REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Vojkova cesta 55, 1000 Ljubljana

Pursuant to Article 38 of the Regulation on the Ministry of Defence Planning (No. 024-34/2011-21 of 13 September 2012) I hereby issue the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE FOR 2015

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

The structure of the report reflects the key working areas of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) which follow the budget's programme structure. In addition to military defence and protection against natural and other disasters, a special chapter in the report summarizes activities which took place in the administrative field, which performs steering, managerial, common, supporting and other administrative assignments for the entire Ministry. This section also includes crisis management. Finally, at the end of the report, the resource plans, key implementation plans of the MoD and their realization, and the implementation of the risk register are presented.

MINISTER'S ADDRESS.....5

MILITARY DEFENCE.....7

1 STRUCTURE AND SIZE OF THE SAF 7

2 SAF MILITARY TRAINING AND EXERCISES 8

3 DEVELOPMENT AND BUILDING OF SAF CAPABILITIES 11

4 MAINTAINING A LEVEL OF READINESS..... 12

5 KEY PROJECTS OF THE SAF MODERNIZATION 13

6 SAF OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS 14

7 SAF CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE, SECURITY AND STABILITY..... 17

PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS 20

1 PREVENTIVE ACTIVITIES 20

2 PREPAREDNESS OF THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS AND PROTECTION, RESCUE AND RELIEF FORCES..... 23

3 DISASTER RESPONSE AND DAMAGE ASSESSMENT 37

4 EDUCATION AND TRAINING 41

5 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION 50

6 INSPECTION ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS 55

THE DEFENCE SYSTEM AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT 57

1 DEFENCE POLICY AND PLANNING 57

2 SLOVENIA'S CRISIS PREPARATIONS AND RESPONSE MEASURES..... 60

3 DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIAN CAPABILITIES 62

4 INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY OPERATIONS 63

5 EQUIPPING, REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT, STANDARDIZATION AND CODIFICATION 64

6 THE COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (CIS) 67

7 INSPECTION AND INTERNAL AUDIT ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF DEFENCE 68

8 INVESTIGATIONS OF AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS AND MILITARY AIRCRAFT INCIDENTS 70

9 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION WITH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS .. 71

10 NORMATIVE ACTS 74

11 RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROJECTS 78

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOURCE PLANS 79

1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL PLAN 79

2 PERSONNEL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION 85

3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN FOR THE ACQUISITION OF THE STATE'S PHYSICAL ASSETS. 93

4 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PLAN FOR THE SALE OF STATE-OWNED TANGIBLE ASSETS 97

5 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EDUCATION, TRAINING AND ADVANCED TRAINING PLAN 98

6 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PLAN 101

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RISK REGISTER 108

REPORT SUMMARY 111

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
Address: Vojkova cesta 55, 1000 Ljubljana
Telephone: +386 1 471 22 11
Fax, main administrative office: +3860 1 471 29 78
E-mail: glavna.pisarna(at)mors.si
Internet: www.mo.gov.si

Internal Organizational Units:

- DEFENCE POLICY DIRECTORATE
- DEFENCE AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE
- LOGISTICS DIRECTORATE
- SECRETARIAT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL
- INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY SERVICE
- MINISTER'S OFFICE
- PROTOCOL SERVICE
- INTERNAL AUDIT SERVICE
- STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION SERVICE
- SERVICE FOR INVESTIGATION OF AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS AND MILITARY AIRCRAFT INCIDENTS

BODIES WITHIN THE MINISTRY

GENERAL STAFF OF THE SLOVENIAN ARMED FORCES
Address: Vojkova cesta 55, 1000 Ljubljana
Telephone: +386 1 471 22 11
Fax: +386 1 471 16 50
E-mail: glavna.pisarna.gssv(at)mors.si
Internet: www.slovenskavojska.si

ADMINISTRATION OF THE RS FOR CIVIL PROTECTION AND DISASTER RELIEF
Address: Vojkova cesta 61, 1000 Ljubljana
Telephone: +386 1 471 33 22
Fax: +386 1 431 81 17
E-mail: urszr(at)urszr.si
Internet: www.sos112.si

INSPECTORATE OF THE RS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS
Address: Vojkova cesta 61, 1000 Ljubljana
Telephone: +386 1 230 53 68
Fax: +386 1 471 20 41
E-mail: irsvndn(at)mors.si

DEFENCE INSPECTORATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
Address: Vojkova cesta 55, 1000 Ljubljana
Telephone: +386 1 431 80 27, +386 1 471 22 79, +386 1 471 25 26
Fax: +386 1 431 80 32
E-mail: irso(at)mors.si

MINISTER'S ADDRESS

Andreja Katič, Minister of Defence

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In May 2015, I was entrusted with the position of Minister of Defence of the Republic of Slovenia. I accepted this position with an awareness of the great responsibility and importance of the defence field, and immediately joined my co-workers in addressing the current issues.

The second half of 2015 was mostly marked by our participation in the resolution of the refugee and migrant crisis. I can say with the utmost certainty that the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief and the Slovenian Armed Forces, together with the Slovenian Police, did everything in their power and in the power of other participating humanitarian organizations to provide as decent care as possible to the refugees and migrants during their transition of our state's territory.

Security cannot be taken for granted; it is something that we must work towards. To ensure an appropriate state of readiness, security systems must be well maintained. The Slovenian Armed Forces and the system of protection against natural and other disasters enjoy great public confidence. Consequently, citizens expect they operate effectively.

The MoD's contribution to the resolution of the crisis and the stabilization of public finances in recent years was by far the most significant in comparison to other ministries. This is also one of the reasons why nowadays we are confronted by great challenges regarding the further development and equipment of the Slovenian Armed Forces and the defence system as a whole. We have confronted these challenges with great zeal and energy and in a very proactive way. We are currently carrying out a strategic overview of the defence field, updating normative strategic documents, among which I would like to mention the new Defence Act and the

amendments to the Service in the Slovenian Armed Forces Act, and we are also implementing a number of other measures. But above all other things, it is essential that we ensure a continuous and a stable source of financing of the Slovenian Armed Forces. Should this condition be fulfilled, we will once again be able to direct the Slovenian Armed Forces' path in a positive direction. In order to be adequately prepared to defend the homeland and support the system of protection against natural and other disasters, the units of the Slovenian Armed Forces should be well manned, equipped and trained. In this way, we will be able to further provide our contribution to common defence in line with our international commitments.

In addition to the great involvement of almost the entire protection, rescue and relief system in the management of the refugee and migrant situation, another important step was made in this area: important processes are being carried out both in the normative and organizational fields, which will consequently contribute to the even better functioning and responsiveness of the system.

We have set very ambitious goals for ourselves for 2016. I am well aware that much still has to be done to achieve the greatest possible harmonization of the planned changes. I also believe that we will be able to reach these goals. To conclude, I would like to state that I am proud of all the employees of the defence system and of their contribution to our common operations.

Andreja Katič,

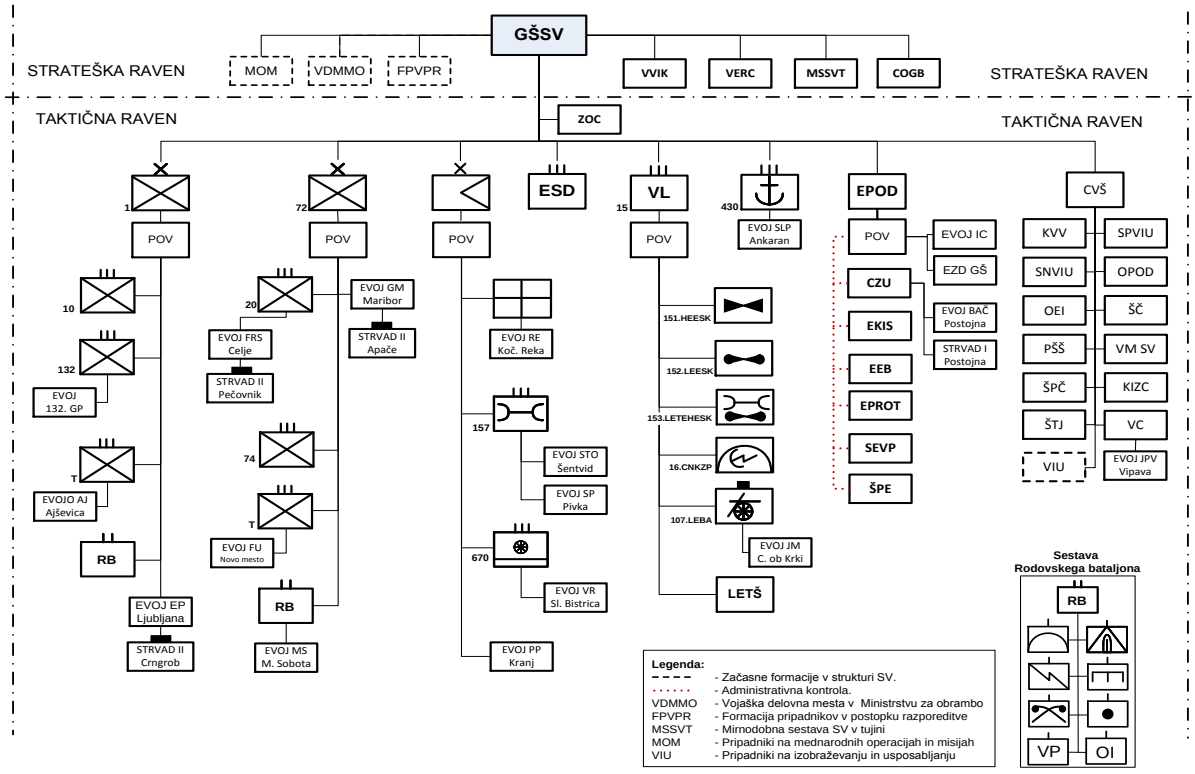
Minister of Defence

MILITARY DEFENCE

1 STRUCTURE AND SIZE OF THE SAF

On the basis of medium-term planning documents, the size of the Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF) is set at 9,100 members; specifically, at 7,600 members in the active component and 1,500 members in the contract reserve component. The number of SAF members in 2015 was 7,915; that is, 7,055 members in the active component and 860 members in the contract reserve component.

Organisational Structure of the Slovenian Armed Forces



2 SAF MILITARY TRAINING AND EXERCISES

SAF commands and units have been trained and are qualified according to the Mission Essential Task List (METL) and the adopted standards for operation and the attainment of operational capabilities in 2015. The qualification of SAF commands and units under the METL differs in relation to the situation in units in different operational cycles.

2.1 Overview of Important Training Courses for SAF Members and Units

SAF commands and units are trained for the implementation of tasks in accordance with their missions. In 2015, training was oriented towards the accomplishment of missions in International Operations and Missions (IOM), and the attainment of the planned operational capabilities of SAF commands and units.

In the process of military training we have confronted and still are confronting challenges resulting from the reduction of financial resources. This is also one of the main reasons for the reduction in the number of members of SAF commands and units attending individual training and exercises at home and abroad. All SAF commands and units intended for operations at home and abroad have met the required marksmanship standards.

The main emphases in the military training process:

- Implementation of training for IOM (ISAF, KFOR, UNIFIL, Bosnia and Herzegovina, NLO Skopje, UNTSO, Belgrade, Mali).
- Seventy percent of all planned international military exercises have been conducted in accordance with the defence system plan.
- Execution of the SAF main military exercise, the Immediate Response 15.
- Execution of the Adriatic Strike 15 exercise.
- Joint training of SAF commands and units together with the 173rd IBCT of the United States Armed Forces.
- Execution of the Immediate Reaction Forces Training (IRF – Brilliant Jump Alertex and Trident Juncture).

At the Immediate Response 15 exercise the SAF, for the first time ever, established a cyber attack cell which has proven to be extremely important. The SAF also participated in the Cyber Coalition 15 exercise, in which cyber defence was addressed as one of NATO's strategic requirements.

2.2 Training of Aviation Units

The training objectives were primarily oriented towards the individual training of members and the collective training of the 15th Wing units.

Individual training for the 15th Wing members was focused on:

- Implementation of individual military skills training.
- Execution of the test on the handling of weapons.
- Execution of firing with infantry armaments.
- Achieving the required training level of specialist skills, with the intent of maintaining the appropriate level of training for the licensed personnel.

The following activities, carried out by the 15th Wing units, should be pointed out in the area of collective trainings and exercises:

- Organization and implementation of the multinational military exercise Adriatic Strike 15, which was carried out for the purposes of upgrading multinational cooperation with neighbouring countries in the field of JTAC and CAS crew training. During the exercise,

verification and confirmation of the operational capabilities of the 15th Wing's command units was carried out. Members of twelve different countries participated in the exercise.
- Gradual verification of helicopter capabilities for the purposes of Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) based on the NATO TACEVAL (Capability Inspection) system, which was carried out by the Ramstein Air Command (AIRCOM) verification team in the area of Cerklje ob Krki Airfield in September.
- Participation in the Trident Juncture 15 NATO exercise with a MEDEVAC helicopter, which was held in Sardinia in Italy in October and November 2015.
- Participation in the main helicopter exercise in Europe in 2015 – the Italian Blade 15 exercise on the 15th of July 2015 in the area of Viterbo Air Force Base in Italy.
- Participation in the Ample Strike exercise with the Pilatus PC-9 aircraft and JTACs in the Czech Republic in September 2015.
- Participation of the 16th Air Space Surveillance and Control Centre in an electronic warfare exercise with Pilatus PC-9 aircraft in Ramstein Guard on the 4th of June 2015.
- Execution of two JTAC courses based on STANAG 3797 and other organizational preparations for the establishment and certification of AGOS School in the context of the establishment of the JTAC school capabilities.
- Provision of aviation support to other SAF-led training and exercises (Airweeki, Immediate Response 15, Rock Proof 15).

2.3 Important Training Courses of the Naval Unit

Important training and exercises conducted by the 430th Naval Division in 2015:
- Training of individuals, crews, sections, platoons, the detachment and the division.
- Execution of training for naval interception procedures, nuclear, radiological, chemical and biological defence (CBRN) procedures and Air Defence procedures, as well as other training for the maintenance of the attained level and the provision of readiness and responsiveness for operations at home and abroad.
- Functional training of SAF ship crews for operations in all sea conditions.
- Training based on protection and rescue plans, immediate response forces and the implementation of force protection in ports and anchorages (ship security).
- Training on the maintenance of vessels.
- Verification of the maintenance of operational capabilities at the Octopus 15 exercise.
- Training of the Unit on the Detection of Unexploded Ordnance sections in UXO detection, the disposal and destruction of conventional munitions, and on the introduction to and familiarization with the new specialist equipment.
- Training of individuals in the detection of improvised explosive devices (IED).

2.4 Training of the Contract Reserve Component

A call-up and training of the Military Medical Unit contract reserve members was carried out. An additional 301 contract reserve members were called out and trained for the purposes of the Migrant operation. The tasks in the Migrant operation were carried out by 121 members of the contract reserve component.

2.5 Student Camp

Professional practice or compulsory training in the SAF was, in accordance with the scholarship contract, completed by five MoD scholarship holders, three active component members and, based on a special authorization granted by the Minister, by an additional four students from the Faculty of Maritime Studies and Transport (the 430th Naval Division).

Students from the Faculty of Maritime Studies and Transport during professional practice on the military multi-purpose patrol boat Triglav 11.

The military camp was attended by 61 students, including four MoD scholarship holders and one high-school student over the age of 18 years. The compulsory professional practice at the camp was successfully completed by 17 students of the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, and one high-school student. The MoD and the Youth Camp was attended by 52 secondary school students.

Military Camp

The MoD and the Youth Camp

Military Camp 2015 was organized at the SAF Officer Candidate School between the 6th and the 18th of July. Students and high-school students were welcomed at the Kadetnica in Maribor where they received their uniforms and were informed of the basic military and drill regulations. The two-week camp was carried out at the Boštjan Kekec Barracks in Bohinjska Bela.

In the first week, the camp participants learned about armaments, drill regulations and the basics of tactics. During this week, adrenalin rushes and motivation were ensured by topics which included water obstacles, climbing at the Iglica climbing area, and shooting with a small-caliber and an automatic rifle. Sunday was more relaxed, as it consisted of presentations of the SAF Chaplaincy, different SAF units and armaments, together with some sports and games.

The second week of the camp started with an alarm drill. After the units gathered, they moved to the SAF Central Firing Range and Training Area in Postojna, where the field part of the training took place. During field training, the camp participants learned about different topics in tactics. "Monitoring" was undoubtedly one of the most interesting topics, as the students and high-school students spent the night at the observation post (OP) outside the camp. At the end of the training, they demonstrated their acquired knowledge at an exercise attended by

representatives of the Military Schools Centre, representatives of the Faculty of Social Sciences, and representatives of the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security.

3 DEVELOPMENT AND BUILDING OF SAF CAPABILITIES

In accordance with the Resolution on General Long-Term Development and Equipping Programme of the Slovenian Armed Forces up to 2025 (ReDPROSV25) from 2010 and the NATO Defence Planning Process, the Medium-Term Defence Programme of the RS for the period 2013-2018 (SOPR 2013-2018) was prepared and endorsed by the Government. The Medium-Term Defence Programme is a planning document which defines the objectives and key guidelines for the development and operation of the defence system of the Republic of Slovenia (RS) in the medium-term period 2013-2018.

This medium-term document defines the target organizational structure of the SAF in 2018, and the development of priority capabilities and their equipping with new weapons and military equipment. Projected defence spending was prepared, including a planned reduction in expenditure on staff and a gradual increase in the proportion of operational (operational functioning and maintenance) and investment costs (acquisition and construction), which were expected to increase in 2015. The SAF's basic objective in the field of human resources is to maintain its strength, within the limits of 7,600 members of the active component and up to 1,500 members of the contract reserve component.

In addition to the Resolution on General Long-Term Development and Equipping Programme of the Slovenian Armed Forces up to 2025, the Medium-Term Defence Programme of the RS for the period 2013-2018 is also in line with the agreed capability targets. With these targets, Slovenia assumed, on the basis of the principle of fair burden-sharing, NATO's Strategic Concept and the political guidelines, specific obligations in the development of certain capabilities and in the contribution of the RS to collective security. Slovenia aims primarily to maintain the achieved level and eliminate shortcomings in the quality of already developed capabilities (the Motorized Battalion Battle Group, the CBRN Defence Battalion) and to form a Medium Battalion Battle Group, which will, through the procurement of additional equipment in the next medium-term planning period, develop into a Mechanized Battalion Battle Group capable of operating in all potential Alliance operations. The trend of several years of cuts in the defence budget, and thus the funds for the operation and development of the SAF has already had a significant impact on the SAF’s capabilities and reduced the capability of Slovenia in the field of defence. With this constant reduction in the SAF’s financial resources from 2010 to 2015, and given the resources planned in the Medium-Term Defence Programme of the RS for the period 2013-2018 and a slow, gradual increase in the SAF’s financial resources in the period 2016-2020, it is clear that Slovenia will not achieve the development of SAF capabilities and commitments to the Alliance planned in the Medium-Term Defence Programme of the RS for the period 2013-2018, or the ambitious forecast of development stated in the Resolution on General Long-Term Development and Equipping Programme of the SAF up to 2025.

The reduction of resources has adversely affected the functioning of the Slovenian Armed Forces and the provision of its core capabilities. Consequently, this has brought about an increase in national defence risks in ensuring the planned RS defence system capabilities, interoperability difficulties due to the technological lag, a decrease in the RS's ability for operations both at home and abroad, and a reduction in the credibility of the RS within the Alliance. Such risks cannot be entirely avoided, since the cumulative consequences of several years' of decline in resources are increasingly obvious. Due to the changed security situation, we can expect additional requirements of the Alliance, such as the provision of the most important capabilities in advance and the increased responsiveness of the current capabilities which, under present circumstances, would be practically impossible.

In the event of a substantial deterioration in the international security situation, the Doctrine of the Military Strategic Reserve of the RS enables the supplementation and increase in SAF capabilities for the purposes of providing military defence.

4 MAINTAINING A LEVEL OF READINESS

In 2015, the Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF) ensured its readiness in a challenging economic and financial situation which, for the fifth consecutive year, was reflected in reduced financial resources and personnel for the SAF.

Economy measures, which were implemented primarily in the areas of modernization, the maintenance of infrastructure and vehicle fleets, and the provision of working conditions, accommodation and personal equipment of the SAF members, had a significant negative impact on ensuring the required level of readiness.

The process of modernization was almost entirely stopped, thus continuing the downward trend of aging and wear of weapons and equipment, the aging of the armed forces and the deterioration of the structural relationships between officers, NCOs and soldiers. The reduction in financial resources and economy measures prevented the planned provision and maintenance of capabilities, as well as training in accordance with current professional military standards. In the long-term, further reduction of financial resources would greatly compromise the provision of the required and necessary readiness of the SAF.

In 2015, the SAF still maintained the required level of readiness and was able to perform most peacetime tasks at home and abroad, though with an increased risk in relation to the previous years (modernisation standstill, aging of weapons and equipment, less training). However, it was not able to perform the full range of tasks in a crisis, imminent threat of war or war. The reasons for this were the insufficient level of manpower, weapons and military equipment of commands and units, and the increasing wear and obsolescence of weapons and military equipment.

The SAF provided part of the necessary capabilities for its operations in the framework of the Alliance and maintained its contribution in IOM and in reaction forces in accordance with its commitments.

It supported the system of protection against natural and other disasters and was willing to assist other state bodies and organizations in ensuring the safety and welfare of the citizens of the RS. Since October 2015, the SAF have been providing substantial relief forces and resources as well as logistic support to Civil Protection (CP) for the purposes of migrant care. At the same time, it provides support to the Police in its protection of the national border. In this context the SAF provided permanent participation of a relatively large number of its service members assigned to different tasks. The number of members, however, changed on a daily basis; on average 45 members provided support to Civil Protection and 470 to the Police. In that same period, on average 42 SAF vehicles were included in the activities, 13 helicopter flights were carried out and the SAF prepared and distributed over 150,000 meals each day. It put in place 143,470 metres of temporary technical obstacles. Additionally, the SAF carried out procedures for the call-up of contract reserve members, including their equipping and training.

5 KEY PROJECTS OF THE SAF MODERNIZATION

The equipping of the SAF was conducted in accordance with the equipping plans and the available financial resources.

A number of important projects were carried out:

- Purchase of 1,108 combat helmets.
- Purchase of 1,100 sets of new battle dress uniform.
- Purchase of military boots.
- Purchase of one emergency ambulance.
- Purchase of 76 personal and multi-purpose vehicles.
- Purchase of 679 active earmuffs for the protection of hearing.
- Purchase of 20 automated external defibrillators (AED) and two school AEDs.
- Purchase of an integrated chemistry analyzer for the occupational medicine laboratory.
- Purchase of equipment kits for the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Unit.
- Purchase of equipment for the JTAC unit (TACP).
- The planned quantities of ammunition, explosive and training resources were acquired for the preservation of stocks and for training purposes.
- The fourth and last Cougar transport helicopter was upgraded.

The SAF introduced and issued orders on the introduction into operational use of the following important capabilities and resources:

- Protective Tactical Vest A-02,
- Man-portable air defence system IGLA-S,
- Soldier Parachute Aerial Reconnaissance Camera System Sparcs 40mm,
- Methodology for identifying leadership potential,
- Night vision monocular device AP/PVS-14,
- ZK-1A and ZK-1B medical kits,
- The main firefighting rescue vehicle, Saval Kronenburg,
- A man-portable short range radar system.

In the framework of the US military assistance programmes, five M1151 HMMWV vehicles and spare parts for 4x4 HMMWV and 6x6 MRAP vehicles, as well as computer servers for the Operations Centre and engineer equipment for the Special Operations Unit, were supplied.

The SAF introduced a number of capabilities into operational use; systems for the operation of the Cerklje ob Krki Airport (illumination, navigation, radio navigation, meteorological and information systems), the RGW90 mobile training system, an emergency ambulance, a 6x6 MRAP vehicle for the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit, an infantry obstacle course, active earmuffs and AN/PRC-117G Multiband Manpack Radios. A FATS firearms training simulator in Kranj is also being introduced.

Due to the significant reduction in funding in recent years, tactical military communication and information systems (CIS) could not be modernized; however, we signed a contract for the purchase of Command and Control 2 CIS Capabilities in 2015, so these results will be visible in future years. We replaced the central disk system and established a modernized information system in the Joint Operations Centre at Force Command.

For other important projects whose implementation is planned in the future, coordinated with the Medium-Term Defence Programme of the RS for the period 2013-2018 (i.e. 60mm mortars, equipment for the general engineer company, a 4x4 Light Wheeled Armoured Vehicle, hand-held anti-armour weapons for multiple use), special investment documentation was prepared for the launching of purchase projects in 2016 and 2017.

6 SAF OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS

The SAF actively supported the operation of the system of protection against natural and other disasters, and participated in it in all its capacity, with emphasis on helicopter rescue in the mountains, helicopter emergency medical aid and the setting up of launch bridges. The SAF utilizes its capabilities based on its level of readiness and the extent of different disasters, and provides a concept for the gradual augmentation of protection, rescue and relief capabilities through the formation of specialist capacities and capabilities intended as workforce, in compliance with the Vihra 13 Plan and the requirements of the Civil Protection Commander. In addition, the SAF has, in compliance with the Resolution of the Government of the RS, also participated in the provision of logistic support to state bodies during migrant care.

6.1 Helicopter Rescue and Assistance

In the military area of Jože Pučnik Ljubljana Airport, one SAF helicopter is on 15-minute standby every day for mountain rescue during the daytime. In addition to rescues in the mountains and in hard-to-access areas, the duty crew also performs emergency helicopter transport within the framework of helicopter emergency medical assistance. The table below shows detailed information on helicopter rescue and assistance.

Overview of the Participation of the SAF Helicopters in Rescue and Assistance in 2014 and 2015

Number of Rescue Operations/Casualties and Total Flying Hours	2014	2015	Change Index
Mountain Rescue	88	132	150
Helicopter Emergency Medical Assistance	76	94	124
Wildfires and Natural Disasters	25	3	/
Total Number of Rescue Operations	**189**	**229**	**120**
Total Number of Helicopter Flying Hours	270	279	103
Total Number of Casualties	176	254	144

The duty crew of the 151st Rotary Wing Squadron carried out 229 rescue operations, of which 132 were mountain rescue operations and 94 were operations for the provision of emergency medical helicopter assistance, as well as contributing to the extinguishing of a forest fire on Peca. The crew transported 254 injured or sick people, 520 emergency responders, and 29 tons of first aid equipment, in a total of 279 flying hours.

Since the signing of the agreement on cooperation between the MoD and the Institute of the RS for the Transplantation of Organs and Tissues, Slovenija Transplant, in March 2015, the duty crews of the 152nd Fixed Wing Squadron carried out seven transportations of vital organs and medicines with the Falcon aircraft in the Republic of Slovenia.

Participation of the SAF Helicopter in Mountain Rescue

6.2 Forms of Assistance and Operation of the SAF in the System of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters

After 16th September, the SAF provided logistic support to Civil Protection for assignments to give support to national bodies during migrant care. Included in the logistic support were as many as 4,664 SAF members who, in accordance with the demonstrated needs, arranged accommodation centres, prepared and distributed hot meals and drinks, prepared cargo, disinfected the premises and carried out pest control services and different transport assignments. The vehicles were driven total of 131,507km. Military cooking teams prepared and distributed over 150,000 hot meals.

Based on the Civil Protection Commander's request, the SAF set up launch bridges in different areas across Slovenia.

In February of 2015, the SAF, with the intent of becoming even more involved in the system of protection against natural and other disasters, presented and tested the concept of rapid augmentation of SAF capabilities for participation in protection, rescue and relief activities in the Vihra 15 exercise, and prepared directives for participation in protection, rescue and relief activities.

Participation of the SAF in providing support to state authorities during migrant care

7 SAF CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE, SECURITY AND STABILITY

In 2015, Slovenia continued its participation in international Operations and Missions (IOM), taking into account the fundamental national interests, available resources and capabilities, adopted international commitments and the increasingly unpredictable dynamics of IOM. SAF participation in IOM was conducted on the basis of Government resolutions, directions and other field documents of the Ministry of Defence (MoD), Operations Plans (OPLAN) and SAF command and control documents. In terms of Slovenia's participation in IOM, the priority area of operations remains the Western Balkans (KFOR, EUFOR Althea, NATO integration and counselling structures), and participation in the newly established NATO counselling mission in Afghanistan (RSM), the new EU operation in the southern part of the Mediterranean Sea (EUNAVFOR MED in Sophia), in the EU mission in Sahel in Africa (EUTM MALI) and in UN missions in the Middle East (UNIFIL, UNTSO). The MoD also deployed a civilian observer to the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine. When planning the participation of SAF forces and preparing and deploying SAF contingents in IOM, great emphasis is attached to lessons learned, which contributes to the preparation and operation of the Slovenian contingents in IOM.

Average Number of SAF Members in International Operations and Missions in 2015

Operation	International Force	Area of Operations	Operational Leadership	Rotation (months)	Number of Members in 2015
UNTSO	UN	Middle East	UN	12	3
UNIFIL	UN	Lebanon	UN	6	14
Joint Enterprise	KFOR	Kosovo	NATO	6	308
	NHQ Sarajevo, NLO Skopje, MLO Belgrade	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia	NATO	6 / 12	9
RSM	RSM	Afghanistan	NATO	6	7
ALTHEA	EUFOR	BiH	EU	6	9
EUTM	EUTM	Mali	EU	6	3
EUNAVFOR MED Sophia	EUFOR	Southern part of the Mediterranean Sea	EU	6	49*

** Until the deployment of the multi-purpose boat Triglav 11 to the EUNAVFOR MED Sophia in October 2015, seven members participated in the operation.*

7.1. NATO Operations

KFOR (Kosovo)

In accordance with the fundamental strategic interests of the RS pertaining to areas such as foreign affairs and security, among others, the majority of the SAF members participating in IOM in 2015 performed their duties in the Western Balkans. There, the focus was on the operation of the Allied KFOR Forces in Kosovo, in which an average of 308 SAF members and four civilian functional experts took part. Under the KFOR mandate, Slovenian members' activities were aimed at maintaining a secure and stable environment and freedom of movement; protecting KFOR facilities and facilities of special importance; reconnaissance and monitoring the security and general conditions in the area of operations; providing helicopter transport, rapid response forces and tactical reserves; and carrying out staff duties. Members of the Slovenian contingent

provided support to the development of Kosovo security forces and the Ministry for the Kosovo Security Forces through both NATO groups for integration and counselling. The contingent operated mostly in the area of central Kosovo, although part of the operational activities of the SAF units was carried out in the north of the country. At the international level, the MoD continuously defended Slovenia's position that it is necessary to prudently and gradually address the issues of the further reduction of the extent and the changes in the posture of the KFOR forces, taking into account the security situation on the ground and all other relevant factors and conditions.

RSM (Afghanistan)

The ISAF operation ended, and, from 1st of January 2015, the RS has been participating in a new NATO counselling mission, the Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan. Two contingents, each consisting of seven members, were deployed to the mission. The focus of the SAF members' operation was on the mentoring and training of the Afghanistan National Defence and Security Forces (ANDSF) in the composition of the advisory team of the 207th Corps, and on an operation within the regional command for counselling and training, the Regional Command West. In this way, the SAF contributed to the provision of the ANDSF's sustainability and the enhancement of its capabilities, and consequently to the strengthening of the Afghan Government for the independent and substantial provision of security and stability in the country.

NATO Response Force (NRF)

SAF's participation in the NRF in the next five years (2013-2018) is defined in the resolution of the Government of the RS, adopted in May 2013. On this basis, the MoD or the SAF plans to cooperate, within the framework of the NRF, with those units which provide the highest added value to the process of the SAF's transformation, and in those niche areas which are of greatest importance for ensuring the SAF's preparedness and future development. In addition, the SAF also participates in the implementation of the Readiness Action Plan (RAP), adopted at the NATO Wales Summit in September 2014. In 2015, the RS, as part of the temporary NATO Rapid Reaction Force, participated in the NATO Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) with one Military Police Company and two officers.

NATO's Peacetime Operation Air Policing in Slovenian Airspace

The signing and ratification of the amended bilateral agreement between the governments of Slovenia and Hungary from 2014, on military cooperation in the fields of aviation and air defence from 1996, enabled the inclusion of Hungary (beside Italy) in the above-mentioned NATO operation. In addition to long-range radars for air policing, Slovenia also contributes two helicopters for search and rescue (SAR).

NATO HQ in Sarajevo and NATO Liaison Offices in Belgrade and Skopje

Seven SAF members are active in the NATO HQ Sarajevo, while one member works in the NATO Military Liaison Office (MLO) in Belgrade and one in Skopje. Their mission is the performance of tasks that are important in terms of carrying out defence and military reforms and partnership programmes in host countries, and in terms of their progress towards Euro-Atlantic structures.

7.2 UN Operations and Missions

UNIFIL, UNTSO (Middle East)

The Middle East is one of the priority areas of cooperation of Slovenia in IOM. Therefore, the MoD endeavoured to maintain an appropriate level of contribution of the SAF to the UN missions UNIFIL (14 members) and UNTSO (3 members), which support the maintenance of peace in the region. Due to the deterioration of the security situation at the Golan Heights in Syria, the UNTSO withdrew all its observers from the Damascus observer group, which was

perfectly in line with Slovenia's geographic limitations regarding the operation of SAF members in the UNTSO mission in the year 2014. For this reason the formal preservation of national restrictions and reservations was no longer reasonable or necessary, so, in October 2015, the Government of the RS adopted a decision to abolish national restrictions on the participation of SAF members in the UNTSO operation.

7.3 EU Operations

EUTM Mali (Mali)

Within the framework of the EU's activities in Africa, the SAF participated at the training mission for Malian armed forces (EUTM Mali) with the presence of three SAF members, and thus contributed to the establishment of Malian defence capabilities. Thus, the SAF indirectly contributed to the stabilization of the security situation in the country and also in the wider Sahel region, and at the same time demonstrated a responsible attitude and awareness of the importance of responding to security challenges deriving from the African continent.

At the end of November 2015, following terrorist attacks in Paris and on France's request under Article 42.7 of the Treaty on the European Union, the Government of the RS adopted a decision to increase the SAF's participation in this mission to up to ten members.

EUFOR ALTHEA (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

The SAF continued its participation in the EUFOR ALTHEA Operation with nine members and one deployable team for training and mentoring the BiH armed forces, which is deployed to the area of operations for short periods of time and for the execution of a specific task. Slovenia thus continued its military contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in BiH, and to the joint efforts for the establishment of properly trained, professional and efficient armed forces of that country. The activities of the Slovenian contingent were primarily focused on the performance of staff and logistics support tasks, and on the gathering of information regarding the situation on the ground, and the training and mentoring of members of the engineer battalion of the BiH armed forces.

*EUNAVFOR MED/Sophia (*southern part of the central Mediterranean Sea*)*

In July 2015, SAF became actively involved in the EUNAVFOR MED maritime operation Sophia, the main mission of which is to carry out systematic activities for the identification, seizure or confiscation and removal of vessels and other assets used by or suspected of being used by smugglers or human traffickers, thus contributing to the wider efforts of the EU in disrupting the trafficking model and trade networks in the southern part of the central Mediterranean Sea.

SAF deployed the first contingent in three phases. The first phase included the deployment of three members into the operation's Operational Command in Rome, while the second phase included the deployment of four members to the Force Command and ROLE 2 on the operation's command ship. In the third phase, in October 2015, the SAF's multi-purpose boat Triglav 11, which is SAF's main capability for participation in operations, was deployed for four months. By the end of 2015, the crew of the multi-purpose boat Triglav had successfully carried out five search and rescue (SAR) operations at sea, rescued slightly less than 600 illegal immigrants and destroyed five vessels.

PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS

1 PREVENTIVE ACTIVITIES

1.1 Preventive activities

One of the fundamental approaches of prevention activities is the provision of protection against natural and other disasters, including fire protection and protection against drowning, at a system level, which regulates the implementation of individual activities in line with the normative acts for the broadest spectrum of expert and lay public.

The Administration of the RS for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR) also coordinates other preventive activities for purposes of improvement of the level of readiness for and response to natural and other disasters. The emphasis lies on the modification, system development and normative regulation of the field of protection against natural and other disasters, fire protection and protection against drowning. In the areas of fire protection and protection against drowning, the ACPDR plays the role of an administrative body in relation to the implementation of individual measures. It devotes special attention to the training of the population in the application of personal and collective protection against natural and other disasters, which is carried out by means of different tools and approaches and which is oriented towards specific target groups (first and foremost to children, the young, and to the largest target population, etc.). The training of the expert public, namely those responsible for carrying out fire protection measures, technical examiners of installed active fire protection systems, fire extinguisher repairers, lifeguards, people qualified in water rescue, planners, firefighters and others, was conducted in the form of consultations, seminars, workshops and other applicable forms.

In the field of fire protection, the Rules amending the Rules on the minimum technical and other conditions for the maintenance of manual and mobile fire extinguishers provided a normative redefinition of a number of ideas, service maintenance of fire extinguishers, and other forms of arrangements between the fire extinguisher service personnel and manufacturers. Particular circumstances were also regulated, in case service personnel are no longer capable of meeting the conditions required for carrying out maintenance work based on a maintenance contract or any other form of arrangement concluded with the manufacturer. These conditions define the application procedures for fire extinguisher maintenance works.

In the field of fire protection, the MoD defined the conditions and the manner of carrying out individual fire protection measures and exercising the related powers for the inspection and testing of fire extinguishers, hydrant networks and the installed active fire protection systems, as well as the conditions for performing fire safety, and implementing fire protection measures. The prescribed tasks were carried out in the field of monitoring and declaration of wildfire hazards. On the basis of public interest in the area of fire protection, 140 authorizations were issued.

With regard to protection against drowning, the ACPDR, in addition to introducing systemic regulation of the field, carried out tasks related to the physical and mental fitness of lifeguards and people qualified in water rescue, and carried out testing of their training level. It granted authorizations for the implementation of programmes for the training of lifeguards, determined organizational measures for the protection against drowning in public bathing areas, and so on.

The ACPDR is one of the holders of spatial management in the preparation of state, inter-municipal and municipal spatial planning documents. It cooperates with competent organizations and bodies by issuing guidelines and opinions from the field of protection against natural and other disasters and fire protection. Spatial, urban, construction and other technical measures are implemented in the course of spatial and urban planning and construction in order to prevent or mitigate harmful effects of natural and other disasters and to facilitate protection, rescue and relief. In order to provide fire protection measures during the preparation of spatial planning documents, provision should be made for the safe evacuation of people, animals and property, the necessary separation between structures or the necessary fire protection separation, and accesses, driveways and work areas for emergency vehicles, as well as the resources for the suitable supply of water for fire-fighting. In 2015, 126 guidelines and 183 opinions on spatial planning documents in the field of protection against natural and other disasters and fire protection were issued. All activities related to spatial planning conferences were also carried out.

Personal and mutual protection includes measures of the population for self-help and for the provision of assistance to others. In the event of natural or other disasters, fire or risk of drowning, personal and collective protection includes activities involving non-compulsory forms of training of the population, young people and children by providing current warnings and instructions for the population, cooperating with the media and preparing various activities and materials for the population. In 2015, evacuation was the main topic of a project entitled October - the Fire Safety Month, which was aimed at different target groups. Several consultations were carried out for the expert public and the general population, and for the purposes of promoting the system, including events related to the 112 number, etc. Leaflets and posters were issued and distributed, displaying information for the population on the implementation of personal and collective protection. By means of websites, the media, different approaches and publications, the ACPDR accessed a number of different target groups, such as young children, teenagers and graduates. Just as in previous years, the ACPDR was granted participation in the

Children's Bazaar and a puppet show for children was organized all across Slovenia. In addition, the ACPDR produced a web application with instructions for the use of the 122 emergency call number, called Napotki - 122 (Instructions - 122) for smartphones. The ACPDR also prepared four short training films on evacuation intended for both the expert and the lay public. The "house" online application, presenting the measures to be taken in a house in the event of earthquakes and floods, was prepared and upgraded. We reached the youngest children through the Zmajček and Ciciban magazines, and the older, high school children and students through tools tailored to their needs. The emphasis was placed on the current topics. The ACPDR participated in other events for children, teenagers and the rest of the population with various activities from the field of protection against natural and other disasters.

A number of reprints of materials with information regarding the application of personal and collective protection in the event of certain accidents (protection against drowning, fire protection in the international environment) were made. The ACPDR prepared flyers on accidents involving radioactive substances, and flyers regarding the "house" online application and the online mobile application. A banner for the *www.filternet.net* online media was also produced and advertised. Four training films on evacuation were advertised.

In addition to the provision of training to the population concerning the implementation of personal and collective protection, a systematic training of the expert public was also organized. In the field of fire protection, the ACPDR prepared a presentation of the draft Rules on the Built-In Systems of Active Fire Protection for the expert public, i.e. the technical inspectors. In the context of the project October - the Fire Safety Month, the ACPDR prepared a consultation on evacuation and a consultation entitled Protection against Drowning for lifeguards. For local communities and ministries, the ACPDR organized a consultation on the subject of risk assessment. The materials from the consultations were published on the ACPDR website.

1.2 The Normative Working Programme of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia – the ACPDR

The following implementing regulations of the Government of the RS from the ACPDR's competence were included in the Normative Working Programme of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for 2015:

- Decree amending the Decree on the Construction and Maintenance of Shelters (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 54/15).
- Decree amending the Decree on the Diving Criteria.
- Decree amending the Decree on Damage Evaluation Methodology.
- Decree amending the Decree on the Organization, Equipment and Training of Protection and Aid Forces.
- Rules on Protection against Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 2/15),
- Rules amending the Rules on Minimum Technical and Other Conditions for the Maintenance of Manual and Mobile Fire Extinguishers.
- Rules on Technical Standards for Shelters and Improvisation Shelters.
- Resolution on the National Programme of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters for the Period 2016-2022.

Due to non-actualization in the 2016-2017 period, the following legal acts from the ACPDR's field of work were transferred:

- Resolution on the National Programme of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters for the Period 2016-2022.
- Decree amending the Decree on the Diving Criteria.
- Decree amending the Decree on Damage Evaluation Methodology.
- Rules on Technical Standards for Shelters and Improvisation Shelters.

2 PREPAREDNESS OF THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS AND PROTECTION, RESCUE AND RELIEF FORCES

2.1 Planning

In compliance with the Decree on the Implementation of the Decision on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism defining the implementation of risk assessments for accidents, the ACPDR, in its role as the national coordinating body for accident risk assessments, continued to prepare supporting documents for the elaboration of risk assessments for individual accidents; reported to the interministerial working group for risk assessments and accidents and to the Government of the RS on the implemented activities; coordinated and monitored the implementation of risk assessment processes for accidents together with holders and participating bodies; prepared the National Disaster Risk Assessment in cooperation with holders; prepared a report on the elaboration of risk assessments for the European Commission; and following the Government's decision, reported on the subject to the European Commission, etc. In the role of the holder, the ACPDR prepared the Ice Storm Risk Assessment. The preparation of risk assessments is related to the Partner Agreement between the Republic of Slovenia and the European Commission for the absorption of EU Structural and Investment Funds.

In connection with the implementation of the Decision on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism, activities also commenced in the preparation of risk management capability assessments and in the preparation and improvement of risk management planning where practically all ministries are actively involved, as in the case of risk assessment. The ACPDR plays a role primarily in system-related work, the coordination and development of joint national documents and reporting to the European Commission.

Protection and rescue plans provide for an organized and coordinated operation to prevent disasters or minimize their consequences. The ACPDR, in cooperation with the ministries, prepares national disaster response plans, submits those plans to the Government for adoption, and reports to the Government on the preparation of action plans which fall within the responsibility of individual ministries.

In accordance with the Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters Act, in 2015, the ACPDR updated the National Disaster Response Plan for Outbreaks of Transboundary Animal Diseases, the National Disaster Response Plan in Case of Terrorist Attack with Means or Weapons of Mass Destruction, or With Conventional Means, the National Disaster Response

Plan in the Event of a Railway Accident and the RS Civil Protection Commander Defence Plan. With the new resolution of the Government of the RS, it harmonized the National Preparedness Measures and the NATO Crisis Response Measures. It submitted the National Disaster Response Plan for the Occurrence of Communicable Diseases in Humans to the RS Civil Protection Headquarters for consideration. The ACPDR updated the National Risk Assessment for Outbreaks of Transboundary Animal Diseases, the National Threat Assessment for the Occurrence of Communicable Diseases in Humans, the National Risk Assessment in the Event of a Railway Accident and the National Risk Assessment in the Event of a Large Wildfire. In accordance with the work plan, a proposal for the operation of the information centre was prepared and submitted for coordination.

The permanent annual distribution of potassium iodide tablets for citizens living within a radius of ten kilometres of the Krško Nuclear Power Plant was postponed to February 2016.

2.2 Operational Planning and Preparedness

Operational preparedness of the system of protection against natural and other disasters is provided through the continuous operation of notification centres and public rescue services, and through the preparedness of other rescue services, commissions, commanders, units and civil protection (CP) headquarters. Trained, equipped and motivated CP commanders and members of rescue services, commissions, units and CP headquarters ensure an appropriate and coordinated response to natural and other disasters. The achieved level of preparedness of response to natural and other disasters was maintained.

The Programme for the Formation of National Material Reserves for Protection, Rescue and Relief during the Period 2009-2015, which provides for the materiel and equipment from state reserves to help the affected people and the population at risk after natural and other disasters, as well as personal and collective equipment for the operation of the protection, rescue and relief (PRR) forces, was implemented to a smaller extent.

With the financially-limited realization of the programme for the supplementation of state reserves of material resources, gas cylinders, undersuits, dry suits, buoyancy compensators, diving regulators, protective clothing and small communication equipment were provided to the Rapid Response Unit, including the maintenance of equipment and the national reserves assets, which will have a positive effect on the readiness and responsiveness of the system in the event of accidents involving hazardous substances.

The ACPDR provides a comprehensive and responsive logistics system of 13 regional logistics centres to support the protection, rescue and relief forces at the regional level, and of the National Logistics Centre to support the national civil protection units.

2.3 Protection, Rescue and Relief Forces

Protection, Rescue and Relief Forces were activated. They carried out 14.533 emergency response operations. As many as 19,918 structures of the protection, rescue and relief forces were activated, which is a total of 121,850 members of different units, services and structures.

Overview of the Number of Emergency Response Operations of PRR Forces in 2015

Type of Unit	Number of Activated structures of the PRR forces	Number of Participants
Rescue Dog Units	128	668
Mountain Rescue Service	603	3913
Cave Rescue Service	17	84
Voluntary Territorial Fire Brigades	11,550	85,117
Professional Firefighting Units	7551	31,787
Voluntary Industrial Fire Brigades	48	212
Underwater Rescue Service	21	69
Total	**19,918**	**121,850**

Note: Data on the PRR forces participating in emergency response are based on the reports completed in the system for reporting on emergency response operations and disasters by 21st January 2016.

Based on the Decree on Civil Protection Service (Official Gazette, Nos. 1/2008, 99/08 and 45/14), the ACPDR, as the founder, organizes CP units, services and bodies to carry out protection, rescue and relief tasks at the national and regional levels, and plans the completion of employment contracts for work in the field of CP with CP members and candidates for employment in accordance with the Decision stipulating Priority Manning with the contract Civil Protection members (No. 833-16/2011-15 dated 12th December 2012).

The contracts were primarily concluded for the manning of units, services and CP bodies organized by the ACPDR at the national and regional levels: units for search and rescue in the urban environment; support services – catering department; mobile stationary; technical rescue teams with specialized mobile dispensary and devices; support services – medical care teams; rapid response unit HQ; IT support unit; and psychological assistance units. In 2015, we concluded four new contracts, 21 annexes for the extension of contracts, and terminated one contract. A total of 115 contracts for employment in CP were concluded.

Voluntary Civil Protection Members

Unit	Number of Contracts
National Rapid Response Unit – Technical Diving Unit	10
National Rapid Response Unit – IT Support Group	3
National Rapid Response Unit – Transport Unit	4
National Rapid Response Unit – Command	3
National Rapid Response Unit – NBC Decontamination	2
National Rapid Response Unit – Unit for Search and Rescue in Urban Areas	14
National Rapid Response Unit – Medical Care Team	6
Support Service – Psychological Assistance Team	4
Mobile Dispensary	5
Support Service – Catering Department	2
Notification Centre – Notification Centre Manning Team	25
Technical Rescue Team with Special Machinery and Equipment	11
Service for the Support and Conduct of Special Protection, Rescue and Relief Tasks during Environmental and other Disasters at Sea	14
Logistics Centre	12

Note: Number of contract members in individual Civil Protection units, services and bodies on 31 12. 2015

At the end of the year, the Civil Protection records listed a total of 54,241 protection, rescue and relief forces members, of which 33,266 were members of duty units and 20,975 were volunteers. The protection, rescue and relief forces at the national level included approximately 840 professional members, 1,200 voluntary members and 1,488 members of duty units.

2.4 Protection From Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

Protection from UXO is organized as a single measure throughout Slovenia, and comprises the detection, identification, disposal, transportation, storage and destruction of UXO, and the training of members of the National Unit for Protection from UXO. In 2015, the National Unit for Protection from UXO carried out 477 emergency responses (on average 1.3 a day), in which 7,439 pieces of various UXO were disposed (on average 20.4 pieces a day), or 8,789.024kg (on average 24,08kg a day).

Three periodic destructions of UXO were carried out at the protection and rescue training range Poligon 208:

- (7-10 April 2015), destruction of 4,963 pieces with a total weight of 7,574.82kg (transferred from 2014),
- (31 July 2015), destruction of 3306 pieces with a total weight of 2,513.71kg,
- (9-11 November 2015), destruction of 549 pieces with a total weight of 2,125.70kg.

Twenty-five destructions were carried out at the site of the find or in its near proximity, due to the very poor condition of the UXO that was found there. During these destructions, as many as 93 UXO pieces, with a total weight of 965.45kg, were destroyed.

In addition to their regular activities, members of the National Unit for Protection Against UXO also carried out the following extraordinary activities or large-scale emergency responses:

- Removal of three 250kg calibre aircraft bombs from the Drava River bed in Maribor (February).
- Removal of a 500kg calibre aircraft bomb from Piran Bay (March).
- Removal of two 250kg calibre aircraft bombs in Podlipoglav (May).
- Cleaning, removal and destruction of 14 UXO pieces from Mišnica Cave, Dobrnič (August).
- Destruction of 24 UXO pieces on the slopes of Krn, 2,100m above sea level (November).
- Destruction of 27 UXO pieces during a preventive cleaning operation of the Kostanjevica na Krasu Voluntary Fire Brigade (November).
- Four preventive inspections of the terrain by prior instruction of the owner or the investor.

The new Rules on Protection against Unexploded Ordnance (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 2/2015, dated 9 January 2015), the new Instructions on the use of the Poligon 208 for protection, rescue and relief activities in the field of UXO protection, and the Rules for the calculation of compensation and reimbursement for the execution of protection against UXO were adopted.

In 2015, 32 members of the National Unit for Protection against UXO carried out measures for protection against Unexploded Explosive Ordnance.

2.5 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 organized by associations and NGOs. The subsidy provided by the ACPDR represents over 75% of the total funds required for the operation of individual units. Such operation includes the ongoing training and practice of unit members, members' medical examinations and insurance policies, payment of salaries and reimbursements for the loss of income to employers during the call-up of members, purchase and maintenance of their collective and personal protection and rescue equipment, and material costs of emergency response operations.

Co-Funding Rescue Services, Associations and Other Organizations

Co-funding of the activities of services, associations, units, companies, institutes and other organizations active in the field of protection, rescue and relief was carried out on the basis of the designed criteria, and provided funds, through contracts or annexes to the current contracts for co-financing the protection, rescue and relief activities, amounting to EUR 7,451,902. These funds ensured the operational preparedness of professional rescue services, fire brigades of

general importance, associations and other organizations, and rescue services and structures which operate on a voluntary basis.

Annexes to contracts amounting to EUR 1,990,473 were concluded with the Mountain Rescue Association of Slovenia, Cave Rescue Service of the Speleological Association of Slovenia, Slovenian Kennel Club, Slovenian Diving Federation, Slovenian Red Cross, Slovenian Catholic Girl Guides and Boy Scouts Association, Scout Association of Slovenia, National Institute of Biology, Institute of Occupational Safety, Faculty of Medicine – Institute of Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine – Forensic Identification Unit, Veterinary Faculty – Institute of Microbiology and Parasitology, Jožef Stefan Institute, Velenje Coal Mine, TKI Hrastnik (a chemical products factory), National Laboratory of Health, Environment and Food, Institute of Occupational Safety Ljubljana, Slovenian Professional Firefighters Association, Association of Societies and Clubs of Rescue Dog Handlers of Slovenia, Association of Radio Amateurs of Slovenia, CB Radio Club Soča and the following flying clubs: Josip Križaj Ajdovščina, Postojna, Tolmin, Zagorje ob Savi, Coastal Flying Centre Portorož, Slovenj Gradec Airport, and Kras Flying Centre Divača.

Co-Funding of the Firefighting Association of Slovenia

Based on the annual programme of activities and tasks of the Firefighting Association of Slovenia, such as organizational activities, prevention activities, firefighter training, and publication of professional literature in accordance with the Fire Service Act and the Fire Protection Act, several annexes to the contract were concluded with the Firefighting Association of Slovenia, in the amount of EUR 685,000.

Based on the Criteria for co-funding of important anniversaries of Voluntary Fire Brigades (ACPDR document, No. 8451-1/2015-1 dated 26 March 2015), the ACPDR allocated dedicated funding in the amount of EUR 62,500 for high jubilees (110, 120, 130 and 140 years) to 30 voluntary fire brigades, and on the basis of the Criteria for co-financing the harmonized development of territorial firefighting units, the ACPDR allocated dedicated funding in the amount of EUR 48,000 to fire-fighting units for assistance in the purchase of protective and rescue equipment.

Programme of Co-Funding Fire-Fighting Units of General Importance

The protection, rescue and relief field of wider importance, which includes rescue after traffic, industrial and other accidents involving dangerous substances, rescue after accidents in longer motorway and other road and railway tunnels, technical rescue tasks carried out after traffic accidents and accidents in standing and flowing waters, and other protection, rescue and relief tasks of general importance, are carried out by 45 fire-fighting units of general importance (FUGI). For the smooth conduct of activities of general importance, data on influence factors in operational areas (new roads and tunnels) as well as dual activation areas of FUGI, were updated and complemented, taking into account double-overlap areas. Moreover, plans for

2015 and reports on the utilization of funds for 2014 were evaluated, and 46 annexes to contracts were prepared.

The programme of co-funding of FUGI was fully implemented and amounted to EUR 2,842,623. Of that amount, EUR 152,044 was allocated to the amortization of eight special firefighting vehicles for tunnel rescue, EUR 50,000 to the co-funding of a special vehicle for the penetration of walls for the Škofja Loka Voluntary Fire Brigade, and EUR 40,000 for the emergency remedy of all identified deficiencies in mass casualty trailers. The remainder of the funds were divided between units, in line with the criteria for the allocation of funds.

In line with an in-depth analysis of the time coverage of the activities of general importance, which was made on the basis of data from the information system for reporting on disasters and emergency response operations (SPIN) for the period between 2010 and 2014, as well as graphical simulations of driving times from the FUGI headquarters to the nearest FUGI (taking into account the actual driving conditions, such as speed limits, etc.) six firefighting units were introduced for purposes of improving time coverage. An amendment of the Decree on the Organization, Equipment and Training of Protection and Aid Forces was proposed.

Emergency Rescue in Long Road and Motorway Tunnels
On the basis of contracts for the performance of operational duties 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 (Jesenice Fire and Rescue Service (GARS Jesenice), Domžale Fire Safety Centre (CPV Domžale) and Celje Professional Firefighting Unit (PGE Celje)), a total of EUR 65,499 was paid for the co-financing of the maintenance and restoration of personal protective equipment, insurance and transport costs for tunnel firefighters.

In cooperation with the Firefighting Association of Slovenia, the final part of a planned purchase of collective equipment for firefighters proving support in tunnel operations was made in the amount of EUR 14,000. This final purchase concluded the total purchase of additional equipment for firefighters providing support in tunnel operations in accordance with the criteria for their organization and equipping.

Co-Funding of Firefighting Protection and Rescue Equipment
In 2015, the CPDR continued with the modernization of protection and rescue equipment of firefighting units in voluntary fire brigades, and thus with the provision of harmonious development of these units. A total of 583 applicants responded to the tender notice, published in the Official Gazette of the RS, No. 17/15 dated 13th March 2015, and in the Official Gazette of the RS, No. 19/15 dated 20th March 2015. A total of 539 co-funding contracts, in the amount of EUR 1,705,082, were concluded for purposes of modernization of protection and rescue equipment.

Protection and Rescue Operations at Sea
A procedure was carried out for the conclusion of contracts on co-funding protection and rescue operations at sea with the companies Adria TOW d.o.o. (towing services and assistance to ships and vessels), Prosub d.o.o. and the sole trader Mitja Petrič s.p., in the amount of EUR 38,725.

2.6 National Material Reserves for the Event of Natural and other Disasters

In previous years, Slovenia began to establish national material reserves (NMR), primarily for large-scale disasters, wildfires, floods, major hailstorms, communicable diseases, etc. The implementation of the Programme of Establishing NMR for Protection, Rescue and Relief in the period 2009-015 ensured the planning of materiel and equipment from national reserves to help the affected population and the population at risk after natural and other disasters, as well as personal and collective equipment for the activities of the protection, rescue and relief forces.

Technical documents for the supplementation of NMR and the equipping of protection, rescue and relief forces were prepared, in accordance with the plan and in the amount of the funds provided after the supplementary budget (EUR 487,000). Fifty-one public procurement proposals in the amount of EUR 214,634 were realized, namely the purchase of gas cylinders, undersuits, dry suits, buoyancy compensators, diving regulators, protective clothing for the Medium Search and Rescue Unit (MUSAR), and small communication equipment for the National Rapid Response Unit. In addition, maintenance of the equipment in the national reserves and units was provided.

The smaller realization of the planned activities was a consequence of the migrant crisis and the rearrangement and use of financial resources for the purposes of migrant care i.e. for the purchase of 1,500 folding beds (EUR 131,760), 200 tables and chairs (EUR 21,910) and tents (EUR 48,678).

The resources and equipment of PRR units and other forces were supplemented in order to provide and maintain an adequate level of equipping and operational preparedness of units for their response to natural and other disasters in Slovenia and abroad.

2.7 Delivery of Fire Fund Assets and Vehicles to Voluntary Fire Brigades

In the area of logistics, pursuant to the Physical Assets of the State and Local Government Act (Official Gazette of the RS, Nos. 86/10, 75/12 and 47/13 - ZDU-1G, 50/14 and 90/14 - ZDU-1I), and with the purpose of fulfilment of the public interest in protection against natural and other disasters, the following was transferred free of charge to voluntary fire brigades: seven vehicles, one generator, one boat, two trailers, a motorbike, one field kitchen, mattresses, first aid bags and various firefighting equipment.

In line with the decision of the Committee for the Management of the Fire Fund Assets, a total of 3,438 pieces of various firefighting equipment and communication resources, purchased through the Fire Fund in the past years, were transferred to the Firefighting Association of Slovenia.

2.8 Fire Tax

The eligible use of fire tax funds is laid down in Article 59 of the Fire Protection Act (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 3/07 – official consolidated text). The use of funds for general social importance is in the hands of the Committee for the Fire Fund Management (hereinafter the Committee), in accordance with the annual plan for the use of the fire tax inflow, which in 2015 amounted to EUR 7,909,304.16. The Fire Fund assets ensure better fire safety in local communities. The share of fire tax funds for local communities in the amount of 70% was determined by a Government decision and totalled EUR 5,536,515.

In accordance with the plan for spending the fire tax funds inflow, adopted by the Committee and based on the decision of the RS Government, 30% of the fire tax revenue was allocated to tasks of general importance: co-financing of equipment, co-financing of operation and equipping of firefighting units, co-financing of research into fire protection, and education and training for fire protection. Through the purchase and distribution of resources and equipment, the equipping of firefighting units is upgraded and improved. Part of the assets was also dedicated to protection, rescue and relief in the field of fire protection, carried out by the Firefighting Association of Slovenia, which is to provide and care for the further development and education and training of the voluntary firefighting units in Slovenia.

The distribution of the means equalled 70% of the monthly inflow of fire tax funds. In 2015, 85% of the Fire Fund Annual Plan was completed. As administrative support to the Committee, the ACPDR placed particular emphasis on the realization and preparation of the technical characteristics and specifications of equipment intended for purchase through public procurement. Among the projects that remained unrealized were: development and research assignments, firefighting equipment for extinguishing fires in the Karst region, and the repayment of the deficit to the Slovenian Firefighting Association for medical examinations of operational firefighters already carried out.

Public procurement for the purchase of the planned equipment

Purchased equipment of high value:

- 1,092 pagers
- 27 command pagers
- 176 manual radio stations
- 86 mobile radio stations
- 129 self-contained breathing apparatuses, and twice as many for the year 2016, which were delivered and paid for in 2015
- 25 thermal video cameras (plus an additional 25 for the year 2016, which were delivered and paid for in 2015)
- Small value equipment, such as backpacks (extinguisher backpacks), ropes for helicopters, pump trailers

The financial resources planned for the processes which were not completed in 2015 were transferred to 2016, namely, those for the purchase of a mobile chainsaw simulator, a firefighting multi-purpose vehicle, two pump generators, equipment for the Karts warehouse and some smaller pieces of equipment for work in the firefighting school.

EUR 500,000 were planned for the purchase of firefighting vehicles for the extinguishing of fires and high altitude rescue (vehicle ladders and airlifts). Four municipalities applied to the public tender for the co-financing of firefighting vehicles; two of them did not meet the conditions (Rogaška Slatina and Postojna). Funds in the amount of EUR 286,000 went to the municipality of Sežana, and in the amount of EUR 214,000 to the municipality of Trbovlje.

Co-financing was carried out for the training of operational voluntary firefighters in the amount of EUR 372,092, and for medical examinations of firefighters before training in the use of self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), totalling EUR 150,000.

2.9 Research and Development into Protection against Natural and Other Disasters

In the field of research and development, an open invitation for the implementation of topics on fire protection was published by the MoD, to which potential implementors were expected to apply by the end of February 2016. Public procurements for the implementation of four research and development projects which will be published on the public procurement portal at the latest by April 2016, were also part of this process.

2.10. Monitoring, Notification and Warning

Operations and communications tasks regarding monitoring, notification and warning are carried out continually 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. The operation of the RNC ensures the availability of emergency medical assistance, rapid activation of rescue workers, mostly firefighters, and the appropriate response of various rescue services during natural and other disasters for all citizens.

In 2015, the 13 RNCs received 491,508 emergency calls, which is on an average 1,350 calls per day. They also received 2,249 emergency calls in the form of text messages. With 41,254 calls, July was the month with the highest number of calls, while other months averaged approximately 38,000 calls. Firefighters were called out the most often, almost 20,000 times, while the mountain rescue services were called out over 600 times and the rescue dog units 130 times.

People usually called during the day, between 8am and 8pm. The largest regional notification centre, both in terms of territory and the number of inhabitants, Ljubljana RNC, received the majority of calls, that is 121,489, followed by Maribor RNC with 57,418 calls, Celje RNC with 49,535 calls and Kranj RNC with 44,789 calls.

The operators answered 90% of the calls in less than 6.3 seconds. In 90% of all cases, the calls lasted less than 71.4 seconds, which is a good minute. The majority of them, however, lasted around 13 seconds. In 2015, the majority of calls, as many as 2,433, occurred on 5th October. For comparison purposes, on 2nd February 2014, at the time of the extreme weather disaster which included ice storm, they received the most calls in the previous year, i.e. 9,538 calls. The

average response time in that year was 6.5 seconds, and the number of calls made to the 112 number was 581,314, with an average of 1,600 calls per day.

The majority of calls made to the 112 emergency call number results in the activation of rescue units and emergency response operations. The main reason for the calls remained the same in 2015; people called the number over 77,000 times because they needed emergency medical assistance. In such events, the operator in the RNC transferred the call to the nearest medical assistance centre. Information on the number of emergency medical assistance calls followed by an emergency response operation are kept at the emergency medical assistance centres, which also decide on the level of the emergency and the type of the emergency response operation required.

The ACPDR keeps the data on the interventions of all other rescue services. Most interventions were carried out by firefighters; 12,000 by the firefighters of voluntary fire brigades and slightly more than 7,500 by professional firefighters. The mountain rescue service was activated over 600 times, the dog rescue units 128 times, the underwater rescue service 21 times and the cave rescue service 17 times.

In 2015, there were no extreme events (such as the ice storm and a number of major floods two years ago); nonetheless, the regional centres received most calls during floods, between 14th and 18th October, the majority of which, 2,433, were made on 15th October 2015.

The number of all the telephone conversations conducted by operators following a call received to the 112 emergency call number amounted to 690,022 (including incoming calls which the operators conducted with the intent of activating and informing units, services and individuals, as well as return calls to callers of the 112 emergency call number).

2.11 Communication and Information Systems (CIS)

With the 1st of December 2015, the automatic call from a damaged vehicle, the 112 eCall, was introduced. By the end of the year, the RNC had received 28 messages.

All RNCs established separate primary communication channels for calls made to the 112 emergency call number. The possibility of taking priority calls made to the 112 call number from the waiting line was enabled on the RNCs telephone dispatcher terminals. To this end, the Ljubljana and Kranj RNCs were upgraded already in 2014. The remaining RNCs received their awards in 2015.

One hundred and twelve outdated personal computers were replaced with new ones. The ACPDR concluded contracts for the maintenance of radio stations and pagers.

Due to the lack of funds, the renewal of the public warning system was not carried out to the planned extent. Instead of the planned 106 sirens, only two were renovated.

In the context of the COSMASIR project, the staff room for the management of responses in the event of disasters was modernized and renovated with new equipment: a video wall, ceiling projectors and some computers and monitors.

The ACPDR was involved in the following European project: the ESA-IDRC project (as the end user) and the EPISECC project (in the advisory committee).

The ACPDR is participating in the i-HeERO project as a full member. The i-HeERO project is intended for the development of the automated call from a damaged vehicle, the eCall, with emphasis on cargo vehicles transporting dangerous substances and on the development of the next generation eCall.

The ACPDR participated in the ESA-IDRC project as the representative of the end users in the testing and collection of data for purposes of upgrading the EMERGENCY.LU module.

2.12 The Migrant Issue

The ACPDR became actively involved in preparations for the solving of the migrant situation, actively participated in the operational group at the Ministry of Internal Affairs and, following the decision of the Government of the RS, dated 20th September 2015, to set up temporary accommodation centres due to the possibility of the mass arrival of migrants and to put CP in charge of their provision, later also coordinated the work of the reception and accommodation centres. Civil Protection was tasked with providing temporary dwellings in accommodation centres, establishing foundations for the functioning of the centres, and coordinating the fair participation of all stakeholders. Together with competent bodies, rescue services, and humanitarian and non-governmental organizations, the ACPDR organized the reception and accommodation of migrants, provided food and other life-essential provisions as well as first aid, helped reunite families, and provided protection and other required services. The RS CP Commander appointed heads of accommodation centres and their deputies by means of formal decisions.

Following the Decision of the Government of the RS, all the conditions for the activation and appropriate application of protection and rescue plans for the implementation of protective measures and protection, rescue and relief tasks, which refer to the accommodation and care of the population at risk, were met, and the activities were coordinated by the RS CP Commander. The adopted Decision provided the basis for:

- The activation of units, protection of members, and payment of direct costs and refunds.
- Payment of members.
- Deployment of units across the entire state territory and
- Faster implementation of public procurements.

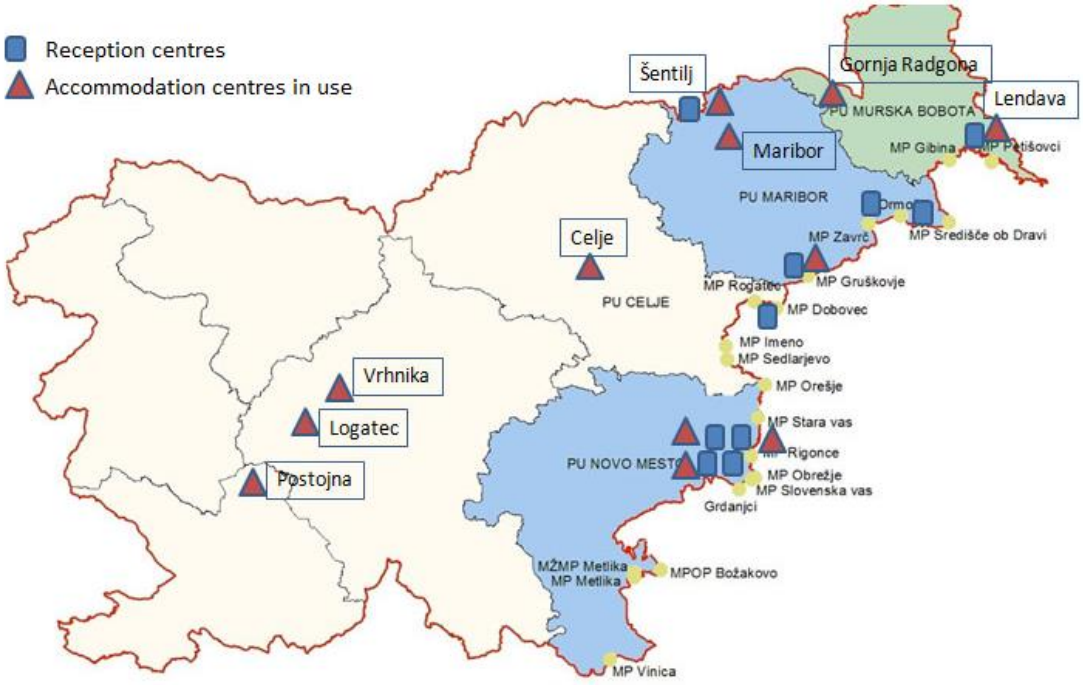
Migrant Care

Activities for the establishment of the conditions for the reception of migrants began as early as 16th September 2015, with the transportation of materiel from the National Logistics Centre Roje and the Regional Logistic Centres to the vicinity of the reception and accommodation centres (tents, emergency beds and blankets), with the provision of logistic support during the setting-up of the reception and accommodation centres (providing electricity, water, toilets and washrooms in the facilities) and the setting-up of tents and equipping them with beds and bedding. All the activities were conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the representatives of the local communities, societies and organizations included in the protection and rescue system, as well as humanitarian and non-governmental organizations. The reception and accommodation centres were set up in six regions. All employees of the ACPDR regional offices were included in the activities, performing tasks and establishing capabilities for the organization of the reception and accommodation centres, the provision of

their operation and the management of the accommodation centres. In cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and the Employment Service of Slovenia, the ACPDR concluded 259 employment contracts with community work providers for the purposes of providing assistance in the management of migration flows.

The ACPDR prepared instructions for the work in accommodation centres and coordinated the work with humanitarian and non-governmental organizations. It also provided support to the CP Commander by organizing work in the RS CP Headquarters support group. Work in the accommodation and reception centres was organized based on the needs and the number of migrants, the time of their arrival and the duration of their stay.

List of locations of accommodation and reception centres (2015)



In October 2015, the RS requested international assistance at a bilateral level and through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism for the purposes of providing accommodation and care to the migrants. Numerous countries responded to Slovenia's request for material, technical and protective equipment. Assistance was provided by a total of 13 countries.

Representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) acted as support in most of the accommodation and reception centres. The UNHCR provided not only translators, but also specific materiel for migrant care. Assistance was also provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF, the Council of Europe Development Bank and a number of foreign NGOs.

In 2015, care was provided for 382,209 migrants in both reception and accommodation centres. On average nearly 5,000 migrants entered Slovenia on a daily basis. However, the greatest pressure on the border occurred on 21st October, when as many as 12,616 people came into Slovenia from Croatia.

In 2015, 29,730 CP members, members of different PRR organizations and societies (scouts, firefighters), humanitarian organizations (the Slovenian Red Cross, EHO Podpornica), NGOs (Slovene Philanthropy, Adra, Sloga and others), volunteers, community work providers and public employees were included in the provision of accommodation and care for the migrants and in the provision of the necessary materiel.

By 31st December 2015, EUR 3,054,443 had been released for migrant care.

3 DISASTER RESPONSE AND DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Disaster Response

In 2015, 14,533 different events occurred in Slovenia (natural and other disasters, road traffic accidents, fires and explosions, pollution, accidents involving dangerous substances, nuclear and other events, findings of unexploded ordnance, supply disruptions, damage to facilities and technical and other assistance). In addition to other services, the PRR forces also responded to these events.

Events in 2015

Event	Number of Events
Natural Disasters	828
Other Disasters	1,491
Road Traffic Accidents	2,347
Fires and Explosions	4,214
Pollution, Accidents Involving Dangerous Substances	694
Nuclear and Other Events	64
Findings of UXO, Supply Disruptions and Damage to Facilities	804
Technical and Other Assistance	4,091
Total	**14,533**

Data on events in 2015 are based on reports completed by 21st January 2016.

A closer look at the events reveals that the accidents resulted in 18,107 emergency response operations, with the participation of 109,180 members of various PRR forces. The greatest number of emergency response operations took place in July (1,895), followed by October (1,807) and August (1,651). The majority of emergency response operations were carried out by the voluntary territorial fire brigades, professional firefighting units, the National Unit for Protection from UXO and the Mountain Rescue Association of Slovenia. With timely and effective response and help to those affected, protection, rescue and relief forces undoubtedly contributed to the mitigation of damage and other consequences caused by these disasters.

Natural Disasters and Emergency Response Operations in 2015

Events	Number of Emergency Response Operations	Number of Participants	Number of Injured People
High Tides	10	10	0
Floods	513	3,466	1
Avalanches	27	177	0
Deep Snow	16	89	0
Hail	4	33	0
Strong Winds	452	2,632	0
Lightning Strikes	17	131	0
Disruptions of Traffic due to Natural Phenomena	2	18	0
Total	**1,041**	**6,556**	**1**

Data on emergency response operations in 2015 are based on reports completed in the system for reporting on emergency response operations and disasters (SPIN) by 21st January 2016.

3.2 Damage Assessment

Damage assessment after natural and other disasters in agriculture and on specific objects and things was carried out by qualified appraisers according to the prescribed methodology and in parallel with the regular maintenance of the AJDA application. Appraisers concluded contracts for work in field conditions.

The ACPDR is responsible for good qualification of appraisers and a unified damage assessment system. Consequently, four training courses on damage assessment were carried out for the newly appointed members of municipal and regional commissions. During this training, the participants were introduced to legislation and the AJDA damage assessment application, and learned about field experience on damage assessment of crops and objects and the granting of national aid for recovery and reconstruction after natural disasters. The training, with a total number of 221 participants, was carried out in Šentjernej, Celje, Ig and Murska Sobota.

A new contractor for the upgrading of the AJDA application, the Urban Institute of Ljubljana, was also selected.

The assessment of direct damage to property resulting from the consequences of floods which occurred between 6th and 14th November 2014 in 29 municipalities in the Gorenjska, Ljubljana, Koroška, Notranjska, Podravska, Vzhodnoštajerska, Zahodnoštajerska and Zasavska regions was completed. The total estimated damage, which stood at EUR 22,252,930, included damage to property (EUR 3,069,765), damage to the economy (EUR 847,908), damage to national roads (EUR 300,000), damage to forest roads (EUR 2,327,238), and damage to watercourses (EUR 15,728,017).

3.3. EU Solidarity Fund

At the end of January 2014, Slovenia was affected by a winter disaster which lasted for over a month. The most damage, however, was caused between 30th January and 27th February. As the assessment of the direct damage and the emergency response expenses reached EUR 428.5 million (without VAT), the RS submitted an application to the EU Commission for assistance in the form of a non-refundable grant from the EUSF. Slovenia was entitled to EUR 18,388,478 without VAT from the EUSF. At its 20th session, on 29th January 2015, the Government of the RS adopted the Information on the EU Solidarity Fund for winter disaster in February 2014 with the Resolution No. 54400-1/2015/4. It also appointed the implementing institutions and the payment dynamics:

Institution	Total	2015	2016
Ministry of Infrastructure	7,186,478	3,726,662	3,459,815
Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning	6,400,000	3,520,000	2,880,000
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food	502,000	502,000	
Administration of the RS for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief	4,300,000	2,251,337	2,048,662

On behalf of the MoD, the ACPDR received EUR 2,251,337 in 2015 for the reimbursement of emergency response expenses incurred during the winter disaster to municipalities.

The municipalities requested and received grants from the EU Solidarity Fund for the reimbursement of expenses incurred during the emergency response (through the provision of temporary accommodation and the financing of rescue services for the provision of assistance to the affected population) during floods, deep snow and ice storms between 30th January and 30th April 2014. The funds which the municipalities are entitled to are intended for the reimbursement of expenses of disaster response units and services (firefighters, CP and others – this also applies to foreign rescuers), expenses required for the establishment of infrastructure or for the protection of facilities, expenses required for the protective measure of evacuation and all expenses related to equipment (emergency purchase of equipment).

The municipalities submitted their claims to the ACPDR by filling in the form in Annex 4 – The Bill of Costs for the Reimbursement of Emergency Response Expenses to Local Communities, Directions for the implementation of procedures for the use of resources from the EU Solidarity

Fund in the RS received for the restoration of consequences of the winter disaster of February 2014.

With a view to assisting the municipalities with filling out the stated annex, the ACPDR sent them a document entitled Reimbursement of Expenses from the EU Solidarity Fund for the winter disaster of February 2014 – Call for the submission of information, on 24th August 2015. The municipalities submitted the claims in the form, provided for in Annex 4, for inspection to the authorized people at the ACPDR (heads of competent ACPDR regional offices) who checked, verified and confirmed all claims, attachments, account cards and the eligibility of expenditures stated in the claims for the reimbursement of emergency response expenses. Based on the documentation, it was established that the material under concern referred to the reimbursement of amounts paid for the purposes of the implementation of emergency responses in the ice storm event of 2014, during the prescribed period, and that the material is compliant with the prescribed rules. The ACPDR withdrew or refuted individual claims which did not meet the prescribed criteria or were lacking an appropriate basis in the documentation.

In 2015, the ACPDR thus executed all transactions to municipalities and spent all the resources earmarked to this end, namely EUR 2,251,337.

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 in Ig and at the Centre's training units in Pekre, Sežana and Logatec. Training was provided to members of various PRR forces and public employees from the field of civil protection and disaster relief.

A total of 28,699 participants attended the various forms of education, training and other activities (17,792 people at the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief in Ig, 6,028 people at the Centre's training unit in Pekre, 2,430 at the Logatec training unit, 1,547 at the Sežana training unit and 902 at other locations of the Training Centre).

Training in 2015 according to Target Groups

Target Groups	**Number of Participants**
Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief in Ig	
Training Programmes for CP Members	220
Fire Service and Qualification Programmes	958
Programmes for Public Employees on Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters	731
Programmes for Lecturers and Instructors	31
Programmes for Foreign Participants	118
Programmes of Societies – Firefighters	5,121
Joint Programmes for Several Target Groups (rescue with helicopters, leadership – group dynamics, public relations in the event of disasters)	838
Working Group for the Preparation of Programmes	6
Programmes of Societies – Dog Handlers	4,270
Programmes of Societies – Divers, Cave Rescuers, Mountain Rescue Services, Underwater Rescue Services	1,270
Programmes of Societies – Others (Red Cross, Slovenian Fire Protection Association, Scout Association of Slovenia)	260
Other ACPDR Training and Activities	1,778
Other MoD, SAF and IRSPANOD Training and Activities	857
Training of External Users	1,334
TOTAL	17,792

Pekre Training Unit	
Programmes of Societies – Firefighters	2,106
Programmes on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters	1,537
Other Training and Activities of the MoD and External Users	2,385
TOTAL	6,028

Logatec Training Unit	
Programmes of Societies – Firefighters	140
Programmes on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters	327
Other Training and Activities of the MoD and External Users	1,963
TOTAL	2,430

Sežana Training Unit	
Fire Service and Qualification Programmes	580
Programmes on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters	153
Other Training and Activities of the MoD and External Users	814
TOTAL	1,547
TOTAL	**27,797**

4.1 Development of Education and Training Programmes

The following programmes were updated at the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief:

- Programme of introductory and basic training for members of commissions on the inventory and assessment of the level of damage caused to facilities.
- Programme of supplementary training for members of commissions on the inventory and the assessment of the level of damage caused to facilities.
- Programme of basic diver training for technical diving.
- Amendments to the programme of basic training for performing protection, rescue and relief tasks using aircraft – amendment.
- Amendments to the programme of supplementary training for performing protection, rescue and relief tasks using aircraft – amendment.
- Water rescue training programme for people renting vessels (Programme D).
- Programme of supplementary training for firefighters on extinguishing fires in enclosed spaces.

The following new programmes were developed:

- Training programme for diving instructors who teach technical diving.
- Programme of supplementary training for members of other rescue services and units for response in the event of a nuclear or a radiological accident.
- Programme of supplementary training in the preparation and implementation of exercises in the field of protection against natural and other disasters.
- Programme of supplementary training for candidates for the heads of firefighting units' proficiency examination.
- Programme of introductory training for PRR forces members on the system of protection against natural and other disasters.

Eight programmes are being updated:

- Programme of introductory training for public employees in civil protection.
- Programme of introductory training for public employees in notification centres.
- Programme of supplementary training for public employees in notification centres.
- Programme of the supplementary training - Protection and Rescue Application (ZiR).
- Programme of supplementary training on public relations.
- Programme of introductory training of CP Commissioners.
- Programme of basic training for firefighters on intervention in single-tube tunnels.
- Programme of basic training for fire-fighters on intervention in double-tube tunnels.

Five programmes are being prepared:

- Programme of further training of candidates for the proficiency examination for commanders or operational heads of firefighting units.
- Programme of further training for CP Commanders.
- Programme of supplementary training for members of technical rescue units on the execution of measures in the event of floods, thunderstorms and avalanches.
- Programme of training for firefighters on the management of working groups and sections during emergency responses.
- Programme for the management of emergency response at the level of unit leaders.

During the reporting period, seven programmes were updated and five new programmes were written.

In January 2015, a working group was appointed for the preparation of proposals for the mutual coordination of the contents of educational programmes for the basic training of voluntary firefighters and the contents of educational programmes for the education of professional firefighters with upper secondary technical qualification. A chronology of the implemented activities regarding the coordination of the content in the period of 2005-2010 was prepared and submitted to the members of the working group together with the current training programmes and a comparative overview.

Following a comparison of different programme contents, the working group established that the contents of the programmes for the basic training of voluntary firefighters and the contents of the training programme for the professional firefighters are not directly comparable. In addition to the basic and advanced firefighter courses, the training programmes for voluntary firefighters also include a course for the heads (of a group, unit/section, units/platoon, company, members of higher commands and leaders in the region and in the country). The training programme for professional firefighters, on the other hand, fully complies with the criteria of the occupational standard. All applicable training programmes for professional and voluntary firefighters are harmonized to a certain extent. The knowledge received through these programmes enables course participants to carry out operational firefighting tasks.

4.2 Implementation of Education and Training Courses

The training of the 22nd generation of candidates for the profession of firefighter was organized between 5th January 2015 and 18th June 2016, and lasted 24 weeks or 961 hours altogether, of which 401 hours were intended for theory and 560 hours for practical training. The 22nd generation comprised 27 candidates who successfully completed their training.

In accordance with the provision of Article 14a of the Rules on the Special Exams of Professional Firemen (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 31/00, 108/11 and 35/14) the commission for the proficiency examination of professional firefighters compared the contents of the final exam and the proficiency examination.

The Structure of Candidates in Reference to the Sender

Sender	Portion	Number of candidates
Professional Institutions (professional units of the Firefighting Units of General Importance (FUGI))	59%	16
FUGI voluntary units	22 %	6
Companies	11 %	3
Other (SAF etc.)	4 %	1
Self-funding participants	4 %	1

In 2015, the Employees of the Firefighting School also Conducted Training Courses according to the following Programmes:

Type of Training	Number of Courses	Number of Participants
Programme of Training (Basic and Supplementary) to Perform the Tasks of Protection, Rescue and Relief Using Aircraft, Modules A, A/1, B, C, and C/1 (Cave Rescue Services, Mountain Rescue Services, Kennel Club, Helicopter Emergency Medical Aid Unit, Firefighting Association of Slovenia)	30	780
Basic and Supplementary Training Programme for Firefighters for the Use of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	8	81
Training Programme for Firefighting and Rescue in Single-Tube and Double-Tube Tunnels	9	245
Training Programme for Extinguishing Fires in Enclosed	6	104

Spaces, Modules A, B and C		
Training Programme for High and Low Altitude Rescue in Urban Environments	3	33
Training Programme for the Use of Hydraulic and Rescue Tools	2	38
Programme for the Training of Firefighters for Carrying out Emergency Response after Disasters Involving Dangerous Substances.	2	58
Total	**60**	**1,339**

In January 2015, a consultation and a workshop for professional firefighting units were prepared on the topic of emergency response in road tunnels, in cooperation with the Slovenian Professional Firefighter Association. The European Directive on Safety in Road Tunnels, the concept of tunnel firefighters and firefighters providing support in tunnel operations in double-tube tunnels, the concept of education of tunnel firefighters and firefighters providing support in tunnel operations, and the recent emergencies in Slovenian tunnels, were presented at the consultation.

A training course in fire extinguishing in enclosed spaces was organized for firefighters from Montenegro (seven participants).

Employees of the education and training department carried out training based on the number of applications. They carried out all the planned training with a sufficient number of applications, with the exception of three training courses which were rescheduled to 2016 due to the migration crisis. For the same reason a course organized in the context of international cooperation under the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe – DPPI SEE, the Disaster Risk Reduction Course, which was planned for November, was also cancelled.

A supplementary two-day training for the proficiency examination for heads of firefighting units, attended by 21 candidates, was also carried out. To this end, expert groundwork for the implementation of the proficiency examination for heads of firefighting units was prepared.

The following training courses were newly prepared and implemented: Case study: The ice storm and floods of 2014. Case study: The floods in BiH and Serbia in 2014 – Assistance provided by the RS; the 3rd part of the public relations in the event of disasters; supplementary training for members of commissions on the inventory of the level of damage caused to facilities; supplementary training for members of other rescue services and units on the

response in the event of a nuclear or a radiological accident. After a number of years, training on the preparation of protection and rescue plans (for earthquakes) was once again carried out.

In the context of the Victim Support project co-financed by the EU from the Internal Security Fund, three training courses on the provision of psychosocial support after disasters were carried out. In May, training was carried out by Austrian CP experts from Styria (emergencies and our response to them; stress; psychosocial assistance for children and youth; communication in crisis situations), while in September training was carried out by a Portuguese psychologist who is a specialist in traumatic events (emergencies and our response to them; psychosocial assistance teams and their activation; vulnerable groups and disaster victims; the different ways of helping the victims, the rescuers, the community and the organizations; organization of psychosocial assistance in the field). In October, participants from the Gorenjska region were first introduced to psychosocial assistance for inhabitants and rescuers in the context of the system of protection against natural and other disasters, and to psychological and defusing discussions after accidents.

The ACPDR continued with the training of counsellors in the framework of psychological support provided to emergency responders in firefighting units and notification centres, and with regular supervisions for confidants providing psychosocial support. Supervision was carried out by psychologists from the National Psychological Support Service. During supervision, the participants were introduced to innovations in psychological assistance and support provided to their co-workers, learned about activities carried out in this field by individual work units, and exchanged experiences.

In the field of protection from UXO, an upgrade of the introductory and basic training programme for members of CP and SAF units for protection against UXO was introduced (adaptation to new technologies for the implementation of UXO protection; new equipment used by members; adjustment of the scope of the content and the duration based on their previous knowledge). Eighteen presentations of the system of protection from UXO were carried out by presenting the collection of exhibits to different target groups. The collection was supplemented with nine new exhibits.

Overview or the Training Courses Organized and Carried out in 2015

Type of Training	Number of Courses	Number of Participants
Public relations in the event of disasters, Part 1	2	18
Public relations in the event of disasters, Part 2	2	18
Public relations in the event of disasters, Part 3	1	7
Introductory and basic training for civil protection commissioners	11	275
Introductory and basic training for civil protection headquarters in companies	1	31
Ice storm and floods case study 2014	3	121
Introductory and basic training for municipal civil protection headquarters	2	51
Floods in BiH and Serbia case study - assistance from Slovenia	2	70
Additional training of candidates for the proficiency examination for the heads of firefighting units	1	21
Basic training of the heads of emergency response	1	29
Training for the preparation of protection and rescue plans - for earthquakes	3	65
Supplementary training for SAF members on protection, rescue and relief	1	24
Protection and rescue application - QGIS	1	13
Basic diver training for technical diving - module 1	1	12
Basic training for members of services and units performing civil protection and disaster relief tasks during floods and other water disasters (Programme E)	3	56
Practical examination of the training level for rescue and administration of first aid during water rescue according to the programme of basic training for members of services and units performing civil protection and disaster relief tasks during floods and other water disasters (Programme E)	3	4
Test based on the training programme for diving instructors who train in technical diving, module 1, module 2, module 3 and module 4	4	4
Training of radio stations users and custodians of communications systems ZA-RE and ZA-RE +	2	45
Introductory training for the public employees of notification centres	1	13
Basic training for the public employees of notification centres	1	7
Introductory and basic training for rescue units within civil protection	1	11
Supplementary training for members of rescue and other services and units for response in the event of a nuclear or a radiological accident	1	33

Type of Training	Number of Courses	Number of Participants
Supplementary training for instructors in the field of protection against natural and other disasters/self-contained breathing apparatuses (SCBA), technical rescue and rope techniques	3	32
Programme of supplementary training on psychosocial support for confidants	1	17
Training for psychosocial support after disasters	2	53
Training in the management and organizational aspect of providing psychosocial assistance after accidents	1	50
Supervision for counsellors	1	9
Protection and rescue computer application - 3D - GIS	5	75
Basic training for coping with stress	1	23
Protection and rescue computer applications - SPIN and PLK	5	75
Total	**67**	**1262**

In cooperation with the School of Foreign Languages, training in the English language was organized for employees (operators in the notification centres).

The system of protection against natural and other disasters and the role of the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief were presented to students of the Faculty of Social Work (35 students), Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security (100 students), Faculty of Social Sciences (25 students), high school students (174 students) and primary school pupils (198 pupils).

In the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief international training was also carried out, namely:

- Basic Hot Fire Training with 15 participants,
- and the Basic Module Course - two courses with a total of 42 participants.

4.3 Assessment of Training Level and Exercises

The following exercises were planned and carried out at the regional level:

- A one day practical exercise for the comprehensive assessment of the PRR forces preparedness for a tunnel accident, and the assessment of the functioning of the tunnel systems, the Markovec Tunnel Exercise 2015 (Vaja predor Markovec 2015). The exercise took place on 30th May 2015. Members of all services, societies and organizations included in disaster response in the event of an accident in the Markovec Tunnel engaged in the exercise.
- A one day combined exercise for the verification of the concept of response and tunnel technique prior to the opening of the new tunnel on the Škofja Loka bypass, the Sten Tunnel Exercise 2015 (Vaja predor Sten 2015), which took place on 26th September 2015. Members of all services, societies and organizations included in disaster response in the event of an accident in the Sten Tunnel engaged in the exercise.
- A one day theoretical and practical exercise for the verification of response readiness in the event of a mass disaster in a tunnel or on the Vipava-Razdrto motorway section, the Podnanos Tunnel Exercise 2015 (Vaja predor Podnanos 2015). The exercise took place on 17th May 2015. Members of all services, societies and organizations included in disaster response in the event of an accident in a tunnel or on a motorway section engaged in the exercise.

In 2015, preparations for two planned exercises, the Accident at the Lopata Motorway Service Area Exercise 2015 (Vaja nesreča na AC Lopata 2015) and the Railway Accident in the Posavje Region Exercise 2015 (Vaja železniška nesreča Posavje 2015) were carried out. Due to the involvement of both regions in the solution of the migrant issue, the exercises were rescheduled for 2016.

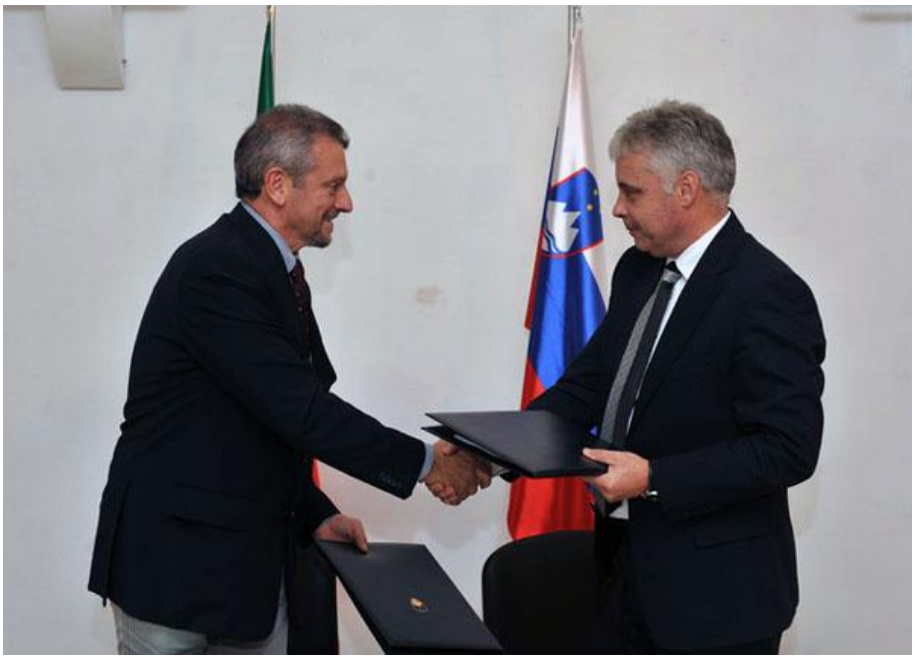
21st National Testing of the Training Level of the Civil Protection and Red Cross First Aid Teams

Eleven regional examinations of the training level of the CP and RK first aid teams were carried out. The examinations were attended by 126 first aid teams, organized in accordance with the Regulation on the Organization, Equipment and Training of Protection, Rescue and Aid Forces. The national examination was attended by teams which were ranked among the best in the previous regional training level examinations for first aid teams, together with the best runner-up team in the regional examinations. Fourteen first aid teams qualified for the national examination: seven RK teams, six CP teams and one team from the firefighting organizations.

The 21st National Examination of the Training Level of the Civil Protection and Red Cross First Aid Teams was organized in Murska Sobota. It was prepared on the basis of the threat assessment for the Prekmurje Region and the inclusion and provision of first aid in the event of natural and other disasters. Special emphasis was placed on the provision of first aid to the injured in the event of natural and other disasters (floods, thunderstorm, ice storm), and the provision of first aid at public venues and in the event of mass disasters. Among the participating teams, the highest level of knowledge and training was demonstrated by the Civil Protection team from the Ptuj municipality, which will represent Slovenia at the First Aid Convention in Europe (FACE) in 2017.

5 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In 2015, international activities in the field of protection against natural and other disasters were primarily oriented towards the strengthening of bilateral cooperation and integration at the regional level, towards the provision of development aid to the countries of the Western Balkans and Turkey, and the provision of Slovenia's active role in international organizations. The ACPDR successfully participated in twelve European projects. In the previous year, the RS provided humanitarian assistance to the inhabitants of Ukraine, deployed one landslide and floods expert to the area of Tetovo, and assisted Hungary in the management of the migrant situation. Through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and through bilateral arrangements, the Republic of Slovenia requested international assistance for the care provided to the refugees. Thirteen countries (Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, the USA and the United Kingdom) and a number of international humanitarian organizations responded to Slovenia's request.



5.1 Bilateral Cooperation

Slovenia continued its cooperation with its neighbouring countries of Austria, Croatia, Italy and Hungary, particularly in the border area in the framework of European projects.

Cooperation with Austria was conducted through the contact committees of Austrian Carinthia and Styria. Cooperation with Croatia continued in the context of the permanent mixed commission for protection against natural and other disasters, and four sub-commissions. In addition to participation in an exercise organized in the context of the European MURA 2015 Project, Slovenian rescue teams also attended the Hercules 2015 Exercise held in the border area between Croatia and Slovenia. Cooperation with Hungary took place in the context of the Mura 2015 Exercise and the "Let's Rescue Together" project, and in the field of international assistance provided for purposes of managing the migrant situation. Cooperation with Italy, on the other hand, took place in the context of different European projects, the IPA CP 2, IPA Floods and Matilda, and at the bilateral level with the autonomous region Friuli Venezia Giulia, with which ACPDR signed technical annexes to the Protocol on mutual cooperation in 2015. In addition, two meetings of the joint committee Slovenia-Friuli-Venezia Giulia were also organized. In February 2015, Slovenia and Serbia signed an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in protection against natural and other disasters. In the context of the mixed commission for economic cooperation between the RS and Serbia, the two countries concluded an agreement for further cooperation and the exchange of experience in the field of protection

against natural and other disasters. In addition, the ACPDR participated in a developmental project entitled Support to the Establishment of Voluntary Protection and Rescue Structures in Serbia. In 2015, representatives from Kosovo visited Slovenia on two occasions with the intention of exchanging past experiences. Also, the process of the coordination of the agreement concerning cooperation between the RS and the Republic of Kosovo was initiated. Cooperation with Macedonia took place in the context of the IPA CP 2 programme activities, in the context of which the large international exercise, IPA Complex, was held in Skopje between 15th and 19th June 2015.

The visit of the Serbian delegation to Slovenia in the context of the Project of Support to the Establishment of Voluntary Rescue Services in Serbia (October 2015)

5.2 Regional Cooperation

Regional cooperation in the field of protection against natural and other disasters provides a significant contribution to the development of both national systems and to the integration of regional capabilities during major disasters with a possible transboundary effect. The most important regional cooperation framework is the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE). The purpose of the initiative is to strengthen cooperation in the field of protection against natural and other disasters between the countries in the region. But above all, the initiative is concerned with the transfer of knowledge and experience and with the integration of the region into the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. In 2015, the RS participated at two regional meetings; in April 2015 in Belgrade and in November 2015 in Sarajevo. Also, lecturers from Slovenia attended numerous events in the context of the education and training programme for protection against natural and other disasters for SEE, and presented Slovenian experience in the management of disasters. In the context of the DPPI SEE, the ACPDR organized two major events; in August 2015, hot fire training for firefighters at the Ig Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, and in November 2015, cave rescue training in BiH. Both training courses were intended for rescue teams from Southern Europe.

5.3 The European Union

In 2015, EU member states adopted commitments in the field of protection against natural and other disasters, to pay more attention to the needs of the disabled in the entire disaster

management cycle, and to strengthen cooperation between the CP and the humanitarian assistance players.

The ACPDR actively participated in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, which is the main framework for the coordination of assistance, provided by member states' in the event of major disasters. Slovenia also received extensive assistance from other member states for the mitigation of the consequences of the migrant situation.

In the context of the Civil Protection Committee, the ACPDR participated in the preparation of a new work programme for 2016, which was adopted in October. Work also continued concerning the implementation of processes for the certification of modules and other units in the European voluntary base of the predetermined capabilities of member states in the context of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. The RS submitted the relevant report or the summary of the national threat assessment to the European Commission in December.

The RS Notification Centre participated in the regular exchange of information via the Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS). In line with national quotas, Slovenian representatives attended training courses and the exchange of information, while one ACPDR representative took an internship at the European Emergency Response Centre (EERC). Slovenia also participated in working groups for modules, risk assessment and the training policy.

The ACPDR participated in discussions on major accidents involving dangerous substances (the Seveso II and III directives), intentional sea pollution incidents, the Single European Emergency Call Number 112 and others. An ACPDR delegation attended meetings of the EU Civil Protection Directors General in Jurmala in April and in Luxembourg in September.

5.4 European Projects

In recent years, the ACPDR has taken on an active role in European projects and has become a recognizable partner both at the European level and in the Western Balkan region. The ACPDR also continued its successful work in 2015. These projects provide opportunities for the development of Slovenia's system of protection against natural and other disasters and the upgrading of the classic bilateral or multilateral international cooperation. They also provide opportunities for the enhancement of Slovenia's contribution to the realization of the European policy in the field of CP, and for ensuring greater developmental assistance to the region with European funds. The work of the ACPDR in European projects was oriented towards the following three fields: 1) the implementation of current projects; 2) the monitoring of tenders and

the formation of new applications and projects; and 3) the acquisition and the submission of information on public tenders to interested parties (rescue services, local communities etc.).

The ACPDR also participated in the implementation of 12 projects: two projects on external Pre-Accession Assistance (the IPA CP 2 project, in the context of which the ACPDR carried out an extensive regional exercise, IPA CAMPEX 2015, in Macedonia, numerous training courses in the countries of the Western Balkans, and the IPA FLOODS Projects); four projects of of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (a course for module and technical experts, staff exercises for CP modules, the Matilda Project and the Mura Exercise 2015); two projects of the Internal Security Fund (a project for the development and implementation of psychosocial assistance provided to first responders and inhabitants after disasters, and one on the modernization of the staff room for the management of disaster responses); one research project of the Seventh Framework Developmental Programme (the EPISECC project); one European Territorial Cooperation project (the GOAL project); one Connecting Europe Facility project for the period 2014-2020 (the I_HeERO project); and one project on bilateral technical assistance provided to Serbia by the RS (support for the development of voluntary rescue organizations in Serbia). In the context of applications to public tenders, the ACPDR obtained six new European projects, the implementation of which will begin in 2016 and 2017.

5.5 The United Nations Organization

ACPDR representatives, as part of a national delegation, attended the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Reduction, which was organized in March 2015 in Sendaiin, Japan. At the conference, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030): the management of risk for attaining resilience, which succeeded the Hyogo Action Programme for the period 2005-2015, was adopted. In the context of the conference, the Sendai Declaration was also adopted. The purpose of the declaration was to renew and strengthen political commitment to disaster risk reduction.

The ACPDR implemented commitments under the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents and the Hague Convention and implemented the United Nations guidelines on international rescue assistance.

5.6 NATO

In the context of NATO, the ACPDR cooperated in competent working bodies from the CP and the emergency planning fields, which in 2015 adopted guidelines for the strengthening of the Allies' resistance to new security threats, stressing in particular the importance of closer cooperation of the Alliance and the EU, the United Nations and other international players. The Allies, including Slovenia, enabled a more active participation of their Finnish and the Swedish partners in certain areas of the Civil Emergency Planning in NATO.

5.7 Assistance in the Event of Disasters Abroad

In 2015, the ACPDR monitored all major natural and other disasters and crisis situations around the world through the Emergency Response Coordination Centre of the European Commission in Brussels. Following the Government's decision, the RS responded to requests from affected countries for international assistance on three occasions.

Slovenia sent material humanitarian assistance for inhabitants to Ukraine. As a response to the floods and landslides in the Tetovo surroundings in Macedonia, Slovenia deployed one geology expert on a 14-day assessment mission of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. The expert participated in the preparation of reports for the rehabilitation of consequences, including from the legislative aspect. In response to a request for assistance for the management of the migrant situation, Slovenia sent humanitarian assistance – ten fully equipped tents – to Hungary in the autumn of 2015.

International cooperation during the management of the migrant situation in Slovenia, from October to December 2015, was highly intensive. Following its request for international assistance in the form of materiel, at a bilateral level and through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, Slovenia received assistance from 13 countries. In addition the UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM, and a number of other humanitarian organizations also provided assistance to Slovenia in the management of the situation.

6 INSPECTION ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTERS

The Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection against Natural and other Disasters (IRSPANOD) performs inspections of the implementation of regulations in the area of fire protection, firefighting, protection against natural and other disasters and protection against drowning. In compliance with the Minor Offences Act, the IRSPANOD also performs the function of a minor offence authority in the aforementioned fields. The IRSPANOD inspectors participate in emergency response operations during natural and other disasters, as well as in investigations into the causes of fires. As evaluators, they participate in national and regional emergency response exercises, as well as in NATO and EU crisis management exercises. They actively participate in the Inspection Board and in regional coordinations.

In 2014, inspectors in the field of protection against natural and other disasters carried out 4,615 inspections. Fire protection inspections were carried out in buildings with a large number of people, and in facilities where activities that may endanger workers and nearby residents take place. Inspectors also supervised the construction of buildings and exercised control on the basis of reports. The inspectors participated in a number of joint actions of different inspection bodies at the level of regional coordinations and of the Inspection Board. Moreover, inspectors participated in firefighting emergency response operations and in determining the causes of fires. Firefighting units were supervised with regard to meeting the prescribed medical fitness standards for operational firefighters and for personal protective equipment.

With regard to protection against drowning, inspections of swimming pools, equipment lenders and water activity organizers were carried out. Special attention was paid to organizers of rafting and canyoning.

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 unexploded ordnance (UXO) storage sites. In addition, inspections were carried out in municipalities and primary schools.

Based on the Minor Offences Act, the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection against Natural and other Disasters (IRSPANOD) carried out 4,560 inspections and issued 50 payment orders. Moreover, it introduced 33 procedures for the issuing of offence decisions, and issued 4,477 offence warnings.

The IRSPANOD carried out the task of evaluating exercises of national importance in the field of civil protection and disaster relief. Inspectors from the IRSPANOD management and its branch offices, together with other competent inspectors and experts from the field of health care, firefighting and the Police, evaluated the exercises of national and regional importance: the mass casualty exercise on a motorway Lopata 2015, the Markovec Tunnel 2015 exercise, the mass traffic accident in the Podnanos tunnel (the Podnanos Tunnel 2015 exercise) and the Sten Tunnel 2015 exercise.

The IRSPANOD employees were actively involved in the tackling of the migrant situation, participating in 46 shifts. They carried out works in the CP headquarters in Šentilj and Brežice and in the group for the provision of support to the RS's CP headquarters.

Due to the lack of inspectors in individual areas of the country, and in order to ensure an even range of inspections in Slovenia (which, within the competence of the IRSPANOD, provides a uniform standard of safety for the citizens of Slovenia in the area of protection against natural and other disasters), 2015 saw the continued implementation of the concept of the provision of uniform criteria to perform inspections in Slovenia. The work of the Inspectorate continued to be adapted in administrative operations, where the ACPDR and the Defence Affairs Directorate of the MoD signed an Agreement on Cooperation in the Performance of Tasks in the Field of Administrative Operations and Maintenance of Materiel in 2013. According to this Agreement,

employees of the organizational units of the signatories perform tasks related to joint administrative operations.

THE DEFENCE SYSTEM AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

1 DEFENCE POLICY AND PLANNING

1.1 Unified Objectives of the Medium-Term Defence Programme and the MoD Business Plan

In the field of defence and business planning, unified objectives of the Medium-Term Programme and the MoD Business Plan were determined. Unified objectives were also included in the explanation of the special part of the MoD's Financial Plan for 2016 and 2017. In the context of the unified structure of objectives, indicators which will be used for the future measurement of the set medium-term objectives through the realization of annual defence budgets were also remodelled. The unified objectives of the Medium-Term Defence Planning and the Short-Term Business (budgetary) Planning contributed to the easier monitoring of financial assets intended for the realization of the set objectives.

1.2 NATO

The Alliance focused on the implementation of commitments from the NATO Wales Summit, September 2014, and on the preparation of the most important decisions for the NATO Warsaw Summit, July 2016. At the core of the discussions were the implementation of the Readiness Action Plan and the implementation of the commitment regarding defence expenditures. The theme of the ministers meetings was the adaptation of the Alliance to provide a more efficient response to complex conflicts with ever-increasing elements of hybrid warfare which are taking place along the Alliance's eastern and southern borders. In this context, the ministers adopted new Policy Guidelines in June, which set the framework of NATO's operation until the end of the decade.

With regard to the Readiness Action Plan, the RS defended the usefulness of its measures for all types of security challenges, even those coming from the south and south-east. Slovenia supported a gradual and financially-sustainable approach to the formation of the Very High Readiness Joint Task Force (VJTF) and full political control over all steps of their activation.

During the preparation of the new Policy Guidelines, the RS promoted balanced treatment of all of the three most important tasks of the Alliance: collective defence, crisis management and cooperative security. Together with a number of other allies, Slovenia contributed a reference to the Western Balkans to the supplements on the security environment.

In the context of the open-door policy, the RS actively strove for the invitation to Montenegro to join NATO which was issued at the December meeting of the foreign affairs ministers.

In July the RS was paid an official visit by the NATO Secretary General, Mr Stoltenberg, which was his first official visit to Slovenia during his mandate. During his visit, Slovenia's efforts to halt the reduction in the share of GDP intended for defence and gradually increase its defence expenditure in compliance with Slovenia's economic growth were presented.

In the context of the Framework Nations Concept, the RS supported a project led by Italy.

1.3 Common Security and Defence Policy of the EU (CSDP)

During Latvia's presidency of the EU Council, from January to June, and the Luxembourg's presidency from July to December, the main focus was on partnerships; in particular on the cooperation between the EU and NATO, on hybrid operations, the strengthening of Civil-Military cooperation and the Maritime Security Strategy of the EU, the EU Cyber Defence Policy Framework and the EU's Comprehensive Approach, and on defence cooperation in building capacity in support of security and development.

In the light of the current security issues and geopolitical circumstances, the EU Council held a meeting on defence in June, at which a decision on the preparation of the new Global Strategy on Foreign and Security EU Policy was adopted. The EU High Representative, Federica Mogherini, must present the strategy in cooperation with the EU member states by June 2016.

The new Head of the European Defence Agency (EDA), Jorge Domecq, paid an official introductory visit to the MoD.

The November terrorist attacks in Paris marked the activation of Article 42.7 of the Treaty of Lisbon, under which France requested assistance and support. The article stipulates that in the event of a terrorist attack on the territory of one of the member states, other member states are obligated to provide assistance and support in compliance with article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. The RS responded with participation in the EUTM mission in Mali by increasing its contribution to up to ten members.

1.4 Bi- and Multilateral Events and Defence Diplomacy

Ministers Janko Veber and Andreja Katič hosted the defence ministers of Italy, Azerbaijan, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro during their official return visits to the RS, and the Minister of Defence of the Czech Republic during his working visit to the RS. On the margins of visits paid to SAF members participating in the ALTHEA and KFOR operations, Minister Andreja Katič held a brief working meeting with the Minister of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Minister of the Kosovo Security Forces of the Republic of Kosovo.

The MoD leadership hosted a large number of ambassadors and defence attachés accredited to the RS in introductory and working meetings.

In April, the Republic of Slovenia signed a treaty on the Balkan Medical Task Force (BMTF), thus officially joining the project. The purpose of this project is the establishment of a regional medical capability for the provision of medical support in the event of natural and other disasters and in international operations and missions.

With eight resident and two roving attachés, two defence representatives at the OSCE and the UN, one defence counsellor in Montenegro and the Dean of the NATO Defence College (NDC) in Rome, the scope of the defence and diplomatic network remains the same as in 2014. Accreditations of individual defence attachés were expanded.

1.5 International operations and missions (IOM)

The MoD was actively involved in national decision-making processes and also took part in decision-making processes regarding Slovenia’s participation in IOM at the international level. In its activities, the MoD took into account the principles of the Cooperation Strategy of the RS in IOM and promoted enhanced interministerial cooperation, more intense public diplomacy and appropriate adaptation of the working and coordination processes in IOM. At the highest decision-making level of the MoD, the Coordination Group for IOM continued with the practice of regular consultations and coordination activities regarding the participation in IOM. Thus, at the end of 2015, new guidelines for the planning of participation in IOM in the future two-year period (2016-2017) were adopted. Taking in consideration the good practices established up to the present time, and the identified improvements in the planning and implementation procedure regarding participation in IOM, amendments to the Rules on the Planning and Implementation of Participation in IOM were also adopted. In line with the provisions of the Strategy on the Participation of the RS in IOM, the MoD participated in the preparation of the regular annual report of the RS Government to the National Assembly regarding Slovenia's involvement in IOM.

1.6 Preparation of the Medium-Term Defence Programme 2016-2020

Among the MoD's most important tasks in the field of defence planning was the preparation of the Medium-Term Defence Programme, which serves as a basis for the medium-term development and the establishment of defence capabilities of the RS and the distribution of defence resources between the planned defence capabilities, based on their level of urgency. In December 2015, the proposal of the Medium-Term Defence Programme 2016-2020 was prepared for consideration by the Government.

The Medium-Term Defence Programme 2016-2020 is based on the medium-term financial projection, which takes into account the assessment of recovery of the RS's economic activities and the consequent growth in GDP. It also takes into account the challenges that the country faces in the consolidation of the general government deficit and the balancing of revenues and expenditures in the state budget. This projection anticipates stabilization, but not yet the end of the downward trend in defence spending, as this is expected to start slowly and gradually rising only in 2018. Considering the extent and the level of ambitions of the RS defence system, the financial projection will not yet ensure the necessary development of and investment in the modernization of key defence capabilities. With the provision of one third of the investment resources required for modernization, the development of the defence system in the period up to 2020 will be primarily focused on the attainment of the planned extent of personnel and the maintenance of the already established defence capabilities, with their increased maintenance costs, and on the development of the motorized infantry and an improvement in the SAF's soldiers' personal equipment.

1.7 NATO Defence Planning Capability Review for Slovenia

Since March 2015, the preparation of the Medium-Term Defence Programme has been carried out simultaneously with the preparation of responses to the NATO's Defence Planning Capability Survey (DPCS) 2015/2016 in the context of step five of the NATO's Defence Planning Process, which verifies the fulfilment of Capability Targets by the member states. Slovenia reported the national goals, priorities and ambitions in the medium term (2015-2023), the inventory of military and civilian capabilities that could be used by the Alliance, the defence financial plans, and the achieved results.

Based on Slovenia's responses to the questionnaire on the planning of defence capabilities, NATO prepared a draft estimate of its defence capabilities which was addressed during bilateral discussions organized in Slovenia in November. At the bilateral meeting, NATO representatives estimated that the RS has been paying a very high price for the insufficient financing of defence, especially in the last three years. NATO also estimated that this critical lack of resources and investment in the defence system cannot be significantly improved even by the planned modest increase in the defence budget in the medium-term. This, as a result, hinders the realization of Slovenia's commitments and diminishes its credibility.

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

In 2015, the Central NATO Registry or the EU Sub-Registry successfully coordinated the work and ensured the operation of the NATO Registry System in Slovenia and the operation of the 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 fulfilled in due course and in full. The transport and transfer of NATO and EU classified and official data in Slovenia and abroad for the needs of the MoD and also other ministries and public authorities in Slovenia were successfully realized. In 2015, 16,180 NATO and EU documents were transferred, which amounts to 1,348 documents per month. The Central Registry, in cooperation with the national security authority, fulfilled and supplemented the conditions for compliance with the security principles and security standards which Slovenia, as a NATO member state, has to satisfy in order to ensure a unified level of protection for the data exchanged between the member states.

2 SLOVENIA'S CRISIS PREPARATIONS AND RESPONSE MEASURES

In compliance with the Regulation on Defence Planning (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 51/13), the MoD continued to implement a number of activities related to the supplementation or development of new legal bases in the area of defence planning. It prepared guidelines on the preparation of the crisis response measures for the entities responsible for defence planning in Slovenia, notified and coordinated activities with the planning bodies in the RS, and provided them with expert assistance in the supplementation and coordination of their defence plans with new bases. Regular harmonization of all the content of the MoD Defence Plan with the new bases and the updating of records under the MoD's competence were ensured at all times.

The MoD participated in the preparation and coordination of the texts of legal documents which fall under the competence of other MoDs in those parts that refer to crisis management and defence planning.

As the manager of the National Defence Plan, the MoD prepared the Report on the Harmonization of Defence Plans with the Regulation on Defence Planning (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 51/13). The Government of the RS was informed of the report based on which it adopted a Decision on adoption of the Defence Plan, which is composed of defence plans of different ministers, individual Government services, the Plan on the use of the SAF and the Plan on the use of the RS CP headquarters.

In October 2015, the Prime Minister of the RS decided that the permanent and uninterrupted operation of the interministerial analytical group working under the auspices of the National Crisis Management Centre was to be established for purposes of monitoring different phenomena and events and for the purposes of direct coordination of activities pertaining to the response to the migrant crisis by different state authorities (Decision of the Prime Minister of the RS, No. 012-5/2015/1, dated 23rd October 2015, No. 012-5/2015/2, dated 23rd October 2015 and 012-5/2015/6, dated 27th November 2015). Based on the Government's decision, the interministerial analytical group provided reports to the Prime Minister of the RS on a daily basis up to the end of 2015 (Resolution of the Government of the RS, No. 01201-8/2015/2, dated 23rd October 2015).

Some years ago, an independent communication and information network (NCMC CIS) was established within the NCMC for the purpose of the implementation of all required communication and information links. This network connects the most important state authorities, government offices and companies of special importance for defence and defence administrations. The application for communication in crisis situations was upgraded in accordance with changes in regulations in crisis management and defence planning. The updating and upgrading of the network continued. The network enables a more reliable and faster transfer of data and information between the aforementioned entities.

Due to changes in real estate valuation regulations, the MoD prepared a draft amending the Decree Determining the Compensation Fee for the Use of Inventory Means (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 15/02 and No. 93/2015). Following the amendment of the Decree or its Annex, the Compensation Fee for the Use of Inventory Means, the criteria for the calculation of the compensation to be paid for the use of real estates, which the SAF is utilizing for its trainings and exercises in line with the Material Obligation Act (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 87/01), were changed.

In the area of protection of critical infrastructure of national importance for Slovenia, harmonization activities between bodies responsible for different areas of critical infrastructure and managers of critical infrastructure were carried out in line with the methodology suggested for the formation of measures for the protection of critical infrastructure of national importance. Opinions regarding the definition of these measures were presented and expert assistance provided.

The groundwork for the preparation of the Critical Infrastructure Act served as a starting point for the coordination of the Act's structure and the preparation of the draft text. On the proposal of the inter-ministerial coordination group for the coordination of preparations for the protection of critical infrastructure, the management of which falls under the MoD, the Government of the RS adopted a Decision amending the Decision on the Determination of Critical Infrastructure of National Importance for Slovenia (No. 0200-2/2015/3, dated 4th June 2015).

Information on the overview of activities carried out in the field of protection of critical infrastructure of national importance for Slovenia up to that time was submitted to the National Security Council.

In the context of tasks carried out by the MoD in the role of the national POC for protection of the European critical infrastructure in the RS, the participation of the MoD's representatives in meetings, workshops and presentations organized by the EU Commission was ensured. In that same context, responses to the Commission's initiatives, including the initiatives and proposals provided by individual EU member states, was also ensured.

As part of the coordination of activities for the protection and rescue of the European critical infrastructure in the RS, an introductory bilateral meeting with Croatia was organized during the process of identification of potential European critical infrastructure, carried out in line with the Decree on European Critical Infrastructure (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 35/11). The process of identification of possible European critical infrastructure was repeated with the neighbouring countries of Austria, Italy and Hungary.

The MoD began implementing the national programme for the absorption of the European funds of the Internal Security Fund (ISF) for the areas of crisis management and critical infrastructure protection in the EU Financial Perspective 2014-2020. In this context, the MoD took on an active role in the preparation of the Action Plan for the absorption of funds of the AMIF and ISF Funds (versions 1.0 and 1.1), which served as a basis for the initiation of the ISF projects. Five projects, in the total amount of EUR 380,000, were initiated. Two of them have already been competed (the upgrading of the crisis management information system and the upgrading and modernization of the ICT staff room for management in the event of disasters, which stood at EUR 132,000), while three other projects are multi-year and have a planned completion in 2018. The implementation of an ISF project from the field of crises and risks, titled The Survey and Upgrading of the Crisis Response Mechanisms in the RS (the Crisis Management Mechanisms) was initiated. Under this project, proposals for the upgrading of the crisis management mechanisms will be prepared, emphasis being on inter-ministerial cohesion and the use of current capabilities. This project is connected to the Governmental project entitled A Comprehensive System of Crisis Management in the RS, in the context of which a draft structure for the management of crises at the state level will be prepared, and normative solutions for the arrangement of crisis management presented.

With regard to construction adaptations for the needs of defence, a regular examination and coordination of the received applications within the MoD's organizational units and constituent bodies were ensured, despite a considerable increase in the number of applications (compared to 2010). The Ministry regularly responded to documents received from the state authorities responsible for geospatial planning in Slovenia by preparing viewpoints, proposals and opinions.

Concerning issuing authorizations of the RS Government for carrying out air imaging for the production of cartographic publications, the MoD regularly prepared resolution proposals for government consideration. In the area of issuing consent for the conduct of research relevant to defence, regular examination and coordination of the received applications within the MOD's internal organizational units and constituent bodies were ensured.

In accordance with the Plan of Exercises in the Defence System and the System of Protection against Natural and other Disasters in the year 2015, and in accordance with the Rules of Exercises in the Defence System (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 100/13), the NATO cyber defence exercise CC15 (Cyber Coalition 2015), NATO exercise Able Staff 15 and the NATO crisis management exercise CMX15 (Crisis Management Exercise 2015) were organized and

conducted. In addition, coordination of preparations for and participation in the execution of international military exercises, such as Immediate Response 2015 (IR15), the MLF Clever Ferret 2015, the Adriatic Strike 2015 and Rock Proof 4, were also carried out.

NATO organizes planning conferences within the framework of the preparations for an individual Crisis Management Exercise (CMX), which are carried out in the Allied countries. Experts from the member states who have professional knowledge of the areas related to the overall contents of the exercise are also present at the conferences. In 2015, four conferences were held for the purposes of the CMX16 exercise. A conference for the planning of events for the NATO exercise was held in Portorož. It was attended by over 200 representatives from the Alliance and two partner countries: Sweden and Finland. NATO representatives and the participants of the conference rated both the organization and the execution of the conference as highly successful.

3 DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIAN CAPABILITIES

3.1 Civilian Functional Specialists

The greatest effort relating to civilian functional experts was oriented towards the provision of the continuity of their work in missions or to the preservation and strengthening of the necessary international connections. In 2015, the NATO Advisory Team (NAT) in Kosovo had six civilian functional experts. Two of them worked in the field of contracts and public procurements, two in budgeting and finance, and two were charged with NAT team work coordination. In the KFOR Headquarters, three civilian functional experts held the position of POLADs (SPECAD).

In the light of the strengthening of the civil-military cooperation, an intensive cooperation with the Multinational CIMIC Group (MNCG) from Motte di Luivenza in Italy was organized. Within the MNCG, the MoD participated at a conference of the CIMIC unit commanders with an instructor who took part in the international course for civilian functional experts. The instructor held the position of a liaison person in the MNCG. At the end of the year, participation in the MNCG was extended for another year. The MoD also participated in the regular annual session of the MNCG Board of Directors in Poljče.

There, new civilian functional experts received their qualifications at a course organized within the MNCG in Italy. One MoD representative attended the NATO CIMIC Education and Training Conference (NCTEC) in Denmark in May. The planned international CIMIC course, which was to take place in the RS under the organization of the MoD, was not carried out.

3.2 Cartographic and Geospatial Support to the Defence System

In the field of mapping and geospatial affairs, the MoD continued with the development and maintenance of the mapping system, coordinated with the Slovenian military and NATO standards and the NATO geospatial policy for the purposes of providing mapping and geospatial support to the SAF and to protection and rescue. In cooperation with the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the RS and the Geodetic Institute of Slovenia, the contents of six systemic sheets of the military topographic map of Slovenia at a scale of 1:50,000 were renewed and printed: NL-33-04-17 Trbiž, NL-33-04-29 Kanal, NL-33-04-30 Tolmin, NL-33-07-05 Nova Gorica, NL-33-07-06 Ajdovščina and NL-33-07-11 Gradež. A new topographic map at a scale of 1:25.000 for the area of Postojna was prepared. This is a large scale map, which includes the Poček and Bač firing ranges and training areas. A NATO interoperable military topographic mountaineering map, Julian Alps –West, at a scale of 1:25,000, was prepared for the needs of the SAF in the performance of their tasks in mountain training and their cooperation in the performance of the PRR tasks. This is an extremely accurate map equipped with additional information which is essential for movement in the mountains. In addition, a new Catalogue of the MoD Cartographic Material was produced in Slovenian and English, and

distributed to all the countries with which the MoD has concluded an agreement on cooperation in the geospatial field.

In cooperation with the Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering the digitalization (high-definition scanning) of the analogue reproduction originals for all of the 198 sheets of the National Topographic Map of the RS at a scale of 1:25,000 was carried out for defence purposes, including the 16 sheets of the Military Topographic Map (VTK) 100, produced in the period 1996-2003. The analogue originals were submitted to the Maribor Military Museum for storage, for they symbolize an archival and historical cartographic value and legacy.

NATO documents, policies and directives were studied, which is very important in terms of the interoperability of geospatial data and products between the Alliance nations. The MoD was included in the work of the most important NATO bodies in the geospatial field, and it also monitored reports and offered appropriate responses to NATO. For the purposes of preparing SAF members for exercises and international operations and missions, the MoD acquired free-of-charge cartographic material based on agreements concluded with the countries of the Alliance in the geospatial field. The prescribed report on the available interoperable cartographic templates was prepared for the area of the RS and submitted to NATO. Procedures for the adoption of STANAGs from the geospatial field into Slovenian Military Standards continued, in compliance with NATO's directives and recommendations.

4 INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY OPERATIONS

The MoD’s intelligence and security operations were carried out in line with the Defence Act and with the adopted annual work programme, objectives and tasks. Key tasks and objectives referred to the provision of adequate intelligence and security support to the SAF in the RS and abroad, as well as to national security system bodies.

To this end, the Intelligence and Security Service analyzed and assessed data intended for high state representatives for the adoption of decisions on national and defence policy, and drew attention to potential sources of threat to the defence system at home and abroad.

During the given period, the Intelligence and Security Service provided continual intelligence, counterintelligence and security support to Slovenian contingents (SVKON) in Kosovo, BiH, Afghanistan, Lebanon and Mali, and within the framework of the EUNAVFOR MED humanitarian operation in the waters of the southern and eastern Sicily. For the purposes of providing intelligence, counterintelligence and security support to the SAF at home and abroad, the Intelligence and Security Service cooperated directly with the competent SAF sector.

During the period concerned, the Intelligence and Security Service actively cooperated with partner intelligence and security services in the intelligence, counterintelligence and security fields in the context of NATO and the EU.

The focus of security-related tasks in the Intelligence and Security Service was on detecting, investigating and preventing security threats to people, work posts, facilities and areas of special importance for the defence in the Republic of Slovenia and abroad. The Intelligence and Security Service also carried out functions of detecting and preventing the activities of intelligence services of military organizations and other bodies and organizations which pose a threat to the defence interests of the Republic of Slovenia, the SAF or the MoD.

5 EQUIPPING, REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT, STANDARDIZATION AND CODIFICATION

5.1 Equipping

The implementation of the equipping projects was, as in the previous years, rather limited. Following the preparation of the investment documentation, the projects are carried out in phases and with a large number of procurement procedures. No resources were guaranteed for longer or bigger projects. The implemented projects were focused exclusively on providing the most urgent equipment to perform regular activities and to ensure the continuous readiness of the SAF in carrying out their statutory functions and for the operation and fulfilment of the objectives of the Alliance. The larger projects were: EOD Capabilities, Forward Air Control, Command and Control 2 CIS Capabilities, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), Noise Reduction Headsets, General Purpose Vehicles, NATO Air Command and Control System (ASBE), the Upgrading of the Cougar Transport Helicopters, the Cerklje ob Krki Airfield, Light Wheeled Armoured Vehicles (LKOV) 4x4, 60mm Mortars, engineer equipment, the ammunition depot, the Central Firing Range and Training Area Poček, disk systems and electric vehicles. Most of the projects commenced in previous years.

Investment documentation was prepared for those projects which will be included in the future planning documents, and those which are planned within the framework of the Alliance's capabilities.

Due to the reduction in funding, no project was implemented within the framework of the Act on the Implementation of Basic Development Programmes of the SAF during the period 2008-2015, which formed the basis for the systematic and continuous provision of key capabilities in the long-term development of the SAF. The act ceased to have effect in 2015.

The largest public procurements to have been implemented were the purchase of combat uniform items, ammunition, personal and multi-purpose vehicles, and one ambulance. Following the conclusion of the framework agreement, one set of miniature Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) was ordered.

In the field of protection and rescue, the largest purchase implemented was the purchase of pagers and radio stations and a number of emergency orders on the emergence of the migrant situation.

5.2 Real Estate Management

In 2015, the MoD became actively involved in the implementation of tasks required for the energy renovation of buildings. The MoD dealt mostly with the collection and processing of data, which are important for energy savings in buildings (facades, windows, roofs, boiler rooms etc.), and with energy consumption for the years 2012, 2013 and 2014. To this end, a unified system for the collection and processing of data in the ENEP application was established. Energy-saving building renovations for the most energy wasteful buildings will commence, based on energy surveys.

Project documentation for the renovation of toilet structures of the Slovenska Bistrica Barracks accommodation facility was prepared. In addition, project documentation for the enlargement of facilities for air traffic control is also being prepared. The MoD is in the process of meeting project conditions for the preparation of the detailed design documentation for the purposes of arranging the water connection of the Poganci warehouse near Novo mesto. At the same time, the project documentation (conceptual design, basic design, and detailed design) for the replacement of the obsolete cable conduit and the transformer station in Grosuplje had already been prepared. The MoD dismantled the SN 20 kV transmission line with poles between the Žeje and the Bile transformer stations, and removed conductors on the SN 20 kV transmission line of Veliki Podlog in Cerklje ob Krki.

Works on the western part of the Cerklje ob Krki Airport are fully completed. The road section Črešnjice-Drnovo underwent technical inspection and was later handed over for use. The MoD is awaiting the procedure for the arrangement of plot ownership (5% of contractual obligations). Construction of a dangerous cargo platform, warehouse and storage platform, explosive ordnance warehouse, transport aircraft platform and the G3 connecting road is completed. The construction of fuel depots with POL facilities decanter areas, a hangar with a platform and the S1 road for the transportation of explosive ordnance is in place.

Because of excessive snowfall, the MoD strengthened the damaged roof construction of the Škrilj Barracks' firing range facility. It also restored the Pečna reber telecommunications facility. Construction, finishing and installation works, wiring and technical security were carried out in order to ensure the operation of the Centre of Excellence for Mountain Warfare. The reconstruction of facility no. 4 in the Baron Andrej Čehovin Barracks in Postojna has begun. The reconstruction includes the adaptation of floors into premises which will be required by the Joint Training Centre. The larger part of the demolition works, landscaping, and part of the construction and building installation works have already been carried out.

Based on the energy survey of the Smelt II facility, the renovation of the building's facade and roof commenced. The exact measurements of the existing reinforcement of the concrete are being prepared to facilitate plans for structural renovation of construction works.

The conceptual and preliminary designs for the kitchen in the General Maister Barracks cafeteria have been prepared. The MoD is fulfilling the contract for the monitoring of the Central Firing Range and Training Area Postojna.

On the basis of contracts concluded for the purposes of ensuring maintenance and investment works on facilities and the installed infrastructure in the MoD's administration, regular monthly services and intervention repairs of elevators, air conditioning appliances, venting systems, UPS Systems, fire extinguishers and thermal stations were carried out.

As the renovation of apartments, due to their wear, is starting to require increasingly greater financial resources, problems with their provision began to occur, as the renovation is funded exclusively from rents. Thus, the MoD carried out only maintenance works in the apartments. Three apartments underwent comprehensive renovation. A total of 504 contracts were concluded for the supply of energy products.

In recent years, the percentage of the real estate registered in the Land Register is rising. Of the 1,029 apartments managed and used by the MoD, 182 apartments are still not registered in the Land Register, which amounts to 82.3% of the apartments. Out of 6,052 land plots, only 111 are not yet registered in the Land Register, which amounts to 1.8% of all plots.

With the Contract on the augmentation of the earmarked funds and assets of the Public Fund, 98 apartments were transferred to the permanent ownership of the Public Housing Fund, while 33 apartments were transferred to the ownership and the use of the Brežice, Črnomelj, Novo mesto, Postojna, Ptuj and Vipava municipalities, based on the free use contracts.

A total of 166 apartments of the Public Housing Fund remained in the MoD's record of apartments; 147 of which are registered in the Land Register, while 12 are not registered and proposal for registration has been submitted for seven. Out of the 166 apartments, the Public Housing Fund still manages 146 apartments. In accordance with the MoD's approval, 20 of them were transferred to the Ilirska Bistrica, Lendava, Pivka, Postojna, Ptuj, Slovenska Bistrica and Vipava municipalities for use on free loan.

EUR 168,858 were invested to carry out logging works for the purposes of rehabilitation after damage caused by bark beetles. A total of 6,159m³ in tree volume were cut down, and 1,545m³ of wood chips were produced in different depots and barracks. Wood in the amount of EUR 254,220 was sold, which means a net income of EUR 85,362.

Due to a failure to pay the rent, 29 applications for enforcement were submitted, with a total value of EUR 22,790. An additional 47 debtors are still being proceeded against for a total

amount of EUR 136,277. Ten procedures for the termination of tenancy agreements and forced evictions were completed, and 37 debtors are still being proceeded against.

Two lease contracts and two annexes to the contract were concluded for telecommunication facilities.

5.3 Standardization and Codification

In 2015, the MoD standardization plan, which includes the adoption and implementation of Slovenian Military Standards as well as the certification of NATO standards, was not implemented in accordance with expectations. A total of 33 Slovenian Military Standards were adopted, resulting in a 50% realization of the MoD standardization plan. Thirty-two decisions and orders were issued for the implementation of Slovenian Military Standards. In the process of national certification of NATO STANAGs and STANRECs, 51 national responses were signed, representing less than a third of Slovenia's required commitments to NATO, which places Slovenia in an unenviable position at the bottom of NATO's list. Since defence standardization should be addressed in a systematic way (comprehensive), amendments to the Defence Act were proposed. To this end the MoD will have to supplement the Standardization Act and prepare new Rules on the Implementation of Standardization at the MoD.

In the framework of its national competence, the National Codification Bureau of Slovenia allocated 51 new NATO codification numbers (NSNs) to Slovenian products in 2014 and registered 33 Slovenian companies, which makes 229 altogether. On the basis of the acquisition of new supply resources, Slovenia was registered as the user of 412 NSNs. A total of 1594 identifications of material resources were carried out in the register of material (SKEV). Data for identification was fully prepared in the SAP and e-ZAHMAT software environment, which ensures quality data for use in logistics processes.

6 THE COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (CIS)

6.1 Information Security

Key operational activities were focused on the maintenance of systems and devices for the provision of information security in the MoD communication and information system (CIS), and in the communication and information subsystem which provides interoperability within the Alliance.

The MoD was responsible for the NATO Cyber Coalition 2015 exercise in Slovenia, which was very well evaluated. The purpose of the exercise was the training of technical and operational procedures for cyber defence, cooperation between the training audience, and making decisions to minimize the consequences of cyber attack in the RS and in the framework of the Alliance.

6.2 Information Infrastructure

The projects to replace the storage servers (Regional Centre and the Joint Operations Centre) and the migration of data were successfully completed. All infrastructure required for the operation of the MoD SECRET network was established and launched. The new ACPDR server was prepared and all the information infrastructure in all of the networks managed by the MoD was successfully maintained.

6.3 Communication Infrastructure

Due to the provision of communication support at public events, the MoD participated in the Biathlon 2015 World Championship in Pokljuka, and set up temporary computer networks and IP telephony during the international military exercises Adriatic Strike 2015 and Immediate Response 2015. The MoD continued with the construction of the MoD SECRET CIS, with the intention of augmenting communication and information support.

6.4 IT Solutions

The highest priority was given to the provision of the availability of information solutions which had already been introduced into operational use (information system for paperless operations – IRDG, register of material – SKEV, information system for defence and protection duties – ISOZD, unified accounting, finance, personnel and labour costs – MFERAC, the public procurement information system and a large number of specific applications – ISOJAN). New functionalities and SCMS tools for the management of requirements and information incidents were introduced.

6.5 Development of C4I Systems

The development of the C4I systems was oriented towards support of the SAF and the preparation and implementation of Command and Control 2 CIS, in the context of which Static Networks and Deployable Networks capability targets will be realized. Within the framework of this task, the MoD prepared tender documentation, issued invitations to tender, selected the service provider and concluded a contract which entered into force on July 2015. The MoD participated in the CE15 international exercise. The MoD closely cooperated with the units of the 72nd Brigade, the Military Schools Centre and the CIS Unit, providing them with expert assistance for the implementation of the Battalion Battle Group WAN interoperability testing and the C2 software testing in Light Wheeled Armoured Vehicles (LKOV) 4x4, and participated in computer-supported exercises and in the education of the SAF members. The MoD participated

in the adoption of STANAG 5500. The MoD was a custodian of the contract for work with formatted message texts and participated in the preparation of the ANDA application in CBRN reconnaissance vehicles. Due to the lack of personnel, the development of the C4I systems is critical.

7 INSPECTION AND INTERNAL AUDIT ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF DEFENCE

7.1 Inspections in the Area of Defence

In line with regulations, the Defence Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (DIRS), as an MoD body, performs 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 status of defence preparations, the implementation of military education and training, and the provision of administrative and technical issues in the area of defence.

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

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

The key objectives of the DIRS for 2015 were specified in the DIRS annual work plan:

- Provision of effective and impartial inspection of the enforcement of regulations in the area of defence, through thematic and comprehensive inspections and through monitoring of the completion of the measures ordered in inspection reports.
- Provision of objective information to the MoD leadership about the observed state of the implementation of regulations in the area of defence.
- Preparation of action proposals for the MoD leadership for the elimination of system deficiencies.
- Constant modernization of inspections in the area of defence and the promotion of good practice.
- Performance of the functions of a minor offence authority.
- Achievement of a higher quality of inspections through the training of inspectors, and systematic maintenance of the integrity of the DIRS and its inspectors.

To achieve the above objectives, the chief inspector dedicated special attention to the planning and coordination of the work of the DIRS. Based on the DIRS Work Plan for 2015, the coordination of work was conducted through monthly and weekly DIRS Work Plans.

The DIRS carried out 49 inspections; 46 regular and three extraordinary. The inspectors conducted these inspections over a period of 407 days. Based on the findings, a total of 226 inspection measures were issued, of which one was related to removal from work, one was on the termination of activities which could pose a threat to people and property, and one was on determining the responsibility of individuals for non-compliance with regulations. Other measures referred to the elimination of imperfections and discrepancies with regulations and

command and control documents. Eleven warnings were also issued in accordance with the Inspection Act.

Of all the 226 inspection measures imposed, 166 measures were executed by 15th January 2016. The implementation deadline is still valid for 56 measures, while complaints were issued for four of the measures. One inspection measure was cancelled by a decision adopted at the second instance, while the remaining three are still awaiting verdict by the second instance body. The decision on a complaint at the second instance is not within the competence of the DIRS. However, it has an impact on the realization of inspection measures.

In accordance with the imposed inspection measures, the inspectors regularly monitored their implementation based on the analysis of notifications on the implementation received by the inspected entities and, if necessary, performed repeated inspections or introduced minor offence proceedings.
The DIRS provided the Minister and the Secretary of State with up-to-date information on the findings of inspections.

7.2 Internal Auditing

The MoD planned five internal audits within the framework of internal audit activities. Only two out of the planned audits were carried out. The reason for this was a long sick leave of the auditor. In addition to the two planned audits, two additional extraordinary audits were carried out at the request of the MoD's leadership. The realization of the annual plan was only 40%; nevertheless, the execution of the two audits must also be taken into account.

Regular audits included inspections of the operation of internal controls and the reliability of proceedings in the use of entertainment expenses, protocol and occasional gifts, and the inspection of the internal control procedures in the management of risks concerned with claims. During the extraordinary audits, the MoD investigated the correctness of procurements for the purchase of emblems (patches) for the needs of the SAF, and the correctness and advisability of the conclusion and implementation of a contract on the free use of the Gaj area on the Cerklje ob Krki Airfield.

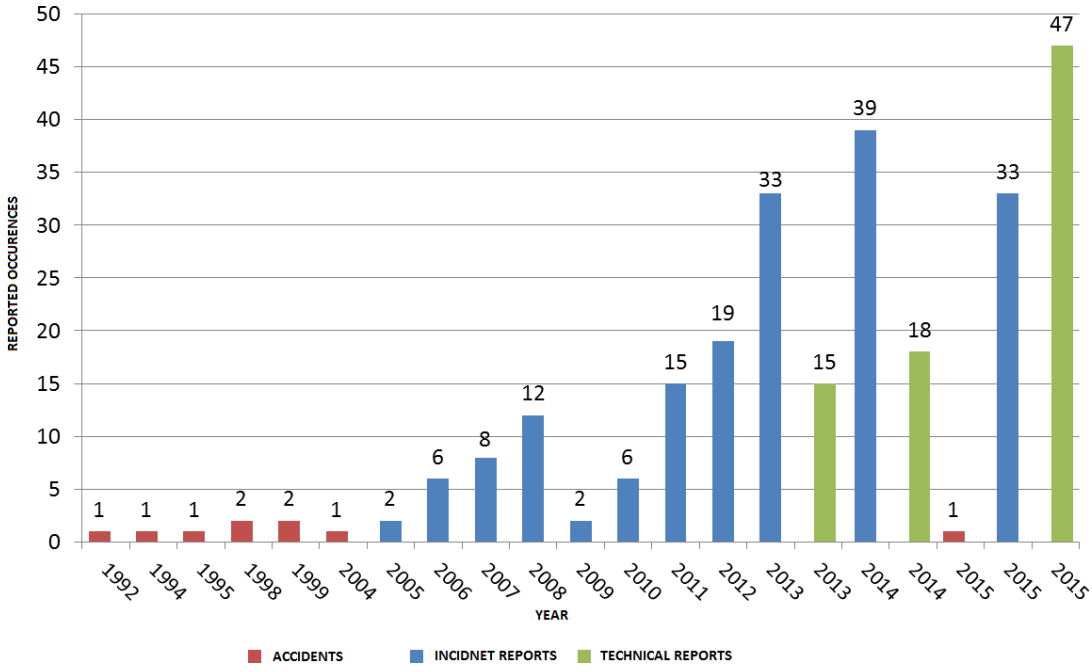
In 2015, the Internal Audit Service issued 41 recommendations for the improvement of operation in the audited fields. Of these, 21 recommendations have already been put info effect, while the deadline for the realization of the remaining recommendations has not yet expired.

8 INVESTIGATIONS OF AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS AND MILITARY AIRCRAFT INCIDENTS

Based on the timely investigation and analysis of aviation accidents or incidents involving military aircraft, and conclusions on the possible causes of accidents, and the injuries and damage caused as well as other consequences of the accident, the MoD issues security recommendations on the basis of which measures for the prevention of new risks or dangers and the recurrence of similar accidents to military aircraft are adopted. The timely implementation of these measures affects the elimination or reduction of the possibility of the loss of human lives and material damage to military equipment and facilities on the ground. The trend towards stabilization or a decrease in the number of aviation incidents has been noted. This positive trend is, above all, a result of endeavours invested by expert services and commanders of aviation units. Following the Ministry of Infrastructure's request, the MoD's Aviation Investigation Authority participated in more complex investigating procedures and in the investigation of an accident involving civilian aircraft which resulted in loss of life, as well as in the investigation into a SAF helicopter, recorded in the civilian register, which resulted in great material damage, and is therefore treated as an accident.

The conclusions of the investigations and the issued security recommendations were submitted for information to the inspection authority and the military aviation body responsible for the control of flight safety. In this way, these two bodies were able to determine compliance with the safety recommendations through planned and ad hoc surveillance, and consequently influence the security of flight operations. A large number of technical defects on aircraft (aging of the aviation fleet) were identified. The MoD would like to see supplementations/amendments to individual aviation legal documents, as the last implementing regulation defining military aviation was published in 2010.

In 2015, a total of 33 outstanding aviation events were reported and investigations into four serious incidents involving military aircraft introduced. Two investigations were concluded. Based on the investigations, 38 security recommendations were issued. The investigations of two serious incidents, which started in 2015, are continuing. Due to the workload of the investigators and the lack of personnel, 11 serious aviation incidents remain uninvestigated.



9 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION WITH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

9.1 Strategic Communication

The MoD strived to maintain an open dialogue with various sections of the public, and successfully used all communication channels which determine modern trends in communication A great deal of attention was paid to the presentation of regular MoD tasks, in order to achieve greater public understanding of the importance of their smooth performance to ensure the security of citizens.

In notifying the internal and wider public, the MoD followed the endeavours of the MoD's leadership which, on a number of occasions, stressed the importance of the provision of an appropriate level of security to citizens, the significance of the negative monetary gap in defence, and the importance of public notification of the reasons for the renovation of individual basic legal documents, such as the Defence Act and the Resolution on the National Programme of Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters 2016-2020. From September, a large proportion of communication activities referred to the solution of the refugee and migrant situation, in the context of which the RS activated the European CP Mechanism in October 2015, while the National Assembly of the RS adopted an amendment of the Defence Act. The MoD regularly published press releases, organized press conferences, and published statements from the authorities, as well as answering numerous journalists' questions on migrant and refugee care, the participation of SAF members in the protection of the border, and activities carried out at the international level. Altogether the MoD answered 280 journalists' and citizens' questions.

The MoD informed the wider public of the divestment of uneconomic resources (motor vehicles, PC-9 aircraft) and public tenders for the purchase of new equipment and armaments (UAV, battle uniforms), and about the activities of the MoD's leadership to encourage the inclusion of Slovenian companies from the defence and security fields in the EU and NATO markets, to which end the MoD published a catalogue of the capabilities of Slovenian companies. Together with the activities for the promotion of the soldier profession, the MoD notified the public of employment in the SAF, stressing the importance of providing the appropriate level of security.

Special attention was paid to informing of the public about the MoD's leadership endeavours to strengthen cooperation with the local population in areas where the SAF is present. In the context of the special Coordination Group for the implementation of the arrangement between the MoD and the Postojna municipality on the harmonization of interests concerning the use and the management of military infrastructure in the area of the Postojna municipality, the MoD organized two press conferences in 2015. The public was notified of the use of the mobile military hospital Role 2 in Jesenice, which fully replaced the hospital's emergency department until a new one was completed in the middle of December 2015. The MoD's leadership also presented its intention to establish a regional rescue centre in Murska Sobota.

The news on the use of the Falcon airplane for transportation of human organs for transplantation, which helped save a number of human lives, was well covered by the media.

In the field of protection and rescue, the MoD presented the SAF's modular capability to the public at the Civil Protection Day. The capability presented is intended for the SAF's participation in protection, rescue and relief activities. The MoD also presented the regular national assessment of the level of qualification of the CP and Red Cross first aid teams, the renovated meteorological station on Kredarica Peak and the new protection and rescue station, and a helipad in Bovec. A large proportion of the communication activities referred to international activities intended for the strengthening of bilateral cooperation, integration at the regional level, and the provision of developmental assistance to the Western Balkan countries and the RS's active role in the EU CP Mechanism.

The MoD informed the public of its activities carried out in the context of the EU and NATO, including regional and bilateral activities, on a regular basis. The public was also regularly

informed of the SAF members' and the MoD employees' participation in international operations and missions.

The MoD prepared 73 draft speeches for different events and ceremonies and eight editorials for a number of different publications.

Review of Website Posts in 2015

In 2015, an average of 1.6 press releases per day were published on the MoD and SAF websites (*www.mo.gov.si* and *www.slovenskavojska.si*), or a total of 585 releases. The releases were accompanied by more than 2,800 photographs and 121 sound recordings, which is similar to the average of recent years. New content (provisions) was added to the IRSPANOD's pages on the MoD's website. MoD organized two training courses on the management of its websites.

In comparison to 2014, the activities on social network decreased. This year, the MoD's main focus was on Twitter.

The Realization of Filming and Publishing Activities

With regard to periodic publications, 12 issues of the Slovenian Armed Forces Magazine, two issues of Contemporary Military Challenges, and the 29th issue of the Ujma Magazine were issued. The ninth issue of the Collection of Military Education Papers was published after a more than three-year break.

In the administrative part of the MoD and ACPDR, more than 90% of the publishing activity was realized, in reference to the adopted plan. In the SAF General Staff, the production of professional military and other literature was lower. Moreover, the majority of publications were published as e-books.

Proof-reading activity encompassed the proof-reading and the editing of professional military and other literature. In addition to the latter, a large number of official texts were also proof-read for the MoD's administration, the SAF General Staff and the ACPDR. Also, a number of internal training courses were carried out. A total of 8,706 pages were proof-read; 3,200 of them for the needs of the SAF General Staff.

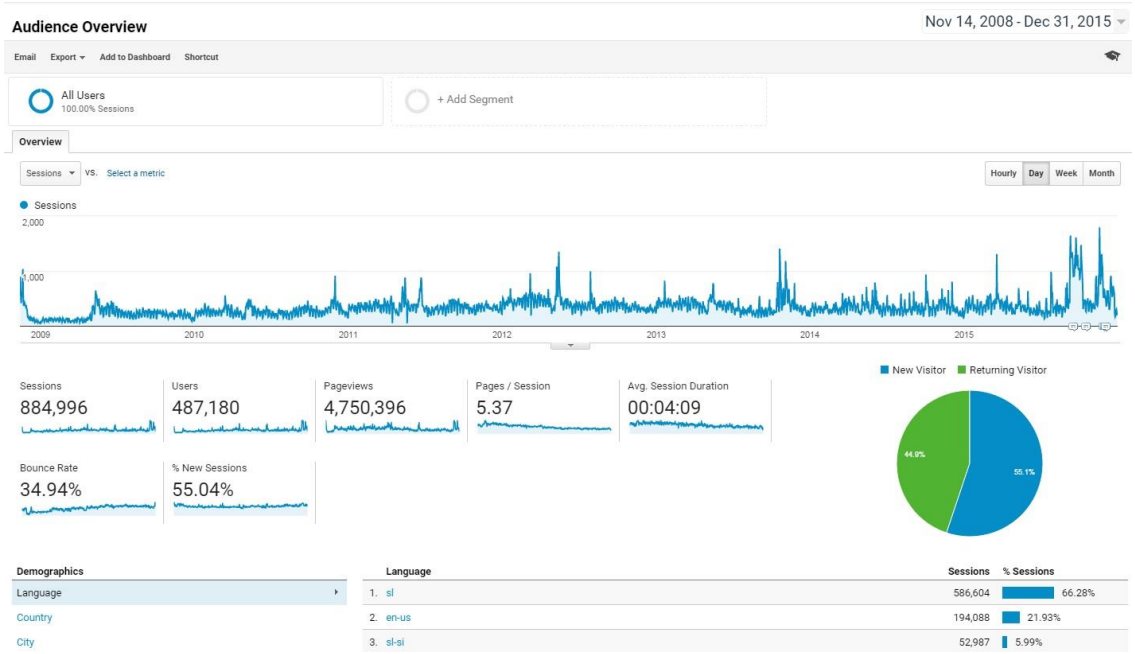
New Rules on Publishing and Filming Activities at the MOD were prepared. The Rules entered into effect on 21st November 2015 and are one of the foundations of the attainment of the set goals (the unification of publishing procedures and tasks at the MoD and greater economy in the drafting of annual plans for professional military and other literature).

In the area of video production, the MoD documented all important events, SAF exercises and soldier training (Moste, Bloška polica, Novo mesto). In November the MoD filmed on the border with Croatia, and in December the SAF Sportsman of the Year event, and also assisted the Public Relations Department at the SAF General Staff in conducting camera training. The MoD filmed in Kosovo for different media companies and provided support to the Office of the President of the RS (up to twice a month).

On the MoD's YouTube channel, 70 short videos were published, which were also available to media companies for the preparation of informational material.

On the Postani vojak (Become a Soldier) website, the MoD regularly published current news on employment in the SAF, the voluntary military service and the contract military service in the reserve SAF component, as well as interesting articles about life and work in the SAF units. During seven years of operation of the Postani vojak website, a total of 885,016 visits were identified, with more than 480,000 different visitors opening 4,750,807 pages. On average, the visitors viewed 5.37 pages and stayed on a single page for an enviable 4.9 minutes. Appearance on social networks is a reality of online communication, which is why the MoD expanded its activity on the social networks Facebook, where it already has 11,200 followers,

and YouTube, where it published more than 300 films viewed by more than 430,000 different visitors.



Visits to the Postani vojak website between 2009 and 2015

9.2 Cooperation with civil society organizations

In 2015, the MoD took over the co-financing of the war veterans' societies and associations from the budget funds. The basis for this was the Rules adopted at the end of 2014, which included criteria to this end. In 2015, thirteen societies or associations submitted a tender in response to a public invitation to tender for co-financing. Only nine of them met all the requirements. Their applications were assessed and contracts signed with associations. The resources were distributed in two separate payments. The MoD prepared two workshops, at which the Minister informed the participants of the MoD's essential tasks.

In the autumn of 2015, certain minor modifications were made to the Rules and the criteria in line with the experience gained and the individual statutory amendments (Rules on the Criteria for Co-financing War Veterans' Societies or Associations, Official Gazette of the RS, Nos. 5/15 and 89/15). In December, the invitation to tender for 2016 was published. Altogether ten societies and associations applied, of which nine met all the requirements.

In accordance with the criteria, the new applicants were granted the status of a society operating in the public interest in the field of defence or war veterans.

10 NORMATIVE ACTS

In accordance with the RS Government Work Programme for 2015 (RS Government Decision, No. 00404-1/2014/64, dated 22nd January 2015 and No. 00404-1/2014/109, dated 12th June 2015) the adoption of three statutory provisions and 20 implementing regulations from the competence of the MoD was planned (10 within the competence of the Government of the RS and 10 within the MoD's competence). Eight implementing regulations and one amendment to the Act was adopted and published in the Official Gazette of the RS. During this period, the MoD prepared 10 implementing regulations which, however, were not included in the RS Government Work Programme for 2015, as the need for their adoption only arose in the course of the year. Concerning the RS Government Work Programme, only three statutory provisions and twelve implementing regulations had not been implemented. However, this did not have a negative impact on the legal regulation of areas that were governed by them. Taking into account the fact that these objectives will be mainly realized in 2016, no special corrective measures are required to this end. Taking into account the current migration crisis, an amendment of the Defence Act was adopted in 2015.

The normative field centred on the further harmonization of implementing regulations with legal innovations, that is in the working area of the MoD as well as other ministerial areas. To a lesser extent, changes were related to the introduction of the European legal order into the legal order of the Republic of Slovenia.

The new Rules on Protection Against Unexploded Explosive ordnance* did not affect the concept of protection against UXO, but did influence the arrangement of procedures and the manner of work, including security and other measures in the event of the finding, protection, detection, identification, removal, transportation and destruction of unexploded explosive ordnance.

Due to the transfer of responsibility in the field of operation and co-financing of the war veterans' associations from the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities to the Ministry of Defence, the introduction of the Rules on Determining the Criteria for Societies in Demonstrating Major Achievements in the Functioning of the Societies in Order to Be Granted the Status of a Society Operating in the Public Interest in the Field of War Veterans, helped define the criteria specifically for associations in demonstrating major achievements in the functioning of societies or associations in the field of war veterans operating in the public interest. The Rules on the Criteria for the Co-Financing of Activities of the War Veterans' Associations or Societies defined the criteria and the procedure for the co-financing of activities carried out by those war veteran associations or societies which, in accordance with the regulations on war veterans and the regulations on societies, hold the status of a society operating in the public interest in the field of war veterans. In 2015, the amendment of the Rules was adopted (Rules on the Criteria for Co-Financing of the Activities of Societies or Associations of War Veterans). The amendment extended the activities which may be co-financed and changed certain conditions for the granting of points. The introduction of a special warning signal in the event of the imminent threat of a chlorine accident* and a special warning signal in the event of imminent threat of a flood wave resulting from the overflow or collapse of a hydroelectric dam* partly changed the areas of use of the special warning signal.

The Decree amending the 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 was adopted for the purposes of ensuring the introduction of an updated list of defence products into the Slovenian legal order (in accordance with the amendment of the Commission Directive 2014/108/EU of 12th December 2014 Amending Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as Regards the List of Defence-Related Products (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 359, dated 16th December 2014, p. 117)). Rules on the Amendments of Awards of the Ministry of Defence refer to the provision of procedures for the bestowal and handover of firearms in accordance with the provisions of the Firearms Act and the provisions on the bestowal of an individual award. A Decree amending the Decree on Ranks and Promotion in the Slovenian Armed Forces was prepared for purposes of greater

transparency of the hierarchical arrangement and a more appropriate management of the SAF personnel. A Decree amending the Decree on Airspace Surveillance Arrangements was adopted for purposes of adjustment and coordination of this arrangement with defence and joint allied plans and with the new legislation adopted in the field of aviation and with the SAF's reorganization. Moreover, the Decree also provided a clearer definition of individual activities carried out by competent services and bodies during air surveillance. The Rules amending the Rules on Military Personnel Assessment introduce changes to the evaluation of performance of service members who also work as the authorized personnel of the representative trade unions, and carry out their trade union related assignments during full working time. Due to the reduction in municipal costs and the expenses of other entities liable for the construction of shelters, the Decree on the Construction and Maintenance of Shelters* changes the criteria for the arrangement of the urban and other areas, where basic protection shelters should be built in all new constructions. The Rules amending the Rules on Minimum Technical and Other Conditions for the Maintenance of Manual and Mobile Fire Extinguishers* includes modifications in the area of maintenance of fire extinguishers, and in particular, arranges the manner of maintenance of fire extinguishers upon closure of an economic entity which had produced a certain type of fire extinguishers. The Decree amending the Decree on Military Specialists was adopted in reference to the Decree amending the Decree on Ranks and Promotion in the SAF for the purposes of harmonization of criteria for the promotion of military specialists in grades with the criteria for the promotion of military personnel in ranks. The new Rules on Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition in the Intelligence and Security Service of the MoD regulated specific questions regarding the possession and carrying of weapons and ammunitions by the employees of the Intelligence and Security Service of the MoD and the powers of its Director General in detail. The Rules amending the Rules on Inspection Procedures in the Field of Defence refer mainly to the need for the harmonization of the rules in force with the Inspection Act, the General Administrative Procedure Act and some other regulations. The Decree amending the Decree Determining the Compensation Fee for the Use of Inventory Means changes the criteria for the calculation of compensation for the use of real estate due to the changed regulations in the field of real estate assessment. Due to the migrant crisis, an Act amending the Defence Act was adopted. The amended act allows for the possibility that, based on Government's proposal and an absolute majority, the National Assembly decides that those SAF members, who cooperate with the police in the wider protection of the national border, also exercise certain powers defined by the Police Tasks and Powers Act. A Decree Amending the Decree on Salaries and other Remuneration of Service Members of the Slovenian Armed Forces Fulfilling Obligations Assumed in International Organizations or through International Agreements is a consequence of an agreement concluded with the representative trade unions of the public sector. With its adoption, the validity of reduced nominal bases for the determination of salary received for performing military service abroad extends until 31st July 2016.

	Review of Regulations from the Field of Work of the MoD, adopted in 2015	**Published in**
1	Rules on Protection Against Unexploded Ordnance	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 2/15
2	Rules on the Criteria Determining an Association's Significant Achievements in Order to be Granted the Status of an Association Operating in the Public Interest in the Field of War Veterans	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 5/15
3	Rules on the Criteria for Co-Financing War Veterans' Societies or Associations	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 5/15
4	Special Warning Signal in the Event of Imminent Threat of Chlorine Accident*	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 6/15
5	Special Warning Signal in the Event of Imminent Threat of a Flood Wave Resulting from an Overflow or a Collapse of a Hydroelectric Dam*	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 6/15

6	Decree Amending the Decree on Production Consents and Trade Permits for Military Weapons and Equipment, and on Preliminary Permits for Import, Export, Transit and Transfer of Defence Products	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 37/15
7	Rules amending the Rules on the Awards of the Ministry of Defence	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 37/15
8	Decree amending the Decree on Ranks and Promotion in the Slovenian Army	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 39/15
9	Decree amending the Decree on Airspace Surveillance Arrangements	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 46/15
10	Rules amending the Rules on Military Personnel Assessment	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 48/15
11	The Decree amending the Decree on the Construction and Maintenance of Shelters *	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 54/15
12	Rules amending the Rules on Minimum Technical and Other Conditions for the Maintenance of Manual and Mobile Fire Extinguishers*	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 55/15
13	Decision amending the Decision on the Appointment of Members of the Committee for the Fire Protection Fund Management and its Activity	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 82/15
14	Decree Amending the Decree on Military Specialists	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 88/15
15	Rules amending the Rules on the Criteria for Co-Financing War Veterans' Societies or Associations	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 89/15
16	Rules on the Possession and Carrying of Service Weapons and Ammunition in the Intelligence and Security Service of the Ministry of Defence	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 90/15
17	Rules amending the Rules on Inspection Procedures in the Field of Defence	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 92/15
18	Decree amending the Decree Determining the Compensation Fee for the Use of Inventory Means	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 93/15
19	Act amending the Act on Defence	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 95/15
20	Decree amending the Decree on Salaries and other Remuneration of Service Members of the Slovenian Armed Forces Fulfilling Obligations Assumed in International Organizations or through International Agreements	Official Gazette of the RS, No. 98/15

**Rules from the Field of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters*

Internal General Normative Documents Adopted in 2015

Rules

Rules amending the Rules Relating to the Management and Protection of Personal Data in the Slovene Ministry of Defence (MoD, No. 071-1/2015-52 dated 7th April 2015)
Rules amending the Rules on the Implementation of Standardization at the Ministry of Defence (MoD, No. 0070-40/2011-20 dated 17th July 2015)
Act Amending the Act on Internal Organization and Systemization of Work Posts of the Ministry of Defence with its Constituent Bodies (MoD, No. 0070-2/2015-11, dated 12th February 2015 with later modifications (five acts))
Rules amending the Rules on Warehouse Management at the Ministry of Defence (MoD, No. 0070-24/2015-4, dated 27th November 2015)

Rules amending the Rules on the Identification of the Presence of Alcohol, Drugs and Other Prohibited Substances at the Employees of the Ministry of Defence (MoD, No. 0070-31/2014-6, dated 26th February 2015)

Rules amending the Rules on the Signing of Documents and Reporting on the Documents Adopted or Issued (MoD; No. 0070-12/2013-20, dated 25th February 2015)

Rules amending the Rules on Military Divers and Military Diving in the Slovenian Armed Forces (MoD, No. 007-168/2013-14, dated 15th September 2015)

Rules amending the Rules on the Planning and Implementation of Cooperation in International Operations and Missions (MoD, No. 0070-29/2015-9, dated 24th December 2015)

Rules amending the Rules on the Annual Leave (MoD, No. 0070-33/2013-7, dated 24th December 2015)

Legal Act Determining the Internal Organization, Areas of Work and Assignments of the General Staff of the Slovenian Armed Forces (MoD, No. 0070-11/2014-7, dated 28th January 2015)

Rules on the Implementation of Public Procurements at the Ministry of Defence based on Article 346 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, procurements for the implementation of the intelligence and counter-intelligence activities, procurements which are submitted in accordance with international rules and procurements submitted to the Government (MoD, No. 007-100/2014-13, dated 31st August 2015)

Rules on Research and Development Activities at the Ministry of Defence (MoD, No. 0070-21/2015-3, dated 20th November 2015)

Rules on the Obtainment and the Handling of Service Dogs of the Slovenian Armed Forces (MoD, No. 0070-38/2015-1, dated 18th December 2015)

Instructions

Instructions amending the Instructions Regarding Entertaining Expenses at the Ministry of Defence of the RS (MoD, No. 0070-9/2015-1, dated 28th January 2015)

Instructions amending the Instructions Regarding the Conclusion of a Work Contract or a Contract for a Copyrighted Work at the Ministry of Defence of the RS (MoD, No. 0070-31/2015-1, dated 7th October 2015)

Instructions Defining the Manner and the Procedure for the Prevention of the Spreading of Legionella in Internal Pipelines, Venting Systems and Air Conditioners (MoD, No. 0070-32/2013-12, dated 12th March 2015)

Instructions amending the Instructions for Departure Preparations of SAF Members (RS MoD, No. 0070-33/2015-1, dated 27th October 2015)

Instruction on the Labelling of Building Blocks and Data Carriers in the MoD CIS (MoD, no. 0070-2/2015-2, dated 18th February 2015)

Instruction on the Termination of the Instruction regarding the Write-off of Intangible Long-Term Assets, Tangible basic Assets, Claims and Liabilities (MoD, No. 0070-16/2015-1, dated 6th May 2015)

Instruction on the Production of backup Copies (MoD, No. 0070-23/2015-1, dated 28th July 2015)

Instruction regarding the Form, Content and the Manner of the Production of a Technical CIS Plan of the Ministry of Defence (MoD, No. 0070-25/2015-1, dated 30th July 2015)

Instruction Marking the Building Blocks in the CIS System of the Ministry of Defence (MoD, No. 0070-2/2015-6, dated 22nd September 2015)

Instruction on the Substitute Supply of Drinking Water at the Ministry of Defence (MoD, No. 0070-32/2013-13, dated 10th November 2015)

Instructions on the end of validity of the Instructions on Preventive Health Care, Medical Surveillance and Inspection in the Territorial Defence of the RS (MoD, No. 007-217/2015-1, dated 22nd December 2015).

Instructions on the end of validity of the Instructions Concerning Rescue Transportations in the Territorial Defence of the RS (MoD, No. 007-218/2015-1, dated 22nd December 2015)
Instructions on the end of validity of the Instructions for the Work of Pharmacies in the Outpatient Clinics of the RS Territorial Defence Training Centres (MoD, No. 007-216/2015-1, dated 22nd December 2015)
Legal Document on the Inventory of Business Premises, the Allocation of Markings to Business Premises and the Allocation of Sequence Numbers of the Ministry of Defence's Invoices (MoD, No. 0070-40/2015-1, dated 29th December 2015)

11 RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROJECTS

In spite of a relatively challenging public finances situation and a realistic scope of assets available for research and development in the wider defence field, the MoD reintroduced the implementation of some developmental projects in 2015.

Initially, research and development projects in support of civil and military capabilities were dual use projects, in which the MoD looked for connections with other national and international research and development programmes and projects.

The primary fields of research and development in support of civilian capabilities were the areas of flood safety, earthquake safety and the protection of the population against landslides, due to the increase in the operation of protection, rescue and relief capabilities for the population in the event of natural and other disasters. The results of this project will contribute to more effective responses by the services providing security in this field to the population.

Development in support of military capabilities was oriented towards the increase in mountain warfare capabilities. The result of this project will, in the context of the NATO Centre of Excellence for Mountain Warfare, contribute to the reputation of the SAF and the RS.

In the context of international defence and military research, the MoD actively participated in a number of research groups of the NATO's Organization for Science and Technology, together with the MoD's experts and other experts from domestic and foreign research organizations: terahertz technologies for detection of concealed explosives; the development of man-portable technologies for purposes of warrior equipment; speech and language processing for translating purposes in NATO operations; analyses for the prediction of cyber threats; an investigation into suicides in the armed forces; the development of detection methods for the detection of zoonosis-causing agents; the study of solutions for relieving the burden of soldiers; the influence of military life on children in military families; and operational analyses in support of NATO's operations in the field of technological improvement of training in the urban environment.

At the European Defence Agency, the MoD monitored the work of the group for the integration of the Remotely-Piloted Air Systems into air traffic.

With its participation in these international groups, the MoD contributed to the development of the SAF’s capabilities and to the development of joint capabilities within the Alliance, and supported national development and technological entities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOURCE PLANS

1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL PLAN

In 2015, the MoD spent EUR 343.9 million on the accomplishment of its tasks, which makes up 96.7% of the applicable financial plan and 101.6% of the supplementary financial plan.

2015 Budgetary Resources (EUR)

	Adopted 2015	**Supplementary financial plan 2015**	**Applicable 2015**	**Realization 2015**
	(15 November 2013)	(20 February 2015)	(31 December 2015)	
Financial Plan	332,102,240	338,406,900	355,644,593	343,938,756
Percentage in Reference to the Supplementary FP	98.1	100	105.1	101.6
Difference in Reference to the Supplementary FP	-6,304,660		17,237,693	5,531,856

1.1. MoD Financial Plan

The financial plan for 2015 had already been adopted in 2013. In 2015, the MoD adopted the supplementary financial plan, which was EUR 6.3 million higher than the previously adopted financial plan. The increase was a consequence of higher planned dedicated revenues, new transfers and new EU projects. In the area of protection against natural and other disasters, the MoD was allocated non-refundable funds from the EU Solidarity Fund, which the RS was entitled to in 2015 and 2016 following the 2014 winter disaster. The resources were paid to the operators mitigating the consequences of natural disasters. The MoD also committed to co-financing the activities of societies and associations of veterans, which was in the competence of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities up to 2015. The MoD participated in the absorption of funds from the Internal Security Fund (OSF) in the period 2014-2020 for the first time as the manager of the crisis management and the protection of the critical infrastructure fields. The financing is carried out in the following ratio: 75:25.

On 31 December 2015, the applicable financial plan amounted to EUR 355,644,593, which is EUR 17.2 million higher than the supplementary financial plan. Of this, the integral funds increased by EUR 4.1 and the appropriations by EUR 13.1, since their value was being assessed during the planning. The increase in integral funds was a consequence of additional resources received by the MoD based on the RS Government's Decision to refund the expenses incurred during the performance of tasks related to the provision of accommodation and care for the migrants (EUR 3.8 million), and based on the Government's decision regarding Slovenia's participation in the EU operation in the southern part of the Mediterranean, the EUNAVFOR MED operation Sophia.

The financial plan realization, in the amount of EUR 343,938,756, represents 3.5% of the national budget and 0.9% of GDP, which is the lowest percentage in recent years. In comparison to the applicable financial plan, the realization of integral funds was 100%. The realization of appropriations was 58.1%, 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 95.4%, appropriations 4.6% and the EU projects 0.04% of the financial plan’s realization.

The Portion of the MoD's Financial Plan in the National Budget and GDP (in Millions of Euros)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
National Budget (NB)	9,280,169	9,362,821	8,993,488	9,314,513	9,654,921	9,797,661
MoD Financial Plan	552,630	448,288	396,001	350,703	339,949	343,939
Defence Expenditure of the RS	582,959	478,857	422,969	381,658	366,460	361,237
GDP in million EUR	36,252	36,896	35,988	35,907	37,303	38,543
% of the MoD FP in the NB	**5.95**	**4.79**	**4.40**	**3.77**	**3.52**	**3.51**
% of the MoD FP in GDP	**1.52**	**1.22**	**1.10**	**0.98**	**0.91**	**0.89**
% of DE in GDP	**1.61**	**1.30**	**1.18**	**1.06**	**0.98**	**0.94**

The difference between the applicable financial plan and the realization is the uncommitted EUR 11.7 million: EUR 100,615 in integral funds and EUR 11.4 million in appropriations, most of which will be transferred to the 2016 budget year.

In comparison to the 2014 realization, the realization in 2015 was EUR 4 million higher, while the index was at 101.2. The realization of integral funds indicates an increase of EUR 2.6 million; investments increased by EUR 1.4 million, EUR 3.9 million went on current expenditure, while salaries decreased by EUR 2.7 million. The increase in the current expenditure was a consequence of new transfers taken over by the MoD in 2015 (EU Solidarity Fund, veteran societies and associations). The realization of appropriations was higher by EUR 1.3 million.

In the spending structure, the portion for salaries decreased by 1.6 percentage points. The portion of current expenditure increased by 0.9 percentage points and the investment portion by 0.4 percentage points.

Comparison of the Realization in the Last Two Years (in EUR)

Economic Purposes	Realization in 2014	Structure	Realization in 2015	Structure
Integral Funds	325,409,354	95.7	327,975,785	95.4
Appropriations	14,539,776	4.3	15,818,734	4.6
EU Projects			144,237	0.04
MoD Total	**339,949,130**	**100**	**343,938,756**	**100**

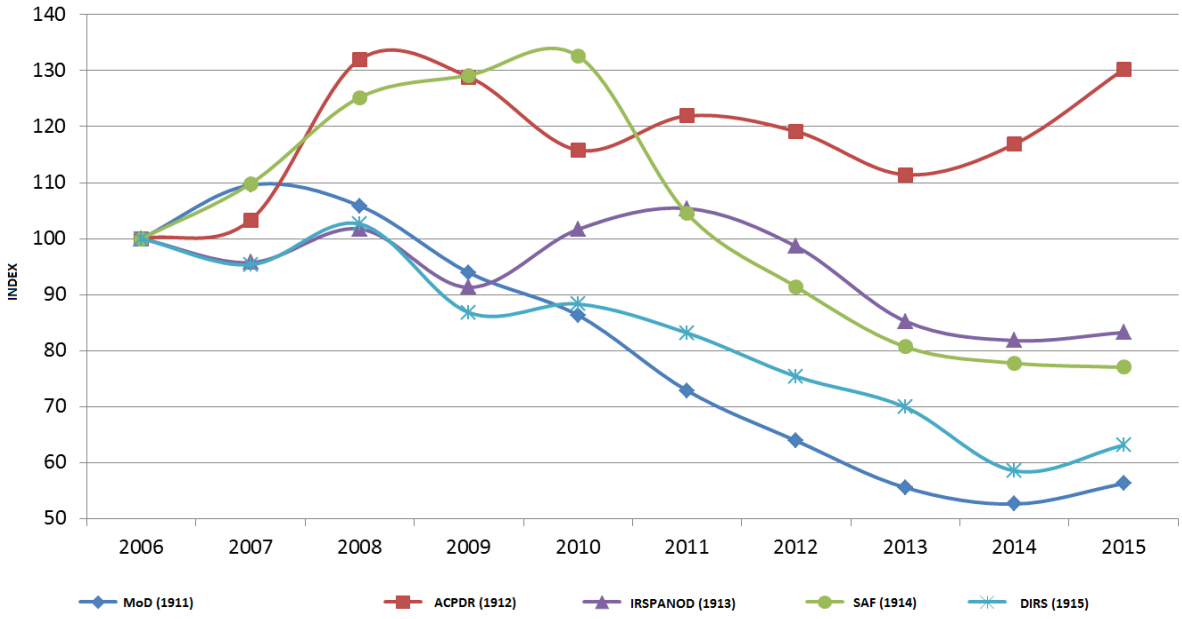
The overview of expenditure by budget users shows an increase in the share of the ACPDR by 1 percentage point in comparison to 2014 and by 0.6 percentage points in the share of the administrative part of the MoD, and a reduction in the share of the SAF by 1.6 percentage points. The shares of other users remained unchanged. The table below presents the realization of budget users.

Realization of the 2015 Financial Plan by Direct Budget Users (in EUR)

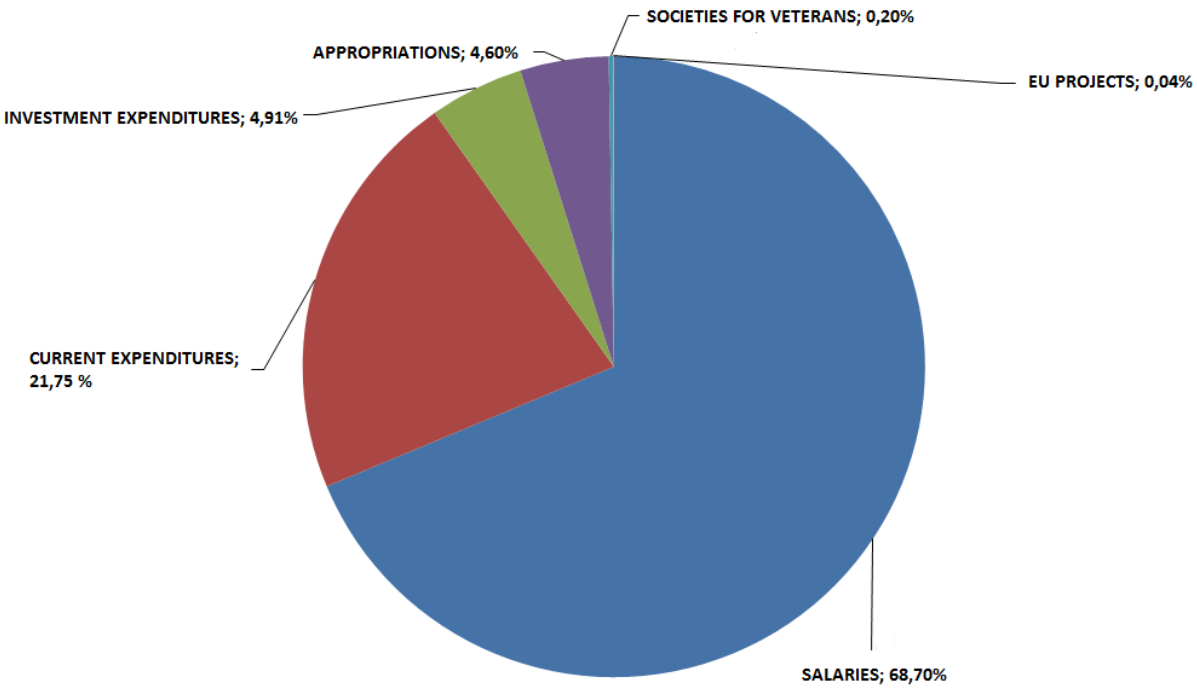
Total	BU 1911 MoD	BU 1912 ACPDR	BU 1913 IRSPANOD	BU 1914 SV	BU 1915 DIRS
343,938,756	41,023,009	36,939,508	2,084,354	263,228,803	663,083
100%	11.9%	10.7 %	0.6 %	76.5 %	0.2 %

The line chart below depicts the realization by budget users for the period 2006–2015 (base year 2006). Based on the chart, only the ACPDR had higher realization in comparison with 2006. All the other budget users, on the other hand, had a lower realization; the IRSPANOD's index was 83, the SAF's 77, the DIRS's 63 and the realization of the administrative part of the MoD was 56.

The Growth Index of Realization by Budget Users (Base Year 2006)



Breakdown of 2015 Realization by Economic Purpose



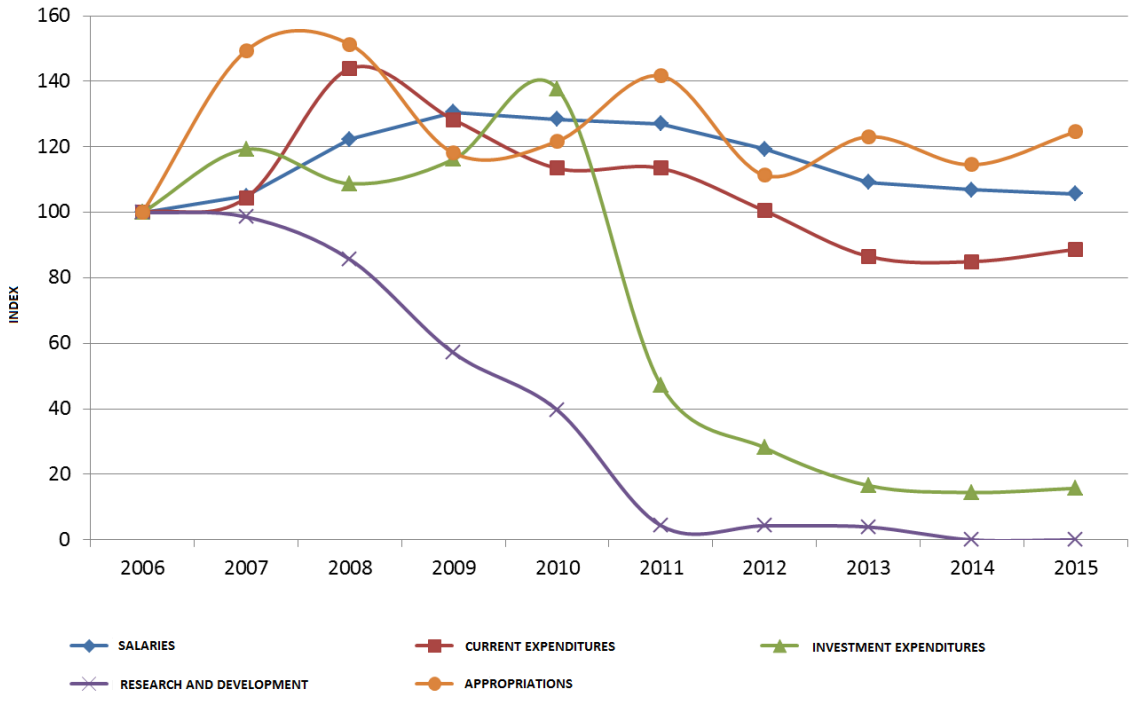
Salaries, in the amount of EUR 236.3 million, represent 68.7% of the total MoD expenditure. In recent years, the portion designated for salaries has been growing, mainly due to lower investments. However, in nominal terms, staff salaries have been decreasing. In comparison to 2014, however, the portion designated for salaries in the MoD's spending structure decreased, mainly on account of higher transfers. Since 2010, the MoD has been reducing labour costs by not replacing leavers and by recognizing allowances and reimbursements only on a very rational basis. In comparison with the previous year, salaries in 2015 were lower by EUR 2.7 million, while in comparison with 2009, when they were at their highest, salaries were lower by EUR 55.9 million.

Current expenditure amounts to EUR 74.8 million, which represents 21.7% of total spending. Out this, 16.7 million of current transfers, including international commitments, the EU Solidarity Fund, co-financing of societies for veterans, and co-financing of firefighting units, societies and NGOs which form part of the operational protection rescue and relief structure. Due to the aging of equipment, maintenance costs are increasing; fixed operating costs also represent a large proportion of expenditures.

Investment expenditure stood at EUR 16.9 million, accounting for 4.9% of the total MoD expenditure. Due to reductions in the MoD's financial resources, the number of investments strongly decreased after 2010, especially in comparison to 2010 when it exceeded 20%.

The dynamics of individual categories of MoD expenditures in the period between 2006 and 2015 is depicted in the line chart below.

The Growth Index of Realization by Economic Purpose (Base Year 2006)



Overview of the Realization by Programme Structure

The year 2015 saw the implementation of the financial plan in line with programme planning. The financial plan was implemented through two policies, four programmes, 12 sub-programmes and 69 measures or projects. The MoD's fundamental policy is 07 Defence and Protection, and three programmes: Defence System and Crisis Management, Military Defence and Protection against Natural and Other Disasters. In 2015, the MoD took over a new policy, 18 Culture and the Civil Society, and a new programme, Support to Non Governmental Organizations and Civil Society (co-financing of activities carried out by associations and societies for veterans) from the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities.

2015 Financial Plan Realization by Programme Structure (EUR)

No.	Title of the Policy/Programme/Sub-programme		Realization in 2015	Structure
07	**Defence and Protection**		**343,181,021**	**99.8**
0701	**Defence System and Crisis Management**		**40,928,356**	**11.9**
	070101	Common Defence Functions and Defence Planning	24,462,639	7.1
	070102	International Defence Cooperation	7,098,573	2.1
	070103	Equipment and Infrastructure	8,704,061	2.5
	070104	Inspections in the Area of Defence	663,083	0.2
0702	**Military Defence**		**263,228,803**	**76.5**
	070201	SAF Human Resources Management, Education and Support	210,433,573	61.2
	070202	Operational Tasks and Readiness of the SAF	41,749,780	12.1
	070203	Infrastructure and Equipment of the SAF	3,745,721	1.1
	070204	Membership in International Organizations and Cooperation with the Local Environment	7,299,729	2.1
0703	**Protection against Natural and Other Disasters**		**39,023,862**	**11.3**
	070301	Functioning of the PRR System	22,391,358	6.5
	070302	Preparedness of the PRR System	14,548,150	4.2
	070303	Inspection and Tasks Related to Minor Offences	2,084,354	0.6
18	**Culture and Civil Society**		**757,736**	**0.2**
1804	**Support to Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society**		**757,736**	**0.2**
	180406	Support to Non-Governmental Organizations in the Field of War Legislation	757,736	0.2
Total			**343,938,756**	**100**

Defence Expenditure

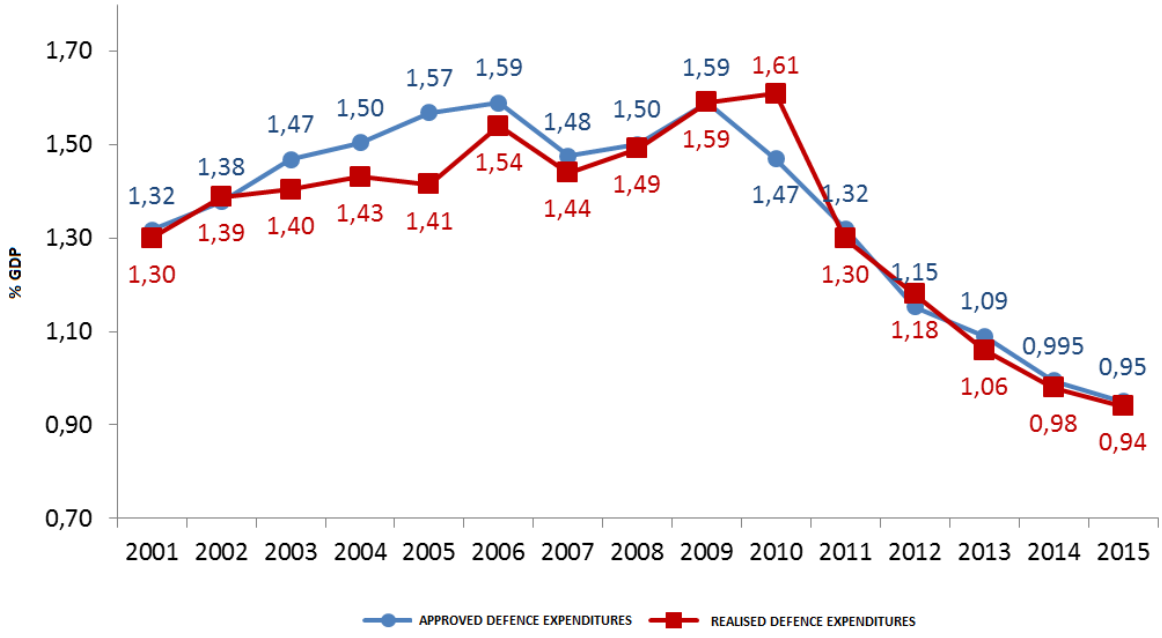
The realized 2015 defence expenditure stood at EUR 361 million, accounting for 0.94% of GDP (IMAD, Spring Forecast of Economic Trends 2016). It was by EUR 5.7 million lower than that anticipated in the supplementary budget (the index was 98). Given the realization in 2014, defence expenditure reduced by EUR 5.2 million, while pensions only reduced by EUR 5.4 million.

Defence system resources (the financial plan of the SAF, the MoD's and the DIRS's administration) represented 84% of defence expenditure. The remaining 16% was represented by military pensions, while the resources of the Office for the Protection of Classified Information barely reached EUR 0.5 million.

Defence Expenditure in 2014 and 2015

	2014 Realization	2015 Approved	2015 Supplementary financial plan	2015 Realization
MoD Financial Plan	339,949,130	332,102,240	338,406,900	343,938,756
% of FP in GDP	**0.91**	**0.86**	**0.88**	**0.89**
Defence Expenditure of the RS	366,459,514	367,587,242	366,965,608	361,236,751
% of DE in GDP	**0.98**	**0.95**	**0.95**	**0.94**
GDP in Million EUR	37,303	38,543	38,543	38,543

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



The chart shows that realized defence expenditure represented the lowest percentage of GDP in 2015, namely 0.94%. The highest percentage was reached in 2010, when defence expenditure stood at 1.61% of GDP. The highest percentage of the approved defence expenditure was recorded in 2006 and 2009, namely 1.59% of GDP. In the period 2001-2015, the average approved defence expenditure represented 1.36% of GDP, while the average realized defence expenditure represented 1.34% of GDP.

2 PERSONNEL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

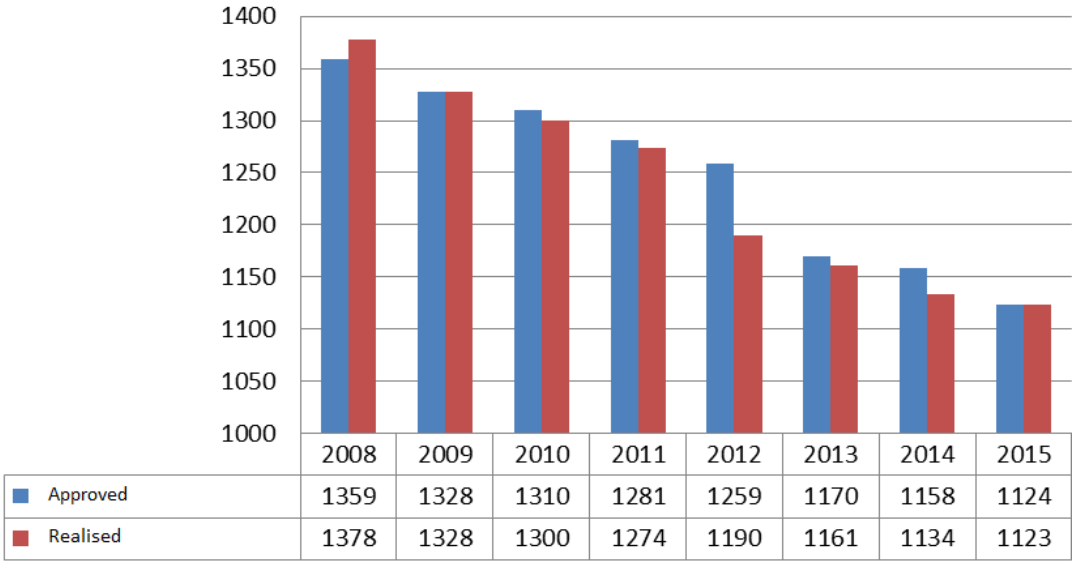
2.1 Personnel Plan Implementation in the Administrative Part of the MoD

The Joint Personnel Plan of the RS Government specified that the permitted number of employees in the administrative part of the MoD, as of 31st December 2015, was 1,124 public employees. In line with the Rules on the Contents and Procedures of Preparation and Submission of Staff Plans, the permitted number of employees excludes:

1. Full-time employment with reduced working hours to compensate for phased or disability retirement of government officials.
2. Temporary employment for the replacement of temporarily absent public employees whose salary compensation is not provided by the MoD in the event of (a) maternity and childcare leave, (b) sick leave of over 30 working days, and (c) parental leave.

The administrative part of the MoD adheres to the guidelines of the RS Government on a gradual reduction in the number of employees on the basis of natural attrition. The table and chart below show how the permitted number of employees decreased between 2010 and 2015. In the given period, the permitted number of employees had to be reduced by 186 public employees, which is 86% of the Personnel Plan for 2010. In six years, the permitted number of employees was reduced by 14%, an average of 2.8% per year.

Year	Allowed Situation Based on the Personnel Plan	Personnel Plan Realization	Difference
2008	1,359	1,378	**19**
2009	1,328	1,328	**0**
2010	1,310	1,300	**-10**
2011	1,281	1,274	**-7**
2012	1,259	1,190	**-69**
2013	1,170	1,161	**-9**
2014	1,158	1,134	**-24**
2015	1,124	1,123	**-1**



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Approved	1359	1328	1310	1281	1259	1170	1158	1124
Realised	1378	1328	1300	1274	1190	1161	1134	1123

In 2015, the MoD achieved the goal again, since the permitted number of employees as of 31st December 2015 did not exceed the permitted number specified in the Decision of the RS Government no. 10002-3/2015/33, dated 26th February 2015, and the subsequently adopted changes. The actual number is 1 employee less than the permitted number. The goal was reached despite a 3% reduction in the permitted number of employees.

The table below shows the reduction in the actual number of employees based on the Personnel Plan. It is clearly evident that the actual number of employees was reduced by 1%.

Realization of the MoD Personnel Plan (PP) by Budget Users

Budget User	Realization PP 31st Dec 2012	Realization PP 31st Dec 2013	Realization PP 31st Dec 2014	Realization PP 31st Dec 2015	Index (2015/2014)
1911 MoD	799	768	748	734	98
1912 ACPDR	315	321	315	317	101
1913 IRSPANOD	59	57	57	56	98
1915 DIRS	17	15	14	16	114
Total	**1,190**	**1,161**	**1,134**	**1,123**	**99**

The permitted number of employees in 2015 was reached because, at the end of 2014, there were 24 public employees fewer than the permitted number in the 2014 Personnel Plan. In 2015, the administrative part of the MoD employed 19 public employees and 259 public works participants who are excluded from the Personnel Plan. The employment relationship was terminated by 53 public employees, 4 of whom had performed public works. The largest share of the employment relationship termination is represented by the retirement of public employees, amounting to 57% or 30 public employees. There were also many transitions between the MoD bodies in 2015: 36 public employees transferred to the administrative part of the MoD and 10 public employees left the administrative part of the MoD.

Causes of Employment Termination	Budget User				Total
	1911	1912	1913	1915	
Disability retirement	1	1			2
Suspension of rights and obligations arising from the employment relationship – Article 152 b of the Civil Servants Act	2	1			3
Written agreement on the termination of the employment contract	3	3	1		7
End of fixed-term employment	1				1
Transfer to a different MoD body	6				6
Termination of employment under Article 92 Paragraph 11 of the Defence Act (retirement)	1				1
Termination of office	2				2
Death of a public employee	1	1			2
Retirement	13	3			16
Retirement under Article 27 of the new Pension and Disability Insurance Act (ZPIZ-2) in conjunction with Article 188 Paragraph 1 of the Fiscal Balance Act	7	2	1	1	11

If a public employee has not successfully passed the probationary period and cannot be transferred in accordance with the law		1			1
If a public employee has been unduly absent from work for five consecutive working days		1			1
Total	**37**	**13**	**2**	**1**	**53**

2.2 Personnel Plan Implementation in the SAF

2.2.1 Active Component

The medium-term planning documents provided for 7,600 members of the SAF active component in 2015. The Joint Personnel Plan for State Administration Bodies for 2015 provided for 7,254 SAF active component members. On 31st December 2015, the SAF numbered 7,055 members, meaning that the size of the SAF provided for in the medium-term planning documents reached 92.8%, and the Personnel Plan 97.3%. The structure of employees on 31st December 2015 was as follows: 1,060 officers, 1,961 NCOs, 3,017 soldiers, 246 senior military specialists, 322 junior military specialists and 449 civilians.

In 2015, 381 members left the SAF (54 officers, 67 NCOs, 213 soldiers, 25 military specialists and 22 civilians), which is more than in 2014 (312), 2013 (292), 2012 (265) and 2011 (281). The Personnel Plan was thus not fully realized. Reasons for the failure to achieve the planned number of employed members are a reduced interest in employment with the SAF, a large number of members being eligible for retirement, termination of employment contracts, and a higher occurrence of consensual terminations of employment contracts.

Comparison of the SAF Active Component in 2014 and 2015

Status	Situation as at 31st Dec 2014	Situation as at 31st Dec 2015	Difference
Officers	1,101	1,060	-41
NCOs	1,987	1,961	-26
Soldiers	3,071	3,017	-54
Senior Military Specialists	243	246	+3
Junior Military Specialists	333	322	-11
Civilian Personnel	441	449	+8
Total	**7,176**	**7,055**	**-121**

Owing to the reduction in the permitted number of SAF employees and the fact that it is mostly soldiers leaving the armed forces, who cannot be fully replaced, the SAF could not achieve the target ratio between officers, NCOs and soldiers. The SAF's strategic objective is to achieve structural balance between officers, NCOs and soldiers in the ratio of 1:2:5. The active component ratio in 2015 is similar to 2014, namely 1:1.9:2.8.

Ratio between Officers, NCOs and Soldiers

Year	Officers	NCOs	Soldiers
2011	1	1.7	2.9
2012	1	1.8	2.9
2013	1	1.8	2.8

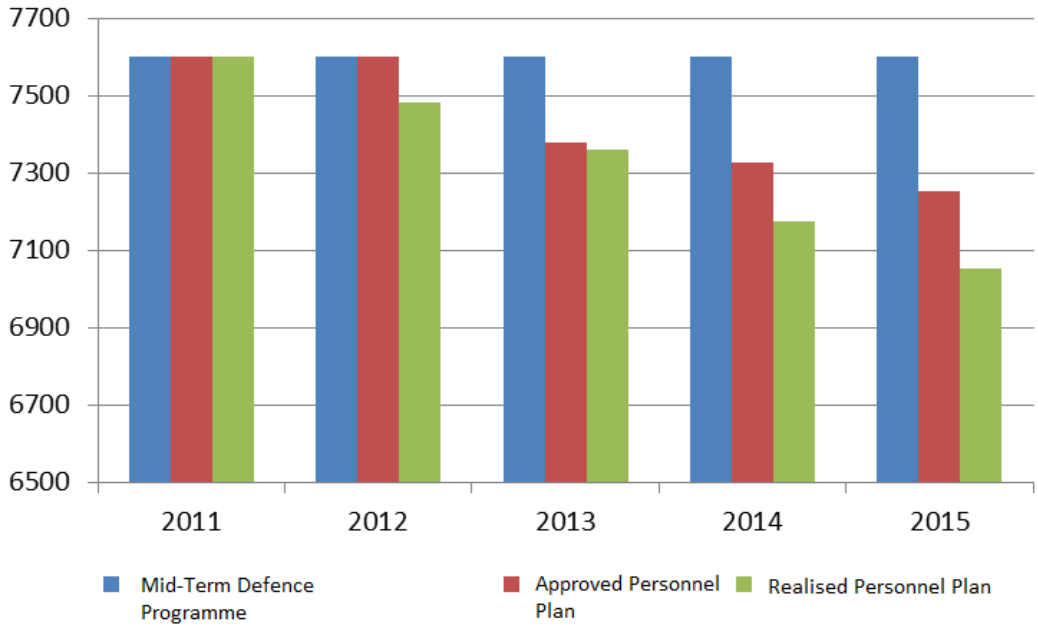
2014	1	1.8	2.8
2015	1	1.9	2.8

From 2006 to 2015, the average age of SAF members increased from 35.5 in 2006 to 39.8 in 2015.

Average Age of SAF Members Between 2006 and 2015

Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Soldiers	28.6	29.2	29.2	29.6	30.1	30.8	31.4	32.6	33.6
Total	36.1	36.5	36.3	36.5	36.9	37.5	38.2	39.3	39.8

The personnel plan realization was 97.3%. In 2015, 728 candidates applied for employment in the SAF, and 265 of them were employed following the selection process. Despite the efforts of competent authorities and the high level of unemployment in Slovenia, it seems that the requirements and complexity of the military profession, together with the level of salary for soldiers, discourage potential candidates from employment in the SAF.



2.2.2 Employment in the SAF

In 2015, 732 candidates applied for employment in the SAF. Based on the selection procedures, 265 candidates were employed. The structure of new employments in 2015 was as follows: 16 officer candidates, 2 NCOs, 207 soldiers, 28 civilians and 12 military specialists.

Despite the efforts of competent authorities and the high level of unemployment in Slovenia, it seems that the requirements and complexity of the military profession, together with the level of salary for soldiers, discourage potential candidates from employment in the SAF.

Signing of Employment Contracts

2.2.3 Military Service in the SAF Contract Reserve

The SAF Personnel Plan for 2015 and 2016 stipulated that the number of contract reserve members should remain in the framework of 818 members. The completed guidelines of the Medium-Term Defence Programme 2015-2020 defined the scope of the contract reserve to be up to 820 members by 31st December 2015. Subsequently, in the autumn, due to the migrant crisis, the need arose to increase the size of the contract reserve component, which was later realized through the Minister's guidelines on the acquisition of 1,500 contract reserve members in 2016. The MoD checked the interest in contract conclusion with former professional members who had left the SAF at their own accord, former contract reserve members whose contracts were not renewed due to budget cuts, and the citizens who have successfully completed voluntary military service and acquired a Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) in infantry. In November 2015, an information letter on this was addressed to a total of 1,758 candidates.

Comparison of the number of contract reserve members in 2014 and 2015

Category	Situation as of 31st Dec 2014	Situation as of 31st Dec 2015	Difference (2014–2015)
Officers	26	25	–1
NCOs	65	52	–13
Soldiers	1,018	744	–274
Senior Military Specialists	24	21	–3
Junior Military Specialists	17	18	+1
Total	**1,150**	**860**	**–290**

On 31st December 2015, the SAF contract reserve numbered 860 members, of whom 25 were officers, 52 NCOs, 744 soldiers and 39 military specialists.

According to the primary personnel plans and reduced financial resources, contracts with contract reserve members in 2015 were renewed selectively, for a period of two years, and excluded a long service bonus. During the period concerned, 425 members signed the annexes on the extension of the contractual relationship. A decision on the termination of the contract was issued to 434 members, with the termination of records completed for 281 former members.

Training of SAF contract reserve members

At the end of 2015, the records included 450 candidates who met the formal requirements for the conclusion of contracts on military service in the contract reserve component (64.8% less than in 2014, which is the result of the conclusion of applications depending on the needs of the SAF for contract reserve members, the age of candidates, the time of application submission, and the fact that in 2014, the conclusion of new contracts was not possible).

The application for inclusion in the contract reserve component was submitted by 211 candidates.

2.2.4 Voluntary Military Service

In 2015, 190 candidates applied for voluntary military service, 26 of whom were women. Due to non-compliance with general (cancellation of the application before signing the contract, reservations based on criminal records, reservations of the Intelligence and Security Service) and health conditions, only 65 male and 9 female candidates of these were assigned to voluntary military service.

Conclusion of voluntary military service for the 59th generation

From 2004, a total of 2,546 candidates (of whom 309 were women) have been assigned to voluntary military service. Of these, 1,799 completed the service successfully. So far, the SAF has employed 744 former volunteer soldiers. In 2015, the SAF employed 40 former members of the voluntary service who, in recent years, have successfully completed their voluntary military service.

2.2.5 Promotion of Employment and Service in the SAF

In 2015, in accordance with the provisions of the Military Service Act, 9,422 young men born in 1997 were invited to a briefing session for national service personnel. After the candidates' entry in the military records, the administrative body competent for defence acquaints these young men with their obligations and rights (in the same calendar year as the candidates reach the age of 18). Of the candidates invited, 76.9% attended the briefing session, while the rest were subsequently informed by mail. The SAF organized and carried out over 200 promotional events. The attendees were presented with employment opportunities in the SAF, military service in the contract reserve, voluntary military service, and the possibilities for the award of scholarships for SAF employment. Promotion of military profession was mostly carried out on the website *www.postanivojak.si*.

Familiarization with military duties is an excellent opportunity to showcase military professions to young people.

2.2.6 Scholarships for Work in the SAF

In 2015, five contracts for SAF scholarships were concluded for the academic year 2014/2015. A call for applications for the award of five scholarships for the academic year 2015/2016 was published in June 2015. Only four scholarships will, however, be granted, as the only candidate for Bachelor of Nautical Science failed to pass all the selection procedures.

From a number of candidates, only the best receive scholarships.

2.2.7 Preparation of Personnel for Departure from Military Service

An information day was organized in March for SAF members who earned the right to retirement in 2015, at which representatives of the Defence Affairs Directorate, the Joint Personnel Division at the SAF General Staff, and the companies Kapitalska družba and Modra zavarovalnica presented the formalities to be carried out at retirement, as well as the absorption of funds from the latter two companies. In June, a pre-retirement seminar was organized at which experts in gerontology, healthy diet, addiction etc. presented the perils and opportunities of the third life period to the participants, and gave them advice on how to make a successful transition to this period of their lives in the best way possible. Eight soldiers lost their employment contracts due to reaching 45 years of age. Six soldiers were granted the right to transfer to a suitable working position within the Ministry, and two soldiers rejected the offered redeployment.

Each year, the MoD presents itself at the Third Age Festival at the Cankarjev dom hall in Ljubljana.

2.2.8 Care of Former SAF Members

The Intergenerational Information and Social Centres (MIDS) at Ajdovščina and Slovenska Bistrica organized 142 events which were attended by about 3,000 people. The events included everything from regular recreation, lectures, and thematic and art workshops, to hikes, excursions and multi-day camps. Currently, the MIDS has 239 members, and the MoD voluntary intergenerational society for quality aging has 140 members. The latter organized an annual meeting which was attended by 120 members, and an annual military expert excursion which was attended by 46 members.

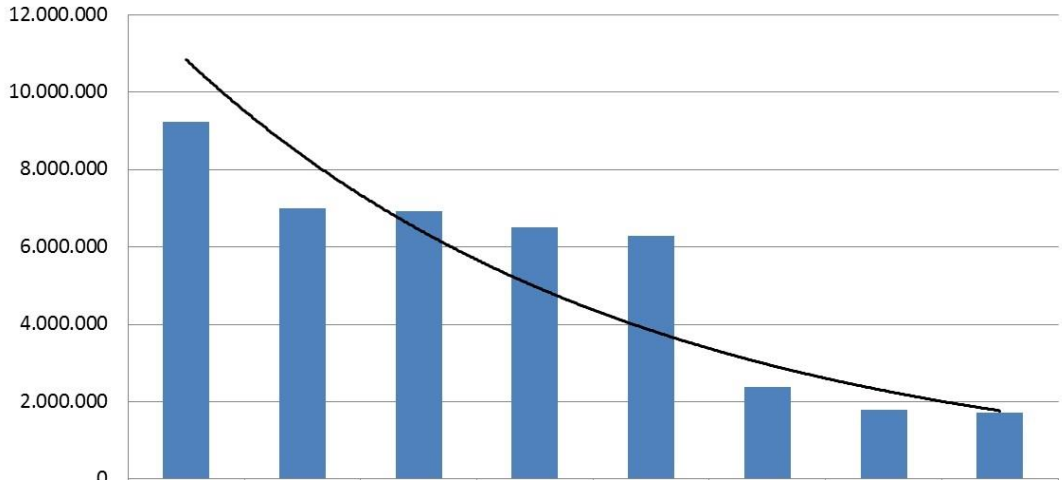
3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN FOR THE ACQUISITION OF THE STATE'S PHYSICAL ASSETS

In 2015, EUR 3,554,847 was spent under the heading of infrastructure and equipment. Of this amount, EUR 564,308 was spent on infrastructure and EUR 2,307,377 on the main equipment and modernization. Cerklje ob Krki Airfield saw the completion of works on the meteorological information system, visual navigation, extension of the runway, and associated systems. All these are currently being introduced into operational use.

The project of investment maintenance of military infrastructure has been allocated EUR 146,461, which signifies a 38.9% realization compared to the baseline funding level. The decrease is mainly the result of the redeployment of funds for other budget headings and for routine military infrastructure maintenance.

The adaptation of infrastructure received EUR 189,796 (Building 4 at the Baron Andrej Čehovin (BAČ) Barracks in Postojna, and the Centre of Excellence for Mountain Warfare in Poljče), signifying a 44.2% realization compared to the baseline funding level. The decrease is mainly the result of delays in the reconstruction of Building 4 at the BAČ Barracks in Postojna. The establishment of technical security in the SAF's facilities received EUR 374,512, which signifies an 89% realization of the planned funds. A total of EUR 378,085 was allocated to co-finance the local infrastructure.

Funds for the maintenance of military infrastructure (investments are not liquid)



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL	9.224.982	6.988.757	6.909.714	6.498.273	6.279.000	2.377.000	1.800.000	1.720.509

The reduction in funding for the provision of military infrastructure leads to increasing difficulties in ensuring proper conditions for the SAF's operation.

A total of EUR 2,915,795 was allocated to the purchase of SAF uniforms. Most of the funds were used for the purchase of combat uniform items, and a smaller portion of the funds for service uniform items. The available resources could not provide for the planned equipping of SAF members in accordance with the criteria of belonging. Almost half of the protective equipment pieces of the 21st Century Warrior had expired their shelf life, with only 38% being replaced.

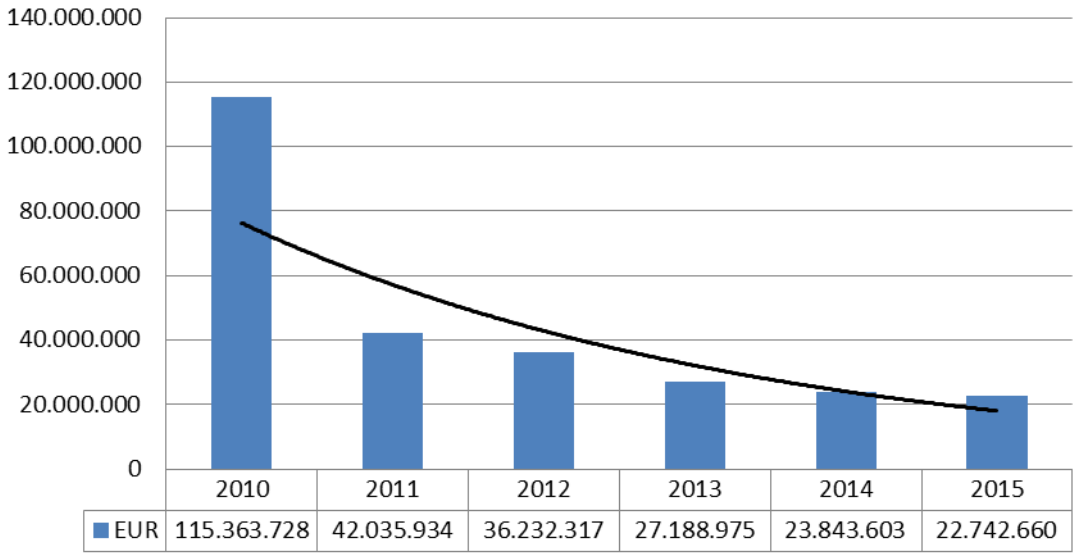
A total of EUR 1,397,666 was allocated to the purchase of equipment for operational functioning. The above stated funding only provided the most essential equipment for the operation of SAF members in the IOM, protection and safety at work, equipment for the operation of kitchen installations, and additional equipment required by SAF members to assist the Ministry of the Interior in protecting the external borders at the time of the migrant crisis.

The failure to provide sufficient funds for uniforms and operational equipment will lead to further deterioration in this area in the future. Not only will SAF members lack proper uniforms and protective operational equipment, but the provision of statutory equipment for the protection and safety at work, and equipment for the regular operation of the SAF's logistics units, will also be questionable.

A total of EUR 1,000,000 was planned for investment maintenance in material resources, of which EUR 698,719 was spent. Of this amount, 41% was used for CBR defence resources, 29% for software upgrades, 26% for the upgrade of the multi-purpose boat Triglav, and 2% for the upgrade of aircraft and vehicles. Thirty percent were reallocated for the provision of SAF salaries.

A total of EUR 15,435,744 were allocated to the routine maintenance of material resources. The realization was 86%. Fourteen percent of the funding was reallocated for the purpose of SAF salaries (EUR 2,286,434). Payment for activities implemented in 2015 thus needed to be transferred to 2016. The proportion of outsourced maintenance work is increasing due to the lack of staff. Financial resources for the maintenance of material resources are substantially reduced compared to 2010, namely by 52%, although the number of material resources has remained unchanged.

Purchases of Equipment and Maintenance Between 2010 and 2015



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EUR	115.363.728	42.035.934	36.232.317	27.188.975	23.843.603	22.742.660

The graph shows the euro financial value of equipping the SAF with the main equipment, uniforms, and operational equipment, of ammunition procurement, and of investment and routine maintenance of material resources and infrastructure. The reduction of funds continues.

3.1 Real Estate

Based on the plan for the acquisition of real estate of the state and self-governing local communities for 2015, the MoD has acquired the following state property:

- Direct contract, no. 478-327/2013-22, dated 17th June 2015, land, plot no. 2800/1, cadastral municipality 2405 Podnanos: EUR 9,150.
- Exchange contract with the Municipality of Pivka, no. 478-73/2015-6, dated 17th June 2015; acquisition of land with ID codes 2498-3650/5-0 and 2498-3650/8-0: EUR 4,447.80.
- Direct contract, no. 478-402/2011-37, dated 7th December 2015, building, plot nos. 3420/2 and 3420/3, cadastral municipality of Cerklje: EUR 147,704.44.
- Contract for the attainment of public benefit, no. 478-80/2011-23, dated 12th March 2015, acquisition of land with plot no. 2267/7, cadastral municipality 1778 - Volavlje (ID 4014904): EUR 518.
- Contract for the attainment of public benefit, no. 478-60/2015-2, dated 17th June 2015, acquisition of land with plot no. 2286/12, cadastral municipality 1778 - Volavlje (ID 1688191): EUR 3,100.
- Contract for the attainment of public benefit, no. 478-80/2011-22, dated 12th March 2015, acquisition of land with plot no. 2286/11, cadastral municipality 1778 - Volavlje (ID 749671), and plot no. 2284/7, cadastral municipality 1778 - Volavlje (ID 3772677), all within the military real estate Telecommunication Facility Janče: EUR 1,750.

One plot is in the process of redemption for the extension of the airport runway and the construction of an alternative road between Drnovo and Zasap (phases I and II); currently, procedures for the elimination of registered mortgages on real estate are underway.

3.2 Procurement

In 2015, the MoD conducted 228 public procurement procedures in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act and the Public Procurement for Defence and Security Act. Based on the conducted procedures, 308 contracts were concluded, with the total value of EUR 72.317 million including VAT.

Most of the value – EUR 57.383 million – relates to the conclusion of long-term contracts (from three to a maximum of five years). Such contracts were concluded for goods and services to ensure the regular operation and permanent readiness of the SAF and the protection and rescue system in the performance of their statutory functions, providing maintenance services and a supply of spare parts for SAF aircraft, watercraft and equipment, and in all other areas where the MoD needs valid contracts for its activities. Based on the Government decision on joint public procurements for 2015, carried out by the Ministry of Public Administration, the MoD, on the basis of concluded framework agreements, concluded direct contracts for the supply of fuels and natural gas, and the purchase of plane tickets.

In the purchase of equipment and goods for the needs of the SAF, larger orders were made for the purchase of combat uniform items, ammunition, and personal and multi-purpose vehicles. In the field of construction, a contract was concluded for the reconstruction of a building at the Postojna Barracks.

In order to achieve the capabilities of Cerklje ob Krki Airfield, a contract was concluded to construct a fuel farm with a transfer area and a control system, and a contract for the construction of a hangar with platforms and a road.

In the area of protection and rescue, a major purchase of pagers and radio stations was implemented, as well as several urgent orders at the time of the migrant situation.

3.3 Acquisitions

In 2015, 467 quality control procedures for goods and services were carried out. The total value of acquisitions in 2015 amounted to EUR 17.54 million, which is 63.3% more than in 2014, while the number of acquisitions increased by 41.5%. This data indicates an increased activity in the implementation of quality control of contract subjects and thus an increased reliability of the supply of quality goods and services to users. In the area of mutual recognition of the Government quality assurance, in accordance with STANAG 4107, four procedures were carried out.

4 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PLAN FOR THE SALE OF STATE-OWNED TANGIBLE ASSETS

4.1 Real Estate

The Annual Management Plan for 2015 includes real estate which the MoD does not need for its activities, regardless of whether or not it is registered in the Land Register. The MoD is intensively implementing procedures for the development and acquisition of the appropriate documents for registration of real estate in the Land Register, including land allotment procedures. Common obstacles to the sale are judicial proceedings, denationalization and the problem of unsettled ownership of the land on which the MoD facilities are situated.

In 2015, the sale of apartments and garages contributed to the increase in revenue from the sale of real estate. Based on the Annual Tangible Assets Management Plan, the MoD conducted ten public real estate auctions, while three garages, eight apartments and seven pieces of land were sold through direct contracts. Altogether, 82 apartments, 11 garages, 30 pieces of land and 15 facilities were sold at a total value of EUR 4,328,787. Of these, 8 apartments, 3 garages and 10 pieces of land were sold through direct sale.

Five apartments, two garages and a facility with land were sold for other state bodies at a total value of EUR 241,030.

4.2. Movable property

The Ordinance on the State-Owned Tangible Assets Management Plan Intended for State Bodies, Judicial Bodies, Public Institutes, Public Utility Institutes, Public Agencies and Public Funds for 2015, of which the State-Owned Movable Property Management Plan for 2015 is a constituent part, included a Dassault Falcon 2000EX aircraft, two AN/TPS-70 radar stations, two Pilatus aircraft, eighteen 105 mm howitzers, a Roland air defence missile system, a BRDM-2 reconnaissance armoured vehicle, a ZKB-1V armoured personnel carrier, thirty-nine BVP M80A infantry fighting vehicles, ten M-84 tanks, thirty T-55S tanks, and a bus. The most favourable bidder, i.e. the Republic of Serbia, has been selected for the radar stations with their spare parts and equipment. After obtaining proper documents (EUC), a sales agreement will be concluded in the amount of EUR 1,600,000.

The MoD has sold movable property which was not included in the Annual Movable Property Management Plan, as the individual value of movable property did not amount to EUR 10,000.00. Thus, in 2015, 154 motor vehicles at a total value of EUR 135,810 were sold in two public auctions (January, June), and 46,629 pieces of infantry weapons at a total value of EUR 3,782,184 in two public auctions (February, May). Non-organic SAF equipment at a value of EUR 46,000, two KrAZ bridging vehicles at a value of EUR 7,210, and two Pilatus aircraft at a value of EUR 1,300,000 were sold by a direct contract. Altogether, movable property at a value of EUR 5,135,394 was sold in 2015.

In accordance with the lease agreement, a Cobra 4x4 light reconnaissance vehicle with built-in nuclear, radiological, chemical and biological equipment was leased to the company EM.TRONIC for the period 1st July 2015 to 5th October 2015 in the amount of EUR 1,000 excluding VAT.

Movable property was transferred free of charge to individual societies, self-governing local communities, public institutes and individuals, if they fulfilled the necessary legal requirements (16 transfers). Applications of societies, self-governing local communities, public institutes and individuals were resolved negatively if they did not fulfill the necessary legal requirements.

5 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EDUCATION, TRAINING AND ADVANCED TRAINING PLAN

In 2015, the Education, Training and Advanced Training Plan for 2015 was not adopted. Therefore, the plan realization has been compared to the proposal. Realization in the administrative part of the MoD:

- 22% in the field of functional external training (reasons: streamlining of financial resources, work overload, personal reasons, cancellation of certain forms of training).
- 27% in the field of language training (reasons: capacity of the School of Foreign Languages – one spot available for the administrative part of the MoD in a particular language course, certain forms of the English Language Course were not carried out).
- 77% in the field of training abroad (reasons: cancellation by the training contractor, non-referral to training due to work commitments, other reasons).

Functional External Training

Budget User	Planned Number of Participants	Actual Number of Participants	Realization (in %)
BU 1911	716	179	25
BU 1912	266	32	12
BU 1913	216	33	15
BU 1915	19	20	105
Total	**1,217**	**264**	**22**

Language Training

Budget User	Planned Number of Participants	Actual Number of Participants	Realization (in %)
BU 1911	1	2	200
BU 1912	28	9	32
BU 1913	12	0	0
BU 1915	0	0	0
Total	**41**	**11**	**27**

Training Abroad

Budget User	Planned Number of Participants	Actual Number of Participants	Realization (in %)
BU 1911	46	35	76
BU 1912	0	0	0
BU 1913	0	0	0
BU 1915	2	2	100
Total	**48**	**37**	**77**

The Education, Training and Advanced Training Plan proposal for 2015 did not include functional internal training.

Type of Training	1911	1912	1913	1915	Total
Direction, management and guidance	40	10	6	12	**68**
Management of information, knowledge and documents	747	107	7	18	**879**
Computer science and informatics	46	10	0	0	**56**
Defence economics	133	8	3	0	**144**
Total	**966**	**135**	**16**	**30**	**1,147**

SAF members improved their abilities for the performance of tasks through participation in various forms of education and training within the Military Schools Centre and in comparable military education and training courses abroad. In addition, they acquired knowledge at educational institutions in the RS, the Police, the CP Centre and elsewhere. A total of 835 members were referred to education in the RS.

In 2015, the education of SAF members was conducted in accordance with the plans. Eleven contracts were concluded with members of the SAF to obtain the 2nd Bologna cycle education which includes military subjects.

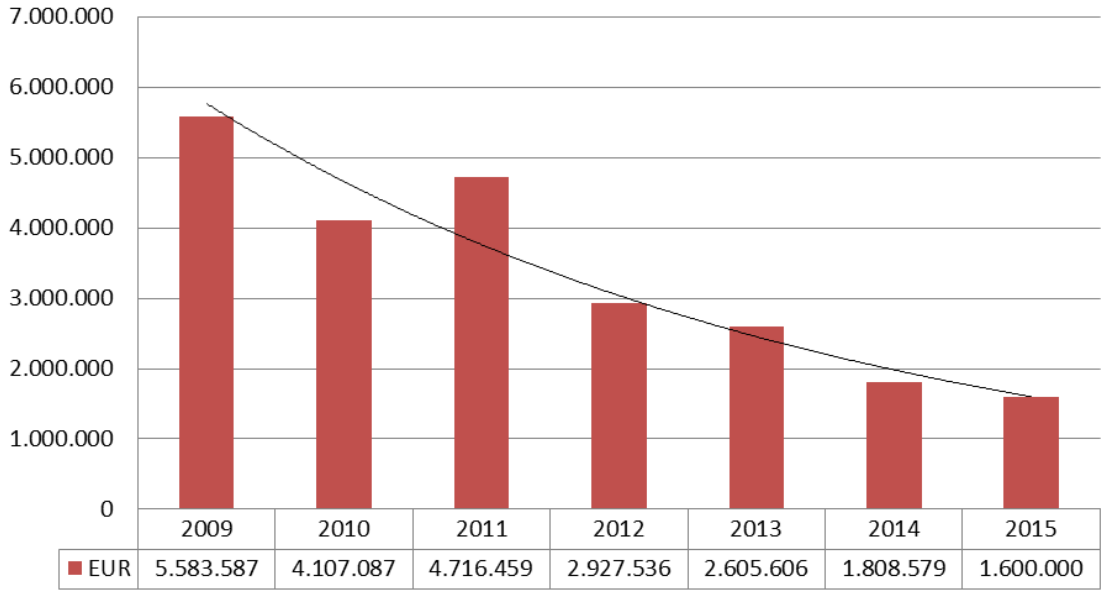
As many as 209 SAF members were referred to individual preparations for the English language test, 101 members were referred to English language refresher courses, and 22 members were referred to the English language beginner course. A total of 904 candidates were referred to English placement tests. The advanced higher English language course was implemented, which was attended by representatives of foreign armed forces in addition to members of the SAF, the MoD and the Police.

A total of 2,926 members of the SAF, the MoD, the Police and foreign armed forces were referred to different forms of military education and training within the organizational units of the Military Schools Centre. The planned military education and training courses were completed by 2,711 candidates.

Various functional and career education and training courses abroad were attended by 263 SAF members, of which 147 were officers, 74 NCOs, 20 soldiers, and 22 military specialists. Twenty members were referred to career education. Most SAF members attended military education and training courses in accordance with the IMET programme, in the framework of which 50 SAF members attended various education and training courses in the US and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Reasons for the non-realization of the planned referrals to training abroad were various. Some courses were cancelled, while for some, the MoD was unable to get a place.

Available funds for the education and training of individuals in the SAF between 2010 and 2015



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EUR	5.583.587	4.107.087	4.716.459	2.927.536	2.605.606	1.808.579	1.600.000

The table shows the trend of reductions in funds for the last six years. In 2015, 61% less financial resources were allocated to the education and training of individuals in the SAF than in 2010. The input in the education and training of individuals does not follow the needs resulting from the maintenance of the current and the development of new capabilities. Deployments to functional education and training courses were carried out mainly to grant licenses and powers necessary for the members to perform their professional duties.

6 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PLAN

International activities in the MoD were conducted within the programmes of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, the EU, NATO, sports (Conseil International du Sport Militaire – CISM), and military and technical cooperation. Activities were carried out in accordance with the priorities, the programme and the objectives set out in the 2015 MoD Business Plan.

The objectives in the field of international cooperation supported the achievement of key conceptual objectives and priorities of the MoD.

Based on the Annual Plan of International Cooperation for 2015, the MoD planned 1,307 events. A total of 838 events, or 64.1%, were realized, while 468 planned events remained unrealized. Altogether, 296 unplanned events were realized. The MoD spent EUR 955,350 to implement the plan of international cooperation. Details are shown in the table below.

Summary of Realization of the MoD's International Cooperation Plan for 2015

Organizational Unit	Number of Planned Events	Number of Realized Planned Events	% Realization	Number of Unrealized Planned Events	Number of Additionally Realized Unplanned Events	Total Funds Spent in EUR
Minister's Office (Minister, State Secretary, Strategic Communication Service, Protocol Service)	33	19	57.6%	14	11	46,204
Defence Policy Directorate	70	64	91.4%	6	20	78,582
Defence Diplomacy Representatives	246	187	76%	58	59	108,117
Secretariat of the Secretary General	35	18	51.4%	17	5	26,925
Logistics Directorate	87	74	85%	13	51	95,879
Defence Affairs Directorate	32	11	34%	21	9	31,663
Internal Audit Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service for Investigation of Aircraft Accidents and Military Aircraft Incidents	2	2	100%	0	0	14,169
Administrative Part of the MoD Total	**505**	**375**	**74.3%**	**129**	**155**	**401,539**
DIRS	4	1	25%	3	1	1,385
ACPDR	281	207	74%	74	14	120,450

IRSPANOD						
SAF General Staff	517	255	49.3%	262	126	431,976
MoD Total	**1,307**	**838**	**64.1%**	**468**	**296**	**955,350**

The discrepancy between the planned activities and the actual realization is still high. At the same time, the number of new, unplanned events that could not have been foreseen during the planning period increased.

The number of realized unplanned events reminds us that planning should also take into account new obligations and foresee their subsequent execution. Assessment of the realization of planned events must also take into account the following factors: cancellation or deferral of the planned events; reduction of financial resources for international cooperation in other countries; planned proposals written as a form of possible cooperation; revised objectives aimed at by certain activities; and organizational and personnel changes.

In the field of international military cooperation for 2015-2016, the SAF Management Plan, inter alia, focused on the strategic partners in the Alliance with which the MoD cooperates in international operations and missions, and on the neighbouring countries with which the MoD has already established project cooperation. The strategic interest of the RS remains in the Western Balkans (KFOR, EUFOR Althea, NATO integration and counselling structures), the neighbouring countries (Italy, Austria, Hungary and Croatia) and the strategic partner countries (USA, Germany, France). Therefore, cooperation with these countries should be intensified.

In 2015, the ACPDR implemented a number of international activities which followed the priorities defined by the programme and objectives of the ACPDR for 2015, as well as the adopted international obligations of the RS. All the key objectives set out in the priorities of the ACPDR's international cooperation were fully achieved.

6.1 International Cooperation within NATO

In 2015, the SAF carried out 208 events within the framework of NATO. SAF representatives participated in the meetings of various NATO expert committees and working bodies, joint military exercises and various other professional and coordination activities.

In 2015, NATO began preparing to transfer the centre of gravity from operations to operational readiness across the whole spectrum of possible sources of threat, particularly in the implementation of the Readiness Action Plan (RAP), adopted at the summit in Wales in September 2014. During the operations, the focus was on completing the ISAF operation (Afghanistan) and on creating conditions for the Resolute Support interim mission.

The focus of transformation is on the attainment of key capabilities within the NATO Defence Planning Process (NDPP), on the Connected Forces Initiative (CFI) and Smart Defence (SD), and on the renewal of training and exercises (ETEE), with the emphasis on upgrading the operation and responsiveness of the NATO Response Force (NRF).

The RS participated in the following important activities abroad: conferences of the NATO Military Committee at the level of the Chiefs of General Staff, a strategic conference with partners, and a conference of the heads of transformation in the organization of the Allied Command Transformation (ACT).

Among the most important events was the organization and implementation of the international conference of the Association of Military Aviation Investigation Bodies – AFFS(C)E – on the safety of military aircraft flights of NATO member states and associate members.

The RS participated in the purchase of an important NATO capability for the provision of Air Ground Surveillance (AGS). All procedures for the realization of this capability are provided by NAGSMA. By participating in this project, the RS demonstrates its readiness in the provision of critical NATO capabilities, thus identifying itself as a credible NATO member. Altogether, 15 NATO members were included in the purchase. In the context of industrial participation, the RS is currently ensured participation at the level of 64% of the invested funds. The Slovenian company ComTrade, d.o.o. is participating in the development of software.

By participating in the NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA), the RS has a double interest: the provision of cheaper joint purchases and services (e.g. maintenance of helicopters, the provision of information and communication support), and the participation of Slovenian companies which are consequently included in the Agency's database.

In March, the NATO Crisis Management Exercise 2015 (CMX15) was implemented, along with the planning conferences for CMX16. The MoD participated at the main planning conference in Lithuania and the final conference in Hungary, and organized a conference on event planning, held in Portorož. The latter was attended by over 200 representatives of the Alliance and the partner countries of Sweden and Finland. NATO and the participants rated both the organization and the execution of the conference as highly successful.

6.2 International Cooperation within the European Union

In the field of military cooperation with the EU, the SAF carried out 18 events in 2015. As with events in the framework of the Alliance, participation at the majority of events was, due to rationalization, taken over by the Military Representation of the SAF to the EU. The representation carried out its mission by representing national interests in the EU committees and working groups within the EU Military Committee (EUMC). Thematically, activities were conducted according to the December European Council meeting on the Common Security and Defence Policy. In addition to the Council, attention was given to the preparation and deployment of the EUTM Mali mission. The Slovenian navy, with its military boat Triglav, still cooperates successfully in the EU's EUNAVFOR MED Operation. Another very important contribution of the SAF is linked to its active co-creation of the newly emerging EU Global and Security Strategy.

Within the European Defence Agency (EDA), the SAF is actively involved in the CODABA system which represents the mechanism of cooperation between countries in projects of equipping. The SAF participated in the creation of a new version of the CODABA, which will become operational at the beginning of 2016. As many as 21 potential cooperation projects were identified for Slovenia, which expressed its interest in seven of them.

In the context of tasks of the POC representatives for the protection of European critical infrastructure in the RS, participation in six events related to the implementation of activities was planned. These events arose from the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP) and the Council Directive 2008/114/EC of 8th December 2008, on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection (hereinafter referred to as the Directive). The activities planned for the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) were not fully realized, as the Commission failed to organize three thematic events and indefinitely postponed a meeting scheduled in the framework of the external dimension of the EPCIP and convened in November 2015.

In May 2015, the 6th meeting of experts on critical infrastructure protection was held between the EU, USA and Canada. The presentations and discussions focused on the contemporary challenges in the field of critical infrastructure faced by the stakeholders who seek to preserve and protect critical infrastructure; on the fight against violent extremism in the context of critical infrastructure; the provision of security and the resilience of critical infrastructure; cyber security; and the implementation of an online exercise prior to the next expert meeting.

The meeting of the POC representatives for the protection of European critical infrastructure focused on the main priorities of the European Union, arising from the European agenda for security which was adopted in April 2015; on the progress made in the integrated pilot project in the energy sector; on potential cooperation proposals relating to the external dimension of the EPCIP; and on the conclusions of the workshop entitled Insider Threats to Critical Infrastructure. Discussion was also held on the added value and "hidden" directive benefits, despite some criticism that its implementation has not been completely successful, and on the new content found on the SINAPSE version of CIWIN (Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network), as well as on the future of the EPCIP.

6.3 Bilateral Cooperation

The annual bilateral cooperation programmes are prepared together with 26 countries on the basis of the framework agreements on the cooperation of countries in the area of defence. In accordance with the Declaration of the National Assembly on the Western Balkans, the Guidance on the Activities of the RS in the Western Balkans, and the Action Plan on the Activities of the RS in the Western Balkans 2015, part of the operations planning was oriented towards the countries of that region, in addition to the four neighbouring countries. The number of realized events was 179.

In 2015, the most intensive cooperation was established with the neighbouring countries: Italy, Croatia, Hungary and Austria. Much intensive cooperation was focused on supporting Montenegro on its way to NATO integration. The traditionally intensive cooperation with the USA was based primarily on the fulfillment of various cooperation programmes (IMET, Mil to Mil).

Among the strategic partners, in addition to the USA, intensive bilateral cooperation takes place with France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Italy. Cooperation with France is mainly focused on the expert area of the navy. With Italy, Slovenia cooperates in international operations and missions, and the Multinational Forces (MLF). Italy, which is Slovenia's most important strategic partner, is also an important lead nation within NATO's Framework Nation Concept (FNC).

The MoD leadership hosted the Defence Ministers of Italy, Azerbaijan, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro; moreover, it hosted the Defence Minister of the Czech Republic on a working visit, as well as a large number of Ambassadors and defence attachés accredited to the RS during demonstration and working visits. During visits to the SAF members participating in the ALTHEA and KFOR operations, Minister Andreja Katič held working meetings with the Minister of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Minister of the Kosovo Security Forces of the Republic of Kosovo.

Cooperation with the Ministry of the Kosovo Security Forces continued successfully, with an exchange of experience in the area of the public procurement system. A bilateral meeting was held in Ljubljana in May, and included an introductory visit to the Public Procurement Directorate at the Ministry of Public Administration, as well as a visit to a commercial organization engaged in the production of military equipment.

In the context of bilateral cooperation in the field of mapping and geospatial issues, coordination continued regarding a new agreement with the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Austria. The new agreement will enable widespread participation in joint projects in the professional and development fields, and exchange in the area of digital map data, which is particularly important for the production of border topographic maps. The agreement is expected to be signed in 2016.

As part of the harmonization and coordination of activities for the protection of European critical infrastructure in the RS, an introductory bilateral meeting with the Republic of Croatia was carried out in April 2015, during the process of identifying potential European critical infrastructure in line with the Decree on European Critical Infrastructure (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 35/11). Moreover, letters on the state of the identification and designation of European critical infrastructure were exchanged with all the neighbouring countries.

6.4 Multilateral Cooperation

In 2015, the SAF carried out 78 multilateral events.

In the field of multilateral forms of cooperation, the most important for the SAF was the further development and integration of the Multinational Centre of Excellence for Mountain Warfare, which, in 2015, completed the transformation processes to become a NATO Centre of Excellence.
The SAF actively participated in the regional initiatives of the Western Balkans (participation in the meetings of the Adriatic Charter, the SEDM, and others), and the DECI (Defense Cooperation Initiative) at the level of Chiefs of General Staffs or their deputies. Numerous expert meetings were carried out for further development of the Balkan Medical Task Force (BMTF), which is progressing towards the establishment of a regular structure.

The Verification Centre carried out 17 multilateral activities and thus increased the intensity of cooperation in relation to previous years (activity under the international Treaty on Open Skies, obligations under the OSCE Vienna Document).

6.5 Military Technical Cooperation

Two events were carried out in the field of military technology. The number of events was limited to the most important ones due to the financial situation. In this category in 2015, among others, the takeover of the upgraded Cougar helicopter was carried out (France).

6.6 Sports – CISM

In 2015, the SAF was actively engaged in the activities of the International Military Sports Council (CISM), which is the leading world organization in the field of military sports. Eight events were realized, three of them in the RS.

The key activities were participation at the 6th Military World Games in October in Mungyeong in the Republic of Korea, where 16 SAF athletes participated very successfully and won five medals, two fourth places and one fifth place; and the organization of a meeting of the CISM Central European Initiative "Neighbours" in September in Poljče, attended by delegations from Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Germany and Switzerland.

6.7 Other

In other fields of cooperation and in the field of spiritual care of members of the SAF Peacetime Structure Abroad, 15 events were planned for 2015. Of these, the SAF carried out ten planned and two unplanned events.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RISK REGISTER

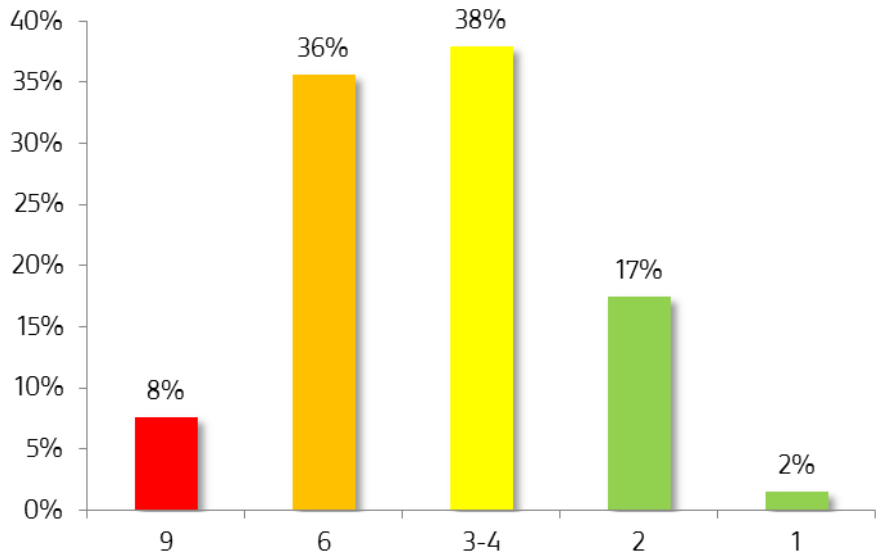
The risk register is a set of anticipated risks that could have a negative influence on the economical use of the fiscal resources and the attainment of the MoD's goals, and the set of all measures prepared in advance and applied for preventive and timely reduction of the negative consequences of risks.

Based on the MoD's risk register, 115 risks were anticipated in 2015. The level of risk is determined based on the risk probability estimate and the consequence estimate, graded by numbers from one to three; a higher value means a greater probability of occurrence or greater consequences should the risk occur. The product of both estimates signifies the level of risk. Depending on the value of the product, four levels of risk are determined:

- Level 9 – very high probability of the occurrence of the risk and its consequences (red).
- Level 6 – high probability of the occurrence of the risk and its consequences (orange).
- Levels 3, 4 – medium probability of the occurrence of the risk and its consequences (yellow).
- Levels 1, 2 – low probability of the occurrence of the risk and its consequences (green).

Of all risks, 10 risks or 8% were assessed with the highest level of risk, 47 risks or 35% with a high level of risk, 50 risks or 38% with a medium level of risk, and 25 risks or 19% with a low level of risk, as depicted in the histogram below.

Structure of Risks in Reference to the Levels of Risk

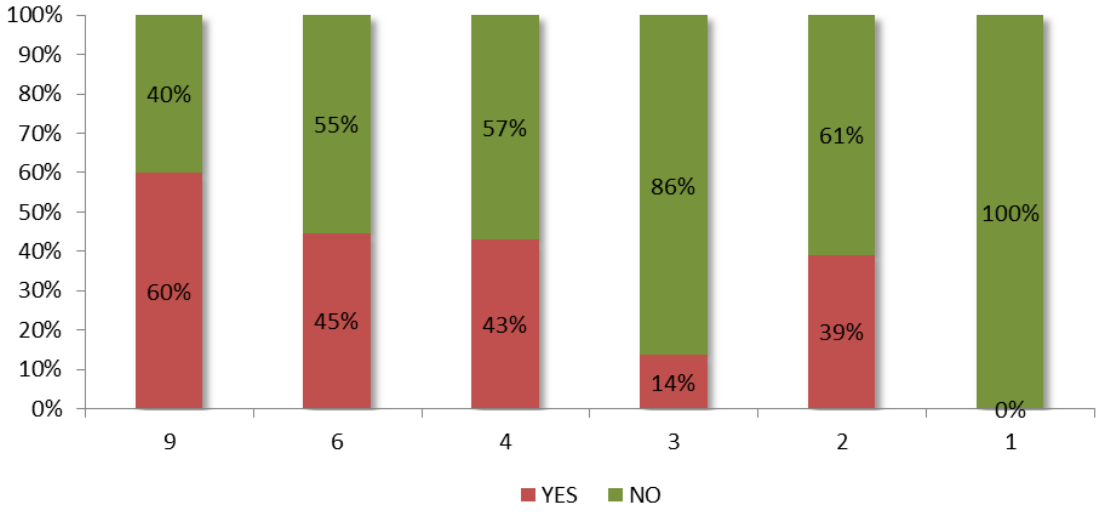


The chart below depicts the realization of risks in reference to individual levels of risk. With very high and high probability risks, namely levels 9 and 6, the realization was 60% and 45%. This means that with these risks, the assessment of the level of probability was correct, and that consequently, measures in response to the incurred risks were prepared and implemented on time. The level of realization of low level risks (1-3) was 0%, 39% and 14%.

The prevailing risks with a very high probability of occurrence are procedural in nature and refer to the management of the main processes, especially the maintenance of the existing and establishment of the planned capabilities; logistics processes, such as the supply and management of physical assets; and other support processes. Moreover, the prevailing risks with a very high probability of occurrence are also of project nature and refer to the field of spatial planning, the status of real estate in the Land Register, and untimely implementation of infrastructure projects, which is also the result of delays in the registration of easement in the Land Register. Additionally, risks with a very high probability of occurrence include those of financial and regulatory type. Financial risks refer to the failure to provide or maintain the target

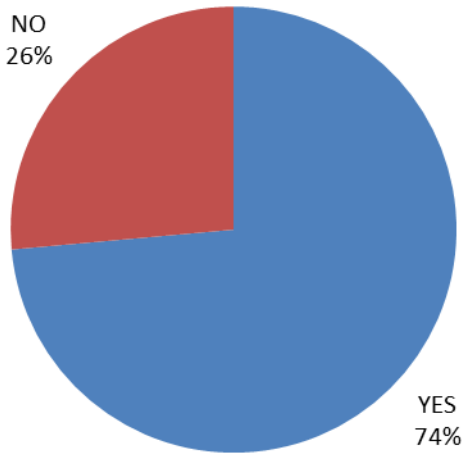
capabilities, while the regulatory risks refer to the lack of legal bases regulating the fields of defence planning and crisis management.

Realization of Risks in Reference to Individual Levels of Risk



In 2015, 51 anticipated risks or 39% occurred, and appropriate measures were applied to the majority of them. The measures were successfully implemented for 74% of all the risks that occurred.

The Level of Implementation of Measures for Realized Risks



An update of the risk register of the largest budget user at the MoD, the SAF, prevents a comprehensive overview of the sequence of realized and unrealized risks in 2014 and 2015. The highest level risks recorded in the risk register for 2014 and 2015 were sequentially realized in three cases, and appropriate measures were implemented. High level risks were sequentially realized in six cases, and measures were implemented. The sequence of risks was not realized in five cases, so no measures were implemented. There were 21 medium level risks which were either realized sequentially or were not realized, and measures were implemented or not as appropriate.

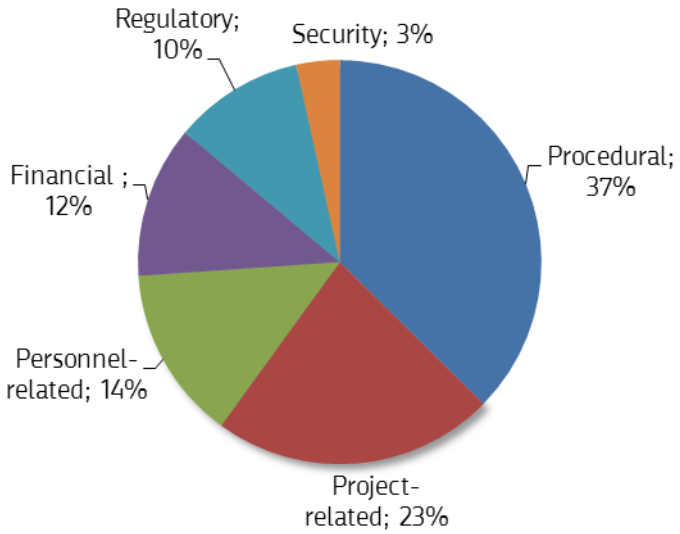
The objective for these risks is to adopt such measures as to reduce their level, even if they cannot be completely managed and controlled, so that they no longer pose a risk. The

sequential non-realization of certain risks in 2014 and 2015 means that the risks were managed and the level of their recurrence can be reduced.

However, there are still too many risks on which the MoD has no direct influence, as it depends on the available funds allocated under the RS national budget. In such cases, it is necessary to ensure the least possible impact of such risks on the achievement of the key MoD objectives.

The structure of risks in reference to their type (procedural, project-related, personnel-related, regulatory, financial or security) shows that the majority of risks (37%) are procedural in nature, as depicted in the circular diagram below.

Structure of Risks in Reference to their Type



The predominance of procedural and project-related risks is a warning that processes and project management should be given more attention in the future, as they directly influence the effectiveness and efficiency of operations. In a metaphorical sense, this means that the MoD's priority in the short-term must be to further strive for the effective use of the limited financial, personnel and material resources, and systematically direct them towards the implementation of the key long- and medium-term objectives.

Effective implementation of measures for the management of risks and the prevention and mitigation of their consequences greatly contributes to the further development of the defence system, which is extremely important in the ever more complex, changing and unpredictable security environment.

REPORT SUMMARY

The year 2015 was very demanding and dynamic for the MoD. Events in 2015 reaffirmed the importance of the area of defence, the protection against natural and other disasters, and the response of the RS to various crises.

I. SLOVENIAN ARMED FORCES

The SAF maintained its existing capabilities in its area of operation, but was unable to establish any major new capabilities due to the limited financial resources. **The modernization and equipping of the SAF** were accomplished in accordance with the available financial resources. The SAF purchased 1,200 sets of the new combat uniform, some of the most urgent personal and protective equipment, and ammunition and equipment for Forward Air Controllers. It also updated the fleet of personal vehicles. The upgrade of the Cougar transport helicopters was completed. Five HMMWV M1151 vehicles and seven used 6x6 MRAP vehicles for the efficiency and mobility of teams for the detection and destruction of unexploded ordnance were purchased through foreign military assistance. Spare parts for both types of vehicles were delivered. The SAF introduced a number of capabilities into operational use: systems for the operation of Cerklje ob Krki Airfield (illumination, navigation, radio navigation, meteorological and information systems), the new protective tactical vest, airport fire rescue vehicles, the RGW 90 mobile training system, a man-portable short range radar system, an emergency ambulance, the 6x6 MRAP vehicle for the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit, an infantry obstacle course, active earmuffs, AN/PRC-117G Multiband Manpack Radios, and a firearms training simulator in Kranj.

The SAF was actively involved in the system of protection against natural and other disasters, mainly focusing on **helicopter mountain rescue and helicopter emergency medical assistance**, as well as the setting up of launch bridges. In 2015, in comparison to the previous year, one fifth more rescue operations and transportation of casualties were carried out. The duty crew of the 151st Rotary Wing Squadron carried out 229 rescue operations, most of which were mountain rescue operations and helicopter emergency medical assistance.

In 2015, the SAF continued its credible and highly appreciated **participation in international operations and missions (IOM)**. Despite the limited financial resources it ensured the participation of approximately 350 members a year. The largest operation was the KFOR operation in Kosovo which also involved civilian functional experts in addition to SAF members. The functions of members of the Slovenian contingents in Kosovo included maintaining a secure and stable environment and freedom of movement, protecting KFOR facilities and facilities of special importance, reconnaissance and monitoring of security and general conditions in the area of operations, providing helicopter services, rapid response forces and tactical reserves, and performing staff duties. Slovenia participated in the newly established NATO advisory mission in Afghanistan (RSM), the new EU operation in the southern part of the central Mediterranean Sea (EUNAVFOR MED in Sofia), the EU mission in the Sahel region of Africa (EUTM Mali) and the UN missions in the Middle East (UNIFIL, UNTSO).

The internationally high-profile cooperation of the multi-purpose boat Triglav in the EU's Operation Sofia, which is also humanitarian in nature, was very important. SAF members rescued some 600 migrants from the dangerous sea.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE RS FOR CIVIL PROTECTION AND DISASTER RELIEF

In 2015, the operational readiness of the system of protection against natural and other disasters was provided through **continuous operation of the notification centres and public rescue services**, and through the preparedness of other civil protection (CP) rescue services,

commissions, and commanders of units and headquarters. The current level of preparedness to respond to natural and other disasters was maintained. Protection, rescue and relief (PRR) forces acted in over 14,500 events, with almost 20,000 structures of PRR forces or a total of about 122,000 members of different units, services and other structures being activated.

In 2015, the ACPDR **co-financed activities** of services, societies, units, companies, institutes and other organizations in the field of protection and rescue in the amount of almost EUR 7.5 million, which ensured the operational readiness of professional rescue services, firefighting units of general importance, societies and other organizations, rescue services and structures which operate on a voluntary basis.

Education and training took place at the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief in Ig and the Centre's training units in Pekre, Sežana and Logatec. Training was provided to members of various PRR forces and public employees from the field of protection and rescue. Various forms of education, training and other activities were attended by over 28,000 participants: over 17,000 at the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief in Ig, about 6,000 at the Centre’s training unit in Pekre, 2,400 at the Logatec training unit, 1,500 at the Sežana training unit and 900 at other locations outside the Training Centre.

The National Notification Centre (NNC) and 13 regional notification centres (RNC), responding to the emergency call number 112, perform operational and communications tasks regarding monitoring, notification and warning 24 hours a day and 365 days a year. Thus, all citizens are guaranteed emergency medical assistance, rapid activation of rescue workers, primarily firefighters, and appropriate responses by different rescue services during natural and other disasters.

In 2015, the 13 RNCs received almost 500,000 emergency calls, which is an average of about 1,350 calls per day. They also received over 2,000 emergency calls in the form of text messages. The most often activated were the firefighters, almost 20,000 times, mountain rescuers, over 600 times, and rescue dog units, 130 times. On 1st December 2015, the automated call from a damaged vehicle, the 112 eCall, was introduced into regular operational use. By the end of the year, the RNC had received 28 automated call messages (eCalls).

In 2015, the ACPDR responded to over **14,500 different events**, such as natural and other disasters, traffic accidents, fires and explosions, pollution, accidents involving dangerous substances, nuclear and other events, findings of unexploded ordnance, supply disruptions, damage to buildings, and technical and other assistance. The PRR forces and other services responded to these events. Through their timely and effective action and help to those affected, the PRR forces undoubtedly contributed to the mitigation of damage and other consequences caused by disasters.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF THE MoD

In the area of **critical infrastructure of national importance**, a draft text of the Critical Infrastructure Act was prepared. The MoD organized a bilateral event with the Republic of Croatia on the topic of identifying potential European critical infrastructure. It also began to use the European Internal Security Funds, in the amount of EUR 380,000, for the implementation of five projects, two of which have already been completed, while three are multi-annual and have completion dates in 2018.

As the manager of the **National Defence Plan**, the MoD prepared a report on the harmonization of Defence Plans with the Regulation on Defence Planning (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 51/13). The report was presented to the RS Government, which adopted the Decision on the adoption of the Defence Plan, composed of the Defence Plans of different

ministries, certain Government offices, the Plan on the use of the SAF and the Plan of the RS CP Headquarters. In compliance with the Plan of Exercises in the Defence System and the System of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters, the MoD organized four comprehensive exercises of the defence system in 2015.

In February 2015, the MoD first published an invitation to tender for the **co-financing of activities of societies and associations** operating in the public interest in war veterans. Contracts have been signed with nine investors.

In 2015, NATO representatives, on the basis of Slovenia's responses to the **Defence Planning Capability Survey**, prepared a draft review which honestly reflects the challenges faced in the area of defence. These challenges represent one of the best starting points for improvement and will be taken into account in the implementation of the Strategic Defence Review 2016. The report highlights some positive achievements of the RS, including cooperation in various geographically dispersed international operations and missions, as well as maintaining certain niche capabilities that are lacking in NATO but which exceed Slovenia's national requirements.

In 2015, in the field of **property management**, the MoD became actively involved in the implementation of tasks required for the energy renovation of buildings. The most work was invested in the collection and processing of data on buildings, which is important for energy saving. Within the ENEP's application, a uniform system of data collection and processing was established, identifying the most energy-wasteful buildings to be renovated in the future. In recent years, the percentage of real estate registered in the Land Register and managed and used by the MoD has risen, amounting to 82.3%. In the field of strategic communication with the public, special attention has been devoted to informing the public of the MoD leadership's efforts to strengthen cooperation with the local population in areas where the SAF is present, for example in the Municipality of Postojna. The use of the Falcon aircraft for the transportation of human organs for transplantation, which has already helped save a number of human lives, received a great deal of media coverage and positive acceptance by the public.

For the first time since 2010, the MoD's financial plan for the provision of financial resources was increased at the time of its revision. The RS has thus stopped and reversed the trend of budget cuts in defence, and met one of the political commitments to ensure the growth of defence financial resources. In 2015, the financial plan amounted to nearly EUR 344 million, which is 4 million more than the year before. The share of defence expenditure in GDP in 2015 was slightly lower than in the previous year, mainly due to the high GDP growth and lower levels of military pensions than previously planned.

Nominal assets for earnings decreased by almost EUR 3 million compared to the previous year, mainly due to the lower average number of employees in the SAF. However, they still account for 68.7% of the expenditure in the total financial plan, while capital expenditure only accounts for 5% of the financial plan. In the future it will therefore be necessary to balance the internal structure of expenditure, mainly by increasing the resources for infrastructure investment and maintenance.

In 2015, the administrative part of the MoD achieved an approved and, in comparison to 2014, a reduced **personnel plan**. The total number of employees in the administrative part of the MoD decreased by 2%, to a total of 734 employees. At the end of 2015, the SAF was employing 7,055 active component members and 860 voluntary contract reserve members. A comparison of the total number of civilian employees in the defence part of the MoD (BU 1911 and BU 1914) with other NATO members showed that the RS, with its 15%, has an exceptionally good result, as the average proportion for NATO members is 19% of civilians in the total number of

employees. This means that the defence part of the MoD employs fewer civilians than most NATO member states.

Activities in the acquisition and provision of personnel for military service of all categories (professional military service, military service in the contract reserve and voluntary military service), and especially in employment in the SAF, have resulted in an increase in employment (265 employees) in 2015 as compared to the previous year (141 employees).

In 2016, the MoD will carry out a **Strategic Defence Review** which will provide a cross-section of the situation, grounds for future development, and proposals for changes and improvements, which will direct the MoD onto the path of development and progress in order to strengthen its reputation and trust among the citizens, and to promote awareness of the importance of national defence, and of protection and rescue of people and property.

IV. MIGRANT ISSUES

In the last third of 2015, the overall functioning of the MoD and its constituent bodies was marked by the **migrant issues**, which many other European countries were also engaged in.

To monitor the events and coordinate the activities of state bodies dealing with the migrant crisis in the framework of the National Crisis Management Centre, the administrative part of the MoD established an **inter-ministerial analytical group** which submitted daily reports to the Prime Minister of the RS.

The ACPDR participated in the **operational group at the Ministry of the Interior**. Civil Protection was, due to the mass influx of migrants, responsible for the setting-up and maintenance of temporary accommodation centres. Civil Protection was tasked with providing temporary housing in the accommodation centres, establishing foundations for the functioning of these centres, and coordinating the involvement of all participants. Together with the competent bodies, rescue services, and humanitarian and non-governmental organizations, the ACPDR organized the reception and accommodation of migrants and provided food and other life-essential provisions, as well as lay first aid, helping to reunite families, and providing protection and other necessary services. All employees of the ACPDR regional offices were included in the activities, establishing capabilities for the organization of accommodation and reception centres, and ensuring their operation and management. In cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and the Employment Service of Slovenia, the ACPDR concluded 259 employment contracts with community work providers to assist in the management of migration flows.

The SAF provided vital assistance and support to Civil Protection in dealing with migrant issues. To direct and stem the flow of migrants, it set up over 140km of temporary technical obstacles. Support was provided by over 4,600 SAF members who, in accordance with the needs identified, managed the accommodation centres, prepared and distributed hot meals and drinks, prepared cargo, disinfected the premises, carried out pest control, and performed a variety of transport services. SAF members distributed over 150,000 hot meals to migrants. In addition to providing assistance to Civil Protection, **the SAF supported the Police** in the wider protection of the state border and the protection of certain facilities. To this end, it provided transport for police officers and material resources, participated in the protection of the state border with technical means and patrols, assisted in the wider protection of the border with helicopters, and, in line with the requirements, supported the Police with the available material resources. Additionally, the SAF helped the Police in the transportation of migrants, the protection of collection centres and the implementation of migrant escorts. Every day, an average of 470 SAF members were engaged in supporting the Police.

In 2015, the **reception and accommodation centres** provided care for over 380,000 migrants. On average, almost 5,000 migrants entered the RS on a daily basis. The greatest pressure on the border occurred on 21st October, when as many as 12,616 people entered Slovenia from Croatia. A total of 29,730 members of Civil Protection and of various non-governmental and humanitarian organizations and societies, volunteers, public work participants and public employees were involved in the accommodation and care of migrants, and in the provision of the necessary material and technical resources in 2015.

In 2015, for the first time after the beginning of the economic crisis and recession, the MoD succeeded in ensuring the nominal growth of the financial plan. In light of all the rationalization of the MoD and the successfully implemented measures which helped the RS survive the crisis, Slovenia ranks among the top in public administration. In the coming fiscal years, due to successful rationalization measures, the MoD could justifiably expect a significant increase in financial resources, which would ensure a new impetus to its development and successful operation.

Prepared by:
Business Planning Service

Andreja Katič
Minister

Distributed to:
- All bodies within the MoD and MoD internal organizational units.

Annexes:
- Report on the realization of the MoD's annual work programme for 2015.
- Report on the realization of the MoD's risk register for 2015.