

- 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):

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31/03/2014

(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: 01/01/2013 to 31/12/2013
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:

Regarding clearance, removal and destruction of ERW, we would like to communicate that Slovenia has fulfilled all obligations under Article 3 of the Protocol. In Slovenia, clearance, removal and destruction of explosive remnants of war were conducted in certain military barracks from 1991 to 1994.

Any other relevant information:

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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: 01/01/2013 to 31/12/2013
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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

Slovenia has updated 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 2013, the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR) continued its activities concerning unexploded ordnance (UXO) disposal.

In accordance with the Regulation of the Protection Against Unexploded Ordnance (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 21/2003 and 7/2011), the National UXO Protection Unit performed 453 interventions involving unexploded ordnance discovered by chance or during construction works. Altogether, 3635 pieces of UXO in the total weight of 6745 kg were found and destroyed in 2013.

Most of UXO found in 2013 were destroyed at the UXO Disposal Range near Pivka. However, in some cases, UXO had to be destroyed on the spot. In this context, it is necessary to mention the destruction of an aeroplane bomb from WWII in the village of Silova near Velenje (6–7 April 2013), the destruction of an artillery shell (305 cal.) from WWI in Solkan (16 August 2013), the destruction of 4 artillery shells from WWI (1 shell cal. 105 mm, 2 shells cal. 149 mm and 1 shell cal. 210 mm) at Sveta Gora near Nova Gorica (4 July 2013), and the destruction of 2 mortar shells from WWI (cal 220 mm) at Mt. Rombon at 1,950 meters above sea level (18 September 2013).

According to the opinion of the ACPDR, the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War does not require any new additional measures from Slovenia in the area of protection against unexploded ordnance.

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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: 01/01/2013 to 31/12/2013
[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 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: 01/01/2013 to 31/12/2013
[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:

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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: 01/01/2013 to 31/12/2013
[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 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: 01/01/2013 to 31/12/2013
[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) 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*). 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) 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 1102 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 1000 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, over 399 donors, including 30 states, the European Commission and the UNDP, numerous local communities, organisations, companies and

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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.

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: 01/01/2013 to 31/12/2013
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Steps taken to implement the relevant provisions of Article 8(2):

There were no ERW victims in Slovenia in 2013.

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

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2013 to 31/12/2013
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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:

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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: 01/01/2012 to 31/12/2012
[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:

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FORM I: Other relevant matters

High Contracting Party: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2013 to 31/12/2013
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Any other relevant information:

No other relevant matters.