



**PERMANENT MISSION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
TO THE OSCE**

Nr.:11 /08

VERBALNOTE

The permanent mission of the Slovenia presents its compliments to all Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and in accordance with FSC Decisions 4/98, 16/02, 4/03, has the honour to convey a response to the questionnaire on the Code of conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security.

The Delegation of Slovenia to the OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation avails it self of this opportunity to renew to all Delegations of Participating States to the OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration. P.S.



Vienna, 14. April 2008

To all Delegations to the Forum for Security and Cooperation
To the Secretariat of the Conflict Prevention Centre



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA

MINISTRSTVO ZA ZUNANJE ZADEVE

Direktorat za načrtovanje politik in politično multilateralo

Sektor za varnostno politiko

Prešernova cesta 25, 1000 Ljubljana

Telefon: 01 / 478 2000,

Telefaks: 01 / 478 2340, 478 2341

**Information exchange on the Code of Conduct on politico-military
aspects of security**

Slovenia, 2008

Ljubljana, March 2008

General remarks

Slovenia condemns terrorism in any form. There is not and can not be any justification for terrorism. Globalisation can potentially have negative effects, including greater vulnerability to terrorism and organised crime. Comprehensive action of democratic states is therefore required in the fight against terrorism.

Full respect for values such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law constitutes the most effective instrument in countering terrorism in the long run. Enhanced security should not affect the generally accepted standards for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Slovenia expresses solidarity with all countries that have been victims to terrorist attacks. Unfortunately, the international community still has not been able to reach consensus on a definition of terrorism. Slovenia therefore welcomes all initiatives and efforts to overcome this deadlock.

In countering terrorism, action should be taken at two levels: within international organisations at the global and regional levels, and through appropriate legislation and its effective implementation at the national level. Fight against terrorism includes close coordination of international and internal measures (political, financial, legislative, police, military, administrative, etc.).

Slovenia participates in the various initiatives within the United Nations, European Union, NATO, the Council of Europe, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe and others.

Slovenia has ratified 12 international conventions and 3 protocols of the UN relating to the fight against terrorism. The Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism is in the process of ratification.

Slovenia believes that prevention of radicalisation, extremism and recruitment is the most important area of preventive fight against terrorism and implements the EU strategy and action plan; at the same time, special regional features should be taken into account.

On 12 October 2001, the National Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Common Fight Against Terrorism wherein Slovenia joins the international community in its determination to unite in the fight against terrorism and calls for the implementation of concrete measures. The Government has adopted relevant decisions to engage individual ministries in specific activities for the fight against terrorism.

In accordance with international responsibilities, Slovenia adopts and/or lifts restrictive measures against countries, territorial entities, movements, international organisations and persons.

1. Appropriate measures to prevent and combat terrorism, in particular participation in international agreements to that end:

- (a) List of international agreements, including all United Nations conventions and protocols related to terrorism, to which the participating State 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 this Convention.

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

Depositary: UN Secretary-General. Slovenia is a successor to this 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 18 December 2002, applies 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 15 July 2004, applies 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. The Convention is in the ratification process.

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 this Convention.

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

Depositaries: Russian Federation, Great Britain and the USA. Slovenia is a successor to this Convention.

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

Depositaries: Russian Federation, Great Britain and the USA. Slovenia is a successor to this Convention.

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

Depositaries: ICAO Secretary General, Great Britain and Russian Federation. Slovenia is a successor to this 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; it applies as of 4 August 2000.

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 this Convention.

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

Depositary: IAEA Director General. The Convention is in the ratification process.

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 June 2003; it applies as of 16 October 2003; accession.

14. Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (London, 14 October 2005)

15. 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 June 2003 and it applies as of 16 October 2003; accession.

16. Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (London, 14 October 2005)

(b) Accession to and participation in other multilateral and bilateral agreements or measures undertaken to prevent and combat terrorist activities;

I. COUNCIL OF EUROPE (CoE)

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

Depository: SG CoE. Slovenia signed the Convention on 28 March 2000 and ratified it on 29 November 2000. Applicable to Slovenia since 1 March 2001.

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

Depository: SG CoE. Slovenia signed the Convention on 24 June 2002.

3. European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes (Strasbourg, 24 November 1983)

The Ministry of Justice is preparing a proposal for signing.

4. Convention on Cyber-Crime (Budapest, 23 November 2001)

Depository: SG CoE. Slovenia signed the Convention on 24 July 2002 and ratified it on 8 September 2004. Applicable to Slovenia since 1 January 2005.

5. Additional Protocol to the Convention on cyber crime, 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 20 May 2004. It entered into force on 1 March 2006.

6. 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.

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

Slovenia signed the Convention on 19 May 2006.

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

Slovenia has not yet signed the Convention; it is in-procedure for signing.

II. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Slovenia has so far adopted 21 intergovernmental and inter-police agreements in the area of countering organised crime, including terrorism. Together with Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Luxemburg, Netherlands and Austria, Slovenia signed in 2007 an agreement on deepening the cross-border cooperation, in particular in the area of counter-terrorism, organised crime and illegal migration – so called “Prüm agreement”.

(c) National measures, to include pertinent legislation, taken to implement the international agreements, conventions and protocols cited above;

1. Act Relating to Restrictive Measures Introduced or Implemented in Compliance with Legal Instruments and Decisions Adopted within International Organisations (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 127/2006, ZOU PAMO)

On the basis of the **Restrictive Measures Act**, relating to the fight against terrorism, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia has already adopted:

- **Decree on Measures Directed against the Taliban** (Afghanistan) (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 33/2002)
- **Decree amending the Decree on Measures Directed against the Taliban** (Afghanistan) (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 33/2002)
- **Decree amending the Decree on Measures Directed against the Taliban** (Afghanistan) (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 11/2003)
- **Decree amending the Decree on Measures Directed against the Taliban** (Afghanistan) (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 8/2004)
- **Decree on the Expiration of the Decree on Measures Directed against the Taliban** (Afghanistan) (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 67/2005)
- **Decree on Specific Restrictive Measures Directed against Certain Persons and Entities with a View to Combating Terrorism** (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 67/2005)
- **Decree imposing certain specific restrictive measures against Osama bin Laden, members of the Al-Qaeda organisation, the Taliban and other natural and legal persons, groups and undertakings associated with them** (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 67/2005)

(d) Information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, including appropriate information on legislation beyond United Nations conventions and protocols (e.g., pertaining to financing of terrorist groups):

Amendments to the Penal code

Following the *Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism* and the *UN Resolution 1624*, Slovenian government has prepared amendments to the Penal Code's articles 355 and 388, which define the terms of the terrorism and international terrorism. In this context, criminalization of a criminal offence of *incitement to acts of terrorism* as well as *recruitment to and training for terrorism* is in the process of adoption.

On the basis of the *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism* the government has also prepared amendments to the Penal Code concerning the criminalization of the act of nuclear terrorism.

Since 2004, financing of terrorism has been criminalized in the Slovenian Penal code (Article 388a).

Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime was signed in March 2007. The law on the ratification of the convention is in the procedure and may be adopted by the end of 2008. *Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act* was adopted in July 2007, but came into force as a whole in January 2008. On the basis of this act proper decrees were adopted.

National efforts to prevent and combat terrorism

Relative absence of terrorism and extremism is characteristic of Slovenia. Due to its relatively small population and rather low presence of individual ethnic, religious or other minority groups, Slovenia has so far not been faced with any significant issue of violent radicalization and extremism. Consequently, no important deviations and escalation of similar security threats have been observed.

Slovenian Government in 2003 created interagency mechanism for implementation of restrictive measures and monitoring of activities in combating terrorism. The Office for Prevention of Money Laundering supervises financial transactions and acts in case of suspicious ones on the basis on Law on Suppressing terrorist Financing.

Within the scope of activities that specifically address terrorism, radicalisation is considered one of the national priorities — in particular in the scope of intelligence, where the competent services regularly monitor and collect relevant information on this security threat.

Slovenia participates in a number of European level projects addressing this issue and endeavours to provide high-quality information particularly on the issue of violent radicalization in the Western Balkans and on mutual effect of the radicalization process and expansion of extremism from the Western Balkans to the EU and vice versa.

In the recent years, a lot of attention within the scope of addressing terrorism has been devoted to the violent radicalization and certain organisational measures at the national level have been introduced to improve the coordination of cooperation between the relevant institutions. The Interministerial Working Group for Transnational Threats, established in 2001 and functioning within the National Security Council also addresses this issue.

This proved successful as information of all competent institutions is collected in one place, which contributes to more effective work of individual institutions as they are acquainted with the different aspects of issues. In addition, there is no duplication of work, particularly as regards participation in different European bodies and projects.

In compliance with the Policy Recommendations regarding the radicalisation and recruitment in prisons, Ministry of the Interior prepared, in cooperation with the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency and the Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, a record of the situation. On this ground, a timetable was drafted and a range of activities outlined that are currently implemented in line with our competences. Ministry of the Interior conducted interministerial consultations and prepared a risk assessment, while the training for those employed in the Slovenian prisons is under preparation. It has been agreed that joint trainings should be organised and transfer of good practices ensured in the future. An important area is the formulation of a training model for prison personnel. It is focused on the objective of early detection of suspected radicalization and recruitment and on the issue of eliminating radicalization factors in prisons.

In the future, an application and a programme to facilitate anonymous reporting of deviant acts with the connotations of radicalism and incitement to extremism is envisaged within the framework of the *Spletno oko* (Web Eye) project, which primarily focuses on early detection and limitation of child pornography and xenophobia on the web.

(e) Roles and missions of armed and security forces in preventing and combating terrorism;

Slovenian Armed Forces don't have a mission in preventing and combating terrorism.

2. Description of the national planning and decision-making process - including the role of the Parliament and Ministries - for the determination/approval of:

a) the 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 long-term fundamentals of security and defence policy and exercising oversight over the preparation and implementation of defence through competent parliamentary working bodies (Committee on Defence, Commission for the Supervision for Intelligence and Security Services). Based on current legislation, the Ministry of Defence is organised as a regular ministry responsible for the implementation of the national defence policy. The Ministry of Defence is headed by the Minister of Defence and managed according to guidelines and decisions reached by the Government, which determines political guidelines for the work accomplished by the ministry and its constituent bodies and supervises their work.

b) defence expenditures;

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

3. Description of :

a) constitutionally established procedures ensuring effective democratic control of the military, paramilitary, and internal security forces, as well as intelligence services, and the police;

The defence policy of the Republic of Slovenia is based on the fundamental national values stipulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia and the Resolution on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia, which are as follows:

- Independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and compliance with the Constitution;
- Parliamentary order, rule of law, multiple party system, security of property, technological development, economic stability and an appropriate standard of living;
- Peace, security, stability, human rights and basic 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 execution of the above by the military, intelligence services and the police is performed by the Parliamentary approval of governmental bills concerning the budgetary and legal prerequisites of these institutions.

Slovenia has no paramilitary or internal security forces.

b) constitutionally established authorities/institutions responsible for the democratic control of military, paramilitary and security forces;

The Constitution clearly defines the competencies of the National Assembly for the execution of supervision over the defence functions of the state. In accordance with the parliamentary political structure of the country, the management and organisation of the defence system involves legislative and executive governmental bodies. Three state institutions carry out political control of the armed forces: the National Assembly, the President and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. 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 reaches decisions on policy, development and other fundamental defence issues, approves the budget and national security programs, develops guidelines and issues political directives for the operations of the MOD, Intelligence and Security Agency. For this purpose, special working bodies have been established (Committee on Defence, Commission for the Supervision for Intelligence and Security Services, Committee on Finance and Monetary Policy and Commission for Public Finance Control).

c) roles and missions of the military, paramilitary and security forces as well as controls to ensure that they act solely within the constitutional framework;

In accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovenian Armed Forces carry out the military defence of Slovenia, participate in search and rescue operations in the event of natural and other disasters, and fulfil the commitments that the Republic of Slovenia has assumed within international organisations (UN, OSCE, NATO, EU). The Government of the Republic of Slovenia approves the participation of the Slovenian Armed Forces in obligations assumed within international organisations.

d) public access to information related to the armed forces

The Republic of Slovenia is doing its best to ensure the transparency of information on its armed forces and public access to this information. The transparency of information is ensured in the following way:

Occasionally various representatives of MoD and SAF participate in TV and Radio broadcasts regarding defence matters and the Slovenian Press in thoroughly following the events in this area.

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

The transparency of defence expenditures is provided by law.

Information on the Armed Forces may be obtained from various sources (MoD Internet site, MoD Intranet site, fortnightly "Slovenska vojska" magazine, " Bilten Slovenske vojske " bulletin and "Obramba" magazine).

There are opportunities for the public to visit the armed forces at open days in the barracks.

There is a Public Relation Department at the Ministry of Defence, General Staff, Force Command and units that provide Public relations and information service as a part of an integrated public information concept.

Information on Armed Forces may be also obtained by the Information Commissioner which competencies based on the Access to Public Information Act.

4. Stationing of armed forces on the territory of another participating State in accordance with their freely negotiated agreement as well as in accordance with international law

Slovenia does not have its armed forces permanently stationed on the territory of any other state. As part of international military cooperation, Slovenia contributes individuals and units to multinational formations in PSO operations (Chapter 6 of the UN Charter), which carry out activities as part of NATO, EU and UN force. Appropriate international treaties govern the deployment of forces in the aforementioned operations and missions.

5. Description of:

a) procedures for the recruitment or call-up of personnel for service in the military, paramilitary, or security forces, if applicable;

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

- Defence Act,
- Act on Service in the Slovene Army,
- Military Service Act,
- Civil Servants Act,
- Employment Relationship Act,
- Personal Data Protection Act,
- Classified Information Act,
- Penal Code of the Republic of Slovenia and other related documents.

The Defence Act defines military service only for professional units service and the reserve component. Their human rights include the right of termination of military duty and the definition of status rights during military service.

The aforementioned 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 Conscript Physical Condition for Military Duty,
- Slovenian Armed Force Duty Directives,
- Others.

The recruitment is executed by the General Staff Recruitment department with a call for applications followed by military-medical examinations, physical performance tests, psychological tests and basic military training for the candidates.

b) exemptions or alternatives to compulsory military service, if applicable :

There is no compulsory military service in Slovenia.

c) legal and administrative procedures protecting the rights of all forces personnel;

Legislation of the Republic of Slovenia assures that the personnel recruitment process for service in the Slovenian Armed Forces corresponds with obligations related to the observance of human rights and basic freedoms.

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

Article 123 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia stipulates the duty to defend homeland. This obligation of citizens is mandatory within the limits of legal provisions and in accordance with them. Those citizens who have religious, philosophical or humanitarian objections against military service are to be provided an opportunity to be involved in defence of their country in a different way. According to article 124 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, the National Assembly controls the implementation of defence related activities. Slovenia focuses on peace policy and the principles of peace and non-violence in the provision of security. The second paragraph of article 153 in the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia stipulates that all laws must correspond to generally established international law principles and valid international agreements ratified by the National Assembly.

The military can submit complaints, applications, requests, petitions and remonstrances. They can address complaints to the civilian Ombudsman and have the right to be members of the labour union which provides legal help if needed. There is a political initiative for establishment of a military Ombudsman in near future.

The Slovenian Parliament in June 2007 approved the Act on Service in Slovene Army that determinates the proper way of submission of complaints, applications, requests, petitions and remonstrances. It also deals with extraordinary advancements and promotions, additional pension insurance, health, psychological, and social care,

juridical help, religious and ecclesiastic care for military personnel and care for former military personnel.

6. Instruction on international humanitarian law and other international rules, conventions and commitments governing armed conflict included in military training programmes and regulations.

Training programs and plans are comprised of the following subjects:

- Legal provisions related to military service: rights and obligations during military service;
- Introduction to International Military Law - the status of a combatant and his obligations related to military discipline, observance of international military regulations; following orders and courses of action if following orders would lead to a violation of international military law; conventions that prohibit 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 programs and plans for the reserve components and their units are comprised of the following subjects:

- Rights, responsibilities and obligations of the units: general military duty and military service, use of weapons, special rights during military service, conscientious objection.
- Conduct of the reserve component service members in the event of an armed conflict: the status of a combatant and his obligations in terms of military discipline, following orders and courses of action if following orders would lead to a violation of international military law; conventions that prohibit 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 towards war victims, conventions on the protection of prisoners of war, civilians, the injured and medical patients.

Training programs cover these subjects for soldiers and officers of the Slovenian Armed Forces, following the prescribed curriculum for military-expert or HQ training programs.

Directive for the planning, organisation and implementation of training stipulate that all SAF members should be familiarised with the obligations of the Republic of Slovenia contained in the 1999 Vienna Document, Code of Conduct on politico-military aspects of security, Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty, Convention on the Chemical Weapons and Convention on Prohibition of Antipersonnel Mines and their obligations regarding foreign inspectors monitoring compliance with these documents.

These topics were included by approved directive into the professional work plans of Slovenian Armed Forces units and commands.

The military education system of the Slovenian Armed Forces includes 45 hours of familiarisation with the provisions of international military and humanitarian law and their implementation in the Officer Candidate School and 17 hours in the Non-commissioned Officer School. These topics are also covered in the Advanced Staff

and General Staff course and different Workshops (Implementation of Humanitarian Law in SAF).

Individual command responsibility for compliance with the law: Every member of the Slovenian armed forces, whatever his or her rank, has a personal responsibility to comply with the law. Commanders must ensure that it is complied with by others and take action when violations may occur.

Superior orders: It is no defence to a war crime that the act was committed in compliance with superior order. A soldier who carries out an order, which is illegal under the International law of armed conflicts, is guilty for a war crime, provided that he or she was aware of the circumstances that made that order unlawful or could reasonably have been expected to be aware of them. If an order is plainly unlawful, a soldier has a duty not to carry it out.

On the operational level commanders have to make battle plans. To do this they have to assess, mentally or in writing, all the factors relevant at the time, such as ground and enemy forces, logistics, courses open, etc. Having done this, they decide on the best course of action, so the plan is complete. Then they have to pass this plan to their subordinates, so they will issue the orders. Lastly they have to control the engagement. Throughout this process, commanders must always take account of the International law of armed conflicts.

In Slovenian armed forces we respect Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), of 8 June 1977, and the obligations of the article 82.

7. Any other information