

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**REPORTING FORMS  
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 10, PARAGRAPH 2 (b) OF THE PROTOCOL AND THE  
DECISION OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING  
PARTIES TO PROTOCOL V**

(As adopted by the First Conference at its second plenary meeting on 5 November 2007)

HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
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NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT (Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail):

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr Gregor Jenko tel.: 00386 1 478 6710 e-mail: gregor.jenko@gov.si
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DATE OF SUBMISSION: -----

*(dd/mm/yyyy)*

This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations

YES

NO

Partially, only the following forms:

A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  I

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**FORM A:** Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war

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Reporting for time period from: 1.1.2017 to 31.12.2017  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:

Slovenia fulfilled all obligations under Article 3 of the Protocol regarding clearance, removal and destruction of explosive remnants of war (ERW).

In course of 2017, destruction of recently found explosive remnants of war (from WWI and WWII) were conducted in the Unexploded ordnance disposal range near Pivka.

Any other relevant information:

Under the Rules on protection against unexploded ordnance (Official Gazette No. 2/2015) the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief continued with activities related to unexploded ordnance disposal in 2017. 494 interventions were made in cases of accidentally discovered unexploded ordnance or during construction works. All together 3.299 pieces of unexploded ordnance in total weight of 9.474,26 kg have been found and destroyed in 2017.

Most of unexploded ordnance in 2017 were destroyed at the Unexploded ordnance disposal range near Pivka. However, in 26 cases, unexploded ordnance had to be destroyed on the spot.

Furthermore a relocation of 18 aircraft bombs, which were found all over the Republic of Slovenia was carried out in 2017, which were later destroyed at the Unexploded ordnance disposal range near Pivka.

According to the opinion of the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War does not require any additional measures in the area of protection against unexploded ordnance.

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**FORM B:** Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 4 and the Technical Annex:

The Republic of Slovenia is regularly updating its database on newly discovered unexploded ordnance. The database provides an up-to-date overview of interventions, types of assets, their location, storage and destruction.

The Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, notably its State service for protection against unexploded ordnance, regularly participates in organized protection and rescue events on local and national level.

Occasionally, activities concerning protection against unexploded ordnance also receive media attention.

Any other relevant information:

In the course of 2017, the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief continued its activities concerning unexploded ordnance disposal. That also includes raising public awareness and media coverage.

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**FORM C:** Steps taken to implement Article 5 of the Protocol: Other precautions for the protection of the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 5 and the Technical Annex:

No additional steps regarding other precautions for the protection of civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war had to be taken.

Any other relevant information:

No other relevant information.

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**FORM D:** Steps taken to implement Article 6 of the Protocol: Provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organizations from the effects of explosive remnants of war

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:

No additional steps regarding provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organizations from the effects of explosive remnants of war had to be taken

Any other relevant information:

No other relevant information.

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**FORM E:** Steps taken to implement Article 7 and Article 8 of the Protocol:  
Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war and cooperation and assistance

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**Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7 and Article 8:**

No additional steps regarding implementation of Article 7 had to be taken.

Regarding the implementation of provisions of Article 8:

ITF Enhancing Human Security (previously known as the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance) is a non-profit, humanitarian organisation founded by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in March 1998, originally to help Bosnia and Herzegovina, and later other mine-affected countries in South East Europe (Albania, Croatia, FYROM, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo), with implementation of projects in the field of mine action. At the request of donors and affected countries, ITF began expanding its activities to Central Asia, South Caucasus, North and West Africa, Latin America, Middle East and the Baltic States.

ITF's two main pillars of work help building community resilience and addressing immediate and long-term impact of mines/ERW, arms and ammunition in conflict-affected communities.

**Strategic Pillar I**

Reducing threats from mines/ERW and other hazardous weapons and ammunitions.

**Strategic Pillar II**

Facilitating safe, long-term development and building resilience of conflict-affected communities.

The mission of ITF is to provide assistance to countries and organisations in their recovery from post-conflict and disruptive challenges and ensuring security of individuals and communities in the affected areas. This has been achieved by the following:

- (1) Raising and managing funds from a wide range of donors,
- (2) Identifying and managing projects on behalf of national authorities and donors, and
- (3) Developing national and regional capacities to manage programmes and projects more effectively and efficiently.

This far, with support of various donors, ITF has contributed significantly to the resolution of the mine/ERW issue, carrying out over 3.100 mine action projects, clearing altogether over 139 million square metres of mine and unexploded remnants of war contaminated areas in South East Europe, Lebanon and Azerbaijan. Furthermore, 1.277 mine/ERW victims from South East Europe, the Gaza Strip, Libya, Lebanon, South Caucasus and Ukraine benefited from its physical rehabilitation programmes. So far, over 440.000 school children and adults, living in mine-contaminated areas, received mine risk education directly, and over 610.000 family members indirectly. ITF has trained more than 1.100 experts in humanitarian demining, rehabilitation and mine action management. It also supported activities of national mine action centres in all mine-affected countries of South East Europe and the South Caucasus. Currently, ITF is providing capacity support to mine action centres in Afghanistan and in Libya.

From the very beginning, ITF has supported regional approach to mine action in South East Europe – it is one of the founding members of the South-Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC). ITF is also actively involved in the US Department of State initiative Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) in South East Europe and in an initiative to foster technical cooperation on Explosive Hazards Reduction and Response in Central Asia.

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Since its inception in 1998, more than 400 donors have made donations to ITF for its activities. More than 95 % of the donations originate from public donors – including 30 governments, the European Union (EU) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and many local authorities; the rest of the funds have been contributed by private donors: non-governmental (NGO) and humanitarian organizations, businesses and individuals. Altogether these donors have allocated more than USD 430 million for the activities of ITF. The matching fund mechanism ensures that, if donors agree, every US dollar, raised by ITF for its activities, is matched by an additional dollar provided by the US Government. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has altogether allocated more than USD 14 million to ITF.

Any other relevant information:

No other relevant information.

**FORM E(a):** Steps taken by States which have ERW victims to implement the relevant provisions of Article 8(2): Victim Assistance

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Steps taken to implement the relevant provisions of Article 8(2):

In 2017 there was one victim of explosive remnants of war in the Republic of Slovenia, who has sustained light body injuries.

Other relevant information, guided by the Plan of Action on Victim Assistance:

The Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, notably its State service for protection against unexploded ordnance, regularly participates in organized protection and rescue events and other other public safety related events. This also includes dissemination of related information through media.

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**FORM F:** Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 9 and the Technical Annex:

No additional steps had to be taken as regards generic preventive measures.

Any other relevant information:

No other relevant information.



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**FORM G:** Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11:

No additional steps had to be taken as regards compliance.

Any other relevant information:

No other relevant information.

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**FORM H:** Other relevant matters

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Any other relevant information:

No other relevant information.