

**- 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

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT (Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail):

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Gregor Kaplan  
Tel: + 386 1 478 6710  
E-mail: gregor.kaplan@gov.s

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 28/07/2016  
(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

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**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: 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

---

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:

Regarding clearance, removal and destruction of explosive remnants of war (ERW), Slovenia would like to communicate that it has fulfilled all obligations under Article 3 of the Protocol. In the course of 2015, destruction of recently found ERW (from WWI and WWII) was conducted in unexploded ordnance (UXO) Disposal Range near Pivka.

Any other relevant information:

In 2015 under the Regulation of the protection against UXO (Official Gazette No. 2/2015) the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief continued with activities related to UXO disposal. Under the same Regulation, in the year 2015, there were 477 interventions in the case of accidentally discovered UXOs in the nature or during the construction works. All together 7.439 pieces of UXOs in the total weight of 8789,024 kg have been found and destroyed in 2015.

Most of UXO found in 2015 were destroyed at the UXO Disposal Range. However, in 25 cases, UXO had to be destroyed on the spot. Furthermore, the relocation of three aircraft bombs from river Drava in Maribor was done in February 2015 (also destroyed in UXO Disposal Range).

By 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 new additional measures in the area of protection against unexploded ordnance.

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**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: 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015  
[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 UXOs. 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 UXO, 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 2015, the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief continued its activities concerning UXO disposal. That also includes public awareness and media coverage.

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**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: 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

---

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

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 ERW.

Any other relevant information:

-

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**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: 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

---

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:

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:

-

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**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: 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

---

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7:

No additional steps had to be taken as regards assistance with respect to existing ERW.

Any other relevant information:

-

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**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: 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015  
[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, FYROM, Montenegro, Serbia, and Kosovo\*) in implementing mine action projects. At the request of donors and affected countries, ITF began expanding its activities to the countries in Central Asia, South Caucasus, Latin America, the Middle East and Africa.

ITF identifies two main pillars of its work, which enable 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 135 million square metres of mine-polluted areas, including over 131.6 million square metres in South East Europe, over 2.1 million square metres in the South Caucasus and over 1.3 million square metres in Lebanon. Furthermore, 1.251 mine/ERW victims from South East Europe, the Gaza Strip, Libya, Lebanon, South Caucasus and Ukraine benefited from physical rehabilitation programmes. So far, over 440.000 school children and adults living in mine-polluted areas received mine risk education directly, and over 610.000 family members received it indirectly. ITF has trained more than 1.050 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. Currently ITF is providing capacity

**- PROTOCOL V -**

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), 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 403 million for ITF activities. The matching fund mechanism ensures that, if donors agree, every US dollar raised by ITF for 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 12.8 million for ITF's projects and programs.

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: 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

---

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

In 2015, there was one ERW victim in Slovenia.

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 UXO, regularly participates in organized protection and rescue events (public awareness, leaflets, exhibitions) and other public safety related events. That also includes dissemination of related information through media (press conferences).

**- PROTOCOL V -**

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

---

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

---

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

---

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:

-

**- PROTOCOL V -**

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

---

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

---

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11:

No additional steps had to be taken as regards compliance.

Any other relevant information:

-

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**FORM I:** Other relevant matters

---

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

---

Any other relevant information:

No other relevant information.