



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED
NATIONS OFFICE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN GENEVA

No. MGE-74/2022

NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in Geneva and has the honor to submit the reporting formats for Article 7 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction for the year 2021 as well as information regarding the implementation of the Oslo Action Plan.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in Geneva the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 26 April 2022



**UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR
DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS**

GENEVA

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

Reporting Formats for Article 7 ¹

STATE PARTY:

Republic of Slovenia

DATE OF SUBMISSION

APRIL 2022

POINT OF CONTACT

Mr. Tadej Furlan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia

Tel.: +386 1 478 67 24

E-mail: tadej.furlan@gov.si

(Organization, telephones, fax, email)

(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

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

Form A National implementation measures

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

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

State [Party]: Republic of Slovenia reporting for time period from 1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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)	<p>By April 30th, 2003, Slovenia destroyed all APMs.</p> <p>It has retained 3.000 APMs for training in mine detection and for educational purposes.</p>

Form B Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

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

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

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

reporting for time period from **1.1.2021**

to **31.12.2021**

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
PMA-1	72	8-59	SAF ID No 000796
PMA-2	74	SRB 6740	SAF ID No 000797
PMA-3	24	SRB 7530	SAF ID No 000798
PMR-2A	37	R1973	SAF ID No 000800
PROM-1	42	KV04-68	SAF ID No 000803
TOTAL	249		

Form C Location of mined areas

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

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

State [Party]: Republic of Slovenia reporting for time period from 1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021

1. Areas that contain mines*

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

2. Areas suspected to contain mines*

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

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

Form D APMs retained or transferred

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

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

State [Party]: Republic of Slovenia reporting for time period from 1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021

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

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Ministry of Defence - SAF	PMA-1	68	8-59	Stockpiled at the military warehouse in Mačkovec near Postojna.
Ministry of Defence - SAF	PMA-2	70	SRB 6740	Stockpiled at the military warehouse in Mačkovec near Postojna.
Ministry of Defence - SAF	PMA-3	20	SRB 7530	Stockpiled at the military warehouse in Mačkovec near Postojna.
Ministry of Defence - SAF	PMR-2A	33	R1973	Stockpiled at the military warehouse in Mačkovec near Postojna.
Ministry of Defence - SAF	PROM-1	38	KV04-68	Stockpiled at the military warehouse in Mačkovec near Postojna.
TOTAL	-----	229		

Form D (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State [Party]: Republic of Slovenia reporting for time period from 1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021

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

Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs

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

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

State [Party]: **Republic of Slovenia** reporting for time period from **1.1.2021** to **31.12.2021**

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

Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites: - Decomposition of APMs and mechanical destruction of inert components in a facility-workshop for the dismantling and destruction in Borovnica near Ljubljana; - Destruction of primer caps and explosive charges in central exercise and training area Poček near Postojna.	Methods
- Decomposition of APMs on components; - Mechanical destruction of inert components; - Destruction of primer caps by burning in a special kettle; - Destruction of APMs bodies with explosive charges by explosives.	Applicable safety standards
- Valid military manuals on the decomposition of ammunition (original " Delaboracija municije",SSNO, 1976) and the destruction of ammunition, mines and other explosive materials (original "Uništavanje municije, minsko-eksplozivnih sredstava in drugih eksplozivnih materiala", SSNO, 1980)	Applicable environmental standards -United Nations Manual on Ammunition Management (IATG) and NATO standards
- Slovenian national Environmental Protection Act - SAF rules SV-TZ-127 on the protection of health at work with explosives	Applicable environmental standards

Form F (continued)

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

Discription of the status of programs including:	Details of: /
Location of destruction sites	/
/	Methods
/	Applicable safety standards
/	Applicable environmental standards

Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force

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

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

State [Party]: Republic of Slovenia reporting for time period from 1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
PMA-1	4	8-59	The SAF units destroyed 20 APM's for educational purposes.
PMA-2	4	SRB 6740	
PMA-3	4	SRB 7530	
PMR-2A	4	R1973	
PROM-1	4	KV04-68	
TOTAL	20		

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
/	/	see Form C
/	/	
TOTAL	/	

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

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

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

State [Party]: Republic of Slovenia reporting for time period from 1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

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

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

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

Form H (continued)

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

Form I Measures to provide warning to the population

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

- i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State [Party]: **Republic of Slovenia** reporting for time period from **1.1.2021** to **31.12.2021**

[Narrative:]

see Form C

Reporting Questionnaire

At the Fourth Review Conference in 2019, all States Parties, in adopting the Oslo Action Plan committed to take a number of actions to contribute to the effective implementation of the Convention.

In accordance with your State's outstanding obligations and commitments under the Convention and the Oslo Action Plan, your State is encouraged to ensure that the following information is provided within your Article 7 Report due on **30 April**. Your State is also encouraged to employ the [Guide to Reporting and annexed sample report](#) to support your reporting efforts.

Universalization (Actions #11 - #12)

In order to promote continued universalisation of the Convention and the strengthening of its norms must continue, all States Parties will take the following actions:

Oslo Action Plan	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
Action 11: Use all available avenues to promote ratification of/accession to the Convention by States not party including by encouraging their participation in the work of the Convention.	In 2021, has your State undertaken actions to promote ratification of / accession to the Convention by States not party? If yes, can you provide details on these actions? Slovenia has nationally and as a Member State of the European Union encouraged States not party to the Convention in its bilateral contacts as well as at different multilateral meetings and events, when appropriate, to sign and ratify this important agreement in the disarmament area.
Action 12: Continue to promote universal observance of the Convention's norms and objectives, condemn violations of these norms, and take appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines by any actor, including by armed non-State actors.	In 2021, has your State taken actions to promote universal observance of the Convention's norms and objectives? Or to condemn violations of these norms and take appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines by any actor, including by armed non-State actors? If yes, can you provide details on these actions? Slovenia has nationally and as a Member State of the European Union promoted the universalisation of the Convention and its norms and objectives at different multilateral meetings and events, when appropriate.

Stockpile destruction and retention of anti-personnel mines (Actions# 13 - #17)

To ensure that all stockpiled anti-personnel mines are expeditiously destroyed in line with Article 4 of the Convention and that anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes, States Parties with obligations under Article 4 and/or who retain anti-personnel mines in line with Article 3 will take the following actions:

Oslo Action Plan	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
<p>Action 13: Develop a time-bound plan with clear milestones for the fulfilment of Article 4 within their deadline as soon as possible following the entry into force of the Convention, and regularly inform States Parties on progress made and remaining challenges in implementation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Has your State developed a time-bound plan for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines within your Article 4 deadline? If yes, could you share this plan, including clear milestones for the destruction of remaining stockpiled mines? 2. In 2021, How many stockpiled anti-personnel mines has your State destroyed? 3. In 2021, was your State still facing challenges in relation to stockpile destruction? If yes, could you provide information on these challenges? <p><i>This set of questions is not applicable to Slovenia, since it destroyed its stockpile of anti-personnel mines in 2003.</i></p>
<p>Action 14: States Parties that have failed to meet their stockpile destruction deadline and therefore are in non-compliance with Article 4, will present a time-bound plan for completion and urgently proceed with implementation as soon as possible in a transparent manner, regularly informing States Parties on progress made and remaining challenges.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If your State has failed to meet its stockpile destruction deadline, could your State present a of time-bound plans for completion? 2. In 2021, what progress has your State made in the implementation of Article 4? How many stockpiled anti-personnel mines has your State destroyed? 3. In 2021, was your State still facing challenges in relation to stockpile destruction? If yes, could you provide information on these challenges? <p><i>This set of questions is not applicable to Slovenia, since it destroyed its stockpile of anti-personnel mines in 2003.</i></p>

<p>Action 15: Any State Party that discovers previously unknown stockpiles after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed will inform States Parties as soon as possible and destroy these antipersonnel mines as a matter of urgent priority and no later than six months after their discovery.</p>	<p>In 2021, has your State discovered previously unknown stockpiles after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed? If yes, how many? And how many of these mines were destroyed in 2021?</p> <p>This set of questions is not applicable to Slovenia, since it destroyed its stockpile of anti-personnel mines in 2003.</p>
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<p>Action 16: Any State Party that retains anti-personnel mines for reasons permitted under Article 3 of the Convention will annually review the number of mines retained to ensure that they do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes and will destroy all anti-personnel mines that exceed that number. The States Parties will report annually by 30 April on the use of retained mines and on their destruction.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2021, did your State carry out a review of the number of mines retained to ensure that they do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes? 2. Could your State indicate how the anti-personnel mines retained for reasons permitted under Article 3 were used in 2021? 3. Could your State indicate what is the planned use for anti-personnel mines retained for reasons permitted under Article 3? <p>Please see our Annual Report for 2021, which also includes information on the use of retained mines permitted under Article 3 of the Convention and on their destruction.</p>
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<p>Action 17: Explore available alternatives to using live antipersonnel mines for training and research purposes where possible.</p>	<p>Has your State explored alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines with alternative measures for training and research purposes? If yes, could you provide information on the alternative measures you have taken?</p> <p>So far, Slovenia has not explored alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines with alternative measures for training and research purposes. This option might be explored in the future.</p>
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Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas (Actions #18 - #27)

In their efforts to address all remaining anti-personnel mine contamination safely and swiftly, States Parties with obligations under Article 5 will take the following actions:

This set of actions is not applicable to Slovenia, since it is not mine-affected country. Slovenia destroyed its stockpile of anti-personnel mines in 2003.

Oslo Action Plan	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
<p>Action 18: States Parties that have not yet done so will identify the precise perimeter of mined areas, to the extent possible, and establish evidence-based, accurate baselines of contamination based on information collected from all relevant sources no later than by the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2021.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2021, what survey activities were conducted to gain a better understanding of remaining contamination in your State? 2. As of 31 December 2021, how many Suspected Hazardous Areas remain to be addressed, where, and what is the total size of these areas? 3. As of 31 December 2021, how many Confirmed Hazardous Areas remain to be addressed, where, and what is the total size of these areas? <p>Please refer to sample tables within the Guide to Reporting for presenting information on hazardous areas.</p>
<p>Action 19: Develop evidence-based and costed national work plans, including projections of the number of areas and the amount of mined area to be addressed annually to achieve completion as soon as possible, and no later than their Article 5 deadline, to be presented at the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2020.</p>	<p>Does your State have an evidence-based, costed and time-bound national strategy and work plan in place? (please attach strategy and plan to Article 7 Report)</p>

<p>Action 20: Annually update their national work plans based on new evidence and report on adjusted milestones in their Article 7 reports by 30 April each year, including information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and on how priorities have been established.</p>	<p>In 2021, was your national work plan updated? If yes, include the adjusted milestones in your Article 7 Report and information on the number of mined areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and indicate how priorities have been established.</p>
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Oslo Action Plan	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
<p>Action 21: States Parties affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature will ensure that they apply all provisions and obligations under the Convention to such contamination as they do for all other types of anti-personnel mines, including during survey and clearance in fulfilment of Article 5 and disaggregate by types of mines when reporting in fulfilment of Article 7 obligations.</p>	<p>Is your State affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature?</p>
<p>Action 22: Report in a manner consistent with IMAS by providing information on the remaining challenges, disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size, as well as by the type of contamination. Report on progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2021, how many areas have been addressed, using which methodologies (i.e. cancellation through non-technical, reduction through technical survey, clearance), and how much area was addressed? 2. What were the results of these efforts in terms of the type of explosive hazards identified and destroyed? <p>Please refer to sample tables within the Guide to Reporting for presenting information on hazardous areas.</p>
<p>Action 26: Ensure that national strategies and work plans for completion make provisions for a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas discovered following completion. In addressing these areas, they will consider the commitments made at the Twelfth Meeting</p>	<p>What provisions for a sustainable national capacity does your State have in place to address previously unknown mined areas following completion of its Article 5?</p>

Oslo Action Plan	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
<p>of the States Parties as contained in the paper «Proposed rational response to States Parties discovering previously unknown mined areas after deadlines have passed.</p>	
<p>Action 27: Take appropriate steps to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance, including by promoting the research, application and sharing of innovative technological means to this effect.</p>	<p>In 2021, has your State taken any steps to improve effectiveness and effectiveness of its survey and clearance operations by promoting research, application and sharing of innovative technological means? If yes, could you provide details of steps taken?</p>
<p>Action 1: Demonstrate high levels of national ownership , including by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities as appropriate, and by making financial and other commitments to implementation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How has your State included Convention implementation activities in its national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or humanitarian response plans? 2. In 2021, has your State made a financial commitment to the implementation of your State's obligations under the Convention (financial or in kind)? If so, please provide information on this matter.

<p>Action 3: Ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation and mine action programmes, in order to deliver an inclusive approach. Strive to remove barriers to full, equal and gender balanced participation in mine action and in Convention meetings.</p>	<p>Does your State's national work plans and strategies integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account?</p> <p>Please provide information on how the methodologies employed to draft your State's work plan and Strategies ensures the integration of gender and the divers needs and experience of people in affected communities?</p>
<p>Action 4: Take into consideration the needs of mine survivors and affected communities and ensure their meaningful participation in all Convention related matters, including their equal and active participation in Convention meetings.</p>	<p>Has your national strategy and work plan been developed in an inclusive manner, taking into consideration the needs of mine survivors and affected communities? If yes, please provide information on the methodology employed for their development.</p>

Oslo Action Plan	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
<p>Action 5: Keep national mine action standards up to date in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), adapt them to new challenges and employ best practices to ensure efficient and effective implementation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are your State's National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) updated to address new challenges and ensure the employment of best practices, taking into consideration the latest IMAS? 2. If yes, when were your national standards last updated? 3. If not, what efforts are ongoing to ensure that your State's NMAS are updated?
<p>Action 9: Establish and maintain a national information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data at the national level on the status of implementation. The design and implementation of information management systems will ensure that they are nationally owned, sustainable and take into account the need for data that can be accessed, managed, and analysed post completion.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does your State have a sustainable national information management system in place? 2. What challenges does your state face in information management and in ensuring a sustainable national information management system?
<p>Other matters</p>	<p>What challenges does your State face in the implementation of your State's Article 5 obligations?</p> <p>What are your State's requirements for support (i.e. technical and financial)?</p>

Mine Risk Education and Reduction (Actions #28 - Action #32)

In addition to clearance, providing risk education and other risk reduction programmes to affected populations is a primary means of preventing injuries and fatal accidents. The delivery of effective, relevant risk education and other risk reduction programmes that are sensitives to gender, age, and disability and that take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account, require ongoing focus. In order to address this situation the States Parties will take the following actions:

This set of actions is not applicable to Slovenia, since it is not mine-affected country. In 2021, Slovenia supported the delivery of risk reduction programmes in different mine affected-counties. Please see a more detailed response on this issue in the section on International Cooperation and Assistance.

Oslo Action Plan actions	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
Action 28: Integrate mine risk education activities with wider humanitarian, development, protection, and education efforts, as well as with ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities to reduce the risk to the affected population and decrease their need for risk-taking.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In 2021, has your State undertaken actions to integrate Mine Risk Education / Reduction activities into ongoing survey, clearance, and victim assistance activities? If yes, can you provide details on these actions?2. In 2021, has your State undertaken actions to integrate Mine Risk Education / Reduction activities into wider humanitarian, development, protection, and education efforts? If yes, can you provide details on these actions?

<p>Action 29: Provide context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes to all affected populations and groups at risk. Ensure that such programmes are developed on the basis of a needs assessment, that they are tailored to the threat encountered by the population, and that they are sensitive to gender, age, disability and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In 2021, has your State undertaken actions to put in place a Mine Risk Education / Reduction programme for all affected populations? If yes, can you provide details on these actions?2. In 2021, has your State undertaken actions to develop Mine Risk Education / Reduction programmes on the basis of a needs assessment? If yes, can you provide details on these actions?3. In 2021, to what extent are the Mine Risk Education / Reduction programmes targeted to the threat encountered by the population group? If yes, can you provide details on these actions?4. In 2021, to what extent are the Mine Risk Education / Reduction programmes sensitive to gender, age, disability and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account?
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Oslo Action Plan actions	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
	If yes, can you provide details on these actions?
<p>Action 30: Prioritise people most at risk by linking mine risk education and reduction programmes and messages directly to an analysis of available casualty and contamination data, an understanding of the affected population's behaviour, risk pattern and coping mechanisms, and, wherever possible, anticipated population movements.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2021, has your State undertaken actions to establish an evidence based and priority setting mechanism for Mine Risk Education / Reduction programmes? If yes, can you provide details on these actions? 2. In 2021, has your State undertaken actions to link Mine Risk Education / Reduction programmes and messages to analysis of available casualty and contamination data? If yes, can you provide details on these actions?
<p>Action 31: Build national capacity to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes with the ability to adapt to changing needs and contexts, including the delivery of such programmes to affected communities in the case that previously unknown mined areas are discovered</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2021, has your State undertaken actions to develop a national capacity to deliver MRE/R programmes? If yes, can you provide details on these actions? 2. In the case that previously unknown mined areas are discovered, does your State have national capacities and ability to adapt risk education and reduction programmes to the affected communities? If yes, can you provide details on these actions?
<p>Action 32: Report on mine risk education and other risk reduction programmes in Article 7 reports, including the methodologies used, the challenges faced and the results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age.</p>	<p>Can your State provide information on its mine risk education and other risk reduction programmes, including details of the methodologies used, challenges faced and results achieved disaggregating data by gender and age</p>
<p>Other matters</p>	<p>What challenges does your State face in the implementation mine risk education and reduction activities?</p> <p>What are your State's requirements for support (i.e. technical and financial)?</p>

Victim Assistance (Actions #33 - Action #41)

States Parties with victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will endeavor to do their utmost to provide appropriate, affordable and accessible services to mine victims, on an equal basis with others. In order to realise this commitment, States Parties with a significant number of victims under their jurisdiction or control will take the following actions:

This set of actions is not applicable to Slovenia, since it is not mine-affected country. In 2021, Slovenia supported victim assistance activities in different mine affected-counties. Please see a more detailed response on this issue in the section on International Cooperation and Assistance.

Oslo Action Plan	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
<p>Action 33: Ensure that a relevant government entity is assigned to oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The assigned entity will develop an action plan and monitor and report on implementation based on specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound objectives to support mine victims. This involves the removal of physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers to access such services; and the use of an approach that is inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Has your State designated a government entity to coordinate victim assistance activities and the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks? Please include information on the relevant government entity. 2. Has your State developed a <i>specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound</i> action plan and a monitoring mechanism to support mine victims? If yes, please include this plan in the annex of your Article 7 Report. 3. What efforts have been made to remove physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal and communication barriers, that may hamper mine victims' access to services? 4. What efforts have been made to ensure gender, age, disability, and the diverse needs mine victims (girls, boys, women, and men) are considered in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all relevant programmes?

<p>Action 34: Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development, and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Has your State adopted a multi-sectoral approach to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed? What kinds of measures have been put into place in this regard?2. If applicable, has your State aligned victim assistance efforts with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)?
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Oslo Action Plan	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
<p>Action 35: Establish or strengthen a centralised database that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does your State collect data on mine victims? Are the data disaggregated data by gender, age, and impairments? 2. In total, how individuals that have been killed by mines (girls, boys, women, and men) were registered by 31 December 2021,? Is information about mine victims made available or shared with relevant national ministries and stakeholders? 3. Does your State have a centralised database, such as a national disability database or a national injury surveillance? If yes, does it include information on mine victims, their needs, and challenges and are there any plans in place to strengthen the database? If not, is there a plan to establish a central database?
<p>Action 36: Provide effective and efficient first aid to casualties in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and ongoing medical care.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What efforts have been put in place to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response to mine accidents? 2. Is there first aid available in mine-affected communities to rescue and transport new casualties? 3. Are there medical emergency and health care available and accessible to mine victims?
<p>Action 37: Ensure, where appropriate and possible, a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims, including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does your State have a national referral mechanism to facilitate access to services for mine victims? 2. Does your State have a national comprehensive directory of services available to facilitate mine victims' access to services?

Oslo Action Plan	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
<p>Action 38: Take steps to ensure that, taking into account local, national and regional circumstances, all mine victims, including in rural and remote areas, have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation service, where necessary, while paying particular attention to the most vulnerable. This includes the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and peer- to-peer support programs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there comprehensive rehabilitation - namely assistive devices, physiotherapy and occupational therapy - and psychological and psychosocial support services available for mine victims in your State, including in rural areas? What efforts has your State made in 2021 to increase the availability and accessibility of such services? 2. Has your State established peer-to-peer support within its national healthcare system? If not, is there a plan to integrated peer-to-peer support into national healthcare system? 3. How many mine victims (girls, boys, men and women) have benefited from such efforts?
<p>Action 39: Carry out efforts to ensure the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development, and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kinds of efforts has your State carried out to ensure and remove barriers for the social and economic inclusion of mine victims, including in rural and remote areas? 2. How many mine victims (girls, boys, men and women) have benefited from such efforts?
<p>Action 40: Ensure that relevant national humanitarian response and preparedness plans provide for the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, in line with relevant international humanitarian and human rights law and international guidelines.</p>	<p>Do relevant national humanitarian response and preparedness plans and policies include needs of mine victims to ensure their safety and protection in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters? If not, does your State have a plan to address this matter?</p>
<p>Action 41: Ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them, including in rural and remote areas.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In your State, is there a mechanism to ensure full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims (including adults and children) and their representative organizations in all matters that affect them, including in

	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
	<p>rural and remote areas? How does your State measure implementation/progress or challenges in this regard?</p> <p>2. Does your State include victim representatives or their organisations in victim assistance planning at the national and local level?</p>
<p>Action 1: Demonstrate high levels of national ownership , including by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities as appropriate, and by making financial and other commitments to implementation.</p>	<p>How has your State included Convention implementation activities in its national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or humanitarian response plans?</p> <p>In 2021, has your State made a financial commitment to the implementation of your State's obligations under the Convention (financial or in kind)? If so, please provide information on this matter.</p>
<p>Action 3: Ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation and mine action programmes, in order to deliver an inclusive approach. Strive to remove barriers to full, equal and gender balanced participation in mine action and in Convention meetings.</p>	<p>Does your State's national work plans and strategies integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account?</p>
<p>Action 4: Take into consideration the needs of mine survivors and affected communities and ensure their meaningful participation in all Convention related matters, including their equal and active participation in Convention meetings.</p>	<p>Has your national strategy and work plan been developed in an inclusive manner, taking into consideration the needs of mine survivors and affected communities? If yes, please provide information on the methodology employed for their development.</p>
<p>Other matters</p>	<p>What challenges does your State face in the implementation mine risk education and reduction activities?</p>

International Cooperation and Assistance (Actions #42 to #47)

With a view to enhancing cooperation in order to meet the Convention's obligations and aspirations as soon as possible, States Parties will take the following actions:

Oslo Action Plan actions	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
<p>Action 42: Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If you are a mine-affected State Party, what national financial commitments did you make in 2021 to the implementation of your obligations under the Convention? <p>Slovenia is not a mine-affected State Party.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2021, did your State provide financial or other support to affected States Parties? Can you provide details of this support? <p>In 2021 Slovenia provided the following support to mine-affected State Parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Afghanistan: Slovenia provided support to the project Mine Detection Polyclinic. The main purpose of project was to provide salaries of MDC Polyclinic medical staff, which enabled more than 16,000 medical examinations and counselling for deminers, their family members and other residents of Kabul. Value of the project: 50.000 EUR (25.000 EUR per annum). - Bosnia and Herzegovina: Slovenia continuously supports the operations of the ITF Enhancing Human Security Representative Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This facilitates smooth implementation of the projects implementation procedures such as calls for offers for mine action projects, capacity support as well as monitoring of implementation of demining projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, assessments of humanitarian and socio-economic aspects of projects, preparing reports for donors, oversight of the implementation of demining and its quality assurance and control. In addition, Slovenia supported a

beekeeping project in BIH, which was a beekeeping course for mine/UXO victims. This enabled them small-scale agricultural activity and opportunity to generate some income. Value of the projects: 80.000 EUR approximately.

- **Jordan:** Education on risks from mines and ERW for Syrian Refugees. The project involves conducting awareness-raising workshops on the dangers of mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) for Syrian refugees in Irbid province in north-west Jordan. It is a border area that is among the most populated with refugees from Syria. The target group is both children and adults. The project will last from March 2021 to July 2022. In the project period, risk education and health education (Covid-19) will be implemented in 25 primary and secondary schools in Irbid and in close cooperation with 20 NGOs and charities. In total, 12,000 Syrian refugees in Jordan will receive RE and health education. Value of the project: EUR 100.000. (50.000 EUR in 2021)
- **Lebanon:** In Lebanon, Slovenia supported the project “Addressing the Needs of Vulnerable Groups in Lebanon”, which addresses the urgent health, psychosocial and economic needs of 185 vulnerable individuals in Lebanon (mine and ERW victims, Beirut blast victims, Syrian refugees, including women and children). The project will last from February 2021 until December 2022. Value of the project: 340.000 EUR (150.000 EUR in 2021).
- **Syria:** In 2021, Slovenia supported the implementation of a project addressing humanitarian needs of internally displaced people and communities, endangered by explosive hazards in northeast Syria. The activities were aimed at mine clearance and reviving agriculture in cleared areas in northeast Syria (Ar Raka, Al Hasakah and Deir ez Zor) – a two-year project worth EUR 200.000. The aim of this project is to contribute to improving the safety of the local population and help farmers in contaminated areas to restore their livelihoods and food security. In this phase,

the clearance of explosive hazards on about 750,000 m2 of contaminated areas will continue, in close cooperation with the local community. The preparation phase includes at least 6 non-technical surveys of the territory, which will provide an assessment of the state of contamination with explosive hazards and will enable full-scale clearance at a later stage. Value of the project: 100.000 EUR in 2021.

- Additionally, Slovenia continuously provides core support to the operations of ITF Enhancing Human Security (approximately 239.000 EUR in 2021) in affected States Parties (**unallocated/unearmarked**). ITF started-off in 1998 by assisting in mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and later expanded its activities to become a global player in the field. Its mission is to improve security by removing the immediate and long-term effects of mines or explosive remnants of war (ERW), facilitate safe and sustainable development, and build resilience in communities which have been affected by conflict. ITF engages in clearance of landmines and ERW, risk education, victim assistance, capacity building, physical security and stockpile management, destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition and in advocacy.

- In 2021, did your State explore alternative and/or innovative sources of financing?

In 2021, Slovenia has not directly explored alternative and/or innovative sources of financing to meet the Convention's obligations.

- In 2020 did your State obtain resources from alternative and /or innovative sources?

In 2021, Slovenia has not obtained resources from alternative and/or innovative sources to meet the Convention's obligations. However, the ITF Enhancing Human Security, established and supported by Slovenia, does engage a variety of partners – international and local public donors.

	<p>private entities, non-governmental organisations and individuals to donate funds for its operations in conflict affected countries.</p>
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<p>Action 43: States Parties seeking assistance will develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms within the Convention to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance, including through their annual Article 7 transparency reports and by taking advantage of the individualised approach. States Parties will share the outcomes of the individualised approach with the wider mine action community in order to maximise its impact.</p>	<p>If you State requires support, can you provide information on the challenges you face and your requirements for assistance? Have you developed a resource mobilisation plan? Can you provide information on this plan?</p> <p>Slovenia does not require support or assistance for the implementation of the Convention's obligations.</p>
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Oslo Action Plan actions	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
<p>Action 44: States Parties will strengthen national coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress, challenges and support for implementation of their obligations under the Convention. They will consider, where relevant, establishing an appropriate national platform for regular dialogue among all stakeholders.</p>	<p>1. Does your State have an in-country platform for dialogue among all stakeholders that meets on a regular basis? If yes, could you provide details about this mechanism?</p> <p>Slovenia does not have a special national platform for regular dialogue among stakeholders on the implementation of our obligations under the Convention. Demining activities as a special priority area under the Slovenian humanitarian aid (as set by the Resolution on development cooperation and humanitarian assistance of the Republic of Slovenia, 2017) might be deliberated both by the Permanent Coordination Group for International Cooperation, consisting of States Secretaries of different ministries, as well as by the Expert Council, composed of different development cooperation and humanitarian aid stakeholders, including the Director of ITF Enhancing Human Security.</p> <p>Slovenian Government that established the ITF Enhancing Human Security also has members from different institutions, engaged in the issues, relevant for the Convention's implementation, in the ITF Managing board as well as a member in the ITF Board of Advisors, which consists of international donors and stakeholders.</p> <p>3. If your State does not have an in-country platform for dialogue among all stakeholders, has is ever considered establishing one?</p> <p>We have not considered establishing a special in-country platform for dialogue among all stakeholders, specifically for dialogue on the implementation of our obligations under the Convention.</p>

Action 45: States Parties in a position to do so will provide assistance to other States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention, in line with their development policies. In doing so, they will support the implementation of clear, evidencebased national strategies and work plans that respond to the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities and are built on sound gender, age and disability analysis. Support to victim assistance can be provided through the mine action budget, and/or through integrating victim assistance into broader development and humanitarian efforts.

1. In 2021, did your State provide financial or other support to affected States Parties for the implementation of their obligations under the Convention? If yes, could you provide details of this support?

Yes, same as under 42.2.

1. In 2021, did your State provide support to victim assistance? If yes, did this support come from the mine action budget or is it part of broader development and humanitarian efforts? Could you provide details of this support?

Yes, Slovenia provides also support to victims (specifically of mines, but also more generally of armed conflicts) in Ukraine, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lebanon and Gaza Strip. In 2021, activities in Belarus and Ukraine had to be cancelled due to travel restrictions and one activity Ukraine has been reprogrammed to help satisfy the COVID-19-related needs. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, beekeeping empowerment project was implemented for mine/UXO victims. In Lebanon, the project will address the urgent health, psychosocial and economic needs of 185 vulnerable individuals in Lebanon (mine and ERW victims, Beirut blast victims, Syrian refugees, including women and children). In Gaza Strip, Slovenia provided support for 3 victims assistance projects in areas of training of schoolteachers for assisting children affected by armed conflict, COVID-19 management and rehabilitation training for medical workers and training course for local Gaza experts in physical medicine, rehabilitation and psychosocial support.

2. In 2021, did your State provide support to mine clearance activities? If yes, could you provide details of this support?

Yes. Support to the operations the ITF Enhancing Human Security Representative Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina, (described under 42. 2.) is the most directly connected to the mine-clearance activities, although victim's assistance, rehabilitation, awareness raising are also included. The support to ITF NE Syria project (described under 42.2.) also supports the clearance efforts. Core support to the operations of ITF Enhancing Human Security partly contributes to the mine clearance activities, implemented by the ITF.

<p>Action 46: States Parties in a position to provide assistance will, where possible using existing mechanisms, coordinate their support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties.</p>	<p>In 2021, did your State coordinate its support for the effective implementation of the Convention?</p> <p>A variety of donors contribute to the programme and projects of the ITF Enhancing Human Security and thus coordinate their support. ITF field offices (a representative office and five implementation offices) also play an important role in communication with the affected State Parties' authorities as well as with other donors and implementers, present in the field.</p>

Oslo Action Plan actions	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
<p>Action 47: Continuously explore opportunities for cooperation, including international, regional and bilateral, cooperation between affected States Parties or South-to-South, with a view to voluntary sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Cooperation of this kind may include making mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas, sharing experience of integrating gender and taking the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account into programming, and, in line with Article 6, exchanging equipment, material and scientific and technological information (or donating them after one State Party reaches completion) in order to promote the implementation of the Convention.</p>	<p>In 2021, which cooperation activities did you engage in order to promote the implementation of the Convention?</p> <p>Not directly, but the ITF Enhancing Human Security (to which Slovenia provides core contribution) engages in advocacy activities as well, with the aim of generating publicity and raising awareness concerning mine/ERW impact, the dangers posed by surplus and deteriorating stockpiles of excess and aging munitions, and promoting rights of persons with disabilities (4 April Campaign – International Mine Awareness Day).</p>

Action 3: Ensure that the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation and mine action programmes, in order to deliver an inclusive approach. Strive to remove barriers to full, equal and gender balanced participation in mine action and in Convention meetings.

1. Does your State's cooperation and assistance efforts integrate gender and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account?

ITF Enhancing Human Security as an implementing partner needs to take in to account the gender equality mainstreaming in all the projects, financed from the Slovenian ODA budget. Inclusiveness and special needs of different target groups, as well as gender, economic, ethnic, and religious diversities, are also taken into account.

2. Please provide information on how your cooperation and assistance efforts promote and help ensures the integration of gender and the divers needs and experience of people in affected communities?

In the context of war, women and members of marginalized groups feel a disproportionate share of the consequences. There are significant differences between men and women and boys and girls in their exposure to mines and other ERW and in their knowledge, which generally puts women at a disadvantage. The clearance of mines and ERW is generally non-selective in terms of gender race, religion, economic and social status and age. Mines and ERW threaten all residents of mine-affected areas equally. However, the status and position of women in the **Bosnian** society, for example, affect their vulnerability level, as they perform a lot of work in the gardens, meadows, fields and forests, where a large number of mines are still located today and one could argue that the level of their exposure is lowered above proportionally with the clearance activities.

In northeast **Syria**, on the other hand, women are relatively well integrated into public life and represented in official institutions. On the project level, women will be actively involved in the surveys and contamination data collection phase and in other consultation procedures. The project team will lay foundations for the representation of women in demining teams in the next phases of the project (currently 7 out of 32 employees are women). As part of the activities in 2022, the project team will actively strive to meaningfully include women farmers, owners or users of agricultural land and women as heads of households. In **Jordan**, gender- and age-sensitive mine risk education has been put in place, a gender-balanced number of schools (separated for boys and girls) will be included in the project, and gender balanced engagement and employment of staff in the project on all levels has been sought.

Measures to ensure compliance (Actions# 48 to #50)

Reaffirming their commitment to promote compliance with the Convention, the States Parties will take the following actions:

Oslo Action Plan actions	Areas for which information would be welcome in your State's Article 7 report
Action 50: Any State Party that has not yet fulfilled its obligations under Article 9 of the Convention will urgently take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement those obligations and report on the measures taken no later than by the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties.	If your State has not yet fulfilled its obligations under Article 9, what measures has your State taken to implement Article 9 in 2021? Could you provide information on all relevant measures (legal, administrative and other) taken in 2021 or previously if they have not yet been reported? This action is not applicable to Slovenia, since it has already fulfilled its obligations under Article 9 of the Convention.