REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA OBRAMBO

ANNUAL REPORT of the Ministry of Defence for 2011

Ljubljana, 2012

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....5
1 Minister Address.....5
2 Introduction 9
Military Defence 11
1 Scope and Structure of the SAF 11
2 SAF Military Training and Exercises 12
3 Development and Building of SAF Capabilities.....16
4 Maintaining the Level of Readiness 18
5 Key Projects of SAF Modernisation 19
6 SAF Operation in Support of the System of Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters.....21
7 SAF Contribution to International Peace, Security and Stability.....24
Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters 31
1 Prevention Activities 31
2 Preparedness of the System of Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters, and Protection, Rescue and Relief Forces 33
3 Disaster Response and Damage Assessment.....44
4 Education and Training 46
5 International Cooperation.....57
6 Inspection in the Area of Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters 60
Defence System and Crisis Management 62
1 Defence Policy 62
2 Slovenia's Crisis Preparations and Response Measures.....73
3 Development of Civilian Capabilities.....76
4 Intelligence and Security Operations 79
5 Equipping, Real Estate Management, Standardisation and Codification 80
6 Communications And Information System (CIS).....85

7 Inspections in the Area of Defence and Investigations of Aircraft Accidents and Military Aircraft Incidents 87
8 Strategic Communication 89
9 Normative Acts 91
Research and Technological Projects 96
1 Research And Technological Projects 96
Implementation of Resource Plans 99
1 Financial Plan Implementation 99
2 Personnel Plan Implementation 106
3 Implementation of the Plan for the Acquisition of Physical Assets 113
4 Implementation of the Revenue and Expenditure Plan for the Sale of State Property 117
5 Implementation of the Education, Training and Advanced Training Plan 119
6 Implementation Of The Research And Development (R&D) Plan 121

Aleš Hojs, Minister of Defence

INTRODUCTION

1 Minister Address

This Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) refers to the year 2011 when I have not yet started my term in office my office at the MoD. I may stress that, despite a decrease in financial resources, progress has been made both in the area of defence and the area of protection against natural and other disasters.

The financial crisis and the consequent reduction in investments resulted in significantly reduced equipping of the Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF) with the main equipment. Attention was primarily devoted to the completion of open projects. Several capabilities were introduced into operational use, of which I would like to mention the Motorised Company of the 74th Motorised Battalion, the Mobile Analytical Laboratory with a Biological, Chemical and Radiological Laboratory, the Helicopter Medical Evacuation Capability, the Special Operations Forces Task Unit, the Multinational Centre of Excellence for Mountain Warfare, and the Communications and Information Systems (CIS).

SAF operation in international operations and missions (IOM) was conducted harmoniously and without any major deviations. In the planning of the SAF's operation in IOM and in the preparation and deployment of contingents, realistic SAF capabilities were taken into account, along with the Alliance agreed requirements and lessons learned from participation in previous IOM. The tasks planned were carried out in full, which means that the SAF has met the required obligations. It participates in the Allied operations agreed upon together with the Allies. Moreover, the SAF also withdraws from operations in agreement and together with the Allies. The SAF participated in NATO, EU and UN operations with the average annual contribution of 442 members. The number of SAF members in IOM will decrease, but the decline will not be significant as long as approximately 300 SAF members remain present in Kosovo.

Within NATO, participation of Slovenian military and civilian capabilities focused on the Western Balkans, as stability in this region remains in the strategic interest of the Republic of Slovenia. Constant presence of SAF members in KFOR was assured and completed with SAF's participation in Kosovo's defence reforms. The SAF played an active role in the area of civil-military cooperation, which is an important element in the building of trust with the local population. This was also evident in the operation in Afghanistan in which the SAF enhanced its role in the stabilisation and reconstruction of the country.

The year 2011 was marked by a number of international events which influenced the wider environment and the integrations that include the Republic of Slovenia. The main NATO topics were the operation in Libya, the progress of transition in Afghanistan and NATO’s role in the country after 2014, NATO’s reforms, and multinational capability development.

Over 1,400 SAF members participated in 26 international exercises and training courses abroad. Thirteen planned exercises and training courses were conducted in Slovenia, aimed at maintaining the level of readiness and the building of capabilities. Among the participants, there were over 1,500 SAF members and over 100 members of other Allied forces. Of particular importance was the training of the 72nd Brigade Artillery Battalion, as it was the first long-range live-fire training with artillery weapons.

In the context of protection against natural and other disasters, proper functioning of protection, rescue and relief (PRR) forces was ensured. With

relation to the organisation, the focus was on adapting the organisation of various emergency services and units to the actual needs. Emphasis was also placed on the operational part of the system, based on voluntary rescue services and other groups organised by societies and other non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

The main event in the context of protection against natural and other disasters in 2011 was the 4th Protection and Rescue Days in Koper that were visited by over 15,000 people. Presentations included different PRR forces whose competence was tested in several exercises, one of which was the national exercise Morje (Sea) 2011, the aim of which was to test solutions from the emergency response plans in the event of major disasters at sea. A multi-day international exercise IPA SI – QUAKE 2011 was conducted, the basis of which was the assumption that, in the event of a catastrophic earthquake in central Slovenia, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia (the Government) requests international assistance for the search and rescue of victims from debris. Exercise preparations were carried out by an international group of experts in cooperation with the European Commission. The exercise was funded by the EU. Its importance also stems from the number of units and support groups involved, as it was the most extensive international exercise conducted in the independent Slovenia.

Despite the reduction in funds, the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief of the Republic of Slovenia and its training units in Pekre, Logatec and Sežana carried out various forms of education and training as well as other activities for 28,683 members of PRR forces. An important addition to the education of fire-fighters was the Centre's training unit in Sežana which was introduced into operational use in September 2011. It provides for additional 1,800 m2 of training area.

Within budget options, national material reserves were supplemented by equipment for mass disasters, wildfires, floods, major hailstorms and infectious diseases.

This and the following year, and perhaps another year later, Slovenia will need to economise. This, however, should not be based solely on government officials, but on all who do business with the state. Reserves will also be found in the reduction of costs within the defence sector. There will be a reduction in funds for the co-funding of activities of rescue services and organisations operating within the System of Protection against Natural

and Other Disasters. Consequences of these measures, however, should not be reflected in the operational functioning in the event of natural and other disasters. The SAF will need to consider the organisation of military formations and their relevance for Slovenia's participation in NATO, and the changed geostrategic situation in Slovenia's close and distant neighbourhood. Moreover, it will need to consider potential development of more specialised units.

For many years, the operation of the SAF and the System of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters has ranked highest on the scale of public confidence. The future should therefore be focused on developing and upgrading both the area of defence and the area of protection and rescue in the direction that will further enhance and consolidate the trust and confidence of Slovenian citizens.

Aleš Hojs
Minister

2 Introduction

The MoD Annual Report informs the public of the tasks performed and progress made in 2011 in various areas of work, namely the areas of defence and protection against natural and other disasters. Tasks were performed in line with the objectives and guidelines defined in the 2011 MoD Business Plan, and in line with the amendments following the MoD supplementary budget in September 2011.

The year 2011 saw the first-time implementation of the financial plan prepared in line with the programme planning. This means that the MoD had planned financial resources in the context of policies, development programmes, development sub-programmes and projects or actions, and that the effectiveness of attaining the set objectives was measured on the basis of the attained values of indicators. The Annual Report follows the above-mentioned programme structure.

The chapter on Military Defence presents the scope and structure of the SAF. In the description of SAF military training and exercises, important training courses of SAF members and units are highlighted. Progress is also stressed in the area of development and building of SAF capabilities. In comparison to 2010, assessment and readiness of SAF commands and units improved by a good percentage. The Report lists the key projects of SAF modernisation. The SAF supports the System of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters, and cooperates with the civil environment. The Report also presents the contribution of Slovenian military and non-military capabilities to international peace, security and stability.

The chapter on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters presents prevention activities in the areas of protection against fire and drowning, preparedness of the System of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters, and progress of PRR forces in successful protection, rescue and relief operations in the event of disasters. Furthermore, education, training, competence tests, exercises, international cooperation, inspection activities, and the normative area are presented.

The chapter on Defence System and Crisis Management addresses achievements in the area of the defence policy, Slovenia's preparations and response measures in the event of a crisis, the development of civilian capabilities, intelligence and security operations, equipping, real estate management, standardisation and codification, the communications and

information system (CIS), inspections in the area of defence, investigation of aircraft accidents and military aircraft incidents, and strategic communication.

A separate chapter lists Research and Technology Projects and international activities in the EU and NATO.

The chapter on the Implementation of Resource Plans deals with the areas of defence and protection against natural disasters in light of the implementation of resources according to individual resource plans.

MILITARY DEFENCE

1 Scope and Structure of the SAF

1.1 Professionalization of the SAF

Professionalization of SAF active component members was carried out in accordance with the SAF Personnel Plan which was fully realised on 31 December 2011 and was consistent with the adopted objectives. The status structure ratio between officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers was improved to 1 : 1.75 : 4.06. This includes both active component and contract reserve members. The SAF is thus approaching the target ratio of 1 : 2 : 5.

The manning of commands and units was conducted in accordance with the competency model. Compliance with military and general competencies was determined for each SAF member separately. The introduction of competency approach to the SAF's manning affected the job content and human resource management processes.

In 2011, a total of 518 candidates applied for employment in the SAF, 300 of whom successfully completed the admission process.

1.2 Military Service in the SAF Contract Reserve

On 31 December 2011 there were 1,621 contract reserve members employed in the SAF contract reserve component. Pursuant to the SAF Personnel Plan, SAF units maintained their numbers through contract reserve members.

Interest of candidates to enter the contract reserve component is greater than the SAF needs. Thus, in 2011, 300 new applications were received for inclusion in the contract reserve. The number of applications is satisfactory, given that the possibility for the conclusion of new contracts was rather limited due to the availability of free posts. Contracts were concluded with 46 candidates. Records of the Commission for the Selection of Contract Reserve Candidates list another 623 candidates who meet the formal conditions for the conclusion of contracts for serving in the SAF contract reserve.

2 SAF Military Training and Exercises

SAF commands and units trained for the performance of mission essential tasks. The focus was on the training of SAF members for the provision of national defence and their operation in the System of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters as well as on dedicated training of units for their operation in the Alliance. The SAF ensured constant readiness and training of high-readiness forces and of forces operating in the System of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters.

Over 1,400 SAF members attended 26 international exercises and training courses abroad, in Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Slovakia, the USA, Romania, Macedonia, Montenegro and Ukraine.

Thirteen planned exercises and training courses were carried out in Slovenia, aimed at maintaining the level of readiness and the building of capabilities. Participants included over 1,500 SAF members and more than 100 members of other Allied forces.

Training of individuals focused on military occupational speciality (MOS) training, which enabled unit members to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for the performance of their formation duties. SAF members underwent regular training and testing according to the prescribed general individual military skills. Moreover, they trained and practiced marksmanship skills in line with the catalogue of individual military skills, following the methods and criteria for the assessment of individuals' competence.

Training of Military Police members

Training was mainly carried out in Slovenia, in SAF firing ranges and training areas. For reasons of limitations in the SAF firing ranges and training areas, the use of air defence weapons, large-unit exercises to test full operational capabilities, and final preparations of units for operating in peacekeeping missions were conducted abroad.

2.1 Overview of Major Training Corses for SAF Members and Units

The most important training course in 2011 was the SAF management multi-stage defence and protection exercise Pomlad (Spring) 2011. This exercise was a continuation of final activities of the planned NATO Crisis Management Exercise CMX 11, in which the Republic of Slovenia practiced consultations with the Allies in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty. The exercise was the main SAF event on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the War for Slovenia. The purpose of the exercise was to test the training level and skills of the SAF General Staff (GS SAF) and subordinate commands regarding the planning, organisation and implementation of command and staff exercises as well as the organisation and operation of the SAF within the Alliance in the event of a crisis in the Republic of Slovenia.

An important exercise abroad was the exercise Challenge 2011 which took place at the Krivolak training area in Macedonia. SAF air defence and aviation units, together with members of the Macedonian Armed Forces, conducted live-fire training with the IGLA light mobile missile systems. The SAF aviation used Pilatus PC-9M aircraft to bomb land targets, while helicopter crews practiced medical evacuation and air transportation in an unfamiliar terrain during day and night flying conditions. Moreover, the exercise tested the ability for the repositioning of forces outside the national territory and the ability of air command and control in the host nation.

In the context of the NATO Response Force (NRF) exercises, members of the mobile CBRN Analytical Laboratory and the Light Decontamination Company trained at the CBRN Training and Testing Centre Zemianske Kostolany in the Slovak Republic. Members attended the exercise Salamander 2011, in which the Mobile Radiological Laboratory was certified.

SAF members trained at the Joint Multinational Training Centre in Hohenfels, Germany, where they participated in a three-week international military exercise. There, future KFOR contingent members were trained in staff and

tactical procedures for the achievement of full operational capability in order to operate in international operations as part of the Allied forces.

In September 2011, the SAF 1st Brigade organised and conducted the exercise Premik (Movement) 11. This exercise tested the operation of systems, tactical procedures and the Brigade movement capabilities as well as the establishment of units' logistics supply. Moreover, the exercise tested the operation of the SAF 1st Brigade at high levels of readiness.

The Federal Republic of Germany hosted the international exercise for Allied forces, called Silver Shield 2011, which was attended by about 650 SAF members with over 100 combat and non-combat vehicles. The exercise tested full operational capability of the Motorised Battalion (MOTB) which, in 2012, will be the main unit of the SAF Light Battalion Battle Group and the EU Battle Group.

The 460th Artillery Battalion (ARTB) of the 72nd Brigade conducted military live-fire training in the Federal Republic of Germany. The training had special significance for the above-mentioned Battalion as it was the first live-fire training with artillery weapons in the history of the SAF at such a long range and beyond the borders of Slovenia. Active component and contract reserve members fired at a distance of 14 kilometres, which is three times greater than the distance at which the Artillery Battalion had ever fired before in Slovenia.

2.2 Training of Aviation Units

Training of members of aviation units focused on the training of helicopter crews and airworthiness units. The Air Defence Brigade members trained for high-intensity operations and the provision of air support.

The aircraft interception exercise took place in the Slovenian airspace, and was conducted together with the Italian Air Force aircraft assigned to NATO to perform air policing in the airspace of the Republic of Italy and the Republic of Slovenia. The exercise was held in the context of regular training to ensure a high level of competence and responsiveness of units involved in the NATO Integrated Air Defence System (NATINADS).

The European Defence Agency (EDA), in cooperation with the Helicopter Initiative (HTF), planned and carried out the multinational tactical exercise of helicopter units, Italian Call 2011, held in Italy in May. The SAF participated

with Air Defence and Aviation Brigade members and two AS 532 Cougar helicopters with crews. It was also attended by members of the Military Medical Unit with doctors and two teams for the implementation of medical evacuation tasks (MEDEVAC), which contributed significantly to raising the training level of crews for the performance of emergency medical tasks.

2.3 Major Training Events of the Naval Unit

The La Spezia Naval Base in Italy held the exercise Minex 2011 which was attended by members of the 430th Naval Division. The exercise was aimed at training naval mine and bomb disposal units in the search and removal of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and improvised explosive devices (IED) at sea, on vessels, in ports and in harbour infrastructure.

The international naval exercise Adrion 2011 took place in the Montenegro territorial waters. The exercise was hosted by the Montenegrin Navy. The exercise included the navies of Albania, Montenegro, Greece, Croatia, Italy and Slovenia. The purpose of this exercise was to enhance regional maritime cooperation which is the basis for further understanding and implementation of the naval doctrine and procedures among the participating navies. At the exercise, commanders and their staffs trained in the planning and implementation of multinational naval operations. Moreover, the exercise helped enhance interoperability between the participating navies through learning about the equipment and the possibilities of use of different types of vessels.

2.4 Contract Reserve Training

The planning and organisation of training were based on the training of units additionally manned with contract reserve members, which, in the future, will constitute modules of the Battalion Battle Group (BBG) and, together with contract reserve members, man Slovenian contingents in international operations and missions (IOM). Participating contract reserve members under the command of the 23rd and 24th Slovenian KFOR Contingents were equipped, trained and armed in the same way as active component members and operated in IOM under equal conditions.

The SAF had planned 357 training days, but conducted a total of 300 days, accounting for 84 percent of training. Training was attended by 1,527 contract reserve members.

2.5 Military Camp

In 2011, military camp was attended by 67 university and secondary school students from 21 different faculties and 10 different secondary schools. Military Practice I to IV was attended by 83 participants, while the MoD and Youth Camp was attended by 56 participants.

Together with the International Award for Young People's Association (MEPI), the SAF participated in the preparation and implementation of MEPI expeditions which were attended by 69 young people.

3 Development and Building of SAF Capabilities

Taking into account the Resolution on General Long-Term Development and Equipping Programme of the Slovenian Armed Forces up to 2025 (ReSDPRO SV 2025), endorsed in 2010, the SAF produced packages of Planned Formations and Development Maps of SAF commands and units for 2011-2016. These documents set out the target organisational structure, mission, tasks and available human resources. Moreover, these planning documents reflect the priority capability development and equipping with new weapons and military equipment. They also indicate trends in the movement of personnel in SAF commands and units up to 2016, both for 7,600 active component members and for 1,500 contract reserve members.

Expert articles for the Doctrine on the Creation and Operation of a Military Strategic Reserve were collected and prepared. The Doctrine, once it is completed and finalised, will be a joint product of the MoD organisational units. In line with the ReSDPRO SV 2025, additional military capabilities of the military strategic reserve would be established in the event of substantial deterioration of the security situation in the Republic of Slovenia, in the extent of up to 25,000 members.

In 2011, the following capabilities were introduced into operational use:

- Mobile Analytical Laboratory with a Biological, Chemical and Radiological Laboratory.
- Helicopter Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC).
- Special Operations Forces Task Units (SOF-TU).
- Motorised Company of the 74th MOTB (medium 8 x 8 wheeled armoured vehicle – MWAV 8 x 8).
- Multinational Centre of Excellence for Mountain Warfare.

– Command and Control Information System (CCIS).
– Command and Control system, in accordance with the new organisational structure, including the Joint Operations Centre (JOC).
– Satellite links (SHF/X).

Special Operations Forces Task Unit

The SAF continued with the introduction of the military multi-purpose patrol boat Triglav-11 into operational use.

4 Maintaining the Level of Readiness

SAF readiness for 2011 was planned in accordance with the requirements defined by the objectives and plans for the achievement of operational capabilities.

By maintaining the planned level of readiness, the SAF successfully provided and maintained combat capabilities in the implementation of military defence. Moreover, it actively supported the System of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters, assisted public authorities and organisations, participated in IOM, and carried out other Alliance obligations.

Despite the constraints resulting from the unattained operational capabilities, the SAF, in cooperation with the Allies, is able to deter military aggression against the Republic of Slovenia and contribute to international peace and stability.

Through the process of establishing the readiness level of SAF commands and units, readiness of all SAF units was established in the 2011 assessment period. In the majority of units, readiness was established in accordance with the national concept. In the MOTB, however, readiness was established in accordance with the NATO concept, using the NATO Combat Readiness Evaluation (CREVAL) document.

Based on a comprehensive analysis of the results obtained in the process of readiness evaluation, the SAF determined that its commands and units maintained the attained level of readiness in 2011 and are properly prepared and capable of performing their tasks. In comparison to 2010, the overall assessment of the readiness of SAF commands and units improved by a good percentage.

5 Key Projects of SAF Modernisation

In 2011, the SAF completed the introductions and gave proposals for the issue of orders on the use of important capabilities and assets:

- Air medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) – capability of the AS-532 Cougar helicopter.
- Motorised MWAV 8 x 8 Company.
- Tactical SHF-X satellite terminals.
- Marking, sighting, surveillance and radio devices and systems.
- CCIS and C4I.
- Simulation equipment and ammunition system (Simunition).
- Double-lock multi-digit hyperbaric chamber DRAEGER TDS FB 2200.

The following projects were realised as part of the SAF modernisation (equipping):

- In the context of the systems mobility project, units were equipped with 12 light 4 x 4 wheeled vehicles (LWV) and nine tactical trailers.
- In the framework of the medium 8 x 8 wheeled armoured vehicle (MWAV) project, the SAF acquired and introduced into use two MWAV 8 x 8. There are currently 30 MWAV 8 x 8 Svarun in the operational use.
- As part of the long-range radar project, two radars were set up and are currently being introduced into operational use. Project completed.
- Within the project of upgrading Cougar transport helicopters, the SAF completed upgrading four helicopters with the systems of protection against guided missiles. The SAF also began upgrading the first helicopter with the systems for communication, navigation, protection, and air entry and exit points to minimise thermal images in the Eurocopter in France.
- In the framework of the Cerklje airfield project, works on the municipal airfield infrastructure were carried out and the lighting and navigation systems were provided.
- In the context of the Škrilj firing range and training area project, works on the firing range and the training area were finished, and the firing range technology was installed and introduced into use.

Medium 8 x 8 wheeled armoured vehicle (MWAV 8 x 8) Svarun

For other key projects (equipment of teams for terminal attack control, EOD capability, the Cerklje airfield fire service vehicles and the integration of launching devices Strelec (Shooter) with alternative vehicles), the required project investment documentation was prepared.

6 SAF Operation in Support of the System of Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters

The SAF provides training for the operation of commands and units and the System of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters. Training takes place throughout the year so that knowledge is constantly upgraded and new SAF protection, rescue and relief capabilities are introduced. Thus, in February, SAF divers participated in the clean-up and control operation of the Slovenian port water area, together with divers of the Special Police Unit and two divers of the Koper Fire Brigade.

SAF diver

By conducting the Bumble Bee 2011 exercise, the SAF performed decontamination of the contaminated Cerklje ob Krki military airfield. Naval Division members, together with contract members of the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia (RS CP) and employees in the ACPDR (Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief) branch office in Koper, carried out a two-day training and exercise to ensure and improve capabilities in the event of environmental and other disasters at sea. Moreover, they tested the use of the military boat Triglav in protection and rescue operations.

In June, Maribor held the national ACPDR exercise Starošince 2011, the aim of which was to test the readiness of the veterinary service and PRR forces in the event of an outbreak of particularly dangerous animal diseases in the Republic of Slovenia. A total of 26 members of the SAF AVIN (avian influenza) team took part in this exercise.

The MEDEVAC team participated in the 17th regional national examination of the training level of CP and Red Cross first aid teams, called Competence Testing for the Event of Work Accidents and Natural Disasters.

The SAF, together with the Mountain Rescue Service (MRS) and the ACPDR, participated in the exercises Završnica, Breza, Letalo (Aeroplane) 2011 and Sava 2011. The purpose of these exercises was to demonstrate helicopter rescue.

In September, SAF engineers participated in the Sava 2011 exercise, together with the Regional CP Headquarters for Zasavje.

A team of SAF seamen with a vessel participated in the main exercise in the context of the CP Days, Morje (Sea) 2011, assisting in the installation and anchoring of water barriers.

Members of the CBRN Defence Battalion, using the radiological laboratory and two light Cobra reconnaissance vehicles, participated in the Inex 4 exercise. This exercise was led by the ACPDR, its purpose being the testing of readiness, integration, reporting and direction of PRR forces in the event of a radiological emergency and its consequences.

The Support Command, together with its subordinate units, conducted the tactical exercise Poplave (Floods) 2011, the purpose of which was training

Mobile Analytical Laboratory

for high-quality and fast realisation of mission-specific tasks in the provision of PRR forces and resources. The key element of the exercise was teamwork in the movement of vehicles, assets and teams to the locations “at risk”, which is the most realistic element in assessing unit competence.

A fire rescue exercise Letalo (Aeroplane) 2011 was conducted at the Gaj training range at the Cerklje ob Krki Barracks. Exercise participants included the Cerklje ob Krki airfield Fire Rescue Service, the neighbouring voluntary fire-fighting societies from Kostanjevica ob Krki, Malo Mraševo, Podlog and Podbočje, the Military Police, and the Brežice Notification Centre. The purpose of the exercise, organised by the Air Base, was to standardise the fire-fighting and rescue procedures, and to assess the competence and equipment suitability of the participating rescue workers.

The SAF duty crew of the Bell 412 helicopter carried out 166 rescue operations and reached a total of 214 flying hours. Rescue operations amounted to a total of EUR 559,784. A total of 14,150 kilograms of medical equipment, 164 injured and diseased persons, and 458 rescue workers were transported.

Over the summer months, the water purification unit provided drinking water to the people of Loška dolina.

The SAF capabilities contributed significantly to disaster relief and the provision of normal living conditions to the citizens of the Republic of Slovenia.

7 SAF Contribution to International Peace, Security and Stability

The SAF is involved in the commitments assumed in international organisations or through international treaties, outside Slovenia in international operations and missions (IOM), and in other forms of the national crisis response. The SAF participated in NATO, EU and UN operations within the planned scope of average annual contribution of 442 members.

IOM	Avg. annual contribution	Total No. of deployed*
KFOR	314	621
HQ Balkans (MLO Bg, HQ Sk, HQ Sa)	7	13
ISAF	89	201
ALTHEA	14	31
ATALANTA	1	3
UNTSO	3	3
UNIFIL	14	28
TOTAL	**442**	**880**

* Deployment of all Slovenian contingents and short-term deployments.

The SAF participated in the NATO Air Policing operation and provided a helicopter with 25 members in constant readiness for search and rescue in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

Overview of SAF Participation in IOM between 1997 and 2011 for each IOM*								
Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
No. of Members	**55**	**70**	**195**	**199**	**171**	**141**	**329**	**423**
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
No. of Members	**478**	**552**	**1,027**	**924**	**1,058**	**974**	**875**	

* Data up to 2010 is calculated on the basis of the number of members in IOM and may differ slightly from the number of those deployed by orders or decisions.

The SAF participation in IOM and individual operations was conducted in a coordinated manner, with no major discrepancies. In the planning of the SAF participation in IOM as well as in the preparation and deployment of contingents, real SAF capabilities were taken into account, along with the Alliance agreed requirements and experience gained from previous participation in IOM. The planned tasks were fully implemented.

SAF participation in IOM signifies an additional contribution to the development and quality growth. With the introduction of new assets into operational use, the SAF gained additional experience of operating in remote areas and in difficult operational and climatic conditions.

Participation in the ISAF operation

The MoD complied with the principles of the Cooperation Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia in International Operations and Missions. In the Strategy's implementation, it strived for enhanced inter-ministerial cooperation, intense public diplomacy, appropriate adjustment of management and work processes, and transparent operation in relation to the public. Regular consultations and strategic-level decision-making regarding the IOM contributed to a more integrated defence policy in relation to this issue, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). In line with the Strategy, the MoD participated in the preparation of the Second Annual Government Report on Slovenian participation in IOM for

the National Assembly. At the end of 2011, the MoD issued the Minister of Defence's guidance on the plan of participation in IOM for 2012-2013.

7.1 NATO Operations

KFOR

In line with the Slovenian strategic interests, the majority of SAF members participating in international operations and missions in 2011 performed their tasks in the Western Balkans. Emphasis was on the Allied Force Operation in Kosovo (KFOR) which included 300 to 330 SAF members, along with a civilian functional expert (CFE). Under the KFOR mandate, Slovenian members maintained a secure and stable environment, provided freedom of movement, created conditions for the transfer of responsibilities to civil authorities in the area of defence and security, protected special importance facilities, and provided assistance and support in the establishment of the Kosovo Security Force and, through the CFE, in defence reforms. Due to the escalation of the situation and unrest in northern Kosovo in the second half of 2011, the MoD, in the context of NATO, argued that the issue of the planned reduction of KFOR in Kosovo should be approached deliberately and gradually, taking into account the security situation development on the ground and all the relevant circumstances and conditions.

The SAF provided the capabilities of two manoeuvre companies and manned the positions in the KFOR command structure. It cooperated with five liaison and control groups, and contributed to the improvement of the situation and calming of developments in the Kosovo municipalities. In September, the Slovenian contingent was reduced by 20 members but kept the majority of duties that it had performed until then (protection of important religious facilities, reconnaissance and participation in the KFOR Reaction Force).

The SAF ensured the operation in the Joint Operational Area in the Balkans by providing personnel to NATO HQs and thus contributed significantly to the defence reforms in the countries of this region. This was achieved particularly by managing the NATO HQ in Skopje; a task that the SAF completed in January 2011. In the NATO HQ in Sarajevo, the SAF managed the Support Division, while, in the NATO Office in Belgrade, it managed the Partnership for Peace Division.

NATO HQs in Skopje and Sarajevo

In January 2011, the SAF successfully completed an almost year-long command of the NATO HQ in Skopje and prepared the ground for its permanent closure or conversion to a civilian structure. For the first time in its history, the SAF commanded a NATO HQ and thus gained a lot of experience. In addition, SAF members maintained their presence in the NATO HQ in Sarajevo and in the NATO Military Liaison Office in Belgrade. By integrating Slovenian members in the Allied structures in the Western Balkans, the SAF continues to actively support host nations in their defence reforms, partner programmes and other collaborative activities, while strengthening the implementation of national interests as well as Slovenia's visibility and reputation in the region.

ISAF

Another priority task was SAF's participation in the ISAF operation, whereby the SAF, in line with the commitments of the international community, continued to contribute to the stabilisation and reconstruction of Afghanistan with military and civilian capabilities. Moreover, it helped in the preparation of the key Allied documents, defining the role of NATO in Afghanistan until 2014 and beyond.

In accordance with the general efforts for more extensive and high-quality training of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), the SAF continued training and mentoring the Afghan National Army (ANA) in the framework of the infantry Operational Mentor and Liaison Team (OMLT), managed by the SAF, in the Regional Command West. Moreover, the SAF continued to participate in the Italian-led OMLT for combat support in the NATO Training Mission – Afghanistan (NTM-A). It also continued the implementation of civil development projects, increasing the CFE participation from one to four. At the end of 2011, Slovenian civilian functional experts operated in two locations in Afghanistan, namely the PRTs in Herat and Farah. Both segments, military and civilian, form the basis of successful completion of the transfer of responsibility for security to the ANSF by the end of 2014.

The SAF participates in the ISAF operation in the framework of the OMLT

The complexity and vulnerability of the ISAF operation revealed the need for wider political and in-depth reflection on the future cooperation of the Republic of Slovenia. To this end, the MoD, in cooperation with the MFA, prepared the Strategy of Operation of the Republic of Slovenia in the international community's efforts to stabilise Afghanistan. The Strategy was prepared in January. In October, the MoD prepared the evaluation or analysis of Slovenia's past contribution to Afghanistan, together with the recommendations on how to proceed and which conclusions would form the basis for the Government's decision on Slovenia's further steps following October 2012.

NATO Response Force

In the first half of 2011, the SAF, for the first time, participated in the NATO Response Force (NRF) with a battalion-sized unit, namely the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Defence Battalion, as part of the Immediate Response Force (IRF). Together with additional units of the Command and Logistics Battalion, the Military Medical Unit, the Logistics Battalion and the Signal Battalion as well as units of the Polish, Hungarian and US armed forces, Slovenia, as the lead nation, commanded the high-readiness International CBRN Defence Battalion. In the second half of 2011, the SAF contributed a transport company to a wider low-readiness Response Force Pool (RFP). The MoD seeks to contribute various higher-level units to the NRF, as such participation signifies one of the most effective tools for the SAF transformation in the direction of greater efficiency, capability and interoperability.

Operation of the CBRN Defence Battalion

7.2 UN Operations

The SAF maintained its participation in UN operations. Through participation of a reconnaissance squad in the UNIFIL operation, it contributed to the maintenance of peace in southern Lebanon. Within the UNTSO mission, through participation of three military observers, the Republic of Slovenia participates in the UNTSO Middle East Peacekeeping Operation in the border area between Israel, Syria and Lebanon.

7.3 EU Operations

Althea

In 2011, the Republic of Slovenia participated in the EUFOR operation Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina with 15 SAF members. Slovenia thus continued to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as to the joint efforts in the establishment of properly trained, professional and efficient armed forces in this country. At the political level, the MoD argued that the EUFOR operation Althea should in the future maintain its executive mandate and rely more on reserve forces and EU battle groups. Based on this, the MoD, at the end of 2011, prepared an outline proposal to increase the availability, flexibility and usability of reserve forces and the EU battle group established on the basis of the Multinational Land

Force (MLF), and submitted the proposal for consideration to the partner countries.

In the context of the executive functions in the operation, the SAF ensured participation of its members in the EUFOR command structure. The Intelligence Support Group operated under the EUFOR command. The SAF contingent's operation was further supported by the National Support Element and the National Intelligence Cell.

Atalanta

The MoD, with two SAF officers, contributed to the stabilisation of the Horn of Africa, whereby the Republic of Slovenia demonstrated its status as a maritime state and contributed to the international fight against piracy which poses a serious threat to the safe movement of people and goods along one of the most important international sea routes.

A SAF officer performed his tasks in the EU NAVFOR Operational Command in the UK. For six months, another SAF member operated as part of the crew of a German warship which operated in the EU NAVFOR operational area in East Africa.

SAF participation in Operation Atalanta

PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS

1 Prevention Activities

One of the fundamental approaches of prevention activities is the regulation of individual areas at the system level. This signifies the implementation of individual activities in line with the normative acts for a broad spectrum of professional and lay public.

The area of fire protection specified detailed requirements regarding fire protection training. Details were provided for the equipment of evacuation and emergency routes, particularly those in shops and shopping passages of major shopping centres. For reasons of fire-fighter safety, there was a requirement to produce fire escape plans for facilities equipped with solar power stations connected to the public electricity (distribution) network.

In the area of protection against drowning, the following elements were defined anew: physical and mental abilities required by the water rescue personnel and persons wanting to become water rescuers; types of water rescue training programmes; method and extent of the water rescue aptitude test; and conditions for the acquisition of powers for the implementation of training programmes.

With regard to the public interest of fire protection and protection against natural and other disasters, 97 authorisations were issued for fire protection training, inspection and testing of installed active fire protection systems, fire extinguisher maintenance, inspections and testing of hydrant networks, and fire protection. A total of 187 guidelines and 152 opinions on spatial planning documents were issued in the areas of fire protection and protection against natural and other disasters. Moreover, 166 design conditions and 211 approvals of Fire Safety Studies were issued for those facilities for which, in accordance with the regulations, such studies must be made.

Particular emphasis was placed on continuous training of the expert public and on raising awareness of the population in the areas of fire protection and protection against drowning.

In the area of fire protection, the ACPDR organised and conducted two consultations whose purpose was to present novelties in the normative field of fire protection to those responsible for the implementation of fire

protection measures. Special emphasis was on photovoltaics. A consultation was organised for the expert public, particularly for technical examiners of the installed active fire protection systems, producers of studies and fire protection concepts, and others. Emphasis was on reports on the conducted inspections and tests of the installed active fire protection systems, and on the maintenance and servicing of these systems.

”Have you ensured a safe home?” was the slogan of the project October – Fire Safety Month 2011. The purpose of the project was to warn people that there are many dangers in the safety of a home and its immediate surroundings that might cause a fire. A “house” web application was developed to warn of dangers which might cause a fire in a home, and point out proper preventive action to prevent a fire as well as proper action in the event of a fire. The “house” web application combines all instructions and material on this topic, provided by the ACPDR in recent years and available at http://www.sos112.si/.

In 2011, the ACPDR also engaged in other activities to raise awareness of the population. The Ciciban and Zmajček magazines published topics related to fire protection and protection against natural and other disasters for children. In September, the “arithmetic and algebra” publication acquainted sixth-grade elementary school students with topics related to fire protection and protection against drowning. In addition, the elective subject on protection against natural and other disasters was presented. Secondary school students listened to topics focused on evacuation. In December, all fourth year secondary school students received the publication FAX Vpisnik with a supplement presenting topics focusing on the evacuation of buildings. On the first day of school, the entire population of first-year university students received the publication Priročnik za bruce (A Guide for Freshers), containing topics related to university students and fire safety.

Activities related to chimney fires were held in the first half of December and in January, and were aimed at the widest group of people. In the second half of December, activities focused on December festivities and fire protection. In December, the national radio and other media warned people of possible dangers due to improper decoration, candle burning, use of pyrotechnics and the like. Emphasis was on preventive action at the time of December festivities.

2 Preparedness of the System of Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters, and Protection, Rescue and Relief Forces

2.1 Operational Planning and Preparedness

In 2011, it was necessary to prepare several professional bases for reporting to the EU which, in 2011, issued guidelines for the elaboration of threat assessments. The mentioned guidelines must be followed in the preparation of guidelines for the elaboration of national-level threat assessments.

The ACPDR developed a Protection and Rescue Plan application (NZIR application), intended for the planning personnel at all levels. The application is still being tested. It will include threat assessments and protection and rescue plans with all the annexes and appendices at all levels of planning.

The ACPDR modified threat assessments in the event of earthquakes and updated threat assessments in the event of massive outbreaks of contagious animal diseases. Alongside the updating of threat assessments in the event of massive outbreaks of contagious animal diseases, the ACPDR updated and harmonised the National Emergency Response Plan in the Event of Massive Outbreaks of Contagious Animal Diseases.

In 2011, the ACPDR updated the National Emergency Response Plan for Nuclear and Radiological Accidents, and actively participated in the inter-ministerial group for the monitoring of this Plan.

Moreover, the National Emergency Response Plan in the Event of Earthquakes is in the process of being updated.

2.2 Monitoring, Notification and Warning

Operational and communications tasks regarding monitoring, notification and warning are carried out 24 hours a day and 365 days a year by the National Notification Centre (NNC) and 13 regional notification centres (RNC), responding to the emergency call number 112. In 2011, the ACPDR measured response times of operators in regional notification centres. On average, these amounted to less than nine seconds for 90 percent of all calls. Response time for the majority of calls was 3.5 seconds.

There are 135 operators employed in the RNCs. Due to the employment limitations, eight positions are still not filled. In 2011, the majority of calls, on

average 568 per day, were received in the RNC Ljubljana. This was followed by the RNC in Maribor with 234 calls per day, the RNC in Celje with 210 calls per day and the RNC in Kranj with 170 calls per day.

In 2011, the regional centres received 1,729 calls from foreigners. The majority, 393, came from Italian citizens, 241 from Romanian, 169 from German, 156 from Austrian and 142 from the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina and others.

In 2011, the total number of events was 12,571, which is 1,347 more than in 2010. Most of the events were fires and explosions, amounting to a total of 4,861. These were followed by 2,053 traffic accidents. There were a total of 16,919 interventions. Most interventions were conducted by voluntary territorial fire-fighting societies, namely 9,265, while professional fire brigades conducted 6,986 interventions. In the field of mountain rescue, the Mountain Rescue Service carried out 523 interventions.

2.3 Communications and Information Systems (CIS)

In 2011, the MoD planned to purchase three SiPod emergency response management systems for notification centres. The purpose of these systems is to shorten the response times and enable automatic exchange of information gained from the call between all rescue services. The systems, however, could not be bought for financial reasons. Thus, the MoD is currently only using the first three purchased in 2009.

All necessary steps were taken to introduce into use two new emergency call services, namely the SMS112 application for receiving text emergency calls and the video112 application for receiving video emergency calls. The SMS112 application will upgrade the existing, Europe's award-winning, WAP112 text emergency call application which was primarily intended for the deaf and hard-of-hearing. The SMS112 application became operational in February 2012 in the Telekom Slovenije network.

The 3D geographic information system (GIS) Ujme (Disasters) started to replace the existing scalar layers with geographically positioned vector layers.

In 2011, major updates of the paging system were made. Due to the lack of funds, the MoD could not set up a remote pager triggering server, leaving this task for 2012. It was, however, successful in continuing the replacement

of worn telecommunications and other equipment, switchboards, recording devices and similar in regional notification centres.

The MoD developed the SPIN application for emergency response and disaster reporting. Moreover, modules were developed for real-time display of statistical data on individual types of accidents and disasters, along with a module for the display of data using the RSS technology. Through better organisation, real-time data processing was ensured.

The 112 caller location display system now includes all important telephone operators, thus meeting all the EU requirements in this field. The E-CALL upgrade will be completed in 2012.

In 2011, the StatKlic application was developed and introduced for a trial period. The application will ensure continuous monitoring of the quality of 112 emergency call service.

The MoD participated in the inter-ministerial group for the introduction of a unified digital radio network of public authorities according to the TETRA standard and in the project group controlling the designer selected through a public tender procedure for the Construction of a Unified Digital Radio Network of Public Authorities project – TETRA – Project implementation. The project should have been completed and undertaken in November; however, due to a number of justified comments on the project documentation, the deadline for the project's completion was extended until the end of January 2012.

2.4 Protection, Rescue and Relief Forces

The focus in the organisational field was on adapting the organisation of various emergency services and units to the real needs as well as on the Regulation on the Organisation, Equipment and Training of Protection, Rescue and Aid Forces (Uradni list RS (Official Gazette of the RS), Nos. 92/07, 54/09 and 23/11).

In line with the new normative regulation and organisation of CP units, services and bodies, and in line with the Rules on Registration, Allocation and Calling-Up of Members of Civil Protection Service and Other Protection, Rescue and Relief Forces (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 40/09), the MoD continued developing the new “Evidenca CZ” (CP Records) application designed for keeping the records of persons included in the PRR forces.

In accordance with the Decree on Service in Civil Protection (Official Gazette of the RS, Nos. 1/08 and 99/08), ten additional contracts for CP service were concluded with members of units designed to perform specialised protection, rescue and relief tasks in the event of natural and other disasters throughout the country. The performance of these tasks requires special expertise and qualifications and is also intended for assistance to other countries. The ACPDR concluded a total of 84 contracts for CP service for the most critical duties, which, however, is far from covering all the needs. Faster contract conclusion and filling of positions are prevented due to the MoD budgetary constraints.

CP Contract Members, December 2011

Unit	No.
National Rapid Response Unit – Technical Diving Unit	12
National Rapid Response Unit – IT Support Team	4
National Rapid Response Unit – Transport Unit	5
Support Service – Psychological Support Team	3
Unit for the Installation and Maintenance of the Mobile Medical Unit	4
Notification Centre – Notification Centre Manning Team	30
Technical Rescue Team with Special Working Machines and Devices	11
Regional Logistics Centre	1
Support and Implementation Service for Special PRR Tasks in the Event of Environmental and Other Disasters at Sea	14

The ACPDR adopted a decision on the designation of national and regional CP units, services and bodies which are primarily manned by CP contract members (No. 833-16/2011-1 of 30 May 2011). In addition, it adopted the 2011 CP contract members' annual training plan (No. 833-30/2011-1 of 20 December 2011).

At the end of the year, the CP records listed a total of 43,675 members of PRR forces, of which there were 25,560 members of duty units and 18,115 volunteers. National PRR forces consisted of 840 professional members, 1,200 volunteer members and 1,476 members of duty units.

Protection from Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

In the area of protection from UXO, administrative, organisational and operational measures were adopted to ensure professional and safe implementation of protection from UXO. With the reorganisation which took effect in 2011, the ACPDR established a Protection from UXO Department. Protection from UXO is organised as a single measure throughout Slovenia and is divided into training (Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief), operational activities related to the National Unit for Protection from UXO (hereinafter referred to as UXO NU), and temporary storage and destruction of UXO. Destruction of UXO is centralised and carried out at the Poligon 208 training range. With regard to training, a new introductory and basic training programme was prepared for members of the UXO NU.

In 2011, the UXO NU carried out 381 interventions. Three regular UXO destructions were carried out at the Poligon 208 training range, followed by six emergency destructions of air bombs. A total of 4,441 pieces of UXO were destroyed in 2011, amounting to 8,547.032 kg of total weight, whereby 550 kg of TNT, 80 kg of PEP (plastic explosives) and 237.5 kg of the Ergodyn commercial explosive were used. For each destruction, a treatise and a summary report were produced.

Provision of Conditions for the Operation of Protection, Rescue and Relief Forces

The operational part of the System of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters is primarily based on voluntary rescue services and other structures organised by associations and NGOs. The subsidy provided by the ACPDR (which, despite the reduction in integral funds in this area remained the same in 2011) represents over 75 percent of the total funds required for the operation of individual units. Such operation includes continuous training of unit members, members' medical examinations and insurance policies, payment of salaries and reimbursements for loss of income to employers, purchase and maintenance of collective and personal protection and rescue equipment, and material costs of interventions.

Co-Funding of Rescue Services, Associations and Other Organisations

In 2011, on the basis of the established criteria, provided funds, reports for 2010 and work programmes for 2011, subsidies were provided to rescue services, associations and other organisations through annexes to multi-annual contracts.

Annexes to contracts were concluded with the Mountain Rescue Association of Slovenia, the Cave Rescue Service of the Speleological Association of Slovenia, the Slovenian Kennel Club, the Slovenian Diving Federation, the Slovenian Red Cross, the Slovenian Catholic Girl Guides and Boy Scouts Association, the Scout Association of Slovenia, the National Institute of Biology, the Institute of Occupational Safety, the Faculty of Medicine – the Institute of Microbiology and Immunology, the Faculty of Medicine – the Forensic Identification Unit, the Veterinary Faculty – the Institute of Microbiology and Parasitology, the Jožef Stefan Institute, the Velenje Coal Mine, the TKI Hrastnik (chemical products factory), the Institute of Public Health Maribor, the Slovenian Professional Fire-Fighter Association, the Association of Societies and Clubs of Rescue Dog Handlers of Slovenia, the Association of Radio Amateurs of Slovenia, and the following flying clubs: Josip Križaj Ajdovščina, Postojna, Tolmin, Zagorje ob Savi, Coastal Flying Centre Portorož, Aerodrom Slovenj Gradec, and the Kras Flying Centre Divača.

Co-Funding of the Fire-Fighting Association of Slovenia

Based on the annual programme of activities and tasks of the Fire-Fighting Association of Slovenia, such as organisational activities, prevention activities, fire-fighter training, and publication of professional literature in accordance with the Fire Service Act and the Fire Protection Act, an annex was concluded with the Fire-Fighting Association of Slovenia in the amount of EUR 540,000. To cover the costs of participation in the Protection and Rescue Days in Koper, an additional annex was concluded in the amount of EUR 47,700. All funds were fully utilised.

In addition, the ACPDR allocated EUR 65,500 for anniversaries of voluntary fire-fighting societies, and EUR 85,500 to assist fire-fighting units in the purchase of protection and rescue equipment.

Programme for Co-Funding Fire-Fighting Units of General Importance (GEŠP)

In 2011, a new unit was added to the GEŠP (the Slovenj Gradec voluntary fire-fighting society (PGD Slovenj Gradec)), increasing the total number of included units to 45. The programme was fully implemented – the completion of authorisations for tunnels (PGD Gornja Radgona, PGD Murska Sobota, the Novo mesto Fire and Rescue Centre), the updating and completion of data on influence factors in operational areas (new roads, tunnels etc.), and

the modernisation and completion of GEŠP dual activation areas, taking into account double-overlap areas. Plans for 2011 and reports on the utilisation of funds for 2010 were evaluated. Moreover, 90 annexes to contracts and 2 additional annexes for preparedness for the Cenkova tunnel were prepared.

The GEŠP was co-funded in the amount of EUR 2,742,001. Of this amount, EUR 134,053 was allocated for the amortisation of seven special fire engines for tunnel rescue. The rest of the funds were divided among units, in line with the criteria for the allocation of funds.

Emergency Rescue in Long Road and Motorway Tunnels

On the basis of contracts for the performance of operational tasks in the event of road tunnel accidents, concluded between the Motorway Company of the Republic of Slovenia (MCRS), the MoD and individual fire-fighting units (the Jesenice Fire and Rescue Service (GARS Jesenice), the Domžale Fire Safety Centre (CPV Domžale) and the Celje Professional Fire Brigade (PGE Celje)), a total of EUR 49,283 was paid to co-finance the maintenance and restoration of personal protective equipment, insurances and transport costs of tunnel fire-fighters.

Given the extension of powers for rescue operations in the Cenkova tunnel, an annex was prepared (in addition to two permanent annexes) for each unit (PGD Gornja Radgona and PGD Murska Sobota). On the basis of this annex, additional funds, in accordance with the criteria, were paid for the preparedness of each unit in the amount of EUR 53,079.

Five contracts for financing the self-contained breathing apparatuses with prolonged operation time (SCBA) were concluded with the fire-fighting units authorised for emergency rescue in long road and motorway tunnels. Funds in the amount of EUR 693,320 were provided from the fire tax (2010 plan).

Criteria for the organisation, training and equipment of portal fire-fighters were proposed. Contracts were concluded for funding the collective equipment in the amount of EUR 147,100 with the fire-fighting associations (Jesenice, Kamnik, Lukovica, Tržič and Postojna) organising operational teams.

Co-Funding of Fire-Fighting Protection and Rescue Equipment

The modernisation of protection and rescue equipment of fire-fighting units in voluntary fire-fighting societies, and thus the provision of harmonious

development of these units, continued in 2011. A total of 501 applicants responded to the tender notice. A total of 417 co-funding contracts in the amount of EUR 1,690,200 were concluded.

Protection and Rescue at Sea

A contract was concluded with Adria Tow, towing services and assistance to ships and vessels, for the co-funding of protection and rescue operations at sea.

National Reserves for the Event of Natural and Other Disasters

In previous years, the Republic of Slovenia had already established national material reserves. In recent years, these were complemented within the budget options, particularly for the event of mass disasters, wildfires, floods, major hailstorms, infectious diseases etc. The primary focus was on the medical care equipment for the injured and wounded. To this end, the MoD started purchasing mass casualty trailers with equipment for the medical treatment of 20 injured persons. The ACPDR allocated EUR 911,526 for the purchase of national reserves, equipment and tools for national units, and for the maintenance of assets. Of this amount, EUR 544,467 was earmarked for spare parts and the modernisation of mobile bridges, electric submersible pumps, salt water pumps, a decontamination tent, mass casualty equipment (trailers, tents, stretchers, spare SCBA cylinders and other equipment), tables with benches, a pipe bridge, lighting for tents, and the modernisation of the ACTROS trailer.

National units received various small tools and equipment in the amount of EUR 280,328. Of this amount, EUR 86,730 was allocated for the maintenance of DIA-AVS pumps, electric generator sets and radiological detectors. Other maintenance (of containers, the mobile medical unit, and various pumps) was cancelled due to the supplementary budget.

The supplementary budget also resulted in the cancellation of the purchase of CP uniforms. As no uniforms have been in storage since 2010, new CP professional and contract members could not be equipped with the relevant personal equipment. Payment for an ECO vessel in the amount of EUR 306,569 was postponed until 2012 due to the extended delivery period, which directly reduced the national reserve resources for 2012.

Commodity Reserves

The Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Commodity Reserves cooperated with the MoD in the preparation of the annual programme for the purchasing of protection and rescue equipment in the context of commodity reserves. The programme proposal for the establishment of national commodity reserves by means of personal and collective protection was prepared pursuant to the provisions of Article 9 of the Decree on Minimum Personal and Collective Protection Resources and Equipment in the Event of Natural and Other Disasters and War (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 32/92), and in accordance with the plans for the protection and rescue of people in the event of hazmat accidents (accidents at the Krško Nuclear Power Plant (NPP), chlorine and other hazmat accidents) and terrorist operations.

Personal and collective protection equipment, included in the commodity reserve programme, was selected and designed to be used in the shortest time possible, and suitable for mass use. For 2011, the Agency's board of directors adopted a work programme and a financial plan for the purchase of personal and collective protection equipment in the amount of EUR 800,000 (excl. VAT). A total of EUR 713,191 was spent for the purchase of gas masks for children and youth, for protective gowns, dosimeters with readers, decontamination assets, devices and tools, radiological detectors, mobile medical unit equipment and other means of protection.

Delivery of Fire Fund Assets and Vehicles to Voluntary Fire-Fighting Societies

In the area of logistics, pursuant to the Law on Physical Assets of the State, Regions and Municipalities (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 86/10), due to the implementation of the public interest in the area of protection against natural and other disasters, older military and CP vehicles and boats were in the past transferred to the transferees (current users). In 2011, in line with the decision of the Committee for the Management of the Fire Fund Assets, a total of 4,272 pieces of various fire-fighting equipment (4 vehicles, 2 boats and 2 trailers), particularly communication resources, purchased through the Fire Fund in the past, were transferred to the Fire-Fighting Association of Slovenia.

Fire Tax

Eligible use of the fire tax funds is laid down in Article 59 of the Fire Protection Act (Official Gazette of the RS, 3/07 – official consolidated text). The use of

funds for wider social significance (30 percent of all funds) is in the hands of the Committee for the Management of the Fire Funds Assets, in accordance with the annual plan for the use of the fire tax inflow which amounted to EUR 7,837,078 in 2011. Of this amount, municipalities received EUR 5,495,558.

In 2011, the ACPDR carried out four high-value and several low-value public procurement procedures for the purchase of:

- Communication resources in the amount of EUR 190,419.
- Self-contained breathing apparatuses in the amount of EUR 81,996.
- Barrier reels for the prevention of marine pollution in the amount of EUR 104,715.
- Equipment for the Kras Centre in the amount of EUR 15,305.
- Equipment for the elimination of consequences of major floods in the amount of EUR 133,811.

A public call for the co-funding of fire engines in the Kras was made in the amount of EUR 190,000. Five contracts were signed with the municipalities of Ilirska Bistrica, Kobarid, Koper, Miren-Kostanjevica and Postojna.

The MoD co-funded the training of operational voluntary fire-fighters in the amount of EUR 541,121. A total of EUR 14,000 was used for maintaining and updating the Vulkan (Volcano) information system, while only EUR 86,938 of the EUR 270,000 planned was spent on medical examinations of fire-fighters before the SCBA training.

The Fire Fund assets in the amount of EUR 194,165 were used to purchase equipment, prepare project documentation for the training range, and regularly maintain equipment at the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief in Ig and at the Sežana training unit.

Research and Development

In 2011, four research and development projects (RDP) in the area of protection against natural and other disasters were carried out. They were aimed at assessing the vulnerability of buildings after earthquakes, at setting up an early warning system for the risk of landslides, at the efficient use of protective water barriers in support of emergency response in the event of disasters, and at an overview of earth and concrete water barriers. Procedures for four RDPs were carried out, the projects aimed at assessing fire risk in buildings, video surveillance of the sea, training of fire-fighters in a firehouse, and psychosocial support to the population.

Four RDPs were underway in the area of fire protection, in the context of which a learning application for fire interventions, tactical operational procedures, literature and slides for basic study programmes of voluntary fire-fighters, and the Fire & Hazmat Training Programme were prepared.

On the proposal of the Commission for Research and Development Projects at the Committee for the Management of the Fire Fund Assets, the Committee approved six proposals for new RDPs for which a tender was announced in December at the public procurement portal. The following projects were tendered:

– Tyre fires – emergency response instructions.
– Preparation, implementation and analysis of evacuation from the school premises – an interactive guide.
– Development of technological equipment for an operational fire engine for the time monitoring of procedures and the use of equipment.
– Fires on solar power stations/photovoltaics – emergency response instructions.
– Necessary conditions for the development of internal fires and practical demonstrations in a real situation: impact of a water source on the parameters in an internal fire.
– Fire construction products and materials after a real fire.

3 Disaster Response and Damage Assessment

3.1 Disaster Response

In 2011, members of PRR forces carried out 16,919 interventions. The overview is shown in the table below.

Overview of the Number of Interventions of PRR Forces in 2011

Type of unit	A	S
Rescue Dog Units	69	450
Mountain Rescue Service	523	4,392
Cave Rescue Service	9	26
Voluntary Territorial Fire-Fighting Societies	9,265	70,010
Professional Fire Brigades	6,986	29,683
Voluntary Industrial Fire-Fighting Societies	49	210
Underwater Rescue Service	18	73
TOTAL	**16,919**	**104,844**

A – number of activated PRR units
S – number of participating PRR units

3.2 Damage Assessment

In 2011, the ACPDR participated in the following damage assessment in the Republic of Slovenia:

Hailstorm of 11 July 2011

On 11 July 2011, hailstorms affected the municipalities of Brežice, Bistrica ob Sotli, Kozje, Podčetrtek, Šentjur and Podlehnik. Assessed property damage amounted to EUR 2,328,423. The estimated damage did not exceed the threshold of 0.3 per mil for the allocation of state aid.

Damage to agricultural crops was also assessed. Data on the damaged crops and areas were obtained from the regional commissions and entered into the Ajda application. The ACPDR compared data from summary applications of the Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development. The resulting damage totalled EUR 3,614,817 on 1,888 hectares of damaged land.

Under the agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF), damage caused to agricultural crops by the hailstorm was assessed,

although crops can be insured for hail damage. For this purpose, the Ajda application was modified. The damage assessment was intended for the MAFF for its agricultural policy measures.

Hailstorm of 23 July 2011

Assessment of damage to agricultural crops as a result of the hailstorm of 23 July 2011 was carried out in the area of the Vipava Valley and Goriška Brda. The resulting damage totalled EUR 1,165,760 on 560.92 hectares of damaged land.

Hailstorm of 1 and 2 September 2011

Assessment of damage to agricultural crops as a result of the hailstorm of 1 and 2 September 2011 was carried out in Goričko and Sevnica. The resulting damage totalled EUR 2,286,454 on 262 hectares of damaged land.

4 Education and Training

In line with the annual education and training plan, education and training took place at the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief of the Republic of Slovenia in Ig and at the Centre's training units in Pekre, Sežana and Logatec. Training was provided to members of various PRR forces, government officials in the field of protection and rescue, and training providers (lecturers, instructors and teachers of the elective subject of protection against natural and other disasters in elementary schools). Organised were training courses and conferences for the needs of the European Union and international organisations. Based on the applications and needs for additional training, unscheduled training was also carried out. In addition to training conducted in the context of the Training Centre, training organised by NGOs for rescue services and other operational structures was also conducted.

A total of 28,683 participants attended various forms of education, training and other activities (18,868 persons at the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief in Ig, 7,302 persons at the Centre's training unit in Pekre, 2,260 at the Logatec training unit and 253 at the Sežana training unit).

Training at the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief in Ig, and particularly at the Pekre, Logatec and Sežana training units, had to constantly adapt to the available human and material resources provided at these locations.

Fire-fighter training

Training in 2011

Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief in Ig Target groups	Število udeležencev
Training Programmes for CP Members	536
Fire Service and Qualification Programmes	292
Programmes for Emergency Response Workers	43
Programmes for Foreign Participants	181
Programmes of Societies – Fire-Fighters	5,535
Joint Programmes for Several Target Groups	1,084
Programmes for Other Target Groups (Elective Course Lecturers)	30
Programmes of Societies – Dog Handlers	3,810
Programmes of Societies – Divers, Cave Rescuers, MRS	790
PROGRAMMES OF SOCIETIES – OTHERS	351
Other ACPDR Training and Activities	2,207
Other MoD and SAF Training and Activities	1,410
TRAINING OF EXTERNAL USERS IN THE AREA OF PROTECTION AND RESCUE	2,599
TOTAL AT THE TRAINING CENTRE FOR CIVIL PROTECTION AND DISASTER RELIEF IN IG	18,868
Pekre Training Unit	7,302
Logatec Training Unit	2,260
Sežana Training Unit	253
TOTAL	**28,683**

In September 2011, the Centre's training unit in Sežana was officially introduced into operational use. It encompasses approximately 1,800 m² of usable area with lecture rooms, accommodation facilities, a kitchen, a dining room and office space. Prior to opening, all necessary consents were obtained and contracts concluded for the provision of services (electricity, gas, water, waste, telephone etc.). The ACPDR participated in renting the kitchen and dining room to external users, in the preparation and conclusion of an industrial cleaning contract, in cooperation agreements with the Sežana Fire-Fighting Institute, and in the management of all operational procedures and purchases for the creation of conditions and commencement of work at the unit. By the end of the year, operational conditions were established,

except for the protection of facilities and the provision of reception service. By reorganising the ACPDR, positions of a senior protection and rescue advisor and an administrator were filled.

The Pekre training unit only carried out essential operational activities (emergency maintenance works and minimal fitting for the possibility of the implementation of individual activities), while all planned investment projects were transferred to 2012 and 2013. By reorganising the ACPDR, the position of a protection and rescue advisor, who directs, coordinates and organises unit activities, was filled.

Throughout the year, activities were held for the establishment and operation of the Logatec training unit. The work mainly involved the management of formal and legal issues with previous owners and operators of premises and facilities (the Union of Veterans of the War for Slovenia (UVWS), the UVWS Regional Association Logatec and premises operators), the creation of operating conditions and information of all structures of the System of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters on the possibilities of use of unit facilities and terrain, and integration with the local community. Minimal maintenance of facilities was ensured to prevent possible damage.

During the preparation and course of the regional practical exercise IPA SI – QUAKE 2011, accommodation of all participating units with vehicles, equipment and the majority of support staff was provided. At the time of the exercise (that is in October), the Logatec training unit was turned into a temporary operational base. The tent camp, set up by the international unit, was equipped with all the necessary living facilities and infrastructure (electric generators, heating, toilets, showers).

In 2011, the following programmes were either adopted anew or updated: Supplementary Training Programme of Committee Members for the Damage Assessment of Buildings, Basic Training Programme for Members of First Aid Teams, Basic Training Programme for Stress Management, and Supplementary Training Programme on Public Relations in the Event of Disasters. The ACPDR cooperated with the Fire-Fighting Association of Slovenia, mountain rescuers, divers, the Red Cross and other rescue services and organisations in harmonising their training programmes with the Methodology of Preparing Protection, Rescue and Relief Education Programmes.

With regard to the Fire-Fighting College, the Act Regulating the System of Positions was adopted, on the basis of which the College will be organised as a department within the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief. Due to staff shortage, no other major activities were implemented.

A total of 42 elementary schools decided to hold the elective course on protection against natural and other disasters in the 2011/2012 school year. A total of 16 teachers underwent additional training for teaching the elective subject. Over 30 head teachers and teachers of elementary schools attended the conference on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters – From Elementary School to the Way of Life, held in the context of the 2011 Protection and Rescue Days in Koper. The e-learning content and material for individual areas of expertise was supplemented and completed.

The ACPDR continued activities for the establishment of a model of stress prevention and psychological support in the field of protection against natural and other disasters. The issue of psychosocial support after major disasters in terms of social work was discussed at the round table in the context of the Protection and Rescue Days. The purpose of the round table, which was attended by representatives of social work centres, was to clarify the operation of social work centres after major disasters and take a step forward in establishing the model of psychosocial support for the population after disasters. A model of psychological crisis intervention for emergency responders was also established.

Assessment of Training Level and Exercises

Testing the competence of CP and Red Cross (RC) first aid teams at the regional and national level is aimed at restoring practical knowledge, maintaining skills and competence, operating in different situations, and introducing and presenting activities to the widest range of people.

The national qualification of CP and RC first aid teams took place on 8 October 2011 in Brežice. A total of 13 first aid teams participated in the trial (8 RC teams, 3 CP teams and 2 fire-fighting teams), namely those that did best in the preliminary regional trials which were attended by 126 teams. Of these, there were 57 CP teams of local communities, companies, institutions and organisations, 46 RC teams, 12 fire-fighting teams and 11 teams from the Mountain Rescue Service, the SAF, the Police and the neighbouring countries (Austria, Croatia and Hungary).

Approximately 2,000 members of units, services and organisations included in the system participated in the preparation and implementation of the 13 regional trials. The preparation and implementation of the national qualification, and the preparation of working and demonstration points and workshops included 850 persons/members of 36 units, services, organisations and societies as well as secondary schools. They were tasked with the preparation and organisation of work sites, workshops and demonstration points, and the performance of other tasks required for successful implementation of the qualification.

The 25th First Aid Convention in Europe was, among others, attended by the first aid CP team of the Municipality of Ptuj, which took sixth place in the general classification.

IPA SI – QUAKE 2011 Exercise

The multi-day international exercise was conducted on the basis of the assumption that, in the event of a catastrophic earthquake in central Slovenia, the Government requests international assistance in the search and rescue of victims from debris. The exercise was part of a wider EU programme which, in collaboration with partners from Croatia, Germany and Sweden, was led by the ACPDR. Exercise preparations were carried out by an international group of experts in cooperation with the European Commission. The exercise was fully funded by the EU.

In terms of planning, organisation, documentation, media coverage, implementation, and protection of participants, spectators and media representatives, the exercise was extremely demanding and well prepared. Despite extremely challenging weather conditions (snow), the exercise objectives were fully realised. The IPA SI-QUAKE 2011 exercise was extraordinary regarding the number of units and support groups involved, and was certainly the most extensive international exercise ever conducted in the independent Republic of Slovenia.

IPA SI – QUAKE 2011 exercise

Morje (Sea) 2011 Exercise

The aim of the national exercise Morje (Sea) 2011, which was the main event of the 4th Protection and Rescue Days, was to test solutions from the emergency response plans in the event of a major accident at sea as well as to test the innovations in the equipment and organisation of forces in the event of sea accidents. The exercise conducted in the waters of the Port of Koper included the multi-purpose boat Triglav and all competent bodies and services, intended to respond in the event of a sea accident, as provided in the emergency response plans.

Teams working with water barriers (CP contract members) and vessel crews demonstrated a high level of competence, cooperation and mutual understanding. There was therefore no misunderstanding in communication and cooperation for the implementation of the task – the mitigation of pollution and the cleaning of water surfaces.

National exercise Morje (Sea) 2011

Starošince 2011 Exercise

The national exercise Starošince 2011 was planned as a two-day, scheduled and combined exercise. Its purpose was to test and improve the organisation, readiness and competence of veterinary services and PRR forces in the event of an outbreak of particularly dangerous animal diseases – avian influenza – in the area of Ptuj.

Participants focused on the cooperation and coordination between different bodies and services; on testing procedures for the activation and notification of competent bodies and services; on the decision-making procedures and methods for the implementation of protective measures and tasks; on the managing of centres of particularly dangerous animal diseases; and on the operational capability and equipment of PRR forces in the event of an outbreak of particularly dangerous animal diseases for the implementation of protective measures with emphasis on the decontamination of people and material assets.

Inex4 Exercise

The national exercise was based on a "dirty bomb" scenario – a strong explosion at the stadium in Slovenske Konjice which held an athletic competition of elementary schools with 1,500 participants. Activated was the National Emergency Response Plan for Nuclear and Radiological Accidents as well as the operational-structure commanders and headquarters of the RS CP and the Zahodnoštajerska region. Activities were carried out in line with the prepared scenario and the exercise implementation plan.

Responsible bodies, units and services completed the scheduled tasks in a professional manner. All participants demonstrated adequate competence for the implementation of tasks.

Požar – Mozirska planina (Fire – Mozirje Hills) 2011 Exercise

The purpose of the one-day, scheduled and combined regional exercise was to test the concept efficiency of plans in the event of fires in a hard-to-access natural environment by rescuing people at risk. In terms of planning, organisation, documentation, commentaries, media coverage, implementation, and protection of participants, spectators and media representatives, the exercise was well prepared. All exercise objectives were realised.

Preparations and the exercise itself demonstrated good cooperation of fire-fighters, the Police, CP members, health services and other responsible bodies.

Letalo (Aeroplane) 2011 Exercise

The regional exercise tested response in the event of a smaller aircraft accident in the border area of two regions (Koroška and Vzhodnoštajerska). Emphasis was on the effectiveness of solutions from the regional emergency response plan in the event of an aircraft accident, on the coordination, implementation and support of search and rescue operations as well as on the competence and equipment of PRR forces.

The exercise provided experience to both professional and voluntary structures. The main conclusion was that both regions are well prepared and equipped for the search operations of missing aircraft and for technical rescue in the event of smaller aircraft accidents.

Sava 2011 Exercise

Objectives of the one-day, scheduled and combined exercise on the Sava River were to test the preparedness of forces to respond to a water course accident and to verify the appropriateness and consistency of solutions from the emergency response plans. In accordance with the plan for the activation of water rescue, 15 rescue units participated in the exercise and successfully completed all the planned tasks.

The exercise was well prepared, organised and conducted in a hard-to-access terrain, presenting an additional challenge to the participants.

Ruševina (Ruin) 2011 Exercise

The exercise starting points were the search and rescue of a large number of people from buildings demolished either due to an earthquake, an explosion, errors in the static and construction of buildings, inadequate transformation of buildings etc. The exercise was aimed at training different PRR forces, gaining experience in the joint operation of units in debris rescue, using technology in debris rescue, and managing and coordinating search and rescue operations.

It included all PRR forces of the Municipality of Kranj which would engage in debris rescue in the event of a real disaster. Additional assistance was provided by regional CP units and some regional and national services, bodies and NGOs.

Markovec 2011 Exercise

The exercise, aimed at a comprehensive assessment of PRR forces' preparedness for the event of a work accident at the Markovec tunnel worksite (fire inside and in front of the tunnel, ceiling collapse, missing and injured workers), was a one-day, scheduled and combined exercise. All responsible bodies, units, services and the Markovec tunnel contractor, Alpina Bau GmbH, cooperated well among themselves, which was the main exercise objective. Such cooperation will be extremely useful for future work in the planning and preparation for disasters. It was confirmed that proper approach to cooperation between different services and bodies is necessary for the preparation of a plan and for exercise implementation.

The exercise was conducted in accordance with the emergency response plan for the Markovec tunnel and the tunnel worksite, which is important for

testing the competence, equipment and tactical procedures of rescue units and services. All participants were able to gain indispensable experience of operating in such accidents and cooperating with different units and services of various structures.

Protection and Rescue Days in Koper

The main event in the field of protection against natural and other disasters in 2011 in Slovenia was the 4th Protection and Rescue Days. They were organised between 29 September and 1 October 2011 in Koper. Event co-organisers were the Municipality of Koper and the ACPDR.

The 4th Protection and Rescue Days in Koper

The main events were thematically focused on the target group of young people (particularly pre-school and school children) and the professional public (professional and voluntary rescue structures and services organised by NGOs), the Civil Protection, the Police and the SAF. The core events were organised in the central part of Koper, which enabled many residents of the city and its surroundings to view individual activities.

Within three days, the exhibition grounds and worksites in the centre of Koper witnessed the presentation of units and services participating in protection and rescue operations in the event of environmental and other disasters at sea, as well as the presentation of manufacturers and exhibitors of protection and rescue equipment. The ACPDR presented its sea-related

activities in a tent at the Carpaccio Square. Presented were also activities of professional and voluntary organisations, associations and societies – fire-fighters, mountain rescues, speleologists, divers, meteorologists, dog handlers, amateur radio operators and others. The Protection and Rescue Days were also attended by the SAF, the Police and CP members from Italy and Croatia, who all presented their own activities.

Presentation of protection and rescue activities

The 4th Protection and Rescue Days also included expert consultations for the mayors of the Slovenian municipalities, commanders of the Fire-Fighting Association, social workers, psychologists, and elementary school head teachers and teachers.

Tours were organised for school and pre-school children who learned about the dangers of and measures taken in individual types of disasters. The Protection and Rescue Days were visited by over 2,900 pre-school and school children with their attendants.

5 International Cooperation

International activities in the field of protection against natural and other disasters in 2011 focused on cooperation within the EU, on the strengthening of regional and bilateral cooperation, and on the provision of an active role in international organisations. Slovenia contributed its own share to international assistance to the countries affected by major natural disasters abroad.

5.1 Bilateral Cooperation

In 2011, Slovenia strengthened its cooperation with the neighbouring countries, particularly in the border area. It completed the planned activities of the Permanent Mixed Commission for Protection against Disasters, together with Croatia. In cooperation with Austria, Slovenia began implementing the European project of strengthening operational cross-border cooperation (GOAL). Special attention was devoted to the transfer of knowledge and experience to the Western Balkan countries in the form of development aid, which complements regional activities and EU projects. A bilateral agreement on protection against natural and other disasters was signed with Bosnia and Herzegovina, and an agreement was ratified with Montenegro. Slovenia strengthened its project-oriented bilateral cooperation in the field of education and training with France, Germany and Sweden, and established cooperation with China.

5.2 Regional Cooperation

The ACPDR continued intensive work in the context of the key regional Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE). In addition to professional support in the development of disaster management systems, provided to the Initiative members, and the annual financial contribution for the functioning of the Initiative, three training courses were organised in 2011: specialist hot fire training for fire-fighters, cave rescue training and an English language course.

In February 2011, the third meeting of Directors General of competent protection and rescue bodies of the Western Balkans was successfully organised at Brdo.

In November 2011, the ACPDR attended the ministerial conference on the strengthening of regional cooperation in disaster management in the process of cooperation in South Eastern Europe. In the Adriatic-Ionian Initiative, the ACPDR participated in the working table on forest fire protection and

professionally contributed to disaster protection activities in the context of the Alpine Convention.

5.3 European Union

In 2011, the Republic of Slovenia played an active role in all EU institutions and elements of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism which is the main instrument for the coordination of member states' assistance in the event of major disasters. For the third year in succession, a seconded expert of the ACPDR successfully operated in the Monitoring and Information Centre.

The ACPDR successfully completed the first part of the EU Programme for the strengthening of cooperation with candidate and potential candidate countries in the field of Civil Protection – exercise sub-programme. The Programme aims to contribute to the development of Civil Protection capabilities in the Western Balkans and Turkey, and to support these countries in their accession to the EU. In October 2011, Slovenia hosted a practical regional exercise IPA SI-QUAKE 2011 with an earthquake scenario. The exercise was attended by ten countries.

Together with Germany and Croatia, Slovenia conducted four staff exercises for members of the Civil Protection modules of the EU member states. A total of 97 experts from 19 countries participated in the exercises. The ACPDR also participated in other European projects (MONET, AlpSAR, MONITOR II and Eself-help) and successfully applied for the organisation of training in the context of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism in 2012 and 2013.

In the framework of the European TAIEX Instrument, the ACPDR accepted representatives of Macedonia and Ukraine for the exchange of experts.

At the time of the earthquake in Turkey, the Republic of Slovenia, through the ACPDR and within the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, sent material assistance to the country. Moreover, it allocated financial assistance to Japan when it was affected by the earthquake, the tsunami and the nuclear accident.

5.4 Multilateral Cooperation

The ACPDR representatives participated in UN activities for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. In addition, they attended the presentation of the interim progress report, the second

session of the Global Platform and the second meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction.

In the context of NATO, the ACPDR participated in competent working bodies in the field of Civil Protection and Civil Emergency Planning, in accordance with the 2011 work plan. An ACPDR representative attended the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre's (EADRCC) exercise CODRI 2011 in Moldavia. Moreover, the ACPDR participated in the 2011 Crisis Management Exercise (CMX).

6 Inspection in the Area of Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters

In 2011, inspectors in the area of protection against natural and other disasters carried out 4,834 inspections. Fire protection inspections were carried out in buildings with a large number of people and in facilities in which activities that may endanger workers and nearby residents take place. Inspectors supervised the construction of buildings and exercised control on the basis of reports. Control was enhanced during increased fire risk to the natural environment. Moreover, inspectors participated in fire-fighting interventions and in determining the causes of fires. Fire-fighting units were primarily supervised with regard to meeting the prescribed medical fitness standards for operational fire-fighters.

In the area of protection against drowning, inspections of swimming pools, equipment lenders and water activity organisers were carried out.

In the field of protection and rescue, inspections of companies representing a major source of environmental risk were carried out as well as inspections of ski area and tunnel operators and hazardous material collectors. Moreover, inspections were carried out in municipalities, schools and kindergartens. Inspections were also conducted in some protection and rescue units and services organised by the state.

On the basis of inspections, a total of 1,011 regulatory decisions were issued. In addition to issuing regulatory decisions, inspectors largely used the legal possibility of assigning corrective actions within reports on the completion of inspections.

Based on the Minor Offences Act, the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection against Natural and Other Disasters (IRSPANOD) carried out 1,408 inspections and issued 105 payment orders. Moreover, it introduced 54 procedures for the issuing of offence decisions, and issued four accusatory instruments and 1,254 offence warnings.

In order to ensure a uniform scope of inspections in the Republic of Slovenia (which, within the competence of the Inspectorate, provides a uniform standard of safety for the citizens of Slovenia in the area of protection against natural and other disasters), the year 2011 saw the continued implementation of uniform criteria for the performance of inspections in

Slovenia. The Inspectorate also employed four government officials from the administrative part of the MoD, which means that, at the time of the retirement of two inspectors, the total number of inspectors increased.

In the field of administrative operations, due to the reduction in the number of administrators in branch offices, internal transfers and reorganisation ensured smooth functioning of branch offices and allowed inspectors to perform their main tasks, namely inspections.

In accordance with the economy measures, the Inspectorate cancelled the purchase of material and technical resources, the upgrade of ISPO and ISUP computer programmes, and major maintenance of branch offices in Ljubljana and Celje. Due to the economy measures, no new company cars were purchased, although there was funding provided for this purpose. Currently used vehicles are on average 7.6 years old, which results in increasingly higher maintenance costs.

The Inspectorate has its main office premises in Ljubljana and at 13 locations throughout Slovenia (branch offices). In 2011, the Trbovlje branch office was moved to the premises operated by the MoD; moreover, government officials of the Novo mesto branch office were given more appropriate premises. With the realisation of all the planned relocations in the past years, the Inspectorate is now able to operate in premises which do not require payment of rental costs. In addition, all Inspectorate branch offices were ensured optimal working conditions.

DEFENCE SYSTEM AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

1 Defence Policy

1.1 Cooperation within NATO

The MoD actively participated in formulating the policy of the Alliance and, at the same time, effectively put forward the interests of the Republic of Slovenia within the Alliance by laying down defence policy guidelines and promoting them through the representatives of the Republic of Slovenia's Permanent Mission to NATO and representatives from the Capital during the sessions of the NATO working bodies.

In March and October 2011, Defence Ministers held two informal meetings in Brussels (from 10 to 11 March and from 5 to 6 October) and a formal meeting from 8 to 9 June at the level of the North Atlantic Council, the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG), the Operation Unified Protector (OUP) in Libya, the ISAF operation in Afghanistan and the NATO-Russia Council (NRC). The main topics at these events were the NATO operation in Libya, the progress of transition in Afghanistan and NATO's role in the country after 2014, NATO's reforms, and the multinational capability development.

In Libya, NATO and its partner countries, through proper regional support, successfully implemented the UN mandate. In Afghanistan, progress was reflected in the expansion of security areas and further growth of the ANSF. In March, Defence Ministers adopted NATO's policy guidelines and established a framework for the review of the Alliance's deterrence and defence posture. In the spring, for the first time after the adoption of the new NATO defence planning process, Slovenia defended its defence plan review before the Allies. The new Alliance capability-building objectives are expected in 2012, while their approval at the level of the Ministers of Defence is expected in 2013.

The main achievement at the June meeting of Defence Ministers was the completion of streamlining the NATO command structure. This process was finally concluded with the agreement on a new distribution of commands. In October, a framework Strategic Plan for Afghanistan was adopted, determining the role of NATO after the period of transition, that is after 2014.

The discussions and decisions of NATO should be viewed in light of realising the Lisbon decisions and preparing for the new NATO Summit which will

be held in May 2012 in Chicago. The Summit will significantly mark the future of the Alliance in terms of the implementation of commitments made in Lisbon at the time of significant financial constraints and the setting of new rules of engagement. In Chicago, the following objectives are to be implemented: adoption of the new defence and deterrence posture of NATO; a Strategic Plan for Afghanistan after 2014; a short list of key projects for the multi-national development of capabilities which will best contribute to the elimination of the existing shortcomings; the Declaration on the Middle East and North Africa; and the initial operational capability of NATO's Ballistic Missile Defence. The MoD supported the rationalisation of NATO structures and, in cooperation with the MFA, prepared Slovenia's views on NATO's defence and deterrence posture. Moreover, together with the NATO's Programme Group, it cooperated in creating a list of multi-national projects which could also include the Republic of Slovenia.

In the area of the Alliance's partner and enlargement policy, and in line with the Slovenian foreign policy guidelines, the MoD strongly supported the Western Balkan countries in their efforts to join NATO. This support was also seen in the provision of assistance for the implementation of their defence reforms in the context of bilateral and multilateral projects.

1.2 Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union

The MoD actively contributed to the development and implementation of the EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and, by providing specific initiatives, represented the interests of the Republic of Slovenia in EU institutions, bodies and working bodies. At the operational level, it prepared views, reviews and articles on various topics in the field of the CSDP, which were discussed during meetings of the Political and Security Committee (PSC) and the Politico-Military Working Group (PMG).

The MoD leadership participated in the informal meeting of EU Defence Ministers on 22 and 23 September in Wroclaw, Poland, and in meetings of the Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) at the level of Defence Ministers on 23 May and 30 November in Brussels. The Ministers discussed CSDP operations and cooperation with international organisations, while special attention was devoted to the future development of military capabilities in times of the economic and financial crisis and defence budget reductions. They called for a new impetus to the development of European military capabilities (also through the introduction of innovative collaborative methods of capability pooling and sharing), the elimination of current capability shortfalls and

the provision of adequate capabilities for the planning and implementation of operations within the CSDP. Accordingly, efforts continued for the strengthening of the CSDP structures, capabilities and instruments, which would contribute to a more efficient familiarisation of the EU with security challenges in the context of the so-called Weimar Initiative. Discussions were also focused on the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty and the establishment of the European External Action Service (EEAS), at strengthening Defence Ministers' meetings at the level of the FAC, and at the development of the EU crisis management capabilities.

The Republic of Slovenia, in accordance with the principle of a single set of forces, identified a set of potential capabilities that it could contribute to the common set of EU capabilities for joint use within the multi-national integrated structure (pooling), and capabilities that may be implemented through cooperation with the interested EU countries (sharing). The key task in the next period will be the realisation of projects or the selection of the most promising ones from a large number of possible areas of cooperation for the actual implementation of these projects.

In 2011, the MoD continued cooperating with the EDA. It was involved in the work of steering committees at the level of capability directors, armament directors, and research and technology directors. It also participated in two joint investment programmes (Force Protection (FP) and Innovative Technologies (ICET)), as such activities constitute business opportunities for research, development, technological and industrial entities.

The MoD was actively involved in the work of the European Security and Defence College (ESDC). In May 2011 in Brussels, it organised a Familiarisation Course on the Common Security and Defence Policy; in November 2011, it co-organised the Common Security and Defence Policy Course for Press and Public Information Staff (CSDP PPI Course).

1.3 Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation

Bilateral Cooperation

In 2011, Slovenia maintained intensive contacts with the neighbouring countries and strategic partners within the Alliance and international operations and missions in the area of bilateral defence and military cooperation in the context of project-oriented activities. It also strengthened cooperation with the Western Balkan countries and with the countries with

rapidly growing economies (the Russian Federation, Brazil, and China). Moreover, it signed a defence agreement with the Republic of Azerbaijan. Also, it started procedures for the conclusion of umbrella defence agreements with the Federative Republic of Brazil and with Argentina.

The former Minister of Defence concluded a series of bilateral meetings with Defence Ministers of the Western Balkan countries. She hosted Defence Ministers of the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro during their official return visits to the Republic of Slovenia. The visit with the Montenegrin Minister of Defence was part of a successful donation of a Montenegrin military submarine, which is open for public viewing in the Park of Military History in Pivka. During a visit to the SAF members participating in Operation KFOR in Kosovo, she met the Minister of the Kosovo Security Forces of the Republic of Kosovo for a short working meeting.

In accordance with the Joint Programme of Planned International Activities of the President of Slovenia, the President of the National Assembly, the President of the National Council, the Prime Minister, ministers and heads of government departments for 2011, and on the basis of the invitations sent, she hosted the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Hungary during an official visit to the Republic of Slovenia. Especially high-profile and successful were her official visits to the Republic of Azerbaijan, the People's Republic of China, the Federative Republic of Brazil and to Argentina.

Official visit of the Minister of Defence to the People's Republic of China

To promote Slovenian foreign policy objectives, focusing on the areas of defence and military, the Minister met with several foreign ambassadors as well as defence and military attachés accredited to the Republic of Slovenia. The prevailing discussion topics during demonstration, farewell and working visits of ambassadors and defence and military attachés included the strengthening of bilateral defence and military cooperation as well as participation in IOM. Frequent emphasis was also on the Euro-Atlantic perspective for the Western Balkans. In the context of regular annual meetings, the Minister addressed the entire military-diplomatic corps accredited to the Republic of Slovenia.

UN

In accordance with the UN defence policy implementation, the Government adopted a decision in 2009 to increase the participation of SAF members in the international UN mission at the Golan Heights. In addition, a memorandum with the UN was concluded in 2010 on the participation of SAF members in the UNIFIL operation. The MoD thus participates in international operations and UN missions with SAF members and civilian experts.

Moreover, it participates in inter-ministerial activities in the areas of development assistance, humanitarian law and law of war, protection of cultural property, security and protection of women, children and the elderly, the Red Cross, disarmament, arms control etc.

OSCE

Within the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the MoD's work is focused on the Organisation's political and military activities. These are carried out both indirectly, through the MFA, and directly, in line with the responsibilities of the MoD and the SAF Verification Centre (VERC).

Special attention in 2011 was devoted to the main OSCE activities and regular reports on the implementation of international agreements adopted by the Republic of Slovenia in the military and political areas. In line with the policies and decisions of the OSCE Summit 2010, the MoD provided professional support to political and diplomatic activities of the MFA in multilateral negotiations on the modernisation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), the Vienna Document 99, the enforcement of other measures and instruments for the enhancement of trust and cooperation, the preparation of international agreements in the fields of arms control and disarmament, international agreements in the field of enforcement

of the international humanitarian law and law of war, and in other areas in the context of OSCE activities.

As a signatory to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Dublin, May 2008), the Republic of Slovenia introduced the Act Ratifying the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 14/2009). In addition to fulfilling other obligations of the Republic of Slovenia under the jurisdiction of the MoD, the MoD, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the above-mentioned Act, destroyed all stocks of cluster munitions. The SAF therefore holds no more cluster munitions prohibited by the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Regional Initiatives in South Eastern Europe

In 2011, the MoD actively participated in the initiative for cooperation of Defence Ministries of South Eastern European countries – SEDM (South Eastern Europe Defence Ministerial). It participated in the regular annual meeting of Defence Ministers and Deputy Chiefs of Staff, and in all meetings of the Initiative's working bodies (CC and PMSC). In the context of SEDM, the MoD supported the initiative to establish two new projects, namely the Building Integrity Initiative and the Project on Women in Leadership Positions in the security and defence sectors.

In the context of achieving defence policy objectives towards the Western Balkans, Slovenia, as an associate member, actively participated in the RACVIAC (Centre for Security Cooperation) bodies and events within this organisation based in Rakitje, Zagreb, in Croatia. In 2011, the MoD co-organised an event in the area of the Cerklje ob Krki airfield, and posted a civilian employee as Head of the Security Sector Reform Pillar in the RACVIAC personnel structure.

Together with the US, the Republic of Slovenia co-chaired the SEEC Initiative – Forum for Western Balkans Defence Cooperation – from the time of its establishment in 2004 until mid-2011 (that year, co-chairing was taken over by Macedonia and Norway). In the role of a co-chairing country, Slovenia (the MoD) actively participated in the content preparation of the 11th SEEC conference, hosted by Serbia. At the meeting of Defence Policy Directors for the Western Balkans in October 2011 in Albania, a document was adopted regarding the areas of operation of the SEEC-TOR initiative. On Slovenia's proposal, the document was also prepared by the US and Norway, its objective being to improve the transfer of presidency and operation of the

SEEC informal initiative. In addition, the document included a name change from South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse (SEEC) to SEEC - Forum for Western Balkans Defence Cooperation, which reflects the new reality of the initiative. The MoD actively supported the initiative to establish three regional centres in the Western Balkans: the Peace Support Operations Training Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Media Training Centre in Macedonia, and the Radiological, Chemical and Biological Defence Centre in Serbia.

Multinational Land Force

In the context of the Multinational Land Force (MLF) operation, the Republic of Slovenia supported the efforts of the Republic of Croatia to become a full member, and proposed a change to the MLF umbrella agreement, which would enable the admission of other potential new member states. Moreover, it supported the proposal to renew and update all subordinate documents relating to the operation of the MLF. The Republic of Slovenia supported the MLF's participation in the ISAF operation in Afghanistan, and the process of the MLF's accession to NATO's Rapid Reaction Corps Italy. It also confirmed the MLF's intention to participate in EU Battle Groups in the second half of 2012.

Defence Diplomacy

An MoD employee was temporarily assigned to the Ministry of Defence of Montenegro, serving as a consultant in the fields of defence reform and public diplomacy at the Ministry of Defence of Montenegro, the Slovenian Diplomatic Mission to Montenegro (area of defence). Performance of the above-mentioned duty is related to the assumption of the role of the NATO Contact Point Embassy (CPE) in Montenegro for the period 2011/2012.

The MoD and the MFA concluded an Agreement on Work in Slovenian Diplomatic Missions Abroad in the Area of Defence which governs the relationship between the two ministries in relation to their work in the area of defence in Slovenian diplomatic missions abroad. In addition, the Agreement covers certain issues related to material and technical work conditions and to the funding of material costs of employees in the area of defence who work in diplomatic missions.

1.4 Strategic Planning

Work in the field of strategic planning was focused on the preparation of development strategic and planning documents, analyses and reports

related to defence policy, planning and reporting, on setting priority tasks and directing the defence system development, on coordinating defence resource projections, on managing and coordinating the defence planning, and on directing activities and cooperation in the area of defence in the international security environment.

Defence Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia

Further work with strategic national security documents after the adoption of the Resolution on National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (ReSNV) in 2010 focused on the preparation of a new Defence Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia. This is an important document for further development and transformation of the Slovenian defence system into a modern, consistent and effective system, and for the coordination and cohesion of the basic documents in the area of defence. The Strategy defines the defence policy which sets the direction and goals for the development of the defence system and all national capabilities participating in the defence of the country and the implementation of its interests. With its adoption, the Republic of Slovenia will ensure further development of its defence system and the basis for the preparation and updating of other operational and doctrinal documents in the area of defence. Moreover, the Strategy provides the basis for the normative, organisational and substantive regulation of defence issues. In May 2011, the MoD working group prepared a proposal for a new Defence Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia and submitted the text to the former Minister of Defence for further Government consideration and adoption. The new Defence Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia was adopted by the Government in December 2012.

Mid-Term Defence Programme

The key MoD mid-term planning document is the Mid-Term Defence Programme which provides the basis for the development and implementation of defence capability development programmes as well as the mid-term organisation of the defence system. It also represents a link between the national defence planning and NATO and EU planning (target NATO capabilities, response to NATO's Capability Survey (DPCS), main EU objectives etc.).

Proposal for the Mid-Term Defence Programme 2011-2016 was started on the basis of the ReSDPRO SV 2025 from 2010. It defines the objectives and priority tasks of the defence system development in the medium term.

The MoD was to submit the Proposal to the Government for consideration and approval by the end of 2011; however, due to unresolved key issues, this is still just a proposal. The main reason for this is the unclear mid-term projection of financial resources and the open question of further decisions regarding the implementation of the MWAV 8 x 8 contract, mainly due to the uncertainty of the contract's implementation, the joint planning of financial resources and compliance with the criteria for the establishment of a medium battalion battle group (MBBG).

Participation in NATO's Defence Planning Process

National defence planning is integrated in NATO's and the EU's defence planning. The national defence planning process is harmonised with the defence planning process of both organisations, which is verified by regular defence inspections.

In the context of cooperation in NATO's Defence Review Process 2010/2011, a trilateral meeting was organised in February 2011 in Ljubljana and a multilateral DRC meeting in May 2011 in Brussels. NATO's Defence Planning Capability Review 2010/2011 signifies the fifth stage in NATO's Defence Planning Process (NDPP). It included trilateral and multilateral discussions at the MoD and in Brussels on the progress realised in the field of defence capabilities and resources in the past, and on future national plans. In this context, member states and NATO's International Staff provided opinions, assessments and recommendations for Slovenia, which will be taken into consideration and reflected in the forthcoming mid-term planning cycle.

Rules on Defence Planning in the MoD

In line with the changes in the NATO and EU defence planning process, the MoD began drafting new Rules on Defence Planning in 2010. The Rules will introduce planning based on the planning of capabilities. The current defence planning process will thus be upgraded, bringing together individual planning areas and clearly delineating responsibilities between different MoD organisational units which are crucial in defence planning. The text proposal for the new Rules is being prepared by an MoD working group by the decision of the former Minister of Defence. After coordination with all constituent bodies and internal organisational units (IOU), the proposal will be submitted for adoption to the current Minister of Defence, presumably in 2012.

Pooling and Sharing of Capabilities

The MoD supports cooperation within the Multinational and Innovative Approaches initiative which represents a possible solution for the enhancement of cooperation in the field of development of military and non-military capabilities, which is increasingly difficult to achieve in a tight fiscal environment of individual countries. Participation in multinational projects opens up many opportunities in Slovenia for the establishment of capabilities and bridging the capability gap, achieving interoperability, gaining relevant experience, and actively contributing to the joint efforts of the Alliance. Above all, in times of shrinking the defence expenditure, multinational purchase projects may offer opportunities for the acquisition of equipment at a lower price.

Slovenia already contributes certain capabilities and participates in projects and initiatives in the framework of NATO and the EU, which may be included in the concept of “pooling and sharing of capabilities” (e.g. strategic airlift – SAC and SALIS, land monitoring from the air – AGS, helicopter crew training – EDA, and participation of a light battalion battle group (LBBG) in the MLF and NATO Rapid Deployable Corps – Italy (NRDC-ITA)).

The MoD established a common set of projects which could result in greater cost-efficiency for Slovenia, a higher level of interoperability, deployability and operational efficiency as well as in enhanced mutual trust between the member states. Initially, a wider pool of projects for the Republic of Slovenia's participation included a total of 18 projects; however, on the basis of further analysis, a total of nine projects were finally selected. In accordance with its capabilities, development of military capabilities and development of pooling and sharing in the context of international institutions and initiatives, Slovenia will devote more attention to its participation in NATO’s project in the area of CBRN defence capabilities and the EU/EDA project in the area of the ROLE-2 medical capability.

1.5Provision and Implementation of Unified Operation of the NATO Registry System in the Republic of Slovenia

In the previous year, the NATO Central Registry/EU Sub-Registry ensured successful operation of the NATO Registry System in the Republic of Slovenia and the operation of NATO Sub-Registries and the EU Sub-Registry at the MoD. All conditions for the receipt, traceability, sending and destruction of classified and official NATO and EU data were provided in due course and

in full. Transport and transfer of NATO as well as of classified and official EU data in the Republic of Slovenia and abroad were successfully realised for the needs of the MoD, and other ministries and public authorities in the Republic of Slovenia. For this purpose, the NATO and EU courier network and terminals in Europe were used.

2 Slovenia's Crisis Preparations and Response Measures

Preparations and Measures

In relation to the amendments made to the Defence Act and the civil defence transformation, the MoD prepared a new regulation in the field of defence planning. A draft amending the existing Decree on Defence Plans (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 11/04) was prepared with the purpose of drafting a new Regulation on the Preparations and Measures for the Defence of the State and the Operation of the Defence System in Crisis Situations. The Regulation shifts from classic defence planning to emergency planning, limited to the area of defence, within which the participating entities have defence-related tasks and responsibilities.

In connection to the planning and implementation of the MoD defence plan, a new Decision on the Content and Managing Authority of the MoD Defence Plan (MoD, No. 8011-15/2011-9 of 1 July 2011) was prepared, changing the existing manner of planning at the MoD.

Critical Infrastructure Protection

In the field of critical infrastructure protection, the Government, on the proposal of the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Group for the Coordination of Preparations for Critical Infrastructure Protection in the republic of Slovenia, led by the MoD, adopted the definition of critical infrastructure of national importance in the Republic of Slovenia. Moreover, in May 2011, it also adopted the Decree on European Critical Infrastructure (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 35/11) which introduced the European Directive into the Slovenian legal order. The MoD continued preparing sectoral and cross-sectoral criteria for defining critical infrastructure in Slovenia.

Crisis Management Exercise POMLAD (SPRING) 11

The MoD conducted an internal crisis management exercise that was substantially related to the CMX 11 and INEX 4 exercises. The exercise tested solutions and possible response of Slovenia, particularly its defence system, in the event of direct military threat and simultaneous occurrence of natural and chemical disasters.

NATO Crisis Management Exercise CMX 11

In line with the Government guidelines and the Exercise Plan within the Defence System and the System of Protection against Natural and Other

Disasters in 2011 and 2012 (Government of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 83100-4/2010/6 of 9 December 2010), the MoD successfully conducted the NATO Crisis Management Exercise (CMX 11). Its purpose was to test the response of member states and the Alliance as a whole to direct threats to the Alliance and the procedures of collective defence implementation. Exercise implementation in Slovenia was coordinated by the MoD. The exercise included all ministries and some government services.

EU Crisis Management Exercise CME 11

The European Union Crisis Management Exercise tested the mechanisms of decision-making and coordination of military and civilian instruments in the EU's response to crisis situations as well as the preparation of military operations and civilian missions in crisis areas. The Government selected exercise participants, while the MoD was responsible for the exercise preparation and implementation in Slovenia.

Exercise analyses demonstrated successful solutions as well as weakness in the planning, implementation and response of exercise participants.

International Cooperation

Task implementation followed the obligations accepted by Slovenia in international organisations and through international treaties. Accordingly, the MoD participated in the transformation of the Civil Emergency Planning (CEP) in NATO and in plenary sessions of NATO's Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC, now CEPC).

Commodity Reserves

The MoD addressed the five-year programme of national commodity reserves which includes requirements of the SAF and the protection and rescue system. Coordination and preparation of substantive requirements were conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of the Economy (ME) and the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Commodity Reserves.

Doctrine of Formation and Operation of the Military Strategic Reserve

In 2011, an internal MoD working group for the preparation of a Doctrine of Formation and Operation of the Military Strategic Reserve became operational. Preparation derives from the military doctrine and the Resolution on National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia.

Defence System Tasks

In 2011, the MoD regularly modified and adapted the plans of national-importance facilities to the defence needs and supervised the construction of such facilities.

It addressed applications of societies to obtain the status of public-interest societies in the area of defence, and applications for the issuing of opinions in the process of obtaining the status of the War for Slovenia veterans in the area of civil defence.

National Crisis Management Centre

The National Crisis Management Centre (NCMC) established an independent communications and information network (NCMC CIS) for the implementation of all the required communications and information links. The CIS network includes the NCMC DSS (Decision Support System) application for fast, safe and effective communication and coordination of activities in the decision-making process of the key crisis management entities. In 2011, the DSS application was also used for the coordination of activities between public authorities during the crisis in Libya. The NCMC, as the application administrator, held training courses for all users and upgraded the application in line with the experience gained in exercises.

In 2011, the final intended users were included in the NCMC CIS, which resulted in further improvement of direct support to the national leadership in responding to crises (facilities, CIS, analytical support etc.).

The MoD continued conducting training courses for working with the CIWIN application (Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network). Training was attended by those involved in the protection of European and national critical infrastructure.

The MoD adopted a new Decree on the Administrative Communications. The Decree re-regulates the organisation and operation of administrative communications organised by the MoD for the implementation of national defence. These communications link public authorities, companies, institutions and other organisations whose activity is of particular importance for the defence, provides liaison with international organisation bodies in the system of collective defence and security in line with the adopted international obligations of Slovenia, cooperation between public authorities and the SAF, and notification of self-governing local communities.

3 Development of Civilian Capabilities

In the development of civilian capabilities, the MoD prepared civilian functional experts to participate in international operations and missions, provided maps and took care of geospatial issues, supported host nations, and ensured material and medical assistance.

Civilian Functional Experts in Afghanistan

In 2011, the MoD ensured the largest number of CFEs to participate in IOM. In October 2011, in the framework of the ISAF mission in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, CFE operation strengthened, expanding from the area of operation of the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) Herat, run by Italians, to the PRT Farah, run by the USA. Thus, starting on 9 October 2011, as many as four CFEs participated in the ISAF mission, two in the PRT Herat and two in the PRT Farah.

The major part of the CFE participation in the ISAF PRT Herat mission was focused on the implementation of projects in support of strengthening the capabilities of public administration institutions and promoting the development of universities and other educational institutions and programmes, particularly in the fields of veterinary medicine, agriculture, animal husbandry, medicine, projects in support of humanitarian activities and women's empowerment, the development of media through education programmes, and projects in other areas. CFE participation in the PRT Farah was focused on advising provincial authorities on the building of public administration capabilities in the financial and legal fields.

Humanitarian activities of civilian functional experts

Civilian Functional Experts in Kosovo

Two CFEs operated in Kosovo as part of the NATO Advisory Team (NAT) which plays a key role in establishing and providing the maximum effectiveness of operation of the system of security forces under the Ministry for the Kosovo Security Force. At the end of January, the CFE who acted as a CIS advisor ended his function in the NAT; in May, a CFE acting as a defence policy and planning advisor was deployed to the NAT for a year.

CFE Recruitment and Training

The MoD continued recruiting and training a new generation of CFEs; moreover, the Government adopted a decision authorising CFE deployment to international operations and missions in the area of defence.

Mapping and Geospatial Affairs

In the area of mapping and geospatial affairs, the MoD continued the development and maintenance of the mapping system coordinated with the Slovenian and NATO standards and the NATO geospatial policy.

In cooperation with the Geodetic Institute of Slovenia, the MoD issued an updated Military General Map of the Republic of Slovenia in the scale of 1 : 250,000 (MGM 250) in raster and vector format; moreover, eight sheets of updated Military Topographic Maps of the Republic of Slovenia, issued in 2010, in the scale of 1 : 50,000 (MTM 50) for the southern part of Slovenia were printed.

For the preparation of SAF members to participate in international operations and missions in Afghanistan, NATO provided the MoD with the prescribed maps, free of charge, on the basis of participation in the working group for the standardisation of geospatial data (Geospatial Requirements Working Group - GRWG) and in the mutual mapping of locations in Afghanistan. In cooperation with the US Geospatial Intelligence Agency, which provided data sources, and with the Geodetic Institute of Slovenia, the MoD produced seven satellite street maps for the area of the Herat Province in Afghanistan.

In addition, the MoD continued adopting NATO Standards (STANAGs) in the geospatial area for inclusion in the Slovenian Military Standards. A total of three Standards were adopted and implemented.

Host Nation Support

The MoD updated the Government host nation support plan in cooperation with the SAF and the public authorities responsible for such support in Slovenia. The computer-assisted database was upgraded with civilian capabilities.

4 Intelligence and Security Operations

The MoD intelligence and security operations were carried out in line with the Defence Act, the adopted action plan, objectives and tasks. The key tasks and objectives were linked to the provision of adequate intelligence and security support to SAF forces abroad and to other national security entities. The priority intelligence task was the assessment of military, political and security conditions in the Western Balkans, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, and in Afghanistan. Intelligence and security operations were also focused on crisis areas in Africa and the Middle East (Lebanon), where SAF members participate in IOM. The MoD monitored the indicators that might threaten defence interests of the Republic of Slovenia or increase the degree of military threat.

One of the key priorities of the MoD intelligence and security operations was providing efficient intelligence and security support to SAF members participating in IOM. The MoD cooperated with all the relevant defence system entities as well as with partner intelligence and security services within the Slovenian national security system.

Cooperation with NATO and the EU continued and was, in certain areas, further strengthened. The MoD continued operating in the framework of national intelligence cells in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, and in the framework of intelligence and security services of international headquarters. It also participated in other international events related to intelligence and security. The focus of security-related tasks was on detecting, investigating and preventing security threats to persons, work posts, facilities and areas of special importance for defence in the Republic of Slovenia and abroad.

The Intelligence and Security Service also performed the tasks of detecting and preventing the activities of intelligence services, military organisations, and other bodies and organisations which pose a threat to the defence interests of Slovenia, the SAF and the MoD.

5 Equipping, Real Estate Management, Standardisation and Codification

5.1 Equipping

The financial crisis and the consequent reduction in investments resulted in significantly reduced equipping of the SAF with the main equipment. Attention was primarily devoted to the completion of open projects. Of the projects under the Act on the Implementation of Basic Development Programmes of the Slovenian Armed Forces in the Period between 2008 and 2015, the MoD completed the purchase of Ground Master long-range radars.

Two vehicles were purchased as part of the medium armoured vehicles MWAV 8 x 8 project, the C4I validation was completed, and the information scientist and communicator instructor C4I training was implemented. Negotiations are currently underway regarding the possibility of contract reprogramming.

All other projects were suspended. Financial projections and estimates suggest that only about 30 percent of the financial part of the Act on the Implementation of Basic Development Programmes may be realised between 2008 and 2015. Substantive realisation of the programme suggests that, of the eight projects planned, only two can be realised in full, signifying a mere 25 percent programme realisation.

The MoD completed two purchase projects arising from the clearing debt with the Russian Federation, namely the purchase of short-range Igla missile systems with Strelec launchers and the purchase of the multi-purpose military boat Triglav.

The project of upgrading Cougar helicopters is still underway and is expected to be completed in 2013. The delay is mainly the result of difficulties in coordination with contractual partners. In 2011, 12 light wheeled armoured vehicles 4 x 4 Hummer were purchased for the purpose of SAF participation in operations.

Modernisation of the Cerklje ob Krki airfield was delayed due to difficulties in securing funding from NATO and the national budget. Work is underway for extending the runway and installing signal lights.

A new Decree on the Methodology for the Elaboration and Management of the Investment Documentation in the Field of Defence was prepared.

In August 2009, the European Parliament adopted the 2009/81/EC Directive relating to public procurement in the areas of defence and security, and to the provision of legal protection in public procurement procedures in the mentioned areas. In this regard, the Ministry of Finance (MF) formed a working group (with the MoD playing an active role in it) to introduce the Directive contents into the Slovenian legal order. Thus far, the Directive has been introduced and implemented in part, namely in relation to the provision of legal protection in public procurement procedures in the areas of defence and security. For the part of the Directive relating to procedures for the award of public contracts in the areas of defence and security, the MoD prepared an act proposal concerning the award of public and defence contracts. The act has undergone inter-ministerial coordination and is prepared for consideration by the Government.

Due to the establishment of the Public Procurement Agency, guidelines were prepared to adapt the MoD public procurement system to the new legal regulation.

In the area of public and defence procurement, the greatest focus in 2011 was on:

- Monitoring the operation of the multi-purpose patrol boat Triglav which was purchased in late 2010. In 2011, latent defects had to be eliminated and complaints resolved. The boat's berth was contractually arranged with the Port of Koper.
- The project of introducing new combat uniforms, in relation to which contracts were awarded which were partially completed in 2011. Some commitments were assumed for the following two years.
- Renovation and acquisition of the public warning system – a contract was awarded for the system renovation, namely the purchase of public warning sirens.
- Provision of MoD facility cleaning services.
- Conclusion of insurances for the MoD means of transport (passenger and multi-purpose vehicles, cargo vehicles, other land means of transport, aircraft and watercraft) and accident insurances for the MoD employees.
- Maintenance of military assets and other equipment.
- Conclusion of contracts for equipping the Cerklje ob Krki airfield with visual and electronic navigation.
- Purchase of large fire engines and other vehicles required for the certification of the Cerklje ob Krki airfield.

– Purchase of computer, software and cryptographic equipment.
– Procurement of equipment for the development and research projects, namely for the development of systems for the detection of mine and explosive devices (development of technologies for the THz imaging camera, development of artificial nose technologies, development of technologies for the detection of nuclear quadrupole resonance) and development of the technology of high-temperature fuel cells with methanol reformer on silicon wafers.

5.2 Real Estate Management

In the provision of infrastructure for the needs of the SAF, works were carried out on the basis of the plan for the acquisition of tangible assets. Especially in the last two years, due to bankruptcies and liquidity problems of contractors, works on some facilities have been falling behind schedule and financial liabilities have been transferred to subsequent periods.

The Kadetnica facility and its general external arrangement was completed and handed over to the user. In the modernisation of the Cerklje ob Krki airfield, works were related to the reconstruction and extension of the runway and to the preparatory phase of building a fire rescue service facility. Procedures were underway for the purchase of land required for the establishment of comprehensive airfield infrastructure. Construction of the Škrilj firing range and training area was completed and handed over to the user. The branch Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief in Sežana was renovated and upgraded. The realisation of these projects, however, was delayed due to the bankruptcy of certain contractors. Works in the Kranj sports centre were delayed due to the contractor's liquidity problems.

Radar positions at Ledinekov Kogel and Ljubljanski Vrh were reconstructed. In accordance with the plans, telecommunications wiring was installed in barracks and other SAF facilities. Works were also carried out in relation to the reconstruction of fences and technical security of facilities. Projects and investment documentation were prepared for the implementation of the planned construction. Major maintenance and repair included the construction and adaptation of infrastructure for MWAV 8 x 8, the restoration of roofs in SAF barracks and warehouses, and other maintenance works on buildings and other infrastructure in use by the SAF.

A total of 38 MoD apartments were fully renovated for rent.

The adopted Decree on National Spatial Plan for Comprehensive Spatial Arrangement of the International Port in Koper includes spatial arrangements for the needs of the defence. The draft National Spatial Plan for the Central Firing Range and Training Area Postojna gained positive preliminary opinion of the Minister of the Environment and Spatial Planning. Within the procedures for the adoption of a detailed municipal spatial plan for the Berek barracks, pre-investment assessment was prepared and certified. Currently, investment documentation is being prepared for comprehensive arrangement of the Pokljuka Training Centre.

The MoD concluded multi-annual contracts for the maintenance and renovation of the housing fund, facilities and installed infrastructure of the SAF and the administrative part of the MoD.

5.3 Standardisation and Codification

The adoption and implementation of Slovenian Military Standards (SVS) in support of the construction and maintenance of SAF capabilities is one of the cornerstones of achieving interoperability of the Slovenian defence system with NATO and its member states. Codification contributes to transparency and reduction in the costs of fitting. Slovenian Military Standards cover the operational, material and administrative area.

With each year, the codification of supply items is more involved in the equipping processes, from investment programmes to delivery orders and introduction of equipment. The status of Slovenian industry is also being strengthened, manufacturing products for the needs of NATO member states and Partner Countries.

Quality assurance is based on the reciprocity of NATO member states in the implementation of quality control of products purchased in other countries. Initiated was the accreditation process of the national body for government quality assurance.

The MoD standardisation plan, which includes the adoption of Slovenian Military Standards, their entry into force, and implementation and certification of NATO standards, was carried out in accordance with the expectations. In 2011, a total of 54 SVS STANAGs were adopted, resulting in 98 percent realisation of the standardisation plan. Implementation decisions (orders) were adopted for 37 SVSs. In the process of national certification of NATO standards, only 59 national responses were signed, representing half of the

required responses. In 2012, amendments to the Rules on the Implementation of Standardisation were adopted, establishing a new NATO regulation in the area of standardisation (AAP-3(J)).

In 2011, within the national jurisdiction, a total of 740 NATO Stock Numbers (NSN) were allocated. As a result of the acquisition of material resources abroad, the Republic of Slovenia was registered as the user of 8,687 NSNs. The NATO Codification System registered 19 new Slovenian producers who now total 181.

By introducing the logistics information system to the SAP software environment, significant progress was achieved in the provision of quality information for the identification of material resources. The aim is the application of these resources in logistics processes, connection to the codification, and regulation of all items opened since 1992. In 2011, a total of 3,400 new material resources were identified.

All claims of those NATO member states were carried out which purchased products from Slovenian producers (AREX, KIK, PRIMAT) for the implementation of the Government's quality assurance in line with the AQAP standards.

6 Communications And Information System (CIS)

6.1 Information Security

The majority of resources were focused on the modernisation of the MoD intranet network to ensure an appropriate level of security. The MoD followed the process of modernising its communications infrastructure and the transition to the IP network, and, by way of the technological solution, supported the rationalisation of costs of reciprocal communication links between individual remote locations of the administrative part of the MoD and the SAF.

In the construction and implementation of cyber defence capabilities and capabilities for responding to computer security incidents, the MoD, due to limited personnel resources, combined the implementation of national activities with the activities of implementing NATO's cyber defence strategy. Activities related to cyber defence will also take place in the following years, as this is becoming an increasingly important area on which depend the security and availability of national, defence and other communications and information networks.

6.2 Information Infrastructure

The funds available were primarily allocated to the provision of operation of the information infrastructure, allowing for the renovation of some technologically outdated systems. These included the system for the production and storage of backup systems and databases, and the replacement of obsolete HP UNIX servers with newer blade servers. The number of data in databases is continuously increasing, which is why the space of systems and databases was upgraded with additional 20 TB.

The MoD started renovating the Computer Centre (CC) for the needs of the MoD CIS. The renovated and adapted CC environment will correspond to the level of protection against electromagnetic radiation – TEMPEST. In this way, conditions for the establishment of a national CIS for the handling of information classified as "SECRET".

6.3 Communications and Information Backbone

The MoD continued replacing the leased CIS lines with more modern and significantly cheaper VPN connections (IP VPN technology). The year 2011 witnessed constant growth of the MoD CIS which, as the MoD global network,

enables the MoD's operations and availability of services to users, SAF members in the international environment and permanent representatives of the Republic of Slovenia to NATO and military diplomatic missions. In 2011, the MoD replaced some key obsolete and spent network equipment building blocks for the MoD INTRANET, PUB and HKOM computer networks. The replacement allowed for uninterrupted operational functioning of the MoD CIS.

6.4 IT Solutions

Two major and very important IT solutions were introduced, namely the IRDG (information system for paperless operations) and the ISLOG.CR (SAP system) – a comprehensive logistics IT solution. By introducing the IT solution for document management, the MoD became the first ministry to operate with documents electronically. The result of the introduction is, above all, altered work processes and cost reduction. The introduction of the ISLOG.CR is progressing gradually, depending on the extent of functionality of the system, the MoD organisational units, and SAF commands and units.

7 Inspections in the Area of Defence and Investigations of Aircraft Accidents and Military Aircraft Incidents

7.1 Inspections in the Area of Defence

The Defence Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (DIRS), as an MoD body, performs, in line with the regulations, inspections of the implementation of laws and other regulations as well as of command and control acts in the area of defence. It reviews, identifies and evaluates the preparedness and performance of military commands, units and institutions, the state of defence preparations, the implementation of military education and training, and the management of administrative and technical issues in the area of defence.

In line with the statutory provisions, the Inspectorate performs inspections of the implementation of the Act on the Protection of Classified Information at the MoD and in the entire area of defence. It also inspects the MoD organisational units in the implementation of their administrative and technical tasks, except the tasks and activities of the ACPDR and the IRSPANOD.

Inspectors conduct procedures and decide on violations in accordance with the Minor Offenses Act.

In 2011, the DIRS had the following key objectives:

- Provision of effective and impartial enforcement of regulations in the area of defence through thematic and comprehensive inspections and through monitoring the realisation of measures taken with regard to the inspected entities.
- Notification of the Minister of Defence and the MoD leadership on the condition of the inspected entities.
- Preparation of action proposals for the Minister, the MoD leadership, and superior commands for the elimination of system deficiencies.
- Modernisation of inspections in the area of defence and the promotion of good practice in this area.

To achieve the above objectives, the chief inspector devoted special attention to planning and coordinating the work of the Inspectorate. Based on the DIRS work plan for 2011, coordination was conducted through monthly and weekly work plans.

The DIRS carried out a total of 70 inspections. Of these, the Military Defence Inspection Division carried out 22 inspections, while the Division for the Inspection of Civil Defence, Administrative and Professional Defence-Related Matters carried out 48 inspections. The ratio between the number of inspections in each Division does not represent the value of work done in an individual Division, as, out of a total of 70 inspections, 25 were so-called collective inspections which typically included inspectors from both Divisions.

From a total of 70 inspections, 61 were regular scheduled inspections, 3 were special announced inspections, and 6 were re-scheduled inspections. Inspectors conducted these 70 inspections in 452 inspection days. Based on the findings, a total of 317 measures were issued.

Of all 317 measures imposed, the deadline for their execution in 2011 expired in the case of 252 measures. Of these, 16 measures (6.3 percent) were not executed, while the expiration deadline for 46 measures is in 2012. The inspected entities lodged a complaint against 19 measures imposed; thus far, the complaint resolution procedure in the second instance has not been completed for any of the complaints filed.

7.2 Investigation of Aircraft Accidents and Military Aircraft Incidents

Timely implementation of measures affected the elimination and reduction of the possibility for the loss of human lives and material damage to military equipment and facilities on the ground. In 2011, a total of 67 safety recommendations were issued for 18 incidents reported within the system of reporting on aircraft accidents and incidents. This contributed to greater flight safety and to the year 2011 ending with no military aircraft accidents.

8 Strategic Communication

Ensuring transparency and openness of operation and enhancing the reputation of the MoD was the key task of strategic communication. A total of 750 press releases and over 250 audio statements concerning the MoD's area of work were published on websites of the MoD and the SAF. Much attention was also devoted to the preparation of film and video recordings of different events, which were published on YouTube. In this way, defence topics were brought closer to the younger population. More than 140 video summaries were published in 2011; in comparison to 2010, the MoD noted twice as many viewings, amounting to approximately 135,000. Among the most popular film recordings were a half-hour documentary about the visit of the Slovenian delegation to the SAF members in Afghanistan, a film about the Challenge 2011 exercise, and a video of the festival of military bands in Stožice. Many people watch videos of SAF aeroplanes' flights and the film about the modernisation of the Cerklje ob Krki military airfield, titled Srce letališča (The Heart of the Airport), which was broadcast on national television in 2011.

In the desire for greater public visibility, the MoD prepared five thematic press conferences on cooperation in international operations and missions, on the operation of the System of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters, and on the presentation of SAF tasks in the context of protection, rescue and relief forces.

To make information on the MoD operations directly accessible to the general public, the MoD was one of the first ministries to begin using the social networks Twitter (180 short messages posted) and Facebook (210 posted messages equipped with photographs). As part of research activities, the MoD prepared a comparative analysis of the efficiency of online communication of the MoD, the SAF and defence systems in selected countries in relation to public support of international operations and missions. The analysis results will, by taking into account good practices of online communication in other countries, significantly contribute to establishing the strategy of successful online presentation of the MoD.

In the area of filmmaking, in addition to the already mentioned preparation of short films and recordings of current events, the MoD completed several important major projects, such as the 15-minute educational film about the 18th CBRN Defence Battalion and the educational film about the operation of the light air defence missile platoon. Moreover, preparations began for

shooting a documentary titled Boji za severno mejo 1918-1919 (Fights for the Northern Border 1918-1919). The Strategic Communication Service was actively involved in collecting archival recordings for the preparation of footages on events in the War for Slovenia. Otherwise, these footages were prepared by national and other televisions on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Slovenia's independence.

By reorganising the administrative part of the MoD in 2011, the Strategic Communication Service assumed the tasks of publishing and proofreading (a total of 5,030 pages were proofread), coordinating publishing activities and developing joint plans for the publishing of professional military and other literature for the civilian and military part of the MoD. The reduced number of published publications in 2011 was also the result of a decrease in funds.

The MoD published all 19 of the planned issues of the Slovenska vojska (Slovenian Armed Forces) magazine and its two supplements. In order to rationalise the expenditure, the MoD reduced the number of copyright agreements for articles with external providers. It took into account wishes of the employees and redesigned the magazine in terms of its content, devoting it primarily to individuals and their role in the system.

9 Normative Acts

In line with the Work Programme of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for 2011, adoption of 19 regulations on the area of work in the MoD was planned (2 from the jurisdiction of the National Assembly, 11 from the jurisdiction of the Government, and 6 from the jurisdiction of the MoD). Nine implementing regulations were adopted and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia; for one implementing regulation, only approval for its adoption was submitted (to the Ministry of Health (MH) for the amendment to the Rules on Establishing Health Ability of Operating Firemen). In this period, the MoD prepared 15 regulations which, however, were not included in the Government's Work Programme for 2011, as the need for their adoption only arose in the course of the year. Concerning the Government's Work Programme, ten regulations remained unrealised. This, however, had no negative impact on the normative regulation of the areas governed by them.

Most normative activities focused on further harmonisation of the implementing regulations with previous regulatory changes, mostly from the working area of the MoD and partly from other ministerial areas. Some changes were also related to the introduction of the European Legal Order into the legal order of the Republic of Slovenia.

Due to the latter, the Fire Protection Act and the Protection against Drowning Act were revised in 2011. This was done to comply with the Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on Services in the Internal Market. In this way, procedures were simplified for those legal and natural persons wanting to perform activities in the Republic of Slovenia governed by the above mentioned Acts (inspections, tests, maintenance of fire protection systems and devices, water rescue etc.).

The Decree amending the Decree on the Compensation and Reimbursement during the Protection, Rescue and Aid Duties properly regulated the status of rescue workers and improved the relationships with employers in the regulations within the competence of the Government. Employers are now entitled to partial reimbursement for the loss of income due to the absence of an employed Civil Protection member and to salary compensation for the time of their temporary incapacity for work.

The Decree amending the Decree on the Organisation, Equipment and Training of Protection, Rescue and Aid Forces improved solutions for the

organisation of PRR forces in responding to traffic and hazmat accidents, and certain provisions concerning responding to potential accidents in longer railway tunnels. A uniform national unit was established for protection against unexploded ordnance, which replaced previous regional units. Given the organisational changes in the operation of the ACPDR Training Centre and costs coverage for the implementation of education and training programmes, some provisions relating to education and training were updated.

The Decree on the Use of Defence Capabilities for Support of State Authorities, and Cooperation with Self-Governing Local Communities and Non-Governmental Organisations regulated certain forms, types and methods of the use of defence, and in particular military, capabilities in support of the operation of public authorities, cooperation with local communities and NGOs, and participation in events and activities ensuring the realisation of national security, defence and SAF interests and contributing to the strengthening of patriotism and preservation of military traditions.

The Decree amending the Decree on the Use of Additional Postal Stamp during the Fire Safety Month redefined the nominal value of the additional postal stamp.

With the Decree on European Critical Infrastructure, the Council Directive 114/2008/EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection was introduced into the Slovenian legal order. The Decree defines the procedures for assessing and determining potential European critical infrastructures in the Republic of Slovenia and the requirements for their protection (operator's security plans, liaison officers, procedures and deadlines for reporting to the EU Commission etc.).

With the decision on the Civil Protection memorial plaque, the Government established the form and content of the memorial plaque awarded to PRR forces in 2011 for their participation in protection, rescue and relief operations at the time of Slovenia's independence in 1991.

Due to the abolition of signal units, the Decree on the Administrative Communications introduced new provisions relating to the organisation and operation of administrative communications organised by the MoD for the implementation of national defence. These communications link public authorities, companies, institutions and other organisations whose activity is

of particular importance for defence. The Decree also regulates cooperation with international organisation bodies within the system of collective defence and security, cooperation between public authorities and the SAF, and the notification of self-governing local communities.

The introduction of the European legal order into the legal order of the Republic of Slovenia is associated with the adoption of the new Regulation on Production Consents and Trade Permits for Military Weapons and Equipment, and on Preliminary Permits for Import, Export, Transit and Transfer of Defence Products. The essential novelty of the Regulation is that it, in line with the Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009, introduced new provisions relating to (simplified) transfer procedures for defence products between the EU member states (general, global, individual licences) and the certification of those legal and natural persons who receive defence products in the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of a general licence issued in another EU member state. The Regulation was revised in 2011 due to the changes in the aforementioned Directive in relation to the list of defence products.

The Decree amending the Decree on Insignia in the Civil Protection of the Republic of Slovenia introduced a new insignia of the support service in the event of environmental and other disasters at sea. The key objective of the adoption of the new Decree on the Methodology for the Elaboration and Management of the Investment Documentation in the Area of Defence was harmonisation with the general regulation in this area.

The Rules amending the Rules on the Awards of the Ministry of Defence introduced some new awards in the area of defence and further established criteria and conditions for the granting of certain MoD awards in the context of the implementing regulations adopted by the MoD. The latter was also the content of the second amendment to the Rules, adopted in October 2011.

The Rules amending the Rules on the Protection against Unexploded Ordnance were adopted due to more appropriate regulation of the temporary storage of unexploded ordnance. The Rules introduced the possibility of extending temporary storage, which must be approved by the ACPDR Director General. Added was also the restriction that explosive ordnance may only be stored in such quantities as prescribed by the manufacturer or an appropriate professional institution.

The Rules amending the Rules on Official Passes in the Area of Defence redefined the form, issuing procedures and use of ID cards for military and civilian persons who, as members of the SAF medical and religious personnel, are protected under international conventions.

The Rules on Training and Authority for Fire Protection Measures introduced new provisions related to the type, manner and frequency of fire protection training, conditions for the acquisition of authorisations for the implementation of fire protection measures, and the professional examination in fire protection.

In the area of fire protection, the Rules on Fire Rules were amended twice in 2011. The amendments mainly related to the equipment and designation of intervention paths and areas for fire-fighters as well as of evacuation routes, particularly those in self-service stores and shopping passages of major shopping centres. In addition, the amendments established the obligation to draw up fire plans for facilities equipped with solar power stations.

The amended Rules on Fire-Fighters Uniforms, Ranks, Insignia, Equipment and ID Cards partially updated and amended the provisions on fire-fighting uniforms and work clothes, rank and some other insignia, in line with the Fire Service Rules adopted in 2010.

To comply with the Act of Rules in Road Transport and the Drivers Act, new Rules on Military Vehicles Involved in Road Transport were adopted. These fully regulated matters related to the movement of organised columns of military vehicles, the manner of transport of people in military vehicles, and the conditions to be fulfilled by drivers of military vehicles, in line with the statutory powers.

Due to some confusion in the old Rules, and particularly the lack of precise separation between the training programmes of water rescue personnel and the training programmes of persons qualified in water rescue, new Rules on Water Rescue Personnel were adopted. Changes relate particularly to the requirement of demonstrating certain physical and mental fitness; there is a detailed delineation and identification of types and contents of individual training programmes and related aptitude tests. Certifications for the implementation of approved programmes are now harmonised with the certifications of the holders of other programmes in the area of protection against natural and other disasters.

The key novelty in the Rules amending the Rules on the Special Exams of Professional Firemen was the introduction of professional examinations for commanders, directors of operations and heads of fire-fighting units, and the identification of programmes for these examinations.

The Rules amending the Rules on Military Personnel Evaluation partly changed the terms of special assessment of the military personnel that have not yet completed basic military professional training.

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROJECTS

1 Research And Technological Projects

1.1 Research Projects

In 2011, there was a significant difference between the adopted and the valid financial plan and their realisation, as the year, in addition to the supplementary budget, was marked by economy measures and the resulting restrictions.

Based on the approved research and development plan, the MoD prepared tenders for development and research projects for 2011 and 2012. After these invitations to tender, three new research projects in the area of defence and security were launched in 2011.

1.2 Technological Projects

On the basis of the programme documents, the MoD supported development and research activities, industrial research and technical feasibility studies. Based on the capability analysis, the main purpose of investment was to support the development of innovative technologies consistent with the priorities identified in the framework of the EU and NATO. Due to the financial constraints and economy measures, the realisation of assets in 2011 was lower than planned.

To a smaller extent, the MoD continued its work in the field of applied research, new technology development, development and testing of military equipment, weapons and systems as well as development of protection, rescue and relief equipment. Despite the unfavourable financial situation and the consequent reduction in the scope of research and development, the results contributed to somewhat better equipment of the SAF and PRR forces.

Two achievements in the field of development and research are examples of good practice:

– Results of the Artificial Nose project (which are the result of multidisciplinary work of several research groups that managed to combine expert knowledge and achievements in outstanding innovations related to the detection of explosives) have great direct practical value, related to the

protection of people, especially in the detection of improvised explosive devices.
– In relation to the permanent funding of a certain development and research environment in which new discoveries trigger technological possibilities that are still non-existent in the world, the MoD highlights achievements in the development of small fuel cells and completely new fuel cell membranes.

1.3 International Activities in the EU (EDA) and NATO (NATO RTO)

In 2011, the MoD continued its development and research activities in the framework of NATO. Cooperation was most intensive in the field of NATO AC/323 RTO (Research & Technology Organisation), as national representatives attended the spring and autumn plenary and executive sessions (RTB, NC) and panel meetings (SET, HFM). In relation to the RTO activity, representatives of the Republic of Slovenia in NATO participated in the public presentation of knowledge in the area of NATO's military perception. As part of the symposium, Slovenian representatives presented four important articles and thus raised the NATO RTO's awareness of innovative concepts in the detection of hidden underground facilities with a mobile multisensor system, of the alkaline sensor acting as a magnetometer in the low RF spectrum for the detection of explosives, the THz sensor operating at room temperature, and the detection of explosives using functionalised surfaces.

Seven cooperation agreements were concluded between the MoD and external experts in the following fields: Content Based Information Security (CBIS), Information Infrastructure Supporting Network Centric Warfare (NCW) Communications, Machine Translation for Coalition Operations, NATO Education and Training Network (NETN), Thermal Strain Management for Health and Performance Sustainment, Optimal Use of Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy in Military Medical Facilities, Operational Analysis Support to NATO Operations. The MoD completed cooperation in the fields of improving the organisational effectiveness of coalition operations and THz wave technology for stand-off detection of explosives and other military and security applications.

On the basis of results, particularly in the development of key technologies, operators started to participate in the international group RTO SET-124 – THz Wave Technology for Stand-Off Detection of Explosives and Other Military and Security Applications, and the RTO SET-173 – Fuel Cells and Other Emerging Manportable Power Technologies for the NATO Warfighter.

The Republic of Slovenia was able to join the RTO SET-161 group – Leading Body for the Counter-IED Long Term Capability Requirement (LTCR). In this way, development achievements were verified in the international context and principal bases were set for cooperation in the international environment. Continuation of such cooperation may provide Slovenian operators with new business opportunities.

In the context of international cooperation coordinated by the EDA R&T Directorate, Slovenian R&D entities continued their participation in the international environment, namely in the Joint Investment Programme on Force Protection (JIP-FP) and the Joint Investment Programme on Innovative Concepts and Emerging Technologies (JIP-ICET).

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOURCE PLANS

1 Financial Plan Implementation

In 2011, the MoD spent EUR 448.3 million on the accomplishment of its tasks, which makes up for 98.1 percent of the valid and 96.9 percent of the adopted financial plan, following the supplementary budget.

2011 Budgetary Resources (EUR)

	Adopted Financial Plan 2011	Adopted Amend-ments to the Financial Plan 2011	Suppl. Budget 2011	Valid Financial Plan 2011	Realisation 2011
	(25 Nov 2009)	(17 Nov 2010)	(16 Sep 2011)	(31 Dec 2011)	(31 Dec 2011)
Financial Plan	562,489,143	482,906,806	462,424,141	456,814,708	448,287,727
Percent-age of the Adopted Suppl. Budget	122	104	100	98	97
Discrep-ancy after Suppl. Budget	100,065,002	20,482,665	0	-5,609,433	–14,136,414

1.1 Adopted Financial Plans

The National Assembly issued three rulings on the available MoD resources. The first ruling was made in 2009 when the GDP forecast was the highest in recent years (38 billion); the financial plan also considered the clearing fund in the amount of EUR 10 million. The second ruling was made a year later, on the basis of a significantly lower GDP forecast, which resulted in EUR 80 million reduction in the available financial resources. The third ruling was made when the supplementary budget was adopted in the period of temporary suspension of the budget implementation, which resulted in further reduction in the financial plan by additional EUR 20 million. Overall

reduction in the planned integral resources amounted to EUR 100 million – 40 percent in investments, three quarters in the research and development funds, and a good 10 percent in salaries and current expenditures.

The valid financial plan of 31 December 2011 amounted to EUR 456,814,708. The difference between the valid and the adopted financial plan following the supplementary budget (hereinafter referred to as the adopted financial plan), in the total amount of EUR 5.6 million, resulted from the reduction in integral funds by EUR 9.9 million (Adria Airways recapitalisation, additional liabilities of the Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (PDII), reallocation of salary funds due to the transfer of government officials to other ministries and government departments) and large inflows of appropriations in the amount of EUR 4.3 million.

The financial plan realisation in the amount of EUR 448,287,727 represents 4.8 percent of the national budget. In comparison to the valid financial plan, the realisation of integral funds was 99.6 percent. The realisation of appropriations was 72 percent, chiefly as a result of state property management, for which the largest amount of unapplied funds will be transferred to the next year. The MoD integral funds represent 96 percent, and the appropriations 4 percent of the realised financial plan.

The difference between the valid financial plan and the realisation is the uncommitted EUR 8.5 million. Of this, EUR 7 million of uncommitted appropriations will be transferred to the 2012 fiscal year and used for the construction and renovation of facilities which, due to their extensiveness, require a longer realisation period (EUR 9 million of appropriations were transferred from 2010). The remaining EUR 1.5 million were registered as a surplus in the national budget.

In comparison to the adopted financial plan, the realisation dropped by almost EUR 14.1 million, while the spending index was at 97. The realisation of integral funds indicates a reduction of EUR 11.4 million, a lower proportion for investments, namely EUR 5.6 million, and current expenditure, EUR 7.6 million, and a higher proportion, that is EUR 4.7 million, for salaries. The realisation of appropriations was by EUR 2.7 million lower than planned. Lower realisation is the result of difficult conditions for the implementation of the financial plan due to the temporary suspension of the budget implementation which, in line with different legal bases, was in force from June to the end of the year.

In comparison to the 2010 financial plan realisation, the realised 2011 financial plan was by EUR 104.3 million lower, while the index was at 81.1. In the expenditure structure by economic purposes, integral funds included an increased proportion of salaries and current expenditure; all other categories were lower both in nominal terms and in terms of the structure share.

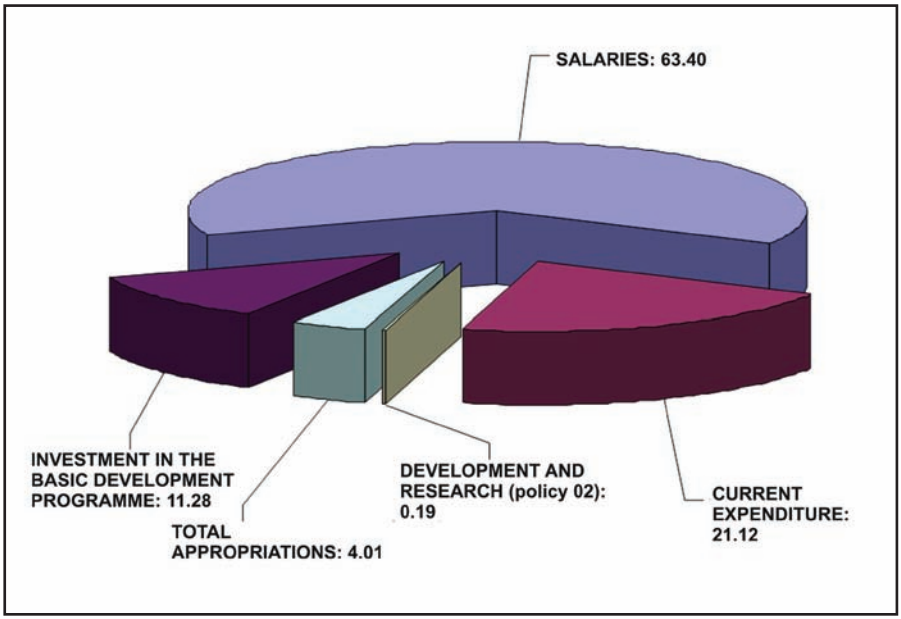
Salaries in the amount of EUR 284.2 million represent 63.4 percent of the total MoD expenditure. The salary share has been increasing since 2008, mainly due to lower investments.

Current expenditure stood at EUR 94.7 million, accounting for 21.1 percent of the total expenditure, while the average share of the past four years represented approximately 20 percent. Aging equipment results in higher maintenance costs, while a large part of costs is also dedicated to the fixed costs of operation.

Investment expenditure stood at EUR 50.5 million, accounting for 11.3 percent of the total MoD expenditure. Investment in the Basic Development Programme accounted for EUR 13.8 million. The share of investments has been decreasing since 2007.

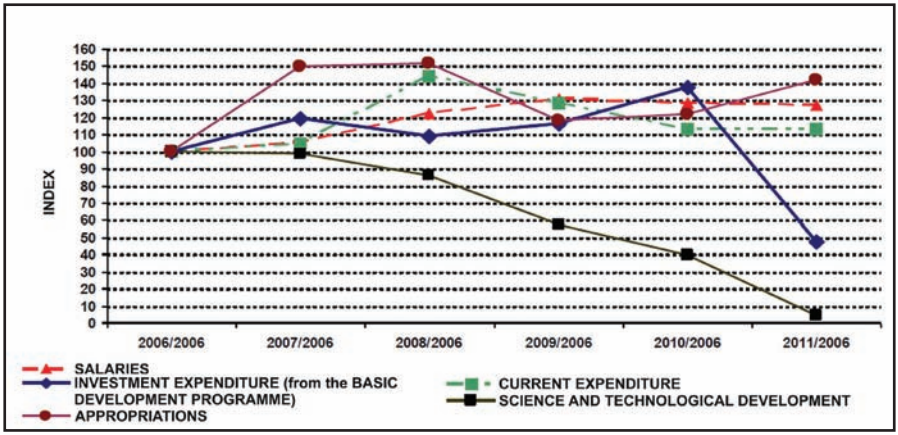
The MoD spent EUR 851,000 for research and development, which is almost a quarter of the resources planned. The share has been dropping heavily since 2008 when it accounted for 3 percent.

Breakdown of 2011 Realisation by Economic Purposes



Yearly realisation dynamics by economic categories are shown in the chart titled the Realisation Growth Index by Economic Purposes (Base Year 2006). It is possible to observe a decrease in development funds and, in the past year, in investments.

Realisation Growth Index by Economic Purposes (Base Year 2006)



1.2 Overview of the Financial Plan Realisation by Programme Structure

The year 2011 saw the first time implementation of the financial plan prepared in line with the programme planning. This means that the resources were planned in the context of policies, development programmes, development sub-programmes, activities, projects and measures, all representing the development programme plan. For the first time, the MoD included the entire financial plan in the development programme plan; in the past, the development programme plan only included investment funds. The financial plan was implemented through 2 development policies, 4 development programmes, 6 development sub-programmes, 26 activities and 67 measures and projects.

2011 Financial Plan Realisation by Programme Structure (EUR)

POLICY/ DEVELOP-MENT PROGRAMME CODE	NAME OF POLICY/DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/ DEVELOPMENT SUB-PROGRAMME		REALISATION 2011	Struct. 2011
13	**NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS**		**447,436,361**	**99.81**
1301	**DEFENCE AND SECURITY**		**447,125,419**	**99.74**
	130101	Military Defence	357,078,990	79.65
	130102	Protection against Natural and Other Disasters	36,907,939	8.23
	130103	Defence System and Crisis Management	53,138,490	11.85
1303	**FOREIGN POLICY**		**310,942**	**0.07**
	130303	Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid	310,942	0.07
02	**HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION SOCIETY**		**851,366**	**0.19**
0202	**SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH ACTIVITY**		**213,184**	**0.05**
	`020201	Research Programmes and Projects	213,184	0.05
0203	**TECHN. AND INFORM. SOCIETY**		**638,182**	**0.14**
	`020301	Support to Technology Development Projects	638,182	0.14
MoD TOTAL			**448,287,727**	**100**

1.3 Defence Expenditure

Defence expenditure of the Republic of Slovenia consists of:

- The MoD financial plan, reduced by the funds earmarked for the System of Protection against Natural Disasters.
- Pensions paid to Slovenian Territorial Defence (TD) war veterans and the retired Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) members.
- Financial plan of the Government Office for the Protection of Classified Information.

The realised defence expenditure stood at EUR 478 million, accounting for 1.34 percent of the GDP (Winter Forecast of Economic Trends 2011/12, IMAD). It was by EUR 10.4 million lower than that anticipated in the supplementary budget (index was at 98). The defence system realisation decreased by EUR 11 million, while pensions increased by EUR 0.6 million.

Defence system resources (the SAF financial plan, the MoD administrative part and the DIRS) represented 86 percent of the defence expenditure. The remaining 14 percent was represented by military pensions and resources of the Government Office for the Protection of Classified Information, the latter amounting to EUR 0.5 million.

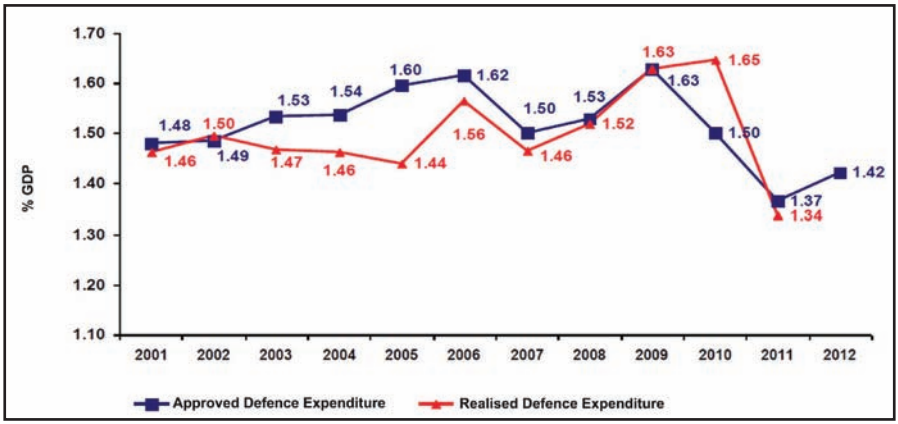
Defence Expenditure from 2010 to 2012

NEW PROGRAMME STRUCTURE	2010			2011	
	Realisation	Adopted Financial Plan 25 Nov 2009	Adopted Changes 17 Nov 2010	Adopted Suppl. Budget 16 Sep 2011	Realisation
Budget Share (excl. the 1912 and 1913 Spending Units)	517,240	524,841	447,099	422,161	411,069
Pensions	65,149	58,000	65,962	65,962	66,635
Other Users	570	411	569	497	563
DEFENCE EXPENDITURE	582,959	583,252	513,630	488,619	478,266

NEW PROGRAMME STRUCTURE	2010			2011	
	Realisation	Adopted Financial Plan 25 Nov 2009	Adopted Changes 17 Nov 2010	Adopted Suppl. Budget 16 Sep 2011	Realisation
	35,416	38,058	37,227	35,924	35,789
GDP in mil EUR	Winter Forecast 2011/12	Autumn Forecast 2009	Autumn Forecast 2010	Autumn Forecast 2011	Winter Forecast 2011/12
% DEFENCE EXPENDITURE in GDP	1.65	1.53	1.38	1.36	1.34

The chart titled Comparison of the Percentage of Approved and Realised Defence Expenditure in GDP shows that the realised defence expenditure reached the lowest percent of GDP in 2011, namely 1.34 percent. The highest percentage was reached in 2010 when defence expenditure stood at 1.65 percent of GDP. The highest percentage of adopted defence expenditure was recorded in 2009, namely 1.63 percent of GDP. In the period 2001 - 2011, the average approved defence expenditure represented 1.52 percent of GDP, while the average realised defence expenditure represented 1.5 percent of GDP.

Comparison of the Percentage of Approved and Realised Defence Expenditure in GDP



2 Personnel Plan Implementation

2.1 Human Resources in the MoD Administrative Part

On the basis of the Joint Personnel Plan, set by the Government, a 2011 Joint MoD Personnel Plan was formed. It defines the personnel employment policy in the administrative part of the MoD.

Personnel Plan Realisation

Spending Unit	Permitted Nbr. 31 Dec 2010	Permitted Nbr. 31 Dec 2011	Actual Nbr. 31 Dec 2011	Substitution	MoD Employees Performing Military Duties	SAF Employees Performing Military Duties	Personnel Plan Realisation 31 Dec 2011	Difference
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=4-5-7	9
MoD IOU			903	2	28	47	854	
ACPDR			344	4			340	
IRSPANOD			63				63	
DIRS			17		7		17	
MoD Administrative Part	**1,310**	**1,281**	**1,327**	**6**	**35**	**47**	**1,274**	**-7**

The Government Joint Personnel Plan specified that the permitted number of employees in the administrative part of the MoD as of 31 December 2011 was 1,281. In line with the Rules amending the Rules on the Contents and Procedures of Preparation and Submission of Staff Plans (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 96 of 27 November 2009), the personnel plan realisation excludes:

– Full-time employment with reduced working hours to compensate for phased or disability retirement of government officials.
– Temporary employment (the number is shown in Column 5) for the replacement of temporarily absent government officials whose salary compensation is not provided by the MoD for the time of:
  • Maternity and childcare leave.
  • Sick leave of over 30 working days.

- Parental leave.

Military persons working in the fields of counselling and protocol, logistics, military personnel affairs, information technology, and the aviation investigation body are included in the SAF Personnel Plan (Column 7 in the Table).

It is thus evident that the number of employees in the administrative part of the MoD is by 7 government officials lower than the permitted number of employees according to the Joint Personnel Plan for State Administration Bodies for 2011.

In 2011, the permitted number of employees in the administrative part of the MoD, specified in the Joint Personnel Plan, was reached by a restrictive personnel policy in terms of not employing new government officials and not compensating for the retired government officials. The MoD thus strictly followed the adopted Government decisions and objectives regarding the reduction in the number of public sector employees.

In 2011, the MoD employed 13 government officials, 8 in the administrative part of the MoD and 5 in the ACPDR. Ten new government officials were given fixed-term contracts, two returned after the suspension of employment rights, while one was transferred from a different state body for the time and purpose of performing civilian expert duties in an international mission.

There were 70 departures from the administrative part of the MoD, of which 52 employees left the IOU, 14 the ACPDR, 3 the IRSPANOD and 1 the DIRS.

2.2 Human Resources in the SAF

On the basis of the Joint Personnel Plan for State Administration Bodies, the planned number of employed SAF members as of 31 December 2011 was 7,600. The SAF Personnel Plan takes into account the 47 employees performing military duties in other parts of the MoD under Articles 47 and 48 of the Defence Act. These members work in the Service for Investigation of Aircraft Accidents and Military Aircraft Incidents (4), the Protocol Service (4), the Secretariat of the Secretary-General (9), the Defence Affairs Directorate (26) and the Logistics Directorate(4).

The personnel plan realisation was 100 percent. Of 7,600 members employed in the SAF as of 31 December 2011 there were 1,157 officers, 1,993 non-

commissioned officers, 3,340 soldiers, 254 senior military specialists, 369 junior military specialists and 487 civilians.

In 2011, the SAF structure improved, as the number of officers, military specialists and civilians decreased, the number of soldiers increased, and the number of non-commissioned officers stabilised. The ratio between officers, non-commissioned officers and active component soldiers is thus 1 : 1.72 : 2.89.

Comparison of the Personnel Plan Realisation for 2010

Status	Actual Number 31 Dec 2010	Actual Number 31 Dec 2011	Difference
Officers	1,175	1,157	–18
Non-Commissioned Officers	1,981	1,993	–12
Soldiers	3,253	3,340	87
Senior Military Specialists	281	254	–27
Junior Military Specialists	410	369	–41
Civilians	500	487	–13
TOTAL	**7,600**	**7,600**	**0**

Promotion

In line with the provisions of the Military Service Act, a total of 10,300 conscripts attended briefing sessions for national service personnel to be acquainted with the obligations and rights of conscripts. The briefing sessions and other promotional activities (career and job fairs, sporting, social and other events) were carried out by the Military Affairs Division in cooperation with regional defence administrations. For this purpose, the official publication, the bulletin Ponosni nase (Proud of Ourselves), was published in 25,000 copies. This bulletin acquaints the youth with SAF units and commands, and the opportunity to work in the SAF. The SAF prepared an annual plan of promotional activities which took place on the field, in cooperation with SAF units and commands. Thus, in 2011, nearly 200 promotional activities were organised throughout Slovenia, attended by a large number of young people interested in a military career and wishing to join one of the forms of

cooperation with the SAF. Promotion was also carried out through the www.postanivojak.si website, where the SAF regularly posted news from the field that are interesting for its target population (job-seekers aged 18 to 30). For the purpose of the website, the SAF followed soldiers performing voluntary military service, reported on contract reserve trainings, posted important information on the employment and scholarships available in Slovenia and abroad, and published interesting articles on the work and life in SAF units.

Employment in the SAF

A total of 518 candidates applied for employment in the SAF in 2011. On the basis of selection procedures, the SAF employed 298 candidates, 262 of whom were employed as soldiers.

Voluntary Military Service

A total of 479 candidates applied for voluntary military service. Contracts for voluntary military service were concluded with 352 candidates. The remaining candidates withdrew from voluntary military service before the signing of contracts, or did not qualify for it (police record). After the conclusion of contracts, another 104 candidates either withdrew from voluntary military service or were rendered unfit for it at medical examinations. In the end, a total of 248 candidates were employed for voluntary military service. In 2011, the SAF also employed 57 candidates who had performed voluntary military service in the time since 2004.

Oath of voluntary military service

Scholarships in the SAF

There were 166 scholarship holders in 2011, 125 for employment in the SAF active component and 41 for employment in the contract reserve component. By the end of 2011, the SAF employed another 45 scholarship holders for service in the active component and 22 scholarship holders for service in the contract reserve component. Two scholarships were granted for training at the West Point and the Naval Academy – one for each academy. In the end, the SAF selected one candidate for the training and education at the West Point.

There were no calls for scholarships in Slovenia. As a rule, all forms of practical training were only implemented for SAF scholarship holders.

Preparation of Personnel for Departure from Military Service

The majority of SAF personnel have fixed-term employment contracts, as, in line with the Defence Act, the upper age limit of soldiers employed in the SAF is 45 years of age. In 2011, Instructions for Departure Preparations of SAF Members (RS MoD, No. 0070-13/2011-15 of 21 November 2011) were prepared and adopted. In line with Article 91 of the Service in the Slovenian Armed Forces Act, preparations were held for retraining and exercise of other rights held by members upon the termination of their employment contracts. In 2011, preparations were carried out for the departure of the first four soldiers who lost their employment contracts due to reaching 45 years of age. Three soldiers concluded employment contracts with the MoD, while one soldier entered into a contract of employment with the Office of the President of the Republic of Slovenia.

SAF members who, in 2011, acquired the right to a retirement pension were invited to attend the information day which was attended by 73 out of 104 members invited. The pre-retirement seminar was attended by 59 members of a total of 109 members invited. At the seminar, Slovenian top experts in the fields of gerontology, healthy diet, addiction and so on acquainted the participants with the traps and opportunities of third age. Special emphasis was placed on the socialising of participants and the opportunities for the mutual exchange of experience, plans, expectations and ideas for quality transition into the third age.

Care of Former SAF Members

The SAF monitored the needs for assistance of its former members who are socially, medically or otherwise disadvantaged and in need of assistance.

Help was provided in the form of humanitarian and work campaigns, visits and regular contacts, counselling and the organisation of voluntary work.

In 2011, the first Intergenerational Community Centre was established in Ajdovščina, intended for socialising in the Centre's operational environment. One of the Centre's objectives is to provide current and former SAF members and their families with advice and practical help if needed. The Centre in Ajdovščina held 56 events, ranging from regular recreation, lectures, thematic workshops, to hikes, excursions and multi-day camps. Preparations are currently underway for the establishment of two more such centres.

In 2011, seven intergenerational groups for quality aging were formed, operating in a home environment, while their meetings are held on the field. In 2011, these groups included 90 members, half of whom are still employed, while the other half consists of the pensioners who are still young and vital enough to share their social capital with their peers. A total of 16 members completed leaders' training for leading these intergenerational groups.

2.3 Military Service in the SAF Contract Reserve

As much as 95.35 percent of the personnel plan regarding contract reserve members was implemented. As of 31 December 2011, the SAF contract reserve included 1,621 members, of whom there were 1,473 soldiers, 77 non-commissioned officers, 29 officers, 17 junior military specialists and 25 senior military specialists.

In 2011, 46 contracts were concluded for serving in the SAF contract reserve component, while 47 contracts were terminated. Records of the Commission for the Selection of Contract Reserve Candidates list another 623 candidates who meet the formal requirements for the conclusion of contracts for serving in the SAF contract reserve component. In 2011, a total of six annexes regarding the extension of service in the SAF contract reserve component were concluded. At the same time, 200 annexes were prepared for those contract reserve members whose contracts expired in February 2012.

Currently, contract reserve members also include 22 former MoD scholarship holders. In 2011, the first two soldiers, former SAF members, whose employment contracts were terminated due to reaching the legally specified age, joined the contract reserve component.

For various reasons, the MoD terminated 47 contracts for serving in the SAF contract reserve component, which is considerably less than in the previous years.

Due to the rationalisation of costs, the SAF reduced the number of contract reserve members who attended training sessions. Despite the reduction in financial resources, special emphasis was placed on the upgrading of contract reserve training, including training and preparation for international operations and missions. Before deployment abroad, the SAF ensured that members who decided to obtain important experience in the SAF operation in an international environment acquired all the necessary competence and skills. Contract reserve members also took part in training held abroad (Germany). Thus, in the past year, a total of 1,578 contract reserve members completed 22,478 training days.

The SAF implemented procedures for the deployment of contract reserve members to peacetime military service in the 23rd and 24th Slovenian KFOR Contingents in Kosovo. The 23rd Contingent included 26 contract reserve members, while the 24th Contingent included 15 contract reserve members. In the past year, two doctors (contract reserve members) performed their military service in the ISAF mission in Afghanistan.

As is evident from the Table below, 55 contract reserve members participated in IOM in 2011.

Overview of Contract Reserve Members' Participation in IOM

IOM	Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers	Soldiers	Military Specialists	TOTAL	NOTE
KFOR 22	-	-	12	-	12	until March 11
KFOR 23	-	-	26	-	26	until September 11
KFOR 24	-	-	15	-	15	from September 11
ISAF 14	-	-	-	1	1	until January 11
ISAF 15	-	-	-	1	1	until October 11
TOTAL			**53**	**2**	**55**	

3 Implementation of the Plan for the Acquisition of Physical Assets

3.1 MoD Informatisation

Military Defence Informatisation

The SAF continued with the centralisation of the CIS services. The 11th Signal Battalion completed the establishment of initial capabilities for the provision of local CIS support to barracks and capabilities of the Service Centre for the entire SAF CIS. The CIS Control Centre establishment and technical support were suspended due to personnel limitations.

The MoD completed transition to the IRDG information system, while pathways and server infrastructure were partially upgraded.

By introducing the SHF-X satellite system, independence of connections from the local CIS infrastructure in IOM was provided.

The Command and Control Information System and the Command Centre Information System were introduced into operational use. Due to limited financial resources, the MoD did not purchase user hardware. Despite the improvement in the operation of the data network, users felt the limitations resulting from the increased use of IT services within the network.

The accreditation documentation for CIS sub-systems was partially produced, while none of the planned systems has so far been accredited.

The MoD prepared complementary acts for the proper handling of CIS equipment.

Informatisation of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters

In 2010, the MoD began with the gradual renovation of the paging system, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2012. Thus, the paging system will be completely redesigned, placement of the paging system transmitters will be optimised, and the system will be separated from the ZARE radio communications system.

The MoD purchased 84 public warning sirens which will be set-up by the end of 2012.

Moreover, it replaced the outdated switchboard at the regional notification centre in Ptuj and upgraded the switchboard in Ig.

New emergency call technologies were introduced, allowing for text and video emergency calls. The WAP112 services, enabling emergency calls to be made by the deaf and hard-of-hearing, were complemented by the SMS112 services and the 112 video calls. Both systems were set up on the ACPDR website, while an agreement with the operators for the making of such calls has not yet been made. For 2012, an agreement has been reached with the Telekom operator for the SMS112 application.

Defence System and Crisis Management Informatisation

To achieve the set annual goals, the MoD ensured the operation of the CIS infrastructure building blocks, particularly with regard to the communications and information backbone, server infrastructure and data protection solutions. Most emphasis was placed on the acquisition of modern cryptographic devices and their maintenance, maintenance of the system for secure transmission of electronic messages, and on wiring segmentation. Additional funds were allocated to increase disk capacity, ensure the performance of virtual servers and cryptographic devices, and to purchase a backup system and the necessary server infrastructure for the implementation of the IRDG solution in the Intelligence and Security Service. Additional funds were also provided for the purchase and implementation of an active PKI network equipment to prevent intrusions. Thus, an adequate level of security and credibility of the MoD certification authority was ensured.

To upgrade and maintain software products, the MoD concluded several contracts for the upgrading and maintenance of the following software solutions: keeping of records (SKEV), materials management (MAPOS), automatic registration of working hours (ARD□), the public procurement information system (ISOJAN), information system for defence and protection duties (ISOZD), stock valuation, the management and distribution of geographic information system data (UDIGISP), the ESRI-ArcGIS and the ERDAS IMAGINE.

3.2 Implementation of the Plan for the Acquisition of Physical Assets

Investment in SAF Main Equipment

The financial crisis and the consequent reduction in investments resulted in significantly reduced equipping of the SAF with the main equipment. Attention

was primarily devoted to the completion of open projects launched in the previous term. Of the projects under the Act on the Implementation of Basic Development Programmes of the Slovenian Armed Forces in the Period between 2008 and 2015, the MoD completed the project and purchase of Ground Master long-range radars. Two vehicles were purchased as part of the medium armoured vehicles MWAV 8 x 8 project, the C4I validation was completed, and the information scientist and communicator instructor C4I training was implemented.

In 2011, the MoD completed two purchase projects arising from the clearing debt with the Russian Federation, namely the purchase of short-range Igla missile systems with Strelec launchers and the purchase of the multi-purpose military boat Triglav.

The project of upgrading Cougar helicopters is still underway and is expected to be completed in 2013. The delay is mainly the result of difficulties in coordination with contractual partners. In 2011, 12 light wheeled armoured vehicles 4 x 4 Hummer were purchased for the purpose of the SAF's participation in operations.

Investment in Defence System and Crisis Management Equipment

Currently, the computer centre at the MoD Headquarters is being updated.

Investment in Infrastructure and its Maintenance

Major maintenance and repair included the construction and adaptation of infrastructure for MWAV 8 x 8, the restoration of roofs on SAF barracks and warehouses, and other maintenance work on buildings and other infrastructure in use by the SAF.

In 2011, a total of 38 of the planned 51 MoD apartments in Ljubljana, Vrhnika, Postojna, Maribor, Novo mesto, Brežice, Slovenska Bistrica, Ribnica and other towns were completely renovated in order to be rented out to MoD employees.

Multi-year contracts were concluded for the maintenance and renovation of the housing fund. Nine contracts were concluded for the maintenance of facilities and installed infrastructure of the SAF and the administrative part of the MoD, while one contract was concluded for the maintenance of the Cerklje ob Krki airfield area.

Investment in Construction

In most cases, infrastructure projects launched in recent years continued in 2011. The Kadetnica facility was completed and handed over to the user. The MoD completed the construction of the Škrilj firing range and training area, and the renovation of the training centre in Sežana. Construction of the Kranj sports centre was delayed due to the contractor's liquidity problems and will continue in 2012. The MoD will also continue with the renovation of business premises at the Maistrova Street in Celje. In 2011, a number of MoD apartments underwent extensive renovation. The runway at the Cerklje ob Krki airfield was renovated and extended; moreover, works were carried out related to the preparatory phase of building a fire rescue service facility. Procedures were underway for the purchase of land required for the establishment of comprehensive airfield infrastructure.

4 Implementation of the Revenue and Expenditure Plan for the Sale of State Property

4.1 Movable Property Management

The MoD granted free assistance (donations) to the Republic of Kosovo (in the area of operation of the Slovenian KFOR Contingent) in the form of school equipment and military weapons (6,680 AP 7.62 mm), and to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in the form of military equipment for the needs of the ANSF.

After several failed auctions, the sale process of the cold forging line was completed successfully. It was sold at a bid price of EUR 430,000.

In early 2011, the MoD published an advertisement in foreign specialised literature for the sale of the Dassault Falcon 2000 EX aircraft at estimated market value, but received no bids. Until otherwise decided by the Government, the aircraft remains in the management of the MoD which covers all costs of maintenance and use.

Based on the plan for the management of movable property, the MoD sold 20 freight wagons and tank ammunition metal components – tungsten alloys. Proceeds from the sale of tungsten alloys represented revenue in the national budget, as this was a sale of raw material.

4.2 Real Estate Management

Real Estate Sales

Based on the Annual Plan for the Management of Tangible Property, real estate not required by the MoD for the performance of its activities was sold in public auctions and through direct sale in the amount of EUR 4,159,260.

In 2011, the MoD sold one plot of land, a garage and 27 apartments on the basis of the 2010 Annual Real Estate Sale Plan as well as 26 of 113 plots of land, 8 of 106 facilities and no apartments on the basis of the 2011 Annual Real Estate Sale Plan.

A total of 38 MoD apartments were renovated. As many as 122 apartments were allocated to SAF members, and a total of 73 rented apartments were returned to the MoD. Twenty apartments were forcibly emptied (forced eviction). There are 58 contentious proceedings underway in relation to

the forced evictions. Through the sale of MoD apartments, the number of unoccupied housing units decreased by 24 and now stands at 312. A total of 40 apartments are in the process of being rented out, while 108 unoccupied apartments are expected to be sold in the next period.

Transfer of Management Rights

The MoD designated movable property managers (the Lipica Stud Farm, the Krško Social Work Centre) and made free transfers of funds to the Local Union of Veterans of the War for Slovenia in Trebnje, Ajdovščina and Vipava, the Mountain Rescue Association of Slovenia, and the Maribor Radio Club. Moreover, it donated military weapons to the National Museum of Slovenia.

5 Implementation of the Education, Training and Advanced Training Plan

5.1 Education, Training and Advanced Training of Employees in the Administrative Part of the MoD

Functional External Training

Participation in functional training in the administrative part of the MoD was only 31 percent; the lowest participation was recorded in the ACPDR, only 11 percent.

Reasons for lower realisation:
- Streamlining of financial resources.
- Work obligations.
- Cancellation of some forms of training.

Further Training

In 2011, a total of 7 government officials should have completed their education. The realisation, however, was only 71 percent, with merely 5 employees completing their education, while 2 had the deadline for the completion of their education extended.

Training Abroad

Internal organisational units planned participation in 28 training programmes. The realisation, however, was only 82 percent, as some of the planned training programmes were not organised.

5.2 Military Education, Training and Advanced Training

Military Education, Training and Advanced Training in the Republic of Slovenia

A total of 34 new contracts for the full-time and part-time study of SAF members were concluded with participants of the modular study conducted as a combination of military and undergraduate courses for non-commissioned officers at the Vocational College of Traffic and Transport (20 contracts) or as a combination of military and postgraduate courses in the context of the Senior Staff Training at the Command and Staff School of the SAF Doctrine, Development, Education and Training Command (14 contracts). Currently, in addition to the above, there are 98 more valid education contracts for the acquisition of a higher level education.

Education courses for the acquisition of a higher level of general education were successfully completed by 248 SAF members, 53 of whom had education contracts concluded with the MoD.

Language courses were successfully completed by 96 members.

Military Education, Training and Advanced Training Abroad

Different functional and career education and training courses abroad were attended by 465 SAF members; 60 members attended a course organised by the NATO School Oberammergau mobile team at the General Maister Military Post in Maribor. Most SAF members attended military education and training courses in accordance with the IMET programme, in the framework of which 112 SAF members attended various education and training courses in the US and the Federal Republic of Germany. All participants completed their education and training abroad successfully and on schedule.

The personnel plan for education courses abroad was fully realised. These courses are partly comparable to the General Staff and Senior Staff courses in Slovenia. Three members successfully completed education programmes abroad that are partly comparable to the Slovenian General Staff training.

With regard to referrals to the education courses abroad that are comparable to staff courses in Slovenia, the 2011 personnel plan was only partially realised. Of the 17 planned referrals, 15 were realised, while 5 were realised in relation to the 2010 plan. Two referrals were not realised, one due to illness, the other because the member was referred to staff training in Slovenia. In 2011, a total of 22 First Lieutenants completed comparable staff courses abroad.

Advanced non-commissioned officer courses abroad were attended by all who were scheduled to attend them and were completed successfully.

6 Implementation Of The Research And Development (R&D) Plan

6.1 Research Projects and Programmes

In 2011, major discrepancies appeared between the adopted and the valid financial plan and their realisation, as the year, in addition to the supplementary budget, was marked by economy measures and appropriate restrictions.

The MoD approved the implementation of 10 projects. Following public tenders in 2011, 7 contracts were concluded.

Three projects were launched in 2011. The implementation and launch of the remaining four projects are planned for 2012.

6.2 Technological Projects

Projects and activities in support of achieving priority defence and protection capabilities at higher levels of technological development (TRL (Technology Readiness Levels) 3-9) were planned in the context of:

- International cooperation.
- Orders to increase technical capabilities.
- Key technology development programmes.

Funds were used to finance three of the planned five projects for the increase of technical capabilities.

In the context of the key technology programmes, one of the planned five projects continued in 2011, namely the “VTSklad” project (high-temperature PEM fuel cells). Contracts for four new projects (RTJKR (development of technologies for understanding the nuclear quadrupole resonance), RTUN, RTVTHz and RTGCSi) were not signed until the end of the year, which resulted in no payments being made in 2011.

In 2011, seven of the planned ten agreements were concluded for the cooperation of external experts in different fields in the context of the NATO AC/323 RTO.

In the context of international cooperation coordinated by the EDA R&T Directorate, Slovenian R&D entities continued their participation in international programmes, namely the Joint Investment Programme on Force

Protection (JIP-FP) and the Joint Investment Programme on Innovative Concepts and Emerging Technologies (JIP-ICET) as well as the GUARDED, EUSAS, Patch and E-STAR projects.