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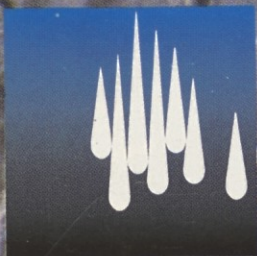
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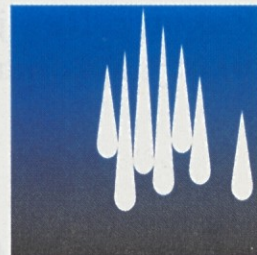
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Park Škocjanske jame, Slovenia, Škocjan No. 2



Park *Škocjanske jame*

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Zakon o Regijskem parku
Škocjanske jame

SLOVENIJA JE NA NAJBOLJŠI POTI, DA POSTANE PARK EVROPE



Mladen Berginc

državni podsekretar v Ministrstvu za okolje in prostor

Naravovarstvenikom v Upravi Republike Slovenije za varstvo narave Ministrstva za okolje in prostor je ciljna orientacija, da država Slovenija v naslednjih desetih letih zavaruje petino državnega ozemlja, saj je sedaj takih površin manj kot ena desetina. Regijski park Škocjanske jame je z nekaj več kot 400 hektari površinsko sicer majhen korak v teh prizadevanjih, a je hkrati velik korak za institucionalno varstvo narave, če ga ocenjujemo skozi načrtovani sistem parkov pri nas.

Širši pomen ustanovitve Regijskega parka Škocjanske jame

Po petnajstih letih, ko je bil še v nekdanji SFR Jugoslaviji sprejet zakon o Triglavskem parku, smo v letu 1996 prvič na nacionalni ravni sprejeli zakon, s katerim država prevzema na svoja pleča odgovornost za varstvo novega parka in skrb za njegov razvoj. Sočasno s sprejetjem tega zakona smo v parlamentarni razpravi uspeli preveriti stališča o usmeritvi za nova zavarovana območja v Sloveniji. Gre za nekakšno strategijo, s katero smo jasno razgnili, kakšen sistem parkov v Sloveniji potrebujemo in na katerih območjih v prihodnje take parke ustanoviti. Ta dokument vsebuje izhodišča za dogovor, kaj naj država z varstvom narave podpira v takih zavarovanih območjih in s sistemom finančnih, davčnih in drugih instrumentov zagotavlja, da parki v Sloveniji ne bodo rezervati oziroma blokada za domačine, ampak da bodo s svojimi naravnimi danostmi podpora tamkajšnjim razmeram primerne načina gospodarjenja prebivalcev. Poudarek mora biti na sonaravnem gospodarjenju, ki naj ohranja prebivalstvo in hkrati varuje naravo.

Država se prek ministrstev trudi z raznimi programi ohranjati podeželsko prebivalstvo. Po našem prepričanju so naravni parki eden izmed zelo sprejemljivih načinov za uresničitev teh ciljev. Parki niso blokada in preprečitev življenja na takih območjih, ampak so podpora tistim dejavnostim, ki imajo že svojo tradicijo in ki

jih je treba kot take razvijati. To pa pomeni: zagotoviti človeku, ki tam biva stoletja, svoje mesto ter njemu in okolju prilagojen sodoben način bivanja z jasnimi cilji sonaravnega življenja. Pogoj za takšno uspešno delovanje parkov pa je gotovo usklajeno sodelovanje nekaterih ključnih resornih ministrstev. Jasno je namreč, da lahko zagotovimo boljše življenjske pogoje za podeželsko prebivalstvo tudi s politiko parkov, vendar samo, če zagotovimo ustrezne premike sočasno v ključnih resornih ministrstvih!

Ustanovljeni regijski park predstavlja novo priložnost, da lahko zagotovimo ustrezne premike sočasno v okvirih vsaj štirih resornih ministrstev. Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano skrbi za temeljne dejavnosti, na katere je vezana večina podeželskega prebivalstva. Ministrstvo za ekonomske odnose ima na skrbi politiko regionalnega razvoja. Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor ima na skrbi parke in varstvo narave. Ministrstvo za kulturo pa obravnava vprašanja kulturne dediščine, s čimer se rešuje vprašanja o obnavljanju stavbnega fonda in o osnovnih življenjskih pogojih za bivanje. Ti štirje vladni resorji so najbolj odgovorni, da se koncept zavarovanih območij uresniči v varstvu narave in v ohranjanju prebivalstva na takih območjih.

The law on Regional Park Škocjanske jame

SLOVENIA IS WELL ON THE WAY TO BECOME THE PARK OF EUROPE

Mladen Berginc

state vice-secretary at the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

The nature conservationists of the Administration of the RS for Nature Protection within the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning aim at the orientation to protect in the next ten years one fifth of the state's territory as now protected areas do not reach one tenth of it. The Regional Park Škocjanske jame covering slightly more than 400 ha is a small step within these efforts in terms of surface yet it is a great step for institutional nature protection within the designed system of parks at us.

Wider significance to setting up the Regional Park Škocjanske Jame

In 1996 (still in former Yugoslavia the law on Triglav National Park has passed), for the first time after 15 years a law has passed at the national level with which the state shouldered its full responsibility for protection of the new park and care for its development. While discussing the new law the parliamentary debate took up a position on a question concerning future protected areas in Slovenia. A type of strategy was set up clearly showing what type of park systems we need in Slovenia and which are the regions where such parks will be established in future. This document contains standpoints for an agreement what the State would support in terms of nature protection in these safeguarded areas and how it will be ensured, by system of financial, tax and other instruments, that parks in Slovenia will not turn out as reserves or blockades for local people but will under the circumstances assist in suitable way of good husbandry. Great stress must be laid upon sustainable management protecting both the inhabitants and nature.

Helped by ministries the State tries to preserve the rural inhabitants by various programmes. To the best of our conviction natural parks are a suitable way to carry out the implementation of these goals. Parks are not meant to be blockades or prevention of

life in such areas but assistance at activities that have their own tradition and must be developed as such. This means: man, living on the place for centuries must be assured of his place and provided with modern way of living adapted to environment with clear aims at sustainable life. The condition for successful development of parks is without doubt harmonious action of some key ministries. It is clear that better living conditions for rural inhabitants may be assured by park's policy but only if adequate movements simultaneously appear in all the key ministries!

Established regional park gives new opportunity to ensure suitable motions simultaneously within at least four competent ministries. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food takes care for basic activities to which most of rural inhabitants are bound. Ministry of Economic Relations takes care for policy of regional development. Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning takes care for parks and nature protection. Ministry of Culture deals with questions of cultural heritage thus solving the problems of repairing the building lots and basic living conditions. These four state's competencies are the most responsible that the concept of protected areas comes to life in nature protection and preservation of inhabitants in such areas.

So what State, what the Divaca commune, what the inhabitants of Matavun, Škocjan and Betanja villages?

Promulgating the law on Regional Park Škocjanske Jame was not an easy task. Our work is now directed towards operative implementations defined by this law. The most important was the foundation of the public service agency Park Škocjanske jame, Slovenia managing the Park and preparation and acceptance of common development programme of the park. While realising these tasks we obtained some experiences which will help to set up a sort

Kaj država, kaj občina Divača in kaj prebivalci vasi Matavun, Škocjan in Betanja?

Razglasitev zakona o Regijskem parku Škocjanske jame ni bila prav lahka naloga. Naše delo sedaj usmerjamo v operativno izvedbene faze, ki jih določa zakon. Najpomembnejša je bila ustanovitev javnega zavoda Park Škocjanske jame, Slovenija, ki upravlja park, in priprava ter sprejetje skupnega razvojnega programa za park. Uresničitev teh nalog in nabrane izkušnje nam bodo pomagale do nekakšnega avtomatizma pri ustanavljanju zavarovanih območij. V ta namen pripravljamo tudi poseben zakon.

Na državni ravni mora torej država poiskati najprimernejše rešitve, ki morajo temeljiti na čim bolj koordiniranem ali usklajenem sodelovanju vseh državnih teles. Tudi v primeru Regijskega parka Škocjanske jame mora biti razvojni program v bistvu kompilacija ali strnitev vseh dejavnosti na tem prostoru - gozdarstva, kmetijstva, vodarstva, prometa, turizma, naravne in kulturne dediščine ter varstva narave kot osrednjega cilja. V programu morajo kar najbolj jasno izraziti svoje interese, ki pa se morajo podrediti osnovni politiki parka, predpisani v zakonu. To je zahtevna naloga in velik izziv, kako v prihodnje ustanavljati zavarovana območja tudi drugod po Sloveniji.

Ustanovitev javnega zavoda je bila povezana tudi s kadrovskimi vprašanji; izbor njegovih vodilnih ljudi je bil zelo občutljivo dejanje. V zavod je bilo treba pripeljati strokovno usposobljene ljudi, kolikor je le mogoče z območja parka ali njegove bližine. Potrebujemo predvsem managerje, ki znajo upravljati s parkom tako, da bo prinašal tudi koristi, hkrati pa zagotavljati njegovo varovanje. To je aksiom, ki nam mora biti vseskozi pred očmi. Kras je s tem parkom namreč dobil javno službo, ki mora kot upravni in informacijski center pomagati iskati poti in rešitve za ustrezen varstveni režim tudi za območje vsega Krasa. Regijski park Škocjanske jame bo odskočna deska za uresničitev zelo ambicioznega načrta o celotnem njegovem zavarovanju s sprejetjem zakona o Kraškem regijskem parku.

Ustanovitev Regijskega parka Škocjanske jame daje večjo politično in gospodarsko težo tudi občini Divača v nacionalnem in v mednarodnem pomenu. Zato mora občina namenjati tej svoji vlogi večjo težo. Ima priložnost, da skupaj z upravo parka izboljšuje gospodarske in socialne razmere na svojem območju. Z vpisom Škocjanskih jam v Unescov Seznam svetovne naravne in kulturne dediščine so se ji odprle možnosti, da se v ta prostor pripelje tudi denar iz tujine. Z dobrimi programi in z zagotovitvijo države, javnega zavoda in občine za resnost projektov, ki jih bo mogoče na zavarovanem območju uveljaviti, postaja Regijski park Škocjanske jame zanimiv ne le za Unescovo finančno pomoč marveč tudi za finančno pomoč Sveta Evrope in Evropske skupnosti.

Vse te okoliščine lahko še posebej vplivajo na življenjske in delovne razmere prebivalcev vasi Matavun, Škocjan in Betanja, pa tudi na prebivalce bližnjih vasi! Prešteti se morajo, kot se temu reče, in preveriti svoje možnosti za prihodnje - kakršne koli že imajo. Moj argument in predlog, ki sem ga poudarjal vseskozi med nastajanjem in dopolnjevanjem predloga zakona o Regijskem parku Škocjanske jame, je bil in je še: Upoštevajte vse možnosti, ki vam jih lahko prinese park, ter jih primerjajte z možnostmi, ki jih imate brez parka. Park je njihova karta, ki jo lahko uporabijo v iskanju svojih možnosti v tem prostoru, za preživetje in za izboljševanje svojega življenja.

Kako prav je bilo, ko smo ljudi predvsem zelo korektno seznanili, da so možnosti za njihov nadaljnji razvoj odvisne od njihovih sposobnosti in da jim nihče ne bo iz Ljubljane nosil nakaznic, s katerimi bodo dobivali denar, ker živijo v parku. Park Škocjanske jame namreč niso rezervat, ampak je območje, ki bo še bolj, kot je do sedaj, privlačeval obiskovalce. Domačini imajo priložnost, da razvijajo svojo ponudbo turizma, kulture, svojo posebno ponudbo obrtnih storitev, izdelkov in pridelkov. Če bomo znali turistične tokove pravilno usmerjati tudi po naseljih, bo to predstavljalo celovito in edinstveno turistično ponudbo, v kateri imajo enkratno priložnost od teh turističnih tokov pobrati tisto, kar je zanje najprimernejše in hkrati neškodljivo njim in parku.

Če se bodo domačini znali ogreti za ponujene gospodarske, socialne in družbene možnosti ter jih ustrezno izkoristili, je tudi mogoče pričakovati, da bodo hkrati tudi najboljši varuhi dragocenosti Škocjanskih jam in vsega zavarovanega območja.

Kaj pa obiskovalci Regijskega parka Škocjanske jame?

Škocjanske jame z ustanovljenim regijskim parkom se bolj kot doslej opozarjajo nase in vabijo ljudi, da jih z njihovo okolico vred obiščejo in si jih ogledajo. Obiskovalci pomenijo na eni strani korist za zavarovano območje, ker mu prinašajo denar in tudi dobiček, na drugi strani pa pomenijo za to območje tudi obremenitev. S trezno presojo pa je treba razmerje med koristnim in škodljivim uravnavati tako, da nam to ne uide iz rok.

Prepričan sem, da bomo v primeru Škocjanskih jam oziroma Regijskega parka Škocjanske jame to znali obvladovati. Škocjanske jame morajo ostati v sedanjem naravnem stanju, neglede na pritisk njihovih obiskovalcev. Tako nas zavezuje tudi njihov svetovni pomen! Ne bomo dovolili iz njih narediti nikakršne različice Disneylanda. Vse bomo uravnavali tako, da bo ta park, skupaj z vsemi drugimi še načrtovanimi parki in zavarovanimi območji v Sloveniji, sčasoma našo državo uveljavil kot vrt Evrope.

Seveda pa je treba namenjati posebno skrb in pozornost ozaveščanju ne le obiskovalcev, ki prihajajo v zavarovano območje - v regijski park, marveč tudi vseh tako imenovanih potencialnih obiskovalcev Škocjanskih jam in njihove okolice oziroma vseh v Sloveniji zavarovanih območij, da se bodo nasploh bolj spoštljivo vedli do vsega, kar je v katerem koli parku doma ali na tujem! S svojo informacijsko dejavnostjo mora javni zavod Park Škocjanske jame pri pojasnjevanju pomena tega zavarovanega območja poudarjati tudi izjemnost vsega matičnega Krasa in posebnosti pokrajine Kras.

Ko bomo z izoblikovanim sistemom takšnih parkov potrkali na evropska vrata, jih predstavili v vseh njihovih posebnostih, jih bomo lahko v umeščanju naše države v Evropsko skupnost uporabili tudi kot najbolj otipljiv dokaz, da je Slovenija v celoti na najboljši poti, da postane park Evrope. Če tega ne bomo storili in izkoristili, bomo ostali v svojih prizadevanjih praznih rok in morali pristati tudi na marsikaj manj prijetnega. Zato moramo načrtovana parke in zavarovana območja v Sloveniji ustanoviti čim prej!

of automatism during establishing future protected areas. A special law related to this purpose is in preparation.

On the level of state the State must find the most suitable solutions based on co-ordinated and harmonised co-operation of all the state bodies. In the case of the Regional Park Škocjanske jame the development programme must be a compilation or summary of all the activities concerning this area – forestry, agriculture, water management, traffic, tourism, natural and cultural heritage and nature protection as the main goal. The programme must clearly express all the advantages which, however, must be subordinated to basic policy of the park regulated by the law. This is a demanding task and a great challenge how to set up protected areas elsewhere in Slovenia in future.

The establishment of public service agency Park Škocjanske jame was connected with cadre policy; to choose the managing people is a very sensitive act. Professionally skilled people were needed in the public service agency coming from a close vicinity or preferably, from the area of the Park itself. In particular we needed managers who know how to deal with park that it brings some profit and meanwhile provides its safeguarding. This is the axiom that must be never forgotten. The area obtained not only the park but also the public service agency which must as an administrative and information centre help to find ways and solutions for adequate protection regime for the area of the entire Kras. The Regional Park Škocjanske jame will serve as a springboard to bring to effect a very ambitious plan about the integral protection by passing the law on Karst Regional Park.

The establishment of Regional Park Škocjanske jame gives greater political and economical importance to the Divača commune in national and international sense. This is why the commune must devote to this role a greater weight. It has the opportunity that together with management of the Park improves economic and social conditions in its area. By listing Škocjanske jame into World Natural and Cultural Heritage at UNESCO the possibilities to introduce money from abroad appeared. By good programmes and assurance of State, the public service agency and the commune that these programmes are serious and can be implemented within the protected area, the Regional Park Škocjanske jame becomes interesting not only for UNESCO's financial support but also for financial assistance of Council of Europe and European Union.

All these circumstances may have a special impact on living and working conditions of the inhabitants of Matavun, Škocjan and Betanja villages but also on inhabitants of nearby villages. They must count themselves out, as the saying goes, and check the possibilities in future – whatever they are. My argument and suggestion that I stressed over and over again when the law proposal on Regional Park Škocjanske jame was being created and supplemented, was and still is: Consider all the possibilities that Park may offer you and compare them with possibilities without a park. The park is an important card that may be used by local people while searching their possibilities in this area for survival and improvement of their lives.

How right it was that people were correctly informed that the possibilities for their future progress depend on their own capability only and that no one from Ljubljana would bring them money-order forms just because they live in a park. The Park Škocjanske jame is not a reserve but an area which will be, even more than up to now, attractive for visitors. The local people have the opportunity to develop their offer of tourism and culture, their own special offer of arts and crafts, products and produce. If we shall succeed to properly direct the tourist demands towards villages this will create an integral and unique tourist offer giving the chance to take everything that is the most suitable for local people and at the same time harmless for them and their Park.

If the local people will take a fancy to offered economic and social possibilities and use them adequately one may anticipate that they will be at the same time the best guardians of valuables in Škocjanske jame and of the entire protected area.

And what the visitors to the Regional Park Škocjanske jame?

Even more as in the past Škocjanske jame and newly established Regional park draw attention to themselves and invite people to visit them and their surroundings. On the one hand visitors are benefit for the protected area as they bring money and profit, while on the other hand they are a burden. By appropriate judgement the relation between useful and harmful must be treated in a reasonable manner.

I am sure that in the case both of Škocjanske jame and Regional park Škocjanske jame we shall succeed to keep the balance. Škocjanske jame must remain in their present natural state without regard to pressure of visitors. Their international importance binds us up! We shall never permit to make of them a variety of Disneyland. Everything will be regulated in a way that this park together with other designed parks and protected areas in Slovenia will make our State valued as a garden of Europe.

Of course, a special care and attention must be paid not only to visitors, coming into the protected area – into regional park but also to all, so-called potential visitors in Škocjanske jame and their vicinity, or other protected areas in Slovenia, to behave in general terms with more respect to everything found in any park at home or abroad! By its information activity the public service agency Park Škocjanske jame must, while explaining the importance of this protected area, stress the exceptional value of the entire Classical Karst and speciality of the Kras landscape.

When we shall knock to the European door with formed system of such parks and we shall present them in their entire speciality we can use them as the most tangible proof that Slovenia as a whole is on its best way to become the park of Europe. If we shall not do it or if we shall not make good use of it we should remain bare-handed in our efforts and we should have to face much less enjoyable issues. This is why we must found designed parks and protected areas in Slovenia as soon as possible!

Nagovor predsednika Republike Slovenije Milana Kučana
ob 10-letnici vpisa Škocjanskih jam v Unescov Seznam svetovne dediščine,
Škocjanske jame, 27.10.1996

"VSE,

**KAR NAM
JE DALA NARAVA
IN KAR NAM
JE DANO KOT
KULTURNI SPOMENIK,
NAM JE DANO
KOT IZROČILO RODOV**

**ZA PRIHODNJE
RODOVE"**



Dragi domačini, spoštovani gospod župan občine Divača, spoštovani ljubitelji slovenskega krasa in njegovega čudovitega podzemlja, spoštovani predstavniki oblasti!

Moja naloga je, da spregovorim nekaj besed, namenjenih čestitkam, zahvali in upanju.

Najprej čestitka! Čestitka ob velikem prazniku tega našega bisera naravne in kulturne dediščine, ko so bile Škocjanske jame pred desetimi leti vpisane v Unescov Seznam svetovne dediščine; in seznam tistih naravnih lepote in kulturne dediščine, ki zaslužijo njegovo posebno skrb in varstvo.

K besedam predstavnika Unesca gospoda Berndta Von Drosteja Zu Hulshoffa, ki je dejal, da so Škocjanske jame s svojim vpisom v seznam svetovne dediščine "v dobri družini" z mnogimi drugimi naravnimi in kulturnimi biseri človeštva, bi dodal, da so z vpisom Škocjanskih jam v Unescov register ti biseri naravne in kulturne dediščine prišli v dobro družino. Po ničemer namreč ta naš biser ne zaostaja za biseri, ki so bili našti, na primer Tadj Mahal, Serengeti, Abu Simbel itd., in so že vpisani v razmeroma dolgem Unescovem seznamu naravnih lepote in stvaritev človeštva.

Besede zahvale! Zahvala najprej domačinom, ki so z veliko ljubeznijo znali ohraniti ta biser za nas in za rodove, ki prihajajo..! Zahvala tudi vsem raziskovalcem prelepega slovenskega krasa, jamarjem, znanstvenikom, turističnim delavcem in mnogim entuziastom, ki so po svojih močeh prispevali k temu, da zlasti Reka ni več onesnaževalka tega bisera, ampak so vrednost, lepoto in pomen te jame - kot ene med sedmimi tisoči jam na slovenskih tleh - pomagali predstaviti svetu. In tudi tistim, ki v Unescu odločajo o tistih naravnih lepotah, ki zaslužijo njegovo varstvo. Škocjanske jame so sedaj v svetu poznane! Morebiti še ne toliko, kolikor si zaslužijo s svojo lepoto in z neukrotljivo divjostjo, a vendarle mnogo bolj, kot bi bile poznane brez njih... In ne čisto na koncu, zahvala tudi poslancem Državnega zbora sedanjega sklica! Javno mnenje jih - ne povsem objektivno, kajti vendarle so opravili veliko delo - resda nima v največjih čisljih, vsekakor pa jim je treba priznati, da so s sprejetjem zakona o Regijskem parku Škocjanske jame prispevali, da je dobila zaščita Škocjanskih jam, ki jo nosi s seboj vpis v Unescov Seznam svetovne dediščine, svoje polno zadoščenje in ves svoj pomen.

Zakon o regijskem parku pomeni navsezadnje začetek načrtnega dela za ustanovitev sistema regijskih parkov, ki naj Slovenijo oziroma njene najobčutljivejše dele zavarujejo pred človekovimi škodljivimi posegi in jo predstavijo v svetu tudi kot ekološko državo. Seveda je treba pri tem slejkoprej računati z velikimi težavami, kakršne so se pokazale že pri zavarovanju območja Triglavskega narodnega parka, in ki nikakor ne ponehajo zaradi egoističnih interesov, ki želijo uveljaviti interese posameznikov in skupin pred splošnim nacionalnim interesom. Morebiti so resda včasih tudi brez potrebnega poslušanja pri upravljalcih Triglavskega parka.

In nazadnje, besede upanja! Moje upanje je ob tem pomembnem dogodku povezano s prepričanjem, da bo v Sloveniji prevladala tista miselnost, ki se zaveda, da Slovenci kot majhen narod v svetu količinskih pokazateljev nimamo velike prihodnosti in tudi nimamo kaj pričakovati. V svetu, ki gradi na kakovostnih pokazateljih, ki postavlja v prvo vrsto ustvarjalnost, odličnost in nadpovprečnost slehernega dela, slehernega ustvarjanja - intelektualnega in fizičnega, v svetu, ki kot odličnost razume tudi odličnost slehernega ravnanja, tudi ravnanja z naravno in kulturno dediščino, pa imamo Slovenci veliko pričakovati, ker se glede tega lahko merimo z vsakim drugim narodom. Tu ni objektivnih omejitev. Je le zavest, volja in znanje.

Med odličnost ravnanja štejem tudi odličnost ravnanja z naravo. S tem je povezano moje upanje, da se bo v Sloveniji vendarle produktivno končala razprava o tem, ali je mogoče zagotavljati razvoj in hkrati tudi varstvo narave. Ta dilema, ta alternativa ni prava! Je izmišljena! Možno in potrebno je eno in drugo. Razvoj in zavarovanje narave.

Zdaj, ko smo pred volitvami, je veliko strank, ki - nekatere bolj neposredno, nekatere bolj obrobno - postavljajo vprašanje o varovanju naravnega okolja in po svoje odgovarjajo na to dilemo. Državljeni bodo sami znali presoditi, komu je verjeti in zaupati in komu ne. Vsekakor pa so najslabše tiste politične opcije, ki ne skrbijo niti za naravo niti za razvoj, ampak smatrajo, da je oblast samo sredstvo za zadovoljitev kratkoročnih osebnih in skupinskih interesov.

Moje upanje je dalje povezano tudi z našim skupnim upanjem, da bo med Slovenci zavladalo prepričanje, da je na dolgem potovanju človeštva iz zgodovine preteklosti v zgodovino prihodnosti življenje sedaj živečega rodu Slovencev le trenutek in da smo dolžni na svoji kratki poti tega potovanja ravnati odgovorno. Kajti vse, kar nam je dala narava, nam je dano po milosti narave, in nam je vse, kar nam je dano kot kulturno izročilo, dano kot izročilo rodov, ki so živeli pred nami. Zato nimamo pravice s tem ravnati neodgovorno in to izročilo poškodovati. Niti zaradi rodov, ki so to ustvarili in varovali, še manj zaradi rodov, ki prihajajo in ki smo jim dolžni to dediščino predati v uživanje, uporabo in varovanje!

S temi čestitkami, zahvalami in s takim upanjem vam želim vsem skupaj lep dan in veliko prijetnih občutkov v prelepih Škocjanskih jamah!

Milan Kučan,
predsednik Republike Slovenije

Address by the President
of the Republic of Slovenia, Milan Kučan,
on the 10th anniversary
of the entry of the Škocjan Caves
into the UNESCO World Heritage List -
Škocjan Caves, 16 October 1996

**"EVERYTHING THAT
NATURE HAS GIVEN US
AND WHICH IS GIVEN
US AS A CULTURAL
MONUMENT,
IS GIVEN AS
THE INHERITANCE OF
PAST GENERATIONS
TO HAND ON
TO FUTURE
GENERATIONS!"**

Ladies and gentlemen of this area, Your Honour the Mayor of the Divača Municipality, distinguished friends of Slovenia's Karst and its wonderful underground world, honourable representatives of government!

It is my duty here to say some words as an expression of congratulation, thanks and hope.

First of all, congratulations! Congratulations on the great celebration of this, our jewel of natural and cultural heritage, as we recall how ten years ago the Škocjan Caves were entered into the UNESCO World Heritage List, into the list of those natural wonders and cultural heritage of humankind that deserves our special care and protection.

I would add to the words of the UNESCO representative, Mr Bernd von Droste zu Hulshoff, who said that with their entry into the list of world heritage the Škocjan Caves were now in "good company" with many other natural and cultural jewels of humankind, that with the entry of Škocjan Caves into the register, these other jewels of natural and cultural heritage have come into good company. For in no way is our own jewel found waiting in comparison to those that have been

enumerated, such as the Tadj Mahal, Serengeti and Abu Simbel, and which are already entered in the relatively long UNESCO list of natural wonders and creations of humankind.

Words of thanks! Thanks first of all to the local people, who have shown such love in their ability to preserve this jewel for us and for the generations to come. And thanks also to all the researches of the beautiful Slovene Karst, the cavers, scientists, tourist guides and the many enthusiasts who have all done whatever they can to see that in particular the river Reka is no longer polluting this jewel, and who have helped to present to the world the value, beauty and importance of this cave, one of the seven thousand caves in Slovenia. And thanks also to those at UNESCO who decide on those natural wonders that deserve its protection. Škocjan Caves are now known around the world! Perhaps not as much as they deserve, with their beauty and untamed wildness, but nevertheless considerably more than they would be known without these people. And of course by no means last on the list, our thanks are due also to the deputies in the current National Assembly! Public opinion, it is true - albeit not entirely objectively, for the National Assembly has indeed done a great deal - does not hold them in the highest esteem, but we must nevertheless recognise that through their adoption of the Law in the Škocjan Caves Regional Park, they have contributed to the fact that the protection of the Caves, which comes with registration in the UNESCO World Heritage List, has been fully enshrined and has acquired its full significance.

The Law on the Regional Park means ultimately a continuation of the planned work to establish a system of regional parks which should protect Slovenia, or rather its most sensitive parts, from harmful human encroachments and should also present us in the world as an environmentally enlightened country. In this of course it will be necessary sooner or later to tackle the kind of major problems that have arisen in protecting the area of the Triglav National park, and which are never eliminated, owing to egoistic interests which desire to impose the interests of individuals and groups over the general national interest. And at times perhaps in truth without the requisite sympathy of the managers of the Triglav Park.

And finally, words of hope! On this important occasion, my hope is linked to the belief that in Slovenia the kind of awareness will prevail that as a small nation in the world of quantitative indicators the Slovenes do not have a grand future and nothing much to expect. In the world that builds on qualitative indicators, however, and which places at the top of the scale creativity, excellence and above-average quality of all work, creation, intellectual and physical, in the world, which understands excellence to mean excellence of every kind of behavior, including treatment of the natural and cultural heritage; in this world the Slovenes have much to expect, for in this respect we can measure ourselves against any other nation. Here there are no objective boundaries. There is just awareness, will and knowledge.

I count excellence in the treatment of nature as a form of excellence in behaviour. And it is to this that I attach my hope that there will after all be a productive and to the debate



on whether it will be possible to guarantee development and at the same time protect nature. This dilemma, this question of alternatives, is not right! It is artificial! One and the other are possible and necessary. Development and protection of nature.

Now that we face new elections, there are a number of parties - some more directly, some rather marginally - now asking questions about protection of the natural environment, and in their own way answering these questions. Our citizens themselves will be able to judge whom to believe and trust and whom not to. In any event, the worst political options are those that care neither for nature nor for development, but see power simply as a means to satisfy short-term personal and group interests.

My hope is also linked to our common hope that a conviction may take hold among the Slovenes that in humankind's long path from the history of the past to the history of the future, the life of the current generation of Slovenes is merely a moment, and that we are bound during our short journey along this path to act responsibly, for everything given us by nature has been given to us by the grace of nature, and everything given to us as a cultural inheritance is given as an inheritance from the generations that came before us. For this reason we have no right to deal with it irresponsibly and to damage this inheritance, because of the generations who created it and protected it, and even more so because of the generations who are coming and to whom we are bound to hand over this inheritance to enjoy, use and protect!

With this congratulations, thanks and this hope, I wish you all an excellent day and much pleasant enjoyment in the beautiful Škocjan Caves.

Milan Kučan,
President of the Republic of Slovenia

ZAKON O RATIFIKACIJI KONVENCIJE O VARSTVU SVETOVNE KULTURNE IN NARAVNE EDIŠČINE

V Uradnem listu SFRJ št. 56 od 8. novembra 1974 je na 1771. strani objavljen Zakon o ratifikaciji Konvencije o varstvu svetovne kulturne in naravne dediščine. Glasi se:

1. člen

Ratificira se konvencija o varstvu svetovne kulturne in naravne dediščine, ki je bila podpisana v Parizu 23. novembra 1972 v arabskem, angleškem, španskem, francoskem in ruskem izvirniku.

2. člen

Besedilo konvencije se v angleškem izvirniku in v slovenskem prevodu glasi:

KONVENCIJA O VARSTVU SVETOVNE IN NARAVNE DEDIŠČINE

Generalna konferenca Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo, ki je na svojem XVII. zasedanju v Parizu v dneh od 7.X. do 21. XI. 1972,

ugotovila, da kulturni in naravni dediščini vse bolj grozi uničenje ne le zaradi klasičnih vzrokov propadanja, temveč tudi zaradi sprememb v družbenem in ekonomskem življenju, ki otežujejo stanje z novimi fenomeni poškodovanja in razdejanja;

meni, da pomeni poškodovanje ali izguba vsakega primerka kulturne in naravne dediščine siromašenje dediščine vseh narodov svetâ;

in da je varstvo te dediščine v posameznih državah marsikdaj nepopolno zaradi prevelikih sredstev, ki so zanj

potrebna, in zaradi pomanjkanja ekonomskih, znanstvenih in tehničnih sredstev v državi, v kateri je objekt, ki ga je treba varovati. Pri tem

pripominja, da je v ustavi UNESCO zapisano, da bo organizacija pomagala pri ohranjanju, napredku in širjenju znanja, s tem da bo skrbela za ohranitev in varstvo dediščine vsega svetâ in v ta namen priporočila zainteresiranim narodom, naj sprejmejo mednarodne konvencije;

meni, da so veljavne mednarodne konvencije, priporočila in resolucije o kulturnih in naravnih dobrinah dokaz, koliko je za vse narode svetâ pomembno, da se ohranja te edinstvene in nenadomestljive dobrine, ne glede na to, kateri državi pripadajo;

da so določene dobrine kulturne in naravne dediščine izredno pomembne in jih je zato treba zavarovati kot del splošne dediščine vsega človeštva;

da je glede na to, kako velike in kako resne so nove nevarnosti, ki jim grozijo, dolžnost vse mednarodne skupnosti sodelovati pri varstvu tiste kulturne in naravne dediščine, ki ima izredno splošno vrednost, in sicer s kolektivno pomočjo, ki sicer ne bo nadomestila akcije zainteresirane države, vendar pomeni njeno učinkovito dopolnitev;

in da so v ta namen nujno potrebna nova določila v obliki konvencije, na podlagi katerih bo vzpostavljen učinkovit sistem kolektivnega varstva kulturne in naravne dediščine izredne splošne vrednosti, ki bo organiziran na trajni podlagi v skladu z mednarodnimi znanstvenimi metodami. Zato je

sklenila na XVI. zasedanju, naj bo to vprašanje predmet mednarodne konvencije,

in sprejela na današnji dan, 16.11.1972, to konvencijo.

I. Definicija kulturne in naravne dediščine

1. člen

S "kulturno dediščino" so v tej konvenciji mišljeni:

spomeniki: dela arhitekture, monumentalna kiparska ali slikarska dela, elementi ali strukture arheološkega značaja, napisi, večina in skupine elementov, ki imajo z zgodovinskega, umetniškega ali znanstvenega vidika izredno splošno vrednost;

skupine stavb: skupine izoliranih ali povezanih zgradb, ki pomenijo po svoji arhitekturi, enotnosti in ujemanju z okoljem z zgodovinskega, umetniškega ali znanstvenega vidika izredno splošno vrednost;

znameniti kraji: dela človeških rok ali kombinirana dela človeških rok in narave, kakor tudi predeli z arheološkimi najdišči vred, ki so z zgodovinskega, estetskega in etnološkega ali antropološkega vidika izrednega splošnega pomena.

2. člen

Z "naravno dediščino" so v tej konvenciji mišljeni:

naravni spomeniki, ki jih sestavljajo fizične ali biološke formacije ali skupine teh formacij in imajo z estetskega ali znanstvenega vidika izredno splošno vrednost;

geološke in fiziografske formacije in natančno določeni predeli, ki pomenijo habitus ogroženih vrst živali in rastlin in so z znanstvenega in konservatorskega vidika izredne splošne vrednosti;

znameniti kraji narave ali natančno določeni naravni predeli, ki imajo z vidika znanosti, konserviranja ali naravnih lepot izredno splošno vrednost.

3. člen

Dolžnost vsake države, članice te konvencije je, da določi in razmeji razne, v 1. in 2. členu omenjene dobrine, ki so na njenem ozemlju.

II. Nacionalno in mednarodno varstvo kulturne in naravne dediščine

4. člen

Vsaka država, članica te konvencije, priznava, da je njena dolžnost predvsem iskati, varovati, konservirati, popularizirati in prenašati kulturno in naravno dediščino, ki je na njenem ozemlju, bodočim rodovom. V ta namen si bo prizadevala delovati z lastnimi močmi ter pri tem maksimalno uporabiti vse razpolož-



Pogled na Škocjan
View to Škocjan

ljive možnosti, če bo potrebno, pa tudi mednarodno pomoč in sodelovanje, ponujeno predvsem v fizičnem, umetniškem, znanstvenem in tehničnem pogledu.

5. člen

Da bi države, članice te konvencije, zagotovile učinkovito varstvo in ohranitev kot tudi čim bolj aktivno popularizacijo kulturne in naravne dediščine na lastnem ozemlju pod pogoji, ki ustrezajo vsaki državi, si bodo po možnosti prizadevale:

a) sprejeti splošno politiko, usmerjeno v to, da dobi kulturna in naravna dediščina določen pomen v življenju skupnosti in da se varstvo te dediščine vključi v program splošnega planiranja;

b) oblikovati na svojem ozemlju, če tega še niso storile, eno ali več služb za varstvo, ohranitev in revalorizacijo kulturne in naravne dediščine, ki bodo imele na razpolago ustrezno osebje in sredstva, da bodo mogle opraviti zastavljene naloge;

c) razvijati znanstveno in tehnično proučevanje ter raziskovanje in izpopolniti takšne delovne metode, na podlagi katerih se bo država mogla postaviti po robu nevarnostim, ki grozijo njeni kulturni in naravni dediščini;

d) nastopati z ustreznimi zakonskimi, znanstvenimi, tehničnimi, upravnimi in finančnimi ukrepi, ki so potrebni, da se omenjena dediščina najde, zavaruje, popularizira in obnavlja;

e) ustanoviti nacionalne ali regionalne centre za pouk na področju varstva, ohranitve in popularizacije kulturne

in naravne dediščine ter spodbuditi znanstveno raziskovanje na tem področju.

6. člen

1) Ob popolnem spoštovanju suverenosti držav, na katerih je kulturna in naravna dediščina, o kateri govorita 1. in 2. člen, priznavajo države, članice te konvencije, ne da bi prizadele lastninske pravice, predvidene v domači zakonodaji, da pomeni ta dediščina splošno dediščino, za katere varstvo mora sodelovati vsa mednarodna skupnost.

2) Države, članice te konvencije, se zavezujejo, da bodo v skladu z določbami konvencije pomagale pri ugotavljanju, varstvu, konservaciji in popularizaciji kulturne in naravne dediščine, o kateri govorita 2. in 4. točka 11. člena, če bodo za to prosile države, na katerih ozemlju je ta dediščina.

3) Vsaka država, članica te konvencije, se zavezuje, da namenoma ne bo ukrenila ničesar, kar bi utegnilo posredno ali neposredno škodovati kulturni in naravni dediščini, o kateri govorita 1. in 2. člen, če je ta dediščina na ozemlju drugih držav, članic te konvencije.

7. člen

V tej konvenciji je z mednarodnim varstvom svetovne kulturne in naravne dediščine mišljena vzpostavitev mednarodnega sistema sodelovanja in pomoči, s katero bi države, članice te konvencije, dobile podporo pri svojih prizadevanjih za njeno ohranitev in ugotovitev.

CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris from 17 October to 21 November 1972 at its seventeenth session.

Stated that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage and destruction.

Considering that disintegration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world.

Considering that protection of this heritage at the national level often remains incomplete because of the scale of the resources which it requires and of the insufficient economic, scientific and technical resources of the country where the property to be protected is situated.

Recalling that the Constitution of the Organization provides that it will maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge, by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's heritage, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions.

Considering that the existing international conventions, recommendations and resolutions concerning cultural and natural property demonstrate the importance, for all the peoples of the world, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable property, to whatever people it may belong.

Considering the parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole.

Considering that in view of the magnitude and gravity of the dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an effective complement thereto.

Considering that it is essential for this purpose to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods.

Having decided at its sixteenth session, that this question should be made the subject of an international convention.

Adopts this sixteenth day of November 1972 this Convention.

I. Definitions of the cultural and the natural heritage

Article 1

For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "cultural heritage":

monuments: architectural works, work of monumental sculpture and painting, elements of structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity of their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from

the point of view of history, art or science;

sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "natural heritage":

natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

Sprehajalna in bodoča učna pot proti razgledišču
Walkway and future nature trail towards belvedere



III. Mednarodni komite za varstvo svetovne kulturne in naravne dediščine

8. člen

1) S tem se pri Organizaciji Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo ustanavlja mednarodni komite za varstvo kulturne in naravne dediščine izredne visoke splošne vrednosti z imenom Komite za svetovno dediščino. Sestavlja ga 15 držav, članic te konvencije, ki jih bodo izvolile njene članice na seji generalne skupščine na rednem zasedanju generalne konference Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo. Število držav, članic komiteja, se bo povečalo do 21, začeni od redne seje generalne konference po uveljavitvi te konvencije v najmanj 40 državah.

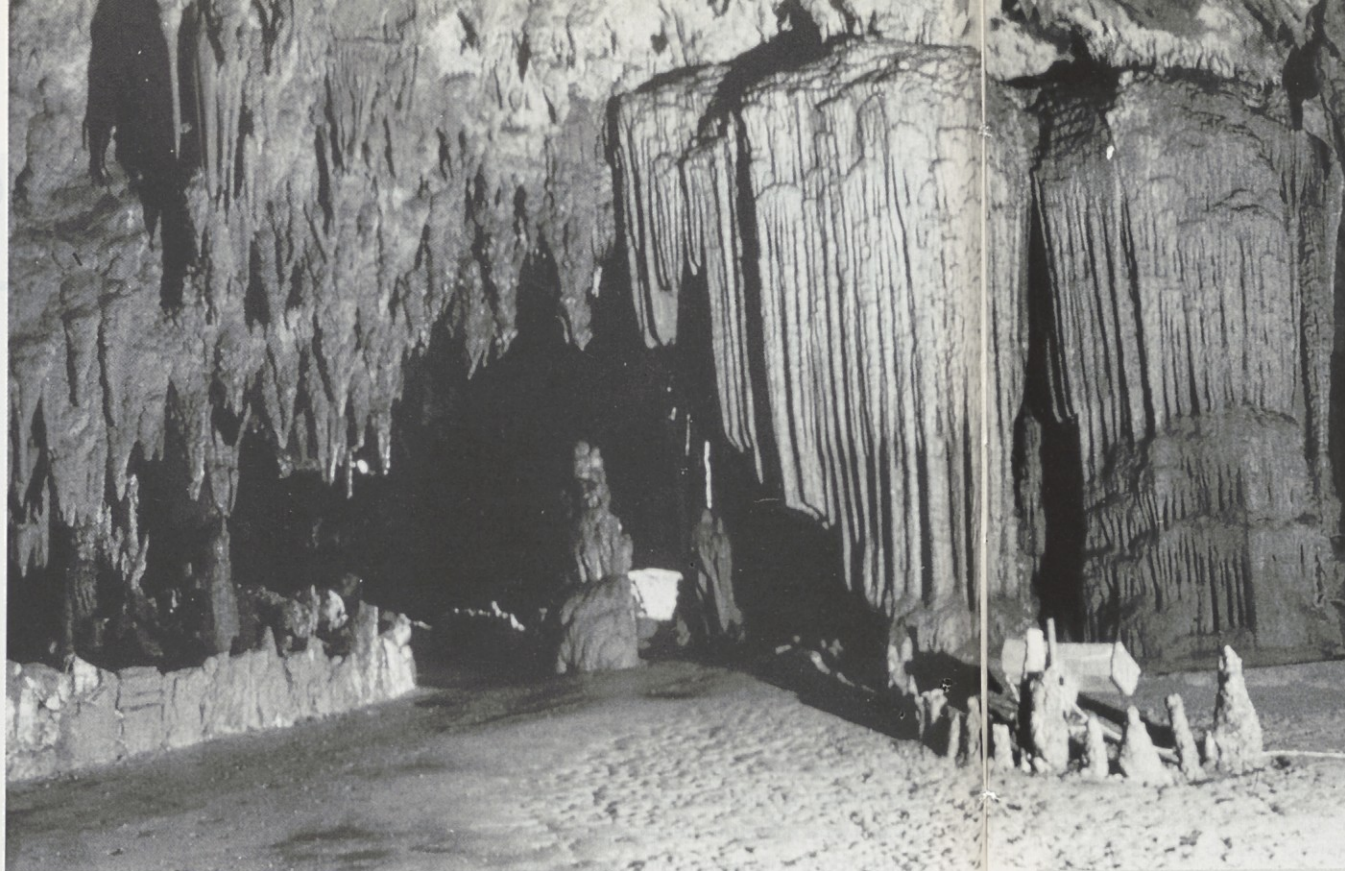
2) Pri izvolitvi članic komiteja mora biti zagotovljena enaka zastopanost raznih regij in kultur na svetu;

3) Sej komiteja se lahko udeležujejo s svetovalnim glasom: predstavnik Mednarodnega centra za proučevanje konservacije in restavracije kulturnih dobrin (center v Rimu), predstavnik Mednarodnega sveta za spomenike in znamenita mesta (ICOMOS), predstavnik Mednarodne unije za konservacijo narave in njenih virov (IUCN). Tem je mogoče na zahtevo držav članic, ki zasedajo v generalni skupščini, dodati med rednimi sestanki generalne konference predstavnike drugih konferenc Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo, predstavnike medvladnih ali nevladnih organizacij, ki imajo podobne cilje.

9. člen

1) Mandat držav, članic v komiteju za svetovno dediščino, bo trajal do konca redne seje generalne konference, na kateri so bile izvoljene, do konca njene tretje zaporedne redne seje.

2) Mandat tretjine članic Komiteja, imenovanih na prvih volitvah, bo prenehal po prvi redni seji generalne konference po tisti, na kateri so bile izvoljene; mandat druge tretjine članic, izvoljenih ob istem času, pa bo prenehal na koncu druge redne seje naslednje generalne konference po tisti, na kateri so bile izvoljene. Imena teh članic bo izžrebal predsednik generalne konference po prvih volitvah.



Kapniške Orgle v Veliki dvorani
Flowstone Organ in Velika Dvorana

3) Države, članice komiteja, bodo imenovala za svoje predstavnike v njem osebe, ki so kvalificirane na področju kulturne ali naravne dediščine.

10. člen

1) Komite za svetovno dediščino si predpiše pravilnik.

2) Komite lahko kadarkoli povabi na svoja zasedanja javne in zasebne organizacije ter zasebnike, da bi se z njimi posvetoval o posameznih vprašanjih.

3) Komite lahko ustanovi svetovne organe, ki se mu zdijo potrebni za opravljanje svojih nalog.

11. člen

1) Vsaka država, članica te konvencije, pošlje Komiteju za svetovno dediščino po možnosti popis dobrin kulturne in naravne dediščine, ki so na njenem ozemlju in jih je mogoče vključiti v seznam, o katerem govori 2. točka tega člena. Ta popis, ki ne bo izčrpen, bo vseboval podatke o kraju, kjer so te dobrine, in podatke o njihovi vrednosti.

2) Na podlagi popisa, ki ga bodo države poslale po 1. točki, bo komite ustanovil in vodil evidenco in bo pod naslovom "Seznam svetovne dediščine" objavil seznam dobrin kulturne in naravne dediščine, kot je to navedeno v 1. in 2. členu te konvencije, za katere bo mnenja, da imajo izredno splošno vrednost po po-

stavljenih merilih. Ažuriran seznam, ki bo revidiran, bo objavljen najmanj vsako drugo leto.

3) Za vpis kakšne dobrine v Seznam svetovne dediščine je potrebno soglasje zainteresirane države. Vpis neke dobrine s kakšnega ozemlja, ki je predmet revindikacije suverenosti ali jurisdikcije več držav, ne bo prejudiciral pravic spornih strank.

4) Komite bo na podlagi Seznama svetovne dediščine po potrebi sestavljal, ažuriral in objavljal "Seznam svetovne dediščine v nevarnosti", seznam dobrin, katerih varstvo zahteva velika konservatorska dela in je zanja potrebna pomoč v smislu konvencije. V tem seznamu bo dana ocena vrednosti teh operacij. V seznam smejo biti vpisane le tiste dobrine kulturne in naravne dediščine, katerim grozi resna in konkretna nevarnost, kot je uničenje zaradi pospešenega propadanja, projekti velikih javnih del in zasebnih del, hiter urbani in turistični razvoj, rušenje zaradi sprememb v uporabi ali posesti zemljišč, globoke spremembe iz neznanih vzrokov, zapustitev iz kakršnih koli vzrokov, izbruh ali grožnja izbruha oboroženih spopadov, katastrofe in kataklizme, požari, potres, drsenje tal, vulkanske erupcije, spremembe vodne gladine, poplave in veliki seizmični morski valovi.

geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation; natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

Article 3
It is for each State Party to this Convention to identify and delineate the different properties situated on its territory mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 above.

II. National protection and international protection of the cultural and natural heritage

Article 4

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated in its territory, belong primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any

international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

Article 5

To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavour, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country.

(a) to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a functional in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;

(b) to set up within territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;

(c) to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;

(d) to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation or this heritage; and

(e) to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

Article 6

1. Whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 is situated, and without prejudice to property rights provided by national legislation, the State Parties to this Convention recognize that such heritage constitutes a world heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate.

2. The States Parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, to give their help in the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 Article 11 if the States on whose territory it is situated so request.

3. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to take any deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Article 1 and 2 on the territory of other States Parties to this Convention.

Article 7

For the purpose of this Convention, international protection of the world cultural and natural heritage shall be understood to mean the establishment of a system of international co-operation and assistance designed to support State Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage.

III. Intergovernmental committee for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage

Article 8

1. An Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "The World Heritage Committee", is hereby established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. It shall be composed of 15 States Parties to the Convention, elected by States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The number of States members of the Committee shall be increased to 21 as from the date of the ordinary session of the General Conference following the entry into force of this Convention for at least 40 States.

2. Election of members of the Committee shall ensure an equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world.

3. A representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Pre-

Komite bo lahko v nuji ob vsakem času dopolnjeval Seznam svetovne dediščine v nevarnosti in o vsakem novem vpisu takoj izdal sporočilo.

5) Komite bo določil merila, po katerih bo kakšna dobrina kulturne in naravne dediščine vpisana v enega izmed seznamov, o katerih govorita 2. in 4. točka tega člena.

6) Preden bo komite zavrnil kakšno prošnjo za vpis v enega izmed dveh seznamov, o katerih govorita 2. in 4. točka tega člena, se bo posvetoval z državo članico, na katere ozemlju je dobrina kulturne in naravne dediščine.

7) Komite bo v dogovoru z zainteresiranimi državami koordiniral in stimuliral potrebne študije in raziskovanja, da bi mogel sestaviti seznam, o katerem govorita 2. in 4. točka tega člena.

12. člen

Dejstvo, da kakšna dobrina kulturne in naravne dediščine ni vpisana v enega izmed dveh seznamov iz 2. in 4. točke 11. člena, nikakor ne pomeni, da nima izredne splošne vrednosti za kakšne drugačne namene od tistih, ki zahtevajo vpis v ta dva seznama.

13. člen

1) Komite za svetovno dediščino bo sprejemal in proučeval prošnje za mednarodno pomoč, ki jih bodo pošiljale države, članice te konvencije, glede dobrin kulturne in naravne dediščine, ki so na njihovih ozemljih in so vpisane ali imajo pogoje za vpis v seznime, o katerih govorita 2. in 4. točka 11. člena. Pri prošnji za takšno pomoč gre lahko za varstvo, konserviranje, populariziranje ali rehabilitacijo teh dobrin.

2) Namen prošenj za mednarodno pomoč po 1. točki tega člena je lahko tudi, da bi se našle dobrine kulturne in naravne dediščine, ki so definirane v 1. in 2. členu, če preliminarne raziskave dokažejo, da bodo nadaljnje raziskave upravičene.

3) Komite bo odločal o tem, kaj je treba ukrenitiv zvezi s takimi prošnjami in bo določil tam, kjer bo to potrebno, kakšnega značaja in obsega naj bo njegova pomoč, in dal pooblastilo, da se v njegovem imenu sklenejo potrebni sporazumi z zainteresiranimi vladami.

4) Komite bo določil prednostni red svojih intervencij. V ta namen bo upošteval: pomen dobrin, ki jih je treba

zavarovati za svetovno kulturno in naravno dediščino, potrebo, da se zagotovi mednarodno varstvo za najbolj reprezentativne dobrine narave ali duha in v zgodovine narodov svetâ, nujnost del, ki jih je treba opraviti, sredstva, s katerimi razpolagajo države, v katerih so te ogrožene dobrine, in zlasti, v kolikšni meri bodo države lahko zagotovile varstvo teh dobrin s svojimi lastnimi sredstvi.

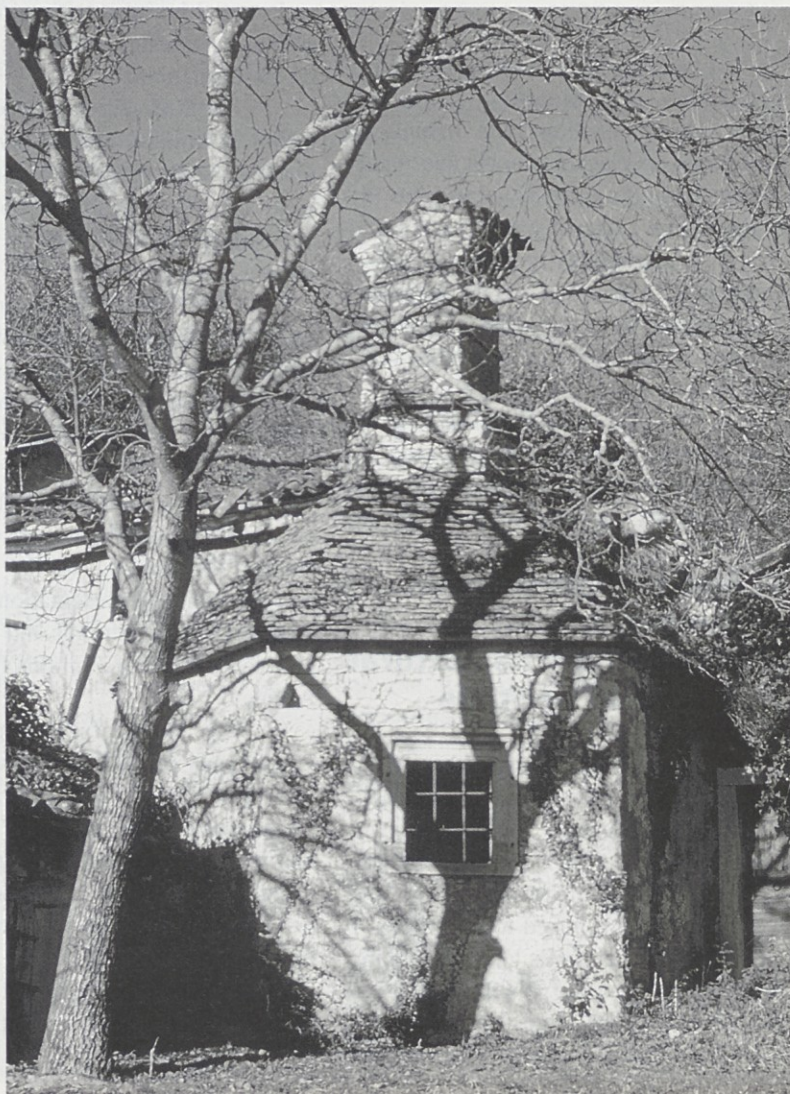
5) Komite bo sestavil, dopolnjeval in objavil seznam dobrin, za katere je bila dana mednarodna pomoč.

6) Komite odloča o uporabi sredstev iz sklada, ki ga ustanovi v skladu s 15. členom te konvencije. Iskal bo način za povečanje sredstev in bo v tem smislu ukrepal vse potrebno.

7) Komite sodeluje z mednarodnimi in nacionalnimi vladnimi in nevladnimi organizacijami, katerih cilji so podobni ciljem iz te konvencije. Da bi mogel izdelati svoje programe in izvesti svoje projekte, se lahko obrača na te organizacije, zlasti pa na Mednarodni center za proučevanje konservacije in restavracije kulturnih dobrin (center v Rimu), na Mednarodni svet za spomenike in znamenite kraje (ICOMOS) in na Mednarodno unijo za konservacijo narave in njenih virov (UICN) kot tudi na javne in zasebne organizacije in posameznike.

8) Komite odloča z dvetretjinsko večino članov, ki so navzoči in glasujejo. Komite je sklepčen, če je navzoča večina članov.

Spahnjenca v Matavunu
"Spahnjenec" of Matavun



servation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre), a representative of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and a representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), to whom may be added, at the request of State Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, representatives of other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, with similar objectives, may attend the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

Article 8

1. The term of office of States members of the World Heritage Committee shall extend from the end of the ordinary session of the General Conference during which they are elected until the end of its third subsequent ordinary session.

2. The term of office of one-third of the members designated at the time of the first election shall, however, cease at the end of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected; and the term of office of a further third of the members designated at the same time shall cease at the end of the second ordinary session of the General Conference, following that at which they were elected. The names of these members shall be chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization after the first election.

3. States members of the Committee shall choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of the cultural or natural heritage.

Article 10

1. The World Heritage Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure.

2. The Committee may at any time invite public or private organization or individuals to participate in its meetings for consultation on particular problems.

3. The Committee may create such consultative bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 11

1. Every State Party to this Convention shall, in so far as possible, submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated in its territory and suitable for inclusion in the list provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article. This inventory, which shall not be considered exhaustive, shall include documentation about the location of the property in question and its significance.

2. On the basis of the inventories submitted by States in accordance with paragraph 1, the Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, under the title of "World Heritage List", a list of properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage, as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention, which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established. An updated list shall be distributed at least every two years.

3. The inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List requires the consent of the State concerned. The inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute.

4. The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, whenever circumstances shall so require, under the title "List of World Heritage in Danger", a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage List for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested under this Convention. This list shall contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. The list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific dangers, such as the threat of disappearance caused by accelerated deterioration, largescale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects; destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land; major alterations due to unknown causes; abandonment for any reason whatsoever; the outbreak or the threat of an armed conflict; calamities and ca-

taclysm; serious fires, earthquakes, landslides; volcanic eruptions; changes in water level, floods, and tidal waves. The Committee may at any time, in case of urgent need, make a new entry in the List of World Heritage in Danger and publicize such entry immediately.

5. The Committee shall define the criteria on the basis of which a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage may be included in either of the list mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

6. Before refusing a request for inclusion in one of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article, the Committee shall consult the State Party in whose territory the cultural or natural property in question is situated.

7. The Committee shall, with the agreement of the States concerned, co-ordinate and encourage the studies and research needed for the drawing up of the list referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

Article 12

The fact that a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage has not been included in either of the two list mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 shall in no way be construed to mean that it does not have an outstanding value for purposes other than those resulting from inclusion in these lists.

Article 13

1. The World Heritage Committee shall receive and study requests for international assistance formulated by State Parties to this Convention with respect to property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage, situated in their territories, and included or potentially suitable for inclusion in the lists referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11. The purpose of such requests may be to secure the protection, conservation, presentation or rehabilitation of such property.

2. Requests for international assistance under paragraph 1 of this article may also be concerned with identification of cultural or natural property defined in Articles 1 and 2 when preliminary investigations have shown that further inquiries would be justified.

3. The Committee shall decide on the action to be taken with regard to

14. člen

1) Komiteju za svetovno dediščino pomaga tajništvo, ki ga imenuje generalni direktor Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo.

2) Generalni direktor Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo pripravlja v okviru njenih pristojnosti in ustreznih funkcij dokumentacijo komiteja in dnevni red njegovih sestankov ter izvaja njegove odločitve, pri tem pa si pomaga v glavnem s storitvami Mednarodnega centra za proučevanje konservacije in restavracije kulturnih dobrin (center v Rimu), Mednarodnega sveta za spomenike in znamenite kraje (ICOMUS) in Mednarodne unije za konservacijo narave in njenih virov (IUCN).

IV. Sklad za varstvo svetovne kulturne in naravne dediščine

15. člen

1) S tem se ustanavlja sklad za varstvo svetovne kulturne in naravne dediščine izredne splošne vrednosti, ki se imenuje "Sklad za svetovno dediščino".

2) Ta sklad bo depozitni sklad v skladu z določbami pravilnika o financah Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo.

3) V sklad se stekajo:

a) obvezni in prostovoljni prispevki držav, članic te konvencije,

b) prispevki, darila in volila, ki jih lahko priložijo:

i) druge države,

ii) Organizacija Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo, druge organizacije iz sistema Združenih narodov, zlasti program Združenih narodov za razvoj, in druge nevladne organizacije,

iii) zasebne ali javne organizacije ali zasebniki.

c) vse obresti iz sredstev sklada,

d) prispevki, zbrani od prireditelj, organiziranih v prid sklada,

e) vsa druga sredstva, dovoljena po pravilniku, katerega bo pripravil Komite za svetovno dediščino.

4) Prispevki v sklad in druge oblike pomoči v prid komiteja se smejo uporabljati samo za namene, ki jih le-ta določi. Komite bo sprejemal prispevke, namenjene za določen program ali kakšen specifičen projekt, če sam odloči, da bo

realiziral ta program ali izvedel tak projekt. Prispevki, ki bodo namenjeni skladu, ne smejo biti politično pogojeni.

16. člen

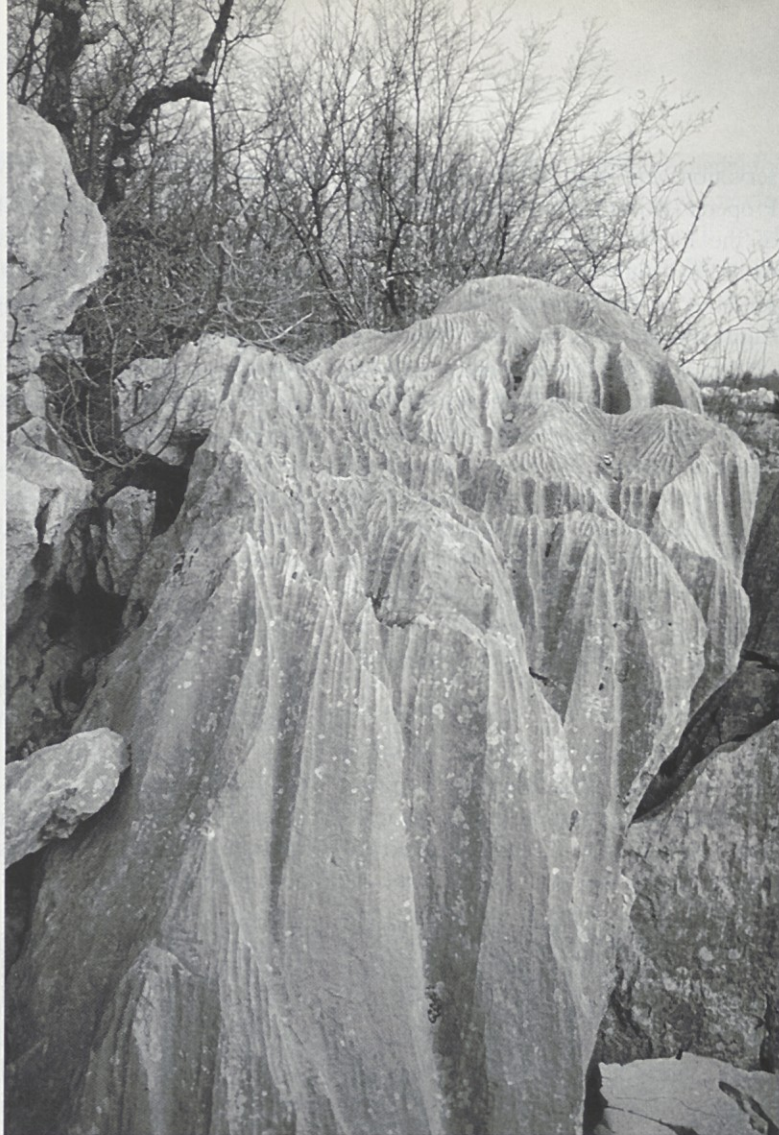
1) Ne glede na katerikoli dopolnilni prostovoljni prispevek se države, članice te konvencije, zavezujejo, da bodo redno vsako drugo leto vplačevale v sklad za svetovno dediščino prispevke, katerih vsoto, sestavljeno iz enakega odstotka, določa za vse države generalna skupščina držav, članic te konvencije, na sestanku med zasedanjem generalne konference Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo. Za to odločitev generalne skupščine mora glasovati večina držav članic, ki so navzoče in so glasovale, niso pa dale izjave iz 2. točke tega člena. Ta obvezni prispevek držav, članic te konvencije, v nobenem primeru ne sme znašati več kot en odstotek njihovega prispevka za redni proračun

Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo.

2) Vsaka država članica, na katero se nanašata 31. in 32. člen te konvencije, lahko pri deponiranju svojih ratifikacijskih, sprejemnih ali pristopnih listin izjavi, da se šteje za zavezano v smislu 1. točke tega člena.

3) Izjavo iz 2. točke tega člena lahko vsaka država, članica te konvencije, umakne ob kakršnemkoli času tako, da obvesti o tem generalnega direktorja Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo. Umik izjave pa ne velja glede obveznega prispevka, ki ga je bila omenjena država dolžna plačati do naslednje generalne skupščine držav, članic te konvencije.

4) Da bi mogel komite učinkovito delati načrte za svojo dejavnost, mora države, članice te konvencije, ki so dale izjavo iz 2. točke tega člena, pošilja-



Kras in žlebiči v apnencu
Karst and solution bevels in limestone

these requests, determine where appropriate, the nature and extent of its assistance, and authorize the conclusion, on its behalf, of the necessary arrangements with the government concerned.

4. The Committee shall determine an order of priorities for its operations. It shall in so doing bear in mind the respective importance for the world cultural and natural heritage of the property requiring protection, the need to give international assistance to the property most representative of a natural environment or of the genius and the history of the peoples of the world, the urgency of the work to be done, the resources available to the States on whose territory the threatened property is situated and in particular the extent to which they are able to safeguard such property by their own means.

5. The Committee shall draw up, keep up to date and publicize a list property for which international assistance has been granted.

6. The Committee shall decide on the use of the resources of the Fund established under Article 15 of this Convention. It shall seek ways of increasing these resources and shall take all useful steps to this end.

7. The Committee shall co-operate with international and national governmental and nongovernmental organizations having objectives similar to those of this Convention. For the implementation of its programmes and projects, the Committee may call on such organizations, particularly the International Centre for Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (The Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), as well as on public and private bodies and individuals.

8. Decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a majority of two-thirds of its members present and voting. A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Article 14

1. The World Heritage Committee shall be assisted by a Secretariat appointed by the Director-General of the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, utilizing to the fullest extent possible the services of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (The Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in their respective areas of competence and capability, shall prepare the Committee's documentation and the agenda of its meetings and shall have the responsibility for the implementation of its decisions.

IV. Fund for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage

Article 15

1. A fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and natural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "The World Heritage Fund", is hereby established.

2. The Fund shall constitute a trust fund, in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

3. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:

(a) compulsory and voluntary contributions made by the Parties to this Convention,

(b) contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:

(i) other States;

(ii) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme or other intergovernmental organizations;

(iii) public or private bodies or individuals;

(c) any interest due on the resources of the Fund;

(d) funds raised by collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the Fund; and

(e) all other resources authorized by the Fund's regulations, as drawn up by the World Heritage Committee.

4. Contributions to the Fund and other forms of assistance made available to the Committee may be used only for such purposes as the Committee shall define. The Committee may accept contributions to be used only for a certain programme or project, provided that the Committee shall have decided on the implementation of such programme or project. No political conditions may be attached to contributions made to the Fund.

Article 16

1. Without prejudice to any supplementary voluntary contribution, the States Parties to this Convention undertake to pay regularly every two years, to the World Heritage Fund, contributions, the amount of which in the form of a uniform percentage applicable to all States, shall be determined by the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention, meeting during the sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This decision of the General Assembly requires the majority of the States parties present and voting, which have not made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this article. In no case shall the compulsory contribution of States Parties to the Convention exceed 1% of the contribution to the Regular Budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. However, each State referred to in Article 31 or in Article 32 of this Convention may declare, at the time of the deposit of its instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession, that it shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 or of this article.

3. A State Party to the Convention which has made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw the said declaration by notifying the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. However, the withdrawal of the declaration shall not take effect in regard to the compulsory contribution due by the State until the date of the subsequent General As-

ti prispevke redno, najmanj vsako drugo leto; ti prispevki ne bi smeli biti manjši od prispevkov, ki bi jih bile dolžne plačati, če bi bile zavezane po 1. točki tega člena.

5) Država, članica te konvencije, ki ni plačala rednega ali prostovoljnega prispevka za tekoče leto in za neposredno prejšnje koledarsko leto, ne more biti izvoljena za članico Komiteja za svetovno dediščino, čeprav ta določba ne bo veljala pri prvih volitvah.

Če je taka država že članica komiteja, preneha njen mandat ob volitvah, predvidenih v 1. točki 8. člena te konvencije.

17. člen

Države, članice te konvencije, bodo obravnavale ali podprle ustanavljanje nacionalnih, javnih ali zasebnih fondacij ali združenj, katerih cilj je apelirati na radodarnost v prid varstva kulturne in naravne dediščine, kot je to določeno v 1. in 2. členu te konvencije.

18. člen

Države, članice te konvencije, bodo pomagale pri organiziranju mednarodnih aktivnosti za zbiranje denarja za sklad za svetovno dediščino pod pokroviteljstvom Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo. Pri tem bodo dajale organizacijam, omenjenim v 3. točki 15. člena, olajšave za zbiranje denarja v te namene.

V. Pogoji za oblikovanje mednarodne pomoči

19. člen

Vsaka država, članica te konvencije, lahko zaprosi za mednarodno pomoč v prid kulturne in naravne dediščine izredne splošne vrednosti, ki je na njenem ozemlju. Svoji prošnji priloži vse podatke in dokumentacijo, predvideno v 21. členu, ki jo ima na razpolago in ki bo komiteju omogočila odločitev.

20. člen

Po 2. točki 13. člena, po odstavku c) 22. člena in po 23. členu se sme mednarodna pomoč, ki jo predvideva ta konvencija, dodeliti samo za dobrine kulturne in naravne dediščine, ki jih je Komite za svetovno dediščino vpisal ali jih bo vpisal v enega izmed seznamov, o katerih govorita 2. in 4. točka 11. člena.

21. člen

1) Komite za svetovno dediščino določi postopek, po katerem bo obravnaval prejete prošnje za mednarodno pomoč, in elemente, ki naj jih vsebuje prošnja; v njej je treba navesti predvidene operacije, potrebna dela, njihovo ocenjeno lastno ceno, stopnjo nujnosti in razlage, zakaj sredstva države, ki prosi za pomoč, ne zadostujejo za vse stroške. Karkoli bo to možno, bodo te prošnje podkrepjene s poročili strokovnjakov.

2) Komite bo dajal prednost prošnjam, vloženim zaradi katastrof in naravnih nezgod, ker utegnejo zahtevati nujne ukrepe; za takšne izredne primere pa mora imeti komite na razpolago rezervni sklad.

3) Pred odločitvijo mora komite pripraviti potrebne študije ali posvetovanja.

22. člen

Pomoč komiteja za svetovno dediščino se sme dajati v naslednji obliki:

a) študije o umetniških, znanstvenih in tehničnih problemih, ki jih zahtevajo varstvo, ohranitev, popularizacija in rehabilitacija kulturne in naravne dediščine, kot je to navedeno v 2. in 4. točki 11. člena te konvencije;

b) službe strokovnjakov, tehnikov in kvalificiranih delavcev, da bi bilo tako zagotovljeno natančno izvajanje sprejetega projekta;

c) usposabljanje strokovnjakov vseh ravni na področju iskanja, varstva, konservacije, popularizacije in rehabilitacije kulturne in naravne dediščine;

d) oskrba z opremo, ki je zainteresirana država nima ali je ne more nabaviti;

e) posojila z manjšimi obrestmi ali brez obresti z dolgim odplačilnim rokom;

f) subvencija v izrednih in na prejšnjem obrazloženih primerih brez obveznega odplačevanja.

23. člen

Komite za svetovno dediščino lahko daje mednarodno pomoč tudi nacionalnim ali regionalnim centrom za usposabljanje strokovnjakov vseh ravni na področju iskanja, varstva, konservacije, popularizacije in rehabilitacije kulturne in naravne dediščine.



Ruševine gradu Školj
The ruins of Školj castle

24. člen

Pred podelitvijo posebno velike mednarodne pomoči so obvezna poprejšnja podrobna znanstvena, ekonomska in tehnična proučevanja. Za takšno študijo se mora uporabljati najmodernejša tehnika za varstvo, konservacijo, popularizacijo in rehabilitacijo kulturne in naravne dediščine; študija mora ustrezati ciljem te konvencije. V njej je treba preiskati tudi način za racionalno uporabo razpoložljivih virov zainteresirane države.

25. člen

Načeloma naj samo del potrebnih sredstev financira mednarodna skupnost. Prispevek države, ki prejema mednarodno pomoč, mora pomeniti bistven del vira vsakega programa ali projekta, razen če tega njene možnosti ne dovoljujejo.

26. člen

Komite za svetovno dediščino in država, kateri se daje pomoč, skleneta sporazum; v njem navedeta pogoje, pod katerimi bo izveden posamezen program ali projekt, da bi se tako olajšala mednarodna pomoč v skladu z določbami te konvencije. Država, ki prejema mednarodno pomoč, je dolžna še naprej hraniti, vzdrževati in popularizirati na ta način zavarovane dobrine in pri tem izpolnjevati pogoje, ki so določeni v sporazumu.

sembly of State Parties to the Convention.

4. In order that the Committee may be able to plan its operations effectively, the contributions of States Parties to this Convention which have made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, shall be paid on a regular basis, at least every two years, and should not be less than the contributions which they should have paid if they had been bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article.

5. Any State Party to the Convention which is in arrears with the payment of this compulsory or voluntary contribution for the current year and the calendar year immediately preceding it shall not be eligible as a Member of the World Heritage Committee, although this provision shall not apply to the first election.

The terms of office of any such State which is already a member of the Committee shall terminate at the time of the elections provided for in Article 8, paragraph 1 of this Convention.

Article 17

The State Parties to this Convention shall consider or encourage the establishment of national, public or private foundations or associations whose purpose is to invite donations for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage as defined in Article 1 and 2 of this Convention.

Article 18

The States Parties to this Convention shall give their assistance to international fund-raising campaigns organized for the World Heritage Fund under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. They shall facilitate collections made by the bodies mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 15 for this purpose.

V. Conditions and arrangements for international assistance

Article 19

Any State Party to this Convention may request international assistance for property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage of outstanding universal value situated within its territory. It shall submit with its request such information and documentation provided for

in Article 21 as it has in its possession and as will enable the Committee to come to a decision.

Article 20

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 13, sub-paragraph (c) of Article 22 and Article 23, international assistance provided for by this Convention may be granted only to property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee has decided, or may decide to enter in one of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11.

Article 21

1. The World Heritage Committee shall define the procedure by which requests to it for international assistance shall be considered and shall specify the content of the request, which should define the operation contemplated, the work that is necessary, the expected cost thereof, the degree of urgency and the reasons why the resources of the State requesting assistance do not allow it to meet all the expenses. Such requests must be supported by experts reports whenever possible.

2. Requests based upon disasters or natural calamities should, by reasons of the urgent work which they may involve, be given immediate, priority consideration by the Committee, which should have a reserve fund at its disposal against such contingencies.

3. Before coming to a decision, the Committee shall carry out such studies and consultations as it deems necessary.

Article 22

Assistance granted by the World Heritage Committee may take the following forms:

(a) studies concerning the artistic, scientific and technical problems raised by the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage, as defined in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 of this Convention;

(b) provision of experts, technicians and skilled labour to ensure that the approved work is correctly carried out;

(c) training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage;

VI. Izobraževalni programi

27. člen

1) Države, članice te konvencije, se bodo v čim večji meri zavzemale, da z vsemi ustreznimi sredstvi, zlasti pa z izobraževalnimi in informacijskimi programi, spodbujajo v svojem narodu spoštovanje in upoštevanje kulturne in naravne dediščine, ki je definirana v 1. in 2. členu te konvencije.

2) Te države se zavezujejo, da bodo široko obveščale javnost o nevarnostih, ki grozijo tej dediščini, kot tudi o svojih ukrepih za uveljavljanje te konvencije.

28. člen

Države, članice te konvencije, ki dobivajo mednarodno pomoč na podlagi konvencije, morajo ukreniti vse potrebno, da prikažejo pomen dobrin, za katere prejemajo pomoč, in vlogo, ki jo je ta pomoč imela.

VII. Poročila

1) Države, članice te konvencije, navajajo v poročilih, ki jih pošiljajo generalni konferenci Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo v rokih in na način, ki jih ta določi, zakonodajne in upravne določbe ter druge ukrepe za izvajanje te konvencije, kot tudi podrobnosti iz izkušenj, pridobljenih na tem področju.

2) Ta poročila pošiljajo v vednost Komiteju za svetovno dediščino.

3) Komite poroča o svojem delu na vsaki redni seji generalne konference Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo.

VIII. Končne določbe

30. člen

Ta konvencija je sestavljena v arabskem, angleškem, španskem, francoskem in ruskem jeziku in so vsa besedila avtentična.

31. člen

1) To konvencijo ratificirajo in sprejemajo države, članice Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo, v skladu s svojimi ustreznimi ustavnimi postopki.

2) Ratifikacijske ali sprejemne listine izročijo države članice direktorju Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo.

32. člen

1) Ta konvencija ostane odprta za pristop vsem državam, ki niso članice Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo in jih generalna konferenca organizacije povabi, naj se ji pridružijo.

2) H konvenciji pristopijo države tako, da pošljejo pristopne listine generalnemu direktorju Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo.

33. člen

Ta konvencija začne veljati tri mesece po izročitvi dvajsete ratifikacijske, sprejemne ali pristopne listine, vendar samo za tiste države, ki pošljejo svoje ustrezne ratifikacijske, sprejemne ali pristopne listine na dan izteka roka ali prej. Za vsako drugo državo začne veljati tri mesece po izročitvi ratifikacijskih, sprejemnih ali pristopnih listin.

34. člen

Za države, članice te konvencije, ki imajo federalni ali neenotni ustavni sistem, veljajo naslednje določbe:

a) glede določb te konvencije, katerih uporaba je predmet zakonodajne dejavnosti federalne ali centralne zakonodajne oblasti, bodo obveznosti federalne in centralne vlade enake kot obveznosti držav članic, ki niso federalne države;

b) kar zadeva določbe te konvencije, katerih uporaba spada v zakonodajno pristojnost posameznih federalnih



(d) supply of equipment which the State concerned does not possess or is not in a position to acquire;

(e) low-interest or interest-free loans which might be repayable on a long-term basis;

(f) the granting, in exceptional cases and for special reasons, of non-repayable subsidies.

Article 23

The World Heritage Committee may also provide international assistance to national or regional centres for the training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage.

Article 24

International assistance on a large scale shall be preceded by detailed scientific, economic and technical studies. These studies shall draw upon the most advanced techniques for the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage and shall be consistent with the objectives of this Convention. The studies shall also seek means of making rational use of the resources available in the State concerned.

Article 25

As a general rule, only part of the cost work necessary shall be borne by the international community. The contribution of the State benefiting from international assistance shall constitute a substantial share of the resources devoted to each programme or project, unless its resources do not permit this.

Article 26

The World Heritage Committee and the recipient State shall define in the agreement they conclude the conditions in which a programme or project for which international assistance under the terms of this Convention is provided, shall be carried out. It shall be the responsibility of the State receiving such international assistance to continue to protect, conserve and present the property so safeguarded, in observance of the conditions laid down by the agreement.

VI. Educational programmes

Article 27

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavour by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by the peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention.

2. They shall undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of activities carried on in pursuance of this Convention.

Article 28

States Parties to this Convention which receive international assistance under the Convention shall take appropriate measures to make known the importance of the property for which assistance has been received and the role played by such assistance.

VII. Reports

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field.

2. These reports shall be brought to the attention of the World Heritage Committee.

3. The Committee shall submit a report in its activities at each ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

VIII. Final clauses

Article 30

This Convention is drawn up in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the five texts being equally authoritative.

Article 31

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by

States members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

2. The instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Article 32

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are invited by the General Conference of the Organization to accede to it.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Jeglić (*Primula auricula*)
Primula auricula



držav, dežel, pokrajin ali kantonov, ki po ustavnem sistemu federacije niso dolžni nastopati z zakonodajnimi ukrepi, jih federalna država sporoči pristojnim organom teh držav, dežel, pokrajin oziroma kantonov s priporočilom, naj jih sprejmejo.

35. člen

1) Vsaka država, članica te konvencije, lahko odpove to konvencijo.

2) Odpoved mora sporočiti pisno in jo deponirati pri generalnem direktorju Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo.

3) Odpoved začne veljati dvanajst mesecev po prejemu odpovedne listine. Odpoved ne vpliva na finančne obveznosti odpovedujoče države vse do dne, ko začne veljati njen umik.

36. člen

Generalni direktor Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo obvešča države, članice organi-

zacije, države, ki niso članice, pa so omenjene v 32. členu, kot tudi Organizacijo Združenih narodov o vseh deponiranih ratifikacijskih, sprejemnih ali pristopnih listinah, ki so omenjene v 31. in 32. členu, ter o odpovedih, ki so omenjene v 35. členu.

37. člen

1) Generalna konferenca Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo lahko opravi revizijo te konvencije. Taka revizija pa je obvezna le za države, ki postanejo članice te revidirane konvencije.

2) Če generalna konferenca sprejme novo konvencijo na podlagi njene delne ali popolne revizije in če nova konvencija ne določi drugače, preneha biti ta konvencija odprta za ratifikacijo, sprejetje ali pristop z dnem, ko začne veljati nova revidirana konvencija.

38. člen

V skladu s 102. členom Ustavne listine Združenih narodov bo ta konvencija registrirana v tajništvu Združenih narodov na prošnjo generalnega direktorja Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo.

Sestavljeno v Parizu triindvajsetega novembra 1972 v dveh avtentičnih izvodih s podpisom predsednika generalne konference, sklicane na sedemnajsto zasedanje, in generalnega direktorja Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo, ki bosta deponirana v arhivu Organizacije Združenih narodov za prosveto, znanost in kulturo, njune overjene kopije pa bodo poslane vsem državam, navedenim v 31. in 32. členu, ter Združenim narodom.

AKT O NOTIFIKACIJI NASLEDSTVA

V Uradnem listu R Slovenije št. 15 od 13.XI.1992 je objavljen akt o notifikaciji nasledstva glede konvencij UNESCO, mednarodnih večstranskih pogodb o zračnem prometu, konvencij mednarodne pomorske organizacije, carinskih konvencij in nekaterih drugih mednarodnih večstranskih pogodb.

Med konvencijami UNESCO je v 10. točki navedena konvencija o varstvu svetovne kulturne in naravne dediščine.

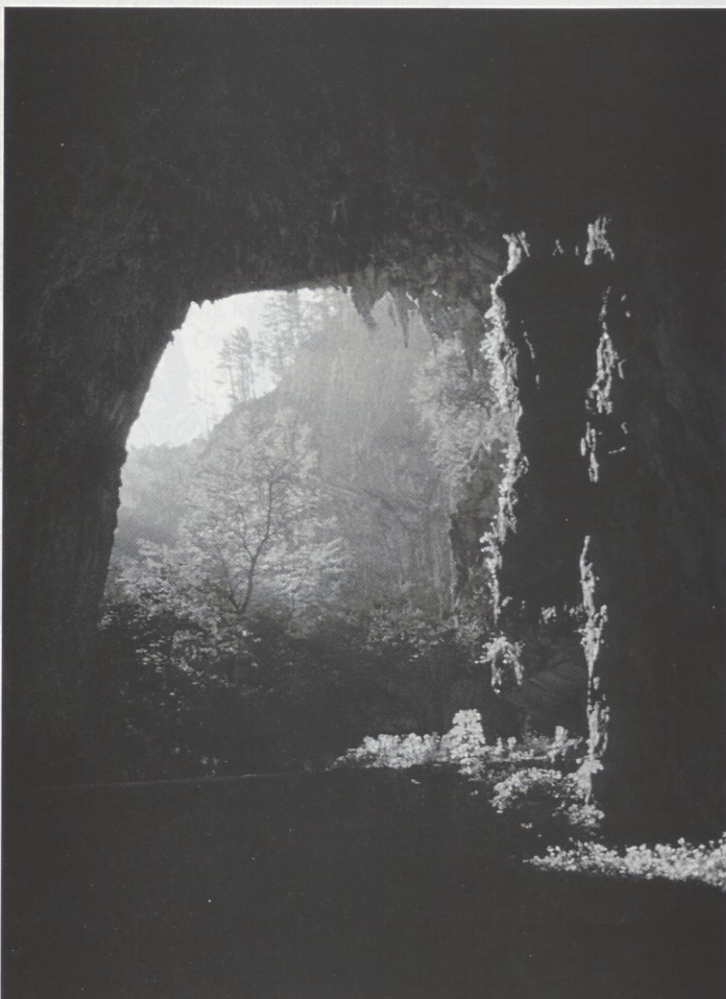
Pariz, 23.11.1972;

objavljena v Uradnem listu SFRJ, št. 56/74;

Skupščina Republike Slovenije daje naslednjo izjavo:

“V seznam svetovne naravne in kulturne dediščine so vpisane Škocjanske jame, ki se nahajajo na ozemlju Republike Slovenije. V skladu z 11. členom 3. točke izjavljamo, da se strinjamo, da so Škocjanske jame še naprej na tem seznamu.

Glede na določilo 16. člena 1. točke se Republika Slovenija zavezuje, da bo redno vsaki dve leti poravnala predvidene obveznosti plačevanja prispevkov Skladu za varstvo svetovne kulturne in naravne dediščine.”



Pogled iz
Schmidlove dvorane

View
out of Schmid's hall



Netopir, prebivalec
sistema Škocjanskih jam

A bat, an inhabitant
of the Škocjanske jame
cave system

Article 33

This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, but only with respect to those States which have deposited their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession on or before that date. It shall enter into force with respect to any other State three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

Article 34

The following provisions shall apply to those States Parties to this Convention which have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system:

(a) with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those State Parties which are not federal States;

(b) with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of individual constituent States, countries, provinces or cantons that are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform the competent authorities of such States, countries, provinces or cantons of the said provisions, with its recommendation for their adoption.

Article 35

1. Each State Party to this Convention may denounce the Convention.

2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations.

3. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation. It shall not affect the financial obligations of the denouncing State until the date on which the withdrawal takes effect.

Article 36

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the States members of the Organization, the States not members of the Organization which are referred to in Article 32, as well as the United Nations, of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession provided for in Articles 31 and 32, and of the denunciations provided for in Article 35.

Article 37

1. This Convention may be revised by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Any such revision shall, however, bind only the States which shall become Parties to the revising convention.

2. If the General Conference should adopt a new convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new convention otherwise provides, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification, acceptance or accession, as from the date on which the new revising convention enters into force.

Article 38

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Done in Paris, this twenty-third day of November 1972, in two authentic copies bearing the Signature of the President of the seventeenth session of the General Conference and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the States referred to in Articles 31 and 32 as well as to the United Nations.

THE ACT ON THE SUCCESSION NOTIFICATION

The Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia no. 15 of November 13, 1992 published the act on the succession notification related to the UNESCO Conventions, international multilateral agreements concerning air traffic, conventions related to international maritime organizations, custom conventions and some other international multilateral agreements.

Among the UNESCO conventions the point 10 quotes the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Paris, November 23, 1972;

published in the Official Gazette of SFRJ, no. 56/74;

The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia declares:

"The caves of Škocjanske jame located on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia are inscribed in the list of Natural and Cultural Heritage. According to article 11, point 3 we declare to agree that these caves Škocjanske jame remain registered on this list.

Related to provision in article 16, point 1 the Republic of Slovenia binds itself to regularly every two years pay the foreseen expenses of contributions into the Fund for protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage."

ZAKON O REGIJSKEM PARKU ŠKOCJANSKE JAME

I. Splošna določba

1. člen

Z namenom, da se ohranijo in raziskujejo izjemne geomorfološke, geološke in hidrološke znamenitosti, redke in ogrožene rastlinske in živalske vrste, paleontološka in arheološka najdišča, etnološke in arhitekturne značilnosti in kulturna krajina ter zagotovi možnosti za ustrezen razvoj, se območje Škocjanskih jam s tem zakonom razglasi za regijski park z imenom Škocjanske jame (v nadaljnjem besedilu: park).

II. Zavarovana območja in vplivno območje

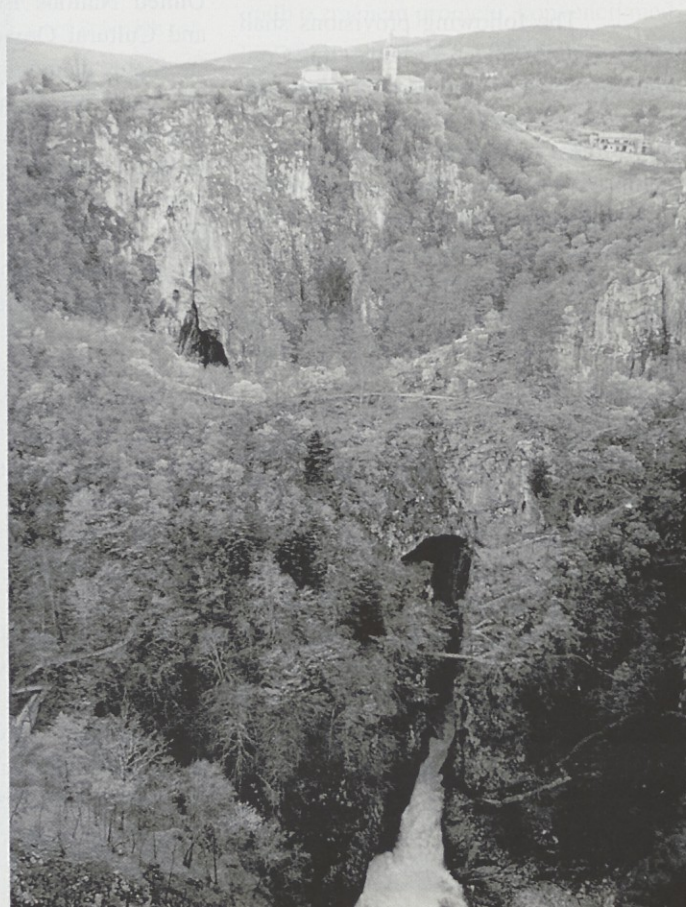
2. člen

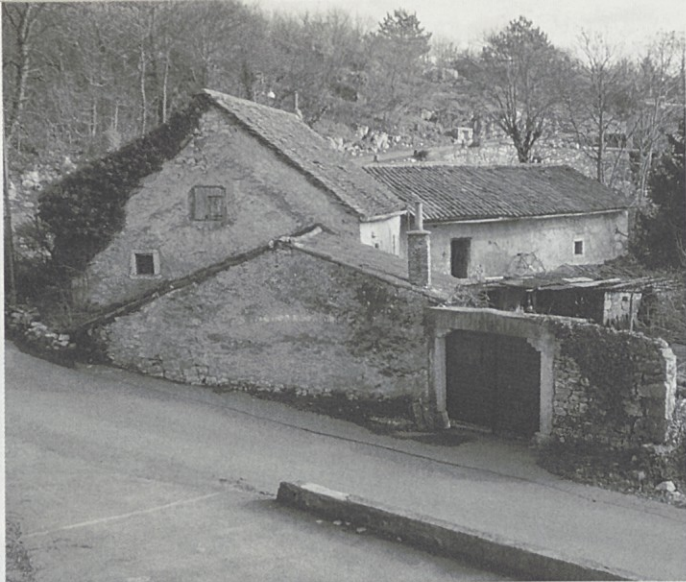
Meja zavarovanega območja parka poteka: južno tik pod vasjo Gradišče pri Divači na severnem zgornjem robu udornice Lisična in Sapendol, proti vzhodu do vzhodnega roba doline Dola in nato po robu skalnih sten pod robom vasi Brežec v vzhodno pobočje Dola, se po sredini pobočja dvigne do vrhnjega roba sten desnega (severnega) brega Reke, tako da je Jama nad Malni še v zavarovanem območju; nato poteka meja proti jugovzhodu po severnem robu soteske severno tik ob ruševinah gradu Školj, spet naprej po zgornjem robu soteske vse do točke jugozahodno pri vasi Famlje, se strmo spusti navzdol do kolovozne poti med Fameljskim mlinom in jezom na Reki, se nadaljuje po kolovozu do mosta čez Reko med Vremskim Britofom in Škofljami; od tam gre meja proti zahodu po zgornjem robu soteske Reke in zajema spodnji del iztočne soteske Sušice, naprej severno do vasi Naklo, tam zavije z roba na kraško planoto na zahod in jugozahod, kjer obkroži udornico Sokolak ter pride do meje katastrske občine Naklo, po njej seka glavni kolovoz med Matavunom in Danami, zavije proti severozahodu in severu ter obkroži udornico Globočak, tako da so Velika in Mala jama na Prevali ter jama Škrlica še v zavarovanem območju; nato gre meja do križišča poti na cesti Matavun-Divača, od tod 500 m proti zahodu do magistralne ceste Divača-Kozina, nato gre po njenem vzhodnem robu proti severozahodu 300 m ter doseže mejo katastrskih občin Naklo-Divača, tam jo preči v ravni črti v smeri sever-severozahod v dolžini 350 m, kjer se obrne proti vzhodu že blizu ceste Divača-Dolnje Ležeče; meja gre tik južno od naselja Dolnje Ležeče v smeri jugovzhod, tako da poteka meja po severnem in vzhodnem robu udornih vrtač Bušljevec, Lesendol in Jablanc. Meja območja se tako konča na začetni točki tik pod vasjo Gradišče pri Divači.

3. člen

Meja vplivnega območja parka, ki je v porečju Reke, poteka od severozahodnega kota parka ob trasi avtoceste proti severu do železniške proge Divača-Pivka. Od tod sledi železnici do ovinka pod Čebulovico, kjer proga zavije proti jugovzhodu, meja območja pa se nadaljuje proti severovzhodu do vrha Na Gavgah (661 m). Tu se zalomi proti jugovzhodu in poteka po grebenu Vremščice do vrha (1027 m). Tu zavije proti severovzhodu in preko Žužkovke (806 m) in Učičnika (726 m) doseže rob Sajeveškega polja. Severno od Sa-

Škocjan z območjem parka
The Škocjan village and the area of park





ŠKOCJAN CAVES REGIONAL PARK ACT

jevc prečka polje, se preko kote 718 nadaljuje proti vzhodu, na koti 716 zavije proti jugovzhodu in poteka preko Varde (726 m), Ostrega vrha (693 m), Kaludernika (747 m), Osojnice (820 m) in Orleka (653 m). Tu južno od Pivke prečka obe železnici in cesto in se povzpne na Kerin (655 m) in Primož (718 m). Od tod se po grebenu spusti do sedla zahodno od Parja in ponovno dvigne na greben Gjüre (724 m). Od Šilen tabora (751 m) poteka po robu strmega nariva vse do Bezgovice (738 m), vzhodno od Knežaka. Tam se zalomi proti vzhodu po grebenu Vrha (777 m) in Rebri (729 m) severno od Šembij, prečka cesto Šembije-Knežak, se povzpne na Stani hrib (674 m). Od tod pa vse do vrha Snežnika poteka proti vzhodu po naslednjih vrhovih: Milanka (948 m), Volovja reber (975 m, 993 m, 1030 m), Velika Milanja (1099 m), Suha reber (1015 m), Luknja (1147 m), Konj (1169 m), Jesenovc (1328 m), Kruljčev vrh (1367 m), Klešče (1308 m) in Mali Snežnik (1684 m). Na Snežniku (1769 m) se meja vplivnega območja obrne proti jugu, poteka vzhodno od globeli Grčovec na vrh Praprotnica (1432 m), zavije proti zahodu na Bukov vrh (1437 m) in severozahodu na Lom (1483 m). Od tu zavije na jugozahod do Peščine (1465 m), tu pa se obrne proti jugovzhodu in preko kote 1432 doseže Mačkov vrh (1341 m) nad Klansko polico. Tu se znova obrne proti jugozahodu in mimo Železnih vrat in po vrhovih Orlovica (1299 m) in Petehovec (1241 m) nad Gomančami doseže državno mejo s Hrvaško na Gomanški gori (1134 m). Od tod poteka po državni meji preko Katalina (1083 m) in Osterije do vrha Kukulj (832 m), kjer je najbolj jugovzhodna točka vplivnega območja. Naprej vse do vrha Ajdovščine, vzhodno od Rodika, poteka meja vplivnega območja po hidrogrfski razvodnici Reke in potokov, ki tečejo proti jugu. Razvodnica je jasno izražena in poteka po grebenih med naslednjimi pomembnejšimi vrhovi (od vzhoda proti zahodu): Stražnica (690 m), Belica (695 m), Zagnojavec (654 m), Hladno brdo (634 m), Trebež (660 m), Straža (607 m), Stražnica (577 m), Velika Reber (517 m), kjer se dotakne državne meje, Hrbe (617 m), Vrh hriba (649 m), Gabrnica (599 m), Stari grad nad Podgradom, Grmada (677 m) in Ušinje brdo (606 m). Meja doseže vas Pregarje na grebenu Brkinov in poteka po grebenski cesti do vasi Tatre. Tam se obrne proti jugozahodu in poteka po cesti do Artviž, od tam pa po grebenu preko vrha Križandrev (797 m) do Ajdovščine (804). Tam se spusti proti severozahodu do vasi Kačičepared, po lokalni cesti doseže magistralno cesto Kozina-Divača in po njej jugozahodni kot parka.

I. General provision

Article 1

In order to preserve and research its outstanding geomorphological, geological, and hydrological formations, rare and threatened plant and animal species, palaeontological and archaeological sites, ethnological and architectural characteristics and the cultural landscape, and to ensure conditions for adequate development, the region of the Škocjan Caves is hereby declared a regional park called Škocjanske jame (hereinafter "the Park").

II. Protected areas and impact area

Article 2

The boundary of the protected area of the Park shall run: to the south of Gradišče near Divača, immediately beneath the village, along the northern upper brink of the Lisična and Sapendol collapse dolines toward the east, to the eastern edge of the Dol valley, and then along the brink of the rock cliffs beneath the village Brežec to the eastern slope of Dol, where it shall climb up across the middle of the slope until reaching the upper brink of the right (northern) escarpment of the Reka river, thus encompassing the Jama nad Malni cave in the protected area; the boundary shall then proceed in the south-east direction along the northern brink of the gorge, immediately to the north of the Školj castle ruins, continue along the upper brink of the gorge until reaching the point to the south-west of the village Famlje, where it shall descend steeply to the cart track leading from the Famlje mill to the dam on the Reka river and proceed along this cart track all the way to the bridge across the Reka river between Vremški Britof and Škoflje; from there the boundary shall continue westward, along the upper brink of the Reka river gorge, thus embracing the lower part of the Sušica river gorge, and then advance northward to the village of Naklo, where it shall turn away from the brink, first to the west, to the karst plateau, and then to the south-west, encircling the collapse doline Sokolak and reaching the boundary of the Naklo cadastre municipality. Following this boundary, it shall intersect the cart track between Matavun and Dane, then turn north-west and north and encircle the collapse doline Globočak, thus embracing the caves Velika and Mala jama on Prevala and the Škrlica cave into the protected area; from there the boundary shall

4. člen

Zaradi posebne naravne, kulturne, zgodovinske oziroma estetske vrednosti so v parku posamezni deli nepremične naravne in kulturne dediščine posebej zavarovani s tem zakonom.

5. člen

Kot naravni spomeniki so zaradi svojih posebnih značilnosti kot vzorčni primer naravnega pojava zavarovani tile deli parka:

1. Mala dolina in Velika dolina do roba udomnice;
2. brezno Okroglica,
3. stene in bregovi slepe doline Reke v dolžini in širini 150 m pred vhodom v Mahorčičevo dvorano;
4. podzemne jame na območju parka:
 - Škocjanske jame (Škocjanski jamski splet),
 - Jama na Prevali II,
 - Mala jama na Prevali,
 - jama Škrlica;
5. kapnik v Lipjih jamah pri Divači.

6. člen

Deli nepremične kulturne dediščine parka, ki se zaradi svoje posebne vrednosti razglasijo za kulturne spomenike, so:

1. območja naselbinskih spomenikov:

- (1) naselje Škocjan,
- (2) naselje Betanja;
2. arheološki spomeniki:
- (3) Tominčeva jama,
- (4) Ozka špilja,
- (5) Czoernigova jama,
- (6) Jama nad Jezerom,
- (7) Luknja v lazju nad Matavunom,
- (8) Gradišče Škocjan,
- (9) Nekropola Ponikve,
- (10) Nekropola pod Matavunom,
- (11) Pečina v Sapendolu,
- (12) Jama v Sokolaku,
- (13) Jama na Prevali II,
- (14) Mala jama na Prevali,
- (15) Ledina Stojance pri Betanji,
- (16) Nekropola Za griči,
- (17) Nekropola pod Brežcem,
- (18) Gradišče pri vasi Naklo,
- (19) Tabor nad Škofljami,

3. umetnostno zgodovinska spomenika:

- (20) Škocjan, podružnična cerkev sv. Kancijana,
- (21) Famlje (Goriče), razvaline gradu Školj;

4. etnološki spomeniki:

- (22) Matavun, domačija s hišno številko 8,
- (23) Matavun, domačija, h.št. 10,
- (24) Škocjan, domačija, h.št. 4 in 5,
- (25) Škocjan, domačija, h.št. 7,
- (26) Škocjan, nekdanja kaplanija,
- (27) Škocjan, kamniti komunski vodnjak,
- (28) Betanja, domačija, h.št. 2;

5. tehniški spomeniki:

- (29) Matavun, ledenica pri hiši št. 4,
- (30) stavbe v Malnih, Brežec;

6. zgodovinski spomeniki:

- (31) Škocjan, pokopališče in stari nagrobniki na pokopališču,



Soteska Reke v jutranji meglici
The Reka canyon in a morning haze

- (32) Škocjan, nagrobnik J. Mahorčiču ob cerkvenem obzidju,
- (33) Matavun, znamenje na prekladi na Tominčevi poti, posvečeno cesarju Avgustu Francu I.,
- (34) Matavun, znamenje raziskovalcem v Schmidlovi dvorani,
- (35) Matavun, spomenik padlim borcem in žrtvam fašizma,
- (36) Škocjan, Hankejev grob,
- (37) kamniti smerokaz na križišču stare ceste Dolnje Ležeče-Lokev.

7. člen

Meje območja parka iz 2. člena tega zakona ter območij naravnih in kulturnih spomenikov iz 5. in 6. člena tega zakona so označene na topografski karti v merilu 1:25.000 in na pregledni katastrski karti (PKN) v merilu 1:5.000.

Meje vplivnega območja parka iz 3. člena tega zakona so označene na topografski karti 1:25.000.

Karte iz prejšnjih dveh odstavkov hrani kot izvirnik ministrstvo, pristojno za varstvo narave (v nadaljnjem besedilu: ministrstvo) in Državni zbor Republike Slovenije.

Upravni organ, pristojen za geodetske zadeve, izvede v zemljiškokatastrskih načrtih meje na podlagi mejâ na kartah iz prvega in drugega odstavka tega člena.

Na podlagi načrtov iz prejšnjega odstavka izda notranja organizacijska enota upravne enote, pristojne za varstvo narave, po uradni dolžnosti v upravnem postopku lastnikom nepremičnin v območju parka ugotovitvene odločbe o statusu naravne znamenitosti po tem zakonu in predlaga zaznambo v zemljiško knjigo.

Iz tehničnih razlogov reprodukcije in objave je vsebina 2. in 3. člena tega zakona prikazana na publikacijskih kartah v merilu 1:25.000 in 1:100.000.

proceed to the cross-roads on the Matavun-Divača road and then 500 m westward to the Divača-Kozina trunk road, continuing 300 m along its eastern edge in the north-west direction until reaching the boudary between the Naklo and Divača cadastre municipalities and intersect it in a straight north-north-west line of a length of 350 m, where near the road Divača-Dolnje Ležeče it shall turn east; from there the boundary shall then proceed in the south-east direction, immediately to the south of the settlement Dolnje Ležeče, along the northern and eastern brinks of the collapse dolines Bušljevec, Lesendol and Jablanc. The boundary of the Park's protected area shall end when reaching the starting point immediately beneath the village Gradišče near Divača.

Article 3

The boundary of the Park's impact area, which is in the Reka river basin, shall run from the north-western corner of the Park along the highway northward to the Divača-Pivka railway track. From there it shall follow the railway track to the turn beneath Čebulovica, where the track turns south-east, and continues north-east to the Na Gavgah peak (661 m). Here it shall make a sharp turn in the south-east direction and run along the ridge of Vremščica all the way to its top (1027 m). There it shall turn north-east, running over Žužovka (806 m) and Učičnik (726 m) until reaching the edge of the valley Sajevoško polje. To the north of Sajevoče it shall cross Sajevoško polje and continue eastward over Hill 718, then at Hill 716 it shall turn south-east and run across Varda (726 m), Ostri vrh (693 m), Kaludernik (747 m), Osojnica (820 m) and Orlek (653 m). South of the Pivka river it shall intersect both the railway tracks and the road and climb up the slopes of Kerin

(655 m) and Primož (718 m). From here it shall descend along the ridge to the saddle and climb up along the ridge of Gjura (724 m). From Šilen tabor (715 m) it runs along the brink of a steep overthrust all the way to Bezgovica (738 m), east of Knežak. There it shall make a sharp turn toward the east, along the ridge of Vrh (777 m) and Rebri (729 m) to the north of Šembije, cross the Šembije-Knežak road, and climb up Stani hrib (674 m). From here all the way to the top of Snežnik it shall run eastward over the following mountain peaks: Milanka (948 m), Volovja reber (975 m, 933 m, 1030 m), Velika Milanja (1099 m), Suha reber (1051 m), Luknja (1147 m), Konj (1169 m), Jesenovec (1328 m), Kruljčev vrh (1367 m), Klešče (1308 m) and Mali Snežnik (1684 m). At the top of Snežnik the boundary of the Park's impact area shall turn southward, running east of the Grčovec depression to the top of Praprotnica (1432 m), where it shall turn westward to Bukov vrh (1437 m) and north-west to Lom (1483 m). Here it shall turn south-west to Peščina (1465 m), where it shall turn south-east, proceeding over Hill 1432 until reaching Mačkov vrh (1341 m) above Klanska polica. Here it shall once again turn south-west, reaching — past Železna vrata and over the mountain tops of Orlovica (1299 m) and Petehovec (1241 m) — the state border with Croatia on the Gomanška gora above Gomance. From here it shall follow the state border, over Katalina (1083 m) and Osterija, to the hill top of Kukulj (832 m), which is the south-eastern most point of the Park's impact area. All the way to the Ajdovščina peak, east of Rodik, the boundary of the Park's impact area shall proceed along the hydrographical watershed of the Reka river and the streams flowing southward. The watershed is clearly delineated, running along the ridges between the following hill tops (from east to west): Stražnica (690 m), Belica (695 m), Zagnojavec (654 m), Hladno brdo (634 m), Trebež (660 m), Straža (607 m), Stražnica (577 m), Velika Reber (517 m), where it touches the state border, Hrbe (617 m), Vrh hriba (649 m), Gabrnica (599 m), Stari grad above Podgrad, Grmada (677 m) and Ušinja brdo (606 m). The boundary shall then reach the village of Pregarje on the ridge of Brkini and follow the road leading along the ridge all the way to the village of Tatre. There it shall turn south-west, running along the road until Artviže and from there along the ridge to the hill tops of Križandrev (797 m) and Ajdovščina (804 m). There it shall descend in the south-west direction down to the village of Kačiče-Pared and follow the local road until it reaches the Kozina-Divača trunk road, proceeding along this road to the south-western corner of the Park.

Article 4

Because of their outstanding natural, cultural, historical and aesthetic value, individual parts of the Park's tangible natural and cultural heritage shall be afforded special protection by this Act.

Article 5

Because of their specific features as examples of particular natural phenomena, the following sections of the Park shall be protected as natural monuments:

1. Mala dolina and Velika dolina to the edge of the collapse doline;
2. the Okroglica Shaft;
3. the walls and banks of the Reka river's blind valley in the length and width of 150 m in front of the entrance to the Mahorčič's hall;
4. subterranean caves situated on the territory of the Park:
 - Škocjan Caves (the system of the Škocjan Caves),

III. Varstveni režimi

8. člen

Na vplivnem območju parka so prepovedani posegi v okolje, ki bi lahko posredno ali neposredno poslabšali obstoječe stanje okolja v parku.

Na vplivnem območju parka so prepovedani:

- vsi posegi, ki bi lahko spremenili obstoječi vodni režim Reke in kakovost vode, razen v primerih varstva pred poplavami;
- drugi posegi v okolje, ki pomenijo tveganje ali nevarnost za okolje in njihovi škodljivi vplivi segajo v park.

Minister, pristojen za varstvo narave (v nadaljnjem besedilu: minister)) določi pogoje, pod katerimi je mogoče izjemoma dovoliti posege iz prejšnjega odstavka.

V primerih iz prejšnjega odstavka imajo nosilci posegov v okolje prednostno pravico do pridobivanja posojil Ekološko razvojnega sklada republike Slovenije, Stanovanjskega sklada Republike Slovenije in pri pridobivanju sredstev, ki jih javni zavod uporablja za namene, določene v 23. členu tega zakona.

9. člen

Na območju parka je prepovedano:

1. opravljati kakršna koli gradbena ali zemeljska dela zunaj območij naselij, razen primerov, določenih v drugem odstavku tega člena;
 2. odlagati pri gradnjah ali prenovitvah odpadni material zunaj površin, ki so za to posebej določene;
 3. izvajati posege, ki spremenijo podobo značilne kulturne krajine in spreminjajo namembnost zemljišča, razen v območjih naselij;
 4. raziskovati ali izkoriščati mineralne surovine;
 5. odvezovati mivko, prod in kamenje iz struge ali bregov Reke;
 6. graditi objekte, namenjene vojaški rabi, in uporabljati območje za vojaške dejavnosti;
 7. spreminjati vodni režim Reke;
 8. obremenjevati zrak čez dovoljene meje;
 9. odmetavati ali odlagati odpadke vseh vrst zunaj za to določenih in ustrezno urejenih krajev;
 10. izpuščati na površje, v kraško podzemlje ali v vodotoke onesnaženo vodo, naftne derivate ali druge nevarne snovi;
 11. kuriti ogenj ali pripravljati žerjavico na prostem ali v bližini gozda, razen na urejenih kuriščih;
 12. v gozdu uporabljati odprt ogenj v nasprotju z zakonom;
 13. čez ozemlje parka prevažati nevarne snovi;
 14. uporabljati motorna vozila vseh vrst, razen intervencijskih vozil in kmetijsko gospodarskih strojev, zunaj javnih cest:
- (1) od križišča na magistralni cesti Kozina-Postojna čez Matavun do Vremskega Britofa,
 - (2) po odcepu s te ceste do umetnega vhoda v Škocjanske jame v dolu Globočak,
 - (3) po cesti od odcepa ceste Matavun-Betanja do križišča s cesto Di-



Lipa z zvonikom sv. Kancijana v Škocjanu
Lime tree and belfry of St. Cancian church at Škocjan

vača-Famlje;

15. spreminjati vegetacijske združbe s saditvijo neavtohtonih vrst;
16. požigati travniške in pašniške površine ter sežigati rastlinske ostanke na njivah brez nadzorstva polnoletne osebe;
17. uporabljati agrokemična sredstva za zatiranje in uničevanje rastlin in živali zunaj obdelovalnih zemljišč (vrtovi, njive);
18. vznemirjati, prenašati, zastrupljati, zadrževati v ujetništvu, loviti in ubijati prostoživeče živali v nasprotju z zakonom oziroma s predpisom, ki ga sprejme vlada;
19. nabirati prostorastoče rastline ali njihove dele v komercialne namene;
20. vnašati osebke neavtohtonih živalskih vrst;
21. postavljati reklamne panoje, razen informacijskih oznak za potrebe parka;
22. taboriti, parkirati in puščati motorna vozila ali bivalne priklole zunaj za to določenih prostorov;
23. nenadzorovano obiskovati jame.

Zaradi potreb razvoja parka in tam živečih prebivalcev so ne glede na prepovedi iz prejšnjega odstavka v območju parka ob soglasju ministra izjemoma dovoljeni tile posegi v prostor:

- gradnja infrastrukturnih objektov ali naprav za naselja (električne, vodovodne, kanalizacijske naprave);
- obnova obstoječih cestnih ali gradnja manjših odsekov novih cest ali gradnja nove turistične pešpoti;

- Jama na Prevali II Cave,
 - Mala jama na Prevali Cave,
 - Škrlica Cave;
5. the stalactite in the Liplje Cave near Divača.

Article 6

On account of their outstanding value the following parts of the Park's immovable cultural heritage shall be proclaimed cultural monuments:

1. settlement monuments:

- (1) village of Škocjan,
 - (2) village of Betanja;
- ##### 2. archaeological monuments:

- (3) Tominc's Cave,
- (4) Ozka špilja Cave,
- (5) Czoerning's Cave,
- (6) Jama nad Jezerom Cave,
- (7) Luknja v Lazu Cave beneath Matavun,
- (8) Gradišče Škocjan,
- (9) Necropolis Ponikve,
- (10) Necropolis beneath Matavun,
- (11) rock face in Sapendol,
- (12) Cave in Sokolak,
- (13) Jama na Prevali II Cave,
- (14) Mala Jama na Prevali Cave,
- (15) Ledina Stojance near Betanja,
- (16) Necropolis Za griči
- (17) Necropolis beneath Brežec,
- (18) Gradišče near the village Naklo,
- (19) Tabor above Škoflje;

3. cultural and historical monuments:

- (20) Škocjan, succursal church of St. Canzian,
- (21) Famlje (Goriče), ruins of the Školj castle;

4. ethnological monuments:

- (22) Matavun, homestead, house No.8,
- (23) Matavun, homestead, house No. 10,
- (24) Škocjan, homestead, house No. 4 and 5,
- (25) Škocjan, homestead, house No. 7,
- (26) Škocjan, former curacy,
- (27) Škocjan, stone communal well,
- (28) Betanja, homestead, house No. 2;

5. technical monuments:

- (29) Matavun, ice pit situated by the house No. 4,
- (30) buildings in Malne, Brežec;

6. historical monuments:

- (31) Škocjan, cemetery and old tombstones in the cemetery,
- (32) Škocjan, tombstone of J. Mahorčič by the church walls,
- (33) Matavun, shrine in Tominčeva street dedicated to emperor August Franz I,
- (34) Matavun, memorial plate in Schmidl's hall dedicated to explorers,
- (35) Matavun, monuments dedicated to fighters against and victim of Fascism,
- (36) Škocjan, Hanke's grave,
- (37) stone guide post at the cross-roads on the old Dolenje Ležeče-Lokev road.

Article 7

The boundary of the Park as defined in Article 2 of this Act and the boundaries of the areas of natural and cultural monuments as defined in Article 5 and 6 hereof shall be marked on a topographical map in a scale of 1:25,000 and on a survey cadastral map in a scale of 1:5,000.

The boundary of the Park's impact area as defined in Article 3 hereof shall be marked on a topographic map in a scale of 1:25,000.

The originals of the maps referred to in the preceding two paragraphs shall be kept by the ministry responsible for environmental protection (hereinafter "the Ministry") and by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia.

The administrative agency responsible for matters relating to geodesy shall have draw the boundaries into the cadastral plans on the basis of the boundaries on the map referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

On the basis of the plans mentioned in the preceding paragraph the internal organisational unit of the administrative agency that is responsible for environmental protection by virtue of its office shall issue to the owners of real estate situated in the territory of the Park, in the course of an administrative procedure, declaratory administrative decrees on the status of natural monuments under this Act, and propose corresponding entries in the land register.

For technical reasons of reproduction and publication the content of Articles 2 and 3 of this Act shall be represented in maps in a scale of 1:25,000 and 1:100,000.

III. Protection regimes

Article 8

Within the Park's impact area any activities affecting the environment that could impair, directly or indirectly, the existing state of the environment in the Park shall be prohibited.

Within the Park's impact area the following shall be prohibited:

- all activities which are likely to alter the existing water regime of the Reka river and the quality of water, except in the cases of protection against floods;
- other activities affecting the environment which represent a risk or danger to the environment and the harmful impact of which extends into the Park.

The minister responsible for environmental protection (hereinafter "the Minister") shall define the cases and conditions under which the activities mentioned in the preceding paragraph may exceptionally be permitted.

In the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph the performers of activities affecting the environment shall have a priority right in obtaining loans granted by the Environmental Protection Development Fund of the Republic of Slovenia and the Housing Fund of the Republic of Slovenia and in obtaining funds which the Public Service Agency referred to in Article 15 uses for the purposes set out in Article 23 hereof.

Article 9

Within the territory of the Park the following shall be prohibited:

- 1. to carry out any construction or land works outside the areas of

- obnova in utrjevanje jezov in obrežij Reke zunaj Škocjanskih jam;
- prenova in nadomestitev obstoječih stavb;
- uporaba peskokopov in kamnolomov za lastne potrebe prebivalcev parka.

V primerih iz prejšnjega odstavka velja za nosilce posegov v prostor v parku določba četrtega odstavka 8. člena tega zakona.

Postavitev naprav, potrebnih za spremljanje naravnih pojavov in stanja v parku, se ne šteje za kršitev prepovedi v smislu prvega odstavka tega člena.

10. člen

Poleg prepovedi iz 9. člena tega zakona je na območju naravnih spomenikov iz 5. člena tega zakona prepovedano tudi:

1. spreminjati oblikovitost in sestavo površja z zemeljskimi deli;
2. izkopavati, nabirati in odnašati petrografske, mineraloške in paleontološke vzorce;
3. uničevati, poškodovati ali odstranjevati sigaste tvorbe in drugi inventar jame;
4. minirati;
5. kakor koli onesnaževati stene, strop in tla jame,
6. izkopavati, nabirati in odnašati posamezne primerke rastlinskih vrst, razen sanitarne sečnje ob vhodu v jamo;
7. postavljati samostojno stoječe drogove in antene;
8. povzročati hrup, ki presega 45 Leq (dBA), razen pri rednih dejavnostih vzdrževanja parka;
9. metati kamenje in druge predmete v jamska žrela ali vhode in prepade;
10. opravljati posege, ki lahko ogrožajo vhode in bližnjo okolico jam;
11. snemati v jamah.

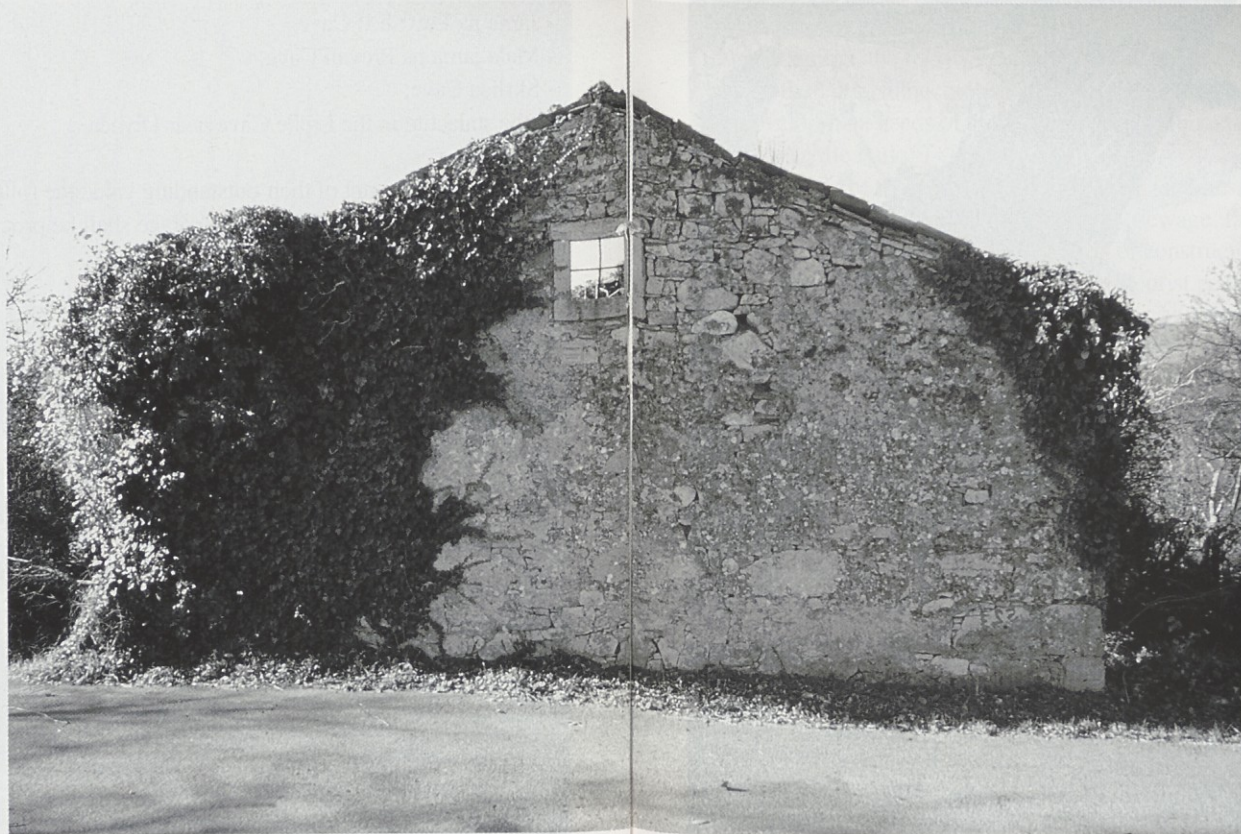
Ne glede na prepovedi iz prejšnjega odstavka lahko minister zaradi znanstveno-raziskovalnega dela dovoli raziskovalni organizaciji ustrezne postopke in dela, kot npr. jemanje petrografskih, mineraloških in paleontoloških vzorcev, nabiranje primerkov rastlinskih vrst ter odlov posameznih živalskih primerkov.

Ne glede na prepovedi iz prvega odstavka tega člena lahko minister dovoli snemanje v jamah pod pogoji, ki jih podrobneje določi v podzakonskem postopku.

11. člen

Ob upoštevanju prepovedi, navedenih v 9. členu tega zakona, velja na območju kulturnih spomenikov iz 6. člena tega zakona pri dovoljenih posegih ta varstveni režim:

1. na območju naselbinskih spomenikov Škocjan in Betanja se objekti prenavljajo v tradicionalnem slogu po ureditvenem načrtu ter na podlagi konservatorskih smernic;
2. na območju arheoloških nahajališč se v omejenem obsegu le sistemsko arheološko raziskuje, pri čemer je treba pred vsakim posegom:
 - opraviti predhodno zavarovalno arheološko raziskovanje, na podlagi katerega se izdelajo smernice za nadaljnjo uporabo zemljišča;
 - zagotoviti spremljevalni arheološki nadzor z možnostjo za izvedbo raziskav ob večjih arheoloških najdbah;
3. stavbni spomeniki in znamenja se varujejo v izvorni podobi, pri čemer naj bodo posegi namenjeni predvsem konservaciji ali restavraciji kulturnega spomenika oziroma spremembi neustreznih gradbenih posegov;
4. znamenja se ohranjajo na sedanji lokaciji z možnostjo muzeološke obravnave.



Ruševina v Škocjanu, ki čaka na preno
The ruin in the Škocjan village, waiting for restoration

12. člen

Vlada Republike Slovenije (v nadaljnjem besedilu: vlada) sprejema prostorske izvedbene načrte v parku po predhodnem mnenju pristojnih lokalnih skupnosti.

Dovoljenja za posege v prostor na območju parka izdaja minister, pristojen za posege v prostor.

Dovoljenja iz prejšnjega odstavka na območju kulturnih spomenikov se izdajo po predhodnem soglasju ministra, pristojnega za kulturno dediščino.

IV. Varstvo in razvoj

13. člen

Državni zbor sprejme na predlog vlade program varstva in razvoja Škocjanskih jam za pet let.

Obvezne sestavine programa varstva in razvoja Škocjanskih jam so: celovita ocena stanja v parku, cilji varstva in razvoja ter načini uresničevanja teh ciljev, ocena stanja na vplivnem območju parka in določitev ukrepov za izboljšanje in preprečevanje škodljivih vplivov, načini uresničevanja razvoju parka prilagojene davčne in drugih spodbujevalnih politik, subvencioniranja, nadomestil in spodbujavalne posojilne politike z merili in predvidenimi postopki, potrebna sredstva in viri teh sredstev, prostorske opredelitve načrtovanih varstvenih in razvojnih posegov v parku, določitev za park primernih dejavnosti in smernice za njihov razvoj.

Na podlagi programa iz prejšnjega odstavka sprejme javni zavod letni program varstva in razvoja Škocjanskih jam.

settlements, except in the cases referred to in the second paragraph of this Article;

2. to deposit, in the course of construction or renovation works, the excavated material outside the locations that are specifically designed for this purpose;
 3. to perform activities that alter the appearance of the characteristic cultural landscape and change the purposed land use, except within the areas of settlements;
 4. to explore or exploit mineral raw materials;
 5. to take away sand, gravel or stones from the river's bed or banks;
 6. to build facilities designed for military use or to use the area for military activities;
 7. to alter the water regime of the Reka river;
 8. to pollute air beyond permitted levels;
 9. to throw away or dispose of waste of all kinds outside the locations that are specifically designed and adequately equipped for this purpose;
 10. to spill polluted water, oil products or other harmful substances on the surface, into the karst underground or in watercourses;
 11. to make a fire or prepare embers in the open or in the vicinity of woods, except in fireplaces that are specifically designed and arranged for this purpose.
 12. to use open fire in woods contrary to law;
 13. to transport noxious substances over the territory of the Park;
 14. to use motor vehicles of all sorts, except emergency vehicles and agricultural and forestry machinery, outside the public roads;
- (1) on the road leading from cross-roads on the Kozina-Postojna trunk road via Matavun to Vremski Britof;

- (2) on the road that branches off from the above-mentioned road leading to the artificial entrance to the Škocjan Caves in the Globočak valley;
- (3) on the road from branching off of the Matavun-Betanja road to the cross-roads with the Divača-Famlje road;
15. to make changes in vegetation by planting non-indigenous plant species;
16. to burn down sections of grassland and pastures and incinerate plant remains in the fields without the supervision of a person of full age;
17. to use agro-chemical substances for the control and eradication of pests and weeds outside the land that is designed for cultivation (gardens, fields);
18. to disturb, displace, poison, keep in confinement, hunt or kill animals contrary to the law or regulations adopted by the Government;
19. to pick free-growing plants or parts of plants for commercial purposes;
20. to bring in non-indigenous animal species;
21. to put up advertising billboards, except information signs for the needs of the Park;
22. to camp, park or leave motor vehicles or camping trailers outside the areas that are specifically designed for this purpose;
23. to pay unsupervised visits to the caves.



14. člen

Fizične in pravne osebe, ki se jim zaradi omejitev in prepovedi iz tega zakona bistveno poslabšajo obstoječi pogoji za pridobivanje dohodka oziroma za življenje in delo in tega ni mogoče nadomestiti z dovoljeno dejavnostjo v okviru določenih varstvenih režimov parka oziroma razvojnih usmeritev parka, so upravičeni do odškodnine ali nadomestila.

Za določanje odškodnine oziroma nadomestila iz prejšnjega odstavka se smiselno uporabljajo predpisi, ki urejajo razlastitev.

Javni zavod

15. člen

Upravljanje s parkom je javna služba. Za opravljanje javne službe vlada ustanovi javni zavod.

Javni zavod je pravna oseba.

Z aktom o ustanovitvi vlada določi statusne in druge zadeve v zvezi z delovanjem javnega zavoda.

16. člen

Javni zavod opravlja v okviru javne službe te dejavnosti:

1. pripravi predlog programa varstva in razvoja parka;
2. sprejema letne programe varstva in razvoja Škocjanskih jam in opravlja tam določene naloge;
3. stalno spremlja in analizira stanje naravnih vrednot in kulturne dedščine v parku;
4. pripravlja dodatne strokovne predloge za varstvo in opravljanje vzdrževalnih ukrepov skupaj z drugimi strokovnimi organizacijami;

Gorski kosmatinec (*Pulsatilla montana*)

Pulsatilla montana



Navadni netresk (*Sempervivum tectorum*)

Sempervivum tectorum

5. usklajuje raziskovalne naloge z zvezi s parkom in organizira raziskovalno delo;
6. sodeluje pri mednarodnih projektih, predstavitev in strokovnih raziskavah parka in skrbi za izvajanje prevzetih projektov;
7. skrbi za vzdrževanje, obnavljanje in zavarovanje spomenikov in znamenitosti na območju parka;
8. upravlja nepremičnine v skladu z aktom o ustanovitvi javnega zavoda;
9. skrbi za strokovno predstavitev parka in organizira izobraževanje;
10. sodeluje z lastniki posameznih spomenikov v parku, jim strokovno pomaga in svetuje;
11. pripravlja in vzdržuje poti in označbe v parku;
12. vzdržuje jamsko infrastrukturo za obisk jam in opravlja vodniško službo po parku.

17. člen

Poleg dejavnosti iz 16. člena tega zakona opravlja javni zavod v okviru javnih pooblastil še te naloge:

1. vodi informacijski center;
2. zbira in vodi dokumentacijo in ureja muzejske zbirke;
3. uresničuje predkupno pravico lokalne skupnosti in države do nakupa spomenikov in znamenitosti v parku,
4. nadzira izvajanje varstvenih režimov v parku;
5. opravlja strokovni nadzor nad izvajanjem koncesije.

18. člen

Javni zavod ima te organe.

1. svet zavoda,
2. strokovni svet,
3. direktor.

Notwithstanding the prohibitions specified in the preceding paragraph, the following activities shall exceptionally be allowed in the Park, subject to prior approval of the Minister, to meet the development needs of the Park and the inhabitants living on the territory of the Park:

- construction of infrastructural buildings or facilities for the needs of the settlements (electricity, waterworks, sewage facilities);
- reconstruction of existing road sections or construction of smaller new road sections or construction of new tourist pedestrian paths;
- reconstruction and reinforcement of dams and the banks of the Reka river outside the Škocjan Caves;
- renovation or replacement of existing buildings;
- exploitation of sand-pits or quarries for the needs of the inhabitants of the Park.

In the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph the provision of paragraph 4 of Article 8 hereof shall apply to the performers of such activities.

Installation of devices necessary for the monitoring of natural phenomena and the state in the Park shall not be considered as a violation of the prohibitions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 10

In addition to the prohibitions specified in Article 9 of this Act, the following activities shall also be prohibited in the area of natural monuments referred to in Article 5 hereof:

1. to change the form and composition of the surface by land work;
2. to excavate, pick or carry away petrographical, mineralogical or palaeontological samples;
3. to destroy, damage or remove speleothems and other cave inventory;
4. to use explosives;
5. to pollute in any way the walls, ceiling and floor of the cave;
6. to dig out, pick or carry away individual samples of plant species, except for felling at the cave's entrance for sanitary reasons;
7. to set up self-standing poles or antennas;
8. to produce noise exceeding 45 Leq (dBA), except when carrying out regular maintenance activities in the Park;
9. to throw stones and other objects in cave gorges, entrances and precipices;
10. to carry out activities that could endanger the entrances and the vicinity of the caves;
11. shoot films in the caves.

Notwithstanding the prohibitions specified in the preceding paragraph, the Minister may allow, for the purpose of scientific and research studies, a research organisation to carry out procedures and activities, such as the taking of petrographical, mineralogical and palaeontological samples, the gathering of samples of plant species, and the hunting of individual animals.

Notwithstanding the prohibitions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Minister may allow shooting films in the caves subject to the conditions specified in detail in a regulation issued on the basis of this Act.

Article 11

Taking into account the prohibition specified in Article 9 of this Act, the following protection regime shall apply in the area of cultural monuments referred to in Article 6 hereof with respect to permitted activities:

1. within the Škocjan and Betanja areas of settlement monuments, buildings and other structures shall be renovated in the traditional style, in compliance with zoning plans and conservation guidelines;
2. within the area of archaeological sites, only systematic archaeological research of a limited extent shall be carried out, provided that prior to any activity the following conditions are met:
 - to carry out a preliminary protective archaeological research on the basis of which guidelines are made for further land use;
 - to ensure accompanying archaeological supervision with a possibility of carrying out protection research studies in cases of major archaeological finds;
3. architectural monuments and shrines shall be preserved in their original appearance, with interventions being designed primarily for conservation and restoration of a cultural monuments or alteration of inadequate construction work;
4. shrines shall be preserved on existing locations with a possibility of inclusion in a museum index.

Article 12

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter "the Government") shall adopt plans for spatial management of the Park after obtaining the opinion of the competent Local Authorities.

Licences for the carrying out of activities affecting the environment in the area of the Park shall be issued by the minister responsible for activities affecting the environment.

The licences referred to in the preceding paragraph in the area of cultural monuments shall be issued upon prior approval of the minister responsible for the cultural heritage.

IV. Protection and development

Article 13

On the motion of the Government the National Assembly shall adopt a program for the protection and development of the Park for a period of five years.

The mandatory components of the program for the protection and development of the Park shall be: comprehensive assessment of the state in the Park, protection and development objectives and steps of implementing these objectives, assessment of the state in the Park's impact area and determination of measures for improvement and prevention of harmful impacts, modes of implementing tax and other incentive policies adapted to the Park's development, modes of granting subsidies and compensation, and of pursuing a stimulating loan policy with criteria and envisaged procedures, required financial resources and sources of these funds, spatial determination of planned protection and development activities to be carried out in the Park, determination of activities suitable for the Park and guidelines for their development.

On the basis of the program referred to in the preceding paragraph the Public Service Agency shall adopt annual programs for the protection and development of the Park.

Article 14

Individuals and legal entities whose present conditions for earning income and for life and work may be essentially impaired as the result of restrictions and prohibitions under this Act and provided that this cannot be substituted for by an activity permitted within the framework of the specified protection regimes and deve-

19. člen

Organ upravljanja javnega zavoda je svet zavoda, ki ima predsednika in šest članov. Predsednika in tri člane sveta imenuje vlada, tako da je eden od njih predstavnik Slovenske nacionalne komisije za UNESCO, enega člana izvolijo izmed sebe delavci javnega zavoda, enega člana imenuje pristojna občina, enega člana imenujejo skupaj prebivalci naselij Matavun, Škocjan in Betanja.

20. člen

Strokovni svet javnega zavoda obravnava vprašanja s strokovnega področja dela zavoda. Sestava strokovnega sveta se podrobneje določi z aktom o ustanovitvi oziroma s statutom, tako da so v njem zastopani zunanji strokovnjaki.

21. člen

Direktor javnega zavoda organizira in vodi strokovno delo, delo in poslovanje zavoda, predstavlja in zastopa javni zavod in je odgovoren za zakonitost in strokovnost dela javnega zavoda.

Direktorja imenuje in razrešuje vlada.

22. člen

V aktu o ustanovitvi javnega zavoda vlada določi, katere nepremičnine upravlja javni zavod.

Javni zavod pridobiva sredstva za opravljanje dejavnosti:

- iz republiškega proračuna na podlagi letnega programa dela javnega zavoda, ki ga potrdi minister;
- iz proračunov lokalnih skupnosti;
- z vstopninami in donacijami;
- s sredstvi, pridobljenimi z upravljanjem nepremičnih;
- s koncesijami;
- iz drugih virov.

23. člen

Javni zavod lahko uporablja sredstva, pridobljena na podlagi zadnjih štirih alinej drugega odstavka 22. člena tega zakona: za dejavnost varovanja naravne in kulturne dediščine, ekološko sanacijo, izplačevanje subvencij in donacij fizičnim osebam - lastnikom nepremičnin zaradi omejitev in prepovedi iz tega zakona, ki niso upravičeni do odškodnin in nadomestil po 14. členu tega zakona, in za pospeševanje usklajenega razvoja zavarovanega območja.

Podrobnejše pogoje za pridobivanje sredstev iz prejšnjega odstavka, merila in postopke razdeljevanja sredstev ter odločanje o razdeljevanju in nadzor nad namensko porabo sredstev predpiše minister.

24. člen

Javni zavod ima statut, v katerem podrobneje določi način poslovanja in sprejemanja odločitev. Sprejme ga svet zavoda, veljati pa začne, ko z njim soglaša vlada.

25. člen

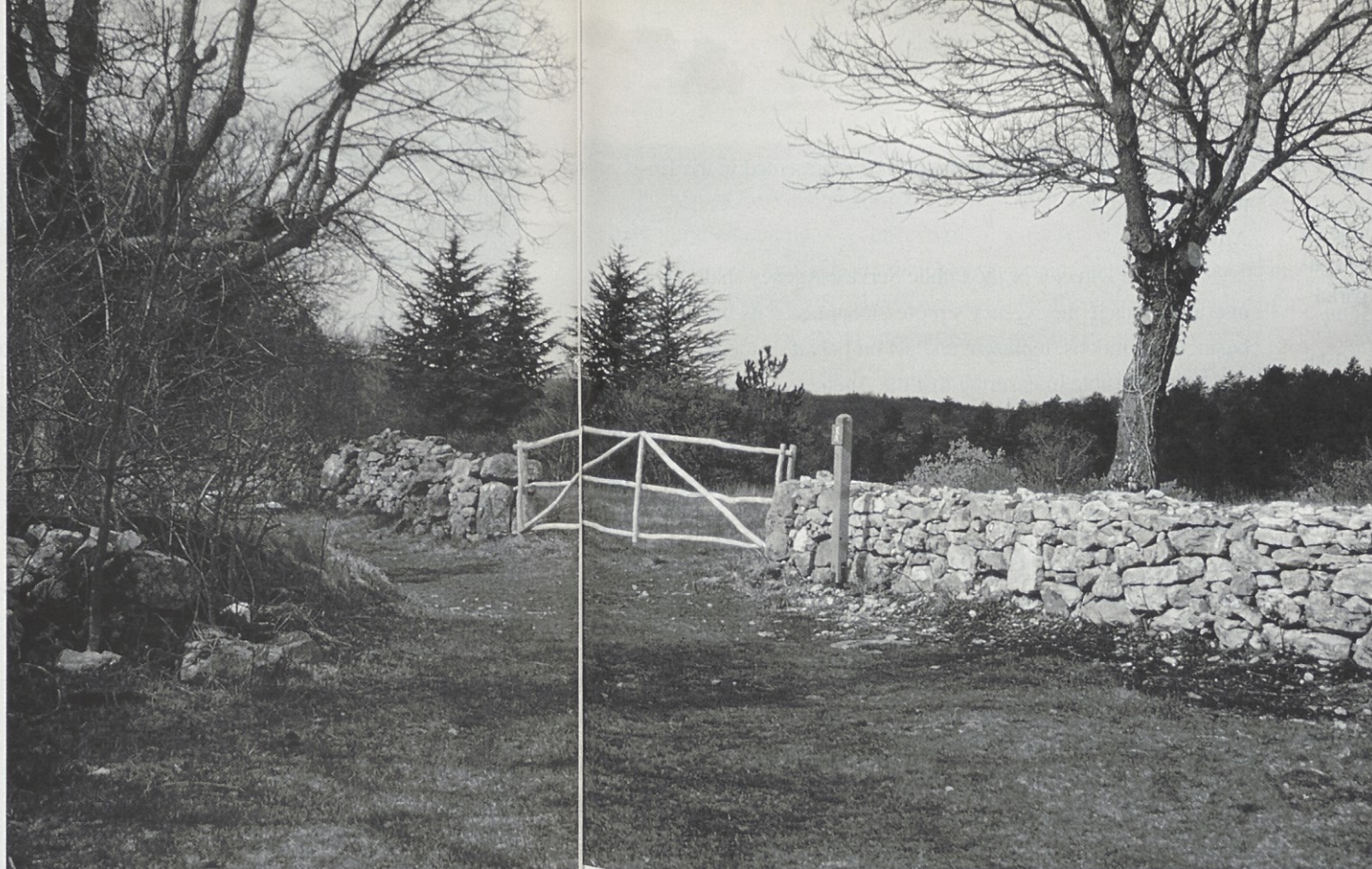
Vlada podeljuje koncesije za rabo delov parka.

S koncesijskim aktom, ki je predpis vlade, vlada določi pogoje, pod katerimi se podeli koncesija.

Koncesija se podeli na podlagi javnega razpisa. O izbiri koncesionarja odloči vlada z upravno odločbo.

S koncesijsko pogodbo koncedent in koncesionar uredita medsebojna razmerja. Koncesijska pogodba se sklene za določen čas z možnostjo odvzema koncesije, če koncesionar ne spoštuje pogojev, določenih z zakonom, aktom o podelitvi koncesije in koncesijsko pogodbo.

V postopku podeljevanja koncesije se smiselno upošteva zakon o varstvu okolja.



Krška kulturna krajina
The karst cultural landscape

Dejavnost koncesionarja je omejena z varstvenimi režimi po tem zakonu.

V. Nadzor

26. člen

Izvajanje določil tega zakona inšpekcijsko nadzorujeta Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za okolje in prostor in Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za področje kulturne dediščine.

Zakonitost dela javnega zavoda nadzoruje ministrstvo.

27. člen

Izvajanje prepovedi, ki so določene na območju parka, neposredno nadzoruje nadzorna služba, ki je organizirana v javnem zavodu.

Naloge nadzorne službe so:

- neposredno spremljanje stanja v parku in v vplivnem območju parka;
- stalen nadzor nad izvajanjem varstvenih režimov v parku;
- ugotavljanje dejanskega stanja pri kršitvah prepovedi iz tega zakona ter obveščanje pristojnih inšpektoratov;
- izrekanje denarnih kazni v primerih iz 34. člena tega zakona.

Naloge iz prejšnjega odstavka opravljajo naravovarstveni nadzorniki, ki so za opravljanje tega dela posebej usposobljeni.

Naravovarstveni nadzornik ima službeni znak in legitimacijo.

Naravovarstveni nadzornik ima v zvezi z opravljanjem nadzorstva po tem zakonu pravico legitimirati osebe.

Podrobnejše določbe o organizaciji in delu nadzorne službe se opredelijo v statutu javnega zavoda v skladu z aktom o njegovi ustanovitvi in s tem zakonom.

Development policies applicable in the Park shall be entitled to damages or compensation.

For the purpose of determining the amount of damages or compensation referred to in the preceding paragraph the regulations on expropriation shall apply.

Public Service Agency

Article 15

The management of the Park shall be a public service. For the purpose of providing this public service the Government shall establish a public service agency.

The Public Service Agency shall have the status of a legal person.

The Government shall determine the matters relating to the status and other activities of the Public Service Agency in the Agency's founding decree.

Article 16

Within the framework of the public service the Public Service Agency shall carry out the following activities:

1. draw up the proposal of the program for the protection and development of the Park;
2. adopt annual programs for the protection and development of the Park and perform the activities specified in these programs;
3. continually monitor and analyse the state of the natural and cultural heritage in the Park;
4. prepare, in co-operation with other professionals organisations, additional expert proposals for the protection and implementation of maintenance measures;
5. co-ordinate research tasks in connection with the Park and orga-

nise scientific research;

6. participate in international projects, presentations and expert research studies relating to the Park, and see to the implementation of adopted projects;

7. see to the maintenance, renovation and protection of monuments and natural treasures within the area of the Park;

8. manage real estate in compliance with its founding decree;

9. organise professional presentations of the Park and educational programs;

10. co-operate with the owners of particular monuments situated in the Park and offer them expert assistance and advice;

11. build and maintain the path and information signs in the Park;

12. maintain infrastructural facilities in the caves designed for tourist visits and provide tourist guide services in the Park.

Article 17

In addition to the activities specified in Article 16 of this Act the Public Service Agency shall also carry out, within the framework of public authorisations, the following activities:

1. run an information centre;
2. gather and keep documentation and ma-

nage museum collections;

3. exercise the right of pre-emption of the Local Authorities and the States in purchasing the monuments and other treasures in the Park;

4. supervise the implementation of the protection regimes in the Park;

5. carry out professional supervision of the implementation of a concession.

Article 18

The Public Service Agency shall consist of the following bodies:

1. the Council of the Agency,
2. the Expert Council,
3. the Director.

Article 19

The managing body of the Public Service Agency shall be the Council of the Agency, which shall be composed of a chairman and six members. The chairman and three members of the Council shall be appointed by the Government in such a way that one of them shall be the representative of the Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO; one member shall be elected by the personnel of the Public Service Agency from among its staff, one member shall be appointed by the competent local community, and one member shall be appointed jointly by the inhabitants of Matavun, Škocjan, and Betanja.

Article 20

The Expert Council of the Public Service Agency shall deal with matter relating to the professional tasks of the Public Service Agency. The composition of the Expert Council shall be stipulated in detail in the Agency's founding decree or its constitution in

VI. Kazenske določbe

28. člen

Z denarno kaznijo najmanj 200.000 tolarjev se kaznuje za prekršek pravna oseba ali posameznik, ki stori prekršek z zvezi s samostojnim opravljanjem dejavnosti, če v vplivnem območju parka:

- opravi prepovedani poseg v okolje (drugi odstavek 8. člena);
- pri posegu v okolje ne upošteva predpisanih pogojev (tretji odstavek 8. člena).

Z denarno kaznijo najmanj 50.000 tolarjev se kaznuje za prekršek tudi posameznik in odgovorna oseba pravne osebe, če stori dejanje iz prejšnjega odstavka.

29. člen

Z denarno kaznijo najmanj 200.000 tolarjev se kaznuje za prekršek pravna oseba ali posameznik, ki stori prekršek v zvezi s samostojnim opravljanjem dejavnosti, če ravna v nasprotju s prepovedmi iz 1. do 13., 15. in 17 do 21. točke prvega odstavka 9. člena tega zakona.

Z denarno kaznijo najmanj 50.000 tolarjev se kaznuje za prekršek tudi posameznik in odgovorna oseba pravne osebe, ki stori dejanje iz prejšnjega odstavka.

30. člen

Z denarno kaznijo najmanj 200.000 tolarjev se kaznuje za prekršek pravna oseba ali posameznik, ki stori prekršek v zvezi s samostojnim opravljanjem dejavnosti, če brez soglasja pristojnega ministra opravlja posege v prostor (drugi odstavek 9. člena).

Z denarno kaznijo najmanj 50.000 tolarjev se kaznuje za prekršek tudi posameznik ali odgovorna oseba pravne osebe, ki stori dejanje iz prejšnjega odstavka.

31. člen

Z denarno kaznijo najmanj 200.000 tolarjev se kaznuje za prekršek pravna oseba ali posameznik, ki stori prekršek v zvezi s samostojnim opravljanjem dejavnosti, če ravna v nasprotju s prepovedmi iz 1. do 4., 7., 10. in 11. točke prvega odstavka 10. člena tega zakona (prvi odstavek 10. člena).

Z denarno kaznijo najmanj 50.000 tolarjev se kaznuje za prekršek tudi posameznik ali odgovorna oseba pravne osebe, ki stori prekršek iz prejšnjega odstavka.

32. člen

Z denarno kaznijo najmanj 100.000 tolarjev se kaznuje za prekršek pravna oseba ali posameznik, ki stori prekršek v zvezi s samostojnim opravljanjem dejavnosti, če brez dovoljenja pristojnega ministra raziskuje in snema na območju naravnih spomenikov (drugi in tretji odstavek 10. člena).

Z denarno kaznijo najmanj 30.000 tolarjev se kaznuje za prekršek tudi posameznik in odgovorna oseba pravne osebe, ki stori dejanje iz prejšnjega odstavka.

33. člen

Z denarno kaznijo najmanj 200.000 tolarjev se kaznuje za prekršek pravna oseba ali posameznik, ki stori prekršek v zvezi s samostojnim opravljanjem dejavnosti, če pri dovoljenih posegih na območju kulturnih spomenikov v parku ne upošteva varstvenega režima iz 11. člena tega zakona.

Z denarno kaznijo najmanj 50.000 tolarjev se kaznuje za prekršek tudi posameznik in odgovorna oseba pravne osebe, ki stori dejanje iz prejšnjega odstavka.

such a way that external experts shall be represented in the Expert Council.

Article 21

The Director of the Public Service Agency shall organise and manage the Agency's professional tasks, its work and business operations, represent and act on behalf of the Agency, and be responsible in ensuring that the Agency's operations are carried out professionally and in compliance with the law.

The Director shall be appointed and removed from office by the Government.

Article 22

In its decree on the founding of the Public Service Agency the Government shall determine which real estate is to be managed by the Public Service Agency.

The Public Service Agency shall obtain resources necessary for its operation from:

- the national budget on the basis of the Agency's annual work program which shall be approved by the Minister;
- the budgetary fund of the Local Authorities;
- funds raised by the sale of entrance tickets and from donations;
- funds obtained through the management of real estate;
- payments for concession;
- other sources of financing.

Article 23

The Public Service Agency may use its resources acquired in the manner described in the last four subparagraphs of paragraph 2 of Article 22 hereof for the following purposes: for active protection of the natural and cultural heritage, for environmental rehabilitation projects, for paying out subsidies and grants to individuals — owners of real estate — who are affected by the restrictions and prohibitions under this Act but are not entitled to damages and compensations under Article 14 hereof, and for the promotion of a concerted development of the protected area.

Detailed conditions for acquiring the resources referred to in the preceding paragraph, criteria and procedures for the distribution of funds and decision-making related to such distribution, and control over the use of these funds in accordance with purpose shall be prescribed by the Minister.

Article 24

The Public Service Agency shall adopt its constitution, which shall define in detail the mode of its operating and decision-making. The constitution shall be adopted by the Council of the Agency and shall enter into force upon their approval by the Government.

Article 25

The State shall grant concessions for the use of particular sections of the Park.

By the deed of concession, which is a regulation issued by the Government, the Government shall determine the conditions for the granting of a concession.

A concession shall be granted on the basis of a public invitation of tenders. The Government shall confirm the choice of a concessionaire by an administrative decision.

The grantor and the concessionaire shall regulate their relationships on the basis of a concession agreement. Such a concession agreement shall be concluded for a specified period of time, with the possibility of withdrawing the concession if the concessionaire fails to fulfil the conditions determined by the law, the deed of concession, and the concession agreement.

In the procedure of the granting of a concession the Environmental Protection Act shall apply.

The activities of the concessionaire shall be restricted by the protection regimes laid down by this Act.

V. Supervision

Article 26

The implementation of the provision of this Act shall be supervised by the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Environment and Regional Planning and the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for the Cultural Heritage.

The Ministry shall see to it that the operations of the Public Service Agency are carried out in accordance with the law.

Article 27

Compliance with the prohibitions in force within the Park area shall be under direct supervision of the supervisory service organised within the framework of the Public Service Agency.

The tasks of the supervisory service shall be:

- direct monitoring of the state in the Park and in the impact area of the Park;
- constant supervision of the implementation of protection regimes in the Park;
- finding of facts in cases of violations of the prohibitions under this Act and notification thereof of competent inspectorates;
- imposition of pecuniary penalties in the cases referred to in Article 34 of this Act.

The tasks referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be carried out by environmental supervisors who shall have special qualifications for the performance of these tasks.

The environmental supervisor shall wear an official badge and identity documents.

In carrying out supervision under this Act the environmental supervisor shall have a right to demand from persons a proof of their identity.

Detailed provisions on the organisation and operation of the supervisory service shall be laid down in the constitution of the Public Service Agency, in accordance with the founding decree and this Act.

VI. Penalty provisions

Article 28

A fine of not less than 200,000 tolar shall be imposed on any legal entity or individual committing an offence in carrying out an independent activity within the Park for:

- carrying out a prohibited activity affecting the environment (paragraph 2 of Article 8);
- not abiding by the prescribed conditions in carrying out an activity affecting the environment (paragraph 3 of Article 8).

A fine of not less than 50,000 tolar shall also be imposed on any individual and the responsible person of any legal entity who has committed an offence specified in the preceding paragraph.

Article 29

A fine of not less than 200,000 tolar shall be imposed on any legal entity or individual committing an offence in carrying out an independent activity by acting contrary to the prohibitions specified in subparagraphs 1 through 13, 15, and 17 to 20 of paragraph 1 of Article 9 hereof.

A fine of not less than 50,000 tolar shall also be imposed on any individual and the responsible person of any legal entity who has committed the offence specified in the preceding paragraph.

Article 30

A fine of not less than 200,000 tolar shall be imposed on any entity or individual committing an offence in carrying out an independent activity by carrying out activities affecting the environment without prior approval of the competent minister (paragraph 2 of Article 9).

A fine of not less than 50,000 tolar shall also be imposed on any individual or the responsible person of any legal entity who has committed the offence specified in the preceding paragraph.

Article 31

A fine of not less than 200,000 tolar shall be imposed on any entity or individual committing an offence in connection with the carrying out of an independent activity by acting contrary to the prohibitions specified in subparagraphs 1 through 4, 7, 10, and 11 of paragraph 1 of Article 10 hereof (paragraph 1 of Article 10).

A fine of not less than 50,000 tolar shall also be imposed on any individual or the responsible person of any legal entity who has committed the offence specified in the preceding paragraph.

Article 32

A fine of not less than 100,000 tolar shall be imposed on any legal entity or individual committing an offence in connection with the performance of an independent activity by researching or shooting films within the area of natural monuments without prior permission from the responsible minister (paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 10).

A fine of not less than 30,000 tolar shall also be imposed on any individual or the responsible person of any legal entity who has committed the offence specified in the preceding paragraph.

34. člen

Z denarno kaznijo 20.000 tolarjev, ki se izterja na kraju prekrška, se kaznuje za prekršek pravna oseba ali posameznik, ki stori prekršek v zvezi s samostojnim opravljanjem dejavnosti, če ravna v nasprotju s prepovedjo iz 14., 16., 22. in 23. točke prvega odstavka 9. člena in v nasprotju s prepovedjo iz 5., 6., 8. in 9. točke prvega odstavka 10. člena tega zakona.

Z denarno kaznijo 10.000 tolarjev, ki se izterja na kraju prekrška, se kaznuje za prekršek tudi odgovorna oseba pravne osebe ali posameznik, ki stori dejanje iz prejšnjega odstavka.

Denarno kazen iz prvega in drugega odstavka tega člena izterjajo takoj na kraju samem pristojni republiški inšpektor, policist ali naravovarstveni nadzornik.

VII. Prehodne in končne določbe

35. člen

Minister izda izvršilne predpise po tem zakonu najkasneje v šestih mesecih po njegovi uveljavitvi.

36. člen

Nepremičnine in naprave v parku, ki so namenjene obisku parka in so v družbeni oziroma v javni lasti, postanejo z uveljavitvijo tega zakona last Republike Slovenije.

V primeru, če lokalna skupnost ali država ne uveljavita svoje predkupne pravice po predpisih o varstvu naravne dediščine, se lahko sprememba lastninske pravice na nepremičnine vpiše v zemljiško knjigo, ko poda javni zavod na pogodbi o prenosu lastninske pravice izjavo, da je bil predhodno izpeljan postopek uveljavljanja zakonite predkupne pravice in predkupna pravica ni bila uveljavljena.

Pravni posel, ki ureja prenos lastninske pravice na nepremičnine v parku, pri katerem ni bil izpeljan predhodni postopek za uveljavitev predkupne pravice, je ničen.

37. člen

Vlada ustanovi javni zavod v treh mesecih po uveljavitvi tega zakona.

38. člen

Občina Divača prenese v treh mesecih po uveljavitvi tega zakona na javni zavod vsa kmetijska zemljišča in gozdove v družbeni lasti, za katere ne velja obveznost prenosa na Sklad kmetijskih zemljišč in gozdov RS, in druga zemljišča v družbeni lasti, ki so na območju parka.

39. člen

Nepremičnine iz 38. člena tega zakona popiše ministrstvo na podlagi podatkov Občine Divača v 45 dneh po uveljavitvi tega zakona.

40. člen

Podjetje "Hoteli, turizem in gostinstvo Sežana", ki je imelo ob uveljavitvi zakona o lastninjenju spomenikov in znamenitosti v družbeni lastnini (Uradni list RS, št. 16/96) v svojih sredstvih v družbeni lastnini naravne znamenitosti oziroma stvari, ki služijo upravljanju, rabi, vzdrževanju ali varstvu naravne znamenitosti in so prešle v last države, obdrži obstoječo pravico do rabe in upravljanja dela parka do ustanovitve javnega zavoda oziroma do podelitve koncesije iz 25. člena tega zakona, izvaja pa jo v obsegu, na način in pod pogoji, določenimi v aktu o podelitvi pravice.

Podjetje "Hoteli, turizem in gostinstvo Sežana" oziroma njegov pravni naslednik ima ob izpolnjevanju razpisnih pogojev



Stara turistična pot iz Velike doline
The old tourist pathway out of Velika dolina

prednostno pravico do podelitve koncesije za rabo delov parka za opravljanje gostinske in turistične dejavnosti.

V primeru, ko pravna oseba pridobi koncesijo po prejšnjem odstavku, se njena sredstva, vložena v stvari iz prvega odstavka tega člena, ki pomenijo trajno povečanje vrednosti parka, in tista, ki so višja od pridobljenih koristi pravne osebe iz gospodarjenja iziroma iz uporabe delov parka in zmanjšana za sredstva, ki jih je pravna oseba pridobila iz sistema javne porabe ali sistema samoupravnih interesnih skupnosti, odštejejo od plačila koncesije.

Če pravna oseba iz prejšnjega odstavka koncesije ne pridobi ali če koncesijsko razmerje preneha pred dokončnim poplačilom sredstev, vloženi v nepremičnine in opremo, določenih v prejšnjem odstavku, je pravna oseba upravičena do denarnega nadomestila v višini še nepoplačanih sredstev.

41. člen

Z dnem uveljavitve tega zakona se preneha uporabljati odlok o zavarovanju Škocjanskih jam (Uradni list SRS, št. 17/80 in 11/81 ter Uradni list RS, št. 47/90).

42. člen

Ta zakon začne veljati petnajsti dan po objavi v Uradnem listu Republike Slovenije.

Št. 801-07/94-4/3

Ljubljana, dne 1. oktobra 1996.

Predsednik

Državnega zbora Republike Slovenije

Jožef Školč, l.r.

Article 33

A fine of not less than 200,000 tolar shall be imposed on any legal entity or individual committing an offence in connection with the performance of an independent activity, if in carrying out permitted activities affecting the environment within the area of cultural monuments he or she has failed to observe the protection regime specified in Article 11 hereof.

A fine of not less than 50,000 tolar shall also be imposed on any individual or the responsible person of any legal entity who has committed the offence specified in the preceding paragraph.

Article 34

A fine of not less than 20,000 tolar collected on the spot shall be imposed on any legal entity or individual committing an offence in connection with the carrying out of an independent activity by acting contrary to the prohibitions specified in subparagraphs 14, 16, 22, and 23 of paragraph 1 of Article 9 and contrary to the prohibitions specified in subparagraphs 5, 6, 8, and 9 of paragraph 1 of Article 10 hereof.

A fine of not less than 10,000 tolar collected on the spot shall also be imposed on any individual or the responsible person of any legal entity who has committed the offence specified in the preceding paragraph.

The fines referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be collected immediately and directly on the spot by a competent State Supervisor, a policeman or an environmental supervisor.

VII. Transitional and final provisions

Article 35

The Minister shall issue executive regulations based on this Act no later than six months after the enforcement of this Act.

Article 36

Real estate and other facilities situated on the territory of the Park which are designed for tourist visitations to the Park and are in social or public ownership shall pass into the ownership of the Republic of Slovenia immediately upon the enforcement of this Act.

In cases where the Local Authority or the State does not exercise its right of pre-emption under regulations on the protection of the natural heritage, the change in a property right to real estate may be entered in the land register when the Public Service Agency makes a statement on the contract on the transfer of the property right that the procedure for asserting the legal right of pre-emption has previously been carried out, but the right of pre-emption has not been claimed.

A legal transaction regulating the transfer of a property right to real estate situated in the Park for which a procedure for asserting the right of pre-emption has not been carried out, shall be deemed null and void.

Article 37

The Government shall establish the Public Service Agency within three months after the entering into force of this Act.

Article 38

Within three months of the enforcement of this Act, the Divača municipality shall transfer to the Public Service Agency all socially-owned agricultural land and forests which are not subject to mandatory transfer to the Fund for Agricultural Land and Forests of the Republic of Slovenia, and all other socially-owned land on the territory of the Park.

Article 39

Real estate referred to in Article 38 hereof shall be registered by the Ministry on the basis of data provided by the Divača municipality within 45 days of the enactment of this Act.

Article 40

The company "Hoteli, turizem in gostinstvo Sežana", which upon the enforcement of the law on the privatisation of socially-owned monuments and treasures (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 16/96) had in its assets in social ownership the natural treasures and items serving for the management, use, maintenance or protection of these natural treasures which passed in the ownership of the State, shall retain the existing right to the use and management of a section of the Park until the establishment of the Public Service Agency or until the granting of the concession under Article 25 hereof, and shall exercise it in the extent and manner and subject to the conditions laid down in the act on the granting of the right.

The company "Hoteli, turizem in gostinstvo Sežana" or its legal successor shall have, if fulfilling the conditions of the public tender, a priority right in obtaining a concession for the use of particular sections of the Park for catering or tourist activities.

If a legal entity acquires the concession referred to in the preceding paragraph, the amount of its funds invested in the items mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article that permanently increase the value of the Park and of the funds which exceed the benefits the legal entity has derived from the management or use of a section of the Park, reduced by the funds the legal entity has received from the system of public expenditure or the system of self-management communities of interest, shall be deducted from the sum payable for such a concession.

If the legal entity referred to in the preceding paragraph fails to obtain a concession, or if a concession runs out before the funds invested in real estate or equipment defined in the preceding paragraph have yielded a return, the legal entity shall be entitled to pecuniary compensation in the amount of the funds not yet returned.

Article 41

On the effective date of this Act, the Decree on the Protection of the Škocjan Caves (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, no. 17/80 and 11/81, and Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 47/90) shall cease to apply.

Article 42

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

Number: 801-07/94-5/3

Ljubljana, 1 October 1996

President

of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia
Jožef Školč

SKLEP O USTANOVITVI JAVNEGA ZAVODA PARK ŠKOCJANSKE JAME, SLOVENIJA

Na podlagi 15. člena Zakona o regijskem parku Škocjanske jame (Uradni list R Slovenije, št. 57/96 in 21. člena Zakona o Vladi Republike Slovenije (Uradni list R Slovenije, št. 4/93 in 23/96) je Vlada Republike na 222. seji dne 27. novembra 1996 sprejela

SKLEP O USTANOVITVI JAVNEGA ZAVODA PARK ŠKOCJANSKE JAME, SLOVENIJA

I. Uvodne določbe

1. člen

S tem sklepom Republika Slovenija, ki jo zastopa Vlada republike Slovenije (v nadaljevanju: ustanovitelj) ustanavlja javni zavod Park Škocjanske jame, Slovenija (v nadaljevanju: zavod).

S tem sklepom se določijo statusne in druge zadeve v zvezi z delovanjem zavoda.

2. člen

Ime zavoda je: Park Škocjanske jame, Slovenija.

Sedež zavoda je: Škocjan št. 2, Diavača.

Zavod pri svojem poslovanju uporablja šampiljko, ki je okrogle oblike s premerom 3,2 cm, v sredini šampiljke je stiliziran znak Škocjanskih jam, v zgornjem delu je napis "Park Škocjanske jame" in v spodnjem delu je napis "Slovenija".

Zavod je pravna oseba.

II. Dejavnost

3. člen

Zavod opravlja v okviru javne službe naslednje dejavnosti:

- pripravlja predlog programa varstva in razvoja parka;
- sprejema letne programe varstva in razvoja parka in opravlja v programu določene naloge;
- stalno spremlja in analizira stanje naravnih vrednot in kulturne dediščine v parku;
- pripravlja dodatne strokovne predloge za varstvo in opravljanje vzdrževalnih ukrepov skupaj z drugimi strokovnimi organizacijami;
- usklajuje raziskovalne naloge v zvezi s parkom in organizira raziskovalno delo;
- sodeluje pri mednarodnih projektih, predstavitev in strokovnih raziskavah parka in skrbi za izvajanje prevzetih projektov;
- skrbi za vzdrževanje, obnavljanje in fizično zavarovanje spomenikov in znamenitosti na območju parka;
- upravlja nepremičnine v skladu s tem sklepom;
- skrbi za strokovno predstavljanje parka in organiziranje izobraževanja;
- sodeluje z lastniki posameznih spomenikov v parku, jim strokovno pomaga in svetuje;
- pripravlja in vzdržuje poti in označbe v parku;
- vzdržuje jamsko infrastrukturo za obisk

Obisk Unescovega generalnega direktorja g. Federica Majorja (četrti z desne) 10. decembra 1997 v Parku Škocjanske jame

The visit of Federic Mayor, UNESCO Secretary General (the fourth from the right) on December 10, 1997 to Park Škocjanske jame



jam in opravlja vodniško službo v parku.

Dejavnosti zavoda iz prejšnjega odstavka v skladu z uredbo o uvedbi in uporabi standardne klasifikacije dejavnosti (Uradni list RS, št. 34/94 in 33/95) so:

K/70.10 poslovanje z lastnimi nepremičninami,

K/70.20 dajanje nepremičnin v najem,

K/73.10 raziskovanje v naravoslovju in tehnologiji,

K/73.20 raziskovanje v družboslovju, humanistiki,

K/80.422 drugo izobraževanje,

O/92.52 delovanje muzejev in varstvo kulturne dediščine,

O/92.53 dejavnost botaničnih in živalskih vrtov ter naravnih rezervatov - narodnih parkov.

Zavod lahko opravlja tudi lastne dejavnosti, če s tem soglaša ustanovitelj, ki tudi potrdi ključne za delitev stroškov med dejavnostjo, ki jo zavod opravlja kot javno službo, in lastno dejavnostjo.

4. člen

Poleg dejavnosti iz prejšnjega člena opravlja zavod v okviru javnih pooblastil še naslednje naloge:

- vodi informacijski center;

- zbira in vodi dokumentacijo in ureja muzejske zbirke;

- uresničuje predkupno pravico lokalne skupnosti in države do nakupa spomenikov in znamenitosti;

- nadzira izvajanje varstvenih režimov v parku;

- opravlja strokovni nadzor nad izvajanjem koncesije.

5. člen

Zavod opravlja posamezno naloge varstva kulturne dediščine iz 3. in 4. člena ob soglasju in pod strokovnim nadzorom pristojnega izvajalca javne službe varstva kulturne dediščine.

III. Organi zavoda

6. člen

Organi zavoda so:

- svet zavoda,
- strokovni svet,
- direktor.

7. člen

Organ upravljanja zavoda je svet zavoda, ki ga sestavlja sedem članov, od katerih je eden predsednik.

Predsednika in tri člane sveta zavoda imenuje ustanovitelj, tako da je eden od njih predstavnik Slovenske nacionalne

DECREE ON THE FOUNDING OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE AGENCY PARK ŠKOCJANSKE JAME, SLOVENIJA

I. Preliminary provisions

Article 1

The Republic of Slovenia, represented by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter "the Founder"), is hereby establishing the public service agency Park Škocjanske jame, Slovenia (hereinafter "the Agency").

Article 2

The name of the Agency shall be: Park Škocjanske jame, Slovenia.

The registered office of the Agency shall be: Škocjan 2, Divača.

In conducting its business operations, the Agency shall use a round official stamp measuring 3,2 cm in diameter and carrying a stylised sign of the Škocjan Cave in the centre, the inscription "Park Škocjanske jame" in its upper part, and the inscription "Slovenija" in its lower part.

The Agency shall have the status of a legal person.

II. Activities

Article 3

Within the framework of the public service the Agency shall carry out the following activities:

- draw up the proposal of the program for the protection and development of the Škocjan Caves regional park (hereinafter "the Park");

- adopt annual programs for the protection and development of the Park and perform the activities specified in these programs;

- continually monitor and analyse the state of the natural and cultural heritage in the Park;

- prepare, in co-operation with other professional organisations, additional expert proposals for the protection and implementation of maintenance measures;

- co-ordinate research tasks in connection with the Park and organise scientific research;

- participate in international projects, presentations and expert research studies relating to the Park, and see to be implementation of adopted projects;

- see to the maintenance, renovation and protection of monuments and natural treasures within in the area of the Park;

- manage real estate in accordance with this Decree;

- organise professional presentations of the Park and educational programs;

- co-operate with the owners of particular monuments situated in the Park and offer them

expert assistance and advice;

- built and maintain the paths and information signs in the Park;

- maintain infrastructural facilities in the caves designed for tourist visits and provide tourist guide services in the Park.

The activities of the Agency referred to in the preceding paragraph comply with the Ordinance on the Introduction and Use of Standard Activity Classification (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 34/94 and 33/95) and fall under the following headings:

K/70.10 management of one's own estate,

K/70.20 renting out of real estate,

K/73.10 research in the fields of natural sciences and technology,

K/73.20 research in the fields of social sciences and humanities,

komisije za UNESCO; enega člana izvolijo izmed sebe delavci zavoda, enega člana imenuje pristojna občina, enega člana imenujejo skupaj prebivalci naselij Matavun, Škocjan in Betanja.

Mandat članov sveta zavoda traja štiri leta, po preteku mandata so lahko ponovno izvoljeni.

8. člen

Svet zavoda:

- sprejema statut zavoda, akt o notranji sistematizaciji delovnih mest in druge splošne akte zavoda;
- sprejme pravila o opravljanju nadzorne službe in ga predloži v soglasje ministru, pristojnemu za varstvo narave;
- pripravi predlog petletnega programa varstva in razvoja parka iz 13. člena Zakona o Regijskem parku Škocjanske jame (v nadaljevanju: zakon) ter ga predloži vladi Republike Slovenije v nadaljnji postopek;
- sprejme letni program varstva in razvoja parka;
- sprejme letni program dela zavoda;
- sprejme finančni načrt in zaključni račun ter ju predloži v soglasje ustanovitelju;
- predlaga ustanovitelju ključne za delitev stroškov med stroški izvajanja javne službe in stroški lastne dejavnosti;
- predlaga ustanovitelju spremembo dejavnosti;
- opravlja druge naloge, če tako določa zakon, ta sklep ali statut zavoda.

Podrobnejše naloge, dolžnosti in odgovornosti sveta zavoda se določijo v statutu zavoda.

9. člen

Strokovni svet zavoda je kolegijski strokovni organ.

V strokovnem svetu so zastopani poleg strokovnih delavcev zavoda tudi zunanji strokovnjaki in sicer tako, da je po en strokovnjak s področja varstva narave, varstva kulturne dediščine in speleologije.

Strokovni svet obravnava vprašanja s strokovnega področja dela zavoda, odloča o strokovnih vprašanjih v zvezi z režimi varstva v parku ter določa strokovne podlage za program varstva in razvoja parka iz 13. člena zakona in za letni program varstva in razvoja parka.

Podrobnejša sestava, mandat, imenovanje članov strokovnega sveta in druge naloge strokovnega sveta se določijo v statutu zavoda.



Spominsko darilo za g. Federica Majorja
Gift for Mr. Federic Mayor

10. člen

Direktorja imenuje in razrešuje ustanovitelj.

Za direktorja je lahko imenovan, kdor poleg v zakonu določenih splošnih pogojev izpolnjuje še te pogoje:

- ima visoko izobrazbo ustrezne usmeritve,
- ima najmanj 10 let delovne dobe,
- ima najmanj 5 let delovnih izkušenj na vodstvenih delih,
- ima sposobnost za organiziranje in vodenje dela v zavodu,
- obvlada en svetovni jezik,
- je dober poznavalec razmer v parku.

Mandat direktorja traja štiri leta, po preteku te dobe je lahko ponovno imenovan.

11. člen

Direktor zavoda organizira in vodi strokovno delo, delo in poslovanje zavoda, predstavlja in zastopa zavod in je odgovoren za zakonitost in strokovnost dela zavoda.

Direktor lahko samostojno sklepa posle v okviru finančnega načrta, za posle, ki niso dololčeni s finančnim načrtom, pa lahko brez soglasja ustanovitelja sklepa posle do zneska 5 milijonov tolarjev.

Druge naloge in pristojnosti direktorja se podrobneje določijo v statutu zavoda.

IV. Nadzorna služba

12. člen

V zavodu je organizirana nadzorna služba, ki neposredno nadzoruje izpolnjevanje varstvenih režimov v parku in opravlja druge v zakonu določene naloge.

Podrobnejšo organizacijo in delo nadzorne službe določi statut zavoda.

V pravilih o opravljanju nadzorne službe je urejena oblika službenega znaka nadzorne službe, vsebina in oblika legitimacije nadzornika ter način izvajanja nadzorne službe v parku in v vplivnem območju parka.

Pravila iz prejšnjega odstavka sprejme svet zavoda in se objavi v Uradnem listu Republike Slovenije, ko z njimi soglašata minister, pristojen za varstvo narave.

V. Sredstva za delo in odgovornost za obveznosti zavoda

13. člen

Zavod upravlja z vsemi napretnicami, ki so na območju v lasti Republike Slovenije.

Zavod upravlja tudi z nepremičninami, ki jih na podlagi 38. člena zakona, po ureditvi premoženjskopравnih razmerij zaradi nastanka novih občin, prenesel nanj občina Divača.

M/80.422 other educational activities,
O/92.52 operation of museums and protection of cultural heritage,
O/92.53 activity of botanical and zoological gardens and natural preserves - national parks.

The Agency may also carry out its own activities, subject to the approval of the Founder, who shall also confirm the system for the division of costs between the activities the Agency carries out as public service and its own activities.

Article 4

In addition to the activities specified in the preceding Article, the Agency shall carry out, within the framework of public authorisations, the following activities:

- run an information centre;
- gather and keep documentation and manage museum collections;
- exercise the right of pre-emption of the Local Authorities and the State in purchasing the monuments and other treasures in the Park;
- supervise the implementation of protection regimes in the Park;
- carry out professional supervision of the implementation of a concession.

Article 5

The Agency shall perform individual tasks relating to the protection of cultural heritage referred to in Articles 3 and 4 of this Decree with the approval and under profession supervision of a competent public service provider responsible for the protection of cultural heritage.

III. Bodies of the Agency

Article 6

The Agency shall consist of the following bodies:

- the Council of the Agency,
- the Expert Council,
- the Director.

Article 7

The managing body of the Agency shall be the Council of the Agency, which shall consist of seven members, one of whom shall be appointed chairman.

The chairman and three members of the Council shall be appointed by the Founder in such a way that one member shall be the representative of the Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO; one

member shall be elected by the personnel of the Agency from among its staff, one member shall be appointed by the competent municipality, and one member shall be appointed jointly by the inhabitants of Mata-vun, Škocjan and Betanja.

Members of the Council shall be appointed for a four-year term, and after the expiration of this term they shall have the right to be re-appointed.

Article 8

The Council of the Agency shall:

- adopt the Agency's constitution, a document determining the number and types of jobs, and other documents regulating the Agency's operation;

- adopt the rules governing the provision of the supervisory service and submit them to the minister responsible for environmental protection for approval;

- draw up the proposal of the five-year program for the protection and development of the Park as laid down in Article 13 of the Škocjan Caves Regional Park Act (hereinafter "the Act") and submit it to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for further procedure;

- adopt annual programs for the protection and development of the Park;

- adopt annual programs of activities of the Agency;

- adopt the Agency's financial plans and annual financial statements and submit them to the Founder for approval;

- propose to the Founder a system for the division of costs between the activities the Agency carries out as public service and its own activities;

- propose changes in its activities to the Founder;

- perform other tasks, if the Act, this Decree or the Agency's constitution stipulate so.

The tasks, duties and responsibilities of the Council of the Agency shall be laid out in more detail in the Agency's constitution.

Article 9

The Expert Council of the Agency shall be a collegiate professional body.

Apart from experts employed by the Agency, the Expert Council shall also consist of external experts, one from each of the following fields: protection of nature, protection of cultural heritage and speleology.

The Expert Council shall deal with questions concerning the Agency's professional tasks, make decisions on professional issues relating to protection regimes in the Park, and determine professional bases for the five-year program for the protection and development of the Park referred to in Article 13 of the Act and for the Park's annual protection and development programs.

The composition of the Expert Council and the term of office, appointment and tasks of its members shall be laid out in more detail in the Agency's constitution.

Article 10

The Director shall be appointed or removed from office by the Founder.

In addition to the general conditions prescribed by law, the candidate for Director shall meet the following conditions. He or she shall have:

- a university degree in appropriate academic field,
- at least 10 years of work experience,
- at least 5 years of experience in managerial positions,
- skills and abilities to run the Agency and organise its work,
- a good command of one foreign language,
- a good knowledge of the situation in the Park.

The Director shall be appointed for a four-year term, and after the expiration of this term he or she shall have the right to be re-appointed.

Article 11

The Director of the Agency shall organise and manage the Agency's professional tasks, its work and business operations, represent and act as the agent for the Agency, and be responsible for ensuring that the Agency's operations are carried out professionally and in compliance with law.

The Director shall be autonomous in setting up deals within the framework of the financial plan. As to deals which are not envisaged by the financial plan, he may sign deals worth up to 5 million tolar without the approval of the Founder.

Other tasks and responsibilities of the Director shall be laid out in more detail in the Agency's constitution.

14. člen

Zavod pridobiva sredstva za opravljanje dejavnosti v skladu z 22. in 23. členom zakona.

15. člen

Presežke prihodkov nad odhodki lahko zavod uporablja za namene iz 23. člena zakona.

O razpolaganju presežka prihodkov nad odhodki odloča ustanovitelj ob potrditvi poslovnega poročila in zaključnega računa za preteklo leto.

O načinu pokrivanja primanjkljaja, ki nastane pri opravljanju javne službe in ga ni mogoče pokriti iz drugih razpoložljivih sredstev zavoda, odloča ustanovitelj na predlog sveta zavoda.

VI. Pravice, obveznosti in odgovornosti zavoda v pravnem prometu

16. člen

Zavod nastopa v pravnem prometu v okviru svoje dejavnosti samostojno z vsemi pravicami in obveznostmi v svojem imenu in za svoj račun, razen v primeru uresničevanja predkupne pravice v skladu s 17. členom zakona, ki jo uresničuje v imenu in za račun države oziroma lokalne skupnosti.

Za obveznosti zavoda, ki nastanejo pri opravljanju javne službe in jih ni mogoče pokriti s prihodki zavoda, odgovarja ustanovitelj.

Za obveznosti, ki nastanejo pri opravljanju lastne dejavnosti, odgovarja zavod s prihodki iz lastne dejavnosti.

Osnovna in druga materialna sredstva, ki jih upravlja zavod, so last Republike Slovenije.

17. člen

Zavod upravlja s premoženjem ustanovitelja v svojem imenu za račun ustanovitelja. Za poslovne odločitve, ki so vezane na pravni promet z nepremičninami, zavod potrebuje soglasje ustanovitelja. Pravni promet z nepremičninami, ki so last ustanovitelja in so naravne znamenitosti ali kulturna dediščina, ni dovoljen.

VII. Odgovornost ustanovitelja za obveznosti zavoda ter medsebojne pravice in obveznosti ustanovitelja in zavoda

18. člen

Zavod odgovarja za upravljanje s premoženjem ustanovitelju in je dolžan ravnati s premoženjem s skrbnostjo dobrega gospodarja.

19. člen

Ustanovitelj zagotavlja zavodu sredstva za opravljanje javne službe do vrednosti, ki je za ta namen zagotovljena v državnem proračunu, na podlagi letne pogodbe.

Minister daje soglasje k splošnim in konkretnim aktom zavoda v skladu s tem sklepom.

VIII. Prehodne in končne odločbe

20. člen

Svet zavoda se konstituira najpozneje v dveh mesecih po začetku veljavnosti tega sklepa.

21. člen

Ta sklep začne veljati naslednji dan po objavi v Uradnem listu Republike Slovenije.

Št. 630-06/96-17/1-8

Ljubljana, dne 27. novembra 1996

Vlada Republike Slovenije

Dr. Janez Drnovšek,
predsednik



Uprava Parka
Škocjanske jame,
Slovenija, Škocjan št. 2

Public service agency
Park Škocjanske jame,
Slovenia, Škocjan No. 2

IV. Supervisory service

Article 12

A supervisory service shall be organised within the framework of the Agency which shall directly supervise the implementation of protection regimes in the Park and perform other tasks determined by the Act.

The organisation and work of the supervisory service shall be laid out in more detail in the Agency's constitution.

The rules governing the operation of the supervisory service shall determine the official sign of the supervisory service, the content and form of supervisors' identity documents, and the manner in which supervision in the Park and in its impact areas shall be carried out.

The rules referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be adopted by the Council of the Agency and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia following their approval by the minister responsible for environmental protection.

V. Financial resources and responsibility for the obligations of the Agency

Article 13

The Agency shall manage all real estate situated in the Park which is owned by the Republic of Slovenia.

The Agency shall also manage the real estate which will be transferred to it by the Divača municipality on the basis of Article 38 of the Act after the settlement of property relations due to the establishment of new municipalities.

Article 14

The Agency shall obtain resources necessary for its operation in compliance with Articles 22 and 23 of the Act.

Article 15

The Agency may use the funds resulting from an excess of revenues over expenditures for the purposes specified in Article 23 of the Act.

The use of the funds referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the Founder after having approved the Agency's business report and annual financial statement for the previous year.

The manner of financing the deficit which is incurred by the provision of public service and which cannot be made up by the Agency's other available resources shall be decided by the Founder on the proposal of the Council of the Agency.

VI. Rights, obligations and responsibilities of the Agency in legal transactions

Article 16

In legal transaction the Agency shall, within the framework of its activities, operate independently with all rights and obligations, in its own name and for its own account, except in the case of exercising the right of pre-emption under Article 17 of the Act, which it shall exercise on behalf and for the account of the State or the Local Authorities.

The Agency's liabilities which arise from the provision of public service and which can not be covered by the Agency's revenues shall be the responsibility of the Founder.

The Agency's liabilities arising from its own activities shall be the responsibility of the Agency and shall be covered by revenues from its own activities.

Capital assets and other tangible assets managed by the Agency shall be owned by the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 17

The Agency shall manage the property of the Founder in its own name and for the account of the Founder. The Agency shall obtain the approval of the Founder for business decision relating to legal transactions involving real estate. Legal transactions involving the real estate owned by the Founder and consisting of natural monuments or cultural heritage shall be prohibited.

VII. Responsibilities of the Founder for the Agency's obligations and mutual rights and obligations of the Agency and the Founder

Article 18

The Agency shall be accountable to the Founder for managing the property and shall manage the property according to the principles of good management.

Article 19

On the basis of annual contracts, the Founder shall provide the Agency with financial resources necessary for the delivery of the public service up to the amount specified for this purpose in the state budget.

The minister shall approve the Agency's rules and other documents regulating its operation in accordance with this Decree.

VIII. Transitional and final provisions

Article 20

The Council of the Agency shall be formed no later than two month after the coming into force of this Decree.

Article 21

This Decree shall come into effect on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

Number: 630-06/96-17/1-8

Ljubljana, 27 November 1996

President of the Government
of the Republic of Slovenia
Janez Drnovšek, D.Sc.

ŠKOCJANSKE JAME

Matjaž Puc

Na stiku Srednje Evrope in Sredozemlja, Alp in Dinarskega gorstva leži v Republiki Sloveniji mala apnenčasta pokrajina z imenom Kras, kjer so prvič v zgodovini raziskovali in opisali naravne pojave, ki so po njej dobili ime "kraški pojavi"; ta del Slovenije imenujemo klasični ali matični kras. Izraz "kras" je bil sprejet v svetovno strokovno izrazoslovje in v večino svetovnih jezikov. Škocjanske jame so kot največji in najslikovitejši naravni pojav na matičnem Krasu že od nekdaj pritegovale mnoge raziskovalce in ljubitelje narave, ki so soglasni v oceni, da nimajo primere na svetu. Zato so bile 25. novembra 1986 tudi vpisane v Unescov Seznam svetovne dediščine.

tež dolini z do 180 metrov visokimi navpičnimi in previsnimi stenami je več vhodov v stranske suhe rove; najbolj znani sta Tominčeva jama z arheološkimi najdišči in Schmidlova dvorana, kjer srečamo edinstveno rastlinsko združbo alpskih in sredozemskih rastlin obenem. Šele tod Reka dokončno vstopa v divje podzemlje, v svoj edinstveni podzemni kanjon, ki nima primere. Najprej se šumeč poganja skozi Rudolfovo

Mahorčičeva jama - prvi ponor Reke

Mahorčičeva jama - the first swallow-hole of the Reka river

Nastanek

V tem delu Evrope so morja pred milijoni leti odlagala debele plasti apnencev. Ob začetku ledene dobe pred dvema milijonoma let se začne kraški pojavi. Tu nastane "kontaktni" kras z mnogimi ponomimi jamami in brezni. Glavni vodni tok je Notranjska Reka, ki je tudi izoblikovala Škocjanske jame. Za to kraško reko je značilno izredno nihanje vode. Ob sušah, posebno poleti, skoraj presahne; ob večjih pomladanskih deževjih pa postane z več kot 300 kubičnimi metri pretoka na sekundo največja ponornica na svetu...

Opis

Notranjska Reka ali samo Reka se najprej steka v ozko dolino, ki se na stiku z apnenci spremeni v slikovito površinsko sotesko. Po dveh kilometrih priteče do veličastnega ponora pod navpičnimi stenami, nad katerimi varno domuje utrdba Škocjan. Reka izginja v obsežen podzemski rov, Mahorčičevo jamo, s podzemskim jezerom in z mogočnim, 100 metrov visokim preduhom - breznom Okroglico, ki ima žrelo na vrhu sredi vasi Škocjan. Nadaljevanje jame podzemске Reke pod Škocjanom se imenuje Mariničeva jama; ta nas pripelje na svetlo v dno Male doline, pregrajene od Velike doline z naravnim mostom Okno. Pod njim sta v kratkem, vendar slikovitem podzemskem vintgarju dva slapova Reke; zadnji nas pripelje spet na plano, na dno Velike doline. V



Turistična pot mimo kapniškega stebra Jamska deklica
The tourist pathway passing beside the column Jamska deklica (The Cave Girl)

dvorano, nato skozi 100 metrov visoko Sve-tinovo dvorano, ob katere desnem boku je stranska Dvorana ponvic s čudovitimi sigastimi ponvicami; nato Reka buči po slapovih navzdol do Müllerjeve dvorane, kjer je prehod v kapniški turistični del jame čez drzno speljani most nad Hankejevim kanalom, zgrajenim 1933. Od tod naprej se po kanjonu spuščajo le izkušeni jamarji: skozi Dvorano Nemško avstrijskega planinskega društva, Rinaldijevo dvorano in Putickovo dvorano vse do najmogočnejše, 140 metrov visoke in 100 metrov široke Martelove dvorane. Tam se Reka končno umiri v sifonskem Mrtvem jezeru, da se čez nekaj kilometrov še enkrat prikaže v soju jamarških svetilk v Kačni jami pri Divači ter nato čez 40 kilometrov v romantičnem izviru reke Timave pri Devinu, potem pa se nedaleč od tod izliva v Tržaški zaliv.



Jame in človek

Jame, oziroma vhode vanje, je človek poznal že v prazgodovinskem obdobju, saj so mu prav zaradi svoje nedostopnosti in divjosti nudile varno zatočišče. Arheološke izkopanine kažejo na njihovo naselitev že od srednje kamene dobe naprej, skozi novo kameno, bronasto in železno dobo, ko je na mestu današnjega Škocjana obstajalo utrjeno naselje. V rimski dobi je tu stala rimska utrdba, v srednjem veku pa je bilo tu utrjeno vaško naselje ob cerkvi sv. Kancijana, zavetnika proti zlim duhovom, hudi uri in poplavam. Tod so gospodarili grofje Petači (Petazzi) iz bližnjega gradu Švarcenek, ki je že stoletja v razvalinah, medtem ko so imeli postojanko na skalni pečini nad sotesko Reke v gradiču Školju grofje Rešetarji (Rossettiji).

Že od nekdaj so ljudje slutili, da pride v škocjanskem ponoru v podzemlje izginjajoča Reka spet na dan v 40 kilometrov oddaljenem izviru Timave severno od Trsta; ta pojav omenjajo že poznoantični potopisci. Leta 1599 je poskušal oče Ferrant Imperato s pomočjo raznih plovcev dokazati zvezo med Škocjanskimi jamami in tem izvirom; to je prvi znani poskus sledenja podzemne vode na svetu. Vhode v jamo je obiskal tudi Janez Vajkard Valvasor, ki jih je narisane in opisane izdal v svoji Slavi Vojvodine Kranjske leta 1689. Domačini so, seveda, vse udore in vhode v jame dobro poznali, saj so se vanje velikokrat zatekali ob nevarnostih.

ŠKOCJANSKE JAME

Matjaž Puc

At the contact of Central Europe and Mediterranean, of Alps and Dinaric Mountains lies in the Republic of Slovenia a small limestone landscape called Kras where first in the history the natural phenomena were explored and described introducing the name of "karst phenomena"; this part of Slovenia is called classical or mother karst. The term "kras" was accepted into the world professional terminology and into most of world languages. The caves of Škocjanske jame are the biggest and the most distinguished natural phenomenon of Kras attracting numerous researches and nature amateurs from time immemorial; all of them unanimously agreed that these caves have no comparison in the world. This also is the reason that the caves were inscribed into UNESCO's list of World Heritage on November 25, 1986.

Origin

Million years ago thick layers of limestone were deposited from sea in this part of Europe. Karst phenomena started to show at the beginning of the Ice Age, some two million years ago. The "contact karst" with numerous swallow-holes and shafts developed. The main water flow was the river Notranjska Reka which excavated Škocjanske jame also. Extreme variations in water level are typical of this river; during drought, specially in summer, it almost dries out; and after heavy spring rains it rises to become with 300 m³ one of biggest sinking rivers of the world....

Description

The Notranjska Reka or, shortly the Reka, flows through narrow valley which changes at the contact with limestone into picturesque canyon. After two kilometres of superficial flow it reaches the huge swallow-hole below vertical walls; on the top safely lies the stronghold called

Prvi opisi turističnih spustov v Veliko dolino segajo v začetek 19. stoletja. Leta 1815 je Tržačan Jožef Eggenhofner s plavanjem prodril po podzemskem rovu od glavnega ponora do Male doline, nato pa so slikoviti vhodi v jamo postali tako slavni, da je začel leta 1891 okrajni glavar Matej Tominč s pomočjo krajevnega župana Jožeta Mahorčiča urejevati peš pot do obsežne stranske luknje v steni Velike doline, nekdanj imenovane Hlevnjača, sedaj Tominčeva jama.

Začetek raziskovanj notranjih delov jame je bil 21. julija 1839, ko je tržaški vodnjaški mojster Jakob Svetina prodril 300 metrov od Velike doline navzdol po podzemskem kanjonu. Imena nadaljnjih pobudnikov raziskovanj in raziskovalcev pa so še: Dunajčan Adolf Schmidl, Idriječan Ivan Rudolf, nato pa še člani 1873. leta ustanovljene sekcije Nemško avstrijskega društva v Trstu, med katerimi so bili tudi mnogi Slovenci. Najbolj znani so: Jožef Marinič, Anton Hanke, Friederich Müller, Josip Novak; raziskovali pa so še Francoz Martel, Ljubljčan Viljem Putick in dr. Oedl iz Salzburga. Vsem raziskovalcem so stalno pomagali domačini iz Škocjana in Matavuna, ki so klesali poti v navpične stene, napeljevali klinke in jeklenice ter vodili obiskovalce. Najbolj znan je Jožef Cerkvenc (1877-1961) iz Škocjana.

Do konca kanjona je bila jama raziskana leta 1893. Leta 1904 so odkrili kapniške Tihe jame, sprva imenovane Jame presenečenj.

Turistični obisk jame je omejen le na en del podzemskega jamskega sistema, na pol kilometra dolg suh kapniški rov Tihih jam, na prav toliko dolg odsek podzemskega kanjona Reke in na slikovito udorno Veliko dolino. Peš poti so skrbno urejene in električno razsvetljene, iz Velike doline pa vozi navzgor poševo dvigalo.

Začetek poti je na dnu mogočne udorne doline Globočak zahodno od Sprejemnega centra v Matavunu, ki je dostopen z vozili in petnajstminutno hojo od magistralne ceste Divača-Kozina. Tu so leta 1933 prekopali umetni 140 metrov dolg predor do skrajnega konca Tihih jam, stranskega kapniškega rova podzemnega kanjona.

Sprehod po jamah začnemo v izredno lepo zasiganem Paradižu. Rov se nato razširi, zviša in začne spuščati po slikoviti Kalvariji do ravnega odseka. Lepo vidimo odloženo ilovico, ki jo je nekoč nanaša-



Reka v soteski
The Reka in canyon

la podzemna Reka. Povsod nas spremljajo lepi stalagmiti in stalaktiti. Rov se nato zoži in zniža, potem pa se odpre v najlepši del Tihih jam, v Veliko dvorano. Tu nas pričaka pravi gozd velikanskih razgibanih stalagmitov in siga kristalno bele barve. Največji je stalagmit Gigant. Za dvorano nas pričakujejo orgle, nato pa se začne rov odpirati proti podzemnemu kanjonu Reke, pravemu presenečenju za obiskovalca. Šumenje deroče vode čez slapove in brzice v globinah neverjetno razsežnih Müllerjeve dvorane in Svetinove dvorane (100 metrov višine in 60 metrov širine) z divjimi navpičnimi in previsnimi stenami naredi tako mogočen vtis, da ostanejo sicer lepe Tihe jame kar pozabljene.

Tam, kjer se soteska Reke na koncu Müllerjeve jame zoži v Hankejev kanal, preči prepadna bregova Hankejev most, imenovan po Antonu Hankeju, najdrznejšem raziskovalcu jam v 19. stoletju. Most je leta 1933 zamenjal Mačjo brv, staro, precej nevarno prečenje, katere ostanke še sedaj lahko občudujemo skoraj tik pod stropom kakšnih 20 metrov višje.

Drzna, toda varna pot je nato vklešana v steno nad desnim bregom Reke in vodi v smeri proti vodi. Ob koncu Svetinove dvorane se dvigne v stransko Dvorano ponvic z zelo redkim pojavom v jamah, z velikimi sigastimi ponvicami. Od tam se prebijemo skoraj pod strop Rudolfove dvo-

Škocjan. The river disappears into vast underground passage, called Mahorčičeva jama with underground lake and gigantic, more than 100 m high chimney, called Okroglica reaching by its entrance lip to the middle of the Škocjan village. The continuation of the underground Reka below Škocjan is called Mariničeva jama; the passage reaches the daylight at the bottom of Mala dolina, which is separated from the Velika dolina by a natural bridge called Okno. Below this arch there are two waterfalls of the Reka flowing in short, yet picturesque underground canyon; the last one reaches the daylight again at the bottom of Velika dolina. In this collapse doline, surrounded by vertical and overhanging walls, more than 180 m high, there are several entrances into lateral dry passages; the best known are Tominčeva jama, a rich archaeological site and Schmidlova dvorana, where a unique community of Alpine and Mediterranean plants is found on the slopes. This is here that the Reka finally enters underground by its unique underground canyon. At first the water roars through Rudolfova dvorana to reach Svetinova dvorana, almost 100 m high chamber; at its right flank there is a lateral chamber containing beautiful massive gours; the Reka continues its roaring way in waterfalls down to Müllerjeva dvorana where the passage into well decorated tourist part leads over daringly constructed bridge, built in 1933 over Hankejev kanal. From this point the canyon is suitable for experienced cavers only; the passages lead through the chamber of DÖAV, Rinaldijeva dvorana and Putickova dvorana up to the most majestic chamber Martelova dvorana, 140 m high and 100 m wide. There the Reka calms down in a siphon lake Mrtvo jezero; the water reappears after some kilometres in another cave, called Kačna jama near Divača and again after 40 km in a romantic karst spring of the Timavo river near Duino where it reaches the Adriatic Sea in the Trieste Bay.

Caves and Man

The caves or at least their entrances were known to man in prehistory already as they provided a safe shelter due to difficult access and wildness. Archaeological excavations show that the area was populated since the Mesolithic and through-

out the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages when on the spot of the Škocjan village there was a fortified hamlet. In the Roman period a Roman fortification stood there and in the Middle Ages a fortified village clustered around the church of St. Cancian, patron against evil genius, thunderstorms and floods. Here ruled the Petač (Petazzi counts) from the nearby castle Švarcenek, for centuries in ruins; above the Reka canyon on the rock cliff the Rešetarji (Rossetti) counts lived in a manor house Školj.

From time immemorial people believed that water disappearing into Škocjan underground reappears in the Timavo springs, north of Trieste, some 40 km away; this phenomenon is mentioned by the late Antiquity travel writers already. In 1599 Father Ferrant Imperato tried to prove the connection between Škocjanske jame and the Timavo springs using floats; this is the very first known experiment of water tracing in the world. The entrances into the caves were visited also by J. V. Valvasor and were published with drawings and descriptions in his famous book *Die Ehre des Herzogthums Krain* in 1689. Of course the villagers knew all the collapse dolines and entrances well as they used them in case of danger.

The first descriptions of tourist visits into Velika dolina started at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1815 Jožef Egenhofner of Trieste swam the underground passage from the main swallow-hole to Mala dolina; the picturesque entrances into the cave became so famous that in 1891 the chief officer of the district Matej Tominc helped by local mayor Jože Mahorčič started to build walkways to a big lateral hole in the wall of Velika dolina, in time called Hlevnjača and now called Tominčeva jama.

On July 21, 1839 the explorations of inner parts of the cave started; the plumber Jakob Svetina of Trieste succeeded to penetrate 300 m from Velika dolina downwards the underground canyon. The names of other initiators and explorers are: Adolf Schmidl, Vienna, Ivan Rudolf, Idrija and members of DÖAV, founded in 1873 in Trieste having a lot of Slovenes among them. The best known are: Jožef Marinič, Anton Hanke, Friederich Müller, Josip Novak. The famous researchers are also E.A. Martel, France, V. Putick, Ljubljana and R. Oedl, Salzburg. The locals of Škocjan

and Matavun all along helped the researches by cutting paths in vertical stone walls, by laying on the pitons and wire-ropes and by leading the visitors. The most known is Jožef Cerkvenik (1877-1961) of Škocjan.

In 1893 the cave was explored up to the end of the underground canyon. In 1904 Tiha jama, richly decorated by flowstone was discovered being at first called Jama presenečenja (The Cave of Surprises).

The show part of the cave is limited to one part of the underground cave system, to half a kilometre long dry passage Tihe jame, richly decorated, to a section of the underground Reka canyon of the same length and to collapse doline Velika dolina. The pathways are carefully kept and electrically lit, from Velika dolina an inclined lift takes the tourists out.

The visit starts at the bottom of gigantic collapse doline Globočak west of Visitor's Centre at Matavun, accessible either by a vehicle or by foot from main road Divača-Kozina in 15 minutes. In 1933 an artificial tunnel, 140 m long, was excavated at the bottom of Globočak collapse doline, reaching the extreme end of Tihe jame, the lateral passage of the underground canyon, richly decorated.

The walk through the cave itself starts in a well decorated passage of Paradiž. The passage then widens and becomes higher and sweeps gently through picturesque Kalvarija to a levelled segment. The layers of loam deposited in the past by the underground Reka are well seen. All around there are beautiful stalagmites and stalactites. Further on the passage narrows and lowers to be later opened again in the nicest chamber of Tihe jame, called Velika dvorana. Here a virtual forest of huge stalagmites and snow-white flowstone are breathtaking. The biggest stalagmite is called Gigant. On the other side of this chamber there are organs and soon later the passage starts to open towards the underground Reka canyon, a virtual surprise to visitors. Water roaring over waterfalls and cascades in the depth of huge chambers called Müllerjeva and Svetinova dvorana (100 m deep and 60 m wide) with vertical and overhanging walls makes such a gigantic impression that beautiful cave Tihe jame falls into oblivion. There, where the Reka canyon at the end of Müllerjeva dvorana narrows into Hankejev kanal, named after Anton Hanke, the most

rane, na začetek podzemnega kanjona za ponorom v Veliki dolini, nato pa se spustimo v Schmidlovo jamo, ki jo že osvetljuje dnevna svetloba Velike doline. Ta udorna dolina je izjemno slikovit naravni pojav, ki nima primere. Je udor nad podzemnimi jamami s premerom 300 metrov, ima navpične in previsne stene ter je do 180 metrov globok. Razdeljen je na dva dela - v Malo dolino na vzhodu, pod vasjo Škocjan, in v Veliko dolino na zahodu. Obe dolini pregrajuje naravni most Okno.

Iz Schmidlove dvorane imamo za turistično pot dve možnosti: prva je pod navpično, 180 metrov visoko steno po Pruckerjevi jami do spodnje postaje dvigala, druga pa je po severnem obodu Velike doline mimo arheološko evropsko pomembne Tominčeve jame in nad slapom Reke čez Tommasinijev most pod naravnim mostom spet do spodnje postaje dvigala. To nas dvigne 90 metrov višje na južni rob udorne doline. Od zgornje postaje dvigala je do Sprejemnega centra pet minut hoje.

In kako do Škocjanskih jam

Do Škocjanskih jam in do naravnega spomenika, vpisanega v Unescov Seznam svetovne dediščine, se pride najlažje z motornim vozilom, seveda pa tudi z vlakom, kolesom ali peš. Z avtoceste Ljubljana-Razdrto-Kozina se pri Divači zavije na magistralno cesto Ljubljana-Postojna-Divača-Kozina-Ankaran-Koper-(Trst) in po dveh kilometrih od Divače proti Kozini z odcepa nadaljuje pot poldrugi kilometer proti vzhodu do Matavuna in tamkajšnjega Sprejemnega centra Škocjanskih jam. Z vlakom se pripelje do Divače, potem se gre peš proti vzhodu skozi križišče magistralne ceste Ljubljana-Koper s cesto v Lokev in Lipico ter pod avtocesto Ljubljana-Kozina do Dolnjih Ležeč in naprej proti jugu mimo Gradišča pri Divači do Sprejemnega centra v Matavunu. Vsega nič več kot tri kilometre hoje!

Do javnega zavoda Park Škocjanske jame pa se gre po isti poti - namesto na levo v Sprejemni center v Matavunu - naravnost še kakšnih 300 metrov proti vasi Škocjan.



daring cave explorer of the 19th century, the precipitous walls are bridged by Hanke's bridge. In 1933 this bridge replaced the old one, called Mačja brv (Cat's gangway) which was a rather dangerous crossing and its remains may still be seen below the ceiling, some 20 m higher.

Daring yet safe pathway is then cut in the wall above the right Reka bank and leads towards the water. At the end of the Svetinova dvorana chamber it rises into the lateral chamber called Dvorana ponvic containing massive gours which are relatively rare occurrence in caves. From there the road leads to the very ceiling of Rudolfova dvorana where starts the underground canyon behind the swallow-hole in Velika dolina to descend later into Schmidlova dvorana already lit up by daylight coming from Velika dolina. This collapse doline is an extremely picturesque natural phenomenon without comparison. This is collapse above the underground caves, being 300 m across with vertical or overhanging walls and up to 180 m deep. It is divided into two parts - into Mala dolina in the east, below the Škocjan village and into Velika dolina in the west. Both collapse dolines are separated by a natural bridge called Okno (Window).

Tourist visit offers two possibilities to leave Schmidlova dvorana: the first one leads below a vertical, 180 m high wall through Pruckerjeva jama to the lower lift stop and the second one passes the northern border of Velika dolina past by Euro-

pean standards archaeologically important Tominčeva jama and across the Reka waterfall over the Tommasini bridge below the natural bridge to the lower lift stop again. By lift visitors come 90 m higher to the southern border of the collapse doline. The upper lift stop is five minutes walk from the Visitor's Centre.

How to reach Škocjanske jame

The easiest way to reach Škocjanske jame, the natural monument listed in the UNESCO's World Heritage is by car yet also with train, bicycle or on foot. From the motorway Ljubljana-Razdrto-Kozina one takes the road to Divača to reach a main road Ljubljana-Postojna-Divača-Kozina-Ankaran-Koper (Trst) and after 2 km from Divača towards Kozina a regional road turns left to reach after 2,5 km Matavun and Visitor's Centre at Škocjanske jame. When using train you leave it at the Divača station and continue on foot eastwards through the crossroads of the main road Ljubljana-Koper and Lokev-Lipica below the motorway Ljubljana-Kozina to Dolnje Ležeč and further on southwards to Gradišče-Divača and again to the Visitor's Centre in Matavun. There is no more than 3 km of walk!

To get to public service agency Park škocjanske jame use the same road and then, instead to take a left turn into Visitor's Centre Matavun you continue some 300 m towards the škocjan village.

KDO JE KDO V ZAVODU?

Organi javnega zavoda Park Škocjanske jame so svet zavoda, strokovni svet in direktor zavoda.

Svet zavoda

Predsednika in tri člane sveta imenuje ustanovitelj, to je vlada RS Slovenije, tako da je med njimi tudi predstavnik Slovenske nacionalne komisije za Unesco. Enega člana izvolijo izmed sebe delavci zavoda, enega člana imenuje pristojna občina, enega člana pa imenujejo skupaj prebivalci naselij Matavun, Škocjan in Betanja.

V svetu svetov zavoda Park Škocjanske jame so po sklepu vlade R Slovenije od 20.3.1997:

Mladen Berginc, dipl. pravnik - predsednik, državni podsekretar v Ministrstvu za okolje in prostor;

Blanka Bartol, dipl.inž.arh. - višja strokovna sodelavka I na Upravi RS za kulturno dediščino;

Janja Kokolj-Prošek, dipl.inž.arh. - državna podsekretarka na Ministrstvu za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano;

Zofija Klemen-Krek - generalna sekretarka Slovenske komisije za Unesco in direktorica Urada RS za Unesco;

Črtomir Pečar - vodja zavodove službe za urbanistično načrtovanje;

Dr. Rajko Vojtkovszky, dipl. med.veterinar. - župan Občine Divača;

Franč Ivančič - predsednik TD Škocjan, predstavnik vasi Matavun, Škocjan in Betanja.

Strokovni svet

V strokovnem svetu so zastopani poleg strokovnih delavcev zavoda zunanji strokovnjaki in sicer tako, da je v njem po en strokovnjak s področij varstvo narave, varstvo kulturne dediščine in speleologija.

V strokovnem svetu zavoda Parka Škocjanske jame so po sklepu zavodovega sveta od 18.6.1998:

Dr. Peter Habič, dipl. geograf - predsednik (*umrl 24.12.1998*);

Marko Simić, prof., dipl. geograf. - svetovalec direktorja Uprave RS za varstvo narave;

Zvezdana Koželj, dipl. etnologinja in umetnostna zgodovinarica. - Uprava RS za kulturno dediščino;

Marija Zupančič-Vičar, dipl. inž.gradb. - regionalna podpredsednica Svetovne zveze za varstvo narave, IUCN;

Tomaž Zorman, dipl.inž.gozd. - vodja zavodove naravovarstvene nadzorne službe

Direktor zavoda ...

Direktor zavoda organizira in vodi strokovno delo, delo in

poslovanje zavoda, predstavlja in zastopa zavod in je odgovoren za zakonitost ter odgovornost dela zavoda.

Direktor zavoda je po sklepu vlade R Slovenije od 31.7.1997:

Albin Debevc, dipl.inž.agronomije.

... in sodelavci

Po začasni sistemizaciji delovnih mest v javnem zavodu Park Škocjanske jame, ki jo je 15.4.1997 potrdil svet zavoda, so na treh delovnih mestih sodelavcev zaposleni:

Tomaž Zorman, dipl.inž.gozd. - vodja naravovarstvene nadzorne službe;

Črtomir Pečar - vodja službe za urbanistično načrtovanje;

Darja Hrib - tajnica in referentka za finance, računovodstvo in splošno službo.

Po dopolnjeni sistemizaciji pa bo odprtih deset novih delovnih mest in sicer:

- speleolog (visokošolska izobrazba),

- biolog (visokošolska izobrazba),

- naravovarstvenik (višješolska ali visokošolska izobrazba)

- vodja komercialne (visokošolska izobrazba),

- blagajnik (srednja izobrazba),

- štirje vodniki (srednja izobrazba),

- vzdrževalec (srednja izobrazba).

WHO IS WHO IN THE AGENCY?

SVET ZAVODA

predsednik - the chairman
Mladen Berginc



Blanka Bartol
Janja Kokolj-Prošek
Zofija Klemen-Krek
Črt Pečar
Dr. Rajko Vojtkovszky
Franc Ivančič

DIREKTOR THE DIRECTOR

Albin Debevec



STROKOVNI SVET THE EXPERT COUNCIL

predsednik - the chairman
† **Dr. Peter Habič**



Marko Simić
Zvezdana Koželj
Marija Zopančič-Vičar
Tomaž Zorman

Tajništvo - finančna služba

The secretary and referees
of finances accounting
and common service

Darja Hrib



Naravovarstveno nadzorna služba

The natural protection
supervisory service

Tomaž Zorman



Služba za urbanistično nacrtovanje

The service for
urbanistic planning

Črtomir Pečar



10 novih delovnih mest
10 new working posts

Bodies of the public service agency Park škocjanske jame are the Council of the Agency, the Expert Council and the Director

The Council of the Agency

The chairman and three members of the Council shall be appointed by the Founder, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in such a way that one member shall be the representative of the Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO; one member shall be elected by the personnel of the Agency from among its staff, one member shall be appointed by the competent municipality and one member shall be appointed jointly by the inhabitants of Matavun, škocjan and Betanja.

The council of the public service agency Park škocjanske jame comprises the following members appointed by the decree of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on March 20, 1997:

Mladen Berginc, dipl. jurist - the chairman, the state vice-secretary at Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning;

Blanka Bartol, dipl.eng.arch. - the higher professional co-operator I at the Administration of RS for Cultural Heritage;

Janja Kokol-Prošek, dipl.eng.arch. - the state vice-secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Nutrition;

Zofija Klemen-Krek - the secretary general of the Slovenian Commission for UNESCO and the director of the Administration of RS for UNESCO;

Črtomir Pečar - the head of the Agency's service for urbanistic planning;

Dr. Rajko Vojtkovszky, dipl.veterinary surgeon - the mayor of Divača;

Franc Ivančič - the chairman of Tourist Society Škocjan, the representative of the Matavun, Škocjan and Betanja villages.

The Expert Council

Apart from experts employed by the Agency the Expert Council consists of external experts in such a way to cover one from each of the following fields: nature protection, cultural heritage protection and speleology.

According to decree passed by the Agency's Council on June 18, 1998 the following members make part of the Expert Council of the public service agency Park Škocjanske jame:

Dr. Peter Habič, dipl.geographer - the chairman (*died on Decembre 24, 1998*);

Marko Simić, prof.dipl.geographer - the adviser of director of Natural Conservancy Administration of RS;

Zvezdana Koželj, dipl. ethnologist and historian of art - the Administration of RS for Cultural Heritage;

Marija Zupančič-Vičar, dipl.civil engineer - the regional vice-president of IUCN;

Tomaž Zorman, dipl.eng.of forestry - the head of the Agency's natural protection supervisory service.

The director of the Agency ...

The director of the Agency organises and manages the Agency's professional tasks, its work and business operations, represents and acts as the agent for the Agency and is responsible for ensuring that the Agency's operations are carried out professionally and in compliance with law.

According to the Government decree passed on July 31, 1997 the director is **Albin Debevec**, dipl.eng.of agronomy

... and co-operators

According to temporary systemisation of working posts in the public service agency Park Škocjanske jame, approved on April 15, 1997 by the Council of the Agency three working posts are occupied by:

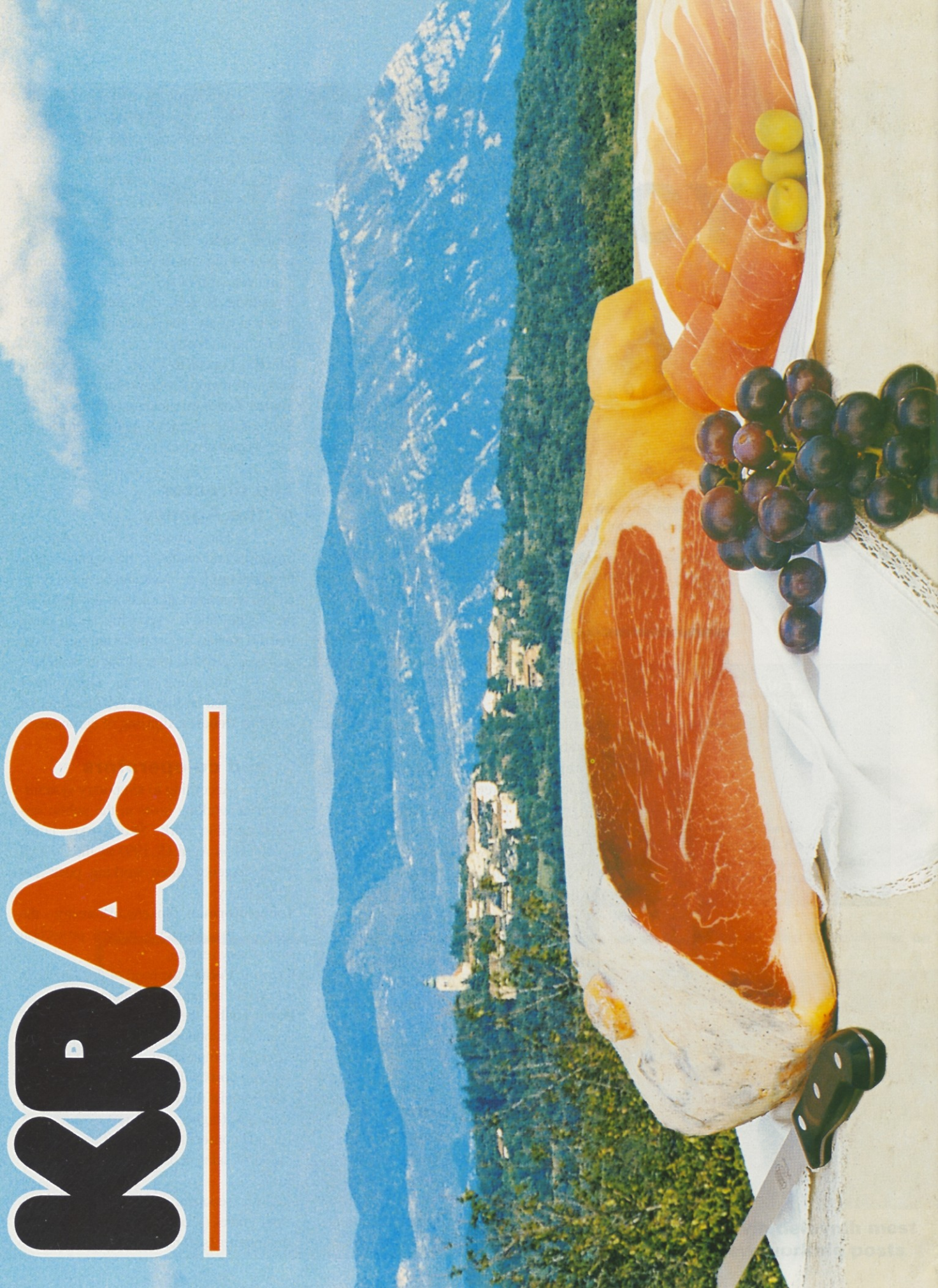
Tomaž Zorman, dipl.eng.of forestry - the head of the Agency's natural protection supervisory service;

Črtomir Pečar - the head of the Agency's service for urbanistic planning;

Darja Hrib - the secretary and referee of finances, accounting and common service. After the completed systemisation ten new working posts will be open:

- speleologist (higher education)
- biologist (higher education)
- natural conservationist (high degree)
- head of sales department (higher education)
- cashier (secondary school)
- four guides (secondary school)
- maintainer (secondary school).

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