HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

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

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 29.03.2013 (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 ☑
**FORM A:** Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war

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**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. In Slovenia, clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war was done in certain military barracks and carried out from 1991 to 1994.

**Any other relevant information:**

In 2012 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 399 interventions in the case of accidentally discovered unexploded ordnance in the nature or during the construction works. All together there were found and destroyed 5119 pieces in the total weight of 5.747,06 kg.

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

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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 up to date overview of the interventions, the type of asset, its location, storage and destruction.

Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief with committed service for protection against unexploded ordnance regularly participates in organized protection and rescue events.

Occasionally the activity of protection against unexploded ordnance also received media attention.

Any other relevant information:
**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**

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Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2012 to 31/12/2012

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

No additional steps had to be taken in Slovenia in the field of other precautions for the protection of the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war.

Any other relevant information:
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

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:

No additional steps had to be taken in Slovenia in the field of provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organizations from the effects of explosive remnants of war.

Any other relevant information:
**FORM E:** Steps taken to implement Article 7 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war

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**Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7:**

No additional steps had to be taken in Slovenia in the field of assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war.

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**Any other relevant information:**
FORM F: Steps taken to implement Article 8 of the Protocol: Co-operation and assistance

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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.

Any other relevant information:

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

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

Other relevant information, guided by the Plan of Action on Victim Assistance:
FORM G: Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures

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

No additional steps had to be taken in Slovenia in the field of generic preventive measures.

Any other relevant information:
FORM H: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11:

No additional steps had to be taken in the field of compliance.

Any other relevant information:
FORM I: Other relevant matters

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Any other relevant information:

No other relevant matters.