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PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
TO THE UN, OSCE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

No.: 55/22

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 submit 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.

Vienna, 17 May 2022



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

Vienna

OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES
- reply by Slovenia for 2021 -

**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.**

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/ccw-amended-protocol-ii/national-annual-reports-and-data-base/ccw-ajii-database/>

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?**

The following measures were introduced:

- Criminal Code, Article 102: The use of indiscriminate weapons amounts to a war crime (adopted 2012, last amended in 2021).
 - Criminal Code, Article 307: Illegal Manufacture of and Trade in Weapons or Explosive Materials (adopted 2012, last amended in 2021).
- 5. Would your country be interested in receiving assistance related to the implementation of this Protocol? If so, please describe.**

NO

- 6. Does your country have the capacity to assist others related to this Protocol? If so, please describe.**

YES, through ITF Enhancing Human Security. The Republic of Slovenia has a long history of active engagement in the area of mine action, which does not reflect only its strong commitment to peace and security, development and human rights, but also its own experience with the disruptive impact of anti-personnel mines in its neighborhood. It is also for this reason that Slovenia hosts ITF Enhancing Human Security, which has been continuously supported by the Slovenian Government. Over the years, it developed and expanded its scope of substantive and geographic areas of operation. Today, the ITF is engaged not only in South East Europe, which was its initial focus of operation, but also in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, South Caucasus, Africa, Latin America and Middle East.

With the generous support of numerous donors, including the Slovenian Government, the ITF has contributed significantly to the resolution of mine/ERW issue, implemented over 3,200 mine action projects and cleared over 175 million square meters of mine and unexploded remnants of war contaminated land in South East Europe, Lebanon, Azerbaijan and Syria. More than 1,400 mine/ERW survivors from South East Europe, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Libya, Lebanon, South Caucasus and Ukraine received rehabilitation treatment in Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Lebanon. Over 20,000 mine survivors and other disabled persons received psycho-social assistance.

So far, over 600,000 school children and adults, living in mine-contaminated areas, received mine risk education directly, and many more family members indirectly. ITF has trained nearly 1,480 experts in humanitarian demining, rehabilitation, stockpile destruction and/or mine action management. It also supports activities of national mine action centres in mine-affected countries.

Since the establishment of ITF in 1998 more than 450 donors have contributed over USD 485 million for the activities of the ITF. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has altogether allocated almost USD 17.9 million for ITF's activities.

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.**

<http://unoda-test-portal.codref.com/anti-personnel-landmines-convention/article-7-reports/article-7-database/>

- (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?**

The following measures were introduced:

- 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);
- Criminal Code, Article 307: Illegal Manufacture of and Trade in Weapons or Explosive Materials (adopted 2012, last amended in 2021);
- 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);
- 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).

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. See the answer to question 6.

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. See the answer to question 6.