

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS 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: **SLOVENIA**

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31 March 2014

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(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

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

YES

NO

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Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2013
dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/12/2013
dd/mm/yyyy

Form A: Dissemination of information:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year:)

Form B: Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year:)

Form C: Technical requirements and relevant information:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year:)

Form D: Legislation:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year:)

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

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year:)

Form F: Other relevant matters:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year:)

Form G: Information to the UN-database on mine clearance:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year:)

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

Article 13,
paragraph 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:

SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2013**

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

01/12/2013

dd/mm/yyyy

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:**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 East Europe (Albania, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Kosovo^{*1}). At the request of donors and affected countries, ITF began extending its activities to Colombia, Cyprus, Cabo Verde and countries in the South Caucasus, Central Asia and the Middle East, while its focus remains on South East 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 conflicts. This will be achieved by the following:

¹ *This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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- (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, carrying out over 2950 mine action projects, clearing over 124.2 million square metres of mine-polluted areas in South East Europe and over 2.1 million square metres in the South Caucasus. Altogether 1,102 mine victims from South East Europe and 106 children, victims of war from the Gaza Strip, and 25 victims of war from Libya, participated in physical rehabilitation programmes. So far, over 430,000 school children and adults living in mine polluted areas received mine risk education directly, and over 600,000 family members received it indirectly. ITF has trained more than 1,000 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 East Europe and the South Caucasus. 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), 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 the US Department of State initiative Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) in South East Europe and in a initiative to foster technical cooperation on Explosive Hazards Reduction and Response in Central Asia. Since 1998, over 399 donors, including 30 states, the European Commission and the UNDP, numerous local communities, organisations, companies and individuals, have allocated more than USD 375.1 million to ITF.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has altogether allocated more than USD 11.2 million to ITF. The matching fund mechanism ensures that every US dollar raised by ITF for activities in South East Europe is matched by an additional dollar provided by the US Government. ITF has observed that, with the decreasing severity of the impact of landmines and UXO in South East Europe, 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 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.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE: