



No.: 38/18

### NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Representation of the Republic of Slovenia to the UN, OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to all Missions and Delegations of the participating States to the OSCE and to the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre and, in accordance with the Decision 7/04 of the Forum for Security and Co-operation, has the honour to transmit herewith the reply of the Republic of Slovenia to the Questionnaire on Anti-Personnel Landmines.

The Permanent Representation of the Republic of Slovenia to the UN, OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Missions and Delegations of the participating States to the OSCE and to the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

9.5.

Vienna, 30 April 2018



All Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE  
OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre

Vienna

**OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES**  
**- reply by Slovenia -**

**To be submitted no later than 31 May of each year**  
**(starting in May 2005)**

**Part I**

1. **Is your country a State Party to the 1996 Amended Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices annexed to the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW)?**

YES

**If yes:**

2. **Please attach the most recent annual report submitted by your country in accordance with Article 13 of the Amended Protocol or give the appropriate electronic address for the report.**

See attachment 1.

**If no:**

3. **Is your country considering ratification/accession to the Amended Protocol II?**
4. **What measures have been taken to prevent the indiscriminate use of mines, booby-traps and other devices?**
5. **Would your country be interested in receiving assistance related to the implementation of this Protocol? If so, please describe.**
6. **Does your country have the capacity to assist others related to this Protocol? If so, please describe.**

**Part II**

7. **Has your country ratified or acceded to the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction?**

YES

- 8.(a) **If yes, please attach the most recent report submitted by your country in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention or give the appropriate electronic address for the report.**

See attachment 2.

- (b) **If no, is your country considering ratification/accession to the Convention?**
- (c) **Has your country adopted legislation to address the humanitarian objectives of the convention, or taken any specific measures regarding the use, production, storage, transfer and destruction of anti-personnel landmines? In case a moratorium has been introduced, what is its scope and duration and when was it introduced?**
9. **Does your country have any specific measures in place to provide assistance to victims?**

There are no areas containing anti-personnel mines and there are no areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in Republic of Slovenia.

10. **Does your country require assistance in mine clearance, stockpile destruction, mine awareness and/or victim assistance? If so, please describe.**

NO

11. **Does your country have the capacity to assist others in mine action? If so, please describe.**

YES

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. ITF was originally established to help Bosnia and Herzegovina, and later other mine-affected countries in South East Europe with implementation of projects in the field of mine action, specifically demining and mine victim assistance. At the request of donors and affected countries, ITF began expanding the scope and geographic area of its activities to Central Asia, South Caucasus, North and West Africa, Latin America, Middle East and the Baltic States.

ITF's two main pillars of work help building community resilience and 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 hazardous weapons and ammunitions.

#### Strategic Pillar II

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

The mission of ITF is to provide assistance to countries and organisations in their recovery from post-conflict and disruptive challenges and ensuring security of individuals and communities in the affected areas. This has been achieved by the following:

- (1) Raising and transparently managing funds from a wide range of donors,
- (2) Identifying needs 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, with the support of various donors, ITF has contributed significantly to the resolution of the mine/ERW contamination, carrying out over 3.100 mine action projects, clearing altogether over 148 million square metres of areas contaminated with mines and unexploded remnants of war in South East Europe, Lebanon and Azerbaijan.

Furthermore, 1.303 mine/ERW victims from South East Europe, the Gaza Strip, Libya, Lebanon, South Caucasus and Ukraine benefited from its physical rehabilitation programmes. So far, over 500.000 school children and adults, living in mine-contaminated areas, received mine risk education directly, and over 610.000 family members indirectly. ITF has trained more than 1.200 experts in humanitarian demining, rehabilitation, mine action management and related activities. It also supported the training of more than 160 mine detection dogs around the world, and activities of national mine action centres in all mine-affected countries of South East Europe and the South Caucasus. Currently, ITF is providing capacity 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). 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 its inception in 1998, more than 400 donors have made donations to ITF for its activities. More than 95 % of the donations originate from public donors – including 31 governments, the European Union (EU) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and many local authorities; the rest of the funds have been contributed by private donors: non-governmental (NGO) and humanitarian organizations, businesses and individuals. Altogether these donors have allocated more than USD 430 million for the activities of ITF. The matching fund mechanism ensures that, if donors agree, every US dollar, raised by ITF for its 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 14 million to ITF.

## **OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR**

**To be submitted on a voluntary basis along with the OSCE Questionnaire on Anti-personnel Mines no later than 31 May each year.**

- 1. Has your country notified the Depositary of its consent to be bound by the 2003 CCW Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) once it enters into force?**

YES

**2. If yes, at what stage is the process?**

Slovenia fulfilled all obligations under Article 3 of the Protocol regarding clearance, removal and destruction of ERW.

**3. Would your country be interested in receiving assistance in clearing or otherwise minimizing the risks and effects of ERW?**

NO

**4. Does your country have the capacity to assist others in clearing and minimizing the risks and effects of ERW? If so, please describe.**

YES

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**Strategic Pillar I**

Reducing threats from mines/ERW and other hazardous weapons and ammunitions.

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500.000 school children and adults, living in mine-contaminated areas, received mine risk education directly, and over 610.000 family members indirectly. ITF has trained more than 1.200 experts in humanitarian demining, rehabilitation, mine action management and related activities. It also supported the training of more than 160 mine detection dogs around the world, and activities of national mine action centres in all mine-affected countries of South East Europe and the South Caucasus. Currently, ITF is providing capacity support to mine action centres in Afghanistan and in Libya.

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**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF  
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

**Reporting Formats for Article 7 <sup>1</sup>**

STATE PARTY:

**Republic of Slovenia**

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DATE OF SUBMISSION

**30 March 2018**

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POINT OF CONTACT

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(Organization, telephones, fax, email)

(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

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<sup>1</sup> These reporting formats informally provided by Austria on disk are based on document APLC/MSP.1/1999/L.4 of 31 March 1999, as amended and decided upon by the First Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, held in Maputo from 3 to 7 May 1999. Tables of formats may be expanded as desired.

**Form A National implementation measures**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:  
a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]: Republic of Slovenia reporting for time period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction by the Slovenian Parliament (24 September 1998, No. 231-05/98-5/1)</li><li>- An execution plan confirmed by the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Slovenia on the destruction of APMs in Slovenia (1 December 1998; No. 016-05-01/191) and the decision by the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Slovenia on the quantity of all anti-personnel mines retained for the development and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques in accordance with Article 3 (15 January 2002, No. 5/2002-9)</li><li>- An order of the Chief of the General Staff of the Slovenian Army about the destruction of APMs in the Slovenian Army (14 April 1999; No. Z-871-00-6/99-9)</li></ul>	<p><b>By 30 April 2003, Slovenia destroyed all APMs.</b></p> <p><b>It has retained 3.000 APMs for training in mine detection and for educational purposes.</b></p>



**Form B      Stockpiled anti-personnel mines**

Article 7.1    "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]: **Republic of Slovenia**

reporting for time period from **1 January 2017** to **31 December 2017**

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
<b>PMA-1</b>	<b>79</b>	8-59	Slo Mil ID No 000796
<b>PMA-2</b>	<b>85</b>	SRB 6740	Slo Mil ID No 000797
<b>PMA-3</b>	<b>35</b>	SRB 7530	Slo Mil ID No 000798
<b>PMR-2A</b>	<b>47</b>	R-1973	Slo Mil ID No 000800
<b>PROM-1</b>	<b>53</b>	KV 04-68	Slo Mil ID No 000803
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>299</b>		

**Form C      Location of mined areas**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]:      **Republic of Slovenia**

reporting for time period from      **1 January 2017**      t      **31 December 2017**

o

1. Areas that contain mines\*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
/	/	/	/	There are no areas containing anti-personnel mines

2. Areas suspected to contain mines\*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
/	/	/	/	There are no areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

\* If necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided

**Form D APMs retained or transferred**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State [Party]: Republic of Slovenia reporting for time period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

1. Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
<b>Ministry of Defence - Slovenian Army</b>	<b>PMA-1</b>	<b>77</b>	8-59	Stockpiled at the military warehouse in Mačkovec near Postojna.
<b>Ministry of Defence - Slovenian Army</b>	<b>PMA-2</b>	<b>80</b>	SRB 6740	-//-
<b>Ministry of Defence - Slovenian Army</b>	<b>PMA-3</b>	<b>29</b>	SRB 7530	-//-
<b>Ministry of Defence - Slovenian Army</b>	<b>PMR-2A</b>	<b>42</b>	R-1973	-//-
<b>Ministry of Defence - Slovenian Army</b>	<b>PROM-1</b>	<b>50</b>	KV 04-68	-//-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----	<b>278</b>		

**Form D** (continued)

2. Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
/	/	/	/	/
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----	/		

3. Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
/	/	/	/	/
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----	/		

**Form E      Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

    e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]:      **Republic of Slovenia**      reporting for time period from      **1 January 2017**      to      **31 December 2017**

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
/	/	There are no anti-personnel mine production facilities in Slovenia.

**Form F      Status of programs for destruction of APMs**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]:      Republic of Slovenia      reporting for time period from      1 January 2017      to      31 December 2017

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites: - Decomposition of APMs and mechanical destruction of inert components in Borovnica near Ljubljana; - Destruction of primer caps and explosive charges in Poček near Postojna.	Details of:
- Decomposition of APMs on components; - Mechanical destruction of inert components; - Destruction of primer caps by burning in a special kettle; - Destruction of APMs bodies with explosive charges by explosives.	Methods
- Valid military manuals on the decomposition of ammunition ( original " Delaboracija municije",SSNO, 1976 ) and the destruction of ammunition, mines and other explosive materials (original "Uništavanje municije, minsko-eksplozivnih sredstava in drugih eksplozivnih materiala", SSNO, 1980 )	Applicable safety standards
- Slovenian Environmental Protection Act	Applicable environmental standards

**Form F ( continued )**

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Discription of the status of programs including:  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>see Form C</b></p>	Details of: /
Location of destruction sites	/
/	Methods
/	Applicable safety standards
/	Applicable environmental standards

**Form G      APMs destroyed after entry into force**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]: Republic of Slovenia reporting for time period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
<b>PMA-1</b>	<b>2</b>	8-59	21 APM's were destroyed by SAF units for educational purposes.
<b>PMA-2</b>	<b>5</b>	SRB 6740	
<b>PMA-3</b>	<b>6</b>	SRB 7530	
<b>PMR-2A</b>	<b>5</b>	R-1973	
<b>PROM-1</b>	<b>3</b>	KV 04-68	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>		

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
/	/	<b>see Form C</b>
/	/	
<b>TOTAL</b>	/	



**Form H      Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State [Party]: **Republic of Slovenia** reporting for time period from **1 January 2017** to **31 December 2017**

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	<b>see Form E</b>

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
<b>PMA-1</b>	140mm x 70mm x 30mm	UPMAH-1 ( chemical )	TNT	200	/	Yes	The mine is plastic, without metal elements.
<b>PMA-2</b>	ø68mm x 32mm	UPMAH-2 ( chemical )	TNT	70	/	Yes	The mine is plastic, without metal elements and waterproof sealed.
<b>PMA-3</b>	ø103mm x 36mm	UPMAH-3 ( chemical )	tetryl	35	/	Yes	The mine is plastic, without metal elements and waterproof sealed.

**Form H ( continued )**

<b>PMR-2A</b>	ø66mm x 132mm ( APM without post )	UPMR-2, UPMR-2S ( mechanical )	TNT	100	1700 g	Yes	Its fragments are dangerous in range of 50m. Detection with mine detectors is possible.
<b>PROM-1</b>	ø80m x 150mm	UPROM-1 ( mechanical )	TNT	420	2580 g	Yes	Its fragments are dangerous in range of 50m. Detection with mine detectors is possible.

**Form I        Measures to provide warning to the population**

Article 7.1        "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:  
                    i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the 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".

State [Party]:        Republic of Slovenia                                reporting for time period from        1 January 2017        to        31 December 2017

[Narrative:]

**see Form C**

## 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)**

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### REPORTING FORMATS

for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH  
CONTRACTING PARTY: REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: March 2018

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF  
CONTACT: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr Gregor Jenko

tel.: 00386 1 478 6710

e-mail: gregor.jenko@gov.si  
(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

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

## AMENDED PROTOCOL II

### **Form A**                      **Dissemination of information**

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (a)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and  
to the civilian population;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

**REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2017**

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

**31/12/2017**

dd/mm/yyyy

#### **INFORMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES:**

/

#### **INFORMATION TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION:**

/



## AMENDED PROTOCOL II

### **Form C                      Technical requirements and relevant information**

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (c)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any  
other relevant information pertaining thereto;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

**REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

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Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2017**

**dd/mm/yyyy**

to:

**31/12/2017**

**dd/mm/yyyy**

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#### **TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:**

/

#### **ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:**

/

## AMENDED PROTOCOL II

### **Form D**                      **Legislation**

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (d)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

**REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2017**

**dd/mm/yyyy**

to:

**31/12/2017**

**dd/mm/yyyy**

**LEGISLATION:**

/



## AMENDED PROTOCOL II

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

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (e)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] 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:

REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2017  
dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/12/2017  
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. ITF was originally established to help Bosnia and Herzegovina, and later other mine-affected countries in South East Europe (Albania, Croatia, FYROM, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo), with implementation of projects in the field of mine action, specifically demining and mine victims assistance. At the request of donors and affected countries, ITF began expanding the scope and geographic area of its activities to Central Asia, South Caucasus, North and West Africa, Latin America, Middle East and the Baltic States.**

**ITF's two main pillars of work help building community resilience and 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 hazardous weapons and ammunitions.**

## AMENDED PROTOCOL II

### **Strategic Pillar II**

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

**The mission of ITF is to provide assistance to countries and organisations in their recovery from post-conflict and disruptive challenges and ensuring security of individuals and communities in the affected areas. This has been achieved by the following:**

- (1) Raising and transparently managing funds from a wide range of donors,**
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**Thus far, with the support of various donors, ITF has contributed significantly to the resolution of the mine/ERW contamination, carrying out over 3.100 mine action projects, clearing altogether over 148 million square metres of mine and unexploded remnants of war contaminated areas in South East Europe, Lebanon and Azerbaijan.**

**Furthermore, 1.303 mine/ERW victims from South East Europe, the Gaza Strip, Libya, Lebanon, South Caucasus and Ukraine benefited from its physical rehabilitation programmes. So far, over 500.000 school children and adults, living in mine-contaminated areas, received mine risk education directly, and over 610.000 family members indirectly. ITF has trained more than 1.200 experts in humanitarian demining, rehabilitation, mine action management and related activities. It also supported the training of more than 160 mine detection dogs around the world, and activities of national mine action centres in all mine-affected countries of South East Europe and the South Caucasus. Currently, ITF is providing capacity 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). 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 its inception in 1998, more than 400 donors have made donations to ITF for its activities. More than 95 % of the donations originate from public donors – including 31 governments, the European Union (EU) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and many local authorities; the rest of the funds have been contributed by private donors: non-governmental (NGO) and humanitarian organizations, businesses and individuals. Altogether these donors have allocated more than USD 430 million for the activities of ITF. The matching fund mechanism ensures that, if donors agree, every US dollar, raised by ITF for its 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 14 million to ITF.**

**AMENDED PROTOCOL II**

**TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:**

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**AMENDED PROTOCOL II**

**Form F**                      **Other relevant matters**

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (f)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(f) other relevant matters.”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2017

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

31/12/2017

dd/mm/yyyy

**OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS:**

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**AMENDED PROTOCOL II**

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

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Article 11,  
paragraph 2,

“2. Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2017

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

31/12/2017

dd/mm/yyyy

**MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:**

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**LISTS OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT AGENCIES:**

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**NATIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT ON MINE CLEARANCE:**

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