

1. Introduction

1.1 - State Party

Slovenia

1.2 - Date of ratification of the World Heritage Convention

05/11/1992

1.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Reporting

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
UNESCO National Commission
ICOMOS national / regional

1.4 - Primary government authorities responsible for the implementation of the Convention

- Spela Spanzel
Ministère de la culture de la Republique de Slovenie
Conseillère, Direktorat pour le patrimoine culturel
Direktorat pour le patrimoine culturel
- Rosana Cerkvenik

Project coordinator UNESCO Dinaric Karst

Comment

(amendment: titles in English, contacts are correct) Špela Spanzel, Director-General, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia, Cultural Heritage Directorate; (new entry) Suzana Zupanc Hrastar, MSc., Undersecretary, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment of the Republic of Slovenia, Environment Directorate, Conservation of Nature Division, Dunajska 22, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia, T: +3861 478 74 80, E: suzana.zupanc-hrastar@gov.si; (delete the full last entry: Rosana Cerkvenik)

1.5 - Other key institutions responsible

- Jelka Pirkovič
Director General
The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia
Domain: cultural
- Darij Krajčič
Director
The Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation
Domain: natural

1.6 - Comments

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2. Inventories / lists / registers for cultural and natural heritage

2.1 - Cultural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state	Not applicable
Local	No process established
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	Not applicable

2.2 - Natural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state	Not applicable
Local	No process established
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	Not applicable

2.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?

Inventories / lists / registers capture the full diversity of cultural and natural heritage.

2.4 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified cultural heritage?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of cultural heritage.

2.5 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified natural heritage?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of natural heritage.

2.6 - Are inventories / lists / registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

2.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to inventories / lists / registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 2.1 to 2.6)

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3. Tentative List

3.1 - Potential future nominations (Property name / anticipated year of nomination)

Classic Karst (09/12/1994) / 2015 or 2016 (inscription on the TL will be amended in accordance to the transnational serial nomination od Dinaric Karst) /
Franja Partisan Hospital (16/06/2000) // (inscription on the TL to be revised shortly in accordance with the changed authenticity of the site) /
Fuzina Hills in Bohinj (09/12/1994) // (inscription to be revised and removed from TL, in accordance with the focus on intangible cultural heritage values - traditional grazing, dairy production) /

3.2 - Tools used for a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value

ICOMOS thematic studies
IUCN thematic studies
Filling the gaps – an action plan for the future by ICOMOS, Gaps analysis by IUCN
UNESCO's Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List

3.3 - Level of involvement in the preparation of the Tentative List

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state / government(s)	Not applicable
Local government(s)	Poor
Other government departments	Good

UNESCO National Commission	Fair
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Poor
Local communities / residents	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Poor
Local industries	No involvement
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Poor
Consultants / experts	Fair
Site manager / coordinator(s)	Fair

3.4 - Was the authority(ies) listed in question 1.4 responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

Yes

3.5 - If not, what authority(ies) is responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

3.6 - Do you intend to update your Tentative List within the next six years?

Yes

3.7 - Comments

In addition to the information already recorded in the question 3.1. (existing Tentative List), 3 new TL inscriptions to be submitted shortly: Interventions to built heritage of Ljubljana and Prague: works by Jože Plečnik (serial transnational nom. with Czech republic); the beech forest areas in Slovenia (extension to the inscribed WH property G, SL, UK); cultural landscape of Piran salt pans.

4. Nominations

4.1 - Property

Name	Date of submission	Status
Škocjan Caves	1985-12-31	inscribed
Franja Partisan Hospital	2002-01-22	withdrawn
The Mercury and Silver Binomial on the Intercontinental Camino Real. Almadén, Idrija	2008-01-29	referred
The Mercury and Silver Binomial. Almadén and Idrija with San Luis Potosí	2010-01-26	deferred
Heritage of Mercury. Almadén and Idrija	2011-02-01	inscribed
Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	2010-01-26	inscribed

4.2 - Involvement in recent nominations

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state government(s)	Not applicable
Local government(s)	Fair
Other government departments	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities / residents	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Poor
Local industries	Poor
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Poor
Consultants / experts	Fair
Site manager / coordinator	Fair

4.3 - Perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Strengthened protection of sites (legislative, regulatory, institutional and / or traditional)	High benefit
Enhanced conservation practices	High benefit
Catalyst for wider community appreciation of heritage	Limited benefit
Improved presentation of sites	Some benefit
Enhanced honour / prestige	Some benefit
Increased funding	High benefit
Additional tool for lobbying / political influence	Some benefit
Stimulus for enhanced partnerships	Some benefit
Increased recognition for tourism and public use	Some benefit
Stimulus for economic development in surrounding communities	Some benefit
Others (please provide details in 4.4)	Not applicable

4.4 - Comments

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5. General Policy Development

5.1 - Legislation

Comment

Two main acts for cultural and natural heritage on national level are: Cultural Heritage Protection Act (2008, amendments 2008, 2011, 2013), Nature Conservation Act (1999, amendments 2002, 2003, 2004, 2014). Other acts determine protection through spatial planning, building activities etc: Spatial Planning Act (2007, amendments 2009, 2012), Construction Act (2002, amendments 2004, 2007, 2009, 2012, 2013), Environmental Protection Act (2004, amendments 2006, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2013).

5.2 - Legislation not listed in 5.1

5.3 - Comment

National Programme for Culture 2014-2017 is a strategic document planning cultural policy, prepared by the Ministry of Culture adopted by the Parliament. Special emphasis is laid upon the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage, including measures for management of WH properties. On national level, important acts include decrees proclaiming monuments of national importance and decrees on detail plans of national importance. On local level, similar acts are declared by the Municipalities.

5.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage?

The legal framework is adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

5.5 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage be enforced?

Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.

5.6 - Other International Conventions adhered**Comment**

Slovenia has ratified all relevant international conventions and implemented them in national legislation. Cultural heritage: UNESCO Conv. 1954, 1970, 1972, 2001, 2003, 2005; Council of Europe Conv. 1985, 1992, 2000, 2005; Unidroit 1995; EU directives and regulations from 2009, 2014. Natural heritage: Ramsar 1971 (wetlands), Washington 1973 (CITES), Bonn 1979 (CMS), Rio de Janeiro 1992 (CBD), Bern 1979 (wildlife), Florence 2000 (CoE), Salzburg 1991 (Alpine), Barcelona 1976, Sofia 1994 (Danube)

5.7 - Implementation of International Conventions into national policies

There is adequate coordination and integration.

5.8 - States Party's policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

5.9 - Integration of heritage into comprehensive / larger scale planning programmes

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

5.10 - Comments

In addition to information in comment 5.3., Act Regulating the Realisation of the Public Interest in the Field of Culture provides obligation for Municipalities to prepare local programmes for culture as strategic development programmes on local levels for a mid-term period (4 years) which correspond the National Programme. Municipalities share responsibilities with state institutions, especially in the field of planning.

6. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation**6.1 - To what degree do the principal agencies / institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage?**

There is effective cooperation between principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

6.2 - To what degree do other government agencies cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of natural and cultural heritage?

All principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage are effectively cooperating with other government agencies.

6.3 - To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

6.4 - Are the services provided by the agencies / institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and**presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?**

There is adequate capacity within services to conserve, protect and present World Heritage properties.

6.5 - Comments

Public service is performed by two state Institutes for cultural and natural heritage which corresponds to their mission. State responsibilities are shared with two responsible Ministries, the most important being the adoption of statutory protection acts concerning monuments of national importance. Certain tasks are performed also by other governmental sectors but in cooperation with the two.

7. Scientific and Technical Studies and Research**7.1 - Is there a research programme or project specifically for the benefit of World Heritage properties?**

There is some research specifically addressing World Heritage.

7.2 - Research projects

- Monitoring of UNESCO World Heritage Sites / 2012-2013
international
both
<http://mwh.park-skocjanske-jame.si/en/about-the-project.html>
Partners from Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia.
- CLIMAPARKS - Climate change and management of protected areas / 2010-2013
international
nature
<http://climaparks.eu/cp2/>
The project is co-financed under the Slovenia-Italy Transnational Programme 2007-2013 by the European Regional Development Fund and national funds.
- CHERPLAN - Enhancement of Cultural Heritage through Environmental Planning and Management / January 2011 - June 2014
international
cultural
<http://www.cherplan.eu/>, <http://www.idrija.si/cherplan>
SEE - partners from Italy, Austria, Slovenia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Albania, Greece
- HOMAI - Heritage Of Mercury. Almadén and Idrija. Our European Cultural Historical Legacy, Teaching and Learning Strategies / September 2012 - July 2014
international
cultural
<https://sites.google.com/site/comeniushomai/>
EU - Comenius Regio Partnerships, connects institutions from Spain and Slovenia, with various activities (promotion, education, museology) underpinned by WH property.
- Monitoring of the state of conservation of the Ig Prehistoric Pile-dwellings / 2012 - ongoing
local
cultural
/
Area of the WH site and surroundings in the Ljubljansko barje Landscape Park, monitoring and research activities related to water levels, preparation of measures.

7.3 - Comments

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8. Financial Status and Human Resources

8.1 - Sources of funding

National government funds	Major source of sustained funding
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Minor source of sustained funding
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Not applicable
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union)	Minor source of sustained funding
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GTZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	Not applicable
NGOs (international and / or national)	Minor source of fixed term funding
Private sector funds	Minor source of fixed term funding
Other (Please specify in 8.6)	Not applicable

8.2 - Involvement of State Party in the establishment of foundations or associations for raising funds and donation for the protection of World Heritage

No

8.3 - National policies for the allocation of site revenues for conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage

Yes

8.4 - Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

The available budget is sufficient but further funding would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

8.5 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

Human resources are adequate but additional staffing would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

8.6 - Comments

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9. Training

9.1 - Formal training / educational institutions / programs

- Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Karst Research Institute and University of Nova Gorica / national / natural UNESCO Chair in Karstology (est. 2014)
- University of Nova Gorica / national / cultural Economics and Techniques for the Conservation of the Architectural and Environmental Heritage (Graduate school)

- University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts / national / cultural Study programme of art history includes subjects on conservation, restoration and museology. In addition, heritology is taught on graduate level within the study programme archaeology.

- University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Architecture / national / cultural Different subjects related to conservation, restoration and rehabilitation of architecture.

- University of Ljubljana, The Academy of Fine Arts and Design / national / cultural Study programme Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art.

- University of Maribor, Faculty of Arts / national / cultural Study programme Conservation and restoration - theory and practice.

9.2 - Training needs

Conservation	Medium priority
Education	Low priority
Promotion	Medium priority
Interpretation	Medium priority
Administration	Very low priority
Visitor management	Medium priority
Community outreach	Medium priority
Risk preparedness	Low priority
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Very low priority
Other	Not applicable

9.3 - Does the State Party have a national training/ educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?

There is no national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation but nonetheless this is being done on an ad hoc basis.

9.4 - Comments

Although there is no strategy, education and training activities exist - the problem is lack of coordination and cooperation. Outside the formal system, there are activities related to traditional skills and practices which are being developed mostly within regional development centres. Particular capacity-building strategies exist (for WH properties), as well as those related to nominations.

10. International Cooperation

10.1 - Cooperation with other States Parties

Participation in other UN programmes
Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars
Distribution of material / information

10.2 - Twinned World Heritage properties with others

Yes

10.3 - Comments

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11. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.1. Media used for World Heritage sites promotion

11.1.1 - Publications

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

11.1.2 - Films / TV

Information
Awareness Raising
National
Regional
Local

11.1.3 - Media campaigns

Information
Awareness Raising
International
National
Local

11.1.4 - Internet

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Local

11.1.5 - Postage stamps, medals

Awareness Raising
National

11.1.6 - World Heritage Day

Not applicable

11.1.7 - Translation and diffusion of publications made available by the World Heritage Centre

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
National
Local

11.1.8 - Other (please specify in 11.1.8)

Not applicable

11.1.9 - Comments

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11.2. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.2.1 - Strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders

There are no strategies to raise awareness about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage but nonetheless this is being done on an ad hoc basis.

11.2.2 - Level of general awareness

Private Sector	Poor
Youth	Good
Communities living in/around heritage sites	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
Decision makers and public officials	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not Applicable
General public	Fair

11.2.3 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme?

The State Party participates in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme.

11.2.4 - Level of frequency of activities

Courses for teachers for the use of the <i>World Heritage in Young Hands Kit</i>	Occasionally
Courses/activities for students within the school programmes	Occasionally
Youth Forums	Occasionally
Skills-training courses for students	Never
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	Occasionally
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	Occasionally
Other (comment below)	Never

11.2.5 - Comments

Slovenia has successfully organised the first SEE WH Youth Forum in 2011 (with Croatia). This led to a more systematic approach to integrate WH education into school curricula (translation of the Kit into Slovenian, yearly events, special occasions) and UNESCO related associations. WH education will be one of the priorities within the new Slovenian mid-term strategy in the field of UNESCO 2014-2021 (in preparation).

12. Conclusions and Recommended Actions

12.1. State Party's implementation of the World Heritage Convention

12.1.1 - Identification of heritage

Identification of heritage
Inventories / lists / registers capture the full diversity of cultural and natural heritage.

Identification of heritage
Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

12.1.2 - National Inventories

National Inventories
National : Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state : Not applicable
National : Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state : Not applicable

12.1.3 - Tentative List

Tentative List
Yes

12.1.4 - Legal framework

Legal framework
Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.

12.1.5 - Implementation of international conventions within national policies

Implementation of international conventions within national policies

12.1.6 - Communities

Communities
Local communities / residents: Poor
Level of involvement / consultation of local landowners: Not applicable
Level of involvement / consultation of local industries: Poor
Local communities / residents: Fair
Indigenous peoples: Not applicable
Landowners: Poor

12.1.7 - Larger-scale planning

Larger-scale planning
There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

12.1.8 - Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation
In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

12.1.9 - Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

Scientific and Technical Studies and Research
There is some research specifically addressing World Heritage.

12.1.10 - Financial status

Financial status
The available budget is sufficient but further funding would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

12.1.11 - Human resources

Human resources
Human resources are adequate but additional staffing would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

12.1.12 - Training

Training
Ad hoc basis for national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation.

12.1.13 - International cooperation

International cooperation
Participation in other UN programmes
Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars
Distribution of material / information

12.1.14 - Education, Information and awareness building

Education, Information and awareness building
Private Sector : Poor
Youth : Good
Communities living in/around heritage sites : Good

12.2. Actions for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* (identified from table 12.1).

12.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to six)

Please refer to question 5.2

12.3. Priority Actions Assessment

12.3.2 - Priority actions assessment

5 General Policy Development						
	Action	Short description	Authority(ies) responsible	Timeframe	May this action require International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund?	
5.7	There is adequate coordination and integration.	Additional coordination is establishing among others through the preparation and implementation of the new EU Operational Programme (cultural and natural h., tourism, urban regeneration, rural development), flagship projects (parks, cult. landscapes)	Such type of cooperation on strategic documents lays ground for continuous cooperation and work on concrete common projects, incl. funding. Similar methodology is also applied to relevant fields in connection with WH and heritage in general.	Ministries responsible for cultural heritage, nature conservation, environment, agriculture, infrastructure, economy.	ongoing and future	No.
9 Training						
9.3	Ad hoc basis for national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation.	Existing examples of best practice and existing policies within other strategic documents (NPC) are to be used in the national strategy for developing capacities at national and local level (government and municipal institutions, associations etc.).	There is a need for more integrated and focused education, research, conservation on all levels. Particular activities in various institutions exist but there is no interdisciplinary approach in the field of heritage conservation.	Ministries and institutes responsible for cultural and natural heritage, UNESCO Commission (partly).	medium-term document, preparations are ongoing, to be adopted by 2015.	No.

12.3.3 - Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

Special measures in the National Programme for Culture, new public institutions were established for the management of WH properties, legal protection was extended to the field of contemporary architecture and its archaeological remains underground.

13. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

13.1 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

Yes

13.2 - Please provide suggestions for improvement:

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13.3 - Please rate the level of support from the following entities for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire

World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors)	No support
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
ICOMOS International	No support
IUCN International	No support
ICCROM	No support
ICOMOS national / regional	Good
IUCN national / regional	No support

13.4 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

All required information was accessible

13.5 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from the previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Fair
Advisory Bodies	Fair
State Party	Fair
Site Managers	Fair

13.6 - Comments

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14. Thank you