain protection, rescue and assistance tasks in accordance with the criteria determined by the Minister.



XI. INSPECTION



Article 103

(inspection powers)

(1) Supervision of the implementation of this Act, the Fire Protection Act, the Drowning Protection Act, the Fire Service Act and other regulations governing protection against natural and other disasters shall be carried out by the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection against Natural and Other Disasters.

(2) When carrying out an inspection, inspectors shall check in particular:

- implementation of measures to prevent and reduce the consequences of natural and other disasters;
- the status of plans and other preparations for protection, rescue and assistance;
- carrying out observation, notification and alarm tasks;
- the training, equipment and readiness of Civil Protection headquarters, units and services and other forces for protection, rescue and assistance;
- implementation of training for protection, rescue and assistance;
- carrying out administrative and professional matters in the field of protection against natural and other disasters.

(3) The chief inspector may also order a practical test or exercise to achieve the objectives of the inspection referred to in the previous paragraph.

(4) The Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection against Natural and Other Disasters shall be competent to decide on the misdemeanors provided for by this Act and other regulations referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, in accordance with the Misdemeanors Act.

Article 104

(deleted)

XII. PROFESSIONAL WORK AND SAFETY AT WORK

Article 105



(special working conditions)

(1) The employment relationships and salaries of public servants in the field of protection and rescue shall be subject to the regulations governing employment relationships and salaries of public servants, unless this Act regulates the individual issue differently.



(2) Civil servants in the field of protection and rescue are obliged, in accordance with general regulations, to perform work under special working conditions at systematized workplaces at night, on Sundays, holidays and non-working days, on-call work as a regular and occasional form of work, as well as field work and work during working hours that are less favorable for workers.

(3) A civil servant in the field of protection and rescue is obliged, due to official needs, to perform work based on the decision of the superior under special working conditions during working hours that are less favorable for the employee, and to work under less favorable working conditions, hazards or work with special loads.

(4) Work beyond full-time hours, on-call duty and availability to work at home or another specified location shall, except in cases specified by general regulations, also be ordered due to official needs, which are considered to be:

- imminent danger of a natural or other disaster or declared increased fire risk in the natural environment;
- the occurrence of a natural or other disaster, when it is necessary to strengthen the composition of management bodies, services, units and operational formations that carry out protection, rescue and assistance, or when it is necessary to continue the implementation of these tasks;
- situations when, in accordance with decisions of the competent authority, assistance is provided in the event of a natural or other disaster to another municipality, another country or within the framework of an international organization;
- the time from the occurrence of a natural or other disaster to the establishment of basic living conditions in the affected area, including the assessment of the damage caused by the disaster in accordance with this Act;
- increased risk of attack on the state, immediate threat of war, state of emergency, increased preparedness due to crisis situations or in other cases where human life, property, animals, cultural heritage or the environment are threatened to a greater extent due to a change in the security situation;
- continuation of work in the event of the absence or failure of other workers, in order to ensure the continuous operation of information centers or on-call services to the extent necessary to carry out protection, rescue and assistance tasks or support these services.

(5) The work referred to in the previous paragraph shall be ordered in writing. If this is not possible due to the urgency of performing protection and rescue tasks, it shall be ordered orally. In such a case, written confirmation shall be served the civil servant by the end of the week following the week in which the work was ordered. Overtime work may last up to six hours per day, 20 hours per week, 80



hours per month and up to 180 hours per year, with the limitation being determined as an average of six months.

(6) For work under special working conditions referred to in the fourth paragraph of this Article, civil servants in the field of protection and rescue are entitled to special allowances in accordance with general regulations.

(7) Civil servants in the field of protection and rescue, designated by their superior and performing operational work, are obliged to carry technical devices with them, through which they can be informed of the risk of an accident or an accident that has occurred. Carrying technical devices is mandatory, except during annual leave and when the civil servant is on leave outside the country, and is not considered a special condition of work.

(8) Civil servants in the field of protection and rescue who perform operational tasks of protection, rescue and assistance or are assigned to operational duties in Civil Protection must be specially insured in the event of death, permanent loss of general working capacity and temporary incapacity for work arising from a natural or other disaster while performing protection, rescue and assistance during a disaster, while performing other operational tasks of protection, rescue and assistance or during exercises, education or training.

(9) Civil servants in the field of protection and rescue who perform operational tasks of protection, rescue and assistance have the right to an increased insurance period or mandatory additional pension insurance in accordance with general regulations.

Article 106



(evaluation of work in special working conditions)

(1) Public servants in the field of protection and rescue shall receive a salary increase due to special working conditions and responsibilities, as follows:

- up to 20% if they perform organizational, managerial, inspection or operational work;
- up to 15% if they perform professional and technical work related to the detection, protection, removal and destruction of unexploded ordnance;
- up to 10% if they perform professional-technical, analytical, supervisory and other operational work;
- up to 5% if they perform auxiliary technical and manipulative work.



(2) The percentage of salary increase referred to in the previous paragraph shall be determined according to the scope, type and nature of work in specific

working conditions and responsibilities.

Article 106a



(shift work and redistribution of working hours)

(1) The daily work obligation of a public servant in the field of protection and rescue shall last a maximum of 12 hours in a consecutive 24 hours, whereby the average daily work obligation of the employee shall be taken into account as the average work obligation over a period that may not exceed six months.

(2) Shift work shall mean work performed alternately in the morning, afternoon or night. Shift work shall also include work performed in shifts, where work is performed according to a 12-hour schedule followed by 24 or 48 hours of rest, and work according to a special schedule, where work is performed in the morning, afternoon and night, but not in a uniform sequence. If work is performed in shifts or shifts, periodic changeover of shifts shall be ensured.

(3) In the case of shift work, a civil servant in the field of protection and rescue shall be provided with prescribed daily and weekly rest of a minimum duration for a period that may not exceed six months.

(4) If a civil servant in the field of protection and rescue has to work on a weekly rest day due to official needs, he or she shall be provided with weekly rest in the current month or at the latest in the following month.

(5) Shift work may be ordered based on a decision of the supervisor also due to business needs referred to in the fourth paragraph of Article 105 of this Act as a temporary measure to ensure necessary living conditions in the affected area in accordance with this Act or until the need for shift work ceases.

(6) A civil servant in the field of protection and rescue who works in shifts or rotations is entitled to compensation for food costs in accordance with the regulations applicable to civil servants if it is not possible to provide him with food during work, whereby the compensation for food costs for night work is 50% higher.

Article 106b

(exceeding the prescribed work obligation)

If the work performed by a public servant in the field of protection and rescue exceeds the prescribed monthly or weekly work obligation, the difference is considered work over full-time, which may last a maximum of 20 hours per week or



80 hours per month, if it was not possible to allocate working hours in accordance with this Act.

Article 106c **(on-call duty and other special working conditions)**

(1) On-call duty is performed by a public servant in the field of protection and rescue as a regular or special form of work at the workplace or at another predetermined location.

(2) Readiness to work from home shall not be included in the number of weekly or monthly work obligations. If a civil servant in the field of protection and rescue is required to actually work during the time of readiness for work, these hours shall be included in the number of weekly or monthly work obligations or as work performed in excess of full-time working hours.

(3) A civil servant in the field of protection and rescue must, on the basis of a decision of his superior, made independently or at the request of the competent Civil Protection Commander or the head of the intervention, continue to work if a natural or other disaster has occurred during regular working hours, but the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks has not been completed after the end of regular working hours. The hours worked in this way shall be considered as hours worked in excess of full working hours.

(4) The use of annual leave by a civil servant in the field of protection and rescue may be interrupted due to official needs in accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 105 of this Act. A civil servant who was unable to use annual leave due to official needs in the current calendar year may use it until 30 June of the following calendar year.

Article 106.č **(working in less favorable working conditions)**

(1) A civil servant in the field of protection and rescue is obliged to work in less favourable working conditions under the influence of noise and vibrations, in a contaminated area, in the presence of aerosols, gases, harmful chemical substances and other hazardous substances, if he is qualified to perform tasks in such conditions and has the necessary personal protective equipment. If a civil servant does not have the necessary personal protective equipment, he may refuse to work, but must immediately inform his immediate superior.



(2) A civil servant in the field of protection and rescue is also obliged to perform work with explosives and hazardous substances under the conditions referred to in the previous paragraph.

(3) For a civil servant in the field of protection and rescue who performs operational tasks of protection, rescue and assistance or is assigned to perform such tasks in the Civil Protection and is sent or called upon to perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks in another location during regular working hours, the time spent arriving at the location of the protection, rescue and assistance tasks and the time spent returning from performing the tasks shall also be considered as work actually performed.

(4) A civil servant in the field of protection and rescue is entitled to special allowances in accordance with general regulations for performing the work referred to in this Article.

(5) A civil servant in the field of protection and rescue who is recognized as disabled due to the consequences of an injury at work or an occupational disease or in the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance in accordance with this Act shall be assigned to another job position in the ministry or in another state body that corresponds to his remaining working capacity, or he shall be provided with vocational rehabilitation. A civil servant in the field of protection and rescue of the local community shall also have the right to reassignment to work within the local community bodies or vocational rehabilitation in accordance with this Article. If reassignment is not possible or vocational rehabilitation is not advisable, his assignment shall be resolved by applying mutatis mutandis the regulations governing the reassignment of members of the Slovenian Armed Forces who are recognized as disabled due to an injury or occupational disease during military service.

Article 106.d



(additional leave and allowance for permanence)

(1) Public servants in the field of protection and rescue who perform operational work as divers or as protection against unexploded ordnance shall be entitled to an additional leave of 15 days in addition to the regular annual leave in order to maintain their physical and mental fitness. The conditions and manner of using the additional leave shall be determined by the Minister. Additional leave in accordance with this Article shall also be entitled to divers and pyrotechnicians who work as professional firefighters.



(2) Public servants in the field of protection and rescue who, in accordance with the systematization of jobs, perform operational tasks of protection, rescue and assistance or are assigned to perform such tasks in the Civil Protection for more than five years, are entitled to a permanence allowance for each subsequent year of work begun in the amount determined in accordance with the law regulating the common foundations of the public sector wage system. The length of service for determining the permanence allowance shall also include the period of service in the body from which the public servant is transferred, if he was entitled to a permanence allowance in accordance with the regulations and under the conditions applicable to the body from which he is transferred.

Article 106e **(legal aid)**

(1) A civil servant in the field of protection and rescue against whom compensation or criminal liability is asserted due to his conduct in the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks, has the right to free legal aid, which is provided by the competent state authority or local community authority.

(2) The legal aid referred to in the previous paragraph shall be provided to a public servant by the competent authority if it assesses that the public servant acted in accordance with the regulations and professional standards in carrying out protection, rescue and assistance. In accordance with this Article, a member of the Civil Protection Service or a citizen who has been granted the status of a member of the Civil Protection Service in accordance with this Act, as well as a professional firefighter, also have the right to free legal aid.

Article 107 **(safety at work)**

(1) When performing work in the field of protection against natural and other disasters, general regulations on the safety of workers at work shall, as a rule, apply.

(2) The Minister shall prescribe measures and procedures to ensure the safety and health of workers, members of the Civil Protection Service and members or units, services and other operational units of associations and other non-governmental organisations when carrying out work in the field of protection, rescue and assistance in the event of natural and other disasters, to which general regulations cannot be applied.



Article 108**(strike)**

(1) Civil servants in the field of protection and rescue must ensure during a strike:

- continuous operation of the observation, notification and alarm system and the electronic communications system;
- continuous performance of operational and professional tasks for the operations of Civil Protection commanders and headquarters or other protection, rescue and assistance management bodies.

(2) Workers referred to in the previous paragraph may not strike during a natural or other disaster or if an increased risk of a natural or other disaster has been declared, and in other cases specified in the fourth paragraph of Article 105 of this Act.

(3) It is not permitted to use alarm signs, equipment and means for protection, rescue and assistance in the interest of the strike.

XIII. EDUCATION AND TRAINING**Article 109****(education in schools)**

(1) Basic education provides basic knowledge about the dangers of natural and other disasters and about protection against them.

(2) In secondary and higher education, knowledge about protection against natural and other disasters is imparted in accordance with the orientation of the educational program.

Article 110**(training for personal and mutual protection)**

Training of residents in personal and mutual protection and in the implementation of prescribed protective measures is organized by the state and local communities as optional forms of training.

Article 111**(training of Civil Protection members)**

(1) The training of Civil Protection members to perform tasks in Civil Protection includes introductory, basic and supplementary training.

(2) Introductory and basic training of Civil Protection members may last a maximum of 15 days in total, and supplementary training a maximum of five days per year.

(3) The basic training of Civil Protection members may exceptionally last longer than specified in the previous paragraph, at the decision of the Minister.

(4) Supplementary training is generally organised and carried out on days off.

(5) Civil Protection members are called up for training by a summons, which must generally be served on them 30 days before the start of training.

Article 112 (postponement of training)

(1) At the request of a member of the Civil Protection Service, training shall be postponed:

- if he is unable to attend training due to illness or injury;
- if he/she is in school at the time of the call for training or if he/she has an exam, colloquium or mandatory exercises during the training;
- if they are caring for a household member who is seriously ill;
- if, after the service of the summons, there has been a death in the family or household, or for other private reasons that would put the person in a difficult position if they were to go for training.

(2) Training may also be postponed due to urgent work needs and agricultural work.

(3) An application for postponement of training must be submitted within eight days of the service of the summons or of the occurrence of the reason for postponing training to the administrative body that keeps the member in the records.

Article 113 (educational center)

(1) For the purpose of education and training in the field of protection against natural and other disasters, the Education Centre for Protection and Rescue



of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as: the Education Centre) shall be established within the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue.

(2) The Education Centre implements certain training programmes for members of the Civil Protection Service, members of units, services and other operational structures of associations and other non-governmental organisations, companies, institutions and other organisations.

(3) A training center may test protective and rescue equipment if it meets the prescribed conditions.

Article 114 **(educational programs)**

(1) Education and training in the field of protection against natural and other disasters shall be organised by the Ministry and local communities.

(2) The Minister shall prescribe introductory, basic and supplementary training programmes for members of the Civil Protection Service and, in cooperation with associations and other non-governmental organisations, companies, institutes and other organisations, training programmes for members of units, services and other operational formations organised by these organisations.

(3) The programs referred to in the previous paragraph may also determine training courses that last up to a maximum of three months and in which the participants' training is counted towards their retirement age in accordance with the law and they are entitled to other rights determined by the government.

(4) The Minister may determine in training programmes for particularly demanding rescue tasks, such as firefighting operational tasks involving the use of self-contained breathing apparatus, technical diving and others, that an integral part of the training programme is also the verification of compliance with the psychophysical and health conditions prescribed for rescuers performing these tasks. The costs of medical examinations and other costs for the implementation of these programmes shall be covered by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection and Rescue, if the organiser and provider of these programmes is an educational centre or the costs are covered in the manner specified in the programme. The Minister shall also determine in other education and training programmes implemented by an educational centre or other providers who shall bear the costs of the implementation of the programmes.



(5) The Minister may prescribe or give consent for the implementation of training programmes undertaken on the basis of the state's obligations in the field of protection against natural and other disasters in international organisations in accordance with international treaties.

(6) The Minister shall determine the conditions that must be met by educational organizations that provide training in the field of protection against natural and other disasters.

XIV. FINANCING

Article 115 (sources of financing)

Protection against natural and other disasters is financed from:

- the budget of the Republic of Slovenia;
- local community budgets;
- insurance benefits;
- voluntary contributions;
- international aid;
- funds of companies, institutions and other organizations;
- other sources.

Article 116 (overhead costs)

(1) The budget of the Republic of Slovenia shall provide funds for financing administrative, professional, supervisory and other tasks of protection against natural and other disasters that fall within the competence of the state.

(2) Local communities shall provide funds to finance their tasks of protection against natural and other disasters, as well as for other public spending needs.

(3) The state and local communities, in accordance with their competences, shall provide financial resources to cover the costs of urgent protection, rescue and assistance tasks to protect the health and life of people, animals, property and the environment.

(4) Companies, institutions and other organisations that, under this Act, st organise Civil Protection and carry out other measures and tasks of protection

against natural and other disasters shall provide funds for salary compensation for their employees during their training and funds for preparations and other protection costs.

(5) The costs of implementing protection, rescue and assistance in the event of a disaster caused by an unknown perpetrator shall be subsidiarily covered by the local community in whose area the disaster occurred, or the state, if it concerns the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks that fall within the jurisdiction of the state.

Article 116a

(reimbursement of costs for the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance tasks based on the national plan and determination of the scope of funds for additional equipment or improvement of the operations of associations and non-governmental organizations)

(1) The costs of an association and other non-governmental organisation performing protection, rescue and assistance tasks incurred during an intervention carried out on the basis of the national protection and rescue plan or on the basis of a decision of the Commander of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia shall be covered from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia.

(2) If, on the basis of the intervention report referred to in the previous paragraph and with regard to the type of disaster, taking into account in particular the extent of the disaster, the extent of involvement of protection, rescue and assistance forces, the duration of the intervention, the complexity of the intervention and the conditions in which the intervention took place, the government determines that there is a need for additional equipment or improvement of the operations of associations and other non-governmental organizations that perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks or public service, it shall, within two months of being informed of the intervention report, determine the amount of funds for additional equipment or improvement of the operations of associations and other non-governmental organizations that participated in the intervention, for each day of participation in the intervention up to 3 percent of the last published average monthly gross salary in the Republic of Slovenia per volunteer who participated in the intervention for up to 8 hours in a given day, and for each day of participation in the intervention up to 5 percent of the last published average monthly gross salary in the Republic of Slovenia per volunteer who participated in the intervention for more than 8 hours in a given day. Funds for additional equipment or improvement of the operations of associations and non-governmental organizations are covered from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia.



Article 117

(remedy)

Funds for assistance in eliminating damage and other consequences of disasters referred to in the eleventh indent of Article 36 of this Act shall be provided in the budget of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 118

(covering costs)



(1) A natural or legal person who intentionally or through gross negligence caused a hazard that resulted in the costs of emergency action, or caused an accident, must cover:

- costs of protective and rescue interventions;
- costs of rehabilitation and restoration;
- costs of compensation to natural and legal persons.

(2) If there are several persons responsible for the threat or accident referred to in the previous paragraph and the share of each individual person responsible cannot be determined, they shall jointly and severally cover the costs incurred.

(3) Notwithstanding the first paragraph of this Article, a natural person who, due to negligence, incompetence or inadequate equipment, caused a hazard or accident or a situation that resulted in the costs of emergency action must reimburse a proportionate share of the costs of the intervention determined by the government.

(4) The Government shall determine the activities in which participants must cover a proportionate share of the costs of intervention, regardless of the cause and responsibility for the accident, and in which participants must be insured in the event of an accident. The proportionate share of the costs of intervention shall be covered by the insurance company or by the participants themselves if they are not insured.

(5) Funds obtained from the reimbursement of the costs of emergency action or a proportional share of the costs of interventions are earmarked revenues of the rescue service or unit that carried out the emergency action or intervention, and may only use them for its activities in accordance with this Act.



XV. PENAL PROVISIONS



Article 119

(1) A fine of between 1,300 and 14,000 euros shall be imposed on a legal entity, a sole proprietor or an individual who independently carries out an activity for the following misdemeanors:

1. if he fails to inform the nearest information centre, the police or the nearest fire brigade of the danger of a natural or other disaster as soon as he notices it or learns of it in some other way (Article 4);
- 1.a if, as an employer, a citizen who has concluded a contract for service in the Civil Protection does not take him back to work after the expiry of the contract for service in the Civil Protection or the cessation of the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks to which the citizen was called upon or sent (third paragraph of Article 19.a);
- 1.b if, as an employer, he fails to excuse or enable absence from work of a member of the Civil Protection Service or a citizen who voluntarily performs protection, rescue and assistance tasks in accordance with this Act, who was called upon to perform protection, rescue and assistance tasks during work via technical means, a public alarm siren or a written request (first and second paragraphs of Article 23a);
- 1.c if, as an employer, he fails to excuse or enable the absence from work of a member of the Civil Protection Service or a citizen who voluntarily performs protection, rescue and assistance tasks in accordance with this Act, due to exercises or training to which he has been requested in writing (third paragraph of Article 23a);
1. if, as an employer, a member of the Civil Protection Service or a citizen who voluntarily participates in the performance of protection, rescue and assistance tasks in accordance with this Act, dismisses, assigns to another job or otherwise harms the performance of these tasks (fourth paragraph of Article 27);
2. if he fails to perform or otherwise evades the performance of a material duty (Article 25);
3. if he fails to notify the administrative authority of any changes to the data referred to in Article 32 within 15 days (Article 35);
4. if it fails to provide conditions or opportunities for the implementation of personal and mutual protection of workers or if it fails to implement prescribed protective measures (first paragraph of Article 38);
5. if, in the work process, he uses, produces, transports or stores hazardous substances, oil and its derivatives and energy gases, or if he carries out an activity or manages work equipment that poses a risk of an accident and fails to prepare a risk assessment or a protection and rescue plan (second paragraph of Article 38);



6. if, given the scope and level of threat, it fails to establish or maintain readiness for action at its own expense, or if it fails to organize the necessary forces for rescue and assistance, or if it fails to ensure that workers or the surrounding population are informed and alerted about the dangers, or if it fails to co-finance a proportionate part of the preparations of neighboring companies, institutions, other organizations or local communities arising from the threat they cause (third paragraph of Article 38);
- 6.a if it fails to develop protection and rescue plans or fails to plan the implementation of protective measures and certain protection, rescue and assistance tasks in the event of a natural or other disaster (fourth paragraph of Article 38);
7. if, as the owner or user of a residential or other building, he fails to implement prescribed protective measures or fails to provide the necessary means for protection, rescue and assistance (first paragraph of Article 39) or if he fails to implement prescribed protective measures for the protection of cultural heritage (second paragraph of Article 39);
8. if, as the owner or user of a residential or other building, he fails to enable the competent Civil Protection Commissioner to operate or fails to provide him with information about the residential or other building or aggregated data about the residents and other users of this building (third paragraph of Article 39);
9. if it fails to prepare protection and rescue plans based on the mayor's decision (third paragraph of Article 46);
- 9.a if protection and rescue plans are not prepared in accordance with regulations (fourth paragraph of Article 46);
10. if, as the owner or user of facilities or devices intended for public water supply, production, transport or storage of food, medicines or animal feed, public health service or child care or education, he fails to provide protective equipment or fails to implement prescribed measures for radiological, chemical or biological protection (second paragraph of Article 63);
11. if, as the owner or user of a shelter, he fails to maintain the shelter in a condition that is appropriate for its intended purpose or if, in the event of danger, he fails to allow access to or use of the shelter to those persons for whom the shelter is intended (Article 67);
12. if, as an investor, he fails to ensure the construction of a shelter in accordance with the third and fourth paragraphs of Article 64 (first paragraph of Article 68);
13. if it fails to determine its organization for performing tasks, or if it fails to ensure the professional training of its employees or fails to carry out other preparations for operations in the event of natural and other disasters (second paragraph of Article 75);
- a if he prevents the implementation of measures or does not comply with the measures ordered by the Civil Protection Commander or the intervention leader



during the management of protection and rescue (first, third and fourth paragraphs of Article 85);

14. if he reproduces or unjustifiably uses the insignia and uniforms of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia or reproduces and uses in traffic vehicles that are identical in graphic appearance to vehicles and other means of transport of the Civil Protection (second paragraph of Article 89).

(2) A fine of at least 600 euros shall also be imposed on the responsible person of a legal entity or the responsible person of a sole proprietor who commits an offence referred to in the previous paragraph.

Article 119a

A company, institution or other organization that carries out activities referred to in the second paragraph of Article 38 of this Act shall be fined EUR 1,300 to EUR 14,000 for a misdemeanor if it fails to build, maintain and ensure the operation of alarm devices that enable the alerting of the surrounding population, or fails to include them in the public alarm system (fourth paragraph of Article 56).

Article 120

A fine of at least 1,000 euros shall be imposed on the responsible person of a state authority or local community authority for the following offenses:

1. if the competent municipal authority fails to prepare a risk assessment for the area of the municipality (third paragraph of Article 44);
2. if the competent municipal authority fails to prepare municipal protection and rescue plans (second paragraph of Article 46);
- 2.a if the competent municipal authority fails to prepare protection and rescue plans in accordance with the regulations (fourth paragraph of Article 46);
3. if he commits an act referred to in points 1.a, 1.b, 1.c, 1.č, 7., 8., 10., 11., 12., 13. and 13.a of the first paragraph of Article 119 of this Act.

Article 121

(1) A fine of at least 500 euros shall be imposed on an individual for the following offenses:

1. if he fails to perform or unjustifiably evades the duty to participate in Civil Protection (Article 17);
2. if, as a member of the Civil Protection, he/she is not trained to perform tasks in accordance with regulations (Article 22);



3. if it fails to fulfill its material obligation by placing vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other material assets, land, facilities, devices, and energy sources necessary for protection, rescue, and assistance in the event of natural and other disasters at the disposal of the Civil Protection (first paragraph of Article 25);

4. **(expired)**



5. if, upon a summons from a competent authority, he fails to appear at a specified place or at a specified time or fails to hand over material assets without a justified reason (first paragraph of Article 26);

6. if, as the owner or user of a residential building, he refuses to temporarily accept evacuated and endangered persons into his apartment based on an order of the mayor (second paragraph of Article 62);

7. if he commits an act referred to in points 1, 3, 7, 8, 11, 12 and 15 of the first paragraph of Article 119 of this Act.

(2) A fine of 1,000 to 3,000 euros shall be imposed on an individual who prevents the implementation of measures or fails to comply with the measures ordered by the Civil Protection Commander or the intervention leader during the management of protection and rescue operations (paragraphs one, three and four of Article 85).

XVI. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 122

(Council for Protection against Natural and Other Disasters)

The Council for Protection against Natural and Other Disasters also takes over the tasks that, in accordance with the Fire Protection Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 71/93), are performed by the Fire Protection Council.

Article 123

(Inspectorate)

On the date of entry into force of this Act, the Fire Protection Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia shall also assume the tasks specified by this Act for inspection in the field of protection against natural and other disasters and shall continue to operate as the Fire Protection Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 124

(facilitation for equipment purchases)



Until the adoption of customs and other laws, the regulations in force at the time of the entry into force of this Act shall apply to the payment of customs duties and other duties on protective and rescue equipment, facilities and equipment for education and training in the field of protection against natural and other disasters, facilities and equipment for the communications system, the information system and reserves of aid funds for protection against natural and other disasters.

Article 125

(additional insurance and insurance period with increase)

Until the adoption of regulations on supplementary insurance or regulations that will uniformly regulate the calculation of the insurance period with an increase, the regulations that were in force on the day this Act came into force shall apply to workers who work professionally in the field of protection against natural and other disasters.

Article 126

(harmonization of regulations and preparations)

(1) The authorities designated by this Act are obliged to harmonize or issue implementing regulations within one year after its entry into force.

(2) The organization and preparations for protection, rescue and assistance must be harmonized with this Act within two years of its entry into force.

Article 127

(formulation of means for eliminating damage)

(1) Funds for assistance in eliminating the consequences of natural and other disasters in accordance with Article 117 of this Act shall be provided from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia from 1 January 1995 onwards.

(2) The Act on the Formation of Solidarity Funds for Eliminating the Consequences of Natural Disasters (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos. 3/75, 8/78, 33/80 and 16/84) shall cease to be in force on 31 December 1994.

(3) Obligations assumed against solidarity funds by the Act on the Provision of Part of the Funds Necessary for the Gradual Closure of the Lead and Zinc Mine in Mežica (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 5/88) and the

on the Prevention of the Consequences of Mining in the Idrija Mercury Mine



(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 37/87) and the Act on the Taking of a Loan for the Elimination of the Consequences of the Floods in Central Slovenia in 1990 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 26/91) shall, from 1 January 1995 onwards, be provided for by the budget of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 128 **(validity of the law)**

(1) On the date of entry into force of this Act, the provisions of the Defence and Protection Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 15/91) which regulate the protection and rescue system shall cease to apply, namely:

- the provisions of Article 3, Articles 9 to 12, Articles 83 to 125, Article 137, points 4 and 13 to 18 of the first paragraph of Article 142 and Articles 149 to 150 shall cease to apply in their entirety;
- the provisions of Articles 5 to 7, Articles 13 to 20, the second paragraph of Article 22, Articles 24 and 25, Article 27, Articles 31 and 32, Articles 36 to 38, Article 76, Articles 128 to 131, point 1 of the first paragraph of Article 143 and points 1 to 3 and points 7 to 9 of the first paragraph of Article 146 shall cease to apply insofar as they relate to the protection and resolution system.

(2) The provisions of Articles 136 and 141 of the Defence and Protection Act, in the part regulating protection and rescue, shall cease to be valid on the date of entry into force of the regulations referred to in Articles 124 and 125 of this Act.

Article 129 **(validity of the law)**

This Act shall enter into force on the fifteenth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

