

- 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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DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31/05/2015

(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

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:

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

In Slovenia, in course of 2014, destruction of recently found explosive remnants of war (from WWI, WWII and 1991 "10 Days Independence War for Slovenia") were conducted in UXO Destruction Range near Pivka (Slovenia).

Any other relevant information:

In 2014 the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR) continued with activities related to unexploded ordnance (UXO) disposal. Under the Regulation of the Protection Against Unexploded Ordnance (Ur. l. RS, No. 21/2003 and No. 7/2011), in the Republic of Slovenia were 485 interventions in the case of accidentally discovered unexploded ordnance in the nature or during the construction works. All together 8690 pieces of UXOs in the total weight of 14543,76 kg have been found and destroyed in 2014.

Most of UXO found in 2014 were destroyed at the UXO Disposal Range. However, in one case, UXO had to be destroyed on the spot - the intervention destruction of an aeroplane bomb from WWII in Maribor (August 2014).

Furthermore the relocation of five sea mines type LMB on a specific and designated point for disposal and removal of two sea mines (types UMB and Bollo) from the Slovenian sea (June 2014).

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.

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

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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

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 service for protection against unexploded ordnance, regularly participates in organized protection and rescue events.

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

Any other relevant information:

In the course of 2014, the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR) continued its activities concerning unexploded ordnance (UXO) disposal. That also include 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

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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

In 2014, no additional steps had to be taken as regards other precautions for the protection of civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war.

Any 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

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:

in 2014, no additional steps had to be taken as regards provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organizations from the effects of explosive remnants of war.

Any other relevant information:

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FORM E: Steps taken to implement Article 7 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7:

In 2014, no additional steps had to be taken as regards assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war.

Any other relevant information:

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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: 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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) (ITF) 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*) in implementing mine action projects. 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 and North Africa region, while its focus remains on South East Europe.

Long-term impacts of mines/ERW (explosive remnants of war) and other explosive hazards on people and communities remain even after they are removed. Therefore, ITF identifies two main pillars of its work, which enables better support to efforts in building community resilience, 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 at-risk weapons and ammunition.

Strategic Pillar II

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

ITF's mission 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 the affected countries. 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.

Thus far, supported by various donors, ITF has contributed significantly to the resolution of the mine/ERW issue carrying out over 3,000 mine action projects, clearing altogether approximately 131.3 million square metres of mine-polluted areas, including over 127.5 million square metres in South East Europe, over 2.1 million square metres in the South Caucasus and over 1.2 million square metres in Lebanon. Furthermore, 1,102 mine victims from South East Europe, 106 children, victims of the armed conflict in the Gaza Strip, and 25 victims of the Libyan war, 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

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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 an initiative to foster technical cooperation on Explosive Hazards Reduction and Response in Central Asia.

Since 1998, 29 donor countries, the EU, UNDP, UNMAS, OPEC Fund for International Development, over 10 local authorities in mine affected countries, 130 international and local public and private companies, NGOs, and individuals have allocated more than USD 387 million for ITF activities. 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. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has altogether allocated more than USD 11.2 million for ITF (666 000 in 2014).

Any other relevant information:

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

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014
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Steps taken to implement the relevant provisions of Article 8(2):

There were no ERW victims in Slovenia in 2014.

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

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

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

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

In 2014, no additional steps had to be taken as regards generic preventive measures.

Any other relevant information:

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

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014
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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11:

In 2014, no additional steps had to be taken as regards compliance.

Any other relevant information:

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FORM I: Other relevant matters

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Any other relevant information:

No other relevant information.