

PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES, BOOBYTRAPS  
AND OTHER DEVICES AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996, ANNEXED TO THE  
CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN  
CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY  
INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS  
(PROTOCOL II AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996)

Summary sheet

Summary Reporting Format for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2,  
Pursuant to the decision of the Fifth Annual Conference of the States Parties to CCW  
Amended Protocol II as stipulated in paragraph 20 of its Final Document, CCW/AP.II/CONF.5/2

NAME OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY

**REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

DATE OF SUBMISSION

22 March 2013

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT:  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
SECURITY POLICY DIVISION  
TEL: 00386 1 478 2256, FAX: 00386 1 478 2229

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

**YES**

**REPORTING PERIOD:** 01/01/2012 to 31/12/2012

**Form A:** Dissemination of information: changed  
 unchanged (last reporting: 2003)

**Form B:** Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes: changed  
 unchanged (last reporting: 2007)

**Form C:** Technical requirements and relevant information: changed  
 unchanged (last reporting: 2003)

**Form D:** Legislation: changed  
 unchanged (last reporting: 2004)

**Form E:** International technical information exchange,  
co-operation on mine clearance, technical co-operation  
and assistance:  changed  
unchanged

**Form F:** Other relevant matters: changed  
 unchanged (last reporting: 2004)

**Form G:** Information to the UN-database on  
mine clearance: changed  
 unchanged (last reporting: 2003)

---

## **Form E International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance**

Article 13 / 4 / e „The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:  
(e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance;

*Remark:* High Contracting Party **REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**  
Reporting for the time period from  
**1 January 2012** to **31 December 2012**

International cooperation on mine clearance

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 also other mine-affected countries in South-Eastern Europe (Albania, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and UNMIK/Kosovo). At the request of the donors and affected countries, ITF began to spread its activities to Colombia, Cyprus, South Caucasus, Central Asia, and the Middle East; however, its operations are currently focused on South-Eastern Europe. ITF's vision is a world free of threats from post-conflict and disruptive challenges, including landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and the illicit ownership and use of small arms and light weapons (SALW) – a world in which the security of individuals and communities is guaranteed. The mission of ITF is to assist countries and organisations in their recovery from post-conflict and disruptive challenges and to ensure the security of individuals and communities in countries recovering from conflict. This will be 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.

Thus far, supported by various donors, ITF has contributed significantly to the resolution of the mine issue, as it carried out over 2.880 mine action projects, clearing over 122 million square metres of mine-polluted areas in South-Eastern Europe and over 2 million square metres in the South Caucasus. More than 1.090 mine victims and additional 100 children, which were victims of war from the Gaza Strip, and 25 victims of war in Libya received physical rehabilitation. Until now over 82,000 school children and adults living in mine polluted areas received mine risk education directly and over 200,000 family members received it indirectly. ITF educated more than 900 experts in the field of humanitarian demining, rehabilitation and mine action management, and supported activities of national mine action centres in all mine-affected countries of South-Eastern Europe and Southern Caucasus. From the very beginning, ITF has supported regional approach to mine action in South-Eastern Europe – being one of the founding members of the South-Eastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC), and a supporter of the Regional Mine Detection Dog Centre in Konjic (Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Regional Centre for Underwater Demining in Bijela (Montenegro) and the Geographic Information System for South-Eastern Europe ITF is also actively involved in US Department of State initiative – Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) in the region of SE Europe and is at this stage supporting the establishment of a Central Asian Mine Action Coordination Council (CAMACC). Since 1998, over 130 donors, including 28 States, the European Commission and the UNDP, numerous local communities, organisations, companies and individuals have allocated more than USD 369 million to ITF. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has altogether allocated more than USD 10,18 million to ITF. The matching fund mechanism ensures that every US dollar raised by ITF for activities in the region of SE Europe is matched by an additional dollar provided by the US Government. ITF has realised that, as the impact from landmines and UXO in SE Europe becomes less severe, there is a growing need to address other post-conflict challenges, to support Conventional Weapons Destruction Programmes (CWD), Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programmes, and to combat violence and terrorism stemming from the

illicit ownership and use of SALW. Such challenges pose a potential threat to human security, which is just as serious as the danger of landmines and UXO.