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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 Decision No. 2/09 of the OSCE Forum for Security and Co-operation, has the honour to transmit herewith the Slovenian response to the questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security.

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.

9.3.

Vienna, 19 April 2017



To:
All Permanent Missions/Delegations to the OSCE
OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre

Vienna



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

Information Exchange
on the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security

April 2017

SECTION I: INTER-STATE ELEMENTS

1. ACCOUNT OF MEASURES TO PREVENT AND COMBAT TERRORISM

1.1

To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, sub-regional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

Slovenia believes that terrorism is a direct attack on the values of democracy, human rights, tolerance, solidarity, humanity and peace. Therefore, our answer should be also through full respect of human rights and our core European values. Slovenia condemns terrorism in any form, and expresses solidarity with the victims of terrorism and the countries affected by it. We must redouble our efforts in addressing conditions conducive to, and the root causes of, radicalisation and violent extremism, which lead to terrorism.

Slovenia led Western Balkan Counter-Terrorism initiative (WBCTi) was endorsed by the Council of the EU in December 2015. The purpose of the initiative is to set up an integrative and complementary approach of all international partners involved in counter-terrorism activities in the WB region which prevents duplication and overlapping and creates synergies and enhances the efficiency of joint response. In December 2016, the EU also supported development of the WBCTi into the Integrative Internal Security Governance (IISG) concept, which includes other prominent areas in internal security cooperation: prevention of violent extremism and fight against terrorism (WBCTi), fight against serious and organised crime (WBCSCi) and border security (WBBSi). The project »FIRST LINE - Practitioners Dealing with Radicalisation Issues - Awareness Raising and Encouraging Capacity Building in the Western Balkan Region« was developed in 2015 and is co-financed by the European Commission.

Young people are one of the most susceptible groups when it comes to radicalisation. Therefore we need to look for positive alternatives for the youth, especially through education and jobs and through their active involvement in the political process. Positive Agenda for the Youth in the Western Balkans was launched at the Brdo Process Foreign Ministers meeting in April 2015. It has become a leading platform for enhancing mobility of the young people in the region and between the region and the EU.

Slovenia has ratified 14 of 16 UN counter-terrorism conventions and protocols. The list of international instruments related to preventing and combating terrorism to which Slovenia is a party is attached in Annex 1.

1.2

What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the above-mentioned agreements and arrangements?

Criminal Code

The Criminal Code (KZ-1), which entered into force in 2008 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia Nos. 55/08, 66/08-cor, 39/09, 91/11), contains terrorism-related criminal offences. Article 108 defines the criminal offence of terrorism, Article 109 the financing of terrorism, Article 110 the incitement to and public glorification of terrorist acts, and Article 111

recruitment and training for terrorism. The recent changes and amendments to the Criminal Code adopted in 2015 amended, inter alia, the criminal offence of financing of terrorist activities by expanding it on financing the commitment of criminal offence of the incitement to and public glorification of terrorist acts (Article 110) and recruitment and training for terrorism (Article 111).

As an EU member state, Slovenia also implements EU legal instruments for the prevention and combating of terrorism through the adoption of relevant measures at the national level.

The general provisions of the Code define aiding and abetting as forms of participation in criminal offences (which also apply to terrorism-related offences) and sets out the conditions for criminal liability and the punishment of accomplices.

According to new Article 36a of the Code, which was introduced with the Act amending the Criminal Code (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 91/11) and entered into force on 15 May 2012, the provisions of the Criminal Code applicable to the offender will also apply to persons abetting or aiding in the commission of a criminal offence, unless otherwise provided by law.

According to Article 37 of the Criminal Code, any person who intentionally abets another person in the commission of a criminal offence is punished as if he/she had committed it. Any person who intentionally abets another person in the commission of a criminal offence for which a sentence of three years' imprisonment, or a heavier sentence may be imposed under statute, is punished for the criminal attempt, even if the commission of such an offence was not attempted.

According to Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Criminal Code, any person who intentionally aids another person in the commission of a criminal offence is punished as if he/she had committed it, or the sentence is reduced, as the case may be. Paragraph 2 lists cases which constitute such aid.

Slovenian Criminal Code has facilitated the on-going ratification of the relevant conventions and instruments applicable in the area of counter-terrorism.

Suppression of terrorist financing

The Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act was adopted in July 2007 and entered into force in late January 2008. The Act provides the basis for the adoption of several implementing regulations, replacing the previous Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering. The Act harmonised national legislation with the provisions of revised instruments on the prevention of money laundering, and amended Slovenian legislation in accordance with the new standards on countering the financing of terrorism.

With the entry into force of the Act, the Office for Money Laundering Prevention (OMLP) became competent for the detection and prevention of financing terrorism; this enables the Office to exchange information with its foreign counterparts, also in the case of suspicion that the criminal offence of terrorist financing has been committed.

With the adoption of the Act, Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the

purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing was transposed into Slovenian law.

The Act was amended in 2010, 2011 and in 2014; the amended Acts entered into force on 27 March 2010, 18 October 2011 and 1 April 2014 respectively.

A new Directive 2015/849/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering or terrorist financing was adopted in 2015. With the objective to bring domestic legislation in line with the EU AML Directive and the new FATF standards the new Act on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (APMLFT) has been adopted on 20 October 2016 and came into force on 19 November 2016. Most important solutions introduced by the adoption of the new APMLFT are “Risk Based Approach” based on the National Risk Assessment (NRA) and the requirement for establishing “Register of Beneficial Ownership Information” which is foreseen to be established by the end of 2017.

In the context of the AML/CFT system a comprehensive “National Risk Assessment” was conducted under methodology of the World Bank and finalized in 2015. The report on NRA has been adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in October 2015 and its summary is published at the website of the OMLP. The aim of the NRA is to identify, assess and understand the money laundering and terrorist financing risk for the country in order to establish potential weaknesses in the AML/CFT regime and to propose changes to laws, regulations and to introduce other measures.

Regulation (EC) No 1889/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005, on controls of cash entering or leaving the Community complements the directive 2015/849/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing. A control system for passengers entering or leaving the EU carrying cash in amount of 10.000 EUR or more is set. Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia is empowered to control cash movements in passenger’s traffic and traffic of goods and postal shipments. All data obtained via cash declarations and of non-declared cash are reported to the Office for Money Laundering Prevention for further examination and investigation.

Council regulation (EC) No 116/2009 of 18 December 2008 on the export of cultural goods regulates exports of cultural goods outside the customs territory of the EU, which shall be subject to the presentation of an export licence. Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (FARS) controls exit of the goods. There is a serious problem of destroying and theft of cultural goods in Iraq, Syria and other war areas. Profits deriving from the trade of these cultural goods can finance terrorist activities. Consequently, there were many activities on the EU level, where the FARS participated, to amend the import legislation of the EU to stop imports of cultural goods from risky areas. DG TAXUD ran a project group PARCS (Prohibitions and Restrictions Control System) to tackle the problem. FARS was involved in international cooperation efforts with the EU Commission, OLAF, WCO and Europol and introduced new national profiles for targeting different types of cultural goods entering or exiting Slovenia and EU. In case of suspicion FURS follows detailed protocols defining steps, contacts with appropriate ministries to be established and procedures for operational officers to be followed.

Restrictive measures

Slovenia has no national lists of specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons or entities with a view to combating terrorism. The UN and EU lists are directly applicable.

Council Regulation No. 2580/2001 of 27 December 2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism (hereinafter: “the EU Regulation” adopted for the implementation of Resolution 1373(2001)) is directly applicable in Slovenia.

For the implementation of the EU Regulation and on the basis of the national Restrictive Measures Act, Slovenia adopted the Decree concerning restrictive measures for certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism, which stipulates that persons are obliged to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia of any attempts to act contrary to the prohibitions laid down in the EU Regulation, as well as of any measures taken for the implementation of its provisions.

1.3

What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

According to the national legislation, the Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF) has no direct accountability and responsibility in preventing and combating terrorism.

Slovenia has no paramilitary forces.

Slovenia has no special law concerning terrorist acts. The Police Act clearly defines the roles and functions of the police. Article 3 of the Act, listing the duties of the police, also applies to the prevention and combating of terrorism. These responsibilities comprise the following:

- Protecting people’s lives, their personal safety and property;
- Preventing, detecting and investigating criminal offences and misdemeanours; detecting and arresting perpetrators of criminal offences and misdemeanours and other wanted persons and their transfer to the competent authorities, as well as collecting evidence and investigating circumstances important for the establishment of financial or other material benefit deriving from criminal offences and misdemeanours;
- Maintaining public order;
- Supervising and directing traffic on public roads and on unclassified roads currently in use for traffic;
- Protecting state borders and implementing border control;
- Implementing duties laid down in the legislation on aliens;
- Protecting particular individuals, bodies, buildings and districts; and
- Protecting particular work premises and the classified information of state bodies, unless otherwise stipulated by law.

Police officers conduct anti-terrorist searches of premises, buildings, facilities and areas in order to ensure the general safety of persons and property on particular premises, in buildings and facilities. They also carry out such duties in certain areas and in traffic in order to protect certain persons, buildings and classified information, or ensure safety at public gatherings and events. An anti-terrorist search as defined in the Police Act comprises an explosives search, a chemical-bacteriological-radiological search and a search for electronic surveillance devices.

1.4

Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, e.g. those pertaining to the financing of terrorism and border controls;

Travel document security; container and supply chain security; security of radio-active sources; use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes; legal co-operation, including extradition; safe havens and shelter for terrorists and terrorist organisations.

Institutional framework

In the framework of the National Security Council, in 2003 the Government set up a special inter-departmental working group on transnational threats, including a special group focusing on terrorist threats to Slovenia. The group is composed of representatives of the Slovene Intelligence and Security Agency (SISA) – the group's coordinator – the Ministry of the Interior, the Police, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Intelligence and Security Service of the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff of the Slovenian Armed Forces, the Office for Money Laundering Prevention, and the Financial Administration.

In 2004, the Government established the post of Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, which is held by the SISA Director, who is also a member of the National Security Council, chairing its Secretariat and the special inter-departmental working group. The SISA is a government agency reporting directly to the Prime Minister.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the external aspects of the fight against terrorism and coordination of drafting the reports on fulfilling international commitments and participates in the relevant international forums.

In 2011, a special tripartite agreement was signed between the SISA, the Police and the Intelligence and Security Service of the Ministry of Defence to enhance cooperation.

Within the Ministry of the Interior, the Director General of the Police is responsible for police activities. Criminal investigations fall within the competence of the Criminal Investigation Police Directorate, which includes an organised crime section. The latter comprises the Counter-Terrorism and Extreme Violence Division, which is responsible for investigating terrorism-related offences/activities and deals with risk analysis and contributes to threat assessments. Furthermore, it acts as the police contact point for the national counter-terrorism co-coordinator.

Within State prosecutors Office a special Supreme State Prosecutor is designated to coordinate and screen. He may appoint special prosecutors to deal with certain terrorism-related cases.

Within the Ministry of Finance, the Office for Money Laundering Prevention (Financial Intelligence Unit) is responsible for money laundering cases and countering terrorism financing. The Customs Administration and Financial Administration after 1 August 2014 (Customs and Tax Administrations merged into Financial Administration on 1 August 2014). is engaged within the framework of its competence.

Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (FARS), plays a central role as regards prohibitions and restrictions on importation of goods. FARS is the supervisory body mainly in accordance with regulations introducing restrictive measures, such as an embargo, which constitutes the prohibition of weapons traffic with certain countries or entities. It also oversees cash transfers, which may be used to finance terrorist organisations. Within inter-departmental working groups, FARS closely collaborates with other supervisory bodies dealing with counter-terrorism, money laundering, drugs, dual-use goods and restrictive measures.

FARS examines goods and technologies specified under the laws and regulations referring to the export of dual-use goods. Traffic in these goods and technology is only allowed on the basis of a required permit, issued by the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology; control is ensured by FARS. Accordingly, FARS checks for permits at export points and inspects goods at import points. It selects consignments subject to customs procedures on the basis of risk analyses, using information provided by other customs authorities and bodies competent for other areas of prohibitions and restrictions.

The Ministry of Defence is responsible for the activities of its Intelligence and Security Service.

The Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief – also part of the Ministry of Defence – is the competent national authority for disaster management. It is responsible for the organization, definition and implementation of administrative, technical and other professional duties relating to the system of protection against natural and other disasters. As far as terrorist attack protection is concerned, rescue and relief forces are responsible for first response and the protection and rescue of the population in accordance with the National Emergency Response Plan in the event of terrorist use of weapons or means of mass destruction and/or in the event of a terrorist attack with conventional means (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on 14 February 2005, No. 214-00-167/2003-30).

Within the Slovenian Armed Forces, an Assistant Chief of General Staff is appointed for matters relating to counter-terrorism.

Criminal Procedure Act

Slovenia has no special procedural legislation on terrorism; therefore, the general provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act (ZKP-UPB4, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia Nos. 32/07, 68/08, 77/09, 91/11) apply.

Mutual legal assistance (MLA)

Slovenia has ratified all relevant international instruments containing provisions on international legal assistance in criminal matters.

The basic constitutional principle (Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia) of the precedence of ratified conventions over national law also applies to MLA in criminal matters. In addition, the Criminal Procedure Act clearly states that MLA is administered pursuant to the provisions of the Act unless provided otherwise under international agreements (the principle of subsidiary use of national legislation). This principle enables the direct application of treaties in case of differences in the regulation of a certain issue between

the national legislation and a treaty. The Criminal Procedure Act is used in cases when a treaty cannot be applied directly (due to the nature of its provisions).

Cooperation between EU member states

Mutual legal assistance and cooperation between domestic and foreign judicial authorities in the fight against terrorism and organised crime between EU member states is possible due to the existence and applicability of several legal instruments, which are based on the principle of mutual recognition (e.g. Council Framework Decision on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between the Member States; Council Framework Decision on joint investigation teams; Council Decision establishing Eurojust with a view to reinforcing the fight against serious crime; Joint Action establishing the European Judicial Network; Council Framework Decision applying the principle of mutual recognition to financial penalties; Council Framework Decision on the execution in the EU of orders freezing property or evidence; Council Framework Decision on Confiscation of Crime-Related Proceeds, Instrumentalities and Property; Council Framework Decision on the application of the principle of mutual recognition of confiscation orders), or mutual legal assistance (Schengen Convention, Convention on mutual legal assistance between the member states of the EU, etc.).

As most of the above instruments do not apply directly, they were implemented in the Act on Cooperation in Criminal Matters with the European Union Member States, which regulates surrender procedures, mutual legal assistance, the transfer of proceedings, the transfer of sentenced persons, cooperation with Eurojust and EJN, as well as specific procedures for the execution of foreign decisions on freezing, seizure and confiscation.

Several aspects of the above instruments have streamlined and expedited procedures, and thus improved cooperation between the relevant authorities (principle of direct communication, documentation, surrender procedures replacing extradition procedures, etc.). In practice, the EU and Schengen conventions that apply directly (Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia) enhance cooperation on the basis of other conventions adopted within the Council of Europe and the United Nations, as they facilitate direct and flexible cooperation.

For the purpose of effective P/CVE, at the national level a special coordination platform, National RAN platform has been developed. The platform is excellent environment to facilitate appropriate communication, coordination and partnership, not just among governmental, but in first place among public-private, research, academia, NGO, and others at the national level competent stakeholders.

Cooperation with third states

The legal basis for cooperation with third states is provided by the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Strasbourg, 20 April 1959) with an additional protocol; the European Convention on Extradition (Strasbourg, 13 December 1957) with additional protocols; the Schengen Convention; the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (Strasbourg, 21 March 1983); several bilateral treaties as well as national legislation – the Criminal Procedure Act regulating mutual cooperation in general (MLA, transfer of proceedings, transfer of the execution of sentence, as well as extradition).

The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act apply in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity (Article 514 of the Criminal Procedure Act stipulates that “international assistance in criminal matters shall be administered pursuant to the provisions of the present Act unless provided otherwise by international agreements”). Pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Act, requests for legal assistance in emergency cases, under the condition of reciprocity, may be submitted through the Ministry of the Interior (INTERPOL). In cases of criminal offences relating to money laundering, such petitions may be submitted through the competent authority for money laundering prevention. Requests for MLA are executed by courts in accordance with national legislation. If a request is made in a specific manner or under specific conditions, such a request is taken into account, unless such execution is contrary to the public order or the constitutional rules of the Republic of Slovenia. The presence of foreign officials at the execution of the request may be permitted.

The execution of a foreign judgment is possible if provided for under a treaty, or on the basis of reciprocity. A national court may execute a judgment by pronouncing a sentence in accordance with national law (conversion of sentence).

Extradition

Articles 521–536 of the Criminal Procedure Act focus on extradition and envisage detailed solutions regarding the conditions for extradition and subsequent proceedings. Article 521 stipulates that, unless provided otherwise in a treaty, the extradition of accused and convicted persons is requested and carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The latter is thus subsidiary to treaties.

The extradition procedure is conducted in two phases: first, the court decides whether the conditions for extradition are met, which is followed by a decision of the minister responsible for justice, who may reject the extradition of a foreign national if the latter enjoys the right of asylum, in cases of a military or political criminal offence, or for other reasons defined in treaties. The extradition of Slovenian nationals is not permitted (constitutional provision).

The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act have been amended (entered into force in May 2012) with a view to ensuring faster and more efficient cooperation with non-EU member states. As a result, some limiting grounds for refusal relating to double criminality as well as the sentencing threshold have been abolished; in the field of mutual legal assistance, the principle of *forum regit actum* and the institute of temporary transfer of persons have been introduced. Significant amendments have also been made regarding the extradition procedure and the procedure of the transfer of the execution of sentence. Consequently, treaty-based extradition has been abolished; a simplified extradition procedure is possible in all cases when the person consents to extradition; accessory extradition has been introduced, etc.

Use of the Internet

Within the ISEC Programme Slovenia applied for EU funds with a project aimed at monitoring hate speech and disseminating expertise to limit online hate-speech and terrorism. Slovenia is aware of the danger posed by the abuse of the Internet for violent radicalization and recruitment for the purpose of terrorism and other forms of extremism. All these activities are in line with CoE Convention on terrorism and cybercrime.

Safe haven

The amended Aliens Act (2011) stipulates that an alien may not be granted a residence permit if a suspicion exists that he/she might present a risk to public order and safety or to the international relations of Slovenia, or if there is a suspicion that the alien's residence in the country will be associated with the commission of terrorist or other violent acts, illegal intelligence activities, drug trafficking, or the commission of other similar criminal offences. The provision applies in all procedures relating to the issuance of temporary or permanent residence permits regardless of the reason for the application, including family reunification.

An alien who intends to stay in Slovenia for a period not exceeding three months within a six-month period, and who intends to reside in Slovenia for a reason which does not require a residence permit, may be refused entry to Slovenia for reasons stipulated in the Schengen Borders Code.

Border control

As an EU member, Slovenia controls its borders in accordance with the Schengen Agreement. It contributes to the strengthening of the EU external borders by exchanging information and investigating suspected crimes of terrorism. The exchange of information is conducted via Europol and INTERPOL.

In order to conduct state border control, the police may, according to the State Border Control Act, adopt and implement other measures required to prevent risks that, in specific cases, constitute a direct threat to public safety and order, particularly to the life and health of people and property. Preventing and detecting cross-border crime is an important duty of the border police. Police officers may make identity checks at international traffic hubs and facilities relating to cross-border traffic if the security situation so requires. Furthermore, they may carry out personal, vehicle and goods checks.

For an efficient state border protection, the police may keep records of persons subject to border checks, records of persons subject to an identification procedure according to the State Border Control Act, and records of persons who are permitted to cross the state border at border crossing points and are listed by name.

Financial Administration implements the national legislation and the EU Customs Code and related legislation, controlling the movement of goods across the borders by applying risk management and selectivity systems to identify consignments that pose a threat to the community. Having no external land border, customs border controls are systematically performed at airports, ports and international post. Portal monitors and mobile x-rays to detect radioactive sources are used at the port of Koper. Specially trained and technically equipped mobile customs units daily control high-risk smuggling border points and inland traffic, thus preventing the import of potentially dangerous or illegal goods into Slovenia.

Financing of terrorism

The financing of terrorism is criminalised in Article 109 of the Criminal Code, which stipulates that whoever provides or collects money or property in order to finance partly or wholly the commission of the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 108, 110 and 111 of the Criminal Code will receive a prison sentence of one to ten years. Whoever commits such

an offence will be subject to the same penalty, even if the money or property provided or collected was not used to commit the criminal offence specified above. If an offence is committed within a terrorist organisation or group for committing terrorist acts, the perpetrator will be subject to imprisonment for three to fifteen years. Money and property obtained through such acts shall be seized.

The Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act specifies the measures, competent authorities and procedures for the detection and prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. Terrorist financing comprises the direct or indirect provision or collection of funds or other property of legal or illegal origin, or the attempted provision or collection of such funds or other property, with the intent that they be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, by a terrorist or by a terrorist organisation.

See also 1.2.

Travel documents security

A police officer conducting a border check may, in accordance with the State Border Control Act, request the presentation of valid travel documents required to cross the state border for persons and objects; insert into travel documents any information concerning the circumstances relevant to the entry into, or departure from the country; carry out a personal check, a vehicle check or a check of the person's possessions; and detain a person for a reasonable period of time.

A personal check is a check consisting of the verification of travel documents by establishing the identity of a person intending to cross the state border and of other conditions for crossing the border, and an arrest-warrant and technical checking of a person by taking fingerprints and palm prints, and by checking other physical identification features.

Container and supply chain security

The Port of Koper is an important entry/exit point in Slovenia, with a Total Port Throughput of 845.000 TEU in 2016. It is connected with Asia and other continents via major Mediterranean hub ports.

Regulation 648/2005 of the European Parliament and the Council set new standards for supply chain security by providing electronic data exchange, more effective risk management and selectivity, and by granting the status of Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) to reliable, proven and secure traders. Financial Administration has issued several AEO certificates and is applying common risk management framework, common to all Member States.

Security of radioactive sources

Slovenia is a State Party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, as amended. The basic legal document on the safety and security of radioactive sources is the Ionising Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act and its subsidiary regulations.

The security of radioactive sources is also carried out in compliance with Council Directive 2003/122/Euratom of 22 December 2003 on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources and orphan sources, which was transposed into Slovenian legislation in early 2006. Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom ("New BSS") which repealed the afore-mentioned directive will be transposed adequately in the next few years.

The Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources (IAEA/CODEOC/2004) is another important international document addressing radiation protection and security. The requirements of the Code were also transposed into Slovenian legislation. Slovenia has a well-established licensing system for radiation practices and the use of radioactive sources, including a well-established and up-to-date registry of radioactive sources.

Based on the amended Act, the Slovenian Government established an inter-departmental commission to deal with threat assessment and other security-related issues regarding the physical protection of nuclear and radioactive material.

Radioactive sources have not been used in Slovenia for any terrorist activity or other malicious purposes. However, in recent years, several 'orphan sources' have been discovered in shipments of scrap metal as well as a number of 'historical sources', e.g. U- and Th-substances.

In 2010, the International Atomic Energy Agency's mission (IPPAS – International Physical Protection Advisory Service) visited Slovenia. Several suggestions and recommendations were submitted to the Government. In 2015, Slovenia also agreed with the Agency's proposal to share internationally its good practices (including those considering security of radioactive sources), identified at the mission.

Slovenia also participates in EU actions under the umbrella of the CBRNE security in the European Union (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear matters and explosives) – the EU CBRN Action Plan and EU Action Plan on Enhancing the Security of Explosives. Two inputs to the EU 'Progress Report' were submitted till the end of 2015.

Last but not least, the international security-related requirements for different modes are directly applied for transport of radioactive sources, i.e. security provisions for 'high consequence dangerous goods' (i.e. Class 7 – high consequence radioactive material) with regard to ADR and RID agreements as well as IMO IMDG Code and ICAO Technical Instructions/IATA DGR. For radioactive sources of category 1 and 2, security plans are mandatory and this is also the case for international transits of such sources through Slovenia.

2.

STATIONING OF ARMED FORCES ON FOREIGN TERRITORY

2.1

Provide information on the stationing of armed forces of your State on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiated agreements, as well as in accordance with international law.

The Slovenian armed forces are not permanently stationed on the territory of any other state. In the process of international military cooperation, Slovenia contributes individuals and units

to multinational formations in PSO operations (Chapter VI of the UN Charter), which carry out activities as part of the UN, EU and/or NATO forces. Appropriate international treaties govern the deployment of forces for such operations and missions.

The SAF may be temporarily stationed in other states, when engaged in exercises, trainings or deterrence and defence activities led by the UN, EU and NATO or upon bilateral invitation.

3.

IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS RELATED TO THE CODE OF CONDUCT

3.1

Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building as an element of indivisible security are implemented in good faith.

Arms control, disarmament, confidence- and security-building measures, along with their continued implementation, remain important elements of Euro-Atlantic stability, security, transparency, and predictability. Slovenia fully complies with the obligations arising from the 2011 Vienna Document, the Open Skies Treaty, the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Convention on the Prohibition on Anti-Personnel Mines, and other relevant documents, including foreign inspectors monitoring compliance. The Slovenian Army also works together with the OSCE assistant inspectors on the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control, the final document of the negotiations under Article 4, Annex 1B (Dayton Agreement). Although Slovenia is not a state party to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), it attaches great importance to its continued implementation and preservation. On several occasions, the country expressed its interest in acceding to the adapted CFE Treaty after its entry into force. Slovenia actively participated in the suspended consultations on strengthening and modernising the conventional arms control regime in Europe. Slovenia trains its personnel in cooperation with partner countries in this regard.

3.2

Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area.

According to Vienna Document 2011, Slovenia conducted four inspections and attended as guest on one inspection in 2016. Slovenia conducted one inspection in Montenegro (with Spain as guest), one in Bosnia and Herzegovina (with Hungary as guest), one in Azerbaijan (with Great Britain as guest) and one in Austria. Slovenia attended as guest to inspection of Great Britain in Moldova. Slovenia also conducted one evaluation visit to Serbia (with Germany as guest). Slovenia received one evaluation and one Open Skies observation (both from Russian Federation). Slovenia also attended five Air Base visits in Portugal, Hungary, Serbia, Croatia, and Montenegro. In Bosnia and Herzegovina was conducted Slovenian Open Skies observation flight together with leading state Italy. Slovenia organized trilateral training according to Vienna Document 2011 together with Croatia and Hungary. As observer, Slovenia attended three Dayton IV inspections (as guest of inspection of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Croatia; as guest in Croatian escort during inspection by Serbia and as guest in Montenegro inspection team in Bosnia and Herzegovina).

SECTION II: INTRA-STATE ELEMENTS

1.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

1.1

What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military posture and defence expenditures in your State?

a) Military posture

The National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia represents the institutional political level of state leadership in all areas, including the security and defence system. The National Assembly is tasked with defining the legislative framework and the long-term basis of security and defence policy, and with overseeing the preparation and implementation of defence through competent parliamentary working bodies (Committee on Defence, Commission for the Supervision of Intelligence and Security Services). Based on the relevant legislation, the Ministry of Defence is organised as a permanent body responsible for the implementation of national defence policy. The Ministry is headed by the Minister of Defence and managed in accordance with the guidelines and decisions of the Government, which lays down political guidelines for the work of the Ministry and its constituent bodies, and supervises their work.

b) Defence expenditure

The defence budget of the Republic of Slovenia is a constituent part of the national budget. The Government and its bodies put forward the planning and budgeting proposals. The National Assembly then approves the budget and is also responsible for the legislative approval of defence expenditure. As an executive government body, the Ministry of Defence is tasked with the management and implementation of defence policy, the implementation of laws governing this area, and the acceptance and preparation of proposals related to political, legal, organisational and other measures for the organisation and execution of defence.

1.2

How does your State ensure that its military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other States, as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability?

The state's military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other states and the need to contribute to international security and stability through the implementation of UN, EU, NATO and OSCE decisions and guidelines, as well as by contributing its own uniformed personnel to the peacekeeping operations and missions led by mentioned international organisations.

2.

EXISTING STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

2.1

What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?

The defence policy is based on the fundamental national values enshrined in the Constitution and in the Resolution on the National Security Strategy, which are as follows:

- Independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and compliance with the Constitution;
- Parliamentary system, rule of law, multi-party system, security of property, technological development, economic stability, and an appropriate standard of living;
- Peace, security, stability, human rights, and fundamental freedoms;
- Determination of military capabilities on the basis of national democratic procedure;
- Reaffirming the commitment to pursue arms control and security-building measures.

The democratic control of the armed forces and the execution of the above by the military, intelligence services and the police are effected through parliamentary approval of government draft laws concerning the budgetary and legal prerequisites of these institutions.

Slovenia has no paramilitary forces.

2.2

How is the integrity of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

The Constitution clearly defines the National Assembly's powers regarding oversight of the defence functions of the state. In accordance with the parliamentary political structure of the state, the management and organisation of the defence system involves both legislative and executive government bodies. Political control of the armed forces is exercised by three state institutions: the National Assembly, the President and the Government. With the provision of supervisory bodies, the National Assembly provides efficient oversight of the defence budget and directs and supervises force development in peacetime, crisis and war. The National Assembly adopts decisions on the policy, development and other fundamental defence issues, approves the budget and national security programmes, develops guidelines, and issues political directives for the operations of the Ministry of Defence, and the Intelligence and Security Agency. Special working bodies have been established for this purpose: the Committee on Defence, the Commission for the Supervision of Intelligence and Security Services, and the Committee on Finance and Monetary Policy.

2.3

What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State ensure that such forces act solely within the constitutional framework?

In accordance with the Constitution and the Defence Act, the Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF) carry out the military defence of Slovenia, participate in search and rescue operations in the event of natural and other disasters, support Police in protection of the state border when necessary and fulfil the commitments Slovenia has assumed within international organisations (UN, EU, NATO, OSCE). The National Assembly and the Government approve the participation of the SAF in these activities on a 'case-by-case' basis.

Slovenia has no paramilitary forces.

3.

PROCEDURES RELATED TO DIFFERENT FORCES PERSONNEL

3.1

What kinds of procedures for recruiting and drafting personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?

Military service obligations are stipulated in the Constitution and in the following acts:

- Defence Act
- Service in the Slovene Army Act
- Military Service Act
- Civil Servants Act
- Employment Relationships Act
- Personal Data Protection Act
- Classified Information Act
- Criminal Code of the Republic of Slovenia and other related documents
- Code on the Military Ethics of the Slovenian Army

The Defence Act envisages military service only for professional units and the reserve component. With abandoning the conscription system the Slovenian Army's active component is composed of career members, while the reserve component includes citizens who have voluntarily signed a contract for service in the contract reserve. Their human rights include the right of termination of military duty and the definition of status rights during military service.

The above areas are regulated by separate, precisely defined legal acts:

- Regulation on the Implementation of Conscription and Transfer to Post
- Military Record Guidelines
- Military Duty Regulations for Athletes
- Regulations for evaluating conscripts' physical condition for military duty
- Slovenian Armed Forces duty directives
- Other

Recruitment is executed by the General Staff Recruitment Department through a call for applications followed by military-medical examinations, physical performance tests, psychological tests and the basic military training for candidates. Equal opportunities for both sexes is guaranteed in the Slovenian Armed Forces. Military service is limited from 18 to 45 years of age for soldiers. For Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers is no upper age limit till retirement according to national pension law.

Military personnel in the Slovenian Armed Forces are liable under the provisions of the Code on the Military Ethics of the Slovenian Armed Forces. Respect for the ethics guidelines and principles included in this document are among the conditions for military service in the Slovenian Armed Forces.

3.2

What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your State have?

There is no compulsory military service in Slovenia.

3.3

What legal and administrative procedures protect the rights of all forces personnel and conscripts?

Legislation ensures that the personnel recruitment process for service in the SAF is in accordance with obligations concerning the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Article 46 of the Constitution stipulates the right to conscientious objection in cases defined by law, provided that such conduct does not limit the rights and freedoms of other people.

Article 123 of the Constitution stipulates the duty to participate in national defence. This obligation is compulsory for citizens within the limits and in the manner provided by law. Citizens who, owing to their religious, philosophical or humanitarian convictions, are not willing to perform military duties, must be given the opportunity to participate in national defence in some other manner. According to Article 124 of the Constitution, the National Assembly supervises the implementation of defence-related activities. In the provision of security, Slovenia proceeds principally from a policy of peace, and the ethic of peace and non-aggression. Article 153, paragraph 2, of the Constitution stipulates that all laws must be in conformity with the generally accepted principles of international law and with valid treaties ratified by the National Assembly.

The armed forces can submit complaints, applications, requests, petitions and objections. They can address complaints to the civilian Ombudsman and have the right to be members of a labour union which provides legal aid, if required. A political initiative has been introduced to establish a military Ombudsman function in the near future.

In June 2007, the Slovenian National Assembly passed the Service in the Slovene Army Act, which specifies the correct method of submitting complaints, applications, requests, petitions, and objections. It also provides for extraordinary promotions, additional pension insurance, health, psychological and social care, legal aid, religious and ecclesiastical care for military personnel, and care for former military personnel.

In July 2009, according to the provisions of the Service in the Slovene Army Act, the Slovenian Government adopted the Code on Military Ethics of the Slovenian Army. The Code is important for the protection of human rights, and consists of ethical guidelines and principles for the military personnel of the Slovenian Army.

4.

IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER POLITICAL NORMS, PRINCIPLES, DECISIONS AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

4.1

How does your State ensure that International Humanitarian Law and the Laws of War are made widely available, e.g., through military training programmes and regulations?

Training programmes and plans include the following:

- Legal provisions concerning military service: rights and duties during military service;
- Introduction to International Military Law – the status of a combatant and duties related to military discipline, the observance of international military regulations; following orders and courses of action which could lead to a violation of international military law; conventions prohibiting the use of certain weapons; prohibitions on attacks on civilian targets, specific protected facilities, prohibitions on the destruction of the environment; conventions on the protection of prisoners of war, civilians, the injured and medical patients.

Training programmes and plans for the reserve component and its units comprise the following:

- Rights, responsibilities and obligations of the units: general military duty and military service, the use of weapons, special rights during military service, conscientious objection;
- Conduct of members of the reserve component in the event of an armed conflict: the status of a combatant and duties in terms of military discipline, following orders and courses of action which could lead to a violation of international military law; conventions prohibiting the use of certain weapons; prohibitions on attacks on civilian targets, specific protected facilities; prohibitions on the destruction of the environment; responsibilities of reserve component service members to victims of war, conventions on the protection of prisoners of war, civilians, the injured and medical patients.

These topics are covered by training programmes for soldiers and officers of the SAF following the prescribed curriculum for military – expert or HQ training programmes.

Directives on the planning, organisation and implementation of training stipulate that all SAF members must be acquainted with the obligations of the Republic of Slovenia contained in the 2011 Vienna Document, the Code of Conduct on the politico-military aspects of security, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines, and their duties regarding foreign inspectors monitoring compliance with these documents and other related documents.

These topics were included, by an approved directive, in the professional work plans of SAF units and commands.

The military education system of the Slovenian Armed Forces includes forty-five hours of introduction to the provisions of international military and humanitarian law and their implementation in the Officer Candidate School and seventeen hours in the Non-Commissioned Officers School. These topics are also covered in the Advanced Staff and General Staff course and in various workshops (Implementation of Humanitarian Law in SAF).

4.2

What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable for their actions under national and international law?

Individual command responsibility for compliance with the law: regardless of rank, every member of the Slovenian Army has the personal responsibility to comply with the law. Commanders must ensure that the law is complied with by others and must take action in case of violations.

Superior orders: there is no justification for committing a war crime, even if an act is committed in compliance with a superior's order. A soldier who carries out an order which is illegal under the international law of armed conflict is guilty of a war crime, provided that he/she was aware of the circumstances that made the order unlawful, or could reasonably have been expected to be aware of them. If an order is plainly unlawful, a soldier is obliged to disregard it.

At the operational level, commanders make battle plans. For this purpose, they must assess, mentally or in writing, all factors relevant at the time, such as ground and enemy forces, logistics, open courses, etc. Having done this, they decide on the best course of action, thereby completing the plan. They then pass this plan to their subordinates, who issue orders. Lastly, they control the engagement. Throughout this process, commanders abide by the international law of armed conflict.

Implemented through the military education system and the military practice of the Slovenian Army, the provisions of the Code on the Military Ethics of the Slovenian Army ensure that military personnel are aware of being individually accountable for their actions under national and international law.

4.3

How does your State ensure that the armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups, or to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

Slovenia ensures that its armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights based on the provisions of the Constitution, the Resolution on the National Security Strategy, the Defence Act, the Service in the Slovene Army Act, Military Doctrine, the provisions of service regulations, and the provisions of the Code on the Military Ethics of the Slovenian Army.

4.4

What has been done to provide for individual service member's exercise of his/her civil rights, and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral?

In accordance with the Constitution, professional members of the defence forces and the police may not be members of political parties. According to the Police Act, the Director General of the Police issues a decision to rescind a police officer's right to exercise police powers if he/she discovers that such a police officer is a member of a political party.

The political neutrality of the SAF and the exercise by an individual service member of his/her civil rights are guaranteed by the provisions of the Constitution and the applicable legislation.

The Code on the Military Ethics of the Slovenian Armed Forces lays down ethical principles and guidelines for military personnel, ensuring their civil rights and the political neutrality of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

4.5

How does your State ensure that its defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law?

The compliance of the defence policy and doctrine with international law has been ensured by the observance of international customary law, implementation of ratified international treaties and relevant incorporation of international law provisions into Slovenian legislation.

SECTION III: PUBLIC ACCESS AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1.

PUBLIC ACCESS

1.1

How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

The Government strives to ensure the transparency of information on its armed forces and public access to such information. The transparency of information is ensured as follows:

Experts of the Ministry of Defence and other ministries regularly participate in public national and international events dealing with the implementation of the Code of Conduct provisions and exchange information on best practices. Occasionally, various representatives of the Ministry of Defence and the Slovenian Armed Forces participate in television and radio broadcasts on defence matters, and the Slovenian press reports on events in this area as well.

Slovenia drafts annual information documents on its defence planning, the AEMI and GEMI revisions, and other reports as required by the OSCE and the UN.

The transparency of defence expenditures is provided for by law.

The barracks of the Slovenian Armed Forces are open to the public on open-door days.

As part of the integrated public information concept, the Public Relations Department of the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff and units provide public relations and information service.

Information on the Slovenian Armed Forces may also be obtained from the Information Commissioner, whose competences are based on the Access to Public Information Act.

1.2

What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g., replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State?

Information on the Slovenian Armed Forces may be obtained from various sources (Defence Ministry's website and Intranet, and the fortnightly *Slovenska vojska* magazine, the *Sodobni vojaški izzivi* bulletin and *Obramba* magazine).

1.3

How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's armed forces?

Public access to information on the SAF has been ensured through the institute of civil-military relations and the Access to Public Information Act, providing for the principles and rules of public access to information relating to state administration, including the SAF.

2.

CONTACT INFORMATION

2.1

Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

The national point of contact is provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Voluntary information regarding implementation of the UNSCR 1325

In March 2010, the new comprehensive 'Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia on participation in international operations and missions', which also includes elements as stipulated in UN resolutions 1325 and 1820, was adopted. In November 2010, the National Action Plan for the implementation of both resolutions for the period 2010–2015 was adopted. Other strategic documents related to issues of women, peace and security are the Directive of the Slovenian Armed Forces for the implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security, adopted in 2009 and Resolution on the national programme for equal opportunities of women and men in 2015-2020 (with its biannual action plans).

Since 2009, Slovenia has intensified its contribution to the implementation of resolutions on women, peace and security at different levels, especially in international and regional organizations.

Slovenia has made progress in providing training for military and civilian personnel awaiting deployment to international operations and missions by stressing women, peace and security issues. For example, since 2011 workshops on the protection of dignity and equal opportunities for both male and female members for SAF's commanding personnel has been carried out. Nowadays, the lectures are held twice monthly. As part of training requirements, each member of the SAF is required to attend the lecture on this topic. Since January 2013, the lectures on UNSC resolution 1325 and the gender perspective have been held during all pre-deployment training events. (The lectures focus on the understanding of UNSC resolution 1325 and include practical information on how to implement the resolution during peacekeeping missions, as well as on what the soldiers should pay attention to. The lectures also provide information on, and an outline of, the situation on cultural and gender-related specifics of the country in which the peacekeeping mission is to be performed.)

During the past decade, the percentage of female members of Slovene armed forces has remained between 15% and 16%, bringing Slovenian armed forces (SAF) to the top-ranking position in terms of female representation. The highest rank held by a female in the SAF since 2012 is that of a brigadier. She is currently holding one of the highest positions in the SAF at the General Staff. In 2015 the position of a Gender Adviser in the SAF General Staff was created.

Our experiences show that an increased number of SAF female members in crisis management processes and peacekeeping missions ensures better quality of brokerage, mediation and particularly contacts with socially underprivileged groups in crisis areas and local women. For the purposes of comprehensive implementation, issues addressed in resolutions have been integrated into various educational programmes and have also become a component of the SAF education and training system.

Slovenia has also helped promote the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 1325 and the related resolutions in the Western Balkans, also by contributing to the development of some national action plans or providing education and training programmes on the topic in the region. In autumn 2015 a project aimed at increasing the participation of women in government and security structures in Montenegro was carried out.

Slovenia is a member of the informal Group of Friends of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 within NATO and of the EU informal Task Force for the implementation of this resolution.

Answer to Attachment 2, FSC.DEC/2/09

Democratic political control of private military and security companies

There are no private military and security companies in Slovenia to undertake tasks during operations.

Annex 1:

International instruments related to preventing and combating terrorism to which Slovenia is a party:

I UNITED NATIONS

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 14 December 1973)

Depositary: UN Secretary-General. Slovenia is a successor to the Convention.

2. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 17 December 1979)

Depositary: UN Secretary-General. Slovenia is a successor to the Convention.

3. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 15 December 1997)

Depositary: UN Secretary-General. Slovenia signed the Convention on 30 October 1998. Ratified on 25 September 2003; applicable as of 25 October 2003.

4. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 December 1999)

Depositary: UN Secretary-General. Slovenia signed the Convention on 10 November 2001. Ratified on 23 September 2004; applicable as of 23 October 2004.

5. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (New York, 13 April 2005)

Depositary: UN Secretary-General. Slovenia signed the Convention on 14 September 2005. Ratified on 17 December 2009; applicable as of 16 January 2010.

II INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)

6. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 14 September 1963)

Depositary: ICAO Secretary General. Slovenia is a successor to the Convention.

7. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (the Hague, 16 December 1970)

Depositaries: Russian Federation, United Kingdom and USA. Slovenia is a successor to the Convention.

8. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 23 September 1971)

Depositaries: Russian Federation, United Kingdom and USA. Slovenia is a successor to the Convention.

9. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation supplementary to the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 24 February 1988)

Depositaries: ICAO Secretary General, United Kingdom and Russian Federation. Slovenia is a successor to the Protocol.

10. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (Montreal, 1 March 1991)

Depositary: ICAO Secretary General. Slovenia ratified the Convention on 5 June 2000; applicable as of 4 August 2000; accession.

III INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

11. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 3 March 1980)

Depositary: IAEA Director General. Slovenia is a successor to the Convention.

12. Amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 8 July 2005)

Depositary: IAEA Director General. Ratified on 1 September 2009.

IV INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO)

13. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 10 March 1988)

Depositary: IMO Secretary-General. Slovenia ratified the Convention on 18 July 2003; applicable as of 16 October 2003; accession.

14. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 10 March 1988)

Depositary: IMO Secretary-General. The Protocol was ratified on 18 July 2003 and has been applicable as of 16 October 2003; accession.

V COUNCIL OF EUROPE (CoE)

1. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (Strasbourg, 27 January 1977)

Depositary: CoE Secretary General. Slovenia signed the Convention on 28 March 2000 and ratified it on 29 November 2000; applicable as of 1 March 2001.

2. European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (Strasbourg, 15 May 1972)

Depositary: CoE Secretary General. Slovenia signed the Convention on 24 June 2002.

3. Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest, 23 November 2001)

Depositary: CoE Secretary General. Slovenia signed the Convention on 24 July 2002 and ratified it on 8 September 2004; applicable as of 1 January 2005.

4. Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems (Strasbourg, 28 January 2003)

Slovenia signed the Additional Protocol on 26 February 2004 and ratified it on 8 September 2004; applicable as of 1 March 2006.

5. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (Strasbourg, 15 May 2003)

Slovenia signed the Protocol on 15 July 2003 and ratified it on 11 May 2004.

6. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (Warsaw, 16 May 2005)

Slovenia signed the Convention on 19 May 2006 and ratified it on 18 December 2009; applicable as of 1 April 2010.

7. Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (Riga, 22 October 2015)

Slovenia signed the Protocol on 22 October 2015.

8. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (Warsaw, 16 May 2005)

Slovenia signed the Convention on 28 March 2007 and ratified it on 26 April 2010; applicable as of 1 August 2010.

VI OTHER AGREEMENTS

To date, Slovenia has concluded over 40 multilateral and bilateral intergovernmental and inter-police agreements on countering organised crime, including terrorism, and on cooperation on the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism.