

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you very much for the invitation and opportunity to present a short presentation on activities we have made in Slovenbian Armed Forces untill now in relation to the implementation of the Ottawa Convention.

Let me introduce myself. My name is DUŠAN GORŠE and I am Chief of Arms Control and Disarmament Section in SAF VERC.

The Republic of Slovenia signed the Convention in Ottawa on December 3, 1997, adopted the Law on the Ratification of the Convention in the National Assembly on September 24, 1998, and filed the ratification instrument at the depository on October27, 1998, which signifies that the Ottawa Convention entered into force in Slovenia on April 1, 1999.



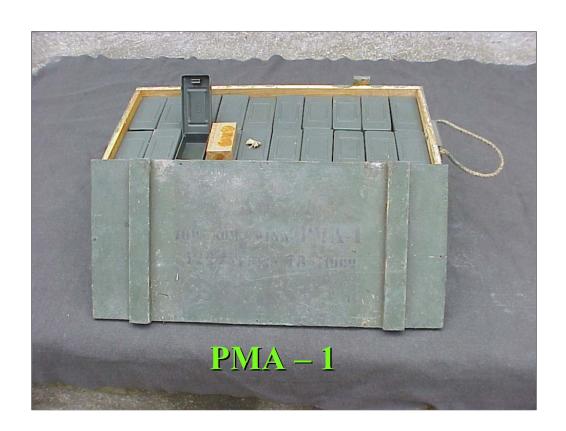
In compliance with Article 3 of the Law on Ratification of the Ottawa Convention, the Ministry of Defence has been determined as a body responsible for the implementation of the Ottawa Convention stipulations in cooperation with other ministries (the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice). At the MOD meeting on December 1, 1998, the Minister of Defence adopted the "Proposal on the Implementation of the prepared Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-personnel Mines" in the Republic of Slovenia, which was drafted by the Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF) Verification Center and headed by the SAF General Staff (GS)- J4. Based on this, the Chief of the SAF GS issued an order, dated April 14, 1999 ordering the destruction of all anti-personnel mines included in the SAF weaponry, except those which will remain development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine distruction techniques as permitted according to article 3 of the Convention.

Record No	Type of APM LAB series		Remaining amoun	
1	PMA - 1	8/59	200 pcs	
2	PMA – 2	SRB 6740	300 pcs	
3	PMA – 3	SRB 7530	700 pcs 800 pcs	
4	PMR – 2A	R 1973		
5	PROM - 1	KV 04-68	1.000 pcs	
	TOTAL	3.000 pcs		

The Ottawa Convention allows for each State Party to keep a certain amount of anti-personnel mines which are necessary for technological development, training, detection and destruction techniques.

For training purposes, the Slovenian Armed Forces will keep 3000 pcs of anti-personnel mines in compliance with the Ottawa Convention, as has been determined by MOD staff meeting Resolution on the on January 15, 2002.





PMA - 2





PMA - 3













Rec.	APM	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
No	Type						
1	PMA-1	6.634	1.500	29.185	32.968		70.287
2	70.487 PMA-2 44.390	1.470	700	41.920	-	-	44.090
3	PMA-3 12.960	-	730	10.170	1.360	-	12.260
4	PMR-2A 28.085	2.016	1.544	16.095	7.630	-	27.285
5	PROM-1 15.976	-	770	4.380	9.626	200	14.776
	OTAL 71.898	10.120	5.244	101.750	51.584	200	168.698
		M			~		

The Slovenian Armed Forces prepared, took over, and transported anti-personnel mines from stocks to the main stocks in accordance with orders, and destroyed or disassembled the entire amount of anti-personnel mines which have been determined by the Convention.

As you can see on this slide - 200 pieces of anti-personnel mines (PROM-1) will be destroyed at the formal conclusion of the destruction process (planed for March 2003),

All costs for the destruction of all APM according to Ottawa Convention in SAF will be approximately 225.000 \$, or approximately 2\$ cost for the destrucion of one APM.



From 1999 untill the end of the year 2002 as determined by the implementation plan on anti-personnel mine destruction, the Slovenian Armed Forces disassembled or destroyed the pre-stated amount of anti-personnel mines. The disassembling was carried out in the Borovnica disassembling plant, the destruction was carried out on the Postojna main training range – Green Valley (a facility for destroying by detonation).

The costs for the destruction of all APM according to Ottawa Convention in SAF are 225.000 \$, which means approximately 2\$ cost for the destruction of one APM.









With this I conclude my short presentation. Thank you very much for your attention.