PRESS RELEASE

**109th regular session of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia**

January 13, 2022

**One of the key objectives of social protection by 2030 is to reduce the risk of poverty**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has determined the text of the draft Resolution on the National Social Protection Program for the period 2022 - 2030 and submits it for consideration and adoption to the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia

The resolution on the national social protection program for the period 2022-2030 (ReNPSV22-30) sets out guidelines for the operation and development of the social protection system during that period. Defines the basic starting points for the operation and development of the system, sets goals and activities to achieve these goals, sets the development of social protection services and programs, including targets until 2030, defines how to implement and monitor the implementation of the resolution and identifies resources (human and financial) resolutions and planned development of services and programs.

The purpose of the social protection system in the Republic of Slovenia is to enable social security and social inclusion of citizens and other inhabitants of the Republic of Slovenia. The basic principles for the implementation of the social protection system in the Republic of Slovenia are ensuring human dignity and social justice, respect for human rights, ensuring equal opportunities for all, respect for diversity, ensuring social inclusion, promoting volunteering and solidarity, strengthening the power of individuals and groups to prevent and alleviate social distress, promoting intergenerational cohesion, respect for personal autonomy, including freedom of choice, promoting the independence of individuals and providing individualized integrated support and assistance, and co-creating appropriate solutions to the challenges facing people.

The resolution presents a national social protection program for the period from 2022 to 2030. The period is coordinated with the period of implementation of the Action Plan of the European Pillar of Social Rights until 2030. It includes measures for a period marked by important social and economic challenges:

* the impact of the covida-19 epidemic on the labor market (changed forms of work, increased work from home),
* accelerated aging of the population,
* reduction of the working age population,
* digitization and robotization, and
* globalization and foreign trade dynamics and the transition to a green economy.

Due to the accelerated aging of the population and the increase in life expectancy, it will also be increasingly important for an individual to remain healthy for as long as possible and to remain included in the labor market for as long as possible.

Changed social relations require the development and adaptation of the social protection system so that it will enable a quick and effective response to people's needs and provide a strong safety net for individuals and families in vulnerable situations.

Among the objectives, it sets an overall horizontal objective and 3 key objectives. In order to monitor the implementation and assess the achievement of each of the three key objectives, one indicator and its target value for 2030 have been set.

The horizontal objective is to improve the quality of life of individuals and families and to strengthen social cohesion, mutual solidarity and social inclusion of all groups of the population.

In addition to the general, three key objectives of ReNPSV22-30 are set, which are directly related to the development of the social security system:

* reducing the risk of poverty and increasing social inclusion , reducing the number of people at risk of social exclusion by 9,000, including 3,000 children
* improving the availability and diversity and ensuring the accessibility and availability of services and programs. The target ratio between users of community forms of social protection and users of institutional forms of social protection by 2030 is approximately 1: 1
* establishing conditions for the operation of implementing organizations and strengthening quality and development in the field of social protection. The share of contractors using one of the certified management systems will increase from 18% to 30%;

Other providers of social protection services and publicly verified social protection programs who will not use a certified quality system, services and programs monitor the quality of their work on the basis of the guidelines of the Voluntary European Framework for the Development of Quality Social Services.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

**Resolution on the National Higher Education Program 2030**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has determined the draft Resolution on the National Higher Education Program 2030 and will send it to the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia for consideration and adoption. It is a key strategic document for the formulation of quality goals, criteria, measures and policies in the field of Slovenian higher education.

The proposal for the Resolution on the National Higher Education Program 2030 is based on the professional starting points adopted by the Council of the Republic of Slovenia for Higher Education in April last year. It comprehensively addresses the field of higher education, especially in the direction of raising the level of quality of higher education in Slovenia, increasing the responsiveness, flexibility and attractiveness of the higher education system to the needs of the economy, non-economy and society, strengthening its integration into the international environment. lifelong learning in higher education throughout Slovenia, increasing the intensity of research and innovation and improved knowledge transfer to the environment.

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Sport

**The government granted mining rights in the Hrastje mining area**

The Government issued a Decree on the granting of the mining right for the exploitation of the mineral raw material technical stone - dolomite in the Hrastje 2 extraction area in the Municipality of Šentjur.

The exploitation concession for a certain extraction area is granted on the basis of a previously issued mining concession deed and on the basis of a public tender for the selection of the holder of the mining right for exploitation. A concession for exploitation may also be granted without a public tender and only on the basis of a previously issued mining concession deed for a certain extraction area to a legal or natural person who meets certain conditions.

In this particular case, the sole proprietor LIO, services and brokerage, Leja Škoberne sp, submitted an application to the Ministry of Infrastructure to obtain the mining right to exploit the mineral raw material - technical stone - dolomite (in the amount of 763,480 cubic meters in overgrown condition) in the Hrastje 2 (with an area of 6.2094 hectares to an elevation of + 344 m) in the Municipality of Šentjur, for a period of 27 years.

In the process of drafting this decree (mining concession deed), the Ministry established that the applicant meets the conditions for the holder of the mining right for exploitation, for the proposed mining area the mining right for the exploitation of the same mineral resource has not yet been granted. it is defined by the extraction area intended for surface exploitation of non-metallic mineral raw materials or has such land from the owner, in writing and certified, given the right to carry out mining work, there is no obligation to rehabilitate the illegal mine on the basis of an inspection decision. in accordance with the spatial planning documents, the proposed extraction area is in accordance with the national mining strategy. It follows from the response of the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Protection to the request for nature protection guidelines that the preparation of nature protection guidelines and the issuance of a nature protection opinion is not required.

No two or more applications for the acquisition of a mining right for the exploitation of a certain mineral resource, which meet any of the conditions for the award of a concession without a public tender, have been submitted simultaneously for this extraction area or part thereof.

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure

**The government issued a decree on air traffic management**

The Government has issued a Regulation implementing the Implementing Regulation (EU) on common requirements for air traffic management / navigation service providers and other air traffic management network functions and their oversight.

In January 2022, part of the provisions of the new European regulation will come into force.

This Regulation designates the competent authorities, regulates the requirements for the provision of aeronautical data or aeronautical information, including in connection with the provision of information on obstacles and terrain. Responsibility for the design of airspace structures and the regular inspection and maintenance of aviation procedures are regulated. Offenses are also identified.

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure

**Amendment to the Decree on the implementation of the sub -measure support for the start-up of activities for young farmers from the Rural Development Program of the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2014–2020**

The Government issued a Decree amending the Decree on the implementation of the sub -measure start-up aid for young farmers from the Rural Development Program of the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2014–2020 and published it in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

The Decree on the implementation of the sub -measure start-up aid for young farmers from the Rural Development Program (RDP) for the period 2014-2020 contains provisions granting start-up support to young farmers after taking over or buying a farm. The Regulation is amended due to the additional financial resources for the implementation of the sub -measure , which were approved by the 10th amendment of the RDP 2014-2020 in the amount of EUR 6 million of public funds, of which EUR 4.8 million from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and 1 , 2 million euros from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia.

The added funds will be announced at the beginning of this year, together with the rest of the funds from this year's public tender.

provision that would prevent the application for start-up funds to agricultural holdings that have already received such funds in the previous programming period is deleted from the conditions for entry into the sub -measure.

As part of the processing of applications, a novelty is added - in addition to the written supplement, the possibility of electronic supplementation of the application is also added.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food

**The Government adopted amendments to the Decree on the classification of formation duties and titles in the Slovenian Armed Forces into salary grades**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a Decree amending the Decree on the classification of formation duties and titles in the Slovenian Armed Forces into salary grades in order to eliminate salary disparities and regulate a transparent and stimulating salary system for the Slovenian Armed Forces . This will ensure adequate wage relations, taking into account the military hierarchy of command and control, the complexity of work in terms of education, working conditions, the complexity of tasks and the conditions for obtaining the title.

By amending the Decree on the Classification of Formation Duties and Titles in the Slovenian Armed Forces into Salary Classes, the Government also regulated the areas of specialists and members of special units in such a way as to establish the difference in salary grades between general and specialist formation duties and titles and formation duties and titles. in special units.

The classification of formation duties and titles into pay grades is based on the starting point in order to establish an appropriate ratio in pay grades according to the level of education between formation duties and titles in different tariff groups or within the same tariff group for officers and non-commissioned officers. V. and VI. tariff group two pay grades and in the case of military servants for two pay grades, between VI. and VII / 1 tariff group three salary grades and for military personnel one salary grade. For formation duties and titles of officers, a distinction is made between tariff group VII / I and VII / 2 for four grades and for military staff for three grades. This ratio is taken into account in general and specialist formation duties and formation duties and titles in special units. However, it is not taken into account in formation duties that are not subject to coordination and those that are classified in accordance with the collective agreement of activities (doctors, veterinarians). The difference between the tariff groups reflects the complexity of the conditions for promotion to a higher title and level of education.

Formation duties and titles of military personnel according to comparable formation duties and titles of soldiers, non-commissioned officers and officers are classified into salary grades so that:

* the salary grades of formation duties of military servicemen from the 1st to the 5th grade are unified according to the level of the title of soldiers and non-commissioned officers (performing the same work in different titles, especially technical staff),
* are the formation duties of military personnel from VI. class to VIII. grade ranked two pay grades lower (the amendment to the regulation does not reduce the pay grade, but will change the pay grade after the change) according to the level of title and comparable formation duties in non-commissioned officer titles (lower difficulty in terms of entry and promotion conditions or class),
* are the formation duties of military personnel from IX. class to XV. class ranked one pay grade lower (the amendment to the regulation does not reduce the pay grade, but will change the pay grade after the change) according to the level of title and comparable formation duties in officer titles (lower difficulty in terms of entry and promotion conditions or class).

The ratio in the salary grades between the formation position in the rank of captain and the formation position in the title of major in the VII / 1 tariff group is two salary grades (previously four salary grades).

The ratio in the salary grades between the formation duty in the title of lieutenant colonel in the VII / 1 tariff group and the formation duty in the title of colonel in the VII / 2 tariff group is three salary grades (previously two salary grades).

Formation duties in the title of Brigadier Specialist and Senior Military Officer XV are deleted. class specialist.

Formation duties and titles of specialists are ranked one salary grade higher than general formation duties and titles.

Formation duties and titles in special units are ranked two pay grades higher than general formation duties and titles.

The formation duties of doctors and veterinarians in all titles are classified in accordance with the collective agreement of each activity, and are not subject to coordination.

Formation duties or the titles of air traffic controllers, aviation technicians, aeronautical technicians, aeronautical engineers and pilots are not subject to salary adjustments and the regulation is not amended in this part.

The difference in pay grades between general formation duties and titles and formation duties and titles of air traffic controllers, aviation technicians, aviation technicians, aeronautical engineers and pilots is two to five pay grades.

Given that there are several different professions in the Slovenian Armed Forces for which additional, specialist knowledge is required, the proposal also includes the regulation of the field of specialists and their more appropriate classification into salary grades.

In view of the above, in addition to the formation duties specified in the table in the second paragraph and in the third paragraph of Article 4 of the Decree, sailors, naval non-commissioned officers and naval officers, cyberneticists, health professionals and operators, technical administrators, system administrators level administrator I. and information security managers in communication and information systems.

Source: Ministry of Defense

**Government issues Decree on the implementation of the Regulation (EU) concerning the use of technologies for the purpose of combating sexual abuse of children online**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has issued a Decree implementing the Regulation (EU) temporarily derogating from certain provisions of Directive 2002/58 / EC concerning the use of technology by providers of interpersonal communication services, independent of number, for processing personal and other data for combating sexual abuse children online (Regulation 2021/1232 / EU).

Regulation 2021/1232 / EU lays down rules derogating from the Directive by additional safeguards under the provisions of this Regulation and further requirements to ensure transparency and accountability regarding the processing of personal and other data carried out for the purpose of combating child sexual abuse. With regard to the provisions laid down, it obliges the publication of a public list of organizations working in the public interest against the sexual abuse of children to monitor the processing falling within the scope of this Regulation by the supervisory authorities designated in the Member States under the General Regulation. data protection regulation (Information Commissioner) and in the provision of Article 8 also the collection of statistical data to be provided to the European Commission by EU Member States. Therefore, for the implementation of Article 8 of Regulation 2021/1232 / EU, a Regulation implementing Regulation (EU) is adopted, which designates the Ministry of the Interior, the Police and the Ministry of Justice as the competent authorities for submitting statistics to the European Commission.

Source: Ministry of Public Administration

**Decree amending the Decree on the Establishment and Tasks of the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Demography**

At today's session, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Decree amending the Decree on the Establishment and Tasks of the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Demography.

In October 2020, the Government established the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Demography by decree. The decree defined that the director of the office is responsible to the government, and the amendment to the decree specifies that the director is responsible to the secretary general of the government due to all further activities related to the work of the office.

Source: General Secretariat of Government

**The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has adopted an Action Plan for the implementation of the resolution on the National Program for Safety and Health at Work 2018-2027 in the second three-year period**

The Action Plan for the Implementation of the Resolution on the National Program for Safety and Health at Work 2018-2027 in the Second Three-Year Period is the second three-year implementation document of the Resolution on the National Program for Safety and Health at Work 2018-2027 (ReNPVZD-1). adopted on 27 March 2018. It sets out the measures to be implemented in the period 2021-2023 , the implementers of the measures, the financial resources required for the implementation of the measures, the deadlines and the method of monitoring the implementation of the measures.

In May 2021, an analysis of the implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the resolution on the National Program for Safety and Health at Work 2018-2027 in the first three-year period was prepared, which served as the basis for the preparation of the action plan. The analysis of the action plan was presented and discussed on 13 May 2021 at the meeting of the Council for Safety and Health at Work.

The proposal of the Action Plan follows the objectives stated in ReNPVZD-1, namely the first set of measures to achieve objectives aimed at ensuring safety at work such as prevention of accidents at work, ensuring the safe use of hazardous chemicals in the work process and replacement of hazardous chemicals with less dangerous and ensuring the quality implementation of professional tasks at safety at work. The second set of measures to achieve the goals is aimed at ensuring health at work.

Raising the culture of prevention in the field of safety and health at work, which is the third goal, will be achieved through national campaigns, projects and preparation of manuals and participation in European campaigns Healthy Workplaces, implemented at the initiative of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work. Measures aimed at ensuring safety and health at work for workers working in new forms of work include the preparation and implementation of a campaign, the implementation of seminars and the dissemination of the latest findings on changing the working environment.

The proposal also takes into account the results of the analysis of the Action Plan for the implementation of the resolution on the National Program for Safety and Health at Work 2018-2027 in the first three-year period.

Other tasks envisaged by the resolution include evaluations, international comparisons, analysis of the situation and preparation of a draft of the next three-year action plan.

For each measure, in addition to the serial number and address, the target groups, the implementation period, the description by individual years, the key actors and participating institutions, the assessment of the required resources and the monitoring indicators are defined.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

**Government consent to the Annual Capital Investment Management Plan for 2022**

Today, the Government gave its consent to the Slovenian State Holding (SDH) for the Annual Capital Investment Management Plan for 2022.

In 2022, the return on the portfolio managed by SSH is projected at 5%, which is slightly less than the estimate for 2021, and in 2023 a slight increase in profitability is forecast again. The volume of dividends in 2022 is planned for the Republic of Slovenia, SSH and the Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia in the amount of EUR 182.2 million.

SSH points out that in the conditions of a rapidly changing environment and uncertain forecasts for the future, achieving the goals from the annual management plan will in all probability be very demanding, both for companies from the management portfolio of the Republic of Slovenia and for SSH. Depending on the course of events, SSH will adjust its operations and priorities in 2022 on an ongoing basis.

In addition, the government today adopted a decision on concluding an agreement on the payment of costs for the management of capital investments owned by the Republic of Slovenia for 2022. Namely, SSH is entitled to payment for the management of capital investments not owned by it. The amount of compensation and other mutual relations in connection with the performance of state investment management tasks of SSH and and the Republic of Slovenia shall be regulated by a contract.

Source: Ministry of Finance

**The Government of the Republic of Slovenia agrees with the proposed price of forensic and managerial examinations for 2022**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia agrees with the proposed price of forensic and managerial examinations for 2022, in the amount of EUR 1,364.85. These are carried out by the Chamber of Commerce of Slovenia on the basis of a public authorization.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia conducts exams for the titles of Construction Foreman, Foreman in Electric Power Engineering, Food Foreman and Catering Manager. Such exams consist of four parts, namely:

* practical exam in the work environment in the amount of 483.58 euros,
* professional theoretical exam in the amount of 422.39 euros,
* business and economic exam in the amount of EUR 179.44,
* and the pedagogical andragogical exam in the amount of 179.44 euros.

Source: Ministry of Economic Development and Technology

**Authorization to negotiate changes and amendments to the CPC or to negotiate the conclusion of a new collective agreement**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has adopted a resolution authorizing the Minister of the Interior Aleš Hojs to negotiate with the representative unions in the Police on changes and amendments to the Collective Agreement for Police Officers (KPP) or to negotiate a new collective agreement.

The Ministry of the Interior notes that the area of work of trade union trustees in the Police is insufficiently regulated in Chapter III.a of the KPP, so we would like to submit to the representative unions a proposal for amendments to the KPP in the part related to the work of trade union trustees. work in general.

Pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 2 of the Collective Agreements Act, collective agreements for state administration bodies are concluded by the government or the ministry authorized by it, or by another body authorized by law as a party on the employer's side. The Ministry of the Interior therefore proposes to the government to authorize the Minister of the Interior to negotiate amendments to the CPC or to negotiate a new collective agreement if the negotiations for the annex prove necessary. The Minister may also include civil servants of the Ministry with its constituent bodies and other civil servants in the negotiations in order to assist in the preparation and conduct of negotiations.

If an agreement is reached with the unions on concluding an annex to the KPP or an agreement on concluding a new collective agreement, the Ministry of the Interior will inform the government of the agreement and propose the conclusion of an annex or a new collective agreement.

The Government has appointed a special negotiating team to implement the commitments under the Agreement on the Resolution of Strike Claims by a decision of 23 July 2021. Given that the proposed decision authorizes the Minister of the Interior to negotiate amendments to the CPC or to negotiate a new collective agreement, there is no need for the special negotiating team to continue to operate. Therefore, the government has accepted that the decision to appoint a special negotiating team expires.

Source: Ministry of the Interior

**Final assessment of direct damage to agricultural products due to the effects of frost in April 2021**

At its session, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia confirmed the final assessment of direct damage to agricultural products due to the consequences of frost between 5 and 9 April 2021 in the affected areas of Slovenia, amounting to EUR 40,064,109.34. damage from natural and other disasters.

The estimated direct damage exceeds 0.3 per mille of the planned revenues of the state budget for 2021 (EUR 3,216,599.40), so that the limit for confirming the nature of weather conditions as unfavorable weather conditions, which can be equated with natural disasters, has been reached.

Municipalities and crops with more than 30% damage and the extent of areas affected by direct agricultural production due to the 2021 frost are listed in Annexes 1 and 2, which are an integral part of the damage assessment report.

By a decision, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia instructed the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food to prepare a program for eliminating the consequences of damage in accordance with the provisions on measures to eliminate the consequences of frost in agricultural production between 5 and 9 April. 2021, taking into account the estimates and other information contained in the annexes to this assessment. In preparing the program, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food harmonizes data on the extent of affected agricultural areas and types of crops for which frost damage has been reported with data provided by the victims to the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development. prescribed records (fertility, crop failure…) which could not be verified in the damage assessment procedures.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia also confirmed the costs of assessing the damage caused by the April 2021 frost by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief and the administrators of the Ajda application in the total amount of EUR 10,040.19 to be covered from the budget reserve.

Source: Ministry of Defense

**The government has adopted recommendations for more efficient management of public institutions**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has adopted Recommendations to the competent ministries for more efficient management of public institutions and is forwarding them to the ministries.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia proposes to the ministries to submit amendments to the founding acts of public institutes from their field of work for adoption by 30 June 2022.

The competent ministries shall also apply the recommendations to the competent ministries for more efficient management of public institutes to other institutes co-founded by the Republic of Slovenia and performing activities referred to in Article 1 of the Institutions Act (ZJZP).

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia forwards the recommendations to the competent ministries for more efficient management of public institutes to the Court of Audit of the Republic of Slovenia.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted recommendations to ministries with the aim of ensuring more efficient management of public institutions in individual areas of public service provision.

On 15 February 2021, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia received the Audit Report of the Court of Audit of the Republic of Slovenia "Efficiency of the Management System of Public Institutions". The Court of Audit audited the effectiveness of the Government, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport in the part related to the management system of public institutions in the period from 1. 1 2016 to 31 December 2018. In relation to the said audit report, on 13 May 2021 the Government adopted the Response Report and on 1 June 2021 the Amendment to the Response Report. In the response report and the amendment to the response report, the government undertook to adopt recommendations to the competent ministries for more efficient management of public institutions.

Source: Ministry of Public Administration

**The government accepted the answer to the request of the Court of Audit regarding the financing of the appropriate spending of municipalities**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has accepted the response to the request for information on implemented measures after the completion of the audit procedure from the audit report Financing Eligible Municipal Expenditure and sends it to the Court of Audit of the Republic of Slovenia.

On 18 November 2021, the Court of Audit of the Republic of Slovenia requested information from the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on information on measures taken after the audit procedure (audit report Financing eligible municipal spending of 13 June 2017 and post-audit report 21 Nov 2017).

The government prepared answers and clarified the questions posed by individual measures.

Following the completion of the audit procedure and the issuance of the audit and post-audit report, the instructions of the Court of Audit were followed, to which the amendment to the Municipal Financing Act as well as the Municipal Financial Relief Act, which was adopted at the end of 2020.

Source: Ministry of Public Administration

**Response to the Court of Audit of the Republic of Slovenia on implemented measures or recommendations regarding the audit of regional development management**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia provided the Court of Audit with an answer on the implemented measures or recommendations regarding the audit of regional development management. Namely, the Court of Audit of the Republic of Slovenia issued the audit report Regional Development and the Post-Audit Report Corrective Measures in the Audit of Regional Development.

As part of monitoring the effects of audits, on 17 December 2021 it sent a request to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for clarifications on activities carried out after the audit of the performance of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia or the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. six municipalities. These include the Municipality of Tolmin, the Municipality of Idrija, the Municipality of Postojna, the Municipality of Ilirska Bistrica, the Municipality of Novo mesto and the Municipality of Ribnica. The court wanted clarification for the part related to the management of regional development in the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2017.

Source: Ministry of Economic Development and Technology

**The work of the Ministry will continue to be focused on better quality care for the provision of social welfare services**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Response to the Ombudsman of the Republic of Slovenia regarding the placement of persons in protected wards of social welfare institutions on the basis of court decisions and sent it to the Ombudsman of the Republic of Slovenia.

Regarding the Ombudsman's inquiry, we answer that the Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities for the purpose of finding solutions to expand the departments to implement the Constitutional Decision Ul-477 / 18-19 of 23 May 2019 has already carried out activities to ensure adequate space capacity in social welfare institutions and staff who can provide adequate social welfare services.

On the basis of the implemented activities, there has already been an increase in new places in the protected wards of special social welfare institutions. Verification procedures are also underway to create new protected wards. The work of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the MDDSZ remains focused on achieving better and more comprehensive care for the provision of social welfare services in protected departments of social welfare institutions and important steps in the field of space and staff shortages.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

**Response to the recommendation of the Advocate for Equality regarding the accessibility and freeness of testing at COVID-19**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia received a recommendation from the Advocate of the Principle of Equality regarding the accessibility and free testing of COVID-19. The Government explains that the recommendation of the Advocate of the Principle of Equality has already been taken into account or completed.

The Advocate for Equality recommends that the Government keep testing with HAG tests widely available and free of charge.

Based on the proposal of the Expert Group of the Minister of Health for Contamination and Epidemic Control COVID-19, the Government adopted the Ordinance on Interim Measures for the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases COVID-19, which entered into force on 8 November 2021. that funds for testing with HAG tests and HAG tests for self-testing are provided from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia.

Given that the current regulations already provide free testing with HAG tests, and that there are no initiatives to introduce paid testing with HAG tests, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia explains that the recommendation of the Advocate of the Principle of Equality has already been taken into account.

Source: Ministry of Health

**Government on budget allocations**

The government today decided on the allocation of spending rights in this year's state budget.

From the covida-19 management reserve, within the financial plan of the Ministry of Finance, we will allocate funds in the amount of 68,000,000 euros, namely for the payment of the solidarity allowance for pensioners.

The Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia will be allocated spending rights to cover liabilities related to covid-19 in the total amount of EUR 17,115,800. These are extraordinary assistance in the form of universal monthly basic income, reimbursement of paid crisis allowance, financial assistance for financing holiday pay for 2021 and reimbursement of redeemed vouchers for services in the field of catering, tourism, sports and culture.

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Government on the value of earmarked assets of the Succession Fund of the Republic of Slovenia**

Today, the Government adopted a resolution stating that the value of the earmarked assets of the Succession Fund of the Republic of Slovenia due to exchange rate differences and changes in the value of capital investments as at 30 November 2021 amounts to EUR 223,402,268.59.

A change in the value of the fund's earmarked assets, ie cash and investments in Ljubljanska banka, is entered in the court register at least once a year. The government has thus determined the new value of earmarked property on 30 November 2021, which will be entered in the court register.

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Government approves Office for Recovery and Resilience for additional commitments and payments in 2022**

In order to allocate the funds of the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism to the Recovery and Resilience Fund, the government gave its consent to the Office of Recovery and Resilience for additional commitments and payments in 2022.

In accordance with Article 21 of the Budget Execution Act of the Republic of Slovenia for 2022 and 2023, the funds of the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism for financing measures included in the Recovery and Resilience Plan and are a source of the Recovery and Resilience Fund are considered earmarked revenues budget for 2022 and 2023. In preparing the budget for 2022 and 2023, amendments to the Budget Execution Act of the Republic of Slovenia for 2021 and 2022 have not yet been adopted, recognizing a dedicated source of funds for the Recovery and Resilience European funds. Considering that no earmarked funds were planned in the adopted budget for 2022, prior approval from the Government for the takeover and resilience of the Republic of Slovenia's Budget for 2022 and 2023 payment of liabilities through the planned spending rights in the adopted state budget on the budget line Funds for the implementation of the recovery and resilience mechanism.

In 2021, the Government has already issued two consents to the Ministry of Finance for exclusion to the Recovery and Resilience Fund in the amount of EUR 111,044,997.60 and in the amount of EUR 2,201,729.21. For the elimination to the fund, 117,753,273.19 euros remain for 2022.

The Government gave its consent to the Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Recovery and Resilience for additional commitments and payments in 2022 up to the amount of EUR 251,765,258, but not to a greater extent than the revenues paid into the budget. The increase in assigned revenue will not affect the increase in expenditure within the general government sector, as the funds in the adopted budget for 2022 were already planned as European funds.

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Inclusion of the new project Istrian Cultural Center Izola in the current Development Program Plan 2021-2024**

At today's session, the Government adopted a decision on the inclusion of the new project 3340-21-0175 "Istrian Cultural Center Izola" in the current Plan of Development Programs 2021-2024.

The purpose of the project is the construction of the Istrian Cultural Center Izola to improve the conditions for the implementation of cultural activities in the Municipality of Izola and in Istria.

The goals of the project are:

* to provide a modern and safe facility (the building of the existing Cultural Center is statically endangered),
* to provide spatial conditions for the development of cultural activities and culture in general,
* provide opportunities for the organization of major cultural events,
* to improve the offer of the region for the needs of tourism development,
* to have a space for gallery activities in which more resounding exhibitions can be hosted,
* improve the offer of cultural infrastructure in the region.

Pursuant to the fifth paragraph of Article 31 of the Act on the Execution of the Budgets of the Republic of Slovenia for 2021 and 2022, the Ministry of Culture proposes to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia to include the 3340-21-0175 Istrian Cultural Center Izola in the Development Program Plan.

Source: Ministry of Culture

**The government has adopted the report of the Eco Fund for 2020**

The Government adopted the Annual Report on the Activities and Operations of the Eco Fund for 2020. It also decided that the surplus of the Fund's revenues over 2020 expenditures in the amount of EUR 492,814.95 would remain unallocated.

Eco Fund approved a total of 2,671 loans worth EUR 43.2 million, which represents almost 82% of the EUR 52.9 million, which was the total value of all credited investment projects or investments. 2127 credit agreements were signed in the total amount of EUR 38.4 million, of which 79% with individuals.

Eco Fund awarded non-repayable financial incentives on the basis of the Energy Efficiency Act and on the basis of the Climate Change Fund program. In 2020, EUR 48.5 million in grants were provided from both sources of funds, namely for the increase of tendered funds within the framework of public calls, which remained valid from previous years, and for six new public calls. Thus, EUR 33 million was tendered for measures for efficient use of energy and the use of renewable energy sources in buildings, EUR 4.5 million for more environmentally friendly vehicles in road transport, EUR 3 million for new investments in self-sufficient electricity supply devices. produced by using solar energy, and eight million euros for companies to invest in energy efficiency. In 2020, in accordance with the Energy Efficiency Use Act, the Eco Fund continued to collect contributions for energy efficiency, and EUR 40.2 million was raised.

Eco Fund continued to promote public awareness of investments that contribute to lower environmental pollution and lower energy use, and coordinated and financed free energy advice to citizens within the ENSVET network. The Eco Fund implemented two European projects in 2020; ZERO 500 to reduce energy poverty, and in another project it is participating as a partner in the LIFE IP Care4Climate project for the fastest possible transition to a low- carbon society.

In 2020, the Eco Fund carried out the tasks of collecting and managing sanction funds under the Mining Act, which users of mining extraction facilities pay to the Eco Fund, which keeps them until the final rehabilitation of the extraction area. By the end of 2020, 0.6 million euros in sanction fees had been paid .

Source: Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

**Report of the working group for the preparation of proposals for more effective protection of the state border, prevention of illegal migration and the fight against human smuggling**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia took note of the fifth quarterly report of the Working Group of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the Preparation of Proposals for More Effective Protection of the State Border, Prevention of Illegal Migration and Combating Smuggling. The report also includes proposals from the working group in the fifth quarter of the reporting period in the following areas:

* increasing the efficiency of the work of auxiliary police officers in guarding the state border, especially in connection with their access to records when performing police duties,
* implementation of the working group's proposals from the first and second quarterly reporting periods,
* identifying possible technical solutions for more effective protection of the state border.

The government instructs the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defense to study the working group's proposals within their areas of work and report to the government on their implementation within three months.

Source: Ministry of the Interior

**Report on implemented recommendations after the completion of the audit procedure "Property management"**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Report on Implemented Recommendations after the Completion of the Audit Procedure “Real Estate Management no. 320-12 / 2015/82 ”and forwards it to the Court of Audit of the Republic of Slovenia.

By letter of 14 December 2021, the Court of Audit of the Republic of Slovenia requested the Government of the Republic of Slovenia to provide information on implemented recommendations after the completion of the audit procedure arising from the audit report “Real Estate Management” issued in 2017.

Following the above-mentioned audit, the Court of Auditors made two recommendations to the Government, namely:

* Recommendation on the establishment of adequate and sufficient controls to ensure strict compliance with the rules on the designation of operators for each property, these controls may be laid down in regulations or internal acts, and
* Recommendation on examining the need for all records in the field of real estate of the state and ensuring that the records are not duplicated and that the data in them are reliable, and above all to ensure adequate responsibility of all controllers for their data.

In the report, the Government presented in detail the activities it carried out at the normative and operational level in connection with the recommendations from the audit of the Court of Audit of the Republic of Slovenia in the period after the audit.

Source: Ministry of Public Administration

**The Government adopted a report on the supervision of the work of the Public Agency for Research of the Republic of Slovenia for 2020**

The Ministry of Education, Science and Sport has issued a consent to the audited Annual Report of the Public Agency for Research of the Republic of Slovenia for 2020. In the work of the Agency in 2020, it did not find a violation of the legality of operations. The Agency successfully carried out the set tasks and mostly achieved the set goals. The Director's reports on the goals and expected results of work stated in his employment contract also show that in 2020 he pursued the set goals set out in Supplement 5 to the Agency's Work Program and Financial Plan and realized them as much as possible.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia therefore adopted the report of the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport on the supervision of the legality, efficiency and effectiveness of the work of the Public Research Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for 2020.

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Sport

**Slovenia supports the European Commission's communication "Our waste, our responsibility"**

The Government adopted the position of the Republic of Slovenia regarding the European Commission's communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - Our waste, our responsibility: Shipments of waste in a cleaner and more circular economy.

Slovenia supports the European Commission's communication and welcomes the modernization of EU waste policy and legislation and the transition to digital solutions, which encourages more shipments of waste for preparation for reuse and recycling in the EU (providing a market for valuable secondary raw materials) and more sustainable production. in order to reduce waste generation.

The European Commission published the Communication together with the revised EU Waste Shipment Regulation to ensure the market for secondary raw materials and valuable material flows in support of more sustainable production, processing and reuse.

Slovenia agrees with the proposed guidelines and measures that will contribute to the promotion of the circular economy as well as to the preservation of the environment and the achievement of climate goals. Slovenia expects that the implementation of the measures will significantly improve both the reuse of waste materials and their recycling, which would further encourage the transition to a circular economy. Following the implementation of the measures, it is expected to reduce environmental pollution and human health by preventing the export of waste to third countries through lower environmental and health standards and more effective control of illegal shipments of waste.

Slovenia is preparing a substantive position on the revised EU Regulation on shipments of waste.

Source: Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

**Slovenia supports the European Commission Communication "EU Strategy for Soil 2030"**

The Government adopted the position of the Republic of Slovenia on the Communication from the European Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - An EU Soil Strategy until 2030.

Slovenia supports the Strategy, as it believes that it is an important horizontal act that builds on several goals of the European Green Agreement and sets a vision for 2050, when all key soil ecosystems in the EU should be in a healthy state. Slovenia also believes that the Strategy sets out medium-term (by 2030) and long-term goals (by 2050) achievable if protection, sustainable use and soil regeneration become the norm in all parts of European and Slovenian society. It is important to be aware that healthy and quality soil is a key solution in achieving resilience to climate change and the circular economy, as well as in preserving biodiversity, protecting human health, halting desertification and environmental degradation.

According to the Strategy, the Commission will prepare a proposal for a legislative act on health by 2023, which will include a combination of binding and non-binding measures for sustainable soil management and governance. Slovenia supports this legislative proposal because it is an integrated and very balanced framework that addresses the content in the right direction. Slovenia emphasizes the need to proceed from the principle of subsidiarity, and at the same time expects that due to different physical and geographical characteristics, due attention will be paid to the diversity of soils in the Member States and existing national legislation.

Slovenia also believes that the legislative act should clearly define the criteria and methodologies on the basis of which Slovenia and other Member States will be able to establish comparable systems for setting limit values or thresholds for determining when soil is healthy, ensure adequate monitoring and data collection. and set up a soil condition reporting system.

Source: Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

**Position of the Republic of Slovenia on the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) concerning the establishment of a framework for a European digital identity**

Pursuant to Article 49h of the Rules of Procedure of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a proposal for the position of the Republic of Slovenia on the matter Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council 910/2014 on the establishment of a framework for a European digital identity.

The Republic of Slovenia supports the proposal for a regulation published by the European Commission for the modernization of electronic identification and trust services in the single internal market, especially with the aim of establishing more effective frameworks for cross-border recognition of electronic identities.

The Republic of Slovenia supports the purpose of the proposal for a regulation that everyone in their country will be provided with an electronic identity, which will be recognized throughout the European Union for online and offline use.

Slovenia agrees with the introduction of a European wallet for digital identity (digital wallet) and supports the purpose of the proposal that the digital wallet be based on common standards compared to the current regulation and also demonstrate compliance through independent assessment procedures. The digital wallet is the responsibility of the Member State, which the Republic of Slovenia supports, as it is also in line with the recently adopted national legislation governing electronic identification and trust services (Electronic Identification and Trust Services Act, ZEISZ).

The Republic of Slovenia agrees that it is important for the wide and general use of electronic identification that not only the public administration but also the private sector will be obliged to recognize electronic identities.

It also supports the purpose of the proposed regulation, which recognizes the need to facilitate the identification of foreign citizens of the European Union, but points to the complexity of implementing a digital wallet, which must connect reliable providers of attributes / evidence and enable full control over attributes / evidence by users.

Slovenia welcomes the response of legislation to rapid technological development in the field of trust services. It thus supports a new qualified service for the management of electronic signature and electronic stamp funds and a qualified electronic archiving service for electronic documents, which complements the existing qualified storage services for qualified electronic signatures and qualified electronic stamps. The establishment of a system of qualified electronic archiving services could complement the certification system as we know it in the Republic of Slovenia, or it would completely replace it and thus significantly relieve the burden on the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia as the holder of certification of the mentioned services in the Republic of Slovenia.

The Republic of Slovenia will strive for balanced, prudent, clear and proportionate legislative solutions with regard to objectives in the public interest. Due to the distinct horizontal nature of the proposal for a regulation, special attention should be paid to its coherence with the arrangements in the various areas of personal data protection and cyber security. With regard to the protection of personal data, the Republic of Slovenia will strive for the full application of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) with additional specific protection measures.

The Republic of Slovenia will strive to make the technical solution of the digital wallet technologically neutral and accessible to all citizens of the European Union, and that the solutions will be prescribed in such a way that the data / evidence related to the use of the digital wallet is always reliable. In doing so, it will follow the principles of respect for privacy, protection of personal data, user-friendliness and accessibility. It will work for non-discrimination and equal opportunities for citizens in the digital single internal market. It is important that citizens who for various reasons will not have access to smart mobile devices or. digital wallets, equivalent means of electronic identification can be used.

The Republic of Slovenia will strive for clearer wording, especially with regard to offline use.

Source: Ministry of Public Administration

**Government with additional clarifications for the Court of Justice of the European Union**

The Government has adopted a position in the court proceedings for the adoption of a preliminary decision in case C-45/21 Bank of Slovenia, which is pending before the Court of Justice of the European Union on the basis of a proposal by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia.

In June 2021, Slovenia filed a written position in case C-45/21 of the Bank of Slovenia, which is pending before the Court of Justice of the European Union on the basis of a proposal by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia. submitted by the Bank of Slovenia. In its position, the Government provides answers to additional questions set by the Court of Justice of the European Union, which will be presented at the oral hearing.

In its reply, the Government explains that in order to establish the Bank of Slovenia's liability for damages, it is crucial to determine whether the former holders of qualified liabilities suffered greater damage than they would have done if the measures had not been imposed. It is also necessary to take into account the provisions of the Banking Act, which require the Bank of Slovenia and persons acting on its behalf to act with the care of a good expert when imposing a measure of write-off of qualifying liabilities. Among other things, the Government further clarifies that the regulation under the Judicial and Extrajudicial Protection of Former Holders of Qualified Liabilities of Banks Act does not affect the financial independence of the Bank of Slovenia and does not mean financing the public sector.

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Annulment of the decision of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia of 18 November 2021**

At today's session, the Government annulled the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia no. 54204-2 / 2021/7 of 18 November 2021.

By decision no. 54204-2 / 2021/7 of 18 November 2021, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the answer in the pre -trial procedure to the reasoned opinion of the European Commission no. C (2021) 6418 final of 23.9.2021 due to non-notification of rules transposing Directive (EU) 2018/1808 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 amending Directive 2010/13 / EU on the harmonization of certain laws, regulations and administrative provisions Member States on the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive) in the light of changing market conditions (hereinafter: Directive 2018/1808 / EU) into the legal order of the Republic of Slovenia.

Following this, the European Commission, by letter no. Ares (2021) 7127682 of 19 November 2021 approved the request of the Republic of Slovenia to extend the deadline for replying to the said reasoned opinion until 23 February 2022. The reply to the reasoned opinion adopted by the Government by that decision was therefore not sent. European Commission.

A new reply to this reasoned opinion will be sent to the European Commission by an extended deadline of 23 February 2022, taking into account the progress made by then in adopting the regulation transposing Directive 2018/1808 / EU.

Decision of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 54204-2 / 2021/7 of 18 November 2021 has become obsolete in view of the above and should therefore be repealed.

Source: Ministry of Culture

**Ratification Act of the Agreement between the Republic of Slovenia and the International Criminal Court on the Execution of Sentences of the International Criminal Court**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has determined the text of the draft Act on Ratification of the Agreement between the Republic of Slovenia and the International Criminal Court on the Execution of Sentences of the International Criminal Court, concluded on 7 December 2018 in The Hague, and submits it to the National Assembly.

States Parties are committed to cooperating with the ICC in the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses (Article 86 of the Rome Statute et seq .). Imprisonment sentences imposed by the ICC shall be served in States Parties which have expressed their willingness to enforce the sentences (Article 103 of the Rome Statute). The ICC has so far concluded enforcement agreements with 12 countries, but is actively working to increase the number of enforcement and witness protection agreements.

The agreement regulates the possibility of serving a prison sentence for an ICC convict in the Republic of Slovenia (Article 1 of the agreement). In accordance with the agreement, the Republic of Slovenia will, upon receipt of a request from the ICC presidency, assess whether the conditions for the admission of a convict and for the execution of a specific prison sentence are met. On the basis of the expressed readiness for admission, the ICC Presidency may designate it as the country where the convict will serve his sentence, and the decision on this determination shall be made by the Republic of Slovenia (Article 2). On this basis, the convict is transferred to the Republic of Slovenia (Article 3). The agreement regulates the prohibition of retrial for a crime for which the convict has already been convicted or acquitted before the ICC. The prosecution, punishment or extradition of a convicted person for conduct which he is alleged to have committed before the transfer is permitted only with the approval of the ICC Presidency (Article 6).

The Republic of Slovenia may not change the sentence imposed by the ICC, nor release a person before it expires. The ICC decides on the mitigation of the sentence and also on the appeal or request for revision of the convict (Article 7). The usual costs of enforcing a sentence are borne by the Republic of Slovenia. Other costs, including the costs of transporting the convict to and from the seat of the ICC, and the costs in the event of escape shall be borne by the ICC (Article 11).

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Regulation ratifying the amendments to the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF) and the Appendix (EP CUV), Appendix F (EP APTU) and Appendix G (EP ATMF)**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia issued the Decree on Ratification of the Amendments to the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF) and Appendix D (EP CUV), Appendix F (EP APTU) and Appendix G (EP ATMF), adopted in Bern on 30 September 2015 in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

In terms of content, the scope of amendments to the convention is small. The main objectives of the amendments are in particular to take into account the repeated recommendation of the auditor, in particular on the budget period, and then to remove the contradiction between the rules concerning the Committee of Technical Experts and the practical need for uniform technical regulations. In accordance with the provisions of COTIF, amendments shall enter into force twelve months after they have been approved or ratified by two thirds of the Member States in accordance with their legislation.

With regard to Appendix D (EP CUV), the amendments aim to facilitate industry support for the implementation of more detailed provisions on the obligations of railway undertakings and holders by creating the role of maintenance entity in OTIF legislation, Article 15 of the ATMF Uniform Rules. that the Uniform Rules of the CUV do not affect the provisions of public law.

The amendments to Appendix F (EP APTU) and Appendix G (EP ATMF) are minor and relate only to the deletion of the text "other railway material" from the provisions of Appendices F and G, which are the responsibility of the General Assembly, as the Audit Committee is on its 25th. decided to delete all references to this term in the provisions of these two Appendices, which fall within its competence.

Amendments to Appendix D (EP CUV), Appendix F (EP APTU) and Appendix G (EP ATMF) will also enter into force only twelve months after they have been approved by half of the OTIF Member States in accordance with their national law.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Information on the intended signing of the Letter of Intent on Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Province of Carinthia**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia took note of the information on the intended signing of the Letter of Intent on Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Province of Carinthia. The letter of intent provides for the promotion of cooperation in higher education, science and research and the improvement of cross-border cooperation. The emphasis is on direct cooperation between research institutions and technology parks, knowledge exchange, participation in joint projects and cooperation between higher education institutions.

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Sport

**Signing of a Technical Agreement establishing a Multinational Helicopter Training Center within the European Defense Agency**

At the session, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia was acquainted with the Information on the planned signing of the Technical Agreement on the Establishment of a Multinational Helicopter Training Center within the European Defense Agency (EDA).

The purpose of the technical agreement is to establish a Multinational Helicopter Training Center ( Multinational Helicopter Training Center (MHTC) as a permanent structure and to establish a common understanding of the participants regarding the organization, operation and support, commitments, funding, management and staff of this center.

The conclusion of the technical agreement will enable international cooperation within the EU Member States, which enables the Slovenian Army to acquire knowledge in the field of tactical helicopter flying. As a member of the Multinational Helicopter Training Center, the Slovenian Armed Forces will cooperate with other Member States and exchange experiences.

Source: Ministry of Defense

**Signing of agreements between the members of the Military Mobility project and the participating countries**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia took note of the Information on the planned signing of a project agreement between project members and administrative agreements between project members and the United States, Canada and Norway relating to the Military Mobility in Permanent Structural Cooperation (PESCO) project.

The European Union's permanent structured cooperation in security and defense (PESCO) enables the Member States of the European Union to work more closely together in the field of security and defense. The PESCO project Military Mobility is a platform for coordinating and directing work in the field of military mobility with the aim of improving military mobility in Europe.

The project agreement to be concluded between the project Member States sets out the guidelines for participation in the project and will allow the establishment of a platform for regular monitoring of the situation in the field of military mobility, identification of possible shortcomings and their elimination. The project agreement thus covers, in particular, the definition of the roles and responsibilities of the participating countries, governance, legal and security aspects.

Administrative arrangements concluded between project Member States and individual countries participating in the field of military mobility that are not members of the European Union, the United States, Canada and Norway set out the rights and obligations of these countries in the project.

Source: Ministry of Defense

**Information on amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding on the Principles for the Establishment and Operation of the DECI Battle Group of the European Union and the Technical Arrangement on Support for the Training and Use of the Battle Group**

At the session, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia was informed of the signing of the Amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Federal Minister of Defense of the Republic of Austria, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia, the Ministry of Defense of Hungary, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Slovenia. and operation of the DECI Battle Group of the European Union, which will be available to the European Union in the second half of 2021 and Amendments to the Technical Agreement between the Federal Minister of Defense of the Republic of Austria, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia, the Ministry of Defense of Hungary and the Ministry of Defense the Defense of the Republic of Slovenia on support for the training and use of the battle group, which will be available to the European Union in the second half of 2021.

Based on the decision of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, in the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021 it participated in the rotation of the EU Battlegroups (EUBG) in the format of the Defense Cooperation Initiative (DECI), where the Italian Republic plays a leading role. . In addition to Slovenia, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Croatia and Hungary also participate in the rotation of the EUBG. The Italian Republic submitted a request to extend the participation in the rotation of the EUBG for another six months, ie until 30 June 2022. Regarding the request, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a decision in December 2021 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 inclusive, with the capacity of the infantry company with support elements and the completion of duties at all levels of command of the EUBG, in the total number of up to 190 members of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

For the purpose of participating in the EUBG, a Memorandum of Understanding was concluded between the participating countries on the principles for the establishment and operation of the European Union Battlegroup DECI to be made available to the European Union in the second half of 2021 (EUBG MOU) and a technical agreement battle group to be made available to the European Union in the second half of 2021 (TA EUBG). In order to extend cooperation, those acts should be extended in accordance with the political decisions taken to extend the operation of the EUBG. To this end, an amendment to the EUBG MOU and an amendment to the EUBG TA have been prepared, which do not change the content of the above-mentioned acts, but only prolong their effect in the first half of 2022.

Source: Ministry of Defense

**The Government adopted information on the progress of the development of the NATO 2021 Capability Objectives for the Republic of Slovenia**

At today's session, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Information on the progress of the formulation of the NATO 2021 Capability Objectives for the Republic of Slovenia.

Within the framework of the Alliance, the Republic of Slovenia is involved in the NATO Defense Planning Process (NATO Defense Planning Process (NDPP), which is the basis for coordinated planning and development of a common set of military capabilities that allows the Alliance to carry out the full range of tasks (collective defense, crisis response, corporate security). The NDPP is a five-step process that allows for coordinated medium-term planning, taking into account the characteristics and changes in the Alliance's security environment. The process is based on Article 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty, which obliges Allies to maintain and develop their own and collective capabilities for defense capability against armed attack. Compliance with the provisions of Article 3 thus forms the basis for building the necessary capabilities for credible deterrence and, if necessary, implementing Article 5 in the event of an armed attack on one or more Allies.

With the adoption of the 2019 Political Guidelines at the NATO Defense Ministers' Meeting, the level of ambition was set, which is the starting point for defining the necessary capabilities of the Alliance. Based on the level of ambition, NATO Strategic Commanders (SACEUR and SACT) have developed a set of military forces and capabilities. The latter, in response to the deteriorating security environment, are significantly more demanding than in the previous planning cycle, mainly in the form of qualitative requirements, increased preparedness and greater emphasis on technologically advanced capabilities.

In the next phase of the NDPP, the set of required capacities was distributed among the allies in the form of Capacity Objectives. The Allies are assigned Capacity Objectives according to criteria that include the principle of fair or proportionate burden-sharing.

The national process of setting the 2021 Capacity Targets began in August 2020 with an analysis of the acceptability of the first proposed targets. At a bilateral consultation with representatives of the Alliance in February 2021, the proposal for new Capacity Objectives was further adjusted to Slovenia's capabilities, especially in terms of quality requirements and implementation timetable . The Allies are in multilateral session, 22. June 2021 confirmed the 2021 Capacity Targets for the Republic of Slovenia according to the principle of "consensus minus one", when the considered ally does not vote on its proposed goals. At the October meeting of defense ministers, the countries officially adopted the 2021 Capacity Targets.

The NATO 2021 capability targets for the Republic of Slovenia are based on the previous package from 2017 and contain 33 quantitative and 45 qualitative targets. The forces and capabilities allocated in the Capabilities Objectives are classified in the short term from 2022 to 2027 and in the long term by 2040. The objectives include combat, support and land, air, maritime and cyber support capabilities, and civilian elements. capacity under stabilization and reconstruction.

The Alliance aims to direct the Republic of Slovenia to the priority development of the ground capabilities of the Central Battalion Battle Group with all support modules (indirect fire support, very short-range air defense, combat engineers, reconnaissance, psychological operations, civil-military security, radiological, chemical and bacteriological defense and ambulance) and the Combat Reconnaissance Battalion.

The Republic of Slovenia has prepared appropriate conditions for the gradual implementation of the 2021 Capability Objectives. Defense expenditure will gradually rise to at least 1.5% of GDP in 2024 from 2021 to 2026. Between 2024 and 2035, the share of defense GDP within the broader fiscal framework will approach 2% of GDP (White Paper diction). Investment costs, which in addition to the purchase of main equipment and armaments also include construction and funds for development and research, will gradually increase and in 2823 will reach 28% of defense expenditure.

However, we must take into account that the state of the Slovenian Armed Forces and the requirements of the 2021 capacity targets point to a significantly higher increase in defense spending. The Alliance also insists on the latter through regular consultations, stating that only an immediate increase in defense spending to 2% of GDP can improve the current situation. As part of the preparation of the objectives, the Ministry's leadership informed the Alliance's representatives that the defense system is facing limited absorption capacity after a decade of stagnation, especially in terms of human resources. on the general long-term program for the development and equipping of the SAF until 2035, enabled the gradual improvement of the readiness of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

In addition to the provided financial resources, measures 1) adjusting the scope, structure and organization of the Slovenian Armed Forces by creating a complete and functioning core of priority forces, 2) establishing spatial organization by 3) using new forms of contractual reserve and 3 ) strengthening professionalism to achieve an appropriate level of military ethics, morale, leadership, organizational culture and climate, 4) promoting transparent career paths, 5) improving military education, training and training, and 6) adjusting the employment status of members of the military profession. Increasing the capabilities also requires maintaining the genealogical knowledge of the existing equipment until it is replaced by more modern systems and increasing the ability of the genealogical joint operation, including the battalion level.

Only the implementation of the stated long-term development goals, measures and solutions, together with the introduction of modern capacities, will enable adequate staffing and significantly improve the readiness of the Slovenian Armed Forces, and thus the ability to implement the adopted Capacity Objectives.

Source: Ministry of Defense

**The government adopted a report on the implementation of the ESL**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Twenty-first Report of the Republic of Slovenia on the Implementation of the European Social Charter (ESL) - as amended. The Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities submits the Twenty-first Report of the Republic of Slovenia on the Implementation of the European Social Charter (amended) to the Council of Europe.

In accordance with the existing reporting system, the Republic of Slovenia must this time submit a simplified report on the implementation of the European Social Charter (revised) (MESLS). The simplified report contains information on the activities of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: the Government of the Republic of Slovenia) within the recommendations to the Republic of Slovenia adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 17 March 2021 ( Recommendation CM / RecChS (2021) 14). collective redress under the Additional Protocol to the European Social Charter governing the system of collective redress.

European Association of University Women ( University of Women of Europe - UWE) is an international non-governmental organization based in Geneva, which on 24 August 2016 filed a collective complaint against the Republic of Slovenia in accordance with Article 5 of the Additional Protocol. UWE accused the Republic of Slovenia of violating Articles 1, 4 and 20 in conjunction with Article E of the MESLS due to the existence of a pay gap between men and women and the low representation of women in decision -making positions in private companies.

On 28 February 2020, the Republic of Slovenia was informed of the decision of the European Committee of Social Rights (hereinafter: the EESC), which found a violation of the MESLS (Articles 4§3 and 20c) regarding Infringements of the MESLS (Articles 4 § 3 and 20.c) are not adequately provided with legal remedies, as wage transparency is not ensured and job comparisons are not possible. With regard to the promotion of equal opportunities for men and women in relation to equal pay, he found a breach of the MESLS (Article 20c), due to unsatisfactory measurable progress in this area. In July 2020, the Republic of Slovenia, through the Permanent Representation of the Republic of Slovenia to the Council of Europe, submitted a written response to the alleged violations. On 17 March 2021, on the basis of the adopted Declaration on Equal Opportunities for Men and Women in Employment and Equal Pay for Equal Work ( Decl (17/3/2021) 1), addressed to all Council of Europe member states, the Committee of Ministers violation of the MESLS (Articles 4§3 and 20.c) and the answers given by the Republic of Slovenia, adopted recommendations ( Recommendation CM / RecChS (2021) 14), to which we respond in the context of the Twenty-first Report on the Implementation of the European Social Charter (amended).

Source: Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

**Opinion on the Bill on Amendments to the Law on the Production and Trafficking of Illicit Drugs**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted an opinion on the Bill on Amendments to the Production and Trafficking in Illicit Drugs Act (ZPPPD-B), submitted to the National Assembly by a group of deputies (first signed by Dejan Židan and Violeta Tomić).

The main purpose of the bill is to establish an appropriate glossary, as prescribed by international conventions, namely to draw a clear substantive and terminological distinction between "cannabis" - a cultivated plant of the genus Cannabis and "cannabis" - a drug that can be obtained from it. This would help to establish a system of cultivation and production of cannabis for medical purposes in Slovenia.

ZPPP-B does not comprehensively solve the problem of cannabis and its use for various purposes. With the current legislation, the field of illicit drugs and thus cannabis is regulated consistently. With the new Act on the cultivation of cannabis for medical purposes, prepared by the Ministry of Health, the ministry wants to further regulate the field of cultivation of cannabis for medical purposes. Slovenian legislation in the field of illicit drugs is in line with all UN conventions in this field.

Source: Ministry of Health

**The government adopted a position on the opinion of the National Council on the proposed amendment to the Gambling Act**

The government adopted a position on the opinion of the National Council on the proposed amendment to the Gambling Act. In the adopted position, the Government responds to the concerns of the National Council on the proposed amendment to the law.

In the adopted position, the government explains that the proposed change in the number of concessions for the permanent organization of classic games of chance does not mean a direct interference with the rights of people with disabilities. Disability organizations will continue to receive part of the concession fee from the permanent organization of classic games of chance, and the share to which they belong will not change. The government even expects an increase in the levies targeted at them.

The government emphasizes that the system of dividing the concession fee between the Foundation for the Financing of Disability and Humanitarian Organizations and the Sports Foundation has not changed, and the bill sets the minimum concession fee for permanent gambling and other types of special games of chance. casinos in the amount of at least 5% of the base and for the organization of special games of chance in gaming halls in the amount of at least 20% of the base, which was not determined at all before.

The government explains that due to many variables in the gambling market, which especially affect the value of payments for participation in games of chance, all calculations of public finance effects can only be approximate, so the Ministry of Finance has not made more concrete calculations. The government also emphasizes that the release of competition in the market naturally leads to improved supply and quality, as well as increased revenues from traditional gambling, and most importantly, discourages domestic players from playing with illegal organizers and redirects them to legal providers who will games of chance were organized on the basis of a concession obtained in the Republic of Slovenia.

In drafting the bill, the government pursued goals in the public interest, such as increasing consumer protection and preventing the negative effects of gambling (excessive gambling and addiction). According to the government, these goals are easier to achieve by providing conditions for greater competition in the market and thus directing players to the offer of concession holders for the organization of classic games of chance and bets obtained in the Republic of Slovenia.

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Response to the initiative to initiate proceedings to assess the constitutionality and legality of two points of the Infectious Diseases Act and the Ordinance on Interim Measures for the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases COVID-19**

In response, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia received an initiative from the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia on 29 November 2021 to initiate proceedings to assess the constitutionality of the initiator Vladko Began, Šmarje pri Jelšah. The initiator proposes to initiate proceedings to assess the constitutionality and legality of points 2 and 3 of the first paragraph of Article 39 of the Infectious Diseases Act (ZNB) and the Ordinance on Interim Measures for the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases COVID-19.

Regarding the legal statements in the initiative, the Government replies that:

* the measures in the decree are in accordance with the ZNB and the constitutional principle of proportionality,
* acted in issuing acts in accordance with the principle of the rule of law from Article 2 of the Constitution,
* it followed the provision of public health of the population and thus realized the positive legal obligation of the state, which derives from Article 51 of the Constitution.
* The constitutional right from Article 51 of the Constitution may be restricted in accordance with Article 15 of the Constitution also due to the spread of infectious diseases. The measures prevent the excessive influx of patients into hospitals, as emergency medical care and treatment of patients would not be possible in the event of overcrowding.
* the statement of the initiator, who claims that the legal bases for issuing the decree are not clear, as they are already clearly defined in the introductory preamble of the decree, is not true,
* Article 37 of the ZNB is sufficient to determine measures during the spread of an infectious disease and it is not necessary to declare an epidemic under Article 7 of the ZNB,
* Pursuant to Article 2 of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia Act (ZVRS), the government is responsible for ensuring the development of the state and for regulating the situation in all areas within the competence of the state. of general importance
* In its decision UI-79/20/24, the Constitutional Court ruled that items 2 and 3 of the first paragraph of Article 39 of the ZNB are inconsistent with the Constitution, but may be applied until the legislation is amended, as otherwise an even more serious unconstitutional condition.

Regarding the remaining content of the initiative, the Government adds that:

* The initiator's statement that there are no sources of SARS-CoV-2 virus infection in the Republic of Slovenia is not true, and he argues this with data (246 newly hospitalized persons were hospitalized in the week from 20 December to 26 December 2021, and 482,928 infections),
* In accordance with Article 4 of the ZNB, everyone has the right to protection against communicable diseases, and accordingly the government is striving to develop proportionate measures to curb the spread of communicable diseases,
* the assessment of the measures must take into account the current situation and the prevalence of infections and the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 virus strains (delta and omicron versions),
* data and experience since the advent of COVID-19 show that measures and compliance with NIJZ recommendations can control and limit the spread of infectious diseases (eg protective masks, distance, etc.), which is also facilitated by the consistent implementation of the PCT condition,
* The claim of the initiator that the government is responsible for the spread of zoonoses is incorrect, as the virus originated in China, and the government is working to take all measures to curb the spread of the virus, so the government cannot be accused of violating Article 72 of the Constitution (right to a healthy environment) ,
* provided access to SARS-CoV-2 vaccines, vaccination costs are covered by the state budget, and for those who do not wish to be vaccinated, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/953 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2021 on a framework for the issuance, verification and recognition of interoperable COVID-19 vaccination, test and disease certificates (EU digital COVID certificate) to facilitate free movement during the COVID-19 pandemic, free or affordable testing available to the public,
* the allegations of the initiator about the inadequate safety of vaccines are incorrect, which is argued in more detail in the opinion with the statements of the EMA.

In its reply, the Government rejects the allegations of the initiator and claims that the executive branch of government determined by decree measures that are in accordance with the legislation in the field of infectious diseases and the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia. public health in accordance with Article 51 of the Constitution. The measure to determine the condition of morbidity , vaccination and testing (PCT condition) is set in order to prevent the closure of society and to make services accessible in a safe and accessible way. The Government proposes to the Constitutional Court, in the light of the above arguments, to reject the initiative for the assessment of constitutionality as unfounded.

**Proposed acts in connection with COVID-19**

**Report on the performed inspections of the Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia in connection with the inspection of SARS-CoV-2**

In the period from 20 December 2021 to 9 January 2022 inclusive, the total number of inspections carried out by all inspection bodies specified in PKP7 was 21,315. 149 misdemeanor sanctions were imposed, 1,028 warnings under the Misdemeanors Act and 1,076 administrative measures. 7 decisions banning activities were issued. The total value of the fines imposed amounted to EUR 98,809, of which fines for non-compliance with the PCT condition were imposed in the amount of EUR 69,100.

The Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia carried out 3,266 inspections and imposed 74 misdemeanor sanctions, 3 warnings under the Misdemeanors Act and 14 administrative measures.

Source: Ministry of Health

**Report of the Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia on the implementation of vaccination control against COVID-19**

The Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia dealt with the vaccination of minors with vector vaccines, and it was established that vaccination was carried out on 250 persons. 249 cases were referred to the Medical Chamber of Slovenia, and 1 case to the Chamber of Nursing and Midwifery.

One person was found not to have been vaccinated, and one person was entitled to unjustified free vaccination of a minor alien.

In 20 cases, administrative errors were identified and rectified during the inspection.

Source: Ministry of Health

**Report on Police Measures to Prevent the Spread of SARS-CoV-2**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia discussed the Report on Police Measures to Prevent the Spread of New Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2).

From December 21, 2021 to January 10, 2022, the police received 163 reports of violations of the ordinance, issued 373 warnings or orders under ZNPPol or ZNB. During this period, it carried out 10 joint intensified inspections with inspection services; at public rallies it issued 194 warnings or orders under the ZNPPol .

During this period, the police handed out 1,885 statements about quarantine at home at the border. In 155 cases, individuals refused to sign the statement and the police provided their details to the Ministry of Health for a home quarantine decision. According to the country of arrival, most home quarantine referrals were made to persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina (1059), Kosovo (349), Croatia (213), Serbia (178) and Northern Macedonia (56). At border crossings and checkpoints, the police rejected 65 persons who did not meet the conditions for entry or transit through Slovenia.

At the border crossings, police officers dealt with 17 cases of forgery with forged vaccination certificates, where the criminal offense of forgery of documents was suspected, and in the interior, one case of vaccination with data from another person, where the criminal offense of falsification was suspected.

During this period, the police dealt with 464 people who crossed the external border illegally, and seven cases in which 12 suspects - human smugglers - were arrested.

Source: Ministry of the Interior

**Report on the number of civil servants performing work at home**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia discussed the Report on the number of civil servants performing work at home for the period from Wednesday 5 to Tuesday 11 January 2022.

In accordance with the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted on 5 November 2021, which requires work from home wherever possible depending on the nature and type of tasks, state administration bodies provided data on the number of civil servants present at work, the number of civil servants, who perform work at home, the number of civil servants who are in the field or have a business trip and the number of absentees due to other reasons, for the period from Wednesday 5 to Tuesday 11 January 2022.

The data do not include the number of civil servants who, due to the nature and type of tasks, are unable to perform work at home (for example: police officers, soldiers, judicial police officers and other civil servants). Also, due to the nature and type of tasks, data on the number of civil servants are not collected in the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency.

According to the survey for the mentioned period, the average number of people present at work in state administration bodies is 51%, with 49% in ministries and constituent bodies, 37% in government services and 72% in administrative units. The percentage of civil servants present in administrative units is slightly higher than in other state administration bodies due to the nature of their work (customer service and the like).

Source: Ministry of Public Administration

**The government has determined the text of the draft Road Act**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has determined the text of the draft Road Act. The bill does not introduce significant new solutions in the field of public road management, but the existing provisions are being adapted to the amended European legislation. At the same time, individual provisions are being adapted to the amended legislation (especially in the field of construction), and certain solutions or simplifications of procedures are proposed, which have proven to be deficient in the current period of the law and can be improved or adapted to actual practice.

Among the new or changed terms, it is worth mentioning the implementation of the change of European technical requirements for the expressway, in addition, the concept of secure parking is additionally introduced into the law;

The term road land replaces the current term road council and refers to the plot on which the road with all its components is built, which is registered in the land cadastre with the parcel boundary and marked with the parcel number. From the border of this plot, the buffer zone of each road category is measured on both sides. An uncategorised road and an uncategorised road used as a term for public road transport are now privately owned by a natural or legal person;

The road area is a space that comprises road land and two-sided buffer zones in the horizontal plane, and extends into the airspace 15 m on state roads and 7 m on municipal roads above each point of the terrain. The same vertical restriction also applies to the road, with the difference that the prescribed height from the point on the axis of the carriageway is calculated there.

Maintenance works, maintenance works in the public interest and road reconstruction are terms that define the permissible scope of work in individual works, in accordance with the regulations governing the construction of facilities.

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure

**The government has adopted a bill implementing the regulation (EU) on European providers of crowdfunding services for entrepreneurs**

The government has set out the text of a draft law implementing the regulation (EU) on European providers of crowdfunding services for entrepreneurs. The main objective of the law is to provide a range of crowdfunding services for entrepreneurs in the form of loan or investment crowdfunding and to protect and defend investors.

The government adopted the bill in order to regulate the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2020/1503 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European providers of crowdfunding services for entrepreneurs. The purpose of Regulation (EU) 2020/1503 and the proposed law is primarily to promote cross-border financing of entrepreneurs, to exercise their freedom to provide and receive such services in the EU internal market and to ensure a high level of investor protection by establishing a regulatory framework at European Union level.

Namely, mass financing is becoming an increasingly established form of alternative financing for start-ups and small and medium-sized enterprises, thus strengthening the diversity of sources of financing in the economy. It gives new opportunities, especially to young, innovative companies.

The bill determines the competent authority for the implementation of the European regulation and the law, ie the Securities Market Agency (Agency). The latter will be responsible for cooperating with the competent authorities of the Member States and the European Securities Authority (ESMA). The procedure for imposing supervisory measures is also regulated and the offenses that the Agency may be able to impose are determined. Last but not least, the bill also stipulates responsibility for information in the key investment information document and more detailed content of this document, as well as responsibility for information in the key investment information document at the platform level and more detailed content of this document.

Source: Ministry of Finance

**The Government determined the text of the Proposal for an Amendment to the Special Rights of Victims in the War for Slovenia 1991 Act**

At its regular session, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia determined the text of the Bill on Amendments to the Special Rights of Victims of War for Slovenia 1991 Act, which will be submitted to the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia for abbreviated procedure.

The current Special Rights of Victims of War for Slovenia Act 1991 stipulates special rights guaranteed by the Republic of Slovenia to persons who became disabled during the 1991 war for Slovenia as members of the Territorial Defense of the Republic of Slovenia or internal affairs bodies. military invalid and their family members. During the events of independence and the war for Slovenia in 1991, there were also fatalities. Family members of members of the Territorial Defense of the Republic of Slovenia or internal affairs bodies already have certain rights in the current law, and the proposal adds a new category, namely family members of civilian victims of the war for Slovenia. The categories are comparable, as the civilian casualties were due to the active resistance of the population against the aggression of the Yugoslav People's Army and the internal affairs bodies of the former SFRY or due to the presence in the military positions of the Territorial Defense of the Republic of Slovenia or internal affairs bodies. Therefore, civilian casualties must also be seen in the broader context of the fight against the aggressor.

The Bill on Amendments to the Special Rights of Victims of War for Slovenia Act 1991, approved by the government, thus enables spouses or extramarital partners, children and parents of civilians who have died, been killed or missing as a result of violent acts in the same way. or coercive measures of the Yugoslav People's Army or the bodies of internal affairs of the former SFRY in the period from 24 May 1991 to 18 October 1991 to exercise the right to flat-rate compensation.

Source: Ministry of Defense

**The Government determined the text of the Bill on Amendments to the Fire Brigade Act**

At today's session, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia determined the text of the Bill on Amendments to the Fire Brigade Act. It will send it to the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia for consideration in accordance with the regular procedure.

The basic goal of the Bill on Amendments to the Fire Brigade Act is to enable the further development of the fire brigade and to increase the coordination, rationality and efficiency of the implementation of the operational tasks of the fire brigade.

The definition of the term "operational tasks of the fire service", which is carried out by fire brigade organizations as a public fire service and is free of charge in accordance with the basic principle of the fire service as a humanitarian activity, has been changed. The notion of "other tasks of the fire brigade" is being newly introduced. This creates a legal basis for the performance of these tasks, which can be performed as a gainful activity under the conditions and restrictions set out in the law.

The term "professional firefighter" is supplemented by a mandatory condition on the completion of the prescribed training for professional firefighters. Due to the distinction between professional firefighters and other persons employed in firefighting organizations, the term "firefighter" has been redefined.

The concept of "intervention" is more clearly defined, namely as the implementation of operational tasks of the fire brigade, with the exception of those operational tasks of the fire brigade that are preventive. In connection with this, the definition of intervention time is added as the time from receipt of the call for activation of the unit to return to the home unit and establishment of the unit in readiness, which is important for understanding the provisions of the Fire Brigade Act (hereinafter: ZGas) .

The definition of firefighting real estate follows the definition of real estate as defined by the Real Estate Registration Act, while adding the condition that the implementation of the provisions of the ZGas only applies to real estate intended for the public fire service.

The term "fire brigade" is more clearly defined by the additional condition that it is a professional or voluntary unit, which is an integral part of the fire brigade, which includes voluntary fire brigades, professional fire brigades organized as public institutions or other organizational forms. fire service. At the same time, in addition to the already mentioned condition, this unit also fulfills the condition that it performs operational tasks of the fire brigade in certain formation formations of fire brigades and meets other conditions determined by regulations.

In the case of voluntary firefighting, the term "volunteer firefighter" remains the same, but the terms "trainee firefighter" are defined, which defines members of voluntary firefighting associations who meet the minimum age and successfully completed the prescribed training in accordance with the internship program, and "veteran firefighter". He is a member of the voluntary fire brigade after reaching the age specified in Article 19 of the ZGas (after reaching the age of 65), and at the same time meets the condition of psychophysical and medical fitness to perform the fire service.

The proposal further defines a volunteer firefighter who performs operational firefighting tasks, with an emphasis on operability, as indicated by the change in the title of the article "voluntary operational firefighter" and the renaming of "voluntary fire brigade" to "voluntary operational fire brigade".

In accordance with the regulations on personal data protection, the proposal regulates the field of records kept by the ministry responsible for fire, the Slovenian Fire Brigade and the Association of Slovenian Professional Firefighters (beneficiaries), the purpose of data collection and storage and the right to inspect records.

An important novelty relates to the organization of operational fire brigades in companies that have to organize an operational fire brigade in accordance with this Act, as the proposal introduces the possibility of organizing a joint fire brigade for individual companies in several rounded industrial complexes. activity in the area. So far, each company has had to organize its own fire brigade, which also means a fairly large financial cost for both the organization and the operation of the unit. The proposal allows for the possibility of organizing a joint fire brigade for several companies, institutes and other organizations operating in individual rounded industrial complexes (compact areas where activities requiring the organization of operational fire brigades are carried out). in this area. Such a unit will be significantly more operatively prepared in case of fire and other accidents due to the larger number of firefighters and equipment.

The proposal enables the meaningful application of the provision of the first paragraph of Article 14a of the ZGas also for professional operational firefighters in the professional core, if agreed by the management of the fire brigade with the professional core and the municipal body responsible for organizing the public fire service.

In accordance with the distinction between the meaning of the terms education and training, the term "education" in the entire text of the law is replaced by the term "training" and determines the competencies for the training of professional and volunteer firefighters.

The proposal provides the legal basis for the association of professional fire brigades and stipulates that professional fire brigades that perform public fire service in accordance with this Act and the Act of Establishment through their fire organizations are associated with the Association of Slovenian Professional Firefighters. This novelty determines the status form of the Association of Slovenian Professional Firefighters and stipulates that in addition to the founding tasks, the association also performs tasks authorized by the minister responsible for firefighting. Thus, the interest association of volunteer and professional firefighters is comparatively organized.

The activation of fire brigades is also being updated, adding the competence of the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief to approve information and activation plans. The proposal provides a legal basis for setting a special alarm sign for activating fire brigades, instead of the currently prescribed "warning" sign.

Source: Ministry of Defense

**The government determined the text of the Bill amending the Fire Protection Act**

At today's session, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia determined the text of the Bill amending the Fire Protection Act. It will be sent to the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia for consideration under an abbreviated procedure.

The proposed amendment establishes the conditions for financing standardized fire insurance of members of the fire brigade and standardized fire insurance of vehicles, equipment and facilities used by fire brigades in the performance of their tasks financed by the Municipal Financial Relief Act (ZFRO). transferred to the State.

It is proposed to change the lower limit of the percentage of fire tax funds, which is intended to co-finance the purchase of fire trucks and fire protection and rescue equipment in fire brigades from the current 70 percent to 50 percent. At the same time, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia will amend Article 5 of the Decree on Fire Tax (hereinafter: the Decree), so that the amount of the fire tax will increase from five percent to nine percent of the basis for calculating the fire tax. provide the necessary or sufficient funds for the financing of standardized fire insurance and at the same time higher funds for local communities, intended exclusively for co-financing the purchase of fire trucks and fire protection and rescue equipment in fire brigades.

The amendment to the third paragraph of Article 58 of ZVPoz and Article 5 of the Decree for 2022 (and subsequent years) means a higher inflow of fire tax, estimated at 18 million euros, of which 9 million euros will be allocated to local communities to co-finance the purchase of fire trucks and fire protection and rescue equipment in fire brigades and € 9 million for a wider purpose, of which € 5.5 million to finance fire insurance. Other funds will be used by the state to finance administrative, professional, supervisory and information tasks in the field of fire protection, special forms of education for fire protection and firefighting, scientific research in the field of fire protection, fire protection activities when in the public interest. provided by the state, co-financing of equipment, training and operation of operational fire brigades of wider importance, co-financing of research in the field of fire protection and education and training for fire protection.

By amending the proposal of the third paragraph of Article 58 of the ZVPoz, in addition to reducing the costs of financing firefighting insurance in the amount of EUR 5.5 million, the inflow of fire tax to local communities will increase from EUR 6.3 million to EUR 9 million. .

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia proposes that the Bill amending the Fire Protection Act be considered in an abbreviated procedure in accordance with Article 142 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly. The proposal for an abbreviated procedure is justified by the fact that the adoption of the law will enable the implementation of the provisions of the Financial Relief of Municipalities Act relating to standardized fire insurance, the implementation of which must continue smoothly despite the transfer of funding to the state level.

Source: Ministry of Defense

**Decree on the manner and conditions of performing the obligatory state public utility service for radioactive waste management**

The Government issued a Decree on the manner and conditions of performing the obligatory state public utility service for radioactive waste management.

The Decree determines the manner and conditions of implementation of the obligatory state public utility service for radioactive waste management, the organizational form of the public service provider for radioactive waste management, sources of financing and the manner of their formation, and the methodology for design of sources of financing. waste management, criteria for creating a price list for services and other content relevant to the implementation of all organizational and physical activities carried out in the storage, movement, recovery, storage and disposal of radioactive waste.

The decree stipulates that the obligatory state public utility service will continue to be provided by a state-owned public utility company for an indefinite period of time. The Public Economic Institute will perform five main tasks, as defined by the Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act. This fulfills the orientations outlined in the Resolution on the National Program for the Management of Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel for the Period 2016-2025. The main goal is to manage radioactive waste and spent fuel in such a way that it will not have harmful consequences for people and the environment.

One of the novelties brought by the decree in accordance with the latest amendment to the Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act from last year is the transfer of responsibilities for supervising the operations of the obligatory state public utility service for radioactive waste management from the current Ministry of Infrastructure. Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning.

Source: Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

**Decree on the Establishment of a Public Economic Institute - Agency for Radioactive Waste**

The Government issued a Decree on the Establishment of a Public Economic Institute - Agency for Radioactive Waste (ARAO).

The Decree supplements the provisions of the Decree on the manner and conditions of performing the obligatory state public utility service for radioactive waste management, which stipulates that the public service for radioactive waste management is provided in a public commercial institution whose sole founder is the Republic of Slovenia.

The Decree regulates the company name, registered office and activities of the institute, the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the institute in legal transactions, financing and operations of the institute, management of the institute and its bodies, competences of the founder and the statute. The Decree also stipulates that the Agency for Radioactive Waste, which was established in 1991 as a public company and transformed into a public economic institution in 1996, continues to provide public service in its unchanged form.

One of the novelties brought by the decree in accordance with the latest amendment to the Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act from last year is the transfer of responsibilities for supervising ARAO operations from the current Ministry of Infrastructure to the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning.

Source: Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

**The government has adopted a National Strategy for Coal Mining**

The government has adopted a National Strategy for Coal Abandonment and Restructuring in Coal Regions in line with the principles of a fair transition. The adoption of the Strategy and the earliest possible start of its implementation is necessary for the energy transformation of Slovenia, both coal regions and all those involved in the coal industry, to ensure a fair transition as quickly and comprehensively as possible for all affected workers and their families.

The strategy focuses on the fair transition of two Slovenian coal regions - the Savinjska-Šaleška (SAŠA) region and the Zasavje region. In accordance with its purpose, the Strategy defines 2033 as the year when the Republic of Slovenia will cease to use coal for electricity production, defines the process of comprehensive social and economic restructuring of both regions, identifies appropriate financial resources at national and EU level and manages the fair transition process. , defines the key aspects of the closure of Premogovnik Velenje in technical terms, in terms of impact on employees and the community and in terms of protection and preservation of the environment and creates synergies in implementing a fair transition between regions, through joint projects, transfer of good practices and experiences.

In preparing the Strategy, a bottom-up approach was used, which actively involved key stakeholders from both regions. Representatives of trade unions, municipalities, NGOs, regional and regional development agencies, formal and informal, shared their views, data and opinions through interviews, field visits, focus groups, individual and group public and non-public consultations and a wider operational group of the ministry and inter-ministerial government groups. education, energy society, the economy, ministries, government agencies, institutes and European institutions.

A comprehensive environmental impact assessment was also carried out for the Strategy, during which a public presentation of the proposed strategy and environmental report took place. The strategy can be implemented after the final decision, which determines the environmental acceptability of the strategy.

With a clear decision on the fair transition process and the timetable for the abandonment of coal use, the Republic of Slovenia and both coal regions will have unhindered access to the Fair Transition Fund, which allocates EUR 248.38 million (in current prices) to Slovenia in the period 2021 to 207. .

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure

**The Government has determined the amount of funds paid to GEN energija in the Fund for Financing the Decommissioning of the Krško NPP and the Disposal of Radioactive Waste of the Krško NPP**

The Government has instructed GEN energija, doo to pay into the Fund for Financing the Decommissioning of the Krško Nuclear Power Plant and the Disposal of Radioactive Waste from the Krško Nuclear Power Plant on 1 January 2022 in the amount of EUR 0.012 for each kWh of electricity produced at the Krško Nuclear Power Plant .

In accordance with the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the regulation of status and other legal relations related to investment in the Krško Nuclear Power Plant, its exploitation and decommissioning, on 14 July 2020 it approved the Third Revision of the Krško waste (RAW) and spent nuclear fuel (IJG) from the Krško NPP. Article 11 of the Interstate Treaty stipulates that each Contracting Party shall ensure the regular payment of funds into its special fund established on the basis of the Interstate Treaty.

The approved programs for the decommissioning of the Krško NPP and the disposal of RAW and IJG envisage that the total costs of the disposal of RAW and IJG and the decommissioning of the Krško NPP for the Republic of Slovenia will amount to EUR 1,164.4 million. Taking into account the funds already invested in the LILW Vrbina landfill, the Republic of Slovenia will have to provide an additional EUR 1,090.1 million.

As the legislation does not adequately regulate the amount of payments to the Krško NPP Fund or the explicit legal basis for determining the amount of payments to the government, GEN energija doo currently pays into the Krško NPP Fund on the basis of a government decision setting a monthly amount of 0.0048 EUR for each kWh taken over, which represents approximately EUR 13 million in payments to the Krško NPP Fund annually. The increase in the contribution to the Krško NPP Fund will not significantly affect the profits of GEN energija doo, but it will significantly contribute to the implementation of commitments from the international agreement and significantly relieve the budget of the Republic of Slovenia in the long run.

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure

**Information on the members of the expert commissions who participated in the procedures of public tenders and public calls from the Fund for the Development of Non-Governmental Organizations, and the report on the allocation of funds to non-governmental organizations for the period 2020 and 2021**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted information on members of expert commissions who participated in public tender procedures and public calls from the NGO Development Fund and a report on the allocation of funds to non-governmental organizations for the period 2020 and 2021.

The information contains an overview of the members of the expert commissions that conducted the procedures of public tenders and public calls from the NGO Development Fund and the report on the allocation of funds to individual NGOs according to the total amount of approved funds.

The Budget Fund for the Development of Non-Governmental Organizations was established in 2018, and for the first time the funds of unallocated personal income tax were transferred to it in early 2019.

Detailed information on the members of expert commissions and individual public tenders is also available on the website of the Ministry of Public Administration in the section List of current and closed calls and tenders.

Source: Ministry of Public Administration

**Decision-making of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia as an Assembly**

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As the legislation does not adequately regulate the method of determining the amount of payments to the Krško NPP Fund or the explicit legal basis for the amount of the payment to be determined by the government, GEN energija doo currently pays into the Krško NPP Fund on the basis of a government decision. each kWh taken over, which represents approximately EUR 13 million in payments to the Krško NPP Fund annually. The increase in the contribution to the Krško NPP Fund will not significantly affect the profits of GEN energija doo, but it will significantly contribute to the implementation of commitments from the international agreement and significantly relieve the budget of the Republic of Slovenia in the long run.

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure

**General Meeting of Holding Kobilarna Lipica doo . took note of the annual report for 2020**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia, as the General Meeting of Holding Kobilarna Lipica doo . took note of the annual report for 2020 and the report of the Supervisory Board.

Based on the provisions of the Companies Act, the Lipica Stud Farm Act and the Act on the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company Holding Kobilarna Lipica doo . the director of the company convened the general meeting of the company, represented by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. The latter was acquainted with the Consolidated Annual Report of Holding Kobilarna Lipica doo . for 2020 and the Report of the Supervisory Board on the verification of the Annual Report of Holding Kobilarna Lipica doo . for 2020. Balance sheet loss of Holding Kobilarna Lipica doo . as at 31 December 2020, it amounted to EUR 1,511,364.84 and remained uncovered.

At the same time, the General Meeting of the Company, ie the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, appointed the auditing company Resni doo as the contractor for auditing the individual and consolidated financial statements of the company for the financial years 2021, 2022 and 2023 .

Source: Ministry of Economic Development and Technology

**Government on the transfer of part of the office building in Maribor from the BAMC to the state**

Today, at the suggestion of the Bank Receivables Management Company (BAMC), the Government decided as the General Meeting that the BAMC not sell individual parts of the office building at Trg Leona Štuklja 12 in Maribor, but transfer them to the ownership of the Republic of Slovenia at estimated market value under special conditions. in the amount of 1,695,187 euros.

In implementing measures to strengthen the stability of banks, the BAMC became the owner of individual parts of the office building at Trg Leona Štuklja 12 in Maribor. The process of selling the said office building began in 2016, but its sale did not take place. Therefore, in December 2021, the BAMC proposed the transfer of ownership of these assets to the Republic of Slovenia for consideration. Despite the repayment of the transfer, the acquisition is not envisaged by purchase, but by the government recognizing the BAMC's economic loss as a return of capital to the owner.

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Proposals of the Commission of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Administrative Affairs and Appointments**

**Opening of the Consulate of the Republic of Slovenia in Istanbul**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a Decision amending the Decision on the opening of the Consulate of the Republic of Slovenia in Constantinople and published it in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs proposes that the competence of the Honorary Consulate General be extended to the provinces of Edirne , Kırklareli , Tekirdağ , Kocaeli , Sakarya , Yalova , Bilecik , Balıkesir and Çanakkale , which would be crucial for a more comprehensive and efficient operation in the Republic of Turkey. He highlights the benefits and effects that the expansion of the Honorary Consulate General would have for the activities of the Slovenian economy in the Turkish market and also for areas of consular activity.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Dr. Franc Janžekovič appointed Director General of the Directorate for Higher Education**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia issued a decision by which dr. Franc Janžekovič is appointed Director General of the Directorate for Higher Education. Dr. Janžekovič has been appointed for a term of five years, from 24 January 2022 to 23 January 2027.

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Sport

**The Government appointed a member of the Council of the Public Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Traffic Safety**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia is a member of the Council of the Public Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Traffic Safety, as a member of the Council, as a representative of users, professional organizations and civil society organizations, on 14 January 2022 for a term of 5 (five) years. 1. 2027, appointed Janez Marolt.

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure

**Decisions on the appointment of representatives of the founder to the Councils of Public Health Institutions**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted resolutions appointing representatives of the founder to the Council of the Public Rehabilitation Institute University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia - Soča, to the Council of the Public Health Institute of the Oncology Institute Ljubljana and to the Council of the Public Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices.

**The University Rehabilitation Institute of the Republic of Slovenia - Soča** is appointed to the Council of the Public Health Institute for a term of four years, as representatives of the founder:

* Suzana Secretary,
* Alenka Lovišček Stojanovič,
* Peter Minodraš ,
* Mojca Braz .

**The following are appointed to the Council of the Public Health Institute of the Oncology Institute Ljubljana** for a term of four years, as representatives of the founder:

* Bogdan Tušar,
* Alenka Stojanovič Lovišček,
* Igor Horvat,
* Mojca Ifko Pinosa ,
* Matvž Lakota,
* Ana Remškar.

**The following members are appointed to the Council of the Public Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices** for a term of five years from 14 January 2022:

At the proposal of the Minister responsible for health:

* mag. Vlasta Mežek,
* mag. Anja Milenković Kramer,
* mag. Jožef Kovač.

At the proposal of the Minister responsible for veterinary medicine:

* dr. Jernej Drofenik.

Among users of services of the Public Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices organized in chambers and interest associations in the field of production or trade in medicines and medical devices, and users of medicines and medical devices not organized in chambers and interest associations:

* Jožica Gomboši ,
* mag. Darja Potočnik Benčič,
* Anita Kermavnar dr. vet. med.

Source: Ministry of Health

**Appointment of members of the Council of the Public Institute Historical Archives of Ljubljana**

At today's session, the Government appointed Mag. Ermina Bendera and mag. Jurij Pavle Emeršič.

Source: Ministry of Culture

**Appointment of members of the Council of the Public Institution Technical Museum of Slovenia**

At today's session, the Government appointed Ernest Drola , Mojca Grilanc, Janez Ovsec and prof. dr. Jurij Franc Tasič.

Source: Ministry of Culture

**Appointment of representatives of the founder to the Supervisory Board of the public institution Radiotelevizija Slovenija**

At today's session, the Government appointed the following members to the Supervisory Board of the public institution Radiotelevizija Slovenija for a term of four years as representatives of the founder:

Borut Roncevic ,

Aleksandar Kotnik,

Anton Tomažič,

Milenka Ziherla.

Source: Ministry of Culture

**Decision amending the Decision appointing the Council for the Integration of Aliens**

On 23 August 2012, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia appointed the Council for the Integration of Aliens. On 7 April 2021, the Act on Amendments to the Aliens Act was adopted, which transferred the competence to coordinate and coordinate the tasks of integration and management of the Council for the Integration of Aliens from the Ministry of the Interior to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Care and Integration . On 5 July 2021, the Office called on the ministries to review the membership and the possible appointment of new members. The Office received either endorsements from existing members or proposals from new members. Given that the President and Vice-President have become employees of the Office and that some institutions have proposed new members, the Government has adopted an amendment to the Decision appointing the Council for the Integration of Aliens.

Source: Government Office for the Care and Integration of Migrants

**Appointment of a new member of the Supervisory Board of the Public Scholarship, Development, Disability and Maintenance Fund**

On 13 January 2022, Klemen Gruden was dismissed from the Supervisory Board of the Public Scholarship, Development, Disability and Maintenance Fund of the Republic of Slovenia and on 13 January 2022 for the remainder of his term of office, until 29 August 2023, as a representative of the Ministry , responsible for work, family, social affairs and equal opportunities, appoints Andrejka Znoj.

Klemen Gruden, who was appointed to the Supervisory Board on 29 August 2019 by Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia no. 01410-16 / 2019/8, performs tasks at the Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities that are incompatible with membership in the Supervisory Board. Namely, a member of the Supervisory Board is also the financial administrator of the contract concluded with the Public Scholarship, Development, Disability and Maintenance Fund, namely in the field of scholarships, which includes financial certification of payment claims from the budget. Holy.

Pursuant to the third indent of Article 19 of the ZJS-1, the Minister responsible for labor, family, social affairs and equal opportunities, in conjunction with the third indent of Article 15 of the Articles of Association, proposes to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia that instead of Klemen Gruden the council appoints Andrejko Znoj for the remainder of the term, until 29 August 2023.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

**Establishment of an Interdepartmental Working Group for the preparation of the Cyber Security Strategy and Action Plan**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a Decision on the establishment of an Interdepartmental Working Group for the Preparation of the Cyber Security Strategy and Action Plan.

As the field of cyber security is a very horizontal area and thus covers a large number of different stakeholders, the strategy must also reflect areas in its content and connect different stakeholders. To this end, an inter-ministerial working group is being set up to bring together various stakeholders to enable the development of a high-quality and comprehensive cyber security strategy. As part of the preparation of the strategy, an action plan will be prepared, which will contain more concrete tasks with the relevant stakeholders.

The tasks of the interdepartmental working group are:

* study and analysis of the situation in the field of cyber security,
* analysis of the existing objectives of the Cyber Security Strategy adopted in 2016 and review of their implementation,
* preparation of the contents of the Cyber Security Strategy,
* preparation of an action plan with measures to implement the objectives of the Cyber Security Strategy.

The inter-ministerial working group for the preparation of the Cyber Security Strategy and Action Plan is led by dr. Uroš Svete, Acting Director of the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Information Security.

Source: Information Security Office

**Public call for proposing candidates for patients' rights representatives in the areas of the National Institute of Public Health, Celje Regional Unit and Ljubljana Regional Unit**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has adopted the text of a public call for nominations of patients' rights representatives in the area of the regional units of the National Institute of Public Health in Celje and Ljubljana.

It is a matter of publishing a public call for proposing candidates for a representative of patients' rights in the areas of the National Institute of Public Health, the Celje Regional Unit and the Ljubljana Regional Unit. For these areas, it is necessary to appoint new representatives of patients' rights, who will take office immediately for the area of Ljubljana, and the rest according to the expiration date of the current decision on appointment. It is therefore necessary to publish a public call, on the basis of which new representatives of patients' rights will be selected and appointed from among the proposed candidates. In accordance with the second paragraph of Article 89 of the Patients' Rights Act, the preparation of a public call is within the competence of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. The selection procedure is carried out by the Ministry of Health on the basis of a published public call, and the proposed candidates are then appointed by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

Source: Ministry of Health

**The government adopted a decision to abolish the status of a public good on two plots of land in Rudnik**

At today's session, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a decision to allow the abolition of the status of a public good on land parcels . no. 2040/9 in parc . no. 2305/13, both co . 1696 Mine. In the case of land referred to in the previous point, the property right in favor of the Republic of Slovenia shall be entered after the abolition of the public good status.

The Republic of Slovenia owns real estate in ko . 1696 Mine, Grmez complex , managed by the Ministry of Defense. Within the complex also lies land with parc . no. 2040/9 in parc . no. 2305/13, both co . 1696 Mine. The properties are registered in the land register as a public good. The mentioned complex represents lands of possible exclusive use for the needs of defense.

Land, parc . no. 2040/9 measuring 15 m2 and parc . no. 2305/13 measuring 310 m2, both co . 1696 Mine, are not actually used as a public good and do not serve public use. Subject path on land with parc . no. 2305/13 ko . 1696 The mine provides access to the facilities currently used by the Slovenian Army, which is also evident from the insight into the spatial portal of the Republic of Slovenia PROSTOR.

Source: Ministry of Defense