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Slovenia



Slovenia data profile

Population ¹	2 million (2000)
Territory ²	20,253 km ²
GDP ³	\$18.1 billion (2000)
Inflation rate ⁴	6.3% (1999 est.)
Current value of external debt ⁵	\$6,217 million (2000)
Unemployment rate ⁶	7.1% (1999 est.)
Defence budget (percentage of GDP) ⁷	1.40% (1999)

7.1 Introduction

FOLLOWING SLOVENIA'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE from the former Yugoslavia in 1991 and simultaneous political and economic changes in the country, the defence industry underwent restructuring. This resulted in a number of developments, including the establishment of new companies to meet the requirements of the newly formed Slovenian Army; the reduction and conversion of production capabilities and growing co-operation with foreign partners.

The military industry in Slovenia suffered domestic stigmatism following independence as a result of its association with the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA).⁸ Slovenia was a key part of the Yugoslav military industry, producing \$220-million-worth of weapons in 1988, the equivalent of 17 percent of its export revenues. A huge drop in production in the 1990s has led to the military industry being described as the "biggest casualty of the bloody dissolution of the common state and army".⁹

¹ The World Bank Group, www.worldbank.org/data.

² www.emulateme.com/content/.

³ The World Bank Group, www.worldbank.org/data.

⁴ Consumer prices. www.emulateme.com/content/.

⁵ The World Bank Group, www.worldbank.org/data.

⁶ www.emulateme.com/content/.

⁷ *Jane's Sentinel*, www.janes.com.

⁸ 'Slovenia and weapons', Igor Mekina, *AIM Ljubljana*, 14 June 2001, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

⁹ *Ibid.*

Given the close relationship between the JNA and many of Slovenia's defence firms, the conversion programmes offered in other transitional states were not a politically popular option as few wanted to associate with tainted companies: "For years good (foreign) buyers and investors were sought, as if the sale or liquidation of [Slovenian defence] companies was the only way to remove the stigma of disgrace stemming from their co-operation with the JNA".¹⁰ After independence, public sector help for established producers was suddenly scarce, and many firms were bought out by foreign companies or liquidated altogether. Investment in domestic arms production was found to be unprofitable due to the high costs of limited production lines. Manufacturing initiatives such as the Kamnik factory's hand grenade, which projected costs of production six times greater than sale prices in the Czech Republic, and the Kocevka River military facility's rifle production line, proved impossibly expensive when compared to purchasing equipment from abroad.¹¹

The Slovenian defence industry had undergone extensive restructuring, parallel to that of the country's industrial base and the Slovenian Army. Efforts to revive the flagging fortunes of Slovenia's defence production have seen 46 civilian companies registering for defence production, which comprises between 10 and 25 percent of those companies' total production.¹² In order to take advantage of the newly favourable climate for arms production, the management of Slovenia's defence factories have formed their own caucus within the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and now promote their products together in a comprehensive catalogue using the Ministry of Defence's website.¹³

Historical ties to Western Europe and a relatively undamaged economy make Slovenia the most westernised of the former Yugoslav republics, with encouraging prospects of early accession to the EU and NATO membership. A 12-year reorganisation programme has begun, and should make the Slovenian Army more streamlined and fully compatible with NATO requirements by 2010. A new defence strategy adopted in August 2000, also looks towards an all-professional army – of some 9,500 personnel, 4,000 are currently conscripts¹⁴ – with the number of professional personnel increasing to 7,700.¹⁵ The long-term development plan for the armed forces also envisages growth in the defence budget from the 1999 level of 1.55 percent of GDP to 2.3 percent by 2009. In 1999, the Slovenian Parliament allocated approximately DM1 billion for defence procurement over a ten-year period. This was welcome news for the relatively efficient Slovenian defence industry, which had been awarded 67 contracts to re-equip the Slovenian Army by August 2000.¹⁶ However, it seems likely that Slovenian manufacturers will benefit from only a small proportion of the tenders from the army. The army will be keen to involve Western suppliers offering modern NATO-compatible equipment, although on the basis of offset programmes and domestic investment.

The process of equipping the Slovenian Army has recently speeded up, arguably as a result of aspirations to NATO membership. The Ministry of Defence is using offsets and loans to finance procurement, believed necessary to replace the army's current armaments and equipment which are said to be "outdated and in bad condition".¹⁷ Recent procurement has included the import of Bell helicopters, Pilatus training aircraft, Israeli howitzers, mortars and a patrol boat and a second-hand German anti-aircraft system. Domestic production has modernised 30 tanks and produced ten armoured vehicles for the army. Slovenia is, however, now insisting on offset or buy-back conditions with all procurement; this requirement has led to cancellations of

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² 'Yugoslav industry revival: fact... or fiction?', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 25 July 2001.

¹³ www.mo-rs.si/mors/slo_iso/tipicnakatalog.htm.

¹⁴ 'Slovenia looks towards professional forces', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 13 September 2000.

¹⁵ 'Slovenia to increase defence budget', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 14 July 1999.

¹⁶ Op cit Mekina, *AIM Ljubljana*, 14 June 2001.

¹⁷ 'Weapons rusty, funds for new ones', *Ljubljana Delo* (Internet version in Slovene), 27 September 2001, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

Israeli contracts because firms have failed to fulfil obligations.¹⁸

Slovenia is engaged in PfP exercises, including maritime exercises: it has contributed a small number of personnel to NATO's KFOR force, and in October 1999 signed a technical agreement establishing a tri-national brigade with Italy and Hungary. This will be a multi-national land force available for peace support operations under NATO or Western European command.¹⁹

7.2 Normative and regulatory framework

7.2.1 Commitments to international control regimes

Legally and politically binding commitments undertaken by Slovenia	Year
Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty	1992 ²⁰
Nuclear Suppliers Group	2000
Zangger Committee	2000
Chemical Weapons Convention	1997
Biological Weapons Convention	1992
Australia Group	NA ²¹
Wassenaar Arrangement	NA
Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty	NA
Ottawa Landmine Convention	1997 ²²
EU Code of Conduct	1998
EU Joint Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons	1999
OSCE Criteria on Conventional Arms Transfers	1993
OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons	2000

7.2.2 Legislation governing arms production and export

Trading in military equipment is regulated by Article 77 (trade in military weaponry and equipment) of Law No 012-01/94-167, which was adopted on 20 December 1994.²³ The law requires that all weapons and military equipment may be traded, exported or imported only by a commercial company, institution or other organisation authorised by the Ministry of Defence. Companies are also required to seek a licence, issued by the Ministry of Defence, for any export, import or transit of military weapons across the state's territory.

The production of military weapons and equipment is regulated by the same law. Article 78 requires any individual or company wishing to engage in military production to meet certain regulations and to obtain the consent of the Ministry of Defence. The production of mechanisms or component parts of military weaponry and equipment is subject to the same requirements.²⁴ In January 2001, the Slovenian Government brought in new legislation, the Law on Arms, for the purpose of harmonising weapons regulations with the EU. The new legislation divides weapons into four categories, and in addition to bringing in regulations that govern civilian possession, also includes provisions for record-keeping and regulations for handling and trading weapons.

¹⁸ 'Slovenia blocks deals with Israeli companies', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 8 August 2001.

¹⁹ Six Slovenian personnel have KFOR duties in the press and information centre and within a civil-military co-operation remit. 'Slovenia hosts PfP naval exercise', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 26 September 2001; www.kforonline.com/kfor/nations/slovenia.htm; 'Italy, Hungary, Slovenia sign brigade agreement', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 27 October 1999.

²⁰ Date accession deposited.

²¹ Slovenia has expressed interest in joining the AG and is likely to submit an official request for membership in 2002.

²² While Slovenia has not yet completed the destruction of its antipersonnel mines stockpile, it had destroyed nearly 20,000 mines by May 2001 and plans are in place to see the remainder of the stockpile destroyed by early 2002. 'Landmine Monitor Report 2001', Landmine Monitor, www.icbl.org/lm/2001/exec/, Executive Summary.

²³ See appendix 1, section 7.7.1.

²⁴ www.projects.sipri.se/expcon/natexpcon/Slovenia/slovenia.htm.

Unauthorised export or transit of arms can be treated as either an offence or a criminal activity. In the case of an offence, a fine is imposed and in the case of criminal activity, the court can impose a custodial sentence.

7.2.3 The decision-making process and administrative structure for policy implementation

The Slovenian system empowers three ministries to issue export or transit licences for conventional weapons, equipment and dual-use goods. The Ministry of Defence is responsible for issuing export/transit licences for military weapons and equipment; the Ministry of Interior issues export/transit licences for weapons intended for civilian use; and the Ministry of Economy deals with licence applications for dual-use goods and technologies. Other ministries are involved in the pre-licensing process. The Ministry of Defence issues licences on the basis of prior consultation with other government departments such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance and, in some cases, the Ministry of Interior. According to the Law on Dual-use Equipment, prior to issuing a licence for the export of dual-use items, the Ministry of Economy has to consult with the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior. Similarly, when issuing an export licence for goods belonging to the category of SALW, the Ministry of Interior has to consult with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for every single case. Export/transit licences are processed and issued on a case-by-case basis – the processing of licences is primarily undertaken by four staff in the Defence Production and Traffic in Arms Division. This is the body responsible for examination, verification, advice and consultation on licences and it is situated within the Basic Acquisition and Equipping Agency, part of the Slovenian Ministry of Defence. The staff at the division are responsible for obtaining unanimous approval for each licence from all ministries involved in the licensing process, and for issuing a licence only after due consideration and verifying its compliance with:

- a) the fundamental directions of Slovenian foreign policy and security;
- b) the principles of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- c) the international agreements Slovenia is party to;
- d) the international commitments Slovenia has pledged to abide by, including the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports of 1998.

On average 32 defence export licences are granted each year and six are denied. Pre-licence checks and post-shipment verifications are occasionally made, using the Slovenian Government's intelligence services, diplomatic, economic and defence channels and with the help of information provided by allied countries.

7.2.4 Government guidelines and official policy on small arms and light weapons

The Slovenian Government has made public statements expressing its commitment to increasing control over SALW and to curtailing proliferation and the illicit trade in such weapons. Slovenia has agreed to abide by the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, which also applies to SALW, has aligned itself with the EU Joint Action on SALW, and is formally committed to the 1993 OSCE criteria on arms exports and the November 2000 OSCE Document on SALW.

The government supports a tiered approach to the problem of SALW, encouraging self-sustainable national and sub-regional measures that can be need-specific, as a complement to global efforts. The Slovenian presentation at the UN 2001 conference on The Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects outlined Slovenia's position, emphasising that a variety of approaches should be taken, and that the efforts of states, international organisations and NGOs should be co-ordinated. The Slovenian delegate also expressed his government's belief that transparency should be increased with respect to arms transfers, and its strong support for the

establishment of an international instrument to co-ordinate marking and tracing of small arms.²⁵

For its part, Slovenia is working to establish a comprehensive stockpile management system, and to implement an effective regulatory system to govern the procurement, possession, use and destruction of SALW. The government has also been active in sub-regional arrangements such as the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, hosting a workshop on the collection, destruction and safe storage of SALW at which Slovenian representatives called for more effective assistance programmes and proposed the establishment of a fund to destroy SALW surplus in the region.²⁶

7.3 Transparency and public accountability

Slovenia reports its arms transfer data annually to the UN Register on Conventional Weapons, as well as to the OSCE and non-governmental organisations, such as SIPRI.

At the UN 2001 Conference on SALW, Slovenia expressed its support for measures to increase transparency: “Transparency of arms transfers should be enhanced and we should eliminate the grey zones within the legal trade that fuel proliferation and hinder the efficient prevention of illicit trade”.²⁷ Slovenian law requires that at least once a year the minister of defence reports to the government on all licences granted and denied for the export, import and transit of military weaponry and equipment. However, this report is confidential. Information on export licences, including types and quantities of the equipment exported and final recipients, is also considered confidential and is not available to the public. Only the global values of Slovenian exports are made publicly available.

7.4 Arms production

According to information provided by the Slovenian Ministry of Defence, about 80 percent of Slovenian defence companies are privately owned and the remaining 20 percent will be privatised by 2003. There is almost no serial production of military goods in Slovenia, and production is arranged according to specific projects. Three companies dominate Slovenia’s defence industry.²⁸

The state-owned, “one-time giant”²⁹ *Stroji in Tehnološka Oprema RAVNE (STO RAVNE)*, is building, under licence from the Austrian company *Steyr-Daimler-Puch*, the Valuk 6 x 6 armoured personnel carrier. The Valuk can be manufactured in different versions (personnel carrier, logistic support vehicle, combat and support vehicle, mobile communication centre vehicle, etc), and *STO RAVNE*’s current output is ten to fifteen vehicles a year. The Slovenian Army currently has ten Valuk 6 x 6 infantry combat vehicles and the purchase of another 20 to 30 more is planned. Capable of providing full maintenance and modernisation of T-tanks in co-operation with other companies such as *Fotona*, including tank fire-control systems and thermal-imaging equipment, as well as communication equipment, automatic fire-extinguishing systems, reactive armour, etc,³⁰ *STO RAVNE* has already modernised the T-55 and T-72/M-84 tanks for the Slovenian army. The domestic upgrade work for the T-55 MBTs was carried out in Slovenia, and many of the sub-systems were produced in

²⁵ See section 7.3.

²⁶ Chairman’s Summary, Workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Ljubljana, 27 January 2000, www.stabilitypact.org.

²⁷ Appendix 3, section 7.7.3.

²⁸ The Balkans – Slovenia, *Jane’s Sentinel Security Assessment*, www.fore.thomson.com/janes/psrecord, site visited September 2001.

²⁹ Op cit Mekina, *AIM Ljubljana*, 14 June 2001.

³⁰ The key elements of the T-55 modernisation project were: an increase in firepower with the installation of 105mm NATO-calibre rifled gun and ammunition; the introduction of a modern fire control system and day/night capable optics; an increase in protection with the addition of explosive-reactive armour, and the introduction of a laser warning system and smoke screen protection capabilities; the installation of new radio and intercom devices, which enable interoperability with NATO.

Slovenia, but some assistance was provided by other countries, especially Israel. The project concluded in 2000 with a fully equipped modernised tank battalion (30 tanks); there are no tank modernisation programmes currently in progress.³¹ The company also has a licenced production agreement with the Israeli firm *Soltam* to produce 155mm M-71 howitzers. Co-operation with Israel is on a project-by-project basis designed to facilitate the equipment of the Slovenian armed forces, and there is currently no export production co-operation with Israeli companies.³²

The Ljubljana-based *Fotona* produces fire-control systems for T-series MBTs and artillery systems and is developing a new electro-optical sight for anti-tank missiles, which has been designed to fit most former Warsaw Pact systems. The T-55 tank modernisation co-operation project was the first major co-operation project in independent Slovenia involving *Fotona*, *STO RAVNE* and foreign partners. With the ending of this project, *Fotona* has approached Kuwait and Croatia to offer new fire-control systems to upgrade M-84A and T-55 MBTs respectively.³³

MPP Vozila doo produces military trucks, which are used by the armed forces of the former Yugoslav states and Saudi Arabia. In addition, the company possesses the know-how and machinery for the production of wheeled APCs based on the TAM 110 truck.

The Slovenian defence industry also produces other military products such as: sanitary supplies, simulators, training systems, mechanical equipment, clothing and heavy duty fabrics, software, etc.³⁴ Slovenia's limited capacity for research and development is concentrated in the universities of the capital Ljubljana and Maribor. However, combined with a good quality industrial base, scientific research could help to further develop Slovenia's defence production and exporting capabilities in the future.

7.4.1 Small arms and light weapons production

Slovenia has the manufacturing capability to produce SALW. Several Slovenian defence manufacturers produce either elements or ammunition for small arms and light weapons:

- *STO RAVNE*, based in Koroška, has an annual turnover of DM72 million and exports over 70 percent of its products to developed countries. *STO RAVNE's Systemtechnic* (military programme) produces gun barrels, and gun parts.³⁵
- *Kemijska industrija Kamnik dd*, based in Kamnik, produces a variety of chemical products, including explosives for military use and hand grenades.³⁶
- *Tehnični zavod*, based in Grosuplje, manufactures cold-forged gun barrels of various calibres, which are used by the Slovenian Army and customers abroad.³⁷
- *Puskarna Kranj of ALPIMEX SL doo*, based in Kranj, manufactures various weapons including the APK 12.7 and APK 20 rifles. (The company is also engaged in the trade of ammunition and civil and military weapons.)³⁸

7.5 Arms exports

UN data shows that Slovenia did not export any major weapon systems during 1994–1997. However, according to *Jane's Defence Weekly*, the Slovenian defence industry has regained enough of its former strength in the last seven years to achieve

31 'Slovenia nears completion of T-55 upgrade', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 9 July 1999.

32 Correspondence between Saferworld and Slovenian Ministry of Defence.

33 Op cit *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 9 July 1999.

34 See appendix 2, section 7.7.2, for a list of Slovenian defence manufacturers and their products.

35 www.sz_sto-ravne.si/a_podjetje_osnovni.htm.

36 See appendix 2, section 7.7.2; source: the Slovenian Ministry of Defence site: www.mo-rs.si/mors/slo_iso_tipicnakatalog.htm.

37 Ibid.

38 Ibid.

some significant sales abroad, and of the former Yugoslav republics it “seems to have made the most progress” in defence exports.³⁹

Slovenia exports most of its weapons and equipment, worth from \$4.4 to \$5.5million, to Israel. According to the Slovenian Ministry of Defence, the most important contract in 2000 involved the sale of forged parts for howitzers to an Israeli company. The country is simultaneously seeking to establish contacts with partners in the former Yugoslavia.⁴⁰ The *Iskra* company, for example, is hoping to break into a larger market closer to home, where its products could be used to improve some 2,000 Russian-made tanks across Europe.⁴¹

However, internal regulations designed to protect the domestic defence industry could present a serious obstacle to military procurement as they require vendors to ‘re-invest’ a proportion of their profits to purchase Slovenian products. These requirements have already caused some problems with Israeli contractors and led to the cancellation of some contracts because firms failed to fulfil obligations.⁴²

7.5.1 Small arms and light weapons exports

The Slovenian Army has been accused of a poor record in stockpile management, highlighted by an incident in late 1999 when over 150 guns, several automatic pistols and a large quantity of ammunition were stolen from military barracks in Postojuna.⁴³ Due to poor record-keeping and stockpile management, the general staff were unable to say exactly what types and quantity of arms and ammunition were taken, and the case remains unsolved. During the more turbulent years of 1991–1994, a more serious lack of accountability and control over defence exports has been uncovered by recent investigations into the sale of “enormous quantities of arms and ammunition of the former JNA ... for a good sum of money to Croats and Muslims”, in countries under international embargo at the time.⁴⁴ In 1992 about 130 tons of weapons were delivered to Slovenia in Ukrainian aircraft. These were destined for Bosnia, but fighting between Croats and Muslims in central Bosnia prevented their delivery.⁴⁵

More recently, Slovenia has continued to have problems regulating SALW on its territory, and the number of shipments that have been intercepted and confiscated led to suggestions that “many others have slipped though” and that Slovenian territory is an important transit route for weapons going to and from the former Yugoslavia.⁴⁶ However, the number of seizures of illicit SALW on Slovenian territory and at border points does indicate that security and prevention measures are yielding results. In autumn 1999, arms smugglers were caught on the Croatian–Slovenian border with approximately 5,000 handguns.⁴⁷ More significantly, in September 2001, Slovenian customs officials in the port of Koper detained an enormous 48-ton batch of smuggled infantry weapons sent from Malaysia, which police believe were destined for Macedonia and Kosovo.⁴⁸

7.5.2 Arms fairs and exhibitions

There are no exhibitions of a military nature on Slovenian territory. However, a number of Slovenian firms have taken part in military exhibitions abroad. (See table overleaf.)

³⁹ Op cit *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 25 July 2001.

⁴⁰ Op cit Mekina, *AIM Ljubljana*, 14 June 2001.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ ‘Slovenia and NATO’, Rtd Col Milan Gorjanc, *AIM Ljubljana*, 13 April 2000, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

⁴⁴ Suspicions of complicity in the Slovenian government were never proven. ‘Slovenia & Terrorism’, Igor Mekina, *AIM Ljubljana*, 28 September 2001, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid; ‘News from Croatia: the big bust’, Dan Damon, *Central Europe Review*, vol 3 No 4, 29 January 2001.

⁴⁷ ‘MORH protects arms dealers who smuggle weapons to ETA and IRA’, Jasna Babic, *Zagreb Nacional in Serbo-Croatian*, 24 July 2001.

⁴⁸ ‘Large batch of weapons for Macedonia and Kosovo detained in Slovenia’, *RIA Novosti*, Belgrade, 6 September 2001, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

Company	Arms Fair													
	Africa Aerospace & Defence	Defence Services Asia	Euro- Satory	Expomil	FIDAE	Hemus	Ideas	IDEF	IDET	IDEX	Milipol	MSPD/ IDIE	Shot Show	
Alpimex SL doo	South-Africa	Greece	Malaysia	Romania	Chile	Bulgaria	Pakistan	Turkey	Czech Republic	UAE	France	Poland	USA	
Arex doo		2000	2000							2001				
Aster, doo										2001				
Comet, dd										2001				
Fotona dd			2000							2001				
ISKRA Ljubljana										1995				
KIK d.d Kamnik (Kemijska Industrija Kamnik) Mors			2000							2001				
Ravne na Koroskem (SZ-Stroji in Tehnoloska Oprema doo)(Sto Ravne)										2001				
Rotis, doo										2001				
Tehnici zavod, MoD of Slovenia			2000											
Unior, dd										2001				
Veplas dd, Velenje			2000											
VTZ, doo										2001				

Note: This table only provides an illustration of the companies that have attended a selection of MSP exhibitions (Military, Security, Police) between 1990 and 2001. It does not provide a totally comprehensive list of companies or exhibitions. Many companies will have attended other exhibitions and may have attended the selected exhibitions in different years.
Table provided by the Omega Foundation.

7.6 Conclusions

During the 1990s, the Republic of Slovenia built up mechanisms to control its trade in conventional weapons and equipment. Slovenian export controls are being developed in accordance with the systems in place in EU member states. According to Slovenian Government officials, since Slovenia joined the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports in July 1998, the ministries involved in the pre-licence procedures have fully implemented the EU Code's provisions. During its six-month research, with the exception of apprehended transit trade, Saferworld did not discover any direct arms exports from Slovenia to sensitive destinations.

Although government departments exercise regular controls on the transit of conventional weapons and equipment, due to its geographical position, Slovenia is favoured by organised criminal groups and is being used as a transit route for illicit commodities, including SALW. As Slovenia prepares to enter the European Union in the near future, the risks posed by the growth of illicit arms trafficking in the Balkan region need to be addressed. Hence the challenge faced by the Slovenian authorities to improve the effectiveness of safeguards against illicit arms trafficking, increase regional co-operation and allocate extra resources for border and transit controls.

Further progress is also required to take public transparency and accountability to new levels. Despite having an active defence industry, the Slovenian Government has not placed an annual report on arms exports in the public domain. Without this, governmental accountability and informed public debate are lacking.

7.7 Appendices

7.7.1 Appendix 1 Law on defence⁴⁹

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (purpose of the law)

The present law regulates the type, organisation and extent of the defence of the state.

Article 2 (purpose of defence)

The basic purpose of defence shall be to deter any attacks on the state and defend its independence, inviolability and integrity.

Article 3 (defence system)

- (1) The defence system of the state shall comprise military and civil defence.
- (2) Military defence shall be executed by the Slovenian Army (hereinafter: Slovenian Army or the army).
- (3) Civil defence shall consist of measures taken by national bodies and local self-government bodies for wartime operations, economic and psychological defence and other non-military forms of defence, performed by citizens, local self-government communities, state agencies, commercial companies, institutions and other organisations.
- (4) The military and civil defence of the state shall constitute a whole.
- (5) Defence matters shall fall under the competence of the government.

Article 4 (concordance with the international law of war)

All forms of military and civil defence shall be based on and implemented in accordance with the principles of the international law of war or adopted international commitments.

Article 5 (the definition of terms)

For the purpose of this law the terms used have the following meaning:

1. Military defence is the defence of the state with arms and other military resources, conducted by the Slovenian Army.
2. Civil defence is the entirety of measures and activities by state agencies, local self-government bodies, commercial companies, institutions and other organisations and citizens through which, by non-military means and forms, the military defence of the state shall be supported and complemented, the activities of authorities secured and the supply, protection and survival of citizens in wartime provided.
3. Protection against natural and other disasters is the system ensuring the protection of people, animals, property, cultural heritage and the environment against natural and other disasters. Natural disasters are those caused by nature, and other disasters are those caused by man through activity and behaviour, as well as war, a state of emergency and other forms of mass violence.
4. A state of emergency shall be declared when a great or general danger poses a threat to the existence of the state. The state of emergency may be declared in the event of increased danger of an attack on the state or an immediate danger of war.
5. A state of war shall be declared in the event of a direct attack on the state. A military attack on any part of the state by any military means and in any form shall be considered to be an attack on the entire state.
6. Defence readiness measures are the entirety of organisational, personnel, technical and other measures and activities to assure a planned, timely and organised increase in readiness for defence of the state and an organised transition to a state of war.
7. The Slovenian Army means organised formations and other service member units for the purpose of state defence, under single command, with the uniform insignia of the Slovenian Army, carrying unconcealed weapons.
8. The regular structure of the army is a formation composed of career military personnel.
9. The peacetime structure of the army is a formation composed of career military personnel, conscripts doing military service and reserve forces members in case they are called to military service.
10. The wartime structure of the army is a formation composed of career military personnel, conscripts doing military service and reserve forces members assigned in wartime structure.
11. The reserve structure is composed of all conscripts who are not serving in peacetime but have a duty to serve in the reserve structure.
12. A formation comprises functional and personnel duties, conditions for their execution and all necessary material means and equipment for a military command, unit or agency in a regular, peacetime or wartime structure as well as human and material resources procurement.

⁴⁹ www.projects.sipri.se/expcon/natexpcon/Slovenia/slovlod.htm.

13. Military service is the exercise of military and other duties in military commands, units and agencies and other army structures and on certain posts at the Ministry of Defence (hereinafter: the ministry).
14. "Military personnel" means persons performing military service.
15. "Administrative communications" means the specially organised system of communications for the execution of defence linking state agencies, commercial companies, agencies and other organisations the activities which are of special significance for defence, and linking state agencies and the Slovenian Army.
16. "Defence preparations" means the entirety of organisational, personnel, technical and other measures and activities for providing the necessary defence readiness of military and civil defence and its implementation.
17. The head of civil defence preparedness may be the head of any national body, a managerial body in commercial company, an institution or other organisation the activities of which are of special significance for defence, or any other commercial company, institution or organisation which has a duty to provide services and production in wartime, or a mayor or head of a region.

II. DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF CITIZENS IN DEFENCE OF THE STATE

Article 6 (types of defence duties)

- (1) In respect of the defence of the state, citizens shall have, according to the Constitution, the following duties:
 - a military duty, carried out in the Slovenian Army and communication units;
 - a work duty, carried out through work related to the supply of the Slovenian Army, the population, the operations of national bodies, local self-government bodies and other defence needs;
 - a material duty, carried out by providing vehicles, machines, facilities and other necessary assets for the Slovenian Army, national bodies and other defence needs.
- (2) Any citizen with an acknowledged conscientious objection to military service shall participate in defence of the state by carrying out a substitute duty in civil protection or other forces for protection, aid and rescue, or shall be trained in protection and rescue and carry out those duties in wartime.

Article 7 (right to self-defence)

- (1) In a state of war, the citizens shall have a right to self-organisation and participation in defence of the state.
- (2) The citizens specified in the previous paragraph shall have a duty to obey the nearest military command or unit, and until done so, shall have to secure unified command, wear uniform Slovenian Army insignia, carry unconcealed weapons and act according to international law of war and humanitarian laws.
- (3) The citizens specified in paragraph 1 of this article shall abide by the provisions determined by this law to be the rights and duties of military personnel.

Article 8 (military duty)

Military duty shall be governed by a special law.

Article 9 (execution of the work and material duties)

- (1) Work duty shall be carried out in a state of war or emergency if so determined by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: the National Assembly).
- (2) Material duty shall be carried out in a state of war or emergency if so determined by the National Assembly, and in peace time for the purposes of inspection and exercise.

Article 10 (work duty)

- (1) Work duty shall be carried out by citizens of at least 18 and not more than 63 (men) or 55 (women) years of age who are physically capable of working.
- (2) During work duties employees shall have no right to strike.
- (3) The Government of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: the government) shall determine more detailed regulations for the execution of work duties.

Article 11 (material duty)

- (1) A citizen under material duty shall have a right to compensation for the use of assets provided for defence needs.
- (2) Any material duty may be imposed on legal entities, with the exception of means and equipment for the purposes of protection and rescue, medical care or the operation of law enforcement agencies.
- (3) Temporary use of land and facilities for the purposes of mobilisation and military exercises shall be considered a material duty.
- (4) The government shall determine those means and equipment to which the competent organisational unit of the ministry (hereinafter: the administrative body competent for defence matters) may assign a material duty, the amount of compensation for their use and the manner of assessment and payment of damages.

Article 12 (assignments)

- (1) Citizens shall be assigned military and work duties by the administrative body competent for defence matters.
- (2) A citizen assigned to military duty may not be assigned to other duties.
- (3) A citizen assigned to work duty, civil protection or operational duties in other protective, rescue or aid forces may not as a rule be assigned to a military duty.
- (4) The government shall regulate the criteria for assignments to defence duties in more detail.

Article 13 (duty to train)

A citizen assigned to military or work duties shall undergo mandatory training for such duties according to regulations.

Article 14 (duty to safeguard secrets)

A citizen who, in the course of carrying out defence activities, comes upon any state, military, official or business secrets, shall have a duty to protect such secrets in accordance with regulations.

Article 15 (duty to report)

- (1) A citizen under military, work or material duty shall have an obligation to obey a summons issued by a competent body to report to a specific place at a specific time, or to present a material asset.
- (2) If a citizen does not respond to such a summons and does not explain his/her absence, the administrative body issuing the summons may issue a warrant for such a citizen to be brought in by the police.

Article 16 (limitations of free movement)

- (1) A commander of a region or district, a commander of a brigade or a senior officer, may, in a state of war, in agreement with a competent law enforcement agency, prohibit the free movement of population in combat zones.
- (2) Prohibitions under paragraph 1 of this article may last only as long as absolutely necessary.

Article 17 (protection in carrying out defence duties)

- (1) An injury or disease acquired during execution of work or material duties shall be regarded as equivalent to any injury at work or vocational disease. A citizen who, when carrying out a military duty, becomes ill or gets injured, shall have rights determined by special regulations.
- (2) An injury suffered by a citizen on his/her journey from home or place of work to an assembly point or on the return to work or home by his/her usual route shall be equivalent to an injury as specified in paragraph 1 of this article.
- (3) Family members of a citizen who loses his/her life while exercising defence duties shall have a right to his/her pension and a right to compensation for all costs of transport and funeral services, according to the regulations on pension and disability insurance and health insurance.
- (4) The basis for calculating the amount shall be the average monthly wage per employee in the state in the month prior to the occurrence of the injury, if this is more favourable to the citizen.
- (5) Medical, disability and pension insurance expenses and the rights specified in the previous paragraphs of this article shall be covered by the state if the citizen is not insured by any other means.

Article 18 (physical disability)

- (1) A citizen who suffers any injuries when exercising defence duties in peacetime through no fault of his/her own, in such a way that his/her body suffers at least 20% damage according to the regulations on war invalids, shall have a right to a single financial compensation.
- (2) A citizen shall have a right to single financial compensation as described in the previous paragraph if his/her body is damaged at least 20% due to a disease contracted or aggravated during execution of defence duties.
- (3) Family members of a citizen who loses his/her life in the execution of defence duties shall have a right to a single financial compensation as described in paragraph 1 of this article.
- (4) The government shall determine the amount of this single financial compensation, which may not be lower than 12 times the minimum wage, as well as the procedure for the enforcement of rights as described in articles 17 and 18.

Article 19 (damage and compensation liabilities)

- (1) A citizen who suffers any damages while executing defence duties shall have a right to compensation of damages according to general regulations.
- (2) A citizen or a legal entity shall have a right to compensation of actual damage suffered during military exercises.
- (3) A citizen who has, in the execution of defence duties or in any relation to them, deliberately or due to gross negligence caused any damage, shall be held responsible according to the regulations on damage liabilities of employees in state administration.
- (4) The minister competent for defence (hereinafter: the minister) shall determine a procedure for the assessment of damages and payment of compensation as described in paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 20 (collection and security of personal data)

- (1) The administrative body competent for defence matters shall collect, process, use and save the following personal data:
 1. on citizens who will reach 17 years of age in the year in question, data on personal identity number, name, surname, date and place of birth, permanent and temporary place of residence, medical condition, family conditions, education, employment and profession, professional military qualifications and knowledge relevant to military duties for the purposes of estimating their capacity for military service, execution of military duties and assignment to the Slovenian Army;
 2. on citizens who wish to be employed in the regular structure of the Slovenian Army or who are professionally employed in the field of defence, in addition to the data described in the previous paragraph, data on any previous convictions according to the Law on Employees in State Administration, for the purpose of exercising rights and duties according to this law;
 3. on citizens in charge of civil defence preparations, data on name and surname, date and place of birth and residence as well as employment for the purpose of the expeditious organisation of civil defence;
 4. on dependants of members of the Slovenian Army, or of communication units, data on name, surname, date and place of birth and residence as well as place of employment for the purpose of paying living allowances during a state of war;
 5. on persons assigned to work duties at the request of national bodies, commercial companies, institutions or other organisations, data on name and surname, date and place of birth, residence and place of employment or duty assigned for the purpose of the expeditious organisation of work;
 6. on the type, capacity, and state of transport vehicles and other means, name and surname, place of residence of owners and users of these means, or grounds or facilities, for the purposes of army procurement and other defence needs.
- (2) The administrative body competent for defence matters shall, as described in the previous paragraph, keeps records of personal data on conscripts, Slovenian Army service members, Slovenian Army scholarship holders, communication unit members, owners or users of material resources charged with material duties, heads of civil defence organisation, people with a right to living allowances and people with an assigned work duty.
- (3) The administrative body specified in the previous paragraph shall be, in accordance with the law, responsible for the protection of the personal data specified in paragraph 1 of this article.
- (4) The ministry shall keep all collected data according to paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 21 (dissemination of personal data)

- (1) The administrative body competent for defence matters may disseminate personal data specified in article 20 to:
 1. a military command, unit or agency, or a body to which a citizen has been assigned on the basis of his/her military duty, or the administrative body competent for paying living allowances;
 2. a body, commercial company, institution or other organisation, to which a citizen has been assigned on the basis of his/her work duty;
 3. a military command, unit or agency, or a body, commercial company, institution or other organisation, to which a transport vehicle or other means, grounds or facilities have been assigned on the basis of material duty.
- (2) A military command, unit or agency, or a body, commercial company, institution or any other organisation, as specified in the previous paragraph, shall be, according to law, responsible for the safeguarding of personal data received from the administrative body competent for defence matters.

Article 22 (collection of personal data and a right to inspection)

- (1) Bodies and services collecting personal data under article 20 of this law shall have a duty to communicate such data to the administrative body competent for defence matters, on request.
- (2) The administrative body specified in the previous paragraph shall directly collect personal data under article 20 of this law only if the data cannot be retrieved from existing records.
- (3) Every person shall have a right to inspect the personal data kept on him/her by the administrative body competent for defence matters.
- (4) The administrative body specified in the previous paragraph shall communicate personal data to any applicant who may so desire within eight days from the date on which an official written application for inspection is filed.
- (5) The personal data records specified in article 20 of this law shall be destroyed when the period within which they were to be kept expires, and the purpose of such collection ceases to exist.

Article 23 (reports on changes in personal data)

Conscripts, citizens or legal entities with a material duty, people with work duties and heads of civil defence organisation shall be under obligation to report any changes in the personal data specified in article 20 of this law, or the destruction or theft of material means to which a material duty has been assigned, to the administrative body competent for defence matters, within 15 days of such a change occurring.

III. DEFENCE MEASURES

1. Defence readiness measures

Article 24 (defence readiness measures)

- (1) Through the organisation of the implementation of defence readiness measures a gradual and organised transition of the Slovenian Army and civil defence members into functioning under state of war shall be achieved. Such organisation shall also include any civil protection activities.
- (2) The government shall determine the organisation of the implementation of such measures.
- (3) With the increased possibility of an attack on the state or in an immediate threat of war, the government shall propose to the National Assembly the enforcement of all necessary defence readiness measures. In the case of immediate danger of war, the government may propose a declaration of a state of emergency, mobilisation or other urgent measures.
- (4) The ministry shall be responsible for information on measures introduced and their co-ordination.

2. Mobilisation

Article 25 (mobilisation)

- (1) Mobilisation shall include the procedures and activities through which the Slovenian Army and state bodies proceed to operations in a state of war. Civil defence and civil protection members shall be ready to exercise their wartime duties.
- (2) Mobilisation by its extent shall be full or partial, and by its implementation secret or public.
- (3) The National Assembly shall decide on full mobilisation at the proposal of the government. The president of the republic, at the proposal of the government, shall decide on the mobilisation of the Slovenian Army.
- (4) The government shall decide on the mobilisation of national bodies and civil defence and civil protection activists. The minister shall decide on the inspection of mobilisation measures.
- (5) The ministry shall provide for the co-ordination of mobilisation and the chain of command for mobilisation implementation.
- (6) The government shall regulate the procedures and manner of mobilisation implementation in more detail.

Article 26 (messenger service)

- (1) The ministry shall organise and regulate the messenger service for mobilisation implementation.
- (2) The messenger service shall consist of conscripts who shall have a position equivalent to that of the members of communication units.
- (3) Local self-government bodies shall have an obligation to assist in the organisation of messenger services and mobilisation implementation.

Article 27 (responsibility for mobilisation implementation)

The minister, military commanders, heads of civil defence organisation and civil protection commanders shall be responsible for mobilisation implementation.

3. Safeguarding of defence data

Article 28 (safeguarding of defence data)

- (1) Defence data constituting a state, military or official secret shall be protected through the implementation of prescribed general and special measures. The type and level of confidentiality shall be determined by the body that first communicates or collects such data.
- (2) An obligation to protect defence data as specified in the previous paragraph shall remain in force after the cessation of duty or work.
- (3) The government shall determine the measures for defining confidential defence data, the general and special measures for data safeguarding, and which data may not be presented in public media.

Article 29 (defence facilities and their surroundings)

- (1) The minister shall determine the facilities and surroundings which are of special importance to defence, prescribe measures for their protection, and give consent to any surveying of, filming of, or research of such facilities and their surroundings.
- (2) The surroundings described in the previous paragraph consist of a functional, fenced or non-fenced piece of land on a military facility or any other facility of special importance to defence, necessary for the use of such facilities.

Article 30 (work of special importance to defence)

The minister shall determine the roles in military commands, units and the ministry of special importance to defence, as well as the measures for their protection.

Article 31 (airborne photography and research)

- (1) Airborne photography for the purposes of cartographic publications shall be done exclusively by legal entities authorised by the government.

- (2) Foreign physical entities and legal entities engaged in research in areas of special importance to defence shall have to obtain the consent of the ministry and the ministry competent for the particular area of research.

4. Professional intelligence, counter-intelligence and security (activities) missions of defence

Article 32 (intelligence, counter-intelligence and security missions)

- (1) Professional intelligence missions in the field of national defence shall include the collection, documentation and analysis of information and data on foreign countries relevant to the interests of defence of the state.
- (2) Professional counter-intelligence and security missions in the field of defence of the state shall include:
1. the detection, investigation and prevention of activities of foreign countries, their intelligence agencies, security organisations or other foreign bodies and organisations that compromise the interests of defence of the state, the Slovenian Army or the ministry.
 2. the detection, investigation and prevention of any threats to the security of certain people, jobs, facilities and surroundings that are of special importance to defence, military commands, units and agencies, data on development or production of military weaponry or certain military equipment and data in the defence system considered a state, military or official secret by the law;
 3. the prevention, detection and criminal offences investigation in accordance with the law provisions within the ministry and the Slovenian Army.
- (3) Professional intelligence, counter-intelligence and security missions shall be carried out by the Ministry of Defence security intelligence agency and the military police.

Article 33 (security intelligence agency)

- (1) The security intelligence agency quoted in the previous article shall be organised as an organisational unit of the ministry having branches in military territorial commands and Slovenian Army units.
- (2) The Ministry of Defence security intelligence agency shall have the following duties:
1. professional intelligence missions specified in paragraph 1 of article 32 of this law;
 2. professional counter-intelligence and security missions, specified in paragraph 2 of article 32 of this law, within the ministry and the Slovenian Army and in safeguarding of defence data in the defence system;
 3. the professional guidance of military police when participating in the implementation of missions of the Ministry of Defence security intelligence agency.
- (3) Data collected through professional intelligence, counter-intelligence and security activities shall form a basis for analytical and operational assessments, the drawing of plans determining the use of the army and other defence preparations, the activities in executing security missions at the staff level and for the planning and implementation of defence measures. All the important data shall be disseminated by the security intelligence agency to the prime minister, the president of the republic, and to other bodies, if so determined by the prime minister.
- (4) Employees of the regular security intelligence agency of the ministry and its wartime structure members who are engaged in counter-intelligence and security missions and are appointed by the minister shall have the same rights and authority as police force members when carrying out their duties under article 158 of the Act on Criminal Procedure.
- (5) If the security intelligence service of the ministry or military police, when executing duties under article 32, detect or discover a criminal act performed outside the ministry or the Slovenian Army, they shall immediately inform the competent law enforcement agencies or the civil security intelligence agency and hand the matter over for further proceedings.
- (6) If the law enforcement agencies or the civil security intelligence agency, when executing their duties, discover a criminal act performed by a military person, they must immediately inform the Ministry of Defence security intelligence agency. If, during an investigation under the law by the Ministry of Defence security intelligence agency, a military person or a conscript doing his compulsory military service is caught when committing a criminal act, he shall be detained until the arrival of the military police.
- (7) When executing their duties the Ministry of Defence security intelligence agency shall co-operate with law enforcement agencies and the civil security intelligence agency.
- (8) The government shall regulate the organisation of, operations of, and determine the rules for the implementation of professional duties of the security intelligence agency at the ministry, and the competencies of the military police in more detail.

Article 34 (special operational methods and means)

- (1) Authorised personnel performing the assignments described in the previous article shall have, in the execution of these professional intelligence, counter-intelligence and security missions, the right and authority to use special operational methods and means in the manner and under procedure determined by the law for the civil security intelligence agency and criminal investigation service.
- (2) The special operational methods and means quoted in the previous paragraph may be used by

persons appointed by the minister and engaged in professional intelligence missions as described in paragraph 1 of article 32 of this law.

- (3) In granting authority and its use as described in the previous article, and in the use of the special operational methods and means quoted in this article, the minister shall have the authority as determined by the law for the minister of the interior or the head of the civil security intelligence agency.

Article 35 (security checks of personnel)

- (1) To comply with the security requirements under section two of paragraph 2 of article 32 of this law, the employees of the security intelligence agency at the ministry, authorised as described in paragraph 1 of article 34 of this law, may carry out security checks on people as a special form of collecting personal and other data for the purposes of prevention, detection and investigation of:
 1. threats to persons, or their roles or duties, with whom, in accordance with this law, an employment contract can be made without prior public announcement;
 2. threats to persons, or their roles and duties, in military commands, units and the ministry who are determined to be of special importance to defence;
 3. threats to military commands, units and institutions, or facilities and their surroundings which are of a special importance to defence;
- (2) If authorised employees of the security intelligence agency at the ministry collect data from existing records as described in the previous paragraph, the bodies, services and other organisations that keep such records shall have an obligation to communicate the data to the security intelligence agency at the ministry on written request.

Article 36 (data records)

- (1) The security intelligence agency at the ministry shall keep records of personal data concerning the implementation of professional intelligence, counter-intelligence and security missions under their competence, under conditions and in the manner and extent prescribed for public security and the civil security intelligence agency.
- (2) Access to the data in archives as specified in the previous paragraph shall be given by written statement from the minister, a decision by the working body of the National Assembly competent for control over security and intelligence services, or on request by an individual subject of such data.

IV. SLOVENIAN ARMY

1. Missions and Organisation

Article 37 (army missions)

- (1) The missions of the Slovenian Army shall be as follows:
 - to carry out military training for combat and other forms of military defence;
 - to assure combat readiness
 - to provide military defence of the state in the event of an attack
 - to participate in protection and rescue activities in the event of natural and other disasters, in accordance with their organisation and equipment
 - to carry out obligations adopted by the state in international organisations
- (2) The Slovenian Army shall not be used for political or party-related purposes or activities.
- (3) The government shall decide on the participation of the army in protection and rescue activities. During a state of emergency such a decision shall be made by the minister at the proposal of the civil protection commander of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 38 (army structure)

- (1) The Slovenian Army shall have permanent, peacetime and wartime structures.
- (2) The wartime structure shall consist of the soldiers in the permanent and peacetime structures, soldiers in the reserve conscripted to the army, and material means from the inventory.
- (3) Wartime structure shall be organised in peacetime.

Article 39 (organisation of commands)

- (1) The Slovenian Army shall consist of the general headquarters as a body within the ministry, territorial military commands, operational commands, units and their commands and institutions.
- (2) The general headquarters shall carry out professional military missions pertaining to the organisation, training and operations of the Slovenian Army.
- (3) Territorial military commands shall be organised as provincial and regional commands. The area of responsibility of a particular command shall be determined by the minister.
- (4) Operational commands may be organised for giving commands to larger units or to the territories of two or more provincial commands.
- (5) Institutions shall be organised in wartime for the execution of military training and other non-combat military missions.
- (6) Commands, units and institutions shall be established, organised, equipped and assigned personnel by the ministry in accordance with the general long-term plan of development and

provision of equipment to the Slovenian Army adopted by the National Assembly.

Article 40 (organisation of units)

- (1) The Slovenian Army shall consist of unified tactical and operational units, organised and equipped for operations over the entire territory of the state and undertaking all types and forms of combat, and units organised on a territorial basis.
- (2) The primary mission for units organised on a territorial basis shall be to carry out military surveillance of a larger area and certain types of combat. They may be organised as groups for military surveillance of a particular smaller territory.
- (3) The organisation of the army shall be harmonious and shall not be divided into different types. It shall consist of the following sections: infantry, armoured units, the air force, the navy, artillery, air defence, engineering, NBC defence and communications.
- (4) The army shall also consist of headquarters services, an information service, sanitary services, quartermaster corps, technical services and transport services.
- (5) In time of war, material, medical and other logistic support for the army shall be secured by civil defence operations.
- (6) The minister shall determine the specialities of particular sections and services, and the formation of commands, units and institutions.

Article 41 (flags, anthems and military insignia)

- (1) The Slovenian Army shall have their own flag and anthem.
- (2) Territorial military commands, operational commands, brigades, independent battalions or units equal to those or higher in rank may also have their own flags and anthems.
- (3) The anthem, the flag and the insignia of the Slovenian Army shall be determined by the government. Other insignia in the Slovenian Army shall be determined by the minister.
- (4) No person shall be allowed to duplicate or use the Slovenian Army insignia or other insignia used in the Slovenian Army.

2. Management and command

Article 42 (management of the army)

- (1) The minister shall regulate, through the general headquarters, all necessary developmental, organisational, technical and other measures and directions carried out by the chief of staff and subordinate commanders. The commanders shall be responsible to the minister for carrying out all measures and directions through their superiors.
- (2) The minister shall determine the planning and purchase of equipment, the type of armament and other military equipment to be used by the army, and the organisation of the material and medical care, training programmes, professional military literature, shall issue professional instructions and regulate other administrative and professional issues of the organisation and work of the army.
- (3) After recommendations by the president of the republic, the minister shall issue annual directions for the work of the general headquarters for the planning of operational, material and organisational preparations for the use of the army.

Article 43 (command)

- (1) The president of the republic is commander-in-chief of the Slovenian Army.
- (2) Military command with subordinate commands, units and institutions shall be under the competence of the chief of staff and other commanders.
- (3) Military command shall be based on the principles of single officer command, subordination and mandatory execution of orders.
- (4) Military personnel must be informed about their superiors and subordinates at all times.
- (5) Every commanding officer must have a deputy, and in his/her absence authorise another officer to replace him/her.
- (6) Each unit must be informed of the identity of its direct superior at all times.
- (7) Every commanding officer must supervise the implementation of his/her command.
- (8) No one may issue a command nor be under an obligation to carry out an order if it is obvious that by doing so he/she would commit a criminal offence or violate the provisions of the international military code.
- (9) The minister, with the consent of the president of the republic, shall determine the conditions and procedures of informing the commander-in-chief of combat readiness and other affairs relevant to the defence of the state. The minister shall also ensure the proper conditions for the housing and security of the commander-in-chief, the fulfilment of protocol and all other necessary conditions for executing the duties of the president in time of peace or war.

Article 44 (responsibility of commanders)

- (1) The chief of staff shall be responsible for the combat readiness, role and use of all commands, units and institutions in the army.
- (2) The commander of an operational command shall be responsible for the combat readiness, role and use of all subordinate commands, units and institutions.

- (3) The commander of a region shall be responsible for the combat readiness, role and use of all subordinate commands, units and institutions.
- (4) The commander of a district or territory shall be responsible for the combat readiness, role and use of all subordinate commands, units and institutions.
- (5) The commanders of units and institutions shall be responsible for the combat readiness, role and use of their units or institutions.

Article 45 (appointment of commanders)

- (1) The chief of staff shall be appointed by the government at the proposal of the minister.
- (2) Commanders and their deputies in the peacetime structure, and commanders and deputy commanders of independent battalions or units equivalent to or higher than battalions in the military forces shall be appointed by the minister at the proposal of the chief of staff. Commanders shall be authorised to appoint other officers by the minister.
- (3) The competencies for appointments specified in this article shall also be the competencies for discharge.

Article 46 (acts on management and command)

- (1) The management of the army shall be carried out through regulations and acts on management such as guidelines, directions, decrees, rules and instructions, issued by the minister, with the exception of the rules for services which shall be issued by the government.
- (2) Command in the army shall be carried out through acts such as directives, decisions, plans, orders or commands.
- (3) Acts on management and command are obligatory for everything specified within them.
- (4) Acts on management and command, with the exception of direct commands, shall be in written form.

3. Military service

Article 47 (performance of military service)

- (1) Military service shall be performed by all soldiers in the regular structure, conscripts and reserve soldiers when conscripted.
- (2) Duties in the security intelligence agencies at the ministry and in military schools shall also be regarded as military service.
- (3) The minister may also determine military service to be performed in certain work posts at the ministry. He/she may also determine that the performance of certain support or maintenance jobs within the regular army cannot be considered as military service.

Article 48 (military personnel)

- (1) Any person performing military service shall be considered military personnel and shall be subject to military discipline.
- (2) Members of the regular army structure shall be considered military personnel from the first day of their employment in the regular army or from the day they assume a position regarded as military service and shall cease to be considered military personnel on the day they cease to be employed.
- (3) A conscript doing obligatory military service shall be considered military personnel upon joining a military unit or agency and shall cease to be considered as such when discharged from the military unit or agency.
- (4) A conscript in the reserve shall be considered military personnel upon joining a military unit or agency and shall cease to be considered as such when discharged from the unit or agency.

Article 49 (the oath)

- (1) A person about to enter military service for the first time must take an oath.
- (2) The oath shall read as follows:
“I hereby solemnly pledge to defend the sovereignty, independence, freedom and territorial integrity of my country, the Republic of Slovenia, and to carry out responsibly and conscientiously all duties necessary for its defence.”

Article 50 (authorisations and prohibitions)

- (1) During the execution of their duties military personnel shall carry an official card or a military identification card, wear uniform and carry weapons according to the relevant rules.
- (2) Uniformed military personnel may not participate at party political conferences.
- (3) Active participation in the activities of the political parties, propaganda or party political conventions in military facilities, military commands, units or agencies shall be strictly prohibited.

Article 51 (use of weapons)

- (1) Military personnel may use weapons when executing guard, patrol, fire-prevention or other similar duties, if there is no other course of action to:
 1. protect the lives of those they guard;
 2. prevent an attack on facilities or other means they guard;
 3. prevent a direct attack which puts their life in danger;

- (2) Military personnel executing duties under the direct supervision of their superiors may use weapons only under orders.
- (3) Military personnel may when executing combat duties use weapons according to the regulations for combat operations.
- (4) In peacetime a command or unit attacked shall act in accordance with the previous paragraph.

Article 52 (protection of human rights and basic freedoms and the right to objection)

- (1) Military personnel may request the human rights ombudsman to initiate a procedure if they believe that their rights or basic freedoms have been limited or violated during military service.
- (2) Military personnel shall have the right to raise an objection to an order according to the rules of the service. The objection shall not withhold the execution of the received orders, except in cases specified in paragraph 8 of article 43 of this law.

Article 53 (special rights during military service)

- (1) Conscripts doing their compulsory military service and members of the reserve force shall have, during military service, the right to free health care, financial allowances and compensations for costs occurring during the military service. Soldiers in the regular structure shall have, during their military service, the right to free emergency medical care.
- (2) The health care and social security expenses specified in the previous paragraph shall be covered by the state should they not be secured in some other manner.
- (3) Servicemen in reserve shall have, during military service in peacetime, the right to compensation of wages or lost income, the amount and conditions being determined by the government.
- (4) Family dependants of members of the wartime army structure shall have, after the declaration of the state of war, the right to maintenance allowance until the family provider returns from military service. The conditions and the amount of the allowance shall be determined by the government.
- (5) The minister shall determine the type and extent of the rights specified in paragraph 1 of this article and the procedure for enforcing these rights, the compensation of wages or lost income and maintenance allowance.

Article 54 (decorations)

- (1) Military personnel may be decorated for merit, bravery and the successful performance of military duty.
- (2) A commendation or decoration for merit, bravery or the successful performance of military duty may be awarded to a person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Slovenia or to a foreign body or organisation.
- (3) The types of decoration awarded to military and other personnel, bodies and organisations for merit and strengthening of the state defence shall be determined by the minister.

Article 55 (safekeeping of military weaponry and equipment)

- (1) Military personnel may receive personal weapons and equipment in safekeeping.
- (2) Personal weapons and equipment may be given to conscripts who are not doing their compulsory military service at the time.
- (3) A person who loses, damages, misplaces or destroys personal weapons or equipment given to him/her in safekeeping shall cover all losses.
- (4) Military personnel or conscripts shall be under obligation to protect and keep all personal weapons and equipment given to them in safekeeping, according to instructions and at their own expense.

Article 56 (penal and damage liability)

- (1) Military personnel shall be penally liable under the Penal Code of the Republic of Slovenia.
- (2) Military personnel shall be liable for damages according to the regulations that regulate the damage liabilities of state administration employees.

Article 57 (disciplinary liability)

- (1) Military personnel shall be disciplinarily liable to their superiors for any violations of military discipline.
- (2) Violations of military discipline shall be as follows:
 1. unjustified leave from or untimely return to the military unit or agency;
 2. consumption of alcohol or other substances that prevent the performance of military duties;
 3. abandonment of security and other tasks that might endanger the safety of personnel or military property;
 4. neglectful performance of duty;
 5. refusal to obey orders, or absence of execution or incomplete execution of orders;
 6. wrongful reports or concealment of data concerning military service or duties related to military service;
 7. unjustified receipt of gifts or any other benefits from subordinates and other persons in connection with military service;
 8. intentional causing of damage to military property;
 9. offensive or violent behaviour towards subordinates, superiors or military personnel of the same rank or towards civilians.

- (3) The non-performance of work duties by state administration employees shall be considered equivalent to a violation of military discipline for all soldiers in the regular structure.
- (4) Disciplinary liability for the members of the regular army structure shall be determined according to the procedures for state administration employees unless the rules of the service determine otherwise.

Article 58 (disciplinary measures)

- (1) For any violations of military discipline, a conscript doing his compulsory military service may be presented with the following measures:
 - a reprimand;
 - a public reprimand;
 - prohibition to leave the military unit or agency in spare time;
 - extended duty hours within the service;
 - transfer to another unit.
- (2) Measures quoted in the previous paragraph, with the exception of extended duty, may also be taken against soldiers in reserve, when in military service.
- (3) In peacetime, soldiers in reserve may be discharged from a unit before time due to violations of military discipline, when in military service.
- (4) As a disciplinary measure for violations of military discipline, military personnel may be reduced in rank or assigned to another duty or a lower-ranking duty.
- (5) A member of the regular structure may receive disciplinary measures prescribed for state administration employees or measures specified in the previous paragraph for any violations of military discipline.
- (6) Only those disciplinary measures that can be actualised and are reasonable may be taken in wartime. A prison sentence of 30 days may be introduced as a special disciplinary measure in wartime.

Article 59 (security measures)

- (1) Members of the regular structure who violate military discipline or rules of the service in such a way that their acts directly endanger the security of men or military property may receive disciplinary measures and also one of the following security measures:
 1. a prohibition to perform duties individually for up to three months;
 2. a prohibition to operate independently a military vehicle, machine or vessel for up to six months;
 3. a transfer to another duty or a lower-ranking duty for up to six months;
- (2) Military personnel who have had security measures taken against them shall have the rights that correspond to the duties performed by them after the introduction of such measures.
- (3) In the case of violations occurring intentionally or due to gross negligence and resulting in severe consequences, the security measures are compulsory.

Article 60 (relations, order and inside assignments)

The government shall regulate relations within the military service, its order and inside assignments, competencies and a procedure for the enforcement of disciplinary and damage liabilities, the introduction of security measures and other issues of military service in more detail.

4. Ranks, awarding ranks and promotions

Article 61 (types of rank)

- (1) The Slovenian Army shall have the following ranks:
 - for enlisted soldiers and students of military schools, lance-corporal and corporal;
 - for NCOs, students of the school for officer candidates and school for reserve forces officers, sergeant, sergeant first class, master sergeant and sergeant major;
 - for officers and generals, second lieutenant, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, brigadier, lieutenant general and general.
- (2) Naval officer and admiral ranks shall be sub lieutenant, lieutenant junior, lieutenant, lieutenant commander, commander, captain, commodore, vice admiral and admiral.
- (3) NCOs and officers with lower rank than that specified for the duty they perform in a regular or wartime structure shall have the right to a position rank and which shall cease when the duty is over. The right to the rank shall not be equal to the rights of holders of ranks specified in the previous two paragraphs.

Article 62 (promotion of soldiers and commission of ranks)

- (1) A private or student of a military school may be promoted to lance-corporal or corporal.
- (2) A conscript may be promoted to sergeant if he meets all the requirements and undergoes the appropriate military education.
- (3) An NCO may be promoted to second lieutenant if he meets all the requirements and undergoes the appropriate military education.
- (4) A private shall be promoted by a battalion commander or an officer equal in rank, or a head of a

military school.

- (5) Ranks shall be awarded by the minister.

Article 63 (promotion of NCOs and officers)

- (1) An NCO and an officer or a naval officer may be promoted to a next higher rank if he meets the following requirements:
- if he has the necessary education level;
 - if he is appointed to a duty which involves military service and which requires a higher rank;
 - if he has performed a certain duty for a certain period of time;
 - if he has successfully completed military exercises or other military training;
 - if at least one year has elapsed since his last promotion.
- (2) In time of war, or due to experience acquired in peacetime, a conscript may be awarded a rank or be promoted to a next higher rank, if he is assigned a duty that requires a next higher rank.
- (3) Officer ranks ranging from the rank of brigadier to captain shall be promoted by the minister at the proposal of the chief of staff. Generals and admirals shall be promoted by the president of the republic at the proposal of the minister and with the prior consent of the government.
- (4) The minister shall authorise the chief of staff and other commanders to promote NCOs.
- (5) The government shall determine the requirements and procedures for awarding ranks, the promotion of soldiers, NCOs and officers and demotion in more detail.

5. Military schools

Article 64 (types of military school)

- (1) The ministry shall organise:
- a school for NCOs;
 - a school for officer candidates;
 - a school for reserve force officers;
 - a command and staff school.
- (2) Candidates who meet the conditions for professional work in the army may enrol in the schools listed in the previous paragraph.
- (3) The school for reserve force officers may be attended by candidates during compulsory military service. The prohibition of membership in political parties shall not apply to them.
- (4) The command and staff school shall be attended by the officers of the regular and wartime structures.
- (5) Despite the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, the school for officer candidates may be organised as a part of university education according to the law.
- (6) Military personnel shall be allowed, for the purposes of performing certain military duties, to undergo training abroad, and foreign military personnel shall be allowed to receive training in schools listed in paragraph 1 of this article.
- (7) The minister shall determine more detailed conditions for enrolling and for the programmes of military schools.

6. Military police

Article 65 (duties of the military police)

- (1) The military police shall be in charge of military order and discipline, the safety of military transports and shall perform certain missions related to the detection and prevention of criminal acts within the army, safeguarding facilities of special importance to defence and their surroundings.
- (2) The military police shall be in charge of safeguarding command posts and units, the safety of the commander-in-chief in wartime or during his visits to military commands, units or agencies ie facilities of special importance to defence and their surroundings.
- (3) The organisation of military police shall be determined by formation.
- (4) In accordance with the previous paragraph commanders of military police units shall be subordinated and shall answer to the commanders of the commands or units with which the military police are organised.

Article 66 (rights and authority of military police)

- (1) The military police shall have, under the conditions prescribed for the police forces, the right and authority to:
1. caution and give instructions;
 2. check identification cards, give directions, summon, bring in, detain, limit free movement, or imprison;
 3. perform searches of individuals, search vehicles, luggage and facilities of special importance to defence and their surroundings;
 4. confiscate objects;
 5. use means of restraint, with the exception of water jets, mounted officers and batons;
 6. regulate and supervise military transports;

7. collect information, request information from people and check the identity of people and objects.
- (2) The military police may detain for up to 24 hours military personnel who under the influence of alcohol or other drugs breach public order and peace or military discipline until such persons are sober.
- (3) Military police members in wartime structure shall have the rights and authority of the military police only when on military duty.

Article 67 (area of competency)

- (1) The rights and authority specified in the previous article shall be used by the military police only:
 - on facilities of special importance to defence and their surroundings;
 - on the territory of a camp, if a unit or agency is situated outside military barracks;
 - against military personnel.
- (2) The military police may use all vehicles with right of way.
- (3) When regulating military transports in public transport, the military police shall co-ordinate their work with the police.
- (4) The military police may check the identity of a person wearing the Slovenian Army uniform or parts thereof regardless of where such a person is at the time, the police may also check the identity of a driver and passengers if aboard a vehicle owned by the Slovenian Army.

Article 68 (military police actions)

Should the military police catch a civilian in a criminal act on a facility or surroundings which are of special importance to defence, or in the camp area, they must immediately notify the police. In such a case, the military police shall have the power to use only absolutely necessary measures and means of restraint to detain him/her until the arrival of the police and to successfully deter any attack on persons or facilities and property that they protect.

V. CIVIL DEFENCE

1. Measures taken by state administration bodies and local self-government bodies regarding conduct in war.

Article 69 (duties of the government)

- (1) The government shall assess the degree of possible threat of an attack, economic operations and other activities in war.
- (2) The government shall adopt the state defence plan which shall consist of a plan of the employment of the Slovenian Army, the plan for operations by the government and the ministries and the Civil Protection Headquarters of the Republic of Slovenia. The ministry shall manage the defence plan.
- (3) The government shall determine in more detail the procedure of devising the plan and its contents as well as plans of production and services during the war, and the organisation of administrative communications, cryptographic measures and electronic countermeasures for data transfers in the field of defence.

Article 70 (duties of state administration bodies)

- (1) In defence plans the state administration bodies shall determine their organisation and manner of work in wartime so that constant work under their competency is secured.
- (2) The ministries shall be responsible for the state of preparative arrangements for operations in wartime in the fields under their competency.
- (3) The work of law enforcement agencies in wartime, and their equipment and training for such purposes shall be regulated by law.
- (4) The ministry shall provide professional directions and co-ordinate measures and arrangements for the work of state administration bodies in wartime, and secure the conditions for the work of the president of the republic, the government and the National Assembly in wartime.

Article 71 (local self-government bodies)

- (1) Municipal and regional bodies shall determine their organisation and manner of work in wartime in such a way that constant work under their competency is secured.
- (2) In wartime a mayor or a head of a region shall adopt all necessary measures and documents should the municipal or regional council be unable to meet and shall submit them to the council for approval as soon as the council is able to convene.
- (3) The government may order the municipalities and provinces to perform certain duties related to the implementation of civil defence.
- (4) A mayor or a head of a region may propose to the administrative body charged with defence matters the assignment of work duties to municipal or regional employees required for work in time of war.

Article 72 (administrative communications and security of data transfers)

- (1) In order to manage defence, the ministry shall organise administrative communications which provide communications for state administration bodies, commercial companies, institutions and other organisations the activities of which are, according to a government decision, of special

importance to state defence, and ensure communications for successful co-operation between state bodies and the Slovenian Army.

- (2) Administrative communications shall be used for the purposes of informing the local self-government bodies and the work of the detection and warning services.
- (3) Parts of other systems of communications may also be used for the needs of administrative communications.
- (4) The operation of administrative communications shall be secured by communication units organised by the ministry under the principles valid for military units. The provisions of this law that regulate the rights and obligations of military personnel shall apply to members of such units.
- (5) The ministry shall organise the cryptographic protection and electronic countermeasures for data transfers in communication systems used for defence purposes.

2. Economic defence

Article 73 (economic defence)

- (1) Economic defence shall include all the preparations and wartime operations of commercial companies, institutions and other organisations, the activities of which are, according to a government decision, of special importance to defence. It shall also include material and medical supplies to the Slovenian Army, population and state bodies along with other defence needs.
- (2) Economic defence shall include the arrangements of state and other bodies for the prevention of possible economic and other measures taken against the state in wartime that might endanger its defence capabilities.
- (3) The production and trade in military weapons and equipment shall constitute a part of economic defence.

Article 74 (material and medical care)

- (1) On the basis of the needs of the Slovenian Army and population, and other defence needs in wartime, the competent state bodies shall determine the type and extent of production and services during war.
- (2) On the basis of the needs specified in the previous paragraph the competent state bodies shall determine which commercial companies, institutions and other organisations shall be in charge of production and services in wartime, and to what extent these will be carried out. Competent state bodies shall make agreements with selected commercial companies, institutions and other organisations.
- (3) Selected commercial companies, institutions and other organisations shall be under obligation to make personnel and other preparatory arrangements in peacetime for a certain type of production and service in wartime. Any arrangements that are beyond their regular operations shall be financed by the state.
- (4) Local self-government bodies shall be under obligation to assist in such arrangements and the organisation of production and services in wartime.
- (5) State bodies listed in paragraph 2 of this article may, for the purposes specified in paragraph 1 of this article, use data on commercial subjects collected through the national programme of statistical research, to determine the enterprises in charge of the production and services in wartime.

Article 75 (assurance of proper conditions for work in wartime)

Commercial companies, institutions and other organisations the operations of which are, according to a government decision, of special importance to state defence, along with organisations specified in article 74 may propose to the administrative body charged with defence matters the assignment of a certain number of employees to work duty and the assignment of all necessary means to carry out the required production and services in wartime.

Article 76 (rationed supply and other measures)

- (1) In order to provide proper supplies to the population and other defence needs the government may, in time of war, in addition to the limitations determined by the regulations on protection of competition and other regulations:
 - introduce rationing in the supply of certain products and services and determine the measures for its implementation;
 - limit the free sale of certain products and raw materials;
 - order compulsory purchase of certain products;
 - order measures for the reception and accommodation of evacuees;
 - order special measures for the operation of certain commercial companies, institutions and other organisations, the activities of which due to combat operations may endanger the population.
- (2) In time of war, the government may order evacuation, limit the right of the population to free movement in certain areas, and limit or prohibit the free entrance and allowable period of stay of foreigners in the country. Evacuation shall be ordered by the government on the basis of the opinion of the mayor of the local community in which the evacuation shall take place.
- (3) On the proclamation of a state of war, the soldiers in the regular structure may leave the country

only with the consent of the administrative body competent for defence matters.

Article 77 (trade in military weaponry and equipment)

- (1) Military weaponry and equipment may be traded, exported or imported only by a commercial company, institution or other organisation which acquires a government concession.
- (2) The consent of the ministry shall be required for every export, import or transit of military weaponry and equipment across the state's territory.
- (3) At least once a year the minister shall report to the government on all licences issued for the export, import and transit of military weaponry and equipment.
- (4) The government shall determine what is considered military weaponry and equipment.

Article 78 (production of military weapons and equipment)

- (1) Anyone wishing to engage in the production of military weaponry or equipment must meet the conditions determined by general regulations and must obtain the consent of the ministry.
- (2) The production of particular mechanisms or parts of military weaponry and equipment shall be considered production of military weaponry and equipment.
- (3) In accordance with article 74 of this law, the ministry shall determine the wartime duties of commercial companies, institutions and other organisations as specified in articles 77 and 78 of this law and issue more detailed regulations concerning the testing, marking, transport and storage of military weaponry and equipment.

3. Psychological defence and other non-military forms of defence

Article 79 (purpose and scope)

- (1) Psychological defence shall include the organisation, preparations and operations of information, propaganda and public media in wartime.
- (2) Any preparations concerning psychological defence shall be regulated by the government.
- (3) A plan of psychological defence shall be an integral part of the state defence plan.

Article 80 (other non-military forms of defence)

- (1) In time of war, all citizens shall be allowed to organise and implement various non-military forms of defence such as boycott, sabotage and disobedience of the aggressor's orders.
- (2) Citizens shall be informed about and trained in the non-military forms of defence listed in the previous paragraph in a non-obligatory manner.
- (3) Within the areas of their competencies the ministries shall carry out the training described in the previous paragraph.
- (4) If necessary, state bodies shall direct and co-ordinate non-military forms of defence listed in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 81 (protection and rescue)

- (1) The protection and rescue of population, animals, property and other goods in wartime shall be carried out by the bodies, services, units and organisations which were engaged in such activities in peacetime.
- (2) Duties that are contradictory to international law of war and humanitarian laws may not be imposed upon the bodies, services, units and organisations specified in the previous paragraph.

VI. NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Article 82 (National Assembly)

- (1) The National Assembly shall determine basic guidelines for the organisation and implementation of state defence and shall:
 1. declare a state of emergency at the proposal of the government, when a great and overall danger threatens the existence of the state, particularly if there is a threat of increased danger of attack upon the state or if there is a threat of immediate military danger;
 2. declare a state of war at the proposal of the government, if the state is attacked;
 3. decide upon the realisation of work and material duties during a state of emergency due to the increased danger of attack upon the state or due to a threat of immediate military danger;
 4. decide upon the full mobilisation and use of the Slovenian Army during a state of emergency, if declared due to the increased danger of attack upon the state, or due to a threat of immediate military danger;
 5. adopt general long-term development and equipment programmes for the Slovenian Army;
 6. specify the strategic fields of operation of the security intelligence agency of the ministry as a constituent part of the national security intelligence agency.
- (2) The declaration of a state of war shall mean that at the same time a decision on the implementation of full mobilisation, as well as employment of the Slovenian Army is adopted.
- (3) The National Assembly shall supervise the organisation, preparation and implementation of the defence of the state directly, as well as through competent working bodies.

Article 83 (president of the republic)

At the proposal of the government, the president of the republic may:

1. declare a state of emergency if the National Assembly is unable to meet;
2. declare a state of war, if the state is attacked and the National Assembly is unable to meet;
3. adopt legally valid decrees on defence during a state of emergency or state of war if the National Assembly is unable to meet;
4. decide upon the use of the Slovenian Army, the implementation of work and material duties, and full mobilisation in a state of emergency if the National Assembly is unable to meet, and in accordance with this law.

Article 84 (the government)

- (1) The government shall co-ordinate the organisation and preparation of, and shall be in charge of the implementation of military and civil defence of state.
- (2) The government shall be in direct charge of civil defence co-ordinated with military defence, and shall be responsible for implementation of measures necessary after the declaration of a state of emergency or state of war.
- (3) The government shall decide on the level of participation of the Slovenian Army in fulfilling the obligations assumed with international organisations treaties.
- (4) The government shall appoint a national operational headquarters for defence composed of representatives of military and civil defence, representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior, representatives of the security intelligence agencies, representatives of services for protection against natural and other disasters, and other representatives. The headquarters shall be competent for operational co-ordination of military and civil defence, security affairs, the implementation of protection and rescue and for the implementation of defence during wartime in accordance with the guidelines given by the National Assembly.
- (5) The government may also appoint operational defence commands for separate regions, responsible to the national operative headquarters for defence.
- (6) Decisions and measures adopted by the national operative headquarters for defence shall be obligatory for all to which they apply.
- (7) The operational headquarters for defence quoted in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this article shall not have the right to decide on matters which are explicitly determined by law to be under the competency of individual national bodies.

Article 85 (control over security intelligence agency and military police)

- (1) The minister shall be obliged to enable the National Assembly's working body competent for supervision of the work of security intelligence agencies to exercise constant control over the work of the security intelligence agency at the ministry and the military police.
- (2) The minister shall submit to the working body quoted in the previous paragraph a regular annual report on the work of the security intelligence agency at the ministry and the military police, as well as on the use of special operational methods and equipment.

VII. INSPECTION

Article 86 (defence inspector general office)

- (1) Inspection in the field of defence shall be carried out by the office of the Defence Inspector General of the Republic of Slovenia which is a constituent unit of the ministry.
- (2) Defence inspectors shall exercise control over the execution of provisions in the field of defence, whereby they particularly:
 - examine the state of preparations of the civil defence
 - examine the state and qualification for implementation of measures for readiness and mobilisation;
 - examine the course of military training;
 - examine and estimate the level of combat readiness and the work of military commands, units and institutions;
 - examine the implementation of administrative and professional affairs in the field of defence.
- (3) To meet the objectives of the inspection tasks listed in the previous paragraph the defence inspector general may order a practical test or exercise. If the exercise or test includes an examination of mobilisation, the inspector must previously obtain the consent of the minister.
- (4) Defence inspectors shall prove their identity with identity cards while carrying out inspection.
- (5) The minister shall prescribe a detailed method and procedure for the conduct of defence inspection.

Article 87 (inspection measures)

- (1) Apart from the general authorisations prescribed for inspection, the inspector specified in the previous paragraph shall have the following rights and obligations:
 - to order faults or issues which are not in accordance with provisions, plans or acts on command and control to be rectified over a specified period of time or in a specific way;
 - to order a worker or member of the military who threatens the security of people and property with his/her work to be discharged until a competent body reaches a final decision;

- to order actions or activities that may threaten people or property to be stopped until a competent body reaches a final decision.
 - to recommend the initiation of a procedure for discharge from work or duty or for determination of responsibility.
- (2) A complaint against the decision made by the inspector as specified in the previous paragraph may be submitted to the minister within a period of 15 days. The complaint shall not withhold the execution of the ordered measure, if this is a measure quoted in clauses 2 or 3 of the previous paragraph.

VIII. PROFESSIONAL WORK IN THE FIELD OF DEFENCE

Article 88 (special requirements)

- (1) Regulations for employees in state administration shall be valid for employees in the field of defence as well, unless otherwise determined by law.
- (2) Persons wishing to work professionally in the field of defence must be citizens of the Republic of Slovenia. Persons with dual citizenship cannot be professionally employed in the field of defence.
- (3) Apart from the requirement quoted in the previous paragraph, those who wish to enter professional military service must meet the following requirements:
 - they must be physically and psychologically capable of performing military service and must have already completed their compulsory military service;
 - they must have suitable level of education;
 - they must announce that from the date of their employment in the military they will not be members of any political party.
- (4) Completion of compulsory military service shall not be a condition for women to sign a contract of employment.
- (5) Suitable level of education quoted in paragraph 3 of this article is as a rule completion of a vocational school ie completion of a secondary school for NCOs, and completion of a two-year college or university degree for officers.
- (6) The criteria for determination of the capabilities quoted in paragraph 3 of this article shall be specified by the minister.

Article 89 (signing a contract of employment without prior public announcement)

- (1) A contract of employment in the field of defence may be signed without public announcement for the following posts:
 - senior administrative and administrative employees or professional technical employees who perform operational work in the fields of civil defence, administrative communications, information science and telecommunications, cryptographic protection and electronic masking, technical safeguarding and certain jobs related to the military, development and professional security issues;
 - commanders of territorial commands and their deputies, commanders of battalions and other employees of equally high or higher status;
 - senior officers who perform operative work in the military;
 - inspectors.
- (2) The jobs quoted in the previous paragraph shall be determined by systematisation and formation.

Article 90 (scholarship-holders for work in the military)

- (1) Scholarship-holders in secondary, two-year colleges and universities who have signed a scholarship contract with the ministry shall do their military service after they complete their education in these schools in accordance with the law.
- (2) The scholarship-holders quoted in the previous paragraph may sign a contract of employment with the ministry and shall be employed in the regular structure.
- (3) Scholarship-holders who do not sign a contract of employment as prescribed in the previous paragraph must refund the money received throughout their schooling and during their compulsory military service over the period of time that equals the period over which they have received the scholarship and performed compulsory military service.
- (4) Scholarship-holders shall be obligated to refund money received during compulsory military service as described in the previous paragraph to an amount exceeding the wages received by other conscripts during their compulsory military service.

Article 91 (competition clause)

- (1) Directors of directorates, independent organisational units of the ministry, or certain internal organisational units, the chief of staff and his deputies and assistants, and commanders of regional or territorial staffs, operational commands, brigades, as well as of equivalent and higher units may not participate in the management of companies, institutions and commercial companies.
- (2) The posts included in the provisions of the previous paragraph shall be determined by the minister.

Article 92 (contract of employment)

- (1) Persons who meet the prerequisites for professional work in the military may sign a contract of

employment with the ministry as candidates for a private, NCO or officer. The contract shall be signed:

- for five years for the post of a private and may be renewed at intervals of the same period until the candidate reaches the age of 45 years;
 - for ten years for the post of an NCO officer and it may be renewed at intervals of five years until the candidate reaches the age of 55;
 - for ten years for the post of an officer and it may be renewed at intervals of five years.
- (2) Candidates who sign a contract of employment as described in the previous paragraph must successfully complete professional military training, as described below:
 - candidates for the role of private must complete basic professional military training within a period of one year of signing the contract;
 - candidates for the role of NCO must complete NCO training within a period of one year of signing the contract;
 - candidates for the role of officer must complete officer training within a period of two years of signing the contract.
 - (3) The contract of employment shall be cancelled for those candidates who do not successfully accomplish professional military training as described in the previous paragraph.
 - (4) Candidates who successfully complete officer training, which is organised as a university level education, may sign a contract of employment without the additional conditions specified in paragraph 2 of this article.
 - (5) The traineeship for female candidates includes in-residence training in military units performed before or after the completion of training described in paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 93 (rights and obligations within the duration of the contract of employment)

- (1) Within the duration of the contract of employment, members of the regular structure shall have:
 - the obligation to undergo supplementary professional military training in accordance with prescribed programmes;
 - the right to complete non-compulsory programmes in basic or supplementary professional military training, if they meet the required conditions.
- (2) Members of the regular structure may unilaterally terminate the contract of employment, whereby they must refund to the ministry the costs of basic professional military training that have occurred within the duration of their contracts of employment. Members shall not be obliged to refund training costs if they terminate the contract of employment due to health problems.
- (3) Members whose contract of employment expires and who do not renew the contract of employment shall have the right to a payment, calculated on the basis of the average salary received over the last six-month period, for:
 - two months, if a private;
 - three months, if an NCO;
 - four months, if an officer.
- (4) After each period of renewal of contract, the right specified in the previous paragraph shall be extended for one month. However, the total extension may not exceed the period of two months.

Article 94 (termination of the contract of employment)

- (1) The ministry may unilaterally cancel a contract of employment with a member of the regular structure in the following cases:
 - if he/she ceases to fulfil the special conditions described in article 88 of this law or does not attend compulsory programmes of supplementary professional military training;
 - if he/she violates military discipline;
 - if there is no longer need for the role he/she performs, or if the regular structure is being reduced in number and reassignment is not possible.
- (2) In the case when a member is not responsible for the termination of the contract of employment, he/she is entitled to the rights quoted in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the previous article, if he/she has served two-thirds of the period agreed in the contract of employment.

Article 95 (training for a job in the civil service)

- (1) Members of the regular structure who have served in the Slovenian Army for at least 15 years shall have, in addition to the rights arising from article 93 of this law, the right to train for a job in the civil service after the contract of employment has expired and regardless of the reasons for this expiration.
- (2) The right described in the previous paragraph includes the waving of costs for education or other forms of training for a period of no more than two years after the cessation of the contract of employment.
- (3) Mutual obligations between the ministry and persons entitled to the costs of training for a job in the civil service shall be regulated with a special contract.

Article 96 (special working conditions)

- (1) Workers who are professionally employed in the field of defence shall be obligated to work under special conditions if the service requires such work and following a decision made by their superiors.

- (2) Special working conditions include:
 - work on Sundays or holidays
 - work in shifts;
 - work longer than full working hours;
 - regular orderly duty and orderly duty in particular cases;
 - fieldwork in a specified place and at specified time
 - readiness for work;
 - residence in a military unit, institute or other specified place;
 - the use or cessation of leave in accordance with the needs of the service.
- (3) If workers work during their orderly duty or readiness for work, the time of the actual work shall be considered work in prolonged working hours.
- (4) If the work done by workers exceeds the prescribed monthly or weekly quota, the difference shall be considered work longer than full working hours.

Article 97 (ordering work in special working conditions)

Work in special working conditions may be ordered if the security conditions require such work, ie if this is the only way possible for specific assignments which cannot be postponed to be performed, and they must be performed in a specific period of time.

Article 98 (reassignment to other post)

- (1) If so required, a worker may be reassigned to a post or place of lower evaluation for a period of up to one year.
- (2) Workers coming under the provisions of the previous paragraph shall keep the same salary that they received before the reassignment, if this is preferable to them, as well as other rights in accordance with the law.

Article 99 (right to strike)

- (1) Military personnel shall not have the right to strike during their work in military service.
- (2) Workers employed in administration and professional offices within the defence field may assert their right to strike under conditions determined by the law on workers employed in state administration.
- (3) In addition to the conditions quoted in the previous paragraph, workers must ensure the following during a strike:
 - undisturbed accomplishment of military missions and other issues related to the realisation of fundamental obligations of citizens, commercial companies, institutions and other bodies in the field of defence;
 - undisturbed accomplishment of civil defence missions;
 - uninterrupted readiness for the implementation of preparedness measures, messenger services and mobilisation;
 - uninterrupted operation of orderly services, information and telecommunication systems;
 - undisturbed and uninterrupted accomplishment of all missions and tasks related to the material and medical supply of the military, and maintenance of the means, facilities and equipment, transport and storage for the needs of the military.
- (4) Military personnel and workers performing administrative and professional affairs in the field of defence shall not have the right to strike if there is an increased danger of attack upon the state or if there is an immediate danger of war, ie if a state of emergency or state of war have been declared, until the danger is over. The strike prohibition shall also be valid under other conditions in which the security and defence of the state are threatened and the government determines the existence of such conditions.

Article 100 (security and health at work)

- (1) General provisions on protection against fire and on the security and health of workers at work shall be valid for work in administrative facilities, outpatients' clinics, kitchens, refreshment rooms, general workshops and stores of military armaments and equipment.
- (2) The minister shall prescribe measures and procedures for provision of protection against fire, the security and health of workers in the field of defence for whom general provisions shall not apply.

IX. ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL DEFENCE MISSIONS

Article 101 (organisation and jurisdiction)

- (1) If not otherwise determined by law, administrative and professional missions in the field of defence shall be carried out by the ministry.
- (2) Administrative and professional missions in the field of defence in certain urban and geographical regions shall be performed by administrative offices of the ministry which have branch offices competent for regions comprising one or more local communities. Administrative offices for defence and their branch offices shall be appointed by the minister.
- (3) The administrative offices quoted in the previous paragraph shall be responsible for the preparation of civil defence and decide on primary administrative tasks regarding the duties of citizens, commercial companies, institutions and other organisations determined by this law.

- (4) The minister or the manager of the competent body shall decide on secondary administrative tasks.
- (5) The minister shall prescribe the form and contents of official and other types of identity card determined by this law, as well as the criteria for providing personal armaments and equipment used by the national bodies and other individuals included in civil defence in a state of war.

Article 102 (information and telecommunication systems)

- (1) Unified and independent information and telecommunication systems, which also provide data for the needs of the military, shall be organised by the ministry for administrative and professional missions.
- (2) The minister shall prescribe the system organisation quoted in the previous paragraph on which the duty services shall also operate.

Article 103 (training)

- (1) The ministry shall organise in a suitable educational unit the training of citizens who organise and carry out or are responsible for preparation of civil defence, and workers who perform administrative and professional missions in the field of defence.
- (2) The training programmes specified in the previous paragraph shall be prescribed by the minister. If training is organised by some other ministry, the minister shall give his consent on the training programme.
- (3) In accordance with recognised programmes, the ministry shall assist the Association of Slovene Officers and other organisations whose activities are of particular importance for defence.
- (4) Training costs shall be covered by the ministry which organised the training.

Article 104 (prohibition of lucrative activities)

- (1) The following activities are not permitted to be performed as lucrative or profitable activities:
 - preparation of civil defence and training for implementation;
 - professional military training;
 - operation of the information and telecommunication systems in the field of defence;
 - cryptographic and anti-electronic protection of data transfer in the field of defence.
- (2) The restrictions specified in the previous paragraph shall not apply to the realisation of individual projects or works ordered by the ministry from external contractors.

X. PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 105

- (1) Legal entities or individuals who commit an offence while performing the following independent activities shall be liable to a fine of no less than SIT200,000:
 1. if they do not perform or in some other way evade the implementation of material duty (paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11);
 2. if they do not submit the data specified in article 20 (paragraph 1 of article 22) and demanded by the administrative body competent for defence matters;
 3. if they do not report data changes to the competent body in the prescribed period of time (article 23);
 4. if they do not safeguard state, military or official secrets in accordance with article 28 of this law;
 5. if they include confidential data in publications contrary to the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 28 of this law;
 6. if they carry out measurements, recordings or research on facilities or their surroundings as described in article 29 of this law without consent or contrary to consent;
 7. if they take aerial photographs as described in paragraph 1 of article 31 of this law without authorisation or contrary to authorisation;
 8. if they carry out research in areas which are prescribed to be important for defence (paragraph 2 of article 31) without consent or contrary to the consent given by competent organs;
 9. if they reproduce or use the sign of membership and other signs used in the Slovenian Army (paragraph 4 of article 41)
 10. if they do not execute personnel and other preparations for specific production and services in a state of war (paragraph 3 of article 74);
 11. if they test, mark, transport or store military weaponry and equipment contrary to the provisions quoted in paragraph 3 of article 78 of this law;
 12. if they do not act in accordance with measures taken by the Defence Inspector General Office as described in article 87 of this law;
 13. if they perform an activity quoted in paragraph 1 of article 104 as a lucrative or profitable activity;
 14. if they do not co-ordinate preparations or organisation within the period quoted in article 114 of this law.
- (2) Persons responsible for legal entities who commit an offence listed in the previous paragraph shall also be liable to a fine of no less than SIT50,000.

- (3) Responsible persons of national bodies who commit an offence listed in sections 4, 5 and 12 of paragraph 1 of this article shall be also liable to a fine of no less than SIT50,000.

Article 106

Individuals shall be liable to a fine of no less than SIT30,000 in the following cases:

1. if they do not perform or in some other way evade performance of military, work or material duties as described in article 6, or evade training for military or work duty as described in article 13 of this law;
2. if they do not keep state, military, official or business secrets in accordance with article 14 of this law;
3. if they are called by a competent body and do not have a justifiable reason for non-attendance at the specified place at the specified time, or do not provide the material (as specified in paragraph 1 of article 15);
4. if they move freely in a combat zone despite a prohibition as described in article 16;
5. if they do not report data changes to the competent body within the prescribed period of time (article 23);
6. if they carry out measurements, recordings or research on facilities or their surroundings as described in article 29 of this law without consent or contrary to consent;
7. if they take aerial photographs described in paragraph 1 of article 31 without consent or contrary to consent;
8. if they carry out research in areas which are prescribed to be important for defence (paragraph 2 of article 31) without consent or contrary to the consent given by competent organs;
9. if they reproduce or use the sign of membership and other signs used in the Slovenian Army (paragraph 4 of article 41)
10. if they are dressed in a military uniform or in parts of the uniform contrary to the authorisation described in article 50 of and the Rules of the Service;
11. if they do not maintain their personal arms and military equipment in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 55 of this law;
12. if they were dismissed from a unit due to discipline violation as members of the reserve in peacetime.
13. if they do not act in accordance with the restrictions quoted in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 76;
14. if they organise a strike or take part in a strike contrary to article 99 of this law.

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 107 (evaluation of special working conditions)

Until the adoption of provisions regulating the evaluation of special working conditions and responsibility for workers employed in state administration, the provisions valid on the day that this law takes effect shall be applicable to workers who work professionally in the field of defence.

Article 108 (insurance)

- (1) Until the adoption of provisions on supplementary insurance, ie provisions generally regulating the calculation of the insurance period, including an increase, the provisions valid on the day that this law takes effect shall be applicable to all workers who work professionally in the field of defence.
- (2) The contracts of employment of workers who gained protection of status, social and other rights according to article 14 of the Constitutional Law on implementation of the basic constitutional charter on autonomy and independence of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Bulletin of the Republic of Slovenia, No 1/91-I) by joining the Territorial Defence of the Republic of Slovenia, as well as the contracts of employment of workers who were members of the regular Territorial Defence units on 18 July 1991, and who cannot be reassigned nor provided with other suitable employment outside the state administration, shall expire with a right to draw a pension, if they have served at least a total of 25 years (men) or 20 years (women) in active employment. The amount of the pension shall be 85 percent of the basic pension represented by the worker's average monthly salary in the last calendar year or the comparative salary of a worker employed in the Territorial Defence with the same level of education as workers who have been employed without reassignment until their retirement, if this is preferable.
- (3) The decree on expiration of the contract of employment with a right to draw a pension shall be issued by the minister. The decree is final.
- (4) The pension is calculated and granted by the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Retirement and Disability Insurance.
- (5) Funds for the difference between the pension according to general provisions and the pension according to this law shall be provided from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 109 (use of the law for employees)

- (1) Provisions of this law which specify a suitable level of education for professional work in the military shall not be applicable to those who were members of the regular units of the Territorial Defence on 18 July 1991, if they have a total of 15 years in active employment on the day that this law takes effect.

- (2) Members of the regular structure specified in the previous paragraph who do not fulfil the condition of insurance period must achieve the level of education they lack within ten years of this law taking effect.
- (3) Provisions of this law which regulate employment in the Slovenian Army with a contract of employment shall be applicable to members of the regular structure who are employed in units on the day that this law takes effect.
- (4) Members of the regular structure quoted in the previous paragraph shall have rights and obligations as determined by the part of the law which regulates contracts of employment, within and after the terms specified in the previous paragraph.

Article 110 (take-over of means and equipment)

- (1) In accordance with the law and according to the situation on 31 December 1993, the ministry shall take over the equipment and weaponry of the communication units, intelligence centres, the weaponry and equipment intended for municipal administrative and other bodies, companies, institutions and other organisations for work in wartime, archives and other documentation for the implementation of the basic activities of administrative bodies in the fields of defence and protection.
- (2) The weaponry and equipment listed in the previous paragraph shall become the property of the state on the day this law takes effect.
- (3) The equipment quoted in the previous paragraph does not include equipment intended for protection and rescue and for the law enforcement agencies.
- (4) The ministry shall sign suitable agreements with municipalities or the city for use and furnishing of business and other premises in which administrative bodies charged with defence matters operate on the day that this law takes effect.

Article 111 (take-over of workers)

- (1) In accordance with the law, the ministry shall assume the employment of workers employed in the municipal and city administrative bodies charged with defence matters.
- (2) The managers of these bodies shall be obliged to offer their resignation to the minister on the day of the take-over of workers.

Article 112 (take-over of jurisdiction)

- (1) In accordance with the law, the current municipal and city administrative bodies charged with defence matters shall continue their work as branch offices of the administrative offices of defence at the ministry, performing those administrative and professional missions that they performed before.
- (2) Administrative procedures in process shall be stopped in accordance with this law.
- (3) The ministry and the municipalities shall by agreement regulate the method of implementation of missions in the field of protection and rescue in the transitional period of formation of local self-governed communities.

Article 113 (property for the needs of defence)

- (1) Property under the control of the ministry shall become state property on the day that this law takes effect.
- (2) The government shall introduce detailed regulation of the records and the method of management of the property described in the previous paragraph, as well as a procedure for keeping records in the forms of cadastre or spatial acts.

Article 114 (co-ordination of preparations and provisions)

- (1) The preparations and organisation of defence must be harmonised with this law within a period of one year from the day that it takes effect.
- (2) Bodies specified by this law shall be obliged to issue executive provisions within six months of the law taking effect.

Article 115 (validity of the law)

The Law on Defence and Protection (Official Bulletin of the Republic of Slovenia No 15/91) shall be annulled on the day that this law takes effect, apart from the provisions of articles 135 and 136 which shall be annulled on the day that the provisions of articles 107 and 108 of this law take effect.

Article 116

This law shall take effect 15 days after its publication in the Official Bulletin of the Republic of Slovenia.

7.7.2 Appendix 2 Slovenian arms manufacturers⁵⁰

- 1. Stroji in Tehnološka Oprema RAVNE (STO RAVNE)**, based in Koroška. The company is owned by the Republic of Slovenia, its annual turnover is DM72 million and it exports over 70 percent of its products to developed countries.⁵¹

STO RAVNE's Systemtechnic (military programme) produces: gun barrels, forged and cast howitzers and gun parts; 155m howitzers; spare parts for T-55, T-72 and M-84 tanks; the VALUK 6 x 6 light armoured vehicle; the BOMC-H55 M99 combat armoured mine clearance vehicle; and ammunition for training and barrel testing. The company also undertakes: general maintenance; general repairing of artillery weapons; and upgrading of T-55 tanks.

- 1. AREX doo**, based in Šentjernej.
Arex's main products are: practice ammunition of various calibres; logistic supply items; parts of basic military equipment.
- 2. COMET**, based in Zreče, manufactures ceramic-based composite materials.
COMET products are designed to provide ballistic protection of personnel, armoured vehicles and tanks, plasters, front doors and workplaces and cash registers. The company also manufactures ballistic ceramic panels used as inserts in bullet-proof vests made of ballistic aramid.
- 3. Expo biro doo**, based in Maribor, is a large company concerned with the sale and rental of tents, storage and industrial halls from aluminium or steel constructions.
The company produces: multi-purpose tents, shelters and materials for tents; truck tarpaulin; protective coverings for all kinds of vehicle; bags, sacks and containers for various purposes; ponchos, fastening bands and belts; and camouflage cases for personal equipment and weapons.
- 4. FOTONA dd**, based in Ljubljana.
The electro-optics division of Fotona produces optronic and fire control components for modernisation of T-72/M-84 tanks, including fire control systems, thermal sights, muzzle reference systems, commander systems, laser irradiation detectors, periscopes and driverscopes.
- 5. GOSTOL-GOPAN doo**, based in Nova Gorica.
Alongside dual use products, Gostol-Gopan manufactures equipment for processing gunpowder.
- 6. Ika dd**, based in Ajdovščina.
Ika dd specialises in manufacturing protective clothing for industrial, police and military uses, and has collaborated in the creation of clothing for the Slovenian Army and police. Ika dd manufactures the following items for the Slovenian Army: tank crew overalls; tank crew windcheaters; and windcheaters and summer trousers.
- 7. Iskra Transmission doo**, based in Ljubljana. After more than 30 years as the main supplier of transmission systems to the National Army (SV), the company describes itself as a "leading supplier of reliable military communications systems", and the "No 1 Slovenian supplier of digital radio relay and optical fibre systems for both civil and military applications". Iskra Transmission is involved in development, production, planning, marketing, engineering and turn-key projects in telecommunications, and in the design and production of low capacity microwave radio and optical fibre systems.
Iskra Transmission's military and dual use products include: digital radio relay systems; optical fibre systems; management and supervision systems; military digital radio links and optical terminals; mobile multiplex equipment; mobile tactical communications centre and various types of optical and metallic cables for military use.
- 8. INDUPLATI dd**, based in Domšale, produces textiles for military and civilian use.
Products relevant for military use include: multi-purpose tents and thermal winter tents.
- 9. Iskra AET, Tolmin doo**, based in Tolmin, manufactures car and vehicle engine components.
Iskra AET's products include: flywheel magnetos; oxide ceramics; diesel heart components (including those for armoured vehicles); cold-starting unit components; heating components.
- 10. Kemijska industrija Kamnik dd**, based in Kamnik produces a variety of chemical products, including explosives.
KIK Kamnik products include: explosives for military use; hand grenades; practice hand grenades; anti-personnel and anti-tank practice mines (for training in mine-clearance etc); the VRMUD directional fragmentation practice mine; and simulation ammunition.
- 11. Litostroj**, based in Ljubljana.
Litostroj produces a cooling system ventilator rotor for the T-72 tank.
- 12. LIVHIDRAVLIKA doo (LIV)**, part of the HIDRAVLIKA doo company based in Postojna.
LIV produces hydraulic general cargo and loading cranes and cable winches, some specifically for the military.

⁵⁰ Unless otherwise stated, information taken from the Slovenian Ministry of Defence site: www.mo-rs.si/mors/slo_iso/tipicnakatalog.htm.

⁵¹ www.sz_sto-ravne.si/a_podjetje_osnovni.htm.

- 13. Merinka Maribor dd**, part of **Merinka Tkanina doo** based in Marinka and Maribor.
MTT Tkanine manufactures textiles, including those specifically for military use.
- 14. Tehnični zavod**, based in Grosuplje.
Tehnični zavod manufactures cold-forged gun barrels of various calibres, which are used by the Slovenian Army and other customers abroad.
- 15. MPP GONILA doo** based in Maribor.
MPP Gonila manufactures spare parts for military vehicles, including transmissions, axles and gears; the company also offers an after-sales service, and complete maintenance and repair of all military vehicles.
- 16. MPP VOZILA doo** based in Maribor (works in co-operation with MPP RAZVOJ doo)
MPP Vozila's activities include: the production and marketing of military cross-country and armoured vehicles, TAM trucks, TAM buses and HOLDER tractors; the supply of original spare parts of all TAM vehicles; and after-sales service, maintenance and repair of all military and other vehicles.
- 17. MPP RAZVOJ doo** based in Maribor (works in co-operation with M.PP VOZILA doo)
Main activities of MPP RAZVOJ doo, a former unit of the TAM Corporation, and now an independent research and development company, are: the design and engineering of military cross-country vehicles, armoured vehicles, buses and trucks; engineering drawings for prototype and series production; prototype production of new vehicles, cabs for trucks or tractors, special cargo bodies; vehicle testing; quality inspection; components testing in chemical and physical metallographic laboratories; commercial vehicles modifications on special request; after-sale services (design revision).
- 18. Novi Mikrohit doo** based in Ljubljana.
Mikrohit's main activities include: turn-key solutions in the field of computer and other electronic equipment, and in explosive and narcotic detection; integration of electronic products manufactured by third companies; in-house software solutions; computer-controlled shooting range equipment; solutions using non-contact data acquisition equipment (bar code, chip cards, magnetic cards); and maintenance and servicing.
Mikrohit's standard Ministry of Defence projects include: the supply and maintenance of ATP (UNISYS and PC systems) communication software; civil Protection database software solutions; encryption software; and text conversion utilities.
- 19. PAP-INTEL LJUBLJANA dd** based in Ljubljana
Pap-Intel specialises in producing telecommunications-related equipment, cables and signalling (safety) devices, and also manufactures numerous products for military and police use. Products include: protective helmets for police, pilots of aeroplanes and helicopters as well as for special forces and crews of armoured vehicles; special electric power aggregates from 0.5 up to 2.5kW, 12/24V DC or 220V AC; universal mobile antennas; hand-driven electric power generators 62.5W, 24V DC, for emergency powering; equipment for shooting-galleries; systems for instruction and training.
- 20. PORENTA NAHRBTNIKI** based in Škofja Loka.
Porenta manufactures backpacks, gaiters, transportation bags and other equipment. Products designed for military use include: military backpacks; special combat packs; military alpine packs; overgloves and gaiters.
- 21. Puskarna Kranj of ALPIMEX SL doo**, based in Kranj. The company's activities include: research and development and production of civil and military weapons; trade in ammunition and civil and military weapons; and missile-launch, radar and communication systems consulting.
Puskarna Kranj's weapons manufacture includes SALW the APK 12.7 and APK 20 rifles.
- 22. RUDIS dd**, Business Association for Engineering and Construction of Projects plc Trbovlje, based in Trbovlje, was founded in 1959 as a business association by several Slovenian companies. Through its representative offices and companies RUDIS engages in European, Asian and African markets.
Rudis offers: complete construction management; commercial marketing, project management; and basic and detail engineering for transport systems, buildings, steel works and water and sewage systems. It offers consulting services in the fields of: offset programmes support, import and export, barter, majority of marketing services, manages commercial, legal, financial and other affairs.
- 23. SVILA Tekstilna tovarna dd**, based in Maribor.
Svila manufactures textiles and materials for the production of military clothing, uniforms, backpacks and protective clothing.
- 24. Tekstilna tovarna Prebold dd**, based in Prebold.
TTP manufactures primarily textiles, including fabrics and material specifically for military use.
- 25. TEKSTINA, Tekstilna industrija Ajdovščina dd**, based in Ajdovščina.
Tekstina manufactures textiles, some specifically for military use.
- 26. TOSAMA, Tovarna sanitetnega materiala dd**, based in Domšale, manufactures sanitary products and equipment.
Tosama manufactures a first-aid kit for soldiers, and for civil defence and army nurses.

27. **Tovarna Akumulatorskih Baterij dd (TAB)** based in Mešica, and develops all its products, various types of battery, through its in-house research and development team.
TAB produces lead and industrial batteries for dual use. Specifically for military use, TAB manufactures batteries for torpedoes, batteries for starting tank engines, aircraft batteries, batteries for submarines, etc.
28. **TRIVAL ANTENE doo**, based in Kamnik, is involved in the development and production of antennas, masts and accessories for wireless telecommunications, and in the development, engineering, project-making and consulting in the field of wireless telecommunications.
TRIVAL products are for both military and civil use. Those suitable for military use include: military antennas, marine antennas, antenna masts, antenna accessories and custom-designed antennas.
29. **UNIFORMA doo**, based in Trzin, develops and manufactures corporate image wear, uniforms and protective clothing.
Uniforma products for military use include: Gore Tex camouflage foul weather suits; parkas, over-trousers; Gore Tex camouflage sleeping bag cover.
30. **VEPLAS dd**, based in Velenje, designs and manufactures protective equipment.
Veplas's main product is body armour for military civilian use. Products suitable for military use include: protective, riot control and ballistic helmets; ballistic visors and riot control face-shields; up-armour ceramic and composite plates; tactical steel plates; monolithic and trauma reduction plates (shock plates); riot and ballistic shields; all kinds of anti-fragment and bullet-proof vests; throw-over carrier for one or two plates; armoured tactical load bearing vests; search suits; breaching, barrier and ballistic blankets; firearms safety centres; military cases; superlight poles for communications and sticks for tents etc.
31. **VR ELEKTRONIKA doo**, based in Vrhnika, is a small company whose product list includes tank components.
VR elektronika produces components for T-55 MBT maintenance and upgrading, measuring equipment etc. Specific components include: complete wiring for the T-55 MBT; expanded turret distribution box with circuit breakers; fuses; external lighting equipment; upgrading equipment and measuring interfaces.

Dual-use only companies

32. **Acroni doo**, based in Jesenice, manufactures armour steel plates, and offering cutting, welding, machining, ballistic testing and cold and hot treatments.
33. **BETI tekstilna industrija, dd**, based in Metlika, manufactures textiles and textiles products, including thermal underwear suitable for military use.
34. **Cryoref doo**, based in Škofja Loka, specialises in research, development, production and sales of cryogenic miniaturised coolers, components and systems.
35. **ELEKTRODE doo**, based in Jesenice, manufactures a variety of electrodes.
36. **ExploEngineering doo**, based in Ljubljana, specialises in manufacturing plaque-covered metals in one or two layers, as well as industrial equipment and components made of plaque-covered and/or full metals.
37. **Iskra Avtoelektrika dd**, based in Novi Gorici, is a leading manufacturer of electric and electronic equipment and components for automotive industry, notably trucks, tractors, construction machines, internal combustion engines etc.
38. **METREL doo**, based in Horjul, manufactures battery testers.
39. **KOFJAČ**, based in Murska Sobota, manufactures mechanical engineering fittings and coatings.
40. **PRIMAT dd**, based in Maribor, produces metal furniture and safety equipment.
41. **UNIOR, Kovaška industrija dd**, based in Zreče, manufactures hand tools, and undertakes forging, machine engineering and building.
42. **SUZ doo**, based in Jesenice, co-operates with VTZ doo to manufacture alarm and signal systems, including anti-burglary fencing.
43. **VTZ doo**, based in Ljubljana, co-operates with SUZ doo to manufacture alarm and signal systems, including anti-burglary fencing.

Training equipment only manufacturers

44. **Em tronic doo**, based in Maribor, manufactures indoor shooting ranges for tanks.
45. **Inženiring plus**, based in Ljubljana, manufactures laser training systems.
46. **SPINEL doo**, based in Velenje, manufactures a training aid for firearms.

7.7.3 Appendix 3

**Statement by Mr Ignac Golob
State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of
Slovenia**

**at the United Nations Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light
Weapons in All Its Aspects**

New York, July 10, 2001

Mr President,

Let me congratulate you upon your election to your important post. I would like to commend Ambassador Dos Santos of the Mozambique, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for his creative efforts.

This conference is faced with the task of convincing both the governments and the peoples to take more effective measures and assure their continued involvement in order to curtail the illicit trade in SALW.

Slovenia is strongly committed to reaching this goal and is convinced that it can only be achieved through agreement on concrete and practical measures to be taken on national, regional and global levels.

On the global level we should draft the framework, principles and standards. On the regional and local level we should above all concentrate on implementing those standards, taking fully into account the specific needs of these regions. In doing so our approach has to be all inclusive. We should provide assistance in the short term and develop self-sustained regional and local capabilities in the medium and long term. The afflicted states should carry their share of the burden.

We must be ambitious in our approach if we are to stand up to new challenges and opportunities.

We are faced with a host of new security dilemmas, among others reigning in ethnic, religious and sectarian violence and preventing the spreading of cross-border organised crime. Whatever the root cause of these conflicts, those at each others' throats most often draw on the same type of weapons.

The commitment of Slovenia to arms control stems from a clear understanding of these issues and from our sincere interest to protect human dignity and to prevent human suffering. Since 1990, 4 million men, women and children were caught in the crossfire from SALW and perished in the killing fields all over the globe.

Slovenia is an active member of the Human Security Network. We fully endorse the Declaration of the May 2001 Ministerial Meeting of the Network in Petra, Jordan. The declaration emphasised the crying need to recognise the threat to human security posed by the proliferation and misuse of SALW.

The origin and the consequences of the proliferation of this kind of weapons can and should be dealt with on national, regional and global levels. States, international organisations and NGOs should be encouraged to perform different but well co-ordinated tasks at various levels. A variety of approaches is not only possible but also desirable.

At the national level, Slovenia is establishing comprehensive stockpile management system. We are endeavouring to implement effective regulation governing the procurement, possession, carrying, using and destruction of SALW.

Slovenia is committed to develop sub-regional co-operation in combating the destructive consequences of SALW. We deem that within that the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance could serve as a useful paradigm. The fund is participating in demining and rehabilitation projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo and Albania and has already offered assistance to Macedonia. As a contribution to the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Slovenia organised in January 2000 the Workshop on SALW. The chairman's Summary of the Workshop was also submitted to the UN Secretariat. The activities of the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance and our participation within the Stability Pact are telling examples of commitment of Slovenia to strengthen peace and security in South Eastern Europe.

At the regional level, the EU has been at the forefront of efforts to reign in the proliferation and increase control over SALW through the EU Joint Action on SALW. Even more important is the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports that set the basic principles regulating arms transfers and which Slovenia as an Associated Member of the EU fully endorses. The OSCE invested commendable efforts in the field of small arms and light weapons control. The OSCE Document on SALW is a model document in its field and a solid basis for actions on the global level. We strongly believe that the OSCE document could serve as a model for the preparations of the text of the final document of this conference.

I would also like to mention the work of EAPC/PfP Ad Hoc Working Group on SALW. The group has agreed on a common position to be presented at this conference that is fully endorsed by

Slovenia. We are convinced that the EAPC and the OSCE-proposed measures are complementary and can be used to formulate a common approach on SALW in the Euro-Atlantic area.

Mr President,

The programme of action that we are going to adopt should include the application of already existing instruments on SALW transfers at the global level. There are principles that have already been evolved as well as instruments on arms transfers that have already been adopted in different regions that could be applied globally. Maybe we should use as a model procedures like the UN Register of Conventional Arms and the UN Military Expenditure Instrument, the OSCE Document on SALW, the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Export, and the EU Joint Action on Small Arms. We commend significant regional initiatives in Africa, the Asian-Pacific region and in the Western Hemisphere. Transparency of arms transfers should be enhanced and we should eliminate the grey zones within the legal trade that fuel proliferation and hinder efficient prevention of illicit trade.

Furthermore, we should agree to start the negotiations to establish a binding international instrument, clearly setting out the obligations and standards for marking and tracing of small arms and light weapons. All this should sustain our efforts through the comprehensive follow-up process, including a review conference. We hold it necessary that this conference is followed by systematic action that would encourage the governments to co-operate with NGOs and influence the importers and the exporters, as well as the manufacturers. For all our efforts to be effective, we should resolutely avoid the bureaucratisation of the process. It so often happens that good ideas are mismanaged by the bureaucratisation.

Illegal trade and transfers of small arms and light weapons is a global problem from which no region or society is immune. We should focus on the illegal aspects of arms trade. These seem to us to be the real problem. Until now, limited action was undertaken on national or at best on regional basis. However, even this action was often uncoordinated, lacking in funds, and had insufficient international or multilateral support. It is essential that the UN as the most representative body in the world take a leading role in creating an efficient global system of regulations and controls in this field. Solemn declarations certainly do serve their purpose, however, much more is needed to bring SALW under effective control. The process cannot be driven only by the framework established at this conference but primarily by the concrete actions which will follow and respond to actual challenges and needs.

Thank you, Mr President.

Saferworld's research project on arms and security in EU Associate Countries

This chapter is part of a wider Saferworld report, entitled *Arms production, exports and decision making in Central and Eastern Europe* concerned with seven EU associate countries, namely: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. The report analyses the role of each country in the regional and international arms trade, including destinations, transit routes and end-users of concern; it also examines the progress achieved in strengthening legal controls and their actual implementation.

The complete report can be purchased for GBP 20 including postage and packaging. For further information please contact: general@saferworld.org.uk or www.saferworld.org.uk