

ACT ON LIABILITY FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE

Published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia - International
Treaties, No. 77/2010

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Contents)

- (1) This Act shall regulate the liability for nuclear damage resulting from peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the insurance of liability for nuclear damage, and the procedure for bringing an action for compensation for nuclear damage.
- (2) The issues relating to the liability for nuclear damage, the insurance of liability for nuclear damage, and the type, form and amount of compensation for nuclear damage and its distribution, which are not regulated by this Act, shall be subject to the provisions of the Act governing the obligations.

Article 2 (Definitions)

The terms used in this Act shall have the same meaning as the terms defined in the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960 as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964 and by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia – International Treaties, No. 18/00) and in the Protocol to amend the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960 as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964 and by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia – International Treaties, No. 4/10), (hereinafter referred to as the “Paris Convention”), whereby:

1. the operator shall be that person who was granted a Licence to operate a nuclear facility in accordance with the Act governing ionizing radiation protection and nuclear safety, or a foreign person who was recognised or appointed as the operator by the competent authority of that State in accordance with its regulations;
2. two or more nuclear installations of one operator, which are located on the same site shall, together with any other premises on that site where nuclear fuel or radioactive products or waste are held, be treated as a single nuclear installation;
3. as nuclear damage shall be recognised the economic loss or loss of income deriving from a direct economic interest in the use or enjoyment of the environment and determined in the manner and to the extent determined for the lost income in the Act governing the obligations;
4. as nuclear damage shall be recognised the costs of those measures of reinstatement of a polluted environment, which are ordered or approved by the Ministry responsible for the environment in accordance with the Act governing the protection of the environment;
5. as nuclear damage shall be recognised the costs of those intervention and preventive measures, which are ordered or approved by the Civil Protection Commander of the Republic of Slovenia in accordance with the Act governing the protection from natural and other disasters.

Article 3 (Application)

- (1) This Act shall apply to nuclear damage suffered in the territory of:
 1. the Republic of Slovenia;
 2. any other Contracting Party to the Paris Convention;
 3. a non-Contracting State to the Paris Convention but which, at the time of the nuclear incident, is a Contracting Party to the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage of 21 May 1963 and any amendment thereto, which is in force for that Party, and to the Joint

Protocol relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention of 21 September 1988 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia – International Treaties, No. 22/94);

4. a non-Contracting State to the Paris Convention which, at the time of the nuclear incident, has no nuclear installation in its territory or in any maritime zones established by it in accordance with the international law;
 5. any other non-Contracting State to the Paris Convention which, at the time of the nuclear incident, has in force nuclear liability legislation which afford equivalent reciprocal benefits and which is based on principles identical to those of the Paris Convention, including, inter alia, liability without fault of the operator liable, exclusive liability of the operator or a provision to the same effect, exclusive jurisdiction of the competent court, equal treatment of all victims of a nuclear incident, recognition and enforcement of judgements, free transfer of compensation, interests and costs.
- (2) This Act shall also apply to nuclear damage suffered in any maritime zone of the State referred to in the preceding paragraph and in accordance with the international law, or on board of a ship or an aircraft registered by the State referred to in the preceding paragraph.

II. LIABILITY FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE

1. Liability of the Operator

Article 4

(Limitation of the Operator's Liability for Damage by the Amount)

- (1) The operator shall be held liable for nuclear damage caused by any individual nuclear incident, up to the amount of EUR 700 million.
- (2) Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, the operator shall be held liable for nuclear damage:
 1. up to the amount of EUR 70 million, if the damage originates in a nuclear installation with reactor power of less than 25 megawatts, or in another nuclear installation which is not a reactor;
 2. up to the amount of EUR 80 million, if the damage is caused during the carriage or transit of nuclear substances through the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the operator's liability for nuclear damage which is caused in the States referred to in points 3 and 5 of the first paragraph of the preceding Article, shall be reduced to the amount guaranteed by this State, if the regulations of this State do not provide for the protection in the amounts laid down in this Act.

Article 5

(Entry, Import and Transit of Nuclear Substances)

Nuclear substances may enter the Republic of Slovenia from a Member State of the European Union or may be imported into the Republic of Slovenia or transported through its territory only if their carrier has obtained the relevant supporting documents referred to in Articles 6 and 7 of this Act and if the statement referred to in the second paragraph of Article 6 has been made by the competent authority of the State of the operator who is a foreign person (hereinafter referred to as the “foreign operator”).

Article 6
(Certificate of Insurance in the Event of the Carriage of Nuclear Substances)

- (1) The operator must provide the carrier with the certificate referred to in Article 4 of the Paris Convention.
- (2) The certificate referred to in the preceding paragraph must include a statement by the authority competent for nuclear safety, or by the competent public authority of the foreign country, that the person concerned is an operator.
- (3) The certificate referred to in the first paragraph of this Article shall not be required for the carriage of nuclear substances which takes place solely in the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 7
(Liability of the Carrier)

- (1) A carrier designated for the carriage of nuclear substances may act as the operator if authorised to do so by the authority competent for nuclear safety, or the competent public authority of a foreign country.
- (2) The authorisation referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be issued if the carrier proves that he has:
 1. the insurance or other financial security referred to in Article 8 of this Act.
 2. the supporting documents referred to in the preceding Article.
 3. obtained written consent from the operator.

Article 8
(Compulsory Insurance of the Operator)

- (1) To cover the liability under this Act the operator shall be obliged to take out insurance or have other financial security (hereinafter referred to as the »insurance«) prior to the start of operation of the nuclear installation or the carriage of nuclear substances, and maintain it in the amount stipulated in Article 4 of this Act.
- (2) If the insurer or other financial guarantor (hereinafter referred to as the »insurer«) shall not be able to cover certain risks with the insurance contract due to the situation in the domestic or international insurance or reinsurance market, the guarantee to cover such risks may be ensured on the basis of Articles 22 and 24 of this Act.
- (3) The operator shall be obliged to inform the authority competent for nuclear safety about the insurance taken out and its contents. The operator shall be obliged to do so prior to the start of operation of the nuclear installation, prior to each separate carriage of nuclear substances, and each time the insurance is reinstated or a new insurance is taken out. Such notice must include evidence of the insurance.
- (4) The insurer may not withdraw from the insurance contract or in any other manner waive the coverage on the basis of the insurance contract with less than two months' notice. In the event of a withdrawal from the insurance contract the insurer shall be obliged to notify the authority competent for nuclear safety thereof in writing. During the carriage of nuclear substances, the insurer may not withdraw from the insurance contract or in any other manner waive the coverage on the basis of the insurance contract if this contract relates to the insurance of the carriage of nuclear substances. Any failure of the insurer to comply with this provision shall be deemed as void.

2. Liability of the State

Article 9 (Original Liability of the State)

- (1) The Republic of Slovenia shall be liable for nuclear damage if it exceeds the amount of EUR 700 million, namely for the part of the damage exceeding the amount indicated.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the Republic of Slovenia shall be held liable only up to the amount of EUR 1,500 million, whereby the difference between EUR 700 million and EUR 1,200 million shall be covered by the Budget of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as the »Budget«), while the remaining amount of up to EUR 1,500 million shall be granted by the Republic of Slovenia from the resources made available by the Contracting Parties to the Convention of 31 January 1963 Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964 and by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia – International Treaties, No. 9/01), and the Protocol to amend the Convention of 31 January 1963 Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964 and by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia – International Treaties, No. 4/10), (hereinafter referred to as the »Brussels Supplementary Convention«), in accordance with the formula for contributions stipulated in Article 12 of the Brussels Supplementary Convention.

Article 10 (Subsidiary Liability of the State)

If the operator, in accordance with Article 11 of this Act, does not need to take out the insurance of liability for nuclear damage, the Republic of Slovenia shall act as the surety for the payment of compensation claims, but only to the amount referred to in the first paragraph of Article 4 of this Act.

Article 11 (Liability Insurance of the Republic of Slovenia)

Pursuant to this Act, the insurance of liability for nuclear damage shall not be obligatory for the Republic of Slovenia and all those legal entities under public law, which were established by the Republic of Slovenia and determined as such by the regulation of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

III. COMPENSATION CLAIM PROCEDURE

1. Rules of Procedure

Article 12 (Submission of Claims)

- (1) The injured parties shall submit their compensation claims to the operator or the insurer where the operator took out the insurance of his liability under this Act.

- (2) The compensation claims arising from the liability of the Republic of Slovenia shall also be submitted to the insurer referred to in the preceding paragraph. The insurer shall establish the amount and eligibility of such compensation claims and carry out their payment on behalf of and for the account of the Republic of Slovenia.
- (3) The injured parties under this Act may bring an action for compensation individually or may combine their compensation claims through forms of organisation which have the status of a legal entity.

Article 13 (Assessment of Damage)

- (1) The assessment of the amount of nuclear damage (hereinafter referred to as the »assessment«) must be prepared within six months from the date of the nuclear incident. During this period the compensations shall not be payable.
- (2) The assessment shall be prepared by the Commission for the Assessment of Nuclear Damage (hereinafter referred to as the “Commission”), consisting of the following:
 1. a half of its members shall be the representatives of the Republic of Slovenia;
 2. a quarter of its members shall be the representatives of the insurer;
 3. a quarter of its members shall be the representatives of the operator.
- (3) The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on a proposal of the Ministry responsible for finance, among the representatives of the Ministry responsible for defence, the Ministry responsible for the environment, the Ministry responsible for finance, the State Attorney's Office, the insurer and the operator.
- (4) In its assessment, the Commission shall take into account:
 1. the provisions of the third paragraph of Article 4 of this Act, if the damage is also caused in the States referred to in subparagraphs 3 and 5 of the first paragraph of Article 3 of this Act (material reciprocity);
 2. the provisions of Article 17 of this Act with regard to the beneficiaries entitled to the budgetary resources referred to in Article 9 of this Act.
- (5) In its assessment, the Commission shall propose the amount, the manner and the dynamics of the drawing of funds.
- (6) The Commission shall submit its assessment to the Ministry responsible for finance, which shall submit it to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for adoption.
- (7) Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, the insurer may settle and pay the compensation claims if the extent of the nuclear damage and its known consequences make it evident that the resources referred to in the first paragraph of Article 4 of this Act will be sufficient to provide for the full compensation to all injured parties.

Article 14 (Provision of Financial Resources of the State)

- (1) If the assessment provides that the resources referred to in the first paragraph of Article 4 of this Act shall not be sufficient to provide for the full compensation to all injured parties, the Republic of Slovenia shall ensure the necessary resources to the insurer, but only up to the amount stipulated in Article 9 of this Act.

- (2) The Ministry responsible for finance, on behalf of the Republic of Slovenia, and the insurer, shall conclude an Agreement on the costs related to the management and payment of compensation claims and the manner of provision of budgetary resources. This Agreement shall specify in detail the rules to be followed by the insurer when establishing the amount of damage and the eligibility of compensation claims and/or paying the compensation claims arising from the liability of the State, the manner of reporting, and other issues with regard to the provision of insurance services. The Agreement shall be concluded or its validity extended immediately and not later than within two months after the compulsory insurance of the operator referred to in Article 8 of this Act was taken out or extended.
- (3) The resources of the State shall be made available in the Budget. Their amount, the manner and dynamics of their drawing shall be stipulated by the Act on the basis of the assessment referred to in the preceding Article, taking into account the rules for the distribution of compensations referred to in Article 16 of this Act.
- (4) The Act referred to in the preceding paragraph shall also specify the manner in which the Government of the Republic of Slovenia shall, in accordance with Article 10 of the Brussels Supplementary Convention, request the Contracting Parties to provide the resources in accordance with Article 12 of the Brussels Supplementary Convention.

Article 15

(Provision of Information to the Injured Parties and the Possibility of Out-Of-Court Settlement of Disputes)

- (1) The insurer shall be obliged to inform the injured parties of the procedure and the manner of enforcing claims for compensation for nuclear damage.
- (2) In informing the injured parties of the manner of the enforcement of claims for compensation for nuclear damage the insurer shall, at the same time, be obliged to provide them with the information on the possibility of the out-of-court settlement of disputes, which must include the jurisdiction of the Court.
- (3) The insurer shall also be obliged to provide the information on the occurrence of nuclear damage and the compensation claim procedure to the injured parties in other States, through foreign insurers and reinsurers if such an arrangement has been made by the insurer, the mass media, the Internet, or in some other commonly practised manner.

3. Distribution of Compensation

Article 16

(Rules for the Distribution of Compensations if the Damage Exceeds the Available Resources of the Operator)

- (1) If the assessment referred to in Article 13 of this Act shows that the amount of liability for nuclear damage will not be sufficient to provide for the full compensation to the injured parties eligible under Article 3 of this Act, the settlement of compensation claims must also follow the rules referred to in the fourth paragraph of Article 13 of this Act.
- (2) If the amount of the operator's liability for nuclear damage referred to in Article 4 of this Act is not sufficient to provide for the full compensation to the injured parties, or if the amount of liability of the State referred to in Article 9 of this Act is not sufficient to provide for the full compensation to the injured parties referred to in Article 17 of this Act, the following must be taken into account in the settlement of compensation claims:

1. if the claims relate in part to damage arising from the loss of life or a personal injury and in part to other damage, two thirds of the available resources shall be allocated immediately to cover the damage arising from the loss of life or a personal injury in its entire amount or in proportion to the available resources, and the other third shall be allocated to cover the claims for other damage;
 2. if the damage arising from the loss of life or a personal injury is fully or in part compensated for by the resources of the social or health insurance, the right of recourse of those paying the compensation shall be considered as claims for other damage.
- (3) In order to ensure a proportionate compensation to all injured parties, the Act referred to in the third paragraph of Article 14 of this Act may lay down the rules on the deferred payment of compensation.
- (4) The insurer shall pay compensation in cash, but in individual cases other forms of assistance may also be provided, such as payment for medical treatment, payment for residing in a particular place, etc.

Article 17 **(Compensations Paid under the Liability of the Republic of Slovenia)**

- (1) The injured parties shall be entitled to the budgetary resources referred to in Article 9 of this Act if the damage occurred in the Republic of Slovenia or in any other Contracting State to the Brussels Supplementary Convention, as specified in Article 2 of the Brussels Supplementary Convention, if their claims for compensation are not repaid entirely from the resources of the operator.
- (2) The injured parties referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not be obliged to submit separate claims for compensation amounts, which were recognised but not repaid entirely from the resources of the operator.

Article 18 **(Evidence)**

- (1) In order to provide a comprehensive and effective overview of the received, paid and partially paid compensation claims and actions, the insurer shall be obliged to keep records of the injured parties. If, pursuant to Article 11 of this Act, the insurance of liability for nuclear damage is not needed to be taken out, the records of the injured parties shall be kept by the operator.
- (2) For the purposes of record-keeping referred to in the preceding paragraph, the following personal data of the injured parties, which are natural persons, shall be collected and processed:
 - name and surname;
 - identification number;
 - address;
 - the amount of compensation or civil claim;
 - the amount of received, paid or partially paid compensation.
- (3) The records referred to in the preceding paragraph must be kept until the prescription period referred to in the second paragraph of Article 20 of this Act expires or for the duration of the payment period for compensations.

IV. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Article 19 (Jurisdiction)

The District Court in Ljubljana shall have exclusive subject-matter and territorial jurisdiction over all compensation claims in relation to a nuclear incident.

Article 20 (Limitation of the Right to Compensation)

- (1) The right to request compensation for nuclear damage shall be subject to a prescription of three years from the date when the injured party has or should have the knowledge of the damage and of the operator who is liable for the damage.
- (2) The right to request compensation under this Act shall in any event be subject to a prescription, unless a claim is submitted:
 1. for the loss of life or a personal injury within 30 years of the date of the nuclear incident;
 2. for other nuclear damage within ten years of the date of the nuclear incident.

Article 21 (Provision of Financial Resources of the Republic of Slovenia in the Event of the Liability of a Foreign Operator, whose Installation is Located in the Territory of another Contracting Party to the Brussels Supplementary Convention)

- (1) When nuclear damage, which is the responsibility of a foreign operator whose installation is located in the territory of a Contracting Party to the Brussels Supplementary Convention, reaches EUR 1,200 million and the competent authority of the relevant Contracting Party, in accordance with Article 10 of the Brussels Supplementary Convention, requests the Contracting Parties to provide funds in accordance with Article 12 of the Brussels Supplementary Convention, the necessary resources of the Republic of Slovenia shall be made available in the Budget.
- (2) The Government of the Republic of Slovenia shall decide on the provision of resources of the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of a request by the competent foreign authority referred to in the preceding paragraph.
- (3) The resources referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be provided within the framework of the available budgetary resources earmarked for compensations and from the Budget reserve.
- (4) If the competent authority referred to in the first paragraph of this Article files the request in September or later, the resources shall be provided from the regular budgetary resources earmarked for compensations in the first financial year following the year in which the request was filed, and from the Budget reserve.

V. GUARANTEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA FOR DENIED INSURANCE COVERAGE

Article 22 (Guarantee of the Republic of Slovenia for Denied Insurance Coverage)

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act relating to the liability of the State for nuclear damage, the Republic of Slovenia shall assume the liability for the obligations of the operator of the domestic

nuclear installation relating to nuclear damage, if the nuclear damage is a consequence of a risk which is not insured with an insurance contract pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 8 of this Act. The guarantee of the Republic of Slovenia may not exceed the amounts specified for an individual nuclear incident as referred to in the first and second paragraphs of Article 4 of this Act.

Article 23 (Contract)

- (1) To regulate the relations arising from guarantee of the Republic of Slovenia referred to in the preceding Article, the Ministry responsible for finance shall conclude a Contract with the operator of the domestic nuclear installation.
- (2) With the Contract referred to in the preceding paragraph, and under the conditions laid down in this Act, the Ministry responsible for finance and the operator of the domestic nuclear installation shall determine, besides the specific scope of the guarantee, in particular the period of validity of the Contract and the amount of payment for such guarantee.
- (3) The validity of the Contract referred to in the first paragraph of this Article shall be time-bound by the period of the insurance which is concluded between the operator of the domestic nuclear installation and the insurer to cover the operator's liability for nuclear damage.
- (4) The amount of payment for the guarantee is proportional to the part of the premium which is determined within the framework of the liability insurance of the operator of the domestic nuclear installation, with regard to the denied insurance coverage under the second paragraph of Article 8 of this Act.

Article 24 (Validity of the Guarantee)

- (1) The guarantee referred to in Article 22 of this Act shall be borne by the Republic of Slovenia until the situation in the domestic or the international insurance or reinsurance market changes, but no longer than four years from the date of the application of the provisions referred to in the first paragraph of Article 31 of this Act.
- (2) Changes in the situation referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be monitored regularly by the Ministry responsible for finance on the basis of the information which must be provided by the insurer.

VI. INSPECTION CONTROL

Article 25 (Control)

- (1) Control over the implementation of the provisions of this Act and the regulations issued on its basis shall be exercised by the authority competent for nuclear safety.
- (2) If it is necessary to provide the resources of the Republic of Slovenia, the control over the implementation of the provisions of this Act and the regulations issued on its basis shall also be exercised by the Ministry responsible for finance.
- (3) The control referred to in the first paragraph of this Article shall comprise, in particular, verification of compliance with the provisions on:
 1. the carriage, import and transport of nuclear substances (Articles 5 to 7);

2. the compulsory insurance of liability for nuclear damage (Article 8).
- (4) The control referred to in the second paragraph of this Article shall comprise, in particular, verification of the lawful and expedient use of the budgetary resources. In doing so, the competent Ministry may, regardless of the terms of the Agreement referred to in the second paragraph of Article 14 of this Act, which relate to the reporting, at any time, when the assessment referred to in Article 13 of this Act establishes that the amount of the operator's liability for nuclear damage is not sufficient to provide for the full repayment to the injured parties, request the insurer to submit the information or enable access to the records referred to in Article 18 of this Act and to the documents related to these records.

Article 26 (Actions of the Inspectors)

- (1) If the inspector of the authority referred to in the first paragraph of the preceding Article during the control establishes that the Act or any regulation issued on its basis has been violated, he shall order that the observed irregularities or deficiencies be eliminated within the time limit fixed by him, and prohibit temporarily:
 1. the operation of the nuclear installation if this installation operates without valid insurance of liability for nuclear damage;
 2. further carriage of nuclear substances, if it is performed without valid insurance of liability for nuclear damage, or without certificates, authorisations and other documents required by this Act.
- (2) Considering the temporary prohibition of the operation of the nuclear installation or the carriage of nuclear substances, the inspector shall, at the operator's expense, order all actions necessary to ensure the safety of people and property.
- (3) If the inspector of the Ministry responsible for finance observes during the control an incorrect or inexpedient use of the budgetary resources, he shall:
 1. order that the observed irregularities be eliminated within a time limit fixed by him;
 2. prohibit temporarily further disbursement of the budgetary resources.
- (4) The appeal against the decision referred to in the first and third paragraphs of this Article shall not delay its execution.

VII. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 27 (Minor Offences)

- (1) If the legal entity has not taken out insurance, or does not maintain it in the appropriate amount (first paragraph of Article 8), a fine of EUR 375,000 shall be imposed on this legal entity for a minor offence, but if this entity is considered a medium- or large-sized company under the Act regulating companies, the fine shall amount to EUR 750,000.
- (2) A fine of EUR 15,000 shall also be imposed on the responsible person of the legal entity for the minor offence referred to in the preceding paragraph.
- (3) If the legal entity did not inform the competent authority of the insurance taken out for liability for nuclear damage and its contents (third paragraph of Article 8), a fine of EUR 125,000 shall be imposed on this legal entity for a minor offence, but if this entity is considered a medium- or large-sized company under the Act regulating companies, the fine imposed shall amount to EUR 250,000.

- (4) A fine of EUR 5,000 shall also be imposed on the responsible person of the legal entity for the minor offence referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 28
(Minor Offence Authority)

The minor offences referred to in the preceding Article shall be decided upon by the authority competent for nuclear safety.

VIII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 29
(Government Regulation)

The Government shall issue the regulation referred to in Article 11 of this Act within nine months of the entry into force of this Act.

Article 30
(Cessation of Application and Validity)

- (1) The Act on Liability for Nuclear Damage (Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Nos. 22/78 and 34/79) shall cease to apply on the date of the entry into force of this Act, apart from Article 20, which shall apply until the date of the application of this Act.
- (2) On the date of entry into force of this Act, the following shall cease to be in force:
1. Insurance of Liability for Nuclear Damage Act (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, No. 12/80);
 2. Decree on Establishment of the Amount of Limited Operator's Liability for Nuclear Damage and on Establishment of the Amount of Insurance for Liability for Nuclear Damage (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 110/01), but shall still apply until the date of the application of this Act.

Article 31
(Date of Application)

- (1) The provisions of subparagraphs 3 to 5 of the second paragraph of Article 2, subparagraphs 4 and 5 of the first paragraph of Article 3, Article 4, Article 9, Article 20, and Articles 22 to 24 of this Act shall apply within six months after the publication of the entry into force of the Protocol to amend the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964 and by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia - International Treaties, No. 4/10).
- (2) Until the application of provisions referred to in the preceding paragraph, nuclear damage, for which the liability under this Act is provided for, shall be laid down in Article 3 of the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 July 1964 and by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia - International Treaties, No. 18/00).

- (3) The date of entry into force of the Protocol referred to in the first paragraph of this Article shall be published by the Minister responsible for the environment in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 32
(Entry into Force)

This Act shall enter into force six months after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.