

**CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF
CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE
EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS (CCW)
PROTOCOL ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR
(PROTOCOL V)**

REPORTING FORMS

**Pursuant to Article 10 (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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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

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

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
Reporting for time period: from January 2010 to December 2011

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3

Regarding clearance, removal and destruction of the ERW we would like to inform that Slovenia fulfilled all obligations under Article 3 of the Protocol.

Note: In Slovenia, clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war was needed only in certain barracks and carried out from 1991 to 1994.

Any other relevant information

Annex:

The contribution includes data by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR) related to unexploded ordnance (UXO) in 2010-2011. Under the Regulation of the Protection Against Unexploded Ordnance (Ur. l. RS, No. 21/2003 and No. 7/2011), in the Republic of Slovenia such interventions take place in the case of newly discovered unexploded ordnance in the field or during the construction works. By the opinion of the ACPDR, the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War does not require any new additional measures in the area of protection against unexploded ordnance, as the remnants of past wars had been cleared and thus no new clearances are planned.

2010

Subgroup	Number of interventions	Number of pieces	Weight per piece (kg)	Total weight (kg)
Air bombs	8	8		654,00
other explosive devices	10	10		8,68
mine explosives	284	1297		258,64
naval mines	0	0		0
rockets	5	5		8,00
ammunition	1054	4790		9.119,67
Together	1361	6110		10.049,00

2011

Subgroup	Number of interventions	Number of pieces	Weight per piece (kg)	Total weight (kg)
Air bombs	14	14		2.597,50
other explosive devices	21	18		68,30
mine explosives	372	622		334,96
naval mines	1	1		980,00
rockets	9	9		47,92
ammunition	703	3578		5.642,23
Together	1120	4242		9.670,92

FORM F Steps taken to implement Article 8 of the Protocol: Co-operation and assistance

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period: from January 2010 to December 2011

Steps taken to implement the 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 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. 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 conflicts. 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 2,750 mine action projects, clearing over 116 million square metres of mine-polluted areas in South-Eastern Europe and over 2 million square metres in the South Caucasus. More than 1,080 mine victims and additional 90 children, victims of war from the Gaza Strip, and 25 victims of war in Libya, received physical rehabilitation in Slovenia. 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 880 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 356 million to ITF. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has altogether allocated more than USD 8.4 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.