

LIVESTOCK BREEDING ACT (ZŽiv)

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Contents of the Act)

(1) The present Act shall provide for the objectives of livestock breeding, for the conditions and manner of breeding and unhindered breeding, it shall govern the methods of livestock breeding and the forage base, the breed programmes, modification and preservation of the traits of domestic animals, the transfer of selection results into breeding, preservation of genetic variability, genetic reserves and autochthonous breeds, technical tasks and services in the field of livestock breeding and the gene bank in livestock breeding, livestock breeding organizations, educational and research work in the field of livestock breeding, trade in and marketing of breeding materials, the manner of provision of funds for the implementation of the present Act, as well as supervision over the implementation of the present Act.

(2) The provisions of the present Act shall apply to breeding of equidae, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, domestic rabbits, poultry, fish, and bees (hereinafter referred to as "domestic animals").

(3) The Minister competent for livestock breeding (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") may lay down special conditions for breeding of individual species of other domestic animals pursuant to the present Act, and for wild animals which are subject to breeding, also pursuant to the Act governing the conservation of nature.

(4) The provisions of the present Act shall also apply to wild animals which are subject to breeding pursuant to the regulations governing the conservation of nature.

Article 2 (Purpose and objectives of the Act)

(1) The purpose of the present Act shall be to regulate livestock breeding for the purpose of production of quality animal products, preservation of agricultural areas in their function, preservation of landscape and settlement of population, adoption of special measures and financial inducement, preservation of biological diversity in livestock breeding and the gene bank of domestic animals, as well as provision of unhindered breeding.

(2) The objectives of livestock breeding under the present Act shall be in particular:

- the enhancement and/or preservation of traits of domestic animals in consideration of their vitality;
- preservation of diversity of genomes and autochthonous breeds;
- preservation of agricultural land in its use and/or purpose;
- sufficient production of quality animal products;
- safeguarding of welfare of domestic animals;
- ensuring the nutrition and feeding characteristic for the species;
- practising of sustainable livestock breeding;
- ensuring biological diversity in livestock breeding;
- prevention of detrimental consequences due to inbreeding;

- implementation of zoosanitary and ethological standards in breeding;
- implementation of environmental and spatial standards in breeding;
- implementation of rights and duties of animal breeders and livestock breeding organizations;
- implementation of technical tasks in livestock breeding;
- application of results of technical, consulting, research, and educational work in the field of livestock breeding;
- identification, marking, and registration of domestic animals;
- application of information systems in livestock breeding;
- regulated trade in breeding materials and animal products;
- ensuring the safety of people in livestock breeding.

Article 3 (Definition of terms)

The terms used for the purposes of this Act shall have the following meaning :

1. Autochthonous breeds shall denote breeds of domestic animals developed in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.
2. Animal biotechnology shall denote all biotechnological methods and/or procedures permitted in breeding of domestic animals.
3. Bioassays shall denote all tests designed to determine the frequencies of specific genes. Bioassays shall be performed pursuant to regulations and the breed programme.
4. Biological diversity in livestock breeding shall denote the part of the biological diversity of living organisms, as pertaining to livestock breeding.
5. Honey source shall denote organized utilization of a honey-source site pursuant to the rules of the honey-source arrangement.
6. Genome shall denote the complete genetic information of a fertile individual in a sexually reproducing population.
7. Good livestock practice shall refer to the breeding of domestic animals in a manner which ensures their welfare and, under consideration of natural characteristics of the agricultural space, ensures the continued fertility of the earth pursuant to the principles of sustainable development, thus ensuring the production of safe animal products.
8. Domestic animals shall denote animals reared by man for his own benefit, living under his protection and care and which are not animals living in the wild under the nature conservation regulations.
9. Ecological standard shall denote the maximum allowed level of environmental pollution for the purposes of breeding of domestic animals.
10. Ecological processes and systems shall denote natural, interdependent mechanisms between organisms and their environments.
11. Ethological standards shall ensure to domestic animals such minimum which still enables the species to have their characteristic behaviour and welfare.
12. Genetic improvement shall denote the improvement of a population, stemming from enhancement of its genetic base.
13. Genetic value (merit) of an animal shall denote the merit of the animal's own genotype.
14. Genetic reserve shall denote the minimum number of animals of both sexes, doses of animal semen, ova or embryos, that have to be in store pursuant to the

breed programme to ensure the continued genetic diversity of each particular breed and furthermore, to enable the reproduction of domestic animals in outstanding circumstances.

15. Genetic variability shall denote the diversity of genomes.

16. Gene bank shall denote supervised breeding of domestic animals and the storage of their breeding materials in order to conserve the biological diversity of domestic animals.

17. Gene assay shall denote detection of the presence of a certain gene in an animal.

18. Genome is the sum of all the genes in a cell.

19. Livestock unit shall denote a prescribed unit of comparison between species and categories of domestic animals.

20. Harem mating shall denote free mating of one or more sires with a group of dams.

21. Heterozygosity shall denote the increased growth, fertility, vitality and other characteristics of the progeny of genetically dissimilar parents.

22. Stable book shall denote a prescribed document containing all the information an agricultural establishment keeps on domestic animals.

23. Animal holder shall denote a natural or legal person who owns or cares for domestic animals.

24. Cross breeding in higher organisms shall denote the mating of genetically dissimilar individuals of opposite sex.

25. Mixed animal semen shall denote the combined semen of two or more sires of the same species.

26. Insemination centre shall denote an approved organization which breeds sires for the collection, preparation and storage of animal semen and trading therein, and which may also organize appropriate forms for implementation of insemination activity.

27. Care of domestic animals shall denote the provision of accommodation, food, and water, cleaning of and nursing of domestic animals, as well as the regulation of their breeding conditions pursuant to regulations.

28. Animal keeper shall denote a natural person taking care of domestic animals.

29. Inbreeding shall denote the breeding of animals who have a known common ancestor.

30. Dam shall denote an assessed and selected female that fulfills the prescribed requirements from a certified breed programme.

31. Sire shall denote an assessed, selected and recognized male that fulfills all the requirements of a certified breed programme.

32. Breeding value shall be the part of a domestic animal's genetic value which is passed on to the progeny.

33. Breeding materials shall denote breeding animals, hatching eggs, animal semen, ova, and embryos.

34. Comparative test (control testing) shall denote a chosen manner of measuring and comparing specific traits of dissimilar breeds, lines or crosses of individual species of domestic animals, fodder, fodder supplements, equipment, etc.

35. Trade in animals, their products and raw materials shall denote the import, export, transit, sale or any transfer of possession to a third person.

36. Provenance shall denote the trade name for breeding poultry, which has been kept by a selector breeder in a closed flock and selected for at least five generations. The final cross-bred progeny also retains this name.

37. Population shall be a group of domestic animals, which are included in the same breed programme.

38. Breeding documentation shall denote zootechnical and other documents which are issued or used in the implementation of a breed programme.

39. Breeding shall denote the keeping of domestic animals as well as other procedures and dealings with the animals not separately specified in other regulations.

40. Animal breeder shall denote a natural or legal person involved in the breeding of domestic animals who is usually their owner.

41. Breed programme shall denote the methods and measures for the breeding of specific species and/or breed of domestic animals.

42. Herd (stud) book shall denote any books, data bases, electronic media or other written documents which contain breeding animals or the list of breeding animals which fulfill the requirements specified in the breed programme and which have been selected for reproduction.

43. Selection programme shall be the method of testing, selection, and the utilization plan of assessed, selected and recognized breeding animals for the purpose of achieving breeding objectives.

44. Breeding technology and methods shall denote technical and technological procedures for the breeding of domestic animals.

45. Testing of domestic animals shall denote the prescribed manner of measuring the individual traits of domestic animals.

46. Test station shall denote an approved organization for measurement of traits of domestic animals for the purposes of selection programmes, for the requirements of comparative tests and for the breeding of sires.

47. Transgenic domestic animals shall denote animals whose genome has been permanently altered by the addition, elimination or exchange of specific genes and/or DNA elements.

48. Import shall denote any entry of breeding materials to the customs territory of the Republic of Slovenia, save for the entry for transit purposes or for the temporary import of breeding animals for the purposes of competition and shows.

49. Zoosanitary standards shall denote minimum conditions for the breeding of domestic animals.

50. Animal products shall denote milk, eggs, honey and other products of domestic animals, as well as all other products of animal origin.

II. BREEDING OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Article 4

(Breeding guidelines and implementation)

(1) Breeding shall be practised with a view to achieving the purpose and the aims of livestock breeding referred to in Article 2 hereof, preserving the fertility of agricultural land and nature, and ensuring permanent quality improvement of human life.

(2) The holders and breeders of animals shall practise breeding in line with the regulations and good livestock breeding practice.

(3) Whenever the public interest requires that an agricultural establishment be moved from the existing location to a new location, the proposing authority shall provide the funds therefor.

Article 5 (Breeding technology and methods)

Permissible are only such breeding technologies and methods which meet the ethological standards and are in line with the principles governing the duties of people towards nature, in particular with a view to sustainable development and all life forms (bioethics).

Article 6 (Breeding adapted to animals)

(1) Domestic animals shall be bred so that their biological needs are satisfied, their bodily functions and behaviour not interfered with, and their adaptability not exceeded, and they should be treated pursuant to the regulations governing the protection of animals and veterinary practice.

(2) Feeding, care and accommodation shall be appropriate if satisfying the physiological, ethological and other needs of domestic animals. Domestic animals shall be fed in a manner which is appropriate to the specific species of domestic animals, they shall be appropriately cared for, and provided with appropriate accommodation in breeding facilities. Forced feeding of domestic animals shall be permissible only if required for health reasons or for their survival.

(3) Transport, slaughtering and killing of domestic animals shall be carried out in line with the regulations governing veterinary practice and animal protection in a manner which will preserve the quality of domestic animals and animal products.

(4) More detailed breeding conditions shall be laid down by the Minister.

(5) With a view to preserving the quality of breeding animals, the Minister may lay down special requirements for the breeding of particular categories of breeding animals.

Article 7 (Forage base)

(1) Forage base denoting the forage grown or produced in the state shall be preserved and utilized pursuant to the sustainability principle.

(2) The Ministry competent for livestock breeding (hereinafter referred to as: the Ministry) shall ensure permanent monitoring and analysing of the produced forage with a view to improving its nutritional value.

Article 8 (Spatial planing)

(1) Spatial planing shall also ensure spatial opportunities for breeding purposes.

(2) In order to ensure the spatial opportunities referred to in the preceding paragraph, the opinion of the Ministry shall be obtained in the course of adoption of spatial implementing regulations whenever such regulations involve agricultural land or agricultural establishments.

(3) The conditions and the manner of providing spatial opportunities for breeding purposes shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 9 (Breeding in protected areas)

(1) Whenever an area with agricultural land intended for livestock breeding is protected by a special regulation, the opinion of the Minister shall be obtained prior to protection thereof.

(2) Whenever a regulation protecting a specific area interferes with the scope or conditions of breeding, the animal breeder shall be entitled to compensation pursuant to the regulations governing the preservation of nature, whereby the loss or reduction of earnings from real property shall, likewise, be deemed as the breeding-related loss or reduction of earnings.

Article 10 (Unhindered breeding)

(1) Individual activities (fertilization and land cultivation, growing and harvesting of crops, breeding, rut of animals, beekeeping, traditional local events and activities, and other) related to livestock breeding and carried out in line with regulations shall not be deemed as inadmissible act by the real estate owner under the regulations governing the rights in rem on the real estate.

(2) The animal holder or breeder may practise unhindered breeding of domestic animals on agricultural land and in breeding facilities which are owned or taken on lease by him/her, and, in the case of beekeeping, also on uncultivated agricultural land provided that he/she practices breeding pursuant to regulations.

(3) Nobody may hinder the holder or breeder by an unlawful act or omission thereof in his/her practising of unhindered breeding, provided that such practising is in line with regulations.

Article 11 (Practising of unhindered breeding)

When practising unhindered breeding, the animal holder or breeder shall be in particular entitled to:

- fence in the property and regulate the paths in line with the regulations and in a manner which does not prevent others from exercising their legal rights;
- request from a competent organization to take actions under the hunting regulations with a view to protection and avoidance of damage that is caused or could be caused by animals living in the wild;
- participate in the procedure of adoption, certification and amending of the breeding plan for hunting purposes;

- request compensation in line with the hunting regulations for lost domestic animals and lost production, as well as for damage caused by animals living in the wild on the crops intended for livestock breeding;
- request compensation in line with the hunting regulations for additional health protection and care of injured domestic animals if damage is caused by animals living in the wild;
- request state aid or compensation pursuant to regulations in case of precautionary measures ordered due to suspected animal disease;
- prohibit the leading of domestic animals not entered in the register of his/her agricultural establishment, and dogs over his/her own or leased agricultural land under use;
- request compensation in other cases of incurred damage pursuant to the general regulations on compensation.

Article 12 (Agricultural infrastructure)

Breeding requires appropriate agricultural infrastructure (fences, access to agricultural land and agricultural establishments, such as paths and wagon ways, farm buildings on fields, in the alpine pastures, and similar). Under the present Act and other regulations, the animal breeder may build and use the necessary agricultural infrastructure which ensures him/her unhindered breeding.

Article 13 (Animal care)

(1) Animal care shall ensure such treatment of animals in the course of breeding, transport and other procedures which is most appropriate to a particular species of domestic animals in line with the animal protection regulations. Irregularities or deficiencies in the method of breeding which have a detrimental effect on the welfare and health of domestic animals should be prevented and eliminated.

(2) The animal keeper shall ensure special nursing and appropriate care for ill, injured or decrepit domestic animals and, if necessary, also an isolated room, in line with the regulations on animal protection and veterinary practice.

(3) In the course of breeding or animal care any acts or omissions which are likely to cause pain, suffering or injury shall be prohibited, in line with the regulations on animal protection.

Article 14 (Professional competence of animal keepers)

(1) An animal keeper shall have appropriate professional competence and knowledge on the breeding and treatment of domestic animals, on health care of domestic animals, forage and feeding of domestic animals, animal products, and on handling stock manure. The degree and the type of professional competence and knowledge shall depend on the complexity of activities in breeding or in animal care.

(2) The method of establishing the professional competence and knowledge from the preceding paragraph shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 15
(Zootechnical activities)

(1) By observing the regulations on protection of animals, an animal holder may only carry out those zootechnical activities which are necessary for the protection of domestic animals and for successful breeding, in particular:

- first aid (trocar puncturing, probing, blood staunching, treatment of wounds, farrowing aid);
- castration of piglets not older than one week;
- application of iron preparations against anemia with piglets;
- docking of tails with piglets and lambs not later than the fourth day of life;
- tooth clipping and tooth grinding with piglets on the first day of life;
- treatment and care of hoofs and cleaning of animals;
- mating of sires;
- pregnancy check by means of an apparatus;
- identification of domestic animals pursuant to regulations;
- application and administration of permitted pharmacologic preparations requiring no prescription ;
- disinfection and disinsection of livestock breeding facilities with permitted preparations;
- treatment and shearing of hair and wool;
- trimming of wings to queen bees and other beekeeping activities.

(2) The animal holder shall have professional competence for performance of zootechnical activities from the preceding paragraph.

(3) The Minister shall lay down the professional competence which an animal holder must have to carry out particular zootechnical activities, as well as other requirements and procedures for zootechnical activities that may be carried out by an animal holder.

Article 16
Feeding

- (1) The animal breeder shall provide animals with quality and proper fodder on regular basis and in sufficient quantity as well as with suitable water supply and air, and fish with oxygen, if necessary, so as to sufficiently cover their nutritional and other biological needs.
- (2) Other issues related to fodder shall be governed by special regulations.

Article 17
(Breeding facilities)

(1) An agricultural establishment shall have particularly the following facilities for breeding purposes:

- stables, pens, stalls, milking facilities;
- apiaries;
- fish breeding tanks and ponds on agricultural establishments;
- manure facilities and other facilities for animal excrement;
- storage facilities for fodder (e.g.: haylofts, haystacks, silos, granaries, cellars) and water;

- machine stalls;
- other facilities for breeding purposes: fenced and unfenced meadows with supervised pasture, paddocks, running tracks, discharges, water drainage channels etc.)

(2) Fish breeding facilities and ponds in an agricultural establishment may only be constructed and used for fish breeding if, in addition to the requirements provided for by this Act, additional requirements are met as laid down in the regulations governing the economic water consumption for fish-breeding needs.

(3) With regard to their breeding volume, agricultural establishments shall be divided into large and small establishments. Large establishments under the present Act shall be those breeding 300 or more livestock units of domestic animals on daily basis.

(4) The project documentation for the construction or reconstruction of large facilities shall meet the requirements laid down by the Minister for such facilities. The project documentation for the issue of the permit for the construction or reconstruction of a large establishment shall be accompanied by the approval obtained from the Ministry.

(5) The operating permit for large establishments shall be issued by the Minister on the basis of an application provided that the establishment fulfils the prescribed requirements in terms of facilities and equipment. On the basis of the issued permit, the Ministry shall enter the establishment into the register of large establishments. More detailed requirements for entry in the register and maintenance of the same shall be laid down by the Minister.

(6) The Minister shall lay down the requirements with regard to facilities and equipment which shall be fulfilled by the breeding establishments.

Article 18 Breeding equipment

(1) In order to ensure appropriate quality of domestic animals and animal products, the animal breeder shall, when breeding individual species of domestic animals, use appropriate equipment for accommodation, feeding, water supply, cleaning and care, and equipment for regulation of environmental conditions and transport of animal excrement in line with the zoosanitary and ethological standards.

- (2) The breeding equipment shall particularly include;
- appropriate stands, boxes, tethering equipment, cages, stable floors, equipment in fish-breeding tanks and pools, which have to enable domestic animals to have characteristic behaviour and welfare;
 - appropriate equipment providing suitable ventilation and illumination;
 - appropriate equipment for leading of domestic animals;
 - appropriate beehives and loading beehives;
 - appropriate water-flow regulating equipment in fish-breeding tanks and pools.

(3) More detailed requirements for breeding equipment of individual species of domestic animals shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 19 (Work safety in livestock breeding)

Technical, technological, health, sanitary and other requirements for work safety in livestock breeding shall be governed by the regulations on safety and health at work.

Article 20
(Animal excrement and manuring)

(1) Animal excrement shall include dung, urine and sediments from sedimentation fish tanks and shall be used as manure, liquid manure and dung-water.

(2) Animal excrement and compost shall be used for manuring of agricultural land in line with the regulations and good agricultural and livestock breeding practice and in the manner which ensures provision of plants with nutritional substances and preservation of land fertility. In such case, animal excrement and compost shall not be deemed as waste.

(3) Animal excrement not used for manuring as laid down in the preceding paragraph shall be treated pursuant to the regulations on waste management.

Article 21
(Animal excrement facilities)

(1) Animal excrement shall be managed so as not to endanger the health of people and domestic animals, the environment and the quality of fodder and animal products.

(2) The animal excrement facilities (dung heaps, dung pits, dung-water pits, lagoons, sedimentation tanks) and equipment for processing and treatment of animal excrement shall fulfil the prescribed technical and technological requirements.

(3) More detailed technical and technological requirements for facilities and equipment from the preceding paragraph as well as management of animal excrement under this Act shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 22
(Honey-source register, honey-source arrangement, and honeydew and nectar secretion forecast programme)

(1) The honey-source register shall denote a data base on the identification and basic capacity of honey-source sites by individual types of honey-sources which is maintained by the implementer of public service for technical tasks in livestock breeding in the field of monitoring and honeydew and nectar secretion forecast in beekeeping.

(2) The honey-source arrangement shall specify the rules for organized transport to the honey source and utilization of honey source in the territory of a single or several honey-source sites specified in the honey-source register for a period of five years. The honey source on honey-source sites shall only be permissible on the basis of the certified honey-source arrangement and in a manner as specified in the honey-source arrangement. Honey-source arrangements shall be submitted by the beekeepers' organizations from the territory of honey-source sites and certified by the Minister by way of a decision for a period of five years. If there are several beekeepers' organizations in a single honey-source site, they shall submit a joint proposal of the honey-source arrangement for the relevant honey-source site. If there is no beekeepers' organization on a certain territory, or if such organization fails to propose a honey-source arrangement, the same shall be proposed by the association of beekeepers'

organizations. The beekeepers' organization shall keep and manage the honey-source site in line with the regulations governing the honey-source arrangement.

(3) The invitation for submittal of proposals for honey-source arrangements shall be publicly notified.

(4) The association of beekeepers' organizations shall prepare a programme of honeydew and nectar secretion monitoring and forecast which shall be certified by the Minister by way of a decision for a period of five years. The programme shall be implemented as a public service for technical tasks in livestock breeding. The programme shall in particular comprise:

- the field of operation;
- the manner of data collection;
- the conditions and the manner of the users' notification.

(5) More detailed conditions for the honey-source register, for the honey-source arrangement and the honeydew and nectar secretion forecast programme shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 23

(Identification and registration of domestic animals)

(1) For zootechnical and veterinary reasons, due to implementation of the agricultural policy measures, trade in, and traceability of domestic animals, with a view to ensuring the sufficient production of animal products and the quality thereof, domestic animals shall be identified and registered in the prescribed time limits and in the prescribed manner.

(2) The identification of domestic animals shall be provided for by the animal owner. The animal shall be identified by its owner or breeder, or by the persons chosen by him from among the persons who fulfil the laid down requirements for technical personnel under this Act, or from among the persons in line with the veterinary regulations. If the identification is carried out by the animal owner or breeder, he/she shall be responsible for correct identification; however, if he/she chooses another person to carry out the identification, such person shall be responsible for the correct identification. The identification of equidae shall be carried out by the breeding organization which is recognized for maintenance of stud books.

(3) The Ministry shall ensure identification and maintain the register of domestic animals, save for the stud register which shall be maintained by the breeding organization from the preceding paragraph.

(4) Breeders shall maintain the prescribed stable book and other prescribed data bases and shall communicate the data in a specified manner.

(5) The Minister shall lay down the species of domestic animals which have to be identified, the method of identification, and the type, content and manner of maintaining of registers, stable books and other data bases.

Article 24

(Data bases in livestock breeding)

(1) Animal breeders, implementers of public services and livestock breeding organizations under this Act shall maintain the prescribed records, registers and other data bases which are connected into the information system and international information systems in the field of livestock breeding.

- (2) The Ministry shall ensure the connection and the access to other data bases in agriculture related to data bases in livestock breeding.
- (3) The maintenance of data bases which shall be under this Act established and maintained by the implementers of public services shall be financed from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia. The data bases shall be owned by the Republic of Slovenia.
- (4) The method of data collection, the utilization of the collected data and other operating conditions for information systems, as well as more detailed conditions for maintenance of registers, records and other data bases shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 25

(Measurements of traits and other data bases)

(1) Data bases on measurements of production and other traits of domestic animals, other data bases in livestock breeding and the manner of data communication from the field of livestock breeding shall be laid down by the Minister by observing the procedures and methods specified by competent international organizations from the field of livestock breeding with which the Republic of Slovenia cooperates.

(2) The Ministry may acquire and utilize the data for keeping and maintaining of the data bases under this Act pursuant to the procedure and in a manner as provided for by the Act governing the agriculture.

(3) The access to data bases from paragraph 1 of this Article shall also be granted to the implementers of public service in the field of agricultural consulting for the purpose thereof. Mutual relationships and the scope of access to data bases shall be regulated in a contract between the Ministry and the implementer of public service in the field of agricultural counselling.

Article 26

(Utilization of data bases)

(1) In addition to the data bases under Articles 24 and 25 of this Act, the implementers of public services under this Act shall, likewise, acquire and use the data kept within the scope of the prescribed data bases by the Ministry, by other state authorities, public institutions, and agencies, concessionaires, and other authorized bodies and referring to:

- land cadastre;
- agricultural establishments;
- collections of statistical data in livestock breeding;
- data in veterinary practice and forestry;
- environmental data referring to agriculture and livestock breeding;
- spatial units register;
- commercial register of Slovenia;
- register of buildings;
- land register;
- permanent population register;
- central population register;
- basic topographic plans, topographic maps, general maps and digital orthophoto projects;

- other data on livestock breeding.

(2) Direct access to data bases shall be permissible to the extent which is indispensable for carrying out the tasks of public services under this Act and pursuant to regulations governing the personal data protection in a manner as laid down by the Minister.

(3) The managers of data bases shall communicate the data to the implementers of public services under this Act free of charge, however, they may charge direct material costs for additional copies required.

Article 27 (Quality of animal products)

(1) The methods of breeding, breed programmes and objectives, transport and slaughter of domestic animals, and processing of domestic products intended for human consumption shall enable the best possible quality and ecologically safe production of domestic products. The traits of domestic animals for production of safe and quality animal products shall be determined by comparative tests.

(2) The manner of marking of domestic products with a label showing the manner of breeding shall be laid down by the Minister.

III. SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK BREEDING

Article 28 (Methods of livestock breeding)

(1) Conventional livestock breeding shall denote general methods of breeding of domestic animals permitting the application of the permitted systems of breeding, care, fodder and production stimulators.

(2) Sustainable livestock breeding is an environmentally friendly form of agricultural activity which can only be practised in agricultural establishments with an equal form of sustainable plant grow. Sustainable livestock breeding shall, in particular, be practised in the following forms:

- integrated livestock breeding shall denote breeding of animals in an agricultural establishment or in an area aiming at maximum balanced circulation of substances in an establishment or area, whereby the input of substances into the circulation may not exceed the output thereof;

- organic livestock breeding shall denote breeding of animals which is practised mainly by natural methods and procedures specified by the Act governing the agriculture;

- biodynamic livestock breeding shall denote breeding of animals which complies with the organic livestock breeding and meets the requirements of biodynamic farming by observing the laws of nature in breeding of domestic animals.

- permacultural livestock breeding shall denote breeding of animals which complies with the requirements of permacultural farming in such a way that it is completely practised in the agricultural establishment with the closed circuit of the substance.

(3) On the basis of an application, the agricultural establishment shall be entered into the register of producers and processors of organic or integrated agricultural

products and/or foodstuffs which is maintained by the organizations authorized for supervision of agricultural products and/or foodstuffs under the Act governing agriculture, separately by the forms of sustainable agriculture.

(4) The requirements to be met by agricultural establishments to be classified under separate forms of sustainable livestock breeding, the manner of entry into the register and the methods and procedures of practising of organic and other forms of sustainable livestock breeding shall be laid down by the Minister.

IV. BREED PROGRAMMES, MODIFICATION AND PRESERVATION OF TRAITS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Article 29 (Breed programmes)

(1) Breed programmes shall be implemented by the livestock breeding organizations under the present Act. Each species of domestic animals or each breed may be subject to a single or to several breed programmes.

(2) The breed programme shall specify the breeding objectives, the size of the population, breeding methods and selection programmes, development and research tasks with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the programme implementation, measures for more efficient breeding of domestic animals, and ensure the spread of the genetic improvement and quality of animal products, annual programmes for the use of individual sires and the method of publication of data, as well as lay down the conditions for cooperation and the use of the services of the breed programme in line with the zootechnical standards.

(3) The zootechnical standards from the preceding paragraph shall, in particular, specify the conditions for trade in breeding materials, the conditions for, the procedure and the method of maintenance of herd (stud) books and registers, the contents of zootechnical documents, the requirements for the acceptance of animals for breeding purposes, the methods for monitoring the traits and assessment of genetic values, as well as the conditions for recognition of organizations participating in the breed programme. The Minister shall prescribe the zootechnical standards for each species of domestic animals.

(4) The breed programme eligible under this Act shall be certified by the Minister by way of a decision.

(5) The application for certification of the breed programme shall be filed to the Ministry together with the application for recognition of the breeding organization referred to in Article 90 hereof.

(6) Should the applicant not want its programme to be included in the joint basic breed programme, such fact shall be separately stated in the application.

(7) By way of the decision referred to in Article 87 hereof on the recognition of the breeding organization, the Minister shall also certify the breed programme for a period of five years.

(8) The certified breed programme shall come out of force prior to the expiration of five years on the basis of the decision issued by the Minister in the following cases:

- if material infringements or deficiencies have been established in the implementation of the certified breed programme;

- in case of expiration of the validity of the recognition of the breeding organization.

Article 30
(Selection programme)

(1) The selection programme shall specify the method of testing, assessment, selection of domestic animals, as well as the recognition of and the method of the use of the breeding animals with a view to achieving the breeding objectives. The selection programme shall be a compulsory integral part of the breed programme.

(2) The methods for the prediction of the breeding values and assessment of breeding animals shall be a compulsory integral part of the selection programme.

(3) After the certification of the breed programme, the modification or the utilization of new methods for prediction of the breeding values and assessment of breeding animals shall be decided upon by the Minister by way of a decision on the basis of an opinion by the Livestock Breeding Council.

Article 31
(Requirements for certification of the breed programme)

The breed programme may be certified if, in addition to the requirements referred to in Articles 29 and 30 hereof, it fulfils the following requirements:

- that it is eligible for promotion of the livestock breeding pursuant to the provisions of this Act and that on the basis of its implementation, the breeding objectives are achieved and the control of production or working ability and other traits of domestic animals ensured;

- that a sufficient number of domestic animals is ensured for the programme implementation;

- that appropriate expert, technical and organizational implementation of the programme is ensured;

- that appropriately qualified technical staff is ensured;

- that it specifies the selected methods and methods of checking of the pedigree of breeding animals;

- that the breeding animals included in the programme are identified in a specified manner so as to ensure their identity;

- that the maintenance of all prescribed breeding documentation is ensured;

- that it ensures the preservation of genetic variability and biological diversity in livestock breeding;

- that it ensures the implementation of the measures preventing unplanned inbreeding;

- that genetic reserves are ensured;

- that the internal control system over the key activities in the implementation of the breed and selection programme is ensured.

Article 32
(Zootechnical documents)

(1) The zootechnical documents shall denote the prescribed instruments on the breeding materials which, as a livestock breeding service, are issued by a livestock

breeding organization from its operational field and territory pursuant to the certified breed programme.

(2) More detailed contents, form and conditions for the issue of the zootechnical documents shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 33 (Joint basic breed programme)

(1) With a view to ensuring the genetic variability and general improvement of livestock breeding and with a view to preserving the required number of breeding animals and other breeding materials, the Republic of Slovenia shall have a joint basic breed programme (hereinafter referred to as "the JBB-programme") laying down the certified breed programmes which shall be implemented as the public service for technical tasks in livestock breeding, as well as the funds for the implementation of those programmes.

(2) By way of a decision and on the basis of an expert opinion by the Livestock Breeding Council, the Minister shall, ex officio, lay down the certified breed programmes which shall be entered in the JBB-programme.

(3) Should there be no certified breed programme for an individual breed of domestic animals to be entered in the JBB-programme, the relevant breed programme shall be prepared by the Ministry who shall also provide for implementation thereof.

Article 34 (Ensuring the implementation of the JBB-programme)

(1) The Republic of Slovenia shall ensure permanent implementation of the JBB-programme. The implementers of the said programme shall ensure the implementation thereof in the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia. By laying down the programme, the method of financing of the programme implementation for the period of its validity shall be specified as well.

(2) The JBB-programme implementers shall ensure the principle of public accessibility to programme results. The implementers shall report on the JBB-programme implementation to the Ministry on an annual basis. With a view to informing and promoting the awareness of the public, the JBB-programme implementers shall publish the certified breed programmes and the results of the programme implementation in public.

Article 35 (Special measures)

Due to the economic and national importance given to livestock breeding in the Republic of Slovenia, with a view to increasing the competitiveness by means of enhancement of genetic values of the population of domestic animals, and to ensuring the biological diversity in livestock breeding as well as the comparative quality of breeding animals and other breeding materials, the Ministry shall provide for supervision over the implementation of the breed programmes. Should, in spite of implementation of the present Act, its purpose and objectives be endangered or should such purpose and objectives be endangered due to extraordinary events that could not be

foreseen, the Ministry shall adopt or propose special measures for realization of the objectives and purpose from the present Act.

Article 36
(Herd or stud book)

(1) A recognized breeding organization shall maintain a herd or a stud book for each species and breed in which it shall enter each breeding animal meeting the prescribed requirements.

(2) With regard to the pedigree and characteristics of domestic animals, the herd (stud) book shall be divided into main and additional parts.

(3) As regards pure-bred equidae and autochthonous breeds, the herd (stud) book of the origin of a specific breed shall be maintained as well. The stud book of the origin of the autochthonous Slovene breeds of equidae shall be maintained by the breed organization which has been recognized in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia by way of a decision issued by the Minister.

(4) More detailed requirements for entry of domestic animals in the herd (stud) book as well as the form and content of the herd (stud) book shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 37
(Breeding animals)

(1) Only those domestic animals may be defined as breeding animals which are at the time of sexual maturity capable of reproduction and which fulfil the prescribed requirements and the requirements from the certified breed programmes, and which are intended for reproduction.

(2) Breeding animals shall be identified in a specified manner, they shall have a known pedigree, be entered in the herd (stud) book, and the prescribed breeding documentation shall be kept on the same. They shall meet the selection requirements for breeding purposes at separate selection stages pursuant to the breed programmes.

(3) The requirements for acceptance of animals for breeding purposes shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 38
(Other breeding animals)

(1) Notwithstanding the provision from paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, other domestic animals shall, likewise, be defined as breeding animals if this is necessary in order to preserve the breed and the line, as well as for testing and other justifiable reasons.

(2) The derogation from the prescribed requirements for breeding animals under the preceding paragraph shall be decided upon by the Minister by way of a decision on the basis of an application submitted by a breeder or by a recognized breeding organization under this Act.

Article 39
(Pedigree of breeding animals)

(1) Each breeding animal or other breeding material shall have a known pedigree.

(2) The pedigree of breeding animals may be complete or partial. The animal shall be deemed as having a complete pedigree if it has two or more generations of known ancestors, which is specified in the breed programme.

(3) The animal shall be deemed as having a partial pedigree if its ancestors under the preceding paragraphs are not known in full. In such case, the minimum portion of the known pedigree shall be defined by the breed programme.

(4) The provisions from the preceding paragraphs shall not apply to fish and bees. The Minister shall lay down the method for defining the pedigree for fish and bees.

(5) More detailed requirements for complete and partial pedigree and the methods and ways of checking thereof shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 40 (Quality classes of breeding animals)

(1) For the purpose of entry in the herd (stud) book, comparativeness of the breeding materials in trade, implementation of breed programmes, and for other breeding purposes, each breeding animal shall be assessed and classified under the appropriate quality class.

(2) The procedures and the methods of classification into quality classes shall be laid down in the breed programme.

Article 41 (Recognition of new breeds and lines of domestic animals)

(1) A breed is a phenotypical or geographical subspecies of domestic animals characterized by a gene frequency which distinguishes such animals from other animals of the same species.

(2) A line is a group of domestic animals having a single or several traits in common distinguishing them from other domestic animals of the same breed.

(3) New breeds and lines of domestic animals to be developed in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia shall be recognized by the Minister by way of a decision on proposal of a breeding organization.

(4) More detailed requirements for recognition of new breeds and lines of domestic animals shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 42 (Comparative checking of new breeds, provenances, lines, and imported breeding animals)

The inclusion of new breeds, provenances, lines, and imported breeding animals into the certified breed programme shall be subject to comparative checking of specific traits pursuant to the certified breed programme.

Article 43 (Sires)

(1) The approved mating stations and the approved insemination centres may only use selected sires whose utilization is permissible on the basis of the issued zootechnical documents on recognition of sires.

(2) The provisions from the preceding paragraph shall, likewise, apply to animal breeders engaged in reproduction of breeding animals.

(3) The certified breed programme shall define the requirements and the method of use, as well as the period of recognition of sires.

(4) In exceptional cases, when the reproduction of domestic animals is endangered, the Minister may permit derogation from the provisions under paragraph 1 of this Article.

(5) The certified breed programmes shall ensure a sufficient number of sires or the sufficient number of doses of animal semen pursuant to the annual programme of the utilization of individual sires.

(6) The Republic of Slovenia shall ensure the funds for co-financing of breeding of a sufficient number of sires pursuant to the JBB-programme.

Article 44 (Animal semen)

(1) Animal semen (hereinafter referred to as "the semen") may be marketed and used only if meeting particularly the following requirements:

- that it has been collected and stored in an approved insemination centre;
- that it has been collected from sires who have a zootechnical document on recognition referred to under the preceding Article;
- that they are marked in a specified manner and entered in and accompanied by the prescribed breed documentation;
- that it fulfils the prescribed requirements of quality and health safety,
- that the trade in semen is conducted by an approved insemination centre;
- that it fulfils other prescribed zootechnical requirements.

(2) For particular species of domestic animals, the use of mixed semen shall be allowed as well. Such species of domestic animals and the manner of use of mixed semen shall be laid down by the Minister.

(3) The provisions from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply to the semen of fish, domestic rabbits, poultry, and bees.

(4) More detailed requirements from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 45 (Animal ova and embryos)

(1) Animal ova and embryos (hereinafter referred to as "ova and embryos") may only be used if they:

- have been collected and stored in a specified manner in an approved organization for collection, storage and transplantation of embryos;
- originate from breeding animals fulfilling the requirements for collection of ova and embryos in line with the breed programme;
- are marked in a specified manner; however if they are located in the receiving animal, they shall be marked pursuant to regulations;
- are accompanied by the prescribed breed documentation;

- meet the requirements of quality and health safety.

(2) The provisions of this Article do not apply to roes, poultry hatching eggs, and bees.

(3) More detailed conditions from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 46

(Manipulation of the genome and transgenic domestic animals)

(1) Manipulation of the genome of domestic animals using the methods of genetic engineering shall only be permissible for research purposes in closed premises equipped for such types of research upon prior permission for implementation of such research which shall be issued by the Minister, unless otherwise provided for by law..

(2) The commercial use of transgenic domestic animals shall only be permitted under the conditions and procedures provided for by law.

Article 47

(Bioassays and gene assays)

(1) Bioassays and gene assays shall be applied for provision of information to support the selection decisions, for preservation of autochthonous breeds, as well as in the programmes for safeguarding the biological diversity of domestic animals. Gene assays shall be carried out by observing the principles of good laboratory practice in laboratories accredited to carry out such activities.

(2) Bioassays and gene assays shall ensure international comparability of methods and obtained results.

Article 48

(Test stations)

(1) Test stations shall carry out the measurements of traits of domestic animals for the needs of breed programmes and for other tests under this Act. The tasks of a test station shall be implemented by a legal or natural person meeting the prescribed requirements in terms of premises, equipment and staffing. The meeting of requirements shall be established by the Minister by way of a decision on approval of the test station. Such decision shall be issued for a period of five years.

(2) The procedures and methods of testing of individual species of domestic animals and comparative tests shall be carried out pursuant to the breed programmes in a specified manner and shall ensure international comparability.

(3) The processing of data derived from measurements and tests and the calculation and publication of results shall be carried out by an approved test station or other livestock breeding organization pursuant to the breed programme. The name of a qualified person responsible for calculation and publication of results shall be stated in the decision on the recognition or approval of the livestock breeding organization.

(4) The Ministry shall maintain the register of test stations and carry out the supervision over the operation thereof.

(5) The Minister shall lay down the conditions for approval of test stations, procedures and methods of testing, as well as the method of entry of a test station in the register.

Article 49

(Determination of performance of equidae at competitions)

(1) In addition to other data, the data which are collected at competitions organized in a prescribed manner shall, likewise, be used for prediction of the genetic values of equidae.

(2) The methods of measurement of performance of equidae at competitions and the method of utilization of data from competitions when predicting the breeding values shall be laid down by the Minister.

(3) The tasks of collection of data at competitions from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be implemented by the approved organizations for collection of data at competitions with equidae, provided that they have appropriate equipment and qualified personnel available for data measurements and processing. The meeting of requirements shall be established by the Minister by way of a decision for a period of five years. The Minister shall in detail lay down the requirements in terms of personnel and equipment.

(4) The approved organizations shall communicate the collected data to implementers of the certified breed programme.

(5) The organizations organizing competitions with equidae shall ensure a non-discriminatory method of participation at horse races, save for the following cases:

- competitions reserved for equidae registered in a specific stud book, with a view to improving the breed;
- regional competitions with a view to selecting equidae;
- historic or traditional events.

V. TRANSFER OF SELECTION RESULTS INTO BREEDING OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Article 50

(Spread of genetic improvement)

(1) The Ministry and the recognized breeding organizations shall, on a regular basis, monitor the spread of genetic improvement in the population of domestic animals.

(2) The spread of genetic improvement shall be promoted by way of co-financing of breeding of high quality sires, by programmes for genetic enhancement of the population, as well as by way of financing and co-financing the tasks supporting the preservation and enhancement of genetic quality of domestic animals in the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 51

(Genetic value prediction)

(1) The prediction of the genetic value of domestic animals shall be carried out pursuant to the breed programme specifying also the methods and procedures for the prediction of breeding value.

(2) The methods for genetic value prediction shall be scientifically acceptable and in compliance with the established zootechnical methods. Each prediction of genetic values shall be applied for classification of breeding animals in quality classes.

(3) The measurements of traits and procedures for genetic value prediction shall be comparable with the procedures and methods laid down by the competent international organizations with which the Republic of Slovenia cooperates.

(4) The methods and procedures for the measurement of traits and prediction of genetic values shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 52

(Assessment and selection of breeding animals)

(1) The use of breeding animals for insemination shall be permissible provided that such animals are previously assessed and selected as breeding animals, whereas the sires shall also be provided with the zootechnical document evidencing their recognition pursuant to the breed programme.

(2) More detailed conditions for selection, assessment and recognition of breeding animals shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 53

(Tests of production traits and genetic value prediction)

(1) The tests of production traits and prediction of genetic value of breeding animals shall be carried out by a livestock breeding organization under this Act.

(2) The tests of production traits and genetic value predictions in other states shall be recognized in the Republic of Slovenia if the results of such tests and the predictions have been achieved with at least the same degree of accuracy and are mutually comparable. This shall be established by the Minister by way of a decision upon having obtained the opinion from the Livestock Breeding Council.

Article 54

(Reproduction of domestic animals)

(1) Reproduction of domestic animals under the present Act is a zootechnical activity and may be carried out either by way of insemination or naturally by way of mating or copulation.

(2) Any person carrying out the reproduction of domestic animals shall maintain the prescribed records and/or issue the prescribed breeding documentation pursuant to the present Act and other regulations, irrespective of the reproduction method, and shall carry out the reproduction of breeding animals pursuant to the breed programme.

(3) More detailed conditions for implementation of the reproduction of domestic animals shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 55

(Outbreeding reproduction)

(1) The breed programmes shall ensure outbreeding reproduction by observing the maximum permissible coefficient of relationship laid down in the selection programme for individual species so as to prevent the deterioration of vitality, growth, survival ability, fertility and other traits of domestic animals in consecutive generations as a consequence of inbreeding.

(2) Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, inbreeding may be permitted for scientific purposes. A registered research institution shall file a substantiated written application to the Ministry, describing in detail the research and its purpose. The application shall be decided upon by the Minister by way of a decision.

(3) In exceptional cases (endangered breed, outbreak of a disease and similar), the Minister may permit inbreeding.

Article 56

(Reproduction of domestic animals in an agricultural establishment)

(1) Persons engaged in breeding in an agricultural establishment may, under the conditions provided for by the present Act, carry out reproduction of only those domestic animals which are entered in the register of domestic animals in the respective agricultural establishment, unless otherwise provided for by the present Act.

(2) In remote and mountainous areas where insemination carried out by concessionaires would be impeded for justified reasons, also a person from the preceding paragraph, if satisfying the prescribed requirements, may carry out insemination of domestic animals not entered in the register of the agricultural establishment of which he/she is a member.

(3) Insemination of domestic animals under this Act shall not be deemed as insemination activity.

(4) More detailed conditions and procedures concerning the implementation of insemination of domestic animals from paragraph 1 of this Article and from the territory referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 57

(Insemination activity)

(1) The insemination activity under this Act shall be deemed as a livestock breeding service and shall be carried out as a public service for technical tasks in livestock breeding.

(2) The insemination activity under this Act may be carried out by a legal or natural person who fulfils the following requirements:

- has appropriate premises, staffing and equipment available;
- ensures insemination not less than 360 days a year;
- has concluded a long-term contract with a single or several approved insemination centres for a specific field of operation;

(3) In the course of implementation of the insemination activity, the implementer shall:

- use the semen which fulfils all the requirements from Article 44 hereof and fully implement the provisions of the long-term contract with the approved insemination centre for a specific field of operation;

- implement the insemination programme pursuant to the selection and breed programme;

- fill out, maintain and deliver all the prescribed breeding documentation;
- achieve the prescribed minimum insemination results;
- communicate and utilize the data kept in the prescribed data bases;
- implement the insemination at a prescribed price-list pursuant to Article 81 hereof;
- implement the provisions of the decision and the contract on implementation of the insemination activity.

(4) The provisions of this Article, save for the first and second indent of paragraph 2 shall, likewise, apply to veterinary organizations already implementing the insemination activity on the basis of a concession awarded on the basis of the Act governing the veterinary practice.

(5) More detailed conditions for implementation of insemination activity shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 58 (Implementation of insemination)

(1) Natural persons implementing insemination shall have professional competence and shall fulfil the prescribed requirements. They shall be entered in the register of insemination implementers.

(2) The natural persons from the preceding paragraph may be veterinarians by the Act governing the veterinary practice, persons employed by or working with the breeder, or persons implementing the tasks and activities in the field of reproduction of domestic animals or other tasks and activities from the field of breeding, as well as persons referred to in Article 56 hereof.

(3) Natural persons from the preceding paragraph, save for veterinarians, shall be deemed as holders of animals under the Act governing the veterinary practice. Such persons shall be awarded the concession for insemination under the Act governing the veterinary practice, without public invitation to tender.

(4) All implementers of insemination, save for veterinarians, shall acquire a certificate of professional competence for implementation of insemination hereunder.

(5) The register of natural persons implementing insemination shall be established and kept by the Ministry. The implementers of insemination may not assign to other persons the tasks concerning the implementation of insemination.

(6) Natural persons referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall acquire professional competence for implementation of insemination hereunder at organized forms of training whose programme and provider shall be certified by the Ministry.

(7) The content and the method of training referred to in the preceding paragraph as well as the content and manner of maintaining the register from paragraph 1 of this Act shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 59 (Exceptions)

The provisions under Articles 57 and 58 of the present Act shall not apply to poultry, domestic rabbits, bees, fish, and other species of domestic animals from paragraph 3 Article 1 hereof.

Article 60

(Mating station)

(1) The mating station shall denote an agricultural establishment breeding sires for reproduction purposes who serve for mating with domestic animals entered in the registers of other agricultural establishments. The mating station may also serve for mating of domestic animals entered in the register of that agricultural establishment.

(2) An agricultural establishment shall not be deemed as a mating station:

- if only domestic animals entered in the register of that agricultural establishment are mated therein;

- if harem mating in a joint herd on a meadow takes place therein, although the domestic animals belong to different agricultural establishments.

(3) The mating station shall fulfil the prescribed requirements in terms of facilities, staffing, equipment and sires used at the mating station, which shall, on the basis of an application filed by an agricultural establishment, be established by a competent administrative unit by way of a decision on approval, whereupon the mating station shall be entered in the register of mating stations kept by the Ministry. The decision shall be issued for a period of five years.

(4) Notwithstanding the provision from paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry shall issue for a specific sire a decision permitting - pursuant to the veterinary regulations - the collection of its semen and the use of the same also at a specific mating station:

- following the application by the owner and/or by the holder of the sire if necessary to protect the sire with high breeding value;

- following the proposal by the implementer of public service for the tasks of the gene bank in livestock breeding if necessary to protect the genetic reserves.

(5) The decision from the preceding paragraph shall be served on the approved insemination centre covering the operational field and territory of the mating station.

(6) The requirements in terms of facilities, staffing and equipment, as well as other requirements concerning the entry in the register and the operation of a mating station shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 61

(Insemination centres, fish farms for brood stock and queen bees' breeding centres)

(1) The approved insemination centre shall be an organization which fulfils the prescribed conditions in terms of the premises, staffing and equipment, and which:

- breeds the required number of sires for collection of and trading in semen for the requirements of a single or several certified breed programmes;

- is entered in the register of insemination centres pursuant to the regulations governing the veterinary practice;

(2) Only those sires may be held in the approved insemination centre which have been selected pursuant to the breed programme, which are provided with the zootechnical document on recognition of the sire with the purpose of being used for insemination, and whose pedigree is known.

(3) Pursuant to the breed programme, the approved insemination centre shall implement the breeding actions particularly referring to:

- prevention of detrimental consequences due to inbreeding;

- assortative mating;

- insemination programme;
- fertility of sires;
- use of heterozygosity;
- biological variability in livestock breeding;
- genetic variability.

(4) The approved insemination centre shall maintain the prescribed documentation on sires, on the collection of semen, and the records concerning the marketing of semen from its own production and from other approved insemination centres, and shall report on an annual basis to the Ministry in the manner as laid down by the Minister.

(5) Legal and natural persons utilizing the semen from an approved insemination centre shall communicate to the centre the prescribed data on the use of the semen separately by each individual implementing the insemination.

(6) On the basis of the obtained data from the preceding paragraph, the approved insemination centre shall monitor and analyse the work and the effectiveness of individuals implementing the insemination. The work effectiveness shall, in particular, be established on the basis of the achieved results of an individual implementing the insemination as compared to the average results achieved in insemination by individual breeds of domestic animals in the Republic of Slovenia. The established results shall be notified to the Ministry. In case of established irregularities in the implementation of insemination, the approved insemination centre shall notify the agricultural and veterinary inspection thereof in writing not later than within eight days from the date on which the irregularity has been established.

(7) Not deemed as an approved insemination centre under the present Act shall be an agricultural establishment in which the breeder, for the requirements of insemination of domestic animals entered in the register of the respective agricultural establishment, collects and directly uses the semen of sires entered in the same register.

(8) The approved fish farms for brood stock as well as breeding centres for queen bees shall denote an organization for breeding and marketing of breeding materials pursuant to the breed programme for the respective species and breed of breeding animals.

(9) Due to the supervision over the mating of queen bees, the marketing and movements of bees and bee breeding materials shall be subject to special conditions in the protective area around the approved breeding centre for queen bees.

(10) The size of the protective area and special conditions from the preceding paragraph shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 62

(Approval procedure for insemination centres, fish farms for brood stock as well as for breeding centres for queen bees)

(1) Prior to being put into operation, the insemination centres, fish farms for brood stock as well as breeding centres for queen bees shall fulfil the prescribed veterinary requirements and requirements concerning the sires, facilities, staffing and equipment under this Act, which shall be by way of a decision established by the Minister on the basis of the respective application. The decision on approval shall specify the field of operation, while the decision on the approved insemination centre shall also specify the territory of operation. The decision shall be issued for a period of five years.

(2) On the basis of the decision from the preceding paragraph, the approved insemination centres, approved fish farms for brood stock as well as approved breeding centres for queen bees shall be entered in the records kept by the Ministry.

(3) The Minister shall lay down more detailed requirements concerning sires, facilities, staffing and equipment, as well as concerning the content and maintaining the records from this Article.

Article 63 (Trade in semen)

(1) The marketing of semen to the implementers of insemination shall only be permitted through the approved insemination centres, unless otherwise provided for by the present Act.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision from the preceding paragraph, the implementers of insemination from Article 56 hereof may purchase the semen in the approved insemination centre or from the implementer of insemination.

(3) Mutual relationships between the implementers from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Act and the approved insemination centres concerning the trade in semen shall be regulated in a contract.

Article 64 (Trade in semen between the approved insemination centres)

(1) In the Republic of Slovenia, the trade in semen may only be carried out through insemination centres approved for a specific field of operation. If there is no insemination centre with a specific field of operation in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, the trade in semen may be carried out through another approved insemination centre.

(2) The approved insemination centre may not restrict the trade in semen collected in another approved insemination centre if such semen meets the prescribed requirements.

Article 65 (Collection and transplantation of embryos)

(1) The collection and transplantation of embryos may be carried out by an organization for collection, preparation, storage, transplantation and trade in embryos if entered in the register of embryo transplantation organizations under the Act governing the veterinary practice and if fulfilling the prescribed requirements concerning the facilities, rooms, equipment and staffing, which shall be by way of a decision established by the Minister on the basis of an application.

(2) More detailed conditions from the preceding paragraph shall be laid down by the Minister.

VI. CONSERVATION OF GENETIC VARIABILITY AND GENETIC RESERVES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Article 66
(Conservation of genetic variability)

(1) The Republic of Slovenia shall ensure and maintain genetic reserves for individual species, breeds and lines of domestic animals in form of a minimum number of domestic animals, doses of semen, ova or embryos.

(2) For the purpose of conservation of breeds and/or lines, and in order to ensure sufficient production of animal products, the breed programmes shall ensure the genetic variability of domestic animals.

(3) The Minister shall lay down the scope of genetic reserves as well as the manner and procedure of ensuring and maintaining genetic reserves from paragraph 1 of this Article.

(4) The funds for the purposes of this Article shall be provided from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 67
(Biological diversity in livestock breeding)

(1) Biological diversity in livestock breeding shall be represented by all breeds of domestic animals in the Republic of Slovenia.

(2) The safeguarding of biological diversity in livestock breeding shall be implemented as a public service for the tasks of the gene bank in livestock breeding in line with the programme adopted by the Minister for a period of 7 years.

(3) The biological diversity safeguarding programme in livestock breeding shall comprise the assessment of the facts and define the objectives and policies for :

- conservation of all breeds of domestic animals bred in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, with special emphasis being laid on the autochthonous breeds in the autochthonous environment;

- in-situ and ex-situ conservation of each breed of domestic animals;

- establishment and operation of gene banks in livestock breeding;

- fulfilment of international obligations;

- education and training in the field of conservation of biological diversity in livestock breeding;

- promotion of public awareness concerning the importance of conservation of biological diversity in livestock breeding;

- connection with other programmes in the field of agriculture.

(4) The programme from the preceding paragraph shall also define the foreseen financial resources for implementation of safeguarding of the biological diversity in livestock breeding, such as: the funds for implementation of the technical tasks, direct payments and other supports to breeders and animal holders, as well as to natural and legal persons involved in the conservation of genetic reserves in livestock breeding.

Article 68
(Autochthonous breeds)

(1) Autochthonous breeds shall be under a special protection of the State.

(2) The autochthonous breeds by species of domestic animals shall be as follows:

- horses: the Lipizzan Horse, the Posavje Horse, the Slovene Cold-Blooded Horse
- cattle: the Cika Cattle
- sheep: the the Bovec Sheep, the Istrian Pramenka - Istrijanka, the Bela Krajina Pramenka, the Jezersko-Solčavska Sheep
- goats: the Drežnica Goat
- pigs: the Krško Polje Pig
- hens: the Styrian Hen
- fish: the Marble Trout
- bees: The Carniolan Honeybee (*Apis mellifera carnica*)
- dogs: the Karst Shepherd, the Posavec Hound, the Istrian Smooth-coated Hound, the Istrian Rough-coated Hound, and the Slovenian Mountain Hound.

(3) In addition to the autochthonous breeds from the preceding paragraph, also those breeds of domestic animals shall be deemed as autochthonous which shall be recognised by the Minister as such by way of a decision issued on the basis of an application by a recognized organization. The application shall be accompanied by a technical elaboration prepared at the applicant's cost by an implementer of the public service for the tasks of the gene bank in livestock breeding. The Livestock Breeding Council shall give its opinion on the application.

(4) The autochthonous breeds shall be entered in the autochthonous breeds' register kept by the Ministry. The Republic of Slovenia shall protect the name and the autochthonous breed at international level in conformity with the ratified international agreements and treaties.

(5) More detailed requirements for autochthonous breeds concerning the breeding, trade in, as well as the content and the method of the maintenance of the autochthonous breeds register shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 69

(Monitoring and analysing of biological diversity in livestock breeding)

(1) Monitoring of biological diversity in livestock breeding shall denote systematic supervision and analysing of the condition of biological diversity and shall be carried out as a public service for the tasks of a gene bank in livestock breeding.

(2) The method of monitoring of biological diversity in livestock breeding shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 70

(Special protection of the autochthonous breeds of *Apis Mellifera Carnica*)

(1) With a view to safeguarding the existence of the autochthonous Carniolan Honeybee, neither breeding nor trade in the breeding materials of other bee species shall be permissible in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

(2) Breeding, honey sources, movements and trade in bees and other bee breeding materials of the Carniolan Honeybee in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia shall only be permissible pursuant to the regulations governing the health protection of bees and as provided for by the present Act.

(3) More detailed conditions concerning the honey sources, movements of and trade in bees and other bee breeding materials of the Carniolan Honeybee shall be laid down by the Minister.

VII. COMPETENCES OF THE MINISTRY AND OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS, TASKS OF PUBLIC SERVICES AND OTHER TECHNICAL TASKS IN LIVESTOCK BREEDING

1. Competences of the Ministry and of administrative units

Article 71

(The Competent authority)

(1) The competent authority for livestock breeding shall be the Ministry.

(2) The Ministry shall perform the following administrative and other tasks under the present Act:

- carry out the procedures for recognition and approval of organizations in livestock breeding pursuant to this Act;

- perform the technical supervision;

- give opinion in the procedure of adoption of spatial implementing regulations from Article 8 hereof;

- lay down the requirements for recognition and approval of livestock breeding organisations under the present Act;

- publish recognized and approved livestock breeding organizations under the present Act, stating also the fields and territories of their operation;

- decide on appeals against decisions by administrative units;

- issue preliminary approval of the project documentation for the issue of the permit for building or reconstruction of large establishments;

- ensure the interconnection of and access to data bases under the present Act and pursuant to the applicable regulations;

- maintain the data bases under this Act;

- certify the programmes and the implementers of technical training programmes;

- perform other tasks hereunder and issue regulations for the implementation of this Act.

(3) If due to the state of emergency or state of war, or due to natural or other disasters the preservation of the breeding materials necessary to ensure, to a minimum extent, the reproduction of domestic animals is endangered, or if the biological diversity of domestic animals in the Republic of Slovenia is endangered to a larger extent, the Minister may assign to breeding organizations and breeders, as well as to other recognized and approved organizations hereunder special technical and other tasks in order to prevent such endangering.

(4) Administrative units shall issue the decisions under Article 60 hereof.

2. Public service

Article 72

(Implementation of public services)

(1) The tasks carried out as a public service under this Act may be carried out by legal or natural persons of public or private law in the forms specified in the Acts governing public services, by other persons of public law and recognized or approved organizations in livestock breeding under this Act.

(2) The method and conditions of implementation of public services under this Act shall be laid down by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

(3) The implementers of the breed programmes included in the JBB-Programme shall implement the public service on the basis of the concession granted.

Article 73 (Concessions)

(1) The Minister shall grant concessions for implementation of the public service under this Act to implementers on the basis of the public invitations to tender published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

(2) The public invitation to tender from the preceding paragraph shall particularly comprise:

- definition of the subject-matter of the concession;
- information concerning the beginning and the duration of the concession;
- requirements to be met by the concessionaire;
- mandatory integral parts of the tender;
- selection criteria;
- time limit for the issue of the decision on the choice of the concessionaire;
- other eventual technical conditions;
- a contact providing information concerning the content of the public invitation to tender;
- the date, place and time of opening of the tenders;
- the method of notification of the tenderers of the choice of concessionaires.

(3) The opening and evaluation procedure shall be carried out by the commission appointed by the Minister. The opening of the tenders may be attended by authorized representatives of the tenderers.

(4) Tenders which arrive too late shall be dismissed. Incomplete tenders may be supplemented by the tenderers within eight days of the notice, otherwise they shall be dismissed, whereof the tenderers shall be warned.

(5) The outcome of the public invitation to tender shall be notified to all tenderers within a period of eight days.

(6) The recognised breeding organizations whose certified breed programmes are included in the JBB-Programme, shall be granted a concession for the implementation of the tasks of public service by a decision issued in the administrative procedure ex officio without any public invitation to tender.

(7) The Minister shall decide on the choice of the concessionaire by way of a decision.

(8) Mutual relationships between the Ministry and concessionaires shall be in detail regulated in agreements.

Article 74 (Concession agreement)

On the basis of the decision on the choice, the Ministry shall conclude with the concessionaire an agreement in written form regulating in particular:

- the tasks of the public service to be implemented by the concessionaire;
- the concessionaire's responsible persons;
- persons responsible for the implementation of individual tasks of public service;
- individuals carrying out particular assignments from the agreement;
- the territory for which the concession shall be granted;
- the method and conditions for implementation of the tasks of public service;
- the concessionaire's rights, obligations and responsibilities;
- working time and business time and/or the method of implementation of an individual task of public service;
- the commencement and duration of the concession;
- financial resources for the public service;
- the method of implementation of supervision over the performance of public service;
- termination of concession;
- period of notice in case of termination of the concession agreement.

Article 75

(Termination of concession)

(1) The concession shall terminate:

- by withdrawal;
- by termination of the agreement.

(2) More detailed conditions for termination of the concession shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 76

(Responsibility for implementation of the concession)

As provided for by law, the concessionaire shall be responsible for any damage caused to users or other persons by an individual who de facto carries out the tasks laid down in the concession agreement when implementing the concession or in connection therewith.

Article 77

(Tasks of the public service)

(1) In the fields of technical tasks in livestock breeding laid down in the Act governing agriculture, as well as for implementation of other tasks in livestock breeding, the public service for technical tasks in livestock breeding shall, in particular, carry out the following tasks:

- implementation of the JBB-Programme;
- research and development tasks from the field of implementation of the breed programmes for the needs of the JBB-Programme;
- assessment of performance of equidae at competitions;
- spread of genetic improvement;

- maintenance of the honey-source register;
- honeydew and nectar secretion forecast in beekeeping;
- insemination.

(2) The tasks laid down in Articles 67 and 69 hereof and in the Act governing agriculture shall be implemented as a public service for the tasks of the gene bank in livestock breeding.

Article 78 (Breeder's notification)

The implementer of public service under this Act shall notify the breeder of any results of tests carried out on his/her breeding animals within the scope, time limit and in the manner as provided for by the breed programme.

Article 79 (Funds for the operation of public service)

(1) The public service for the technical tasks in livestock breeding and the public service for the tasks of the gene bank in livestock breeding shall be financed from:

- the budget of the Republic of Slovenia;
- partial or full payment of the price for the performed service;
- funds provided for by law;
- agricultural development fund;
- other sources.

(2) The Republic of Slovenia shall finance or co-finance individual services within the scope of public services under this Act pursuant to the JBB-Programme and other programmes of those public services.

Article 80 (Co-financing of operations of livestock breeding organizations)

(1) Livestock breeding organizations under this Act may be additionally financed from the funds acquired from the below sources on the basis of regulations, agreements or contracts:

- funds for qualification for and operation of livestock breeding organizations and for implementation of the tasks under this Act collected in the agreed amount by livestock breeding organizations from legal or natural persons engaged in breeding of and trade in domestic animals and breeding materials, or in the production or processing of animal products;
- revenues derived from the performance of breeding activities within the scope of implementation of the breed programmes;
- revenues derived from the performance of insemination and performance of mating at mating stations;
- membership fees;
- prizes at equidae competitions;
- bets at equidae competitions;
- prizes at breeding animals exhibitions;

- earmarked financial aids;
- other sources.

(2) The funds from the preceding paragraph shall be managed by livestock breeding organizations.

Article 81

(Costs and remuneration for services)

(1) The users of public services hereunder shall pay the service price in part or in full; however, in exceptional cases, such services may also be provided free of charge for the users.

(2) The Minister shall lay down the prices of services from the preceding paragraph and define the share to be paid by the user.

3. Livestock Breeding Council

Article 82

(Livestock Breeding Council)

(1) The Livestock Breeding Council shall be the Minister's expert advisory body in the field of livestock breeding.

(2) The Livestock Breeding Council shall give expert opinions on decisions of major importance in the field of livestock breeding, in particular on:

- the applications for certification of breed programmes;
- annual reports on the work of breed programme implementers;
- changes in or introduction of new methods for breeding value predictions and assessment of breeding animals;
- important regulations in the field of livestock breeding and veterinary practice;
- proposals for long-term development programmes in the field of livestock breeding and veterinary practice;
- proposals for important agricultural policy measures regulating the field of livestock breeding;
- proposals for recognition of autochthonous breeds;
- elements for price formation of services, as well as for determining the scope of public services under the present Act;
- other important decisions in the field of livestock breeding.

Article 83

(Composition of the Livestock Breeding Council)

(1) The Livestock Breeding Council shall be composed of:

- two representatives of the Ministry, i.e. from the field of zootechnics and from the field of gene banks in livestock breeding;
- two representatives of the Biotechnical Faculty in Ljubljana, Department of Zootechnics;
- one representative from the Veterinary Faculty in Ljubljana;
- one representative of the Faculty of Agriculture in Maribor;
- one representative of the Slovenian Institute of Agriculture;

- one representative of the Slovenian Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry;
- one representative of the regional institutes of agriculture and forestry;
- two representatives of implementers of public service under the present Act;
- one representative of the Veterinary Chamber;
- eight representatives of breeding organizations who are renowned experts from the field of livestock breeding for individual species of domestic animals.

(2) The members of the Livestock Breeding Council shall be proposed by institutions and organizations from the preceding paragraph and appointed by the Minister by way of a decision for a period of four years, and they may be re-appointed. The Minister shall call the constituent meeting at which the appointed members shall elect the president and his/her deputy from among themselves.

(3) The Council shall adopt the rules of procedure specifying the method of work of the Livestock Breeding Council.

4. Livestock breeding organizations

Article 84

(Livestock breeding organizations)

(1) The livestock breeding organizations under this Act shall be as follows:

- recognized breeding organizations;
- approved organizations;
- other recognized organizations.

(2) The livestock breeding organizations may associate in associations and other forms of association pursuant to the applicable regulations.

Article 85

(Publication of the livestock breeding organizations in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia)

(1) In the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, the Minister shall once a year publish the list of livestock breeding organizations, stating the name and the seat, the number and the date of the decision, the field and territory of operation, as well as the validity period of the recognition.

(2) In the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, the Minister shall publish the cancellation of an entry from the list of livestock breeding organizations.

a) Recognized breeding organizations

Article 86

(Recognized breeding organizations)

Recognized breeding organizations shall be those meeting the requirements laid down hereunder and implementing the breed programmes.

Article 87

(Requirements for recognition of a breeding organization)

(1) The Minister shall recognize a breeding organization on the basis of its application by way of a decision provided that the organization meets the following requirements:

- that it has a legal form allowing for independent appearance in legal transactions;
- that it proves to meet the prescribed organizational, staffing and technical requirements for implementation of the breed programme;
- that it has a breed programme;
- that it ensures pedigree checking and registration;
- that it has a sufficient number of domestic animals available to allow for the implementation of the breed programme;
- that it ensures the use of the production data necessary for the implementation of the breed programme;
- that according to the applicable regulations, it has adopted the professional rules for definition of the traits of the breed or breeds or populations laid down in the herd (stud) book or in the register of hybrid animals, for definition of the breeding objectives, for identification and registration of domestic animals, for the system providing the production data enabling the assessment of animals, as well as for the division of the herd (stud) book or register if the entry of breeding animals is subject to different conditions or procedures;
- that it has adopted the rules providing for the non-discrimination principle.

(2) The breeding organization shall prove that it meets the requirements laid down in the second indent of the preceding paragraph by meeting the said requirements itself or by concluding a contract on the performance of individual technical activities necessary for the implementation of the breed programme, with an approved or other recognized organization under this Act.

(3) Prior to decision-making on the application for recognition, the Livestock Breeding Council shall deliver an opinion on the breed programme.

(4) More detailed requirements from paragraph 1 of this Article for individual species of domestic animals shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 88

(Requirements for recognition of a breeding organization maintaining a herd (stud) book of the origin)

(1) In addition to the requirements from the preceding paragraph, a breeding organization maintaining a herd (stud) book of the origin for pure-bred equidae and/or autochthonous breeds shall, in order to obtain the recognition, also meet the below requirements:

- that it specifies the breeds whose use is foreseen within the scope of the breed programme for the purpose of revitalization of a specific breed;
- that pursuant to applicable regulations, it adopts the professional rules on the pedigree recording system, on identification and registration of equidae, on definition of the traits of the breeds or of the population kept in the stud book, as well as on the breeding objectives and division of the stud book if the entry of equidae in the stud book is subject to different conditions or procedures;

(2) Other breeding organizations may as recognized breeding organizations maintain stud books for pure-bred equidae only if meeting the requirements from the

preceding paragraph and observing the rules of the organization maintaining the stud book of origin.

(3) The provisions of this Article shall also apply to autochthonous breeds mutatis mutandis.

Article 89
(Principle of non-discrimination)

A recognized breeding organization shall observe the principle of non-discrimination by:

- entering each domestic animal eligible for entry into the herd (stud) book at the request of a member of the breeding organization, breeder or holder of the animal;
- by allowing each breeder who breeds breeding animals in the operational field and territory of the breeding organization and who is willing to cooperate in the implementation of the breed programme pursuant to the rules of operation of the breeding organization, to become a member of the said organization and/or to cooperate with the same in implementation of the breed programme.

Article 90
(Application for recognition of the breeding organization)

The application for recognition of the breeding organization referred to in Article 87 hereof shall contain:

- the name, the seat and the legal form of the breeding organization;
- the field and territory of operation;
- the personal name and address of the legal representative of the breeding organization;
- the personal name and address of the person responsible for professional work in implementation of the breed programme;
- the breeding objective;
- the breed programme;
- the data on the names and addresses of those breeders who are the members of the breeding organization or who are cooperating with the same, as well as the data on the number of their domestic animals included in the breed programme;
- the professional rules referred to in Article 87 hereof.

Article 91
(Refusal of an application)

(1) The Minister shall refuse the application for recognition of a breeding organization if it fails to meet the prescribed requirements.

(2) The Minister may refuse the application for recognition of the breeding organization, if the organization through its breed programme fails to ensure the preservation of a specific breed or if the operation of the newly recognized breeding organization would impede the implementation of the breed programme of an already recognized breeding organization for a specific breed.

Article 92
(Recognition of a breeding organization)

(1) The decision on recognition of the breeding organization shall contain the data from the first, second, and the third indent of Article 90 hereof and shall define the field and the territory of operation of the breeding organization.

(2) The decision from the preceding paragraph shall also certify the breed programme.

(3) The decision shall be issued for a period of five years.

(4) To be repeatedly recognized, the breeding organization shall file a new application pursuant to Article 90 hereof at least six months prior to the expiration of a period of five years and shall meet the requirements referred to in Article 87 hereof.

Article 93

(Alteration of data)

(1) The representative of a recognized breeding organization shall immediately notify the Ministry of any alteration of data referring to the personal name and address of the legal representative of a recognized breeding organization, or to the personal name and address of a person responsible for professional breeding work in the breeding organization.

(2) The alteration of the breeding objective, of the breed programme and of those provisions of the by-laws referring to the herd (stud) book, the field and territory of operation, and to the legal form of the organization, shall be subject to an application filed by the recognized breeding organization to the Ministry along with the appropriate documentation.

(3) Any alterations referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be decided upon by the Minister by way of a decision.

Article 94

(Technical supervision over the implementation of the certified breed programme)

(1) Not later than within the first three months of the calendar year, the recognized breeding organization shall submit to the Ministry a report on the implementation of the certified breed programme in the past calendar year.

(2) Technical supervision over the implementation of the certified breed programme shall be carried out by the Ministry. In the course of technical supervision, the Ministry may request from the recognized breeding organizations any explanations and data necessary for the execution of its task, and shall be entitled to inspect the documentation and instruments of the said organization referring to the breed programme and to the maintenance of the herd (stud) book or register of hybrid animals.

Article 95

(Termination of recognition)

(1) The recognition shall terminate on the basis of a decision issued by the Minister if:

- the recognized breeding organization fails to meet the prescribed requirements;
- the recognized breeding organization fails to ensure the implementation of the certified breed programme;

- if the time limit for which the decision on recognition has been issued expires and upon the expiration thereof no recognition has been issued again.

(2) Prior to the issue of the decision on the basis of the first and second indent of the preceding paragraph, the Minister shall grant the recognized breeding organization an appropriate time limit for elimination of the established deficiencies or irregularities. If the breeding organization fails to eliminate the established deficiencies or irregularities in the specified time limit, the Minister shall issue a decision on the termination of recognition.

b) Approved organizations

Article 96 (Approved organizations)

(1) Approved organizations shall be legal or natural persons who meet the requirements laid down by this Act in terms of the premises, equipment and staffing, which shall be established by the Minister or by a competent administration unit by way of a decision.

(2) The organizations that may be approved pursuant to the prescribed procedure shall be:

- test stations;
- insemination facilities;
- organizations for collection, acquisition and transplantation of embryos;
- organizations for collection of data at competitions for equidae;
- fish farms for brood stock
- breeding centres for queen bees
- mating stations.

(3) More detailed requirements for approval of organizations shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 97 (Termination of approval)

(1) The approval shall terminate on the basis of a decision issued by the Minister if:

- the approved organization fails to meet the prescribed requirements;
- due to the established deficiencies or irregularities at work, the approved organization fails to ensure the implementation of activities for which it has been approved;
- the time limit for which the decision on approval has been issued expires and upon the expiration thereof no approval has been issued again.

(2) Prior to the issue of the decision from the preceding paragraph, the Minister shall grant the approved organization an appropriate time limit for elimination of the established deficiencies or irregularities. If the approved organization fails to eliminate the established deficiencies or irregularities in the specified time limit, the Minister shall issue a decision on the termination of approval.

c) Other recognized organizations

Article 98
(Other recognized organizations)

(1) Other organizations may, likewise, participate in the implementation of individual activities from the certified breed programme provided that they qualify in organizational, technical and staffing terms and that they are recognized by the Minister by way of a decision for a period of five years. The Ministry shall enter other recognized organizations into the records of other recognized organizations.

(2) The Minister shall lay down the requirements in terms of staffing, premises and equipment for recognition of other organizations.

Article 99
(Termination of recognition of other recognized organizations)

(1) The recognition of other recognized organizations shall terminate on the basis of a decision issued by the Minister if:

- the other recognized organization fails to meet the prescribed requirements;
- due to the established deficiencies or irregularities at work, the other recognized organization fails to ensure the implementation of activities for which it has been recognized;
- if the time limit for which the decision on recognition has been issued expires and upon the expiration thereof no recognition has been issued again.

(2) Prior to the issue of the decision from the preceding paragraph, the Minister shall grant the other recognized organization an appropriate time limit for elimination of the established deficiencies or irregularities. If the other recognized organization fails to eliminate the established deficiencies or irregularities in the specified time limit, the Minister shall issue a decision on the termination of recognition.

VIII. EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH WORK IN THE FIELD OF
LIVESTOCK BREEDING

Article 100
(Education and training)

(1) Education and training for the needs of livestock breeding shall be carried out by:

- agricultural vocational schools;
- agricultural secondary schools;
- agricultural colleges;
- higher education institutions from the field of agriculture;
- research organizations from the field of agriculture;
- public agricultural counselling service;
- other educational or training organizations whose programmes also cover the contents from the field of livestock breeding;
- practical training may also be carried out within the scope of recognized and approved organizations in livestock breeding or in agricultural establishments.

(2) When carrying out education and training, the providers of education and training from the preceding paragraph shall give due consideration to new knowledge

and results in research activities which are of significance for the development of livestock breeding, the prescribed requirements for livestock breeding applied in the implementation of education and training, as well as the findings from the field of safety at work in livestock breeding .

Article 101
(Implementers of technical tasks)

(1) Natural persons providing technical tasks under this Act (inspectors, selection breeders, supervisors, assessors of domestic animals and similar) shall have the knowledge from the field of livestock breeding and shall undergo examination of professional competence.

(2) Natural persons providing the most demanding technical tasks under this Act (management of implementation of breed programmes, prediction of breeding values of domestic animals, testing procedures), shall have a university degree from the domain of zootechnics or from another similar domain and shall undergo the examination of professional competence.

(3) Natural persons from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall have the right and the duty to undergo permanent professional advanced training as well as the check-ups of professional competence at five-year intervals. The programme and programme providers for professional advance training shall be certified by the Minister. Legal persons carrying out the examinations and check-ups of professional competence shall keep the records of persons who have undergone such examinations or check-ups.

(4) Natural persons providing the tasks of public service under this Act and performing their work in direct contact with the users of public service shall be in command of and shall use the Slovene language, and in the territories with the Italian and Hungarian national community, they shall also be in command of and use the language of the national community.

(5) The Minister shall lay down the mandatory contents and the minimum scope of professional advance training, as well as the procedure and the method of examinations and check-ups hereunder.

Article 102
(Research work)

(1) Pursuant to the national agricultural and rural development programme, the Ministry shall independently or in collaboration with the competent Ministries finance or co-finance the research projects and the research infrastructure, particularly in the fields of livestock breeding, supplementing the findings in the fields of inheritance, selection, reproduction, growth and development of domestic animals, genetic engineering, economic efficiency in livestock breeding, preservation and enhancement of traits of domestic animals, transfer of selection improvements into the breeding of domestic animals, conservation of genetic variability of domestic animals, nutrition, forage base and fodder of domestic animals, breeding facilities and equipment, zoohygiene and ethology of domestic animals, protection of domestic animals, handling of domestic animals, ecology in breeding of domestic animals, technology and quality of animal products, information technology in livestock breeding, and animal biotechnology.

(2) The research from the preceding paragraph shall be subject to public invitation to tender. The research may be conducted by researchers who qualify therefor under the regulations governing the research activities.

(3) The transfer of the research results into practice shall, in addition to researchers from the preceding paragraph, also be carried out by the agricultural counselling service and by the implementers of technical tasks in livestock breeding.

IX. TRADE IN AND MARKETING OF BREEDING MATERIALS

Article 103

(Trade in breeding materials)

(1) Domestic animals which are traded as breeding animals or which are as breeding animals displayed at events (exhibitions, fairs, evaluations, auctions, competitions, and similar) or in any other way, shall be identified in the specified manner and accompanied by the specified zootechnical document.

(2) The remaining breeding materials in trade shall be identified in the prescribed manner and accompanied by the specified zootechnical document.

(3) By implementing the zootechnical supervision, the Republic of Slovenia shall ensure that the conditions for trade in breeding materials laid down by the Minister are fulfilled. The zootechnical supervision shall be in compliance with international agreements, to which the Republic of Slovenia is also a party.

Article 104

(Imports and exports)

(1) The Republic of Slovenia may not prohibit, restrict or prevent the imports or exports of breeding materials for zootechnical reasons if all the prescribed requirements are met.

(2) To be imported, breeding animals shall meet the following requirements:

- be entered in a herd (stud) book or register of hybrid breeding animals kept by a breeding organization recognized by the exporting country;
- be identified in the specified manner;
- be accompanied by the specified zootechnical documents;
- prior to importation, the importer shall obtain for each specific breeding animal a written statement from the recognized breeding organization that, after importation, the breeding animals are to be entered in a herd (stud) book or register.

(3) The imported semen shall meet the following requirements:

- come from a sire which is entered in a herd (stud) book or register of hybrid breeding animals kept by a breeding organization, association or a company recognized by the exporting country;
- come from a sire which has undergone the own production test and genetic value assessment;
- be accompanied by the prescribed zootechnical documentation;
- be obtained in the insemination centre approved by the competent authority of the state in which the insemination centre is located;
- the sire, whose semen is to be imported, shall be provided with a zootechnical document from Article 43 paragraph 1 hereof;
- the semen of sires shall be identified in the specified manner.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions from the preceding paragraph, the semen of sires which has not yet undergone testing and genetic value assessment may be imported in exceptional cases pursuant to the certified breed programme and in limited quantities which are solely intended for testing.

(5) The imported ova and embryos shall meet the following requirements:

- come from a breeding animal which is entered in a herd (stud) book or register of hybrid breeding animals kept by a breeding organization recognized by the exporting country;

- be accompanied by the specified zootechnical documentation;

- be identified in the specified manner;

- be collected in an institution which has the licence for collection of and trade in embryos issued by a competent authority of the exporting country.

(6) To be exported, breeding materials shall be accompanied by the prescribed zootechnical documents issued by livestock breeding organizations under this Act; it must be evident from such documents that the breeding materials meet the specified zootechnical requirements.

(7) More detailed requirements for the imports and exports of breeding materials shall be laid down by the Minister.

(8) The Minister may lay down additional zootechnical requirements regarding the production traits, breeding values or economic traits for the import of breeding materials.

X. EQUESTRIAN COMPETITIONS COMMISSION

Article 105

(Equestrian Competitions Commission)

(1) The Minister shall appoint an equestrian competitions commission. (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission").

(2) The Commission shall have the following tasks in the field of galloping and trotting competitions:

- to give opinion on the annual programme and annual report of the organizations under Article 49 of this Act;

- to check the harmonization of the Slovenian competition rules with the internationally applicable rules.

(3) The Commission shall be composed of:

- two representatives of the Ministry from the field of zootechnics;

- one representative of the Veterinary Faculty of Ljubljana;

- one representative of the recognized breeding organization for gallopers;

- one representative of the recognized breeding organization for trotters;

- one representative of the competent authority for supervision over the organization of games of chance;

- one representative of the accredited organization for implementation of betting at equestrian competitions;

- one representative of the approved organization for collection of data at competitions with gallopers;

- one representative of the approved organization for collection of data at competitions with trotters.

(4) The members of the Commission shall be proposed by the institutions and organizations from the preceding paragraph and appointed by the Minister by way of a decision for a period of four years and they may be re-appointed.

XI. AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS OF MERIT

Article 106

(Awards and recognitions of merit)

(1) The awards and recognitions of merit of the Republic of Slovenia in the field of livestock breeding (hereinafter referred to as: the awards and recognitions of merit) shall be granted for the highest results which have significantly contributed to the development of the profession and/or to the implementation of breed programmes.

(2) The awards or recognitions of merit may be awarded to an agricultural establishment, an individual, a group, an association, an institution, an institute, or a livestock breeding organization.

(3) The types of recognitions of merit, detailed criteria for granting of the awards and recognitions of merit, as well as the granting procedure shall be laid down by the Minister.

XII. INSPECTION AND CONTROL

Article 107

(Agricultural inspector)

(1) Supervision over the implementation of provisions of this Act and regulations issued on the basis thereof shall be carried out by agricultural inspectors, save for the provisions referring to the quality of animal products, the implementation of which shall be supervised by the inspectors for agricultural products and foodstuffs quality control.

(2) Legal persons and individuals shall afford the inspector from the preceding paragraph undisturbed implementation of inspection and control; they shall not hinder him/her therein and they shall give him/her the requested documents, data, explanations or necessary objects at his/her disposal.

(3) Legal persons and individuals shall, within the specified time limit, proceed pursuant to the enforceable decision by way of which the agricultural inspector or the inspector for agricultural products and foodstuffs quality control has ordered the enforcement of measures provided for by this Act.

Article 108

(Inspector's powers)

(1) In addition to the powers pursuant to general regulations governing the inspection, the agricultural inspector is additionally vested with the powers and competences to:

- examine domestic animals, establishments, facilities and equipment for breeding purposes, as well as the operation and documentation of legal and natural persons who deal with domestic animals in the course of their activities or work;

- establish the compliance of breeding, establishments, facilities and equipment with the prescribed conditions;
- supervise the implementation of the honey-source arrangement (Article 22);
- supervise the identification of domestic animals, maintenance of stable books, records, registers, other data bases (Articles 23 and 24);
- establish whether the implementers of the certified breed programmes fulfil the prescribed conditions and carry out the tasks and activities pursuant to the certified breed programmes (Articles 29 through 34);
- check the prescribed breeding documentation (Articles 36 through 43);
- establish whether the conditions for collection, trade in and use of animal semen, ova, and embryos are satisfied (Articles 44 and 45);
- supervise the implementation of testing of breeding animals (Article 48);
- supervise the implementation of the assessment procedure, selection of breeding animals, and recognition of sires (Article 52);
- supervise the implementation of reproduction of domestic animals and fulfilment of conditions by insemination implementers (Articles 56 through 60);
- supervise the implementation of the certified breed program in the part referring to the approved insemination centres, fish farms for brood stock, as well as breeding centres for bee queens (Article 61);
- establish whether the implementers of public service under this Act fulfil the prescribed conditions;
- supervise the implementation of tasks by public services.

(2) In addition to the powers pursuant to other regulations, the inspector for agricultural products and foodstuffs quality control shall be additionally vested with the power and competence to supervise the labelling of animal products with respect to the breeding method (Article 27).

Article 109 (Measures imposed by the inspector)

- (1) In addition to the measures specified in the general regulations on inspections, the agricultural inspector may in the course of inspection and supervision:
- order that breeding be adjusted to the prescribed requirements (Article 18);
 - prohibit the use of inappropriate equipment for leading of domestic animals (Article 18);
 - order the measures for implementation of the certified honey-source arrangement (Article 22);
 - order the elimination of deficiencies and irregularities in the implementation of the certified breed programmes (Articles 30 through 34);
 - propose to the Minister the measures in connection with the certified breed programmes (Articles 29 through 32);
 - order the identification of animals (Article 23);
 - order the elimination of deficiencies and irregularities in maintaining stable books, records, registers, and other data bases (Article 23);
 - prohibit the collection, trade in, and the use of animal semen, ova and embryos, unless the prescribed requirements are met (Articles 44 and 45);
 - order the elimination of deficiencies and irregularities in the testing of breeding animals (Article 48);

- order the elimination of deficiencies and irregularities in performance of the activities and implementation of insemination (Articles 57 and 58);
- impose the measures to eliminate discriminatory practice of a recognized breeding organization (Article 89);
- order the elimination of deficiencies and irregularities in implementation of other tasks and activities under this Act.

(2) In the course of inspection and supervision, the inspector for agricultural products and foodstuffs quality control may, in addition to the measures specified by other regulations, also order the elimination of deficiencies and irregularities in the use of labelling from Article 27 of this Act.

XIII. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 110

(Violations by legal persons and sole traders)

(1) A fine from SIT 100,000 to SIT 800,000 shall be imposed on a legal person for committing the offence of

- breeding domestic animals contrary to the prescribed breeding requirements (Articles 6, 13, and 18);
- impeding a breeder in unhindered breeding by an unlawful act or omission (Article 10);
- failing to provide for identification of domestic animals or failing to identify the same in a specified manner (Article 23);
- failing to maintain the prescribed stable books, registers, records and other data bases (Article 24);
- using the labels for animal products contrary to Article 27 hereof;
- failing to keep the prescribed zootechnical documents or issuing the same contrary to Article 32 hereof;
- failing to maintain the herd (stud) books or maintaining the same contrary to Article 36 hereof;
- defining as a breeding animal any such animal which fails to fulfil the prescribed conditions (Article 37);
- using sires contrary to Article 43 hereof;
- marketing or using the animal semen contrary to Article 44 hereof;
- using ova and embryos contrary to Article 45 hereof;
- failing to take the measurements of traits of domestic animals at approved test stations pursuant to Article 48 hereof;
- failing to collect and communicate data pursuant to Article 49 hereof;
- acting contrary to Article 54 paragraph 2 hereof;
- implementing reproduction of domestic animals contrary to Article 56 hereof;
- performing the activity of insemination contrary to Article 57 hereof;
- acting contrary to Article 61 paragraphs 4 and/or 5 hereof;
- acting contrary to Article 63 hereof;
- acting contrary to Article 64 paragraph 2 hereof;
- failing to ensure the non-discrimination principles (Article 89);
- marketing breeding materials contrary to Article 103 hereof;

- performing imports and/or exports of breeding materials contrary to Article 104 hereof.

(2) A fine from SIT 100,000 to SIT 500,000 shall be imposed on an individual for committing the offence from the preceding paragraph in connection with the independent pursuit of an activity.

(3) A fine from SIT 20,000 to SIT 120,000 shall be imposed on the responsible person of a legal person for committing the offence from paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 111 (Violations by natural persons)

(1) A fine from SIT 20,000 to SIT 120,000 shall also be imposed on a natural person for committing the offence of:

- acting contrary to the rules of the honey-source arrangement (Article 22);
- failing to provide for identification of domestic animals or failing to identify the same in a specified manner (Article 23);
- acting contrary to Article 58 hereof;
- acting contrary to Article 61 paragraph 5 hereof;
- committing an act from Article 110 paragraph 1 indents 1, 2 and 12 hereof;
- committing an act from Article 112 paragraph 1 indent 1 hereof or failing to act in accordance with the enforceable decision of Article 112 paragraph 1 indent 2 hereof.

Article 112 (Fines for violations in connection with inspection and control)

(1) A fine from SIT 500,000 to SIT 1,500,000 shall be imposed on a legal person for committing the offence of

- failing to enable the inspector to carry out an unhindered inspection and supervision, or impeding and insulting him/her thereby, or failing to submit to him/her the required documents, data, explanations or necessary matters (Article 107 paragraph 2);
- failing to act pursuant to the enforceable decision by which the inspector ordered the enforcement of measures provided for by this Act or any other regulation within the time limit specified therein (Article 107 paragraph 3).

(2) A fine from SIT 200,000 to SIT 700,000 shall be imposed on an individual for committing the offence from the preceding paragraph in connection with the independent pursuit of an activity.

(3) A fine from SIT 30,000 to SIT 150,000 shall be imposed on the responsible person of a legal person for committing the offence from paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 113 (Mandate penalties for legal persons and sole traders)

(1) A fine of SIT 50,000 shall be imposed on and collected on the spot from a legal person or a sole trader for committing the offence in connection with the independent pursuit of an activity if

- employing inappropriate equipment in the course of breeding (Article 18);

- failing to identify domestic animals within the prescribed time limit and in the prescribed manner, or if identifying the same inappropriately (Article 23);
- failing to maintain the prescribed stable books or other prescribed data bases or failing to notify the data in the prescribed manner (Article 23 paragraph 4);
- failing to fill out, maintain and submit the prescribed breeding documentation, or if filling out, maintaining or submitting deficient or incorrect documentation (Article 57 paragraph 3 indent 3).

(2) A fine of 10,000 shall be imposed on and collected on the spot from a natural person or the responsible person of a legal person for committing the offence from the preceding paragraph.

XIV. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 114 (Stallions)

(1) The stallions which on the day of entry into force of the present Act are owned by the Republic of Slovenia and under the control of the Veterinary Faculty of the University of Ljubljana, shall remain under the control of the Veterinary Faculty of the University of Ljubljana until the certification of the breed programme for such breeds and recognition and/or approval of the livestock breeding organization under this Act.

(2) On the basis of the decision by the Minister, the stallions of individual breeds from the preceding paragraph shall be transferred under the control of an individual recognized breeding organization for cold-blooded horse breeds within 30 days upon recognition of an individual breeding organization.

Article 115 (Lipica Stud farm)

For the purpose of performance of public service under this Act, the public institution Stud Farm Lipica shall meet all the requirements and obtain the decision for the recognized breeding organization under this Act and shall have the breed programme for Lipizzaner certified not later than by 31 December 2002.

Article 116 (Insemination centres and test stations)

The insemination centres and test stations for bulls, rams, and boars which are on the day of entry into force of the present Act included in the implementation of public service for technical tasks in livestock breeding shall execute the tasks and activities for the requirements of implementation of the joint basic breed programme also after the entry into force of the present Act until passing of the decision on the approval of those organizations.

Article 117 (Establishments)

Not later than within 15 years from the entry into force of the present Act, the existing establishments from Article 17 hereof shall adapt their organization and operation to the provisions of this Act and to the regulations issued on the basis thereof, and large establishments shall also obtain the operating licence pursuant to this Act.

Article 118
(Sires)

Until the issue of zootechnical documents on recognition and utilization of sires hereunder concerning assessment, selection and recognition of sires, the provisions of Article 13 of the Measures in Animal Husbandry Act shall apply (Official Gazette of SRS, nos. 17/78 and 29/86).

Article 119
(Trade in semen)

Mutual relationships laid down in Article 63 shall be regulated not later than within one year from the entry into force of the present Act.

Article 120
(Test stations, insemination centres, mating stations, fish farms for brood stock and queen bees' breeding centres)

The existing test stations, insemination centres, mating stations, fish farms for brood stock and queen bees' breeding centres shall adapt their operation to the provisions of the present Act and regulations issued on the basis thereof not later than within three years from the entry into force of the present Act.

Article 121
(Implementation of insemination)

(1) Persons who were until the entry into force of the present Act entitled to carry out insemination, shall within two years from the entry into force of the regulation on the content of the required additional expertise acquire additional expertise from the field of implementation of breed programmes. Such persons shall be deemed as having additional expertise if they have acquired the same at organized courses or seminars or at other forms of education or training.

(2) The content of the necessary additional expertise from paragraph 1 hereof shall be laid down by the Minister.

Article 122)
(Implementers of technical tasks in the transitional period)

(1) Until the appointment and/or the choice of implementers of public service for technical tasks in livestock breeding, the technical tasks shall be as public service implemented by the present implementers: The University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Zootechnics, Veterinary Faculty, Slovenian Institute of Agriculture, agricultural and forestry institutes of the Slovenian Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry, as well as other organizations authorized by law.

(2) Until the appointment and/or the choice of implementers of public service for technical tasks of the gene bank in livestock breeding, the technical tasks shall be as public service implemented by the present implementer The University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Zootechnics.

(3) Until the adoption of implementing regulations and/or other acts governing the financing of public services under the present Act, the technical tasks from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be financed in the hitherto valid manner.

Article 123

(Professional competence of animal keepers and holders)

(1) Animal keepers shall be deemed as having appropriate professional competence and knowledge as laid down in Article 14 of this Act if on the day of entry into force of the same they carried out the activities of breeding or keeping of domestic animals. Other animal keepers shall acquire appropriate professional competence and knowledge within two years upon entry into force of the regulation laid down in Article 14 of this Act.

(2) An animal holder shall be deemed as having professional competence for activities laid down under Article 15 of this Act if he/she carried out such activities at least two years prior to entry into force of this Act. Other animal holders shall acquire appropriate professional competence for performance of the said zootechnical activities within one year upon entry into force of the regulation from Article 15 of this Act.

Article 124

(Honey-source arrangement and transfer of competence)

(1) Until the adoption of the honey-source arrangements under the present Act, the honey-source arrangements shall apply which were adopted on the basis of Article 28 of the Measures in Animal Husbandry Act (Official Gazette of SRS, no. 17/78 and no. 29/86).

(2) After the entry into force of a regulation governing the tasks and competences of regions, the tasks and competences of the Ministry concerning the certification of the honey-source arrangements and the tasks and competences of administrative units or of the Ministry with regard to the establishment of the prescribed requirements for a mating station and with regard to the entry of mating stations into the register, shall be transferred to the regions within the time limit to be specified by the said regulation.

Article 125

(Implementing regulations)

(1) The Government shall issue the implementing regulations from Article 72 of this Act within two years from its entry into force.

(2) The Minister shall issue the implementing regulations from this Act within four years from its entry into force.

(3) The Minister may also issue other implementing regulations necessary for the implementation of this Act.

Article 126

(Coming out of force)

On the day of entry into force of the present Act, the following shall come out of force:

- The Measure in Animal Husbandry Act (Official Gazette of SRS, nos. 17/78 and 29/86);
- Decrees by municipalities on the animal insemination method in their territory, adopted on the basis of Article 7 paragraph 2 of the Measures in Animal Husbandry Act (Official Gazette of SRS, no. 17/78 and no. 29/86).

Article 127

(Application of implementing regulations)

Until the adoption of the implementing regulations pursuant to the present Act, the following implementing regulations shall be hitherto valid, unless contrary to the present Act:

- Rules on the Maintenance of Genealogy, Determination of Production of Animals, Breeding Value Assessment, and Recognition of Sires (Official Gazette of SRS, nos. 21/81, 43/88, Official Gazette of RS, nos. 86/99, 77/00 and 106/01);
- Rules on the Testing Method and Requirements for Use of Sires (Official Gazette of SRS, nos. 21/81, 43/88);
- Rules on the Requirements to be Met by Organizations of Associated Labour Engaged in Collection and Preparation of Animal Semen for Insemination Purposes (Official Gazette of SRS, nos. 21/81);
- Rules on the Requirements for Breeding of and Trading in Queen Bees as well as on Organization of Breeding Centres (Official Gazette of SRS, no. 21/81);
- Rules on the Method of and Requirements for Honey Source Utilization (Official Gazette of SRS, no. 21/81);
- Rules on the Requirements for Breeding of Brood Stock and Reproduction Materials, as well as on the Requirements for Utilization of Brood Stock for Reproduction Purposes and on the Requirements for Trade in Reproduction Materials (Official Gazette of SRS, no. 21/81);
- Rules on the Requirements to be met by Persons who are not Veterinary Professionals in order to be able to Inseminate Animals (Official Gazette of RS, no. 30/99, 44/00, and 33/01-ZVet-1);
- Order on the Implementation of Annual Assessment, Selection, and Recognition of Sires in Natural Mating (Official Gazette of RS, nos. 16/99, 43/00, 33/01-ZVet-1);
- Order on the Identification and Registration of Cattle (Official Gazette of RS, nos. 86/99, 59/00, 111/00, 118/00, 33/01-ZVet-1, 82/01, 85/01);
- Rules on Health Safety and Systematic Testing of Breeding Animals, Animal Semen, Ova, and Embryos (Official Gazette of RS, nos. 49/97, 24/99, 42/99, 59/99, 42/00, 7/01);
- Order on the Identification and Registration of Small Ruminants (Official Gazette of RS, nos. 77/00, 33/01-ZVet-1).

Article 128

(Entry into Force of the Present Act)

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

No. 322-09/01-5/1
Ljubljana, 12 February 2002

signed Borut Pahor
President
of the National Assembly
of the Republic of Slovenia