

ARCHIVES AND ARCHIVAL INSTITUTIONS ACT (AAIA)

I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The present Act governs the protection of archives, the conditions for the use of archives as well as the jurisdiction and tasks of archival institutions.

Article 2

Archives are records, either original or reproduced (written, drawn, printed, photographed, filmed, sound recorded, recorded on a magnetic or optical disc, or in any other way), which were received or created along with the work of legal or natural persons and are of permanent significance for science and culture.

The archives are a cultural monument.

Article 3

The archives of state authorities and of local self-government authorities and of legal persons exercising public authority or performing public service (hereinafter referred to as: »entities under public law«) shall be selected from records on the instruction of the competent archival institution (hereinafter referred to as: »public archives«).

The records of other legal and natural persons which have the nature of archives shall become archives on the basis of the decision under Article 27, paragraph 2 hereof (hereinafter referred to as: »private archives«).

The records of notaries-public or of other persons exercising public authority or performing public service shall be considered as public archives.

Article 4

The records under Article 2 hereof shall comprise files, charters and other individual documents, official books, card indexes, maps, plans, posters, pictorial, film, sound and other undefined recordings, regardless of the form of information recordings or of their media, as well as digital or analogue forms of data processing recordings, including software.

Article 5

Public archives shall constitute public property.

Private archives shall constitute private property.

Article 6

The archives shall be permanently kept in appropriate rooms and equipment, under suitable climatic conditions, protected against burglary, fire, water, biological, chemical, physical and other damaging effects (preservation).

The minister responsible for culture (hereinafter referred to as: the Minister) shall define in detail the mode of implementing preservation of archives and records.

II ARCHIVAL PUBLIC SERVICE

Article 7

The archival public service shall be performed by the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, regional archival institutions and archival institutions of local self-government communities.

Article 8

The Archives of the Republic of Slovenia shall protect public archives of state authorities, bodies exercising public authority and/or public services provided by the state, of the Bank of Slovenia, and of state and public funds, agencies and other legal persons established by the state and/or whose activities cover the entire national territory.

The Archives of the Republic of Slovenia shall protect film archives.

A unit of the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia shall operate at the ministry responsible for defence to protect public archives of that ministry and of the national defence forces of the Republic of Slovenia.

The Archives of the Republic of Slovenia shall maintain a summary register of public archives in the state and a register of archives abroad, relating to Slovenia and the Slovenes, and shall maintain a register of public symbols, coats-of-arms, flags, seals, stamps, and rubber stamps at state level.

Article 9

Regional archival institutions shall protect public archives created in the area of a regional archival institution and belonging to state authorities, organisational units of state authorities, persons exercising public authority and/or public services, provided by the state, which carry out an activity in the area of one or more local self-government communities.

Should a local self-government community not set up its own archival institution, its public archives shall be kept by a regional archival institution operating in that particular area.

Article 10

The archival institutions of local self-government communities shall protect public archives of local self-government authorities, persons exercising public authority, and/or public services provided by the relevant self-government community, as well as of funds, agencies and other legal persons set up by local self-government communities.

Article 11

The archival institutions shall perform the following activities within the framework of public service:

- appraisal of records created by entities under public law, providing explanations about the duties under Article 20 hereof, professional supervision and training of staff members engaged in the handling of records;
- collecting and processing of public and private archives, elaborating inventories, guides and other aids for using archives and their publishing, and publishing of archival sources;
- maintenance and preservation of archives;
- keeping a register of public and private archives;
- compilation of guides and other finding aids to archives abroad relating to Slovenia and the Slovenes, and reproduction of such archives to supplement their own holdings;
- registering private archives of legal and natural persons;
- cooperation with owners of private archives, expert advice and supervision;
- making archives available for use, issuing transcripts and copies of documents and certificates based on documents;
- fostering cultural values related to the archives;
- carrying out research in the field of archival science, history and other sciences related to the archives;
- publishing activities.

The Minister shall define the types and forms of the registers of archives as well as the bases for professional processing and elaborating aids for the use of archives and registers of public symbols.

The register of public and private archives shall contain data on the holder or the person who has transferred the archives, on the content, volume, and the date of creation of the archives.¹

Article 12

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia shall establish regional archival institutions as public institutions for performing archival activities in such a way as to cover the entire national territory.

Article 13

A local self-government community may establish an archival institution for the protection of its public archives.

Several local self-government communities may establish a joint archival institution.

The conditions for the establishment of an archival institution under the foregoing two paragraphs are as follows:

- necessary and appropriate premises and equipment;

¹ Article 11, paragraph 3 has the insertion of the Emendation of the Archives and Archival Institution Act, published in the Official Gazette of RS, No. 32/1997 of 5 April 1997

- trained archival staff;
- funds secured for performing archival activity.

The archival institution may begin operating once the Minister establishes that the conditions under the foregoing paragraph have been met.

Article 14

The Minister shall issue a list of legal persons and their organisational units over which the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia shall have jurisdiction, including individual regional archival institutions and archival institutions of local self-government communities, once established.

Article 15

The ministry responsible for culture (hereinafter referred to as: »the Ministry«):

- shall follow and direct the development of the archival public service and perform professional supervision of its activity;
- shall adopt the programme of protection of the archives which represents the basis for the programme of work of the archival institutions established by the state;
- shall confer professional titles for the performing of public archival service.

The Minister shall lay down detailed conditions for the period of traineeship, for passing proficiency examinations, keeping a register of proficiency examinations passed, and for acquiring professional titles by archival staff.

Article 16

In the event of doubt as to whether an item concerned shall be deemed to constitute archives, an exhibit, or library material, the final decision shall be taken by the Minister.

Article 17

In order to ensure access to the archives, archival institutions shall have a common information system.

Each archival institution must, by the end of January of the current year, submit to the Ministry and to all other archival institutions in the state a list of all finding aids elaborated in the previous year, which are available to the users of the archives, and a copy of any aid published for use.

Article 18

The archival institutions shall acquire the archives:

- by the acquisition of public archives on the basis of the law;
- by legal transactions, either against consideration or without it (e.g. purchase, gift, will) in the event of private archives;
- by taking private archives into custody.

Special conditions concerning the access to or maintenance of private archives may be stipulated by an agreement.

Article 19

An entity under public law may itself ensure the protection of its own archives subject to the Minister's authorisation.

The Minister shall issue the authorisation under paragraph 1 on the basis of a special status of the entity under public law or special nature of the activity performed by the entity under public law in the field of science, higher education or provision of information. The authorisation shall also define the competent archival institution on the basis of Article 14 hereof.

The authorisation under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued when the Minister has established that the relevant entity under public law has the necessary and appropriate premises and equipment as well as trained archival staff at its disposal, and provides proof of sufficient means for the protection of its own archives.

III ARCHIVES

1. Public archives

Article 20

Entities under public law must ensure the conservation, preservation, integrity and arrangement of records received or created in the course of their work until archives are selected from these records. They must allow the archival institution to examine the state of records, and provide data required for keeping a register of archives.

Subsequent to the appraisal of archives, entities under public law must ensure maintenance of those records for which the retention period has not yet expired.

Article 21

The duties of entities under public law in the transfer of public archives to the archival institution include:

- cooperation with the archival institution in elaborating retention schedules for the selection of public archives from records;
- selection of public archives from records according to the retention schedules of the archival institution and the drawing up of a list of selected material;
- transfer of public archives to the archival institution.

In order to perform the obligations under the foregoing paragraph, entities under public law must ensure appropriate material, personnel and financial conditions, and appoint one of the leading staff members to be responsible for carrying out these obligations.

The staff who manage records must have at least secondary school qualifications and must have passed a qualification test.

The Minister shall lay down detailed criteria for professional skills and for testing the professional skills of those staff members of entities under public law who manage records.

Article 22

Entities under public law must transfer public archives to the archival institution no later than 30 years after their creation.

Entities under public law must, within the time limit stipulated in the foregoing paragraph, also transfer to the archival institution public archives:

- containing personal data;
- placed under special secrecy protection prescribed by law;
- to which general regulations concerning the protection of secrecy apply.

A copy of internal publications, official and business publications, leaflets, promotional and similar materials published by an entity under public law shall be considered as public archives which the entity under public law is bound to transfer within the period under paragraph 1 hereof.

Article 23

For professional reasons the time limit for the transfer of public archives under Article 22 hereof may exceptionally be extended in respect of individual archives on the basis of an agreement between the competent archival institution and the relevant entity under public law.

In the event of a dispute between the competent archival institution and the entity under public law, the Minister shall decide about the setting of the time limit under the foregoing paragraph.

Article 24

The entity under public law shall be bound to transfer to the archival institution public archives in the original, arranged, recorded, in an integral and unified whole, as well as technically equipped.

The form of the transfer of information saved in a machine-readable form shall be defined on the basis of an agreement between the archival institution and the entity under public law.

The Minister shall define in detail the mode and procedure of appraisal of the archives from records and the procedure of the transfer of public archives to the archival institution.

Article 25

In the event of termination of an entity under public law without a known legal successor, public archives shall be transferred to the archival institution regardless of the period under Article 22 hereof prior to the termination of the entity under public law.

The authority conducting the procedure of termination or of the modification of the status of an entity under public law shall ensure the appraisal and transfer of public archives to the archival institution in compliance with the provisions of this Act, and on the basis of the compulsory instructions of the archival institution on the management of public archives.

The authority under the foregoing paragraph shall ensure further custody of records, for which the retention period has not yet expired.

Article 26

Public archives shall not be alienated.

An archival institution may temporarily export public archives for scientific or cultural purposes, subject to the Minister's authorisation. The time limit for the return of public archives and the mode and terms of their insurance during the period of the loan shall be stated in the temporary export permit.

2. Private archives

Article 27

The registering of records in private property which are deemed to have the nature of archives shall be carried out by archival institutions which shall submit to the Ministry the annual programmes of registering private archives, together with professional substantiation.

On the basis of registering under the foregoing paragraph, the Minister shall by a decision proclaim private records having the nature of archives as archives. The decision shall contain data on the owner and content, volume and time of the creation of private archives as well as the duties under Article 29 hereof.

The Minister shall keep a list of decisions issued and shall define in detail the mode of registering, and the archival institutions competent in individual fields of private archives.

Article 28

Should the archival institution establish that private archives are in danger of being destroyed or damaged, it shall inform the Minister accordingly.

The Minister may stipulate in a decision:

- the conditions for custody, conservation and/or restoration of private archives;
- the obligation to transfer private archives to the competent archival institution for a definite period of time for the purpose of producing copies thereof.

Article 29

The duties of owners of private archives are as follows:

- to maintain the archives permanently, professionally correctly, and as a properly ordered whole;
- to observe professional advice of the archival institution concerning the protection, maintenance, appraisal, and arrangement, as well as conservation and/or restoration of archives;
- to provide to the archival institution data on the archives required to implement the provisions hereof;
- to enable the archival institution to have on-the-spot access to the archives;
- to determine the conditions for use of private archives for scientific and cultural purposes.

Article 30

Private archives received for custody by the archival institution at the proposal of their owner shall remain private property and shall be treated in compliance with the provisions of an agreement on custody, concluded in writing, which may lay down special conditions concerning the custody of and access to private archives.

Article 31

The import of private archives of foreign origin without an export certificate of the state from which the archives are exported shall be prohibited.

Article 32

Private records which are deemed to have the nature of archives may be exported by their owner only on the basis of the opinion given by the Minister.

The Minister shall specify instances in which private records are deemed to have the nature of archives.

Article 33

The Minister may allow temporary or permanent export of private archives at the owner's proposal and following a preliminary expert opinion of the competent archival institution.

In the event of permanent export, the owner of private archives must allow them to be copied by the competent archival institution prior to export.

The Minister shall determine the list of private archives which shall be prohibited for permanent export to a foreign country due to their exceptional significance for science and culture.

Article 34

The state shall have the pre-emptive right in the event of the sale of private archives. The state may cede its pre-emptive right to a local self-government community.

The owner of private archives must first forward to the Ministry the offer for the sale of his/her archives, including data on the essential elements of the sale contract.

The Ministry shall decide about the offer on the basis of the expert opinion of the competent archival institution, taking into consideration the regulations governing the pre-emptive right, within two months following the receipt of notification.

Article 35

The state shall secure funds in its budget required for the promotion of the protection of private archives.

3. Film archives

Article 36

Film archives are an edited original pictorial and tone negative of a film and a film copy of any film produced in the Republic of Slovenia by Slovene producers or in co-production between Slovene and foreign producers.

The producer must transfer film archives to the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia immediately after the film has been produced. In the agreement on the transfer of film archives, concluded between the producer and the Ministry, the producer shall be granted compensation covering the costs of the production of an intermediate and of a film copy.

4. Archives of religious communities

Article 37

The provisions of this Act governing the protection of private archives shall apply to the protection of archives of religious communities.

The archives of the Roman Catholic Church shall be selected from church records in compliance with its regulations and shall have the nature of archives under this Act.

In agreement with the Slovene Episcopal Conference, the Minister shall determine individual conditions for performing archival activity and the funds agreed for carrying out archival activity of the Roman Catholic Church.

IV USE OF ARCHIVES IN ARCHIVAL INSTITUTIONS

Article 38

Public archives may be used in archival institutions for the purposes of scientific research, culture and publishing, presentation of archives and education. Legal and natural persons may, in addition to these purposes, use public archives provided they prove legal interest.

The Minister shall lay down detailed conditions and the mode of keeping a register of the use of public archives as well as rules relating to statutory fees.

Article 39

The provisions relating to the use of public archives shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the use of private archives in archival institutions provided they are not contrary to the provisions of legal instruments on the basis of which private archives are placed in custody of archival institutions.

Article 40

Public archives shall be used for the approved purposes on the basis of an application for use filed with the archival institution by the person entitled.

Public archives may be given on loan for exhibition and similar purposes solely on the basis of an agreement in writing and provided that appropriate preservation of the archives is ensured.

The archival institution may permit the publishing of the reproductions of public archives for advertising, promotional and similar purposes unless this proves to be contrary to the character or significance of the archives.

Article 41

Public archives not intended for the general public at the time of their creation shall be made available for use 30 years after their creation.

Public archives containing data relating to defence and international affairs, national security, including the maintenance of law and order, and economic interests of the country, the disclosure of which might cause damage, shall become available for use 40 years after their creation.

Public archives containing data relating to the privacy of an individual shall become available for use 75 years after their creation, or 10 years after the death of the person to whom they relate, provided the date of death is known, and unless otherwise provided by relevant regulations.

An entity under public law which transfers public archives to the archival institution must, with respect to the foregoing two paragraphs, mark the archives with the relevant periods of restricted access and indicate the periods of restricted access for individual public archives in the record of transfer.

Article 42

The periods of restricted access to public archives, laid down in Article 41, paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Act may be shortened exceptionally under certain conditions, provided that the use of public archives is absolutely necessary for attaining the set scientific goal and provided that public interest prevails over the interests to be protected.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as: «the Government») shall decide on the exceptional shortening of the date of restricted access at the user's proposal and based on the opinion of the archival commission. The proposal must contain professional substantiation for the exceptional shortening of the period of restricted access.

Article 43

The periods of restricted access laid down in Article 41, paragraphs 2 and 3, may be exceptionally extended at the proposal of the entity under public law which transferred the public archives, but not more than for a period of 10 years.

The Government shall decide on the exceptional extension of the periods of restricted access upon receipt of the opinion of the archival commission.

Article 44

The Government shall appoint the members of the archival commission from among the experts in the field of state administration, history and archival science to perform the following tasks:

- deliver binding opinions in disputable cases for setting the period of restricted access to the archives under Article 41, paragraphs 2 and 3 hereof;
- deliver opinions on exceptional shortening and extension of the period of restricted access.

The Government shall determine the composition and the manner of work of the archival commission.

Article 45

Restricted access to public archives under Article 41 hereof does not apply to the use of individual documents in the event of procedures conducted by state authorities and local self-government authorities.

Under the General Administrative Procedure Act, and notwithstanding the provisions of Article 41, clients shall have the right to gain insight into public archives once they have proved their legal interest.

Article 46

Original public archives that might be damaged or destroyed due to usage may be used in the form of a copy.

Article 47

The documents held in the archival institution, and which state authorities and self-government authorities require for their work, or which are required by citizens for the assertion of their rights shall be as a rule handed out by the archival institution in the form of a certified copy considered to be an original.

In exceptional cases, when the use of the original is indispensable for solving a certain matter, original archives may be lent to a state authority for a definite period of time, whereby a security copy shall be made at the expense of the authority concerned.

Article 48

The user must handle the archives entrusted to him/her for the purpose of consultation with due care and attention.

Article 49

In any publication or presentation of the archives, the archival institution and the fonds and/or collection from which the relevant archives originate shall be stated by name or reference number.

V SUPERVISION

Article 50

The supervision of the legality of archival activity shall be exercised by the Ministry on the basis of this Act and of the implementing regulations.

The control over the appropriate use of funds for the performance of public service shall be carried out by the Court of Audit of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 51

The inspection of the implementation of the provisions of this act and of the implementing regulations shall be carried out by the Cultural Heritage Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia.

The authorised person must protect military, official and business secrets.

The person authorised to carry out inspection under this Act shall be an inspector in the field of archival activity who must, in addition to other requirements, also meet the following two conditions stated in the advertisement for applications:

- that he/she has passed a proficiency examination in archival science;
- that he/she has not less than ten years of working experience in the archival institution.

VI PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 52

In the event of an offence, a fine of not less than SIT 200,000 shall be imposed on a legal person:

1. if that person does not care properly for records in the manner prescribed and does not ensure proper working conditions to the competent archival institution (Article 20, paragraph 1);
2. if that person does not perform the prescribed duties relating to the transfer of public

- archives to the archival institution and does not meet related material, personnel and financial conditions for work (Article 21, paragraphs 1 and 2);
3. if that person does not transfer public archives to the competent archival institution within the time limit stipulated by law (Article 22, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3);
 4. and if the public archives transferred are not arranged in the prescribed manner (Article 24, paragraph 1);
 5. if, prior to the transfer of public archives, individual documents which have the nature of archives were excluded, and therefore the public archives no longer constitute a unified whole (Article 24, paragraph 1);
 6. if the person does not mark public archives in the prescribed manner and does not indicate the periods of restricted access in the record of transfer (Article 41, paragraph 4).

In the event of an offence referred to in paragraph 1, a fine of not less than SIT 50,000 shall be imposed on the person accountable on the part of the legal person and of the entity under public law.

Article 53

In the event of an offence, a fine of not less than SIT 100,000 shall be imposed on a legal person effecting a status modification or termination of an entity under public law:

1. if, in the event of termination of an entity under public law without a known legal successor, the legal person does not transfer public archives to the archival institution prior to termination (Article 25, paragraph 1);
2. if the legal person does not ensure the appraisal and transfer of public archives to the archival institution in compliance with the provisions of this Act, and on the basis of the compulsory instructions of the competent archival institution (Article 25, paragraph 2).

In the event of an offence referred to in paragraph 1, a fine of not less than SIT 50,000 shall be imposed on the person accountable on the part of the legal person.

Article 54

In the event of an offence, a fine of not less than SIT 200,000 shall be imposed on the archival institution:

1. if the archival institution temporarily exports public archives without the authorisation of the competent minister (Article 26, paragraph 2);
2. if the archival institution allows unauthorised use of public archives (Article 38, paragraph 1);
3. if the archival institution allows such use of private archives which does not satisfy the agreed conditions for use (Article 39);
4. if the archival institution does not take into consideration the fixed periods of restricted access (Article 41, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3).

In the event of an offence referred to in paragraph 1, a fine of not less than SIT 50,000 shall be imposed on the responsible person of the archival institution.

Article 55

A fine of not less than SIT 100,000 shall be imposed on a legal or natural person - owner of private archives - in the event that he/she commits an offence relating to carrying out an independent activity:

1. if he/she fails to take certain measures of protection (Article 28, paragraph 2);
2. if he/she fails to fulfil legal obligations relating to the handling of private archives (Article 29);
3. if he/she imports private archives of foreign origin without an export certificate (Article 31);
4. if without the opinion of the competent Minister he/she exports private records which are deemed to have the nature of archives (Article 32, paragraph 1);
5. if he/she exports private archives without the authorisation of the competent Minister (Article 33, paragraph 1);
6. if he/she does not inform the Ministry in the prescribed manner of his/her intention to sell private archives (Article 34, paragraph 2).

In the event of an offence referred to in paragraph 1, a fine of not less than SIT 50,000 shall be imposed on the person accountable on the part of the legal person.

In the event on an offence committed by a natural person, a fine of not less than SIT 50,000 shall be imposed on him/her, if he/she has committed the act under paragraph 1.

Article 56

A fine of not less than SIT 200,000 shall be imposed on a producer, a legal or a natural person who commits an offence relating to his/her performing an independent activity if he/she fails to transfer film archives to the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia (Article 36, paragraph 2).

In the event of an offence referred to in paragraph 1, a fine of not less than SIT 50,000 shall be imposed on the person accountable on the part of the legal person.

In the event on an offence committed by a natural person, a fine of not less than SIT 50,000 shall be imposed on him/her, if he/she has committed the act under paragraph 1.

Article 57

A fine of not less than SIT 200,000 shall be imposed on a legal or natural person who commits an offence relating to his/her performing an independent activity:

1. if he/she uses public archives for unauthorised purposes (Article 38, paragraph 1);
2. if he/she publishes reproductions of public archives without the authorisation of the archival institution (Article 40, paragraph 3);
3. if he/she damages the archives (Article 48).

In the event of an offence referred to in paragraph 1, a fine of not less than SIT 50,000 shall be imposed on the person accountable on the part of the legal person.

In the event on an offence by a natural person, a fine of not less than SIT 50,000 shall be imposed on him/her, if he/she has committed the act under paragraph 1.

VII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 58

The Government shall determine the composition and the manner of work of the archival commission and shall establish it within six months following the entry into force of this Act.

Article 59

The Minister shall lay down the implementing regulations under this Act within one year after its entry into force.

Until the enactment of regulations stipulated under this Act, the regulations applicable on the basis of the Natural and Cultural Heritage Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* (Official Gazette of SRS, No. 1/81, 42/86 and Official Gazette of RS, No. 8/90 and 26/92), provided they are not contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Article 60

On the date of entry into force of this Act, the Republic of Slovenia shall become the founder of the Celje Historical Archives, Koper Regional Archives, Ljubljana Historical Archives, Maribor Regional Archives, Nova Gorica Regional Archives, and Ptuj Historical Archives.

The Government shall, within six months after entry into force of this Act, harmonise the network of public institutions - regional archival institutions for performing archival activity - with the provisions of this Act and shall adopt the necessary constituent acts.

Article 61

The property managed by regional archival institutions performing the activity for which they have been established shall be transferred to the Republic of Slovenia on the date of entry into force of this Act in such a share as was established on the basis of the Law on the Implementation of Public Interest in the Field of Culture.

Article 62

The archives held in archival institutions on the date of entry into force of this Act, with the exception of archives which archival institutions have taken into custody in the form of a deposit from a natural person, or which the archival institutions are bound to acquire on the basis of the Natural and Cultural Heritage Act (Official Gazette of SRS, No. 1/81, 42/86 and Official Gazette of RS, No. 8/90 and 26/92), shall constitute public property.

Article 63

Where records of a legal person managing public property, have the nature of archives under this Act, the Minister shall decide, at the proposal of the archival institution, that the provisions of this Act on public archives shall apply to these records.

Article 64

The scope of activity of the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia and of regional archival institutions shall also comprise the tasks of the protection of the archives of former state, autonomous, self-government and other authorities and legal persons, which fell under the jurisdiction of these archival institutions under the Natural and Cultural Heritage Act.

Article 65

The period of restricted access to public archives, laid down in Article 41, paragraph 1 shall apply to the archives created after the enactment of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, i.e. since 23 December 1991.

Article 66

Access to the archives of former socio-political organisations (the League of Communists of Slovenia, the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Slovenia, the Trade Unions of Slovenia, the Association of Socialist Youth of Slovenia) shall not be restricted, except for the data provided in Article 41, paragraph 3.

Article 67

All types and levels of confidentiality indicated in documents, fonds and collections, respectively which were created by the authorities and other organisations of the former SFRY shall be null and void; the same applies to the limitations on the use of archives transferred by the authorities and organisations of the former SFRY until independence of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 68

On the date of entry into force of this Act, Articles 57 to 69, 94 to 102, Article 106, item 13 and Articles 107 and 108 of the Natural and Cultural Heritage Act (Official Gazette of SRS, No. 1/81, 42/86 and Official Gazette of RS, No. 8/90, 26/92) shall cease to apply.

Article 69

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

No. 612-02/92-1/6
Ljubljana, 27 March 1997

President of the
National Assembly of the
Republic of Slovenia
Janez Podobnik, M.D., s.

