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5309 The Law governing Military Duties, Page 12873

On the basis of article 153 of the standing order book of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia during the meeting held 29. 11. 2002 a revised official document was passed which encompasses the following:

- a law regarding military duties - ZvojD (Official Gazette RS, no. 18/91 dated 27.4.1991)
- a law regarding changes and additions to the law regarding military duties - ZvojD-A (Official Gazette RS, no. 74/95 dated 23.12.1995)
- a law regarding changes and additions to the law regarding military duties - ZvojD-B (Official Gazette RS, no. 86/2002 dated 11.10.2002)

No. 200-11/90-3/38

Ljubljana, on this day 29. November 2002.

President of the National Assembly
Republic of Slovenia Borut Pahor l. r.

THE LAW GOVERNING MILITARY DUTIES officially revised document (ZvojD-UPB1)

General Decisions

Article 1.

Military Service is carried out in peace and war time by male citizens under the conditions set out by this law. Also, in accordance with this law women too may cooperate in the performance of military service.

Article 2

Military Service is made up of enlistment responsibilities, the obligation to serve a military term, and the obligation to serve as a reservist.
Enlistment responsibility applies to all male citizens, the obligation to serve a military term, and the obligation to serve as a reservist for those who are capable of service.
Citizens have the right to conscientious objection with regards to military service as set out by the conditions tabled in this law.

Article 3

A citizen to whom military service applies, is a military conscript. During the service of a military term a citizen is considered one of the following:

- a recruit carrying out enlistment duties;
- a soldier serving a military term;
- a soldier in the reserves, a reservist corporal or officer, for the duration of military service in the reserves.

Article 4

Military service comes into play as soon as a citizen reaches the age specified in the law. A conscript's military obligations (or service) ends when:

- he reaches a certain age as stipulated in the law.
- he is considered unfit for military service.
- his citizenship expires

A citizen's military obligations (or service) ends when he exercises the right to conscientious objection and accepts civilian work, which is in accordance with the law.

Article 5

A conscript becomes military personnel as soon as he enters a military unit or a Slovenian military institution. A person ceases to be military personnel as soon as he is released from a military unit or a military institution.

A conscript becomes military personnel the day he enters a military organisation or unit. And thereafter, according to law, a count of the days served begins. The person then ceases to be military personnel on the day he is released from such a military organisation or unit.

A conscript is considered equal to regular military personnel in so far as rights and obligations are concerned during military service if called upon by the proper organisation, and then the following applies:

1. From departure of residence to return to residence in the place of permanent residence or temporary residence if such was reported to the proper organisation;
2. If he is living abroad, then upon arrival from the state border to the proper organisation he is to report to. Upon return from the place where he was performing military duties because of which he was originally called to the state border.

Article 6

Conscripts have the right to religious freedom during military service. They may at will participate in religious rituals during their spare time and when not carrying out military duties for which they normally require permission to leave a command, unit or institution. The Minister of defence recommends the procedure in the preceding paragraph for commanders on duty to realise the afore mentioned rights.

II MILITARY REGISTRATION

Article 7

All conscripts are entered in the military registry or records according to their place of permanent residence..

A military registry of conscripts is kept by the proper organisational unit of the Ministry of Defence (document continues mentioning: managing body responsible for defence matters)

The registry record is kept in the place where the conscript is permanently stationed.

The registry record for conscripts who live abroad for more than a year is kept by the proper consular or diplomatic representative.

Conscripts register themselves in the year they reach 17 years of age.

Irregardless of the preceding paragraph, a conscript is to be registered for so long as there is military service, even if, for some reason, he was not registered at age 17.

Article 8

Personal data of the conscript is entered into the registry according to laws governing state defence. Also, data with regards to conscription, service of military term, service in the reserves, military technical training, issuing of rank, recognitions and commendations, military duties, sentencing/penalties, and residence over 3 months abroad.

In addition to the ministry responsible for defence, data from the military registry is also kept and used by army commands and units for conscripts who are at that time performing military duties there or who have a military schedule with them, and economic organisations, institutions and other organisations for citizens who are carrying out alternative civil duties or are training for protection and rescue in accordance with the law.

The ministry responsible for internal affairs keeps and makes use of data of conscripts who are training for or are registered in the police reserves.

Data from the military registry is deleted 10 years after a conscript finishes service, with the exception of enlistment records, service of military term, scheduling for military duties, assignment to divisions, details of the period served, techno-military skills acquired, rank attained, raising or lowering of rank and issued recognitions or commendations which may be kept permanently.

Article 9

State bodies, economic societies, institutions and other organisations answer to the managing body which is responsible for defence matters and can, at its request, refer to the central population registry, information with respect to name and surname, date & place of birth, permanent and temporary residence, and details about the unit where ones national identity number is registered. From the registry of citizens who contribute or have their deductions made, information is given out regarding education, commencement and cessation of employment, procurement of technical qualifications, fitness for military duty, and from conscripts with special skills for delegation to divisions, and duties in the Slovenian army. If certain information cannot be found on a conscript, the conscript must advise the managing body for defence matters where such information may be found or who may provide it. Information regarding physical fitness for military duty is collected and assessed as per the guidelines in this article.

Changes with respect to a conscript's personal information and stati, which came about due to a decision made by his designated office, must be reported, by that office, to the

managing body for defence matters who keeps the conscript's records within 15 days of when they came about. They may be about the following:

1. Changes to a name and loss of citizenship by an official body or the body who put out a legal decision to grant a change of name;
2. about an authorised court's introduction, halting or interrupting of a punitive measures due to a criminal act, for which he is being formally prosecuted, about a legal judgement due to a punitive act with punishment in a young offenders institution or unconditional jail sentence, about a legally pronounced behaviour modifying measure in an institution, or about safety measures for compulsory psychiatric treatment and care in a treatment facility, and the compulsory treatment of alcoholics and drug addicts in a treatment or other specialised organisation and his referral to serve in a young offenders institution or prison;
3. about an early release from serving time in jail or young offenders institution by the body or establishment which granted the release;
4. about the death of a conscript or about the pronouncement of a missing conscript as dead, by the coroner who made the entry in the morgue records.
5. An authorised court informs the bodies responsible with details about the introduction, cessation or interruption of measures in item 2. of the previous paragraph solely for conscripts who, as yet, have not served their military term. The minister responsible for defence prescribes the manner and length of time for the procurement of information with respect to this article.

Article 10

Conscripts must, within 15 days of a change, report to the managing body for defence matters, changes with regards to health, which are important for the assessments of fitness for military service in order to assess a possible return to military duty or alternate civilian work.

Article 11

Conscripts who are recorded in the military registry are given a personal military logbook.

The personal military logbook is a public document, which replaces a personal I.D. Card while conscripts are in military service. With it he can provide details about military duties carried out.

The personal military logbook is issued by the managing body for defence matters who normally records information into the military registry.

It is forbidden to take a personal military logbook out of the country, destroy it, or pass it on.

The ministry of defence sets up the criteria for the recording of information in the military registry and the contents of a personal military logbook.

III ENLISTMENT

Article 12

Enlistment duties are made up of carrying out responsibilities in connection with entries into the military registry. During enlistment a recruit must answer to an individual or general call. Enlistment responsibilities are as follows:

1. respond to a call for a medical examination and psychological tests to determine his fitness for military duty.
2. come to enlistment
3. start a military term
4. carry out other duties, which are detailed in this law.

The duty to enlist starts in the calendar year of when the recruit reaches age 17. That responsibility lasts until he starts his military term or until his transfer to the reserves if he arranged his service to be carried out differently. Enlistment responsibilities also cease if the citizen's obligation to military service ceased per this law.

Article 13

Physical examinations and other tests as well as psychological profiling for the assessment of fitness of recruits for army duties is, as a rule, carried out by medical organisations and other establishments, with which the ministry responsible for defence has a contract to do such medical check-ups, or alternatively the army medical unit. A recruit, who has physical or psychiatric impairments or other illnesses making him obviously unfit for army duties, is not called for physicals and other examinations, profiling and enlistment. His lack of fitness for army duties is determined on the basis of submitted medical documentation.

Article 14

Enlistment normally is done in the calendar year of when the recruit reaches 18 years of age. A recruit may show up to enlist in the calendar year he reached age 17 if he chooses to do so.

Article 15

Enlistment is run by the Enlistment Commissions

Enlistment Commissions are appointed by the ministry responsible for defence matters of one or more municipalities.

The ministry responsible for defence matters may also appoint permanent commissions.

Article 16

During enlistment the enlistment commission assesses the fitness of a recruit to perform military service and decides on the military division or post where the recruit will serve. The enlistment commission, as a rule, decides on the duty entry of the military registry for which he will be trained during a military service term. At this time his general and special skills are considered with regards to the needs of the Slovenian Army. At enlistment the Enlistment Commission also chooses recruits who will be trained for duties in the police reserves as per this law.

Article 17

The enlistment commission assesses the fitness of each recruit for military service based on the results of examinations done before arriving as well as other tests and examinations done by recruiting medical staff. The results may be as follows:

1. Fit for military service;
2. Partly fit for military service;
3. Temporarily unfit for military service for one to four years;
4. Unfit for military service;

An assessment that a recruit is fit for registration in a certain military duty can only be based on the medical results and other tests and examinations done by a certain medical institution. Entry of military duty information per this paragraph is determined by the ministry responsible for defence matters, certain medical establishments and the ministry responsible for health matters as suggested by the ministry responsible for defence matters.

Article 18

A recruit, who is deemed temporarily unfit for military service, must upon expiry of the deferral period, return for enlistment.

A recruit, who is deemed temporarily unfit for military service for a period greater than a calendar year and within which he reaches age 27, is then transferred to the reserves..His fitness for duty is then classed as a conscript for the reserves.

A recruit may only twice be deemed temporarily unfit for military duty for the same reasons. At the third enlistment interview, the enlistment commission makes a final decision on his fitness for military duty.

A recruit whose state of health changed after enlistment where the change affects his ability to perform military service, may at his own request, or through a plea made by the managing body for defence matters, be sent for another medical examination to re-assess his fitness for military duty.

Article 19

During the recruiting process various candidates are chosen for officers' school of a military unit based of their mutual agreement.

The afore mentioned recruits are chosen by a commission appointed by the ministry responsible for defence.

Article 20

The division, posting, or rather the enlistment recorded duties, decided on upon recruitment, can be changed by the enlistment commission according to criteria set out by the ministry responsible for defence if necessary for the fulfilment of the Slovenian army's needs, or, due to changes in the recruitment's state of health, as well as subsequently attained technical education or changes to his occupation or if the individual's status has changed with respect to civil duties.

For units, institutions and assigned duties in Category I, can only be requested by the recruit for whom approval was given by the ministry responsible for defence.

Article 21

The ministry responsible for defence issues very detailed guidelines as to the standards for assessing fitness for military duty, the composition and operation of enlistment commissions, as well as the units, jobs and assigned military duties of Category I. The way, in which medical and other examinations are carried out with respect to military service, is headed by the ministry responsible for health matters in co-operation with the ministry responsible for defence.

IV. SERVING A MILITARY TERM

Article 22

A military term is 7 months in duration.

The president of the Republic of Slovenia, as a rule, grants the decision that soldiers be discharged from military service up to 30 days before the end of their military service term as per the preceding paragraph if the Slovenian army allows it.

A military term lasts 3 months according to a decision made by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia in the event of heightened risk of attack on the country, immediate threat of war or the declaration of war or state of emergency.

A military service term commences the day a recruit becomes military personnel.

Article 23

A military service term is served in military units and institutions. Basic training for certain assigned military duties can also take place in locations outside of military training centres.

The training programs in the preceding paragraph are specified by the minister responsible for defence.

Article 24

(deleted)

Article 25

Recruits, who have suitable education and fulfil other conditions specified for training of war unit officers, may serve their military term in a training centre for officers. Their special rights are governed by military service guidelines.

Recruits, who during enlistment are chosen for certain assigned military duties as well as for officers training for a combat unit, may also be trained outside the region of the Republic of Slovenia. In training for certain assigned military duties or for reservist officers, recruits may be sent outside of the region of the Republic of Slovenia, if there is no possibility for attaining such training in the Republic of Slovenia.

The conditions for the assigned military duties from the first and second paragraphs of this article are set out by ministry responsible for defence.

Article 26

It is also understood that a conscript has completed his military term if:

1. he has completed training for internal affairs, which is at least 2 years in duration.
2. he has completed defence studies and has done assigned guard duty in army units, at the latest by the end of September in the calendar year he became 27 years of age.
- 2a. he has completed an educational program to upgrade to a police officer and which lasts at least 18 months;
3. he has completed training for duty in the police reserves as per the law and which is not shorter than a military term as set out by this law;
4. he has completed a higher education program at home or abroad, which can be considered as training for officers, and has done assigned guard duty in the Slovenian army;
5. the candidate for service as a soldier, corporal or officer has made a contract for employment with the ministry responsible for defence, and has completed the specific military technical training.

Article 27

The recruits sent for military service are those who are considered capable or partially capable for military duties. This is, as a rule, in the same calendar year that they reach 19 years of age. The recruit who did not complete secondary school in this year, and is still attending it, will only be sent for military service when he finishes studies at that school. However this may only be, at the latest, by the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 22.

A recruit who after secondary school goes on to university or some other post-secondary education will be called for military service upon completion of such education. However, this may only be, at the latest, by the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 27.

A recruit who, after university or some other post-secondary education, goes on to postgraduate studies will be called for military service upon completion of such education. However, this may only be, at the latest, by the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 30.

A recruit who, of his own will, requests to be sent for military service or would like to complete his service as soon as possible, will be called for military service with the next scheduled recruitment so long as he reaches age 18 of the same year.

Article 28

A recruit may be sent for military service by the end of the calendar year in which he reached age 27, if this law does not otherwise stipulate.

Irregardless of the previous paragraph, if it is determined that the recruit did not fulfil, per the law, all specified obligations and therefore was not sent for military service by the end of the calendar year in which he reached age 27, he will subsequently be sent for military service, at the latest, by the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 30. The conscript who for approved reasons is not sent for military service by the deadline set in the first paragraph of this article, but is willing to do military service may indeed be sent for military service, if he is considered fit for military service and has as yet not

reached age 30. This clause does not apply to the enlisting of recruits whose obligation for military service was postponed due to postgraduate studies.

A recruit who is not sent for military service by the deadlines in the first, second and third paragraphs of this article is then sent to the reserves.

Article 29

The following recruits are not sent for military service:

1. A recruit who is legally sentenced to a young offenders institution or unconditionally sentenced to imprisonment because of a criminal act, must serve out his sentence or have a conditional release;
2. A recruit, who has had limitations, put on him due to improper conduct or compulsory psychiatric treatment in a sanatorium for so long as these limitations apply;
3. A recruit who has been sentenced due to a criminal act, and who has is being formally prosecuted for as long as it takes to legally complete the process.

Recruits who, for the reasons mentioned in the previous paragraph, were not sent for military service, are then sent for military service or completion of such upon serving out their sentence, after a conditional release or after expiry of a conduct order or safety restraining order or after legally serving out a sentence. However, this must be, at the latest, by the end of the calendar year that they reach age 30.

The decisions set out in the first and second paragraphs of this article also logically apply to citizens sent to perform alternative civil duties whose right to conscientious objection to service is recognised by this law.

Article 30.

The serving of a military term is waived for a citizen who has dual or multicitizenship, if he, in the country of which he is a citizen, served out at least two thirds of the length of Republic of Slovenia's military term, or...if the calendar year in which he reached age 27 had already expired.

The citizen mentioned in the preceding paragraph, who did not serve a term equal to two thirds of a military term, will be sent to complete a military term.

The performance of an alternative civil service is waived for a citizen who has dual or multicitizenship for whom conscientious objection was approved for reasons specified by the Republic of Slovenia and he, as a citizen of the other country, carried out civil work duties.

Article 31

A military term is deferred per the individual's request for.....

1. A recruit, who after completing university or other higher education, goes on to post-graduate studies, until such studies are completed. This may be, at the latest by the end of September of the calendar year in which he reaches age 30;
2. A recruit, who per guidelines set out by the body for protection of families, is called to conscriptive service duty, and fulfils conditions as the sole income earner, and whose departure for military service would throw his family in great difficulties, for

so long as these circumstances prevail, ...the latest being by the end of September of the calendar year in which he reaches age 27;

3. One half or most of the recruits whose number is uneven, and are members of the same household and if one or more are sent to serve in the military, or who are already serving a military term until that member or rather the other half of members of the household serve their military term or is, for other reasons, discharged and not being later than the end of September of the calendar year they reach age 27;
4. For reasons of a birth in the recruit's family, or a death or severe illness in the family or because of a natural or other severe misfortune due to his departure which put the family into difficulties, for so long as the mentioned reasons apply, but to the maximum of one year;
5. A recruit who had to interrupt his preparation period, but to a maximum of one year;
6. A recruit who goes on leave to look after and care for his children, ...for a period equal to the leave time taken.
7. A farmer who fulfils the conditions specified in the second paragraph of article 54 of this law, but at the latest by the end of September of the calendar year when he reaches age 27;
8. A categorised member of a sport or member of a national sports team, due to practices, games, or participation in international competitions, but at the latest by the end of September of the calendar year when he reaches age 27;

The serving of a military term is also deferred for a recruit, who is the sole income earner in the household and within which one of the members is considered 100% disabled, for as long as these reasons hold true. If these circumstances stay unchanged longer than the end of the calendar year that the recruit reaches age 27, his call to military service is waived and he is transferred to the reserves.

The request to defer a military service term per items 1., 3., and 6. of paragraph one of this law is applied for by a recruit as soon as the reason to defer becomes apparent. A recruit named in items 2., 4., 5., 7., and 8. of paragraphs one and two of this article may defer his military term to the next year if he completes an application for deferral of his military term and sends it to the managing body responsible for defence matters within 8 days of receipt of a call to military service.

Article 32

A military service term is interrupted in the following cases:

1. A soldier is deemed temporarily unfit for duty while serving out his military service term;
2. A soldier who, while serving his military term, is legally sentenced to unconditional punishment in prison for more than 3 months or sent to a young offenders institution, until he has served his sentence or until he receives a conditional release;
3. A soldier who, during his military term, is legally sentenced for a criminal act and who is being formally prosecuted, if the sentence for such an act is more than 3 years;
4. A soldier who, of his own will, left his unit or alternatively of his own will did not return for 30 days more than the authorised leave.

As an exception to item 2. of the preceding paragraph, a military term is not interrupted for a soldier who is legally sentenced to punishment in a young

offenders institution for up to two years or if sentenced to unconditional punishment of prison if only two months of his military service remained. A soldier, who was deemed temporarily unfit for military service, may only once interrupt his military term. A soldier, who had to interrupt his military term for a second time because he was deemed temporarily unfit, is transferred to the reserves, irregardless of how much time he already served out. Such a conscript must once more undergo a medical examination, to determine his fitness for duty in the reserves.

Article 33

A soldier's military term may be interrupted at his request due to, the birth of a child, a death or severe illness in the family or due to a natural or severe accident, if due to his absence his family would fall into great difficulties, for so long as these reasons apply and to a maximum of one year.

A soldier's military term may be interrupted at the request of a technical or scientific organisation due to participation in international meetings or technical or scientific upgrading of skills abroad with his agreement, but to the maximum of one year.

A soldier's military term may also be interrupted at his request and at the request of an authorised sports organisation due to preparations or participation as part of a team in world or European competitions or for the Olympic games, if he did not receive leave for participation in sports events according to the guidelines set out by those who arrange army matters in the Slovenian army.

Article 34.

A conscript whose military term was interrupted per this law is then called to finish the remainder of his military term, when the circumstances for which his military term was interrupted no longer exist, but at the latest by the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 27. A conscript whose military term was interrupted due to absence from his unit of his own accord, is then called to finish the remainder of his military term, but at the latest by the end of the calendar year he reaches age 30.

A conscript whose military term was interrupted per this law is not called to finish the remainder of his military term, if only 15 days remained until the end of his military term.

Article 35

The following is not counted as military time served:

1. time a soldier spends in recovery or on sick leave because of injuries or other disabling actions, which were inflicted with the intent to avoid military duties or to be assigned to lighter duties if such is determined by a legal judgement of a court;
2. time spent outside a unit or institution from which he, of his own accord, left or escaped, if such happened in an uninterrupted 24 hour period;
3. time a soldier spends in prison due to a sentencing, if such time was by legal order prescribed to him as punishment for a criminal act.

Article 36

A conscript who has served out his military term, has his obligation to serve a military term waived and becomes a soldier in the reserves or is dealt with by the conditions which regulate service in the Slovenian Army with regards to a corporal or reservist officer.

Article 37.

The ministry responsible for defence issues more detailed guidelines on the period and ways conscripts are called to serve their military service term, about the deferral or interruption of a military service term, about the discharge of soldiers from their military service term, about the stationing of conscripts -- who successfully completed defence studies in units and institutions of the Slovenian army.

V. CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION OF MILITARY DUTIES

Article 38

A recruit, who objects to the use of arms in all circumstances may exercise his right to conscientious objection of military duties and service term and serve without the use of arms or perform alternative civilian work

A recruit may exercise his right to conscientious objection for religious, philosophical, or humanitarian reasons. The reasons a recruit cites for conscientious objection must be confirmed by the general manner in which a recruit lives and his behaviour.

Conscientious objection of military duties under the conditions specified in the first and previous paragraph may also be exercised by a conscript while in service or after completed service in accordance with this law. A citizen whose right to conscientious objection of military duties was recognised after completing military service, must complete 30 days of training for protection and rescue tasks.

The training program for protection and rescue tasks mentioned in the previous paragraph is issued by the minister responsible for Protection from natural and other disasters.

Article 39.

Civil work as described by this law, can also be performed by a citizen who is considered unfit for military service if he so wishes.

Article 40.

The serving of a military term without arms is performed by recruits in military units and institutions doing duties that are not associated with the carrying or use of arms.

Guidelines regarding the rights, obligations and responsibilities of soldiers during the service of a military term also apply to soldiers who are serving their military term in accordance with the previous paragraph.

A soldier who serves his military term without arms is, upon discharge from military duties, handed his personal military handbook with a note to the effect that he is not qualified in the use of arms.

The army units, institutions and duties mentioned in the first paragraph of this article are set out by the ministry responsible for defence matters.

Article 41

Civil work as an alternative to military service is performed within the system for protection, rescue, and aid --- or alternatively in government or nongovernment organisations who carry out rescue and humanitarian acts that are in the public domain. These jobs are determined by the minister responsible for Protection from natural and other disasters on the basis of public demands/ads for such work. Public work can exceptionally be carried out in state offices as set out by the minister responsible for Protection from natural and other disasters.

The organisation in which civil work is being carried out must, as a rule, provide for the food, accommodation and other needs of a citizen. It must also designate a responsible individual who will organise and supervise the work a citizen does while performing a civil job.

The citizen who is sent to perform civil work must perform work at the organisation where he was sent in accordance with this law and as per guidelines and acts, which apply to workers of this organisation.

As far as health and social security matters are concerned, the citizen and his family members are considered equal to soldiers serving a military term in army units and institutions during the performance of civil duty work. He also has the right to free food and accommodation or alternatively to the covering of costs for food, transportation to work and funds for personal needs in amounts comparable to a soldier serving a military term.

Civil service work is, as far as served time is concerned, equalled to time served in military service.

A citizen while serving in a civil job may not secure a regular job, or do private work for profit.

Article 42.

The recruit who wishes to exercise his right to conscientious objection of military duties may send in his request for such at any time during recruitment duties, but at the latest within 8 days of receipt of a call to serve a military term. This is to be sent to the managing body responsible for defence matters who manages his enlistment records.

A soldier who is serving his service term may send in a request to recognise his right to conscientious objection of military duties to the managing body for defence. A conscript who has served his military term may send in a request to the managing body responsible for defence matters and who manages his enlistment records.

In the requests mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of this article, the conscript must detail the particular tasks for which he wishes recognition for his right to conscientious objection. During the consideration of his request to exercise his right to conscientious objection all a recruit's and conscript's duties are relieved for the individual who has already served his military term, except in the case where the recruit put out a request after the expiry of the deadline mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, or after September in the calendar year he reached age 27. Or the conscript who has served his military term and received a call to military exercises or a mobilisation order. The

consideration of a request, which is applied for by a conscript serving a military term, does not affect his obligations in connection with the performance of army duties.

Article 43.

The recognition of right to conscientious objection to military duties is decided on by commissions for an area of many municipalities. These commissions are appointed by the ministry responsible for management. The commission mentioned in the previous paragraph is made up of an appointed social worker, psychologist and doctor who are not in regular or contractual employment with bodies responsible for defence matters and a representative of management bodies responsible for internal affairs defence or protection and rescue. The president of the commission cannot be the representative of a managing body for defence matters. Members of the commission also have backup staff. During the process of considering a conscript's request to recognise exercise his right to conscientious objection, all statements made by the conscript are verified. If need be, the commission also collects substantiating documents and conducts an interview with the requestor.

The commission must make a decision about the request within six monthsor within three months from the day the request was sent for a soldier who is serving his military term . In it's decision the commission takes into consideration the requestor's wishes as to what type of civil work he is willing to perform, if such is possible. An appeal to the commission's decision may be made by the requestor within 15 days of receipt of the commission's decision. The appeal does not affect the original decision.

The right to conscientious objection of military duties is not be recognised for the individual who has the right to bear arms or possess arms, who was punished / fined for possession of arms or a punishable act of aggression, or who performs profitable activities requiring the use of arms.

Article 44.

Appeals against the commission's decision mentioned in the previous article are studied by a commission appointed by the government of Slovenia. Besides a doctor and psychologist, the commission is made up of ministers responsible for the justice system, management, health and social security, internal affairs, defence, protection and rescue, scientific and technical organisations and independent organizations which deal with the culture of peace and aggression. The members of the commission have backup staff.

Article 45.

A citizen, whose right to conscientious objection of military duties was recognised and who was considered for a civil job, is sent to perform civil work by the managing body responsible for defence matters who keeps his enlistment records.

The recommendation for his sending to a civil job is issued by the commission who recognised his right to conscientious objection of military duties. The civil work must be carried out within the region of the Republic of Slovenia.

A citizen, whose right to conscientious objection was recognised while serving a military term and who decided on alternative civil work has his obligation for military service

waived in accordance with the previous paragraph and is sent for civil work for a period....which is the sum of the military and civil service time served.... but not greater than what is mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 22 of this law.

Before referral to civil work duties, the citizen's fitness to perform duties required in the civil posting he accepted, must be assessed.

It is taken into consideration that a citizen is physically fit for civil work, if at recruitment he was found to be fit or partially fit for army duties. The examination for civil work is not more demanding than the one for recruitments. If a citizen, upon medical examination, is found to be permanently or temporarily incapable of duties that may be asked of him in the civil job, he may then, based on test results, have a certificate of diagnosis issued to him by the managing body responsible for defence matters. A citizen found to be permanently incapable of work is removed from enlistment records. A citizen who is found to be temporarily incapable of duties will be re-sent for medical examination once the temporary period has expired. A citizen doing civil work is not allowed to strike.

Article 46.

A citizen's right to conscientious objection may be taken away.

It is understood that a citizen's or conscript's right to conscientious objection may be taken away, if when called on by the managing body responsible for defence matters, if he without just cause, did not show up for civil duty work, a military term without arms or alternatively a 30 day training program to perform protection & rescue duties, ...or if he of his own will abandoned civil work or service without arms for more than ten days. The withdrawal of the right mentioned in this and the previous paragraphs is issued by the commission who approved his original recommendation to grant conscientious objection rights.

A citizen who has done serious acts against the regulations of an organisation and in whose employ he performed civil work, and did so in a way that is obviously contrary to the reasons for which he was granted the right to conscientious objection of military duties, may again have his eligibility to exercise conscientious objection from military duties re-evaluated by the ministry responsible for management. The re-evaluation is carried out on the recommendation of the ministry responsible for defence, the inspection agency responsible for protection from natural and other disasters, ...or organisations in which the citizen performs civil work, and by the process which is prepared for the recognising of the right to exercise conscientious objection from military duties. The re-evaluation is performed by the commission who granted the right to conscientious objection of military duties.

A citizen whose right to conscientious objection was withdrawn or alternatively for whom it is determined that, in accordance with the previous paragraph, he did not fulfil most of the conditions for recognition of the right to conscientious objection, becomes once again a conscript. Appropriately according to his status, he is then sent to serve out his military term, or alternatively his civil job is discontinued and he is sent to serve out the remainder of his military term or continues with duties in the reserves.

The citizen, who refuses to perform civil work duties or serve out a military term without arms or is obviously avoiding such, is considered a conscript who is refusing or avoiding his military term.

Decisions of the fourth and fifth paragraph of this article are in this sense used also for the performing of the 30-day training program for protection and rescue.

The decisions of this law regarding the amount of time sent to serve out a military term, except in the case of the fourth paragraph of article 27 of this law, and for deferrals interruptions, the continuation of a military term and what is not considered as military time served; ...are also applied to the performing of civil work duties. The citizen mentioned in this article may no longer exercise his right to conscientious objection.

Article 47.

The citizen who is performing a civil job, must within 15 days before completing his a civil job, visit the managing body responsible for defence matters who keeps his enlistment records and who makes notes about the civil work done or recommended training performed and removes him from the enlistment records.

A citizen whose right to conscientious objection of military duties was recognised after serving his military term, is sent by the managing body responsible for defence matters on a 30 day training program for protection and rescue to the proper educational organisation within 5 years at the latest from the day of the legal decree of his right to exercise conscientious objection to military duties and he is then removed from the enlistment records. For referral, deferral, rights and obligations during training for protection and rescue it is logical to make use of the guidelines of this law, which deal with the regulation of military exercises.

The 30-day training period deferral that is requested by a citizen mentioned in the previous paragraph is not counted as part of a term. The citizen who does not go on the 30-day training program in the period mentioned in the previous paragraph is removed from the enlistment records.

The citizen from the first, second, and third paragraphs of this article is, upon completion of a civil job or alternatively training for protection and rescue, transferred to civil protection or other roles involving protection and rescue.

A citizen who has exercised his right to conscientious objection is permanently barred from carrying arms, possessing arms or even performing profitable activities connected with arms.

Article 47.a

A citizen who is on a 30 day training program to do protection and rescue tasks may have leave of absence approved for a death in the immediate family, the offering of urgent help to family and for the birth of a child, for up to 3 days and one day for study obligations. The total absence must not be greater than seven days.

A citizen who requests a leave of absence mentioned in the previous paragraph, must provide the proper proof of the facts. The request is only granted if allowed by the 30 day training program and other circumstances. The number of days and the period when the irregular absence is taken is regulated by the organisation head for the 30-day training program. Citizens who during the 30 day training program gave blood as donors may have up to two days of irregular leave in exception to the previous paragraph.

A citizen's 30 day training program is interrupted if he:

1. during training takes ill or hurts himself, and an authorised doctor assesses that estimated time of recovery will be more than seven days;
2. without just cause is absent from training for more than 24 hours. The time of absence is not counted as part of the 30 day training program;

3. severely misbehaves. The citizen mentioned in the previous paragraph is re-called to perform the 30 day training program for the time that remained until the end of the training, as a rule, for the next scheduled session, but at the latest within three years from the day training was interrupted.

The decree in connection with the interruption of the 30 day training program for protection and rescue tasks is issued by the managing body responsible for defence matters in the district where the organisation that provided the training is located.

Article 48.

Supervision over the carrying out of alternative civil duties from articles 41., 45., 46., and 47.a of this law is carried out by the inspection body responsible for natural and other disasters.

The Republic of Slovenia issues more detailed guidelines as to the performance of alternative civil duties.

VI. THE OBLIGATION TO SERVE IN THE RESERVES

Article 49.

The obligation to serve in the reserves of the Slovenian Army applies to the following conscripts:

- those who have served their military term;
- those who have, per this law, opted to carry out their obligation to serve a military term in some other way.

Women may also co-serve in the reserves of the Slovenian Army based on their agreement, and if they are capable of performing technical and trade skills which are set out by the ministry responsible for defence matters.

The obligation for men to serve in the reserves commences the day they are discharged from serving their military term, or alternatively from the day they made other arrangements to serve out their term and lasts until the calendar year in which the conscripts reach age 50 or even age 60 if they are officer reservists. Women may co-serve in the reserves in accordance with the previous paragraph in ages ranging from 19 to 40 years of age.

Article 50

Conscripts in the reserves are categorised and assigned to army units or alternatively army institutions and other units. This is carried out by the managing body responsible for defence matters and is done depending on the needs or requirements of the Slovenian Army to improve it while filling it's units and institutions.

Article 51.

The obligation to serve in the reserves of the Slovenian Army is carried out by participation in army exercises. Courses and other forms of army training (in continuing

text: army exercises), and the performing of other duties, regulated by this law, or alternatively with the call to army duties in an army unit of the Slovenian Army. Military exercises for both soldiers in the reserves and reservist corporals lasts up to five months, and for reservist officers up to ten months. Half of the total period for army exercises is, as a rule carried out in the first ten years after completion of a military term. A conscript may, within a year, be called to army exercises for a maximum of two months. A conscript is not called to army exercises if he the sole income earner and has a child under 15 years of age.

Article 52.

Army exercises are, as a rule, organised and carried out in army units or alternatively army institutions and in bodies for internal affairs for conscripts....for those who are assigned to such bodies.

Army exercises which last 24 hours are, as a rule, organised and carried out outside of work hours during daily or weekly time off for persons in the reserves.

Article 53.

A conscript in the reserves may, at his request, have his army exercises deferred for the following reasons:

1. if he is ill, ...until the next call to exercise following his recovery.
2. if two or more members of his household are called simultaneously to army exercises, ...or if some of them are already on army exercises or serving a military term, until such a member or alternatively the other half of members of the household return from army exercises or from serving a military term;
3. if, during the period of army exercises, he has student status, for so long as that reason is valid, but not to exceed one year, or alternatively if during the period of army exercises he has a non-postponeable exam, assignment or other non-postponeable study obligation, until the next scheduled call to army exercises;
4. if, due to a death or severe illness in the household or alternatively if due to a natural or other severe disaster, the household falls on hard times if the conscript were to attend army exercises, for so long as such circumstances exist in the household, but to the maximum of one year;
5. if, just before or during his departure to army exercises, there is a death in the household or family,until the next call to army exercises;
6. if just before or during his departure to army exercises, there is a birth, and his family would fall on hard times if the conscript were to attend army exercises,... until the next call to army exercises;
7. if, he goes on leave to watch over and take care of his child.

The fitness for army duties from item one of the previous paragraph is determined by the health organisation and medical staff who are authorised to do medical examinations and other examinations and health inquiries of recruits.

The decree of item 3. of the first paragraph of this article does not apply to army exercises up to 24 hours which are being arranged during weekly time off.

Article 54.

Army exercises may also be deferred due to non-postponeable work needs, if such is requested by: the state body responsible, economic society, institution or other organisation / employer; where a conscript from the reserves is employed, for so long as the requirement demands but at the latest until the next call. Army exercises may, per this decree, also be deferred on the request of sports organisations due to preparations or participation in European or world competitions or Olympic games.

Army exercises may, by exception, be deferred for a farmer and other conscript who is the sole operator of activities due to non-postponeable duties, if he has no hired workers in his employ and if, in his household, there is no other available member who may perform such duties for so long as the requirement exists, but at the latest until the next call.

A request for deferral of army exercises must be applied for at the managing body responsible for defence matters within 8 days of receipt of the call to army exercises. He who requests a deferral of army exercises for reasons mentioned in items 1.,4., and 5. of the first paragraph of the previous article, must send in his request as soon as the circumstance arises.

Article 55.

(deleted)

Article 56.

A conscript in the reserves whose state of health has changed which affects his ability for army duties may be, by his own request (or that of a managing body responsible for defence matters or military body), be sent for a physical examination in order to determine his fitness for army duties.

The fitness status mentioned in the previous paragraph is assessed by the applicable recruit commission in accordance with the decrees of this law, which apply to the assessment of fitness of recruits for army duties.

Article 57.

The ministry responsible for defence issues more detailed guidelines about the calling to duty of persons for the reserves to perform army exercises and the deferral of army exercises, about the organising of army skills training, about the way army postings are carried out for conscripts and about the assigning of personal equipment to conscripts and how it (the equipment) is stored, utilised, kept up and returned.

VII. TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE GUIDELINES FOR CONSCRIPTS WHILE ABROAD

Article 58.

The recruit who intends to travel abroad with the intent to live there temporarily for more than three months...or stays there permanently must get permission from the managing body responsible for defence matters.

The body mentioned in the previous paragraph is not allowed grant the recruit travel or temporary residence rights abroad if he has had a call to military duties or to serve a military term and which would be valid for longer than until the end of September in the year he reaches age 27.

Permission to travel abroad to live there permanently is issued to the recruit who is leaving for a foreign land with the intent to stay there permanently.

A recruit who is living abroad may have a permit for temporary or permanent residence issued him or alternatively an extension to residence abroad under the conditions detailed in the second paragraph of this article. The permit is issued for the appropriate reasons (employment, study, medical treatment, the resolving of urgent family issues and other similar reasons), if the recruit or his family members, as a result of a refused permit, would fall into material or other difficulties.

Article 59

A permit for residence or alternatively the extension of residence abroad per the fourth paragraph of the previous article is issued to the recruit who is living abroad by the diplomatic mission or consulatory representative (in continuing text: diplomatic representative) who keeps his military enlistment records. A permit for residence or alternatively the extension of residence abroad which is valid for a period greater than the end of September of the calendar year in which the recruit reached age 27, may be issued by the diplomatic mission only with the previously attained consent of the ministry responsible for defence matters.

The diplomatic mission must, within one month after the issuance of the permit mentioned in the previous paragraph, inform the managing body responsible for defence matters about any recruit issued a residence permit or extension to residence abroad and for how long the permit was approved or extended.

Article 60.

A conscript in the reserves may travel abroad and stay there temporarily or permanently, except if he received a call to army duties.

If any reason related to the previous paragraph comes into play, action is taken per the regulations governing the issuance of passports. It is understood that the interests of national defence demands that the person in the reserves may not have a passport issued him, nor it's period of validity extended, nor a visa granted or alternatively a passport is confiscated or visa voided.

Article 61.

A recruit or conscript who is in the reserves who is leaving to go abroad for permanent or temporary residence for longer than one year, must report to a diplomatic mission in order to be recorded in the enlistment records within 15 days of arrival abroad.

A recruit who is permanently or temporarily residing abroad during the year he has reached age 17, must in this calendar year report to a diplomatic mission in order to be recorded in the enlistment records.

The diplomatic mission must, within a month of making an entry regarding the recruit in the enlistment records, as stipulated in the previous paragraph, ...pass on such information to the ministry responsible for defence.

A recruit who is temporarily living abroad must return by the end of the period approved for residency abroad. Within 15 days of arrival he must report to the body responsible for defence matters for enlistment purposes or alternatively to be sent on a military term.

Article 62.

Travel abroad and residence abroad of soldiers and conscripts in the reserves, while performing army duties, is regulated by guidelines, which regulate duties in the Slovenian Army.

VII A. THE ABANDONMENT OF PERFORMING CERTAIN ELEMENTS OF ARMY DUTIES IN PEACETIME AND THEIR REINSTATEMENT

Article 62.a

Medical exams, other tests, and psychological profiling of a recruit as well as any enlistment, will cease to be performed at the latest, by 31.12.2003.

The sending of individuals to serve an army term, do alternative civil work or alternatively to train for tasks in the police reserves in peacetime is carried out up until, by the latest 30.6.2004.

Compulsory service in the reserves and the 30-Day Training Program for Protection and Rescue of citizens in peacetime, for those who have been granted conscientious objection to army duties after completing a military term, ceases to be necessary by 31.12.2010.

Article 62.b

Irregardless of the preceding article, enlistment records are also kept in peacetime in accordance with this law.

The recording of conscripts in the enlistment records, as mentioned in the pervious paragraph, is carried out based on the official records of citizens. Upon making an entry in the enlistment records, the managing body responsible for defence matters informs the conscript of his rights and obligations, as a rule, in the calendar year he reaches age 18. The conscript who, based on the professional opinion of a responsible medical organisation or other responsible body dealing with physical or psychiatric impairments of a conscript is found to be obviously unfit for army duties, is upon completion of the recruitment process, not entered in the army enlistment records.

Under the conditions mentioned in the previous paragraph, any such conscripts who are already entered in the army enlistment records are deleted from the records.

Upon completion of performance of their compulsory military service term or alternative civil duties, conscripts in peacetime are not required to obtain permission from the managing body responsible for defence matters to take temporary or permanent residence abroad.

Upon expiry of the terms mentioned in the previous paragraph, the managing body responsible for defence matters makes preparations for the repeated assessment of fitness for army duties, enlistment, sending out on a military service term or ...the performance of alternative civil work and also to contribute to the upgrading of the Slovenian Army with personnel from the reserves.

Upon completion of the enlistment process a conscript is, by this law, given his personal military logbook at the first call to military service.

Article 62.c

The assessment of fitness for army duties for soldiers serving a military term after completion of enlistment, per this law, is carried out by commissions appointed by the ministry responsible for defence matters in accordance with guidelines, which regulate the assessment of individuals for army duties.

The assessment of fitness for army duties of conscripts in the reserves upon completion of the enlistment process per this law, is carried out by commissions from the previous paragraph on the basis of health documentation which a conscript submits together with a request for a re-assessment.

Article 62. č

After the date 30.6.2004 or upon completion of the serving of compulsory military term, per this law, a military term is served on a voluntary basis in accordance with the needs and opportunities of the Slovenian Army. The serving of army term is of the same length and scope as the former basic army skills training, which must be done by candidates for career type service without the serving of an army term in accordance with the law.

The soldier mentioned in the previous paragraph has, during the service of an army term, the right to benefits, return of expenses, extraordinary leave and other rights and obligations as dictated by this law with regards to serving an army term. Voluntary service in the army counts towards old age pension benefits.

Recruits capacity to perform army duties, per this article, is assessed by the commission mentioned in the previous article.

A soldier, who has voluntarily served out a military term, will have advantages when it comes to work opportunities in the Slovenian Army or to obtain a contract for voluntary service in the reserves of the Slovenian Army.

The government of the Republic of Slovenia sets the rates for benefits, return of expenses, the conditions for extraordinary leave and the way in which other rights are realised for soldiers who are voluntarily serving out an army term. The decrees of this article also apply to women.

Article 62. d

Irregardless of the decree in article 62a. of this law, conscripts may exercise their right to conscientious objection in accordance with this law.

A citizen, who has exercised the right to conscientious objection of army duties as a recruit, will be removed from the military enlistment record after the expiry of the period mentioned in Article 62.a of this law. This comes about upon the recognition of his conscientious objection rights, at the latest -- by the end of the year in which he reaches age 27.

A citizen who has exercised the right to conscientious objection of army duties as an individual in the reserves, has his enlistment record deleted upon completion of his training in the 30 Day Training Program for Protection and Rescue after 31.12.2010 and upon recognition of his right to conscientious objection of army duties.

The citizens who are mentioned in the second and third paragraph of this article are, upon deletion from the army enlistment records, then entered in the enlistment records for Civil Protection.

Article 62. e

The decision to repeat the process of medical and other exams and psychological profilings, enlistment, the sending out for a military term or the serving in an alternate civil work capacity or compulsory service in the reserves, is passed by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia on the recommendation of the Government of Slovenia when heightened danger of an attack on the country or in the event of danger of all out war or upon the declaration of war or state of emergency in accordance with the law.

Upon passing of the decision from the previous paragraph the following no longer applies: Items 1., 3., 5., 6., 7., and 8. of the first paragraph of Article 31, the second and third paragraphs of Article 33., the second and third paragraphs of Article 51, the second paragraph of Article 52., and 2., 3., 5., and 7. of the first paragraph of Article 53 of this law.

VIII. PROCEDURES AND CALL TO DUTY OF CONSCRIPTS

Article 63.

The decree in connection with the performance of army duties is issued by the managing body responsible for defence matters who also issues decrees in connection with the delegation of military service terms for soldiers in units and institutions in the areas that fall in the district for which it is responsible.

An appeal to the decree, which was issued with regards to the performance of army duties, does not halt the passing of the decree, unless otherwise stipulated in this law. The consideration of the appeal against the decree of the body mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, the recruiting commission or diplomatic mission; is made by the ministry responsible for defence.

No fees are paid for decrees and conclusions, certificates and other acts, requests, appeals and other applications or for the sending of such acts or applications with regards to the performance of army duties.

Article 64.

A conscript who is called by the managing body in regards to the performance of army duties, must report to the body listed in an individual or general call to duties, at the time and place listed in the calling order. He must take with him the documents and items listed in the order.

An individual call, except in the event of mobilisation or mobilisation tests is, at the latest sent to a conscript 30 days before the day he is scheduled to start the duties for which he was called.

As an exception, an individual call can also be sent to a conscript in a shorter term if necessary for the readiness of the Slovenian army.

Article 65.

A conscript, who is called in connection with the performance of army duties, has the right to reimbursement of expenses for public transportation, accommodation, and food. The rate for reimbursements is regulated by the ministry responsible for finance.

A conscript, who was employed before his sending to perform military service, is awarded compensation in the amount equal to that which he would have received if he had been working.

The conscript who was receiving a pension orunemployment insurance in the case of an unemployed individual is also awarded a pension or compensation during his performance of army duties.

The conscript who is self-employed with his own business while performing army duties, is awarded compensation for lost earnings. The rate of compensation is set by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

The rights from the first, second, third and fourth paragraphs of this article apply to the conscript who is performing recruitment duties and military service in the reserves. The conscript who is unemployed and who is not receiving unemployment insurance because of temporary lack of employment or who is not receiving income by some other means, has the right to receive financial compensation while performing army duties. The rate he receives is set by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

IX PUNITIVE DECREES

Article 66.

A fine of at least 100,000 tolar is levied on a conscript for a violation if he:

1. when called on individually or by general call from an authorised body, for no good reason does not show up at the set time and place for recording in the enlistment records or other obligations such as a physical or other examinations, for recruitment, the serving of a military term, army exercises or some other obligation to which he had an individual or general call by the body responsible (fifth and sixth paragraphs of Article 7., the first paragraph of Article 12., the first paragraph of Article 51., the first paragraph of Article 64.);
 2. upon answering the call, he of his own will, prematurely leaves from a physical or other examination or tests, recruitment or army exercises (first paragraph of Article 12., first paragraph of Article 51.)
 3. departs for a foreign land or resides in a foreign land without the permission of the body responsible (first and fourth paragraphs of Article 58);
 4. departs for a foreign land in opposition to Article 60. of this law;
 5. does not report to a diplomatic mission in order to be recorded in the enlistment records in accordance with the first and second paragraph of Article 61. of this law.;
- A fine is also levied on the citizen mentioned in the previous paragraph for a violation, if he of his own will left an organisation where he was performing civil duties, or if he refuses to participate in a 30 Day Training Program for Protection and Rescue, or if he leaves such training of his own will (first and third paragraph of Article 41, second paragraph of Article 47.)

Article 67.

A fine of at least 100,000 tolar is levied on a conscript for a violation if he:

- a1. does not provide the managing body responsible for defence matters with information as to where to obtain information, or if he does not provide it himself. (first paragraph of Article 9);
 1. in the specified time he does not inform the body responsible of any changes mentioned in Article 10;
 2. takes his personal army logbook out of the country, destroys it, or passes it on (the fourth paragraph of Article 11);
 3. upon completion of his civil duties or training for protection and rescue, does not report to the body responsible in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 47.;
 4. does not show up for the assignment orders or if he does not bring his personal or other army equipment, when such is stipulated in the call from the body responsible (Article 50, first paragraph of Article 64.);
 5. he does not report to the body responsible in accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 61 of this law.

Article 68.

A fine of at least 150,000 tolar is levied on an individual for a violation if he:

1. during the performance of his civil duties takes on other employment or by means of some personal work activities, turns a profit. (sixth paragraph of Article 41.);
2. performs profitable activities which are connected to arms, even though he exercised his right to conscientious objection (fifth paragraph of Article 47.);

Article 69.

A fine of at least 500,000 tolar is levied on a corporate body for a violation if it;

1. upon the request of the body responsible, does not provide information about the place of permanent or temporary residence, about education or schooling, about commencement or cessation of employment, about the attainment of skilled qualifications, about health status and about special knowledge of conscripts which is necessary to assess their capabilities for army duties and referral to divisions, service or duties in the Slovenian Army (first paragraph of Article 9).;
2. does not make provisions for food, board, and other conditions citizens need to work and who are performing civil dutiesor if it does not arrange for responsible personnel for the organisation and supervision of work, or if it does not supervise work of citizens who are performing civil work duties (second paragraph of Article 41.).

A fine of at least 100,000 tolar is levied on the person in charge within a corporate body, who is responsible for the violation mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Article 70.

A fine of at least 100,000 tolar is levied on the person in charge within a state body for a violation if he:

1. upon the request from an authorised body, does not provide information about his permanent or temporary residence, about his education or schooling, the

commencement or cessation of employment, about the attainment of skilled qualifications, about health status and about special knowledge of conscripts which is used to assess their fitness for army duties and assignment to divisions, work or duties in the Slovenian Army (first paragraph of Article 9.)

2. he does not, by the specified deadline, inform the body responsible, about a change to personal information or the status of conscripts, where the change was due to the state's body's decision (second paragraph of Article 9.)
3. The law regarding military obligations - ZvojD (Official Gazette RS, no. 18/91) consists of the following ongoing and permanent decrees:

IX. ONGOING AND PERMANENT DECREES

Article 71.

(deleted)

Article 72.

(deleted)

Article 73.

(deleted)

Article 74.

(deleted)

Article 75.

(deleted)

Article 76.

This law comes into effect on the eighth day after it's publishing in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

The law about changes and additions to the law regarding military obligations - ZvojD (Official Gazette RS, no. 74/95) consists of the following decrees:

Article 38.

The decrees of this article about the sending off to perform a military service term, the deferral or interruption of a military service term, the rights and obligations while serving out a military service term, service in the reserves, military exercises, the deferral of exercises and call to duties, are as a rule, also used in connection with the training of conscripts for tasks in the police reserves, where management matters are carried out by the ministry for internal affairs.

The minister responsible for internal affairs sets up guidelines for training programs mentioned in the previous paragraph and also takes care of other conditions dealing with training programs.

The conscripts, who have completed the training mentioned in the previous paragraph, are as a rule, transferred to the police reserves.

Article 39.

Fitness for military duties is determined by doctors who are authorised for such in accordance with this law.

Article 40.

In all decrees of the law, the following word or phrase substitutions apply: --- for " the republic's managing body responsible for defence matters" one substitutes " the ministry responsible for defence" using the proper noun declination; --- for the "republic's managing body" one substitutes "the ministry" using the proper noun declination, --- and for " the managing municipal body responsible for defence matters" one substitutes " managing body responsible for defence matters using the proper noun declination.

In all decrees of the law, the following word or phrase substitutions apply:--- for "The Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia" one substitutes " The President of the Republic of Slovenia", for "Executive Council of the Republic of Slovenia" one substitutes "The Government of the Republic of Slovenia" using the proper noun declination.

In all decrees of the law the following words or phrases are to be deleted: "Immediate danger of war", "army reserves employee", "the union of army reserves officers, "intern". The words " Armed Forces" are replaced with "The Slovenian Army" using the proper noun declination. And the word "firm (company)" is replaced with "economic society" using the proper noun declination.

Article 41.

The time that the interns of army schools spent in army schools before 25.6.1991 is counted towards their military term.

Conscripts mentioned in the previous paragraph, who did not serve out their army term to the length stipulated in this law, are sent to complete their term, if more than 30 days remained to the end of their military term.

Article 42.

This law takes affect the fifteenth day after it is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

The law about changes and additions to the law regarding military obligations - ZvojD-B (Official Gazette RS, no. 86/2002) consists of the following transitional and permanent decree:

Article 28.

Responsibilities in connection with the delegation of jobs and organisations where alternative civil duties are carried out per this law, are taken over by the ministry responsible for protection from natural and other disasters. This is then taken over by the ministry responsible for management, within 30 days after enactment of this law. In the same period it also takes over the supervision over the performing of alternative civil duties and the 30 Day Training Program for Protection and Rescue per this law. The inspection body responsible for protection from natural and other disasters takes over from the ministry responsible for management.

The official procedures in connection with the carrying out of army duties and the right to exercise conscientious objection of army duties as well as inspection duties put into play before the enactment of this law, are carried out to completion per the decrees which were in affect before the enactment of this law.

Article 29.

This law takes affect the fifteenth day after it is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.