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of the Ministry of Defence
for 2005

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INTRODUCTION

The work in the Ministry of Defence (MoD) throughout 2005 was highly intensive. Many different activities contributed to the significant progress and development of both the defence system and the system of protection against natural and other disasters.

Given the changes in the security situation and new dimensions of the Republic of Slovenia’s international position as a NATO and EU member, and based on the efforts to enhance the level of security for the citizens through further development of the national security system, a proposal for the new Resolution on the National Security Strategy was drafted by the MoD, in cooperation with other governmental departments and agencies.

The MoD oriented its activities towards implementing the NATO defence policy and developed its own defence policy in accordance with the commitments derived from the NATO membership. The European Security and Defence Policy focused primarily on the development of EU military capabilities defined by the 2010 Headline goals. At the same time, we enhanced our contacts with the European Defence Agency (EDA) in the areas of research and technology, weapon systems and development of military capabilities.

Among other tasks the EU and the MoD are still centred on improving the European capabilities for coping with crisis management and global security challenges. From the very beginning, the ministry has been actively involved in the development of the EU rapid response and battle group capabilities. Particular attention was paid to the establishment of the multinational combat group with Italy and Hungary.

A new Regulation on Planning in MoD was adopted which serves as a basis for effective planning and defence system review. The adopted Mid-term Defence Plan for 2005–2010, approved NATO force goals, and prepared business plans for 2006 and 2007 provided the directions for future development of the defence system. The development priorities include the provision of key military capabilities, and force sustainability and deployability.

In addition to tasks, derived from the EU Council Work Programme for 2006, one of the basic goals of the ministry was to continue its activities related to the RS Presidency of the EU Council.

We were actively involved in NATO and EU activities. This is directly related to the provision of well-trained, motivated, combat ready and interoperable defence forces and capabilities capable of carrying out national and collective defence tasks and participating in crisis response operations. The Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF) contributed over 500 troops for crisis response operations in six countries. SAF
troops were deployed to NATO-led operations in Kosovo, Afghanistan and Pakistan, to the EU mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and under the UN auspices in the Middle East. We enhanced our participation in areas of a greater security risk, i.e. in Kosovo and Afghanistan.

SAF involvement in crisis response operations depends on our foreign policy priorities and our limited capabilities. Given the scope of our forces and assets Slovenia deploys a lot of troops to missions abroad. The proportion of deployable land force during a rotation deployed to crisis response operations in 2005, amounted to 3.7 per cent. As stated in the Mid-term Defence Plan for 2005-2010 the SAF capabilities dedicated to all crisis response operations will be increasing in terms of the quality and quantity.

The procurement and introduction of new weapon systems and equipment has been enhancing SAF unit mobility and sustainability. With an aim to expand SAF capabilities 40 MULTILIFT trucks, 35 terrain vehicles, 13 light wheeled armoured Valuk 6 X 6 and 2 medical Valuk 6 X 6 vehicles, a Roland air defence missile system and a modern ROLE 2 mobile medical unit were put into operational use. The hospital presents an invaluable asset also for disaster relief efforts in the event of natural and other disasters.

As a result of a shift to the professional force and the changed SAF size and structure we were intensively adjusting infrastructure facilities and providing the conditions for the protection of property in use by the SAF. The major infrastructure projects in 2005 included the improvement of facilities at the Cerkleje ob Krki airfield, modernisation of the Brnik airport, the renovation of the former military school in Maribor, the finalisation of the ammunition maintenance workshop near Borovnica, and the upgrading of the MoD and SAF communication and information infrastructure.

In compliance with the Mid-term Defence Plan for 2005-2010 we continued downsizing the number of officers and non-commissioned officers and increasing the number of career soldiers. We hired new personnel, mainly SAF active component personnel and continued the campaigns for the promotion of the military career, which helped attract contract reserves to sign contracts and conduct military training. The number of employees in the MoD organisational units and constituent bodies as well as the obligatory reserve members showed a downturn trend.

In order to provide better conditions for the education and training of servicemembers, we started the process of bringing all military schools under one command. An individual and unit military training programme centred in one Training centre was complemented through the elementary and basic military training programmes. An operational cyclic SAF unit training was introduced and adapted to NATO standards.
Funds were dedicated to the establishment and functioning of the defence related R&D to continue the already initiated projects and introduce new ones with an aim to promote the R&D in the Republic of Slovenia. These funds are intended to support the research and applications within the defence and disaster relief system. The MoD also became part of the national and international research community.

Civil defence endeavours were oriented towards the establishment of the comprehensive crisis management system in line with the NATO and EU principles. Special focus was on the integration of civil experts and capabilities in crisis response operations, the development of individual crisis management mechanisms, and the operation and place of the National Crisis Management Centre in the national security system. The purpose of this centre is to provide analytical and technical support to the decision-making process and response to the modern crisis.

In the area of protection against natural and other disasters the policy was oriented towards improving the preventative measures to prevent or reduce the number of natural and man made disasters and to prevent or mitigate the consequences of such disasters. To this end we upgraded the disaster damage assessment system, which includes also the IT support elements. Special attention was paid to the civil protection and fire safety training programmes as well as training and functioning of the incident intervention and fire safety systems.

Our determination to introduce improvements accompanied by dedicated professional effort helped us maintain a high level of trust by the Slovenian public. Monthly public opinion polls show that Slovenians have a positive opinion of our work as the SAF have always been ranking high in the monthly public opinion polls which rate different institutions.

Karl ERJAVEC, minister za obrambo
1 KEY RESULTS IN 2005

The Mid-term Defence Plan for 2005-2010 defines goals and priorities of the defence system development. It also provides the basis for the drafting and implementation of defence capabilities development programmes and defence system organisation for this mid term period. Based on this plan we initiated a thorough analysis of the MoD processes and functions. We created a comprehensive and responsive defence planning and business planning systems, harmonised with the NATO and EU defence planning systems.

We proceeded with the MoD reorganisation and the integration of the SAF into the NATO military structure. Also, we improved SAF operational capabilities in the following areas: the provision of supplies, medical support, air defence, military equipment and transport and training. We provided the forces for the SAF participation in the NATO Response Force and EU Forces. Our participation in crisis response operations was enhanced and we began implementing the concept of integrating civil capabilities in the conduct of international peace support activities. The MoD formulated the starting points for the establishment of the crisis management system in the Republic of Slovenia, adapted to the applicable NATO and EU principles.

In accordance with the goals set in the National Programme of Protection against Natural and other Disasters (2002-2006) we improved our abilities to predict, detect and monitor the hazards related to natural and other disasters, we heightened our general readiness to respond to natural, and man made disasters allowing for the permanent development principles, and managed to achieve shorter reaction times of rescue services in the event of natural and other disasters.

1.1 Improved SAF Capabilities

SAF development and equipment projects in 2005 were conducted in line with the Mid-term Defence Plan for 2005-2010. They were governed by the process of formation of the professional armed forces and were oriented towards a systematic achievement of target operational capabilities dedicated to national defence purposes and Alliance’s joint force operations.

Modernisation and equipping were primarily focused on deployable forces, earmarked for collective defence and crisis response operations. The percentage of land deployable forces usable for crisis response operations amounted to 7.7 percent.

In accordance with the procurement plans, there were trucks, terrain vehicles, light wheeled armoured vehicles and medical vehicles introduced in the operational use. The procurement of the materiel and motor vehicles and adequate qualification training programmes for the efficient use of these assets helped improve unit mobility and sustainability. An intensive programme was in place for providing SAF units
KEY RESULTS IN 2005

with electronic and communication assets, which facilitate efficient support of the command and control system. The Roland missile system was put into operational use and upgraded SAF air defence capabilities. Medical support of units at the combat group and brigade levels was upgraded through the introduction of the modern ROLE 2 mobile medical unit.

1.2 Introduction of Operational Cycles

The Mid-term Defence Plan for 2005-2010 also introduced operational cycles into SAF units as a process that permits optimal and gradual build-up of combat readiness in individual units. The aim of this process is to ensure the establishment of a stable and transparent system of manning, training, equipment and employment of SAF units, the development of SAF capabilities, participation of SAF in crisis response operations and the achievement of the SAF final operational capabilities. Operational cycles have been broken down to different levels, allowing for the force growth, transformation, re-armament, SAF international commitments and individual unit missions. The Directive on the Introduction and Implementation of SAF Operational Unit Cycles defines elementary activities and conditions of the SAF units as well as the starting points for the human resources, material and operational planning in the next five-year period in each individual unit and the entire SAF respectively. The plan for operational cycles includes all areas and level of work, as follows:

- human resources planning in terms of hiring new personnel and assignment of the active and reserve component personnel,
- future transformation plans,
- education and training plans,
- international operations deployment plans,
- plans for the equipment, re-armament and supply of units, and
- financial plans.

In a long term the introduction of operational cycles in the SAF denotes a new method of unit formation, education and training, which is comparable to methods existing in NATO and, which above all, permits a transparent and gradual formation of units.

1.3 Participation in Crisis Response Operations

In 2005, more than 500 SAF troops were deployed on missions in six countries. We enhanced our presence in crisis response operations by increasing the number of personnel deployed in Kosovo and Afghanistan. Our servicemembers were involved in NATO operations in Kosovo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Afghanistan and Pakistan, the EUFOR mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and in the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations.

The SAF provided troops for NRF and EU missions. Throughout the year, a platoon size unit for NRF maintained an adequate level of readiness. Both NBC-Defence
platoons complied with all prescribed criteria and were NATO certified. We started with participation in the Multinational Land Forces (MLF) deployed under the South East HQ within the frame of the NATO-led mission in Kosovo. SAF officers were assigned to important HQ duties with the Italian and Hungarian counterparts.

In 2005, it was for the first time to deploy one SAF officer and one non-commissioned officer to a NATO humanitarian mission to Pakistan. Both servicemen were deployed to the city of Bagh to a CIMIC unit and were in charge of operational tasks together with the members of the French contingent.

1.4 DDETC Operational Capabilities

In 2005 we started the process of merging all military schools in one command. The SAF Flight School was subordinated to the Doctrine, Development, Education and Training Command (DDETC). In order to ensure uninterrupted work of military schools continuous training programmes were organised for the military schools staff and instructor, lecturer and teacher candidates as well as training for the conduct of teaching processes in cooperation with other educational institutions and in accordance with regulations applicable to the teaching staff. Appropriate conditions were provided for good quality education and training programmes for soldiers, non-commissioned officers, officers, specialised military personnel and special category of military personnel (SCMP).

Serbian, Croatian, Albanian and Pashtu language training programmes were introduced for the personnel planned to be deployed to crisis response operations and who need to have elementary knowledge of the local language. There were also regular language training courses conducted for different target groups, especially for the personnel assigned to NATO commands and diplomatic military missions. These courses include intensive English, German and French training programmes. 136 SAF personnel attended English courses, 15 German and 18 French language programmes.

An e-learning centre was established and we also started establishing a Command and Unit Combat Training Centre (CUCTC). A working group was appointed with members who are supposed to become key personnel of the future centre leadership and tasked with the preparation of CUCTC development and operational plan. The centre will start with its work in the first part of 2006.

1.5 Introduction of Crisis Management

Crisis management activities were mainly focused on developing specific crisis management mechanisms and continuous functioning of the National Crisis Management Centre (NCMC). The fundamentals for the future development of the crisis management system in the Republic of Slovenia were laid out in the proposal for the new Resolution of the National Security Strategy. NATO and the Republic of
Slovenia held intensive talks to bring into line the positions for the implementation of measures contained in the NATO Crisis Response System (NCRS) in Slovenia. In order to efficiently implement NCRS measures, we designated key and assistant personnel, tasked them with specific measures and initiated the activities to develop such measures at the national level. The proposed Ordinance on the Organisation and Operation of the National Crisis Management Centre provided the conditions necessary for better functioning and position of the NCMC in the national security system and in the crisis management framework.

Crisis management training programmes were conducted based on the relevant training programme plans. They were tailored for specific target groups of personnel responsible for the administrative and subject-matter defence related tasks, primarily focusing on crisis management, civil-military cooperation, drafting of defence plans, and operating in wartime. Following the Starting points on the Integration of Civilian Experts and Resources into Peace Support and other Crisis Response Operations adopted by the government a pool of civilian experts was recorded and included in a comprehensive list.

1.6 Improvements of the System of Protection against Natural and other Disasters

In 2005, the MoD, the Ministry of Traffic and the Roads Directorate of the Republic of Slovenia completed a project they had been working on for several years and made all the arrangements necessary for the introduction of a systematic solution related to emergency response in road tunnels longer than 300 metres. Seven fire brigades were trained for tunnel rescue operations and six special fire engines procured, in a total value of more than 688 million Slovenian Tolars (hereinafter: SIT).

The system of protection against natural and other disasters once more demonstrated an adequate level of training, readiness and organisation in a response they offered during hail storms and floods that took place in August 2005. The emergency response dictated the activation of protection and rescue experts, professional fire brigades, operational groups of voluntary fire-fighting associations, public services, Civil Protection municipal HQs as well as Civil Protection HQs for the areas of Posavje, Zahodna Štajerska and Pomurje. Despite difficult terrain conditions, the intervention units acted in a timely and efficient manner. In the Pomurje area more than 200 units, agencies and institutions were involved, with more than 400 vehicles and machines, and more than 3,600 members and more than 1,800 volunteers.
2 PROGRESS MADE IN INDIVIDUAL AREAS OF WORK IN THE MOD

2.1 Defence Policy and Defence Planning

The changed security environment and the international position of the Republic of Slovenia after joining NATO and the EU demanded certain adjustments of the national security system. An analysis of the 2001 Resolution on the National Security Strategy was conducted, followed by a proposal of a new Resolution, which is planned to be adopted in 2006.

In order to have efficient defence planning and review process we endorsed a Regulation on Planning in the MoD. In line with this regulation we began drafting business plans for 2006 and 2007 that include a management plan with goals and indicators, an annual work programme focused on both products and projects, and a commitment of the resources necessary for implementation of these plans. The main advantage of this approach is that it links the achievement of goals with the necessary resources. In addition, a Mid-term Defence Plan for 2005–2010 was approved that defines the goals and defence system development priorities and the basis for the formulation and implementation of defence capability development programmes as well as the defence system organisation in the next mid-term period up to 2010.

The principle MoD goals in 2005 were as follows:

– To provide efficient functioning of the defence system and the manning of defence structures;
– To have efficient international contacts;
– To improve the defence system development planning (planning, programming and budgeting);
– To transform the civil defence system and proceed with crisis management planning in the Republic of Slovenia;
– To recruit new candidates to join the SAF and the SAF contract reserves and to correct personnel discrepancies;
– To develop SAF capabilities necessary for the accomplishment of the national defence tasks and NATO and EU integration tasks;
– To create favourable conditions for the SAF to become part of the NATO integrated military structure;
– To conduct SAF equipping and modernisation projects;
– To promote the capabilities and training for the SAF participation in the protection, rescue and relief efforts in the event of natural and other disasters.

The MoD actively participated in NATO defence planning. In the first half of 2005 we revised the answers for the NATO Defence Planning Questionnaire (DPQ 2004) and adopted a new package of NATO force goals.

The principle effort in the areas of civil defence and crisis management was directed towards integrating civilian experts and resources into crisis response operations and the developing of specific crisis management mechanisms.
Our activities in NATO and the EU contributed to common dynamics and processes in both international organisations. Enhanced SAF participation in crisis response operations is directly related with these activities. Greater stability of the security situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina led to a decision to reduce our presence in this part of the world and to increase our presence in the areas of greater stability risks such as Kosovo and Afghanistan.

2.1.1 Normative Acts

Also in 2005 certain normative acts, predominantly defence related normative acts, had to be modified because of the changes made to strategic, development and other documents on national security and in particular defence, and due to decisions taken about the reform of the SAF manning system in the previous years. Several by-laws were adopted, i.e. government ordinances and regulations within the MoD area of responsibility.

The Ordinance on Permits and Consents for the Trade and Production of Military Weapons and Equipment was modified. It introduces new procedures for issuing preliminary permits for individual business, which may be conducted through deliveries by instalments. In addition, the ordinance introduces new requirements that need to be met to obtain the trade permit, and redefines a requirement related to an adequate technological level of equipment for the production of military weapons and equipment.

The Ordinance on the Armament, Military Equipment, Special Operational Equipment and Classified Public Procurement Projects which are not subject to the Public Procurement Act was also modified. The most important modification is associated with public procurements that are regarded as classified. Now, such procurements require a preliminary approval of a specialised inter-ministerial board, appointed by the RS Government for each client who places an order for a classified procurement project.

An Ordinance on the Radio Frequency Management for National Purposes was adopted that introduces new provisions applicable to the management of radio frequencies for national and common use for security purposes, national defence and protection against natural and other disasters. This ordinance ensures unified planning for the use, assignment and coordination of frequencies for national purposes. An application form for the approval of the use of a radio frequency and for the confirmation of its availability are attached to the ordinance with detailed instructions on how to fill out the forms.

We also endorsed an Ordinance on the Amendments of the Ordinance on Ranks and Promotions in the Slovenian Armed Forces. The new ordinance includes new provisions applicable to rank deprivation and rank denunciation for soldiers, non-commissioned officers and officers.

The adopted Regulation on the Amendments of the Regulation on Reimbursement of Costs and Compensations Incurred by the Carrying Out of Military Duty, introduces, inter alia, a request for reimbursement of lost profits during exercising of military duty.
2.2 Military Defence

2.2.1 SAF Force Capabilities

In 2005 we improved SAF operational capabilities related to supplies, medical support, air defence, military equipment and transport and training and ensured the capabilities for SAF participation in the NATO Response Force (NRF) and EU battle groups. With the improvement of force capabilities we fully implemented the desired objective of force modernisation for 2005.

The units were equipped with new materiel, motor vehicles and mission specific material assets and the personnel were qualified for the efficient use of these assets. 40 MULTILIFT trucks, 35 terrain vehicles, 13 light wheeled Valuk 6 x 6 and 2 medical Valuk 6 x 6 vehicles were put in operational use. This enhanced the SAF unit mobility and supply capabilities. The Roland missile system was also put in operational use ensuring the air defence of the key installations in the Republic of Slovenia at medium altitudes. The system and the level of training for the air defence unit was tested and verified at the Namfi training site in Crete during a live firing exercise engaging airborne targets. The unit was very successful. All 16 missiles launched by the Slovenian operators hit their targets.

We also received the equipment of a modern ROLE 2 mobile medical unit. The unit was partly manned and it started with training for specific duties. New personnel were recruited in the contract reserve and assigned to specialist duties in medical support units. The field hospital provides medical support of units at the battle group and brigade levels. On a needs basis the SAF will make ROLE 2 capability available to a disaster site in the event of natural and other disasters providing invaluable support in an overall emergency response effort.

2.2.2 Development of Deployable Forces

The proportion of deployable land forces usable for NATO-led and other international operations amounted to 7.7 percent. The proportion of the land component in one rotation deployed on an operation in 2005 was 3.7 percent. There were seven platoons per rotation participating in operations, with seven platoons ready to release the deployed troops. The development of deployable forces was conducted in accordance with the attainment of the targeted SAF readiness and modernisation. We enhanced the strategic land transport capabilities and improved own forces mobility within deployable forces. With the achievement of the initial operational capabilities of the transport company, we ensured the transport of assets and supplies of deployable forces with outsized cargo in the areas of operation. By training subject matter experts for the performance of specialised tasks and by achieving an adequate level of training for deployable forces, we also enlarged overall SAF capabilities for providing national defence.

2.2.3 SAF Professionalisation and Recruitment of Contract Reserves

At the end of 2005, the SAF reserve component was comprised of 1,389 contract reserves and 7,917 members of the obligatory reserve. In comparison to 2004, the
number of contract reserves increased by 829 reservists, and the number of the compulsory reserve component decreased by 366 reservists.

A decision was made to include candidates who have not completed their military service in the SAF contract reserve component. The first class of such candidates is planned to begin their elementary military training in 2006.

In 2005, 88.4 percent of the planned 1,571 formation duties were filled by contract reserves. By loosening the criteria applicable to the military occupational specialty (MOS) inter-changeability we provided better conditions for the manning of the contract reserve formations reserved for the soldier ranks.

Table 1 shows that the 45th Armoured Battalion experienced the biggest discrepancy in terms of the planned and implemented level of manning. In 2006, they will continue with the selection of candidates who have completed their military service and wish to complete a branch specific training in one of the armour units to obtain an armour-related MOS. To this end, the 45th Armoured Battalion dedicated an adequate number of formations for non-commissioned officer candidates. The greatest demands are in the non-commissioned and officer duty areas. Compulsory reserve non-commissioned officers and officers were sent a letter inviting them to apply to become members of the contract reserve; however, there were not enough candidates who actually forwarded an application, and some did not comply with the requirements in terms of their MOS, personal rank or level of civilian education.

Table 1: An Overview of the Manning Levels with Contract Reserves in 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned</th>
<th>Manned</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>132nd Mountain Battalion</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>–38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th NBC-Defence Battalion</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460th Artillery Battalion</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>–29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th Air Defence Battalion</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76th Anti Tank Coy</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72nd Headquarters and Logistics Company</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45th Armour Battalion</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>–102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honour Guard Unit</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>–4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1571</strong></td>
<td><strong>1389</strong></td>
<td><strong>–182</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contract reserve training programmes were attended by 975 trainees. Contract reserve individuals and units were trained in individual skills, tactical skills and conducted weapon zeroing and live firing exercises and used simulators to practice the engagement of airborne targets. The contract reserve training activities in 2005 ended with an examination conducted after the first 18-month training phase.

Two hundred seventy five candidates were sent to the voluntary military service; 234 male and 41 female candidates, which is 6.1 percent more candidates than in 2004.

As stipulated by the Military Duty Act, conscripts born in 1987 were entered in military records based on the official register of RS citizens. After their registration, they were familiarised with their rights and duties as conscripts and with their military duties in peacetime and in the immediate threat of war. They were presented the possibility of voluntary training in the SAF, joining the contract reserve component, and of a career path in the SAF. Out of a total 12,720 candidates born in 1987, 10,353, or 81.4 percent showed up for the familiarisation briefing; the rest of them were notified by mail.

2.2.4 Cooperation with Civil Organisations

SAF cooperation with civil organisations focused on organisations, associations, and interest groups with activities related to SAF goals and interests. The SAF had contacts with 26 organisations and associations and more than 2,000 SAF servicemembers were involved in almost 1,000 events, helping mainly with the transport of equipment, preparation of meals for the participants of different events, preparation and conduct of training or presentations, and exhibition of equipment and weapon systems. In this way, SAF helped realise the goals set by civil organisations and associations, the activities of which are closely related to the SAF activities and the Republic of Slovenia’s defence system, and contributed to a better public image and visibility of the military profession in general. In cooperation with the Slovenian Officer Association that counts more than 15,700 members, we co-financed the organisation’s activities and enhanced SAF involvement in the provision of the professional military training of its members.

2.3 Crisis Response Operations

NATO-led Operations

The largest SAF contingent consisting of 89 troops, was deployed to the KFOR crisis response operation in Kosovo. This contingent included a military police platoon mainly responsible for the monitoring and controlling of military traffic across Kosovo. In November 2005, a motorised platoon was deployed to the western part of Kosovo with a mission to protect religious facilities and ethnic enclaves. In the same month, eight members of the Multinational Land Forces were assigned to a six-month mission in the military headquarters in Prizren.
In December 2003, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia decided to deploy SAF troops to the NATO ISAF mission in Afghanistan under the auspices of the United Nations. The first group was sent to Afghanistan in February 2004. By the end of 2005, there were 58 SAF troops deployed to Afghanistan, most of them in the western part of the country in the area of the Herat province as part of the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs). The main task of the SAF motorised platoon and the National Support Element is to protect military installations and conduct patrols. In Kabul, there are two SAF servicemembers in the ISAF HQ and two veterinarians. Seven fire-fighters who were stationed at the Kabul airport concluded their mission in Afghanistan at the beginning of 2006.

Table 2: Participation of SAF Servicemembers in Crisis Response Operations (number of troops per rotation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation title</th>
<th>International forces</th>
<th>Area of operation</th>
<th>Under the auspices</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNTSO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>UNO</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Enterprise</td>
<td>KFOR</td>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATO HQ in Sarajevo</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISAF</td>
<td>ISAF</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HQ CENTCOM</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Althea</td>
<td>EUFOR</td>
<td>BiH</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATO support in Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRF - NATO Response Force</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>247</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EU Operations**

The SAF has been deployed on operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH) since 1997 and it continues to be present now that the mission has been taken over by the EU and renamed Althea. The security situation in BiH has become more stable, which is reflected in the changed scope and character of tasks as well as the number of deployed units. Based on new tasks and requirements, the number of SAF personnel in the mission has been reduced; however, the presence of task and specialist groups responsible for new and more demanding tasks has increased. In 2005, 57 SAF servicemembers were deployed to BiH in 12 groups across the country. SAF staff continued with their duties in the EUFOR HQ, and an SAF medical unit was stationed in the Butmir base in Sarajevo to offer medical support to EUFOR troops and the local population. The SAF also made available a Turbolet airplane, which was stationed in the home base in Slovenia from where it conducted flight missions for the needs of EUFOR. In Sarajevo, there are also three SAF servicemen in the NATO HQ. The SAF contingent deployed to the EU-led crisis response operation in BiH was composed of 86 troops per rotation.

**2.4 Civil Defence and Crisis Management**

**2.4.1 Transformation of the Civil Defence System**

Based on the RS Government programme for the implementation of the civil defence doctrine for 2005, we continued with the implementation of the provisions contained in the Civil Defence Doctrine and the tasks derived from the programme.

As stipulated by the Ordinance on Defence Plans (RS Official Gazette, no. 11/04) the preparations were brought in line and defence plans at all levels were supplemented, in that we gradually included specific civil crisis management elements in addition to the usual civil defence topics. This will also be the basis for the amendments of the abovementioned Ordinance.

The activities aimed at integration into NATO and the EU were related to studying and formulating coordinated and harmonised crisis planning arrangements to be integrated in the national system. Certain actions were carried out to provide the grounds for a gradual implementation of NATO crisis response measures in the Republic of Slovenia. To this end, we designated the main persons responsible and other staff concerned with the planning and implementation of these measures and identified the related procedures and activities that need to be conducted at the national level.

A significant proportion of work was dedicated to the preparation of legal and professional bases and providing of the updated defence plans documentation in accordance with the pertinent regulations. We drafted the amendments of the Decision on the Definition of Preparations for the Implementation of Readiness Measures in the Republic of Slovenia. The attack threat assessment in Slovenia and the
functioning of the economic and other sectors was submitted for repeated inter-ministerial harmonisation. A special emphasis was on the sources of threat to the national security of the Republic of Slovenia. The inspections were followed by the corrective measures to remedy the shortfalls and irregularities concentrating on providing expertise to individual authorities tasked with the defence plans and helping them to implement unrealised measures identified during the inspections conducted in the period 2003 - 2005.

We developed and carried out the planned training programmes, which were adjusted and supplemented to suit the needs of EU and NATO membership. The courses were organised for different target groups of the personnel responsible for the implementation of the administrative and subject-matter defence related tasks, mainly addressing the following topics: crisis management, civil-military cooperation, defence plan drafting and the performance of functions in wartime.

2.4.2 Ensuring the Development of Crisis Management in the Republic of Slovenia

We have been quite successful in incorporating crisis management elements in individual sub-systems of the overall national security system and certain economic and other branches. However, we specifically tackled the development of certain crisis management mechanisms because we identified some loose links between the elements on the level of the national security system. A paper on the protection of key infrastructure was forwarded for inter-ministerial review and governmental approval. This paper describes the existing arrangements pertinent to the protection of the key infrastructure in the Republic of Slovenia and suggests that integrated, affordable and efficient arrangements be prepared, which are harmonised with the relevant principles and measures valid in NATO and the EU. Some of the solutions to these issues will result from crisis management research projects in the areas of the national security threat assessment, crisis warning, crisis communication and psychological defence.

There were many activities associated with the functioning and the place of the National Crisis Management System in the national security and crisis management frameworks. This centre serves as an analytical tool and offers technical support to decision-making and response to contemporary crises. At the end of 2005, we drafted a proposal of the Ordinance on the Organisation and Functioning of the National Crisis Management Centre which was submitted for inter-ministerial harmonisation before adoption by the RS Government. We defined an organisational structure of the project entitled Information system in Support of a Decision-Making Process (ISPO) to improve the responsiveness of the government and started implementing it.

Within the framework of the Target Research Programme A Professional Mobile Communications System for the RS MoD we set up a switchboard facility and a mobile and a static digital tetra radio system base stations. This is a unified system,
yet separate in terms of management, which permits a safe and continuous information exchange, i.e. voice, image and data exchange in normal and crisis situations, used by the government bodies and other agencies, such as protection and rescue units, the police, the customs authorities, the Slovenian Armed Forces, the administrative communications units, veterinarians and elsewhere. We connected the system with the telephone switchboard and examined the signal coverage in the broader surroundings of the MoD located at the 55 Vojkova street and in the Krim area. We also tested the functioning of the application for vehicle traceability with the existing GIS system.

Intensive preparations were made for the conduct of the NATO Crisis Management Exercise CMX 06 and the National Security Council Exercise VKU 06. Besides, we formulated a decision on the participation of the Republic of Slovenia in the EU Crisis Management Exercise CME 06.

### 2.4.3 Civil-Military Cooperation

In the area of civil-military cooperation, we fulfilled the requirements expressed by the SAF, the signal units and the protection and rescue forces related to the national responsibilities during mobilisation. Also, we carried out a situational analysis and recommended measures for the restructuring of the system for the material and medical support of the SAF allowing for its reorganisation, administrative communications units as well as protection, rescue and relief forces related to the national responsibilities during mobilisation and in wartime.

We published a Host Nation Support Capability Catalogue in the Republic of Slovenia, which was submitted to NATO and the NATO member states in June 2005. There are also other publications in the phase of preparation, such as a national catalogue for tactical planning and a manual Civil Support of the Military related to the host nation support activities. The HNS Plan of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia was supplemented.

We drafted the Starting Points for the Integration of Civilian Experts and Resources in Peace Support Operations and other Crisis Response Operations, which were adopted by the government on 28 October 2005. This paper served as a basis for the registration of civilian experts and the preparation of a common list of such experts. We developed and carried out training courses for the candidates, including the candidate basic training, the NATO tactical course and field training. Some of the arrangements for the accomplishment of specific civil expert tasks in crisis response operations were verified at the international Viking 05 exercise.

### 2.4.4 Provision of Defence Capabilities for the Construction and Spatial Planning Projects and Development of a Defence Geospatial Cartographic System

We proceeded with the introduction of computer support elements for the provision of defence capabilities in the construction of facilities considered to be of national
importance and with the Target Research Programme for the establishment of the professional basis for the future use of defence areas by the MoD.

Based on SAF needs and in cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment and Physical Planning and the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia we continued developing the cartographic system, which will be interoperable with the pertinent NATO standards and coordinated with NATO geographic policy and directive. A very important achievement was the completion of the military topographic map of the Republic of Slovenia: 1:50,000 which now covers the entire Slovenian territory. We developed a pilot sheet of the Joint Operations Graphics 1:250,000 map, which also represents a standard product of NATO members. We designed a catalogue of the cartographic material as information for map users in the MoD and presented our mapmaking activities at the 2005 Modern Military exhibition.

MoD representatives were involved in the monitoring of the aerial photography and processing of the recorded material conducted by the Russian Federation and the USA under the Treaty on Open Skies. In December 2005 we began drawing up an agreement on cooperation in the area of cartography with the Czech Republic.

2.5 System of Protection against Natural and other Disasters

2.5.1 Normative Acts

In 2005, the RS Administration of Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR) was in charge of conducting inter-ministerial harmonisation of the Act on the Amendments of the Act on the Protection Against Natural and other Disasters, which was adopted by the National Assembly at the end of the year. The Act on the Amendments of the Fire-fighter Act was also adopted. An Ordinance on the Amendment of the Ordinance on the Organisation, Equipment and Training of the Protection, Rescue and Relief Forces was drafted and later adopted by the government. The amended Fire Safety Regulation and Fire Protection Regulation were adopted by the Minister of Defence.

2.5.2 Readiness of the System of Protection against Natural and other Disasters

The ACPDR and the Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia formulated measures to be taken in the event of the Avian flu in Slovenia. The ACPDR made additional response units available to augment veterinarian capabilities and to conduct decontamination and disinfection in the range of 3 kilometres at the exits from the threatened areas. We used extra financial assets provided by the government for the procurement of the protective gear and the disinfection agent for the neutralisation of the Avian flu virus.

The IT application SPIN helped improve daily reports on interventions and disasters by the regional emergency response centres. We also started introducing information
technology in the process of recording the damage assessment for agricultural areas and installations.

A national Train 2005 exercise was carried out during which we piloted a local computer network system connected with the protection and rescue network for the needs of the information centre. During this exercise we also tested the transmission of the image from the incident site through the amateur TV owned by the Slovenian Radio Amateur Organisation.

A new website portal www.sos112.si was set up which offers the standing and multimedia topics and permits access to the constructed web applications. We started preparing web pages for children that will be made available as a sub-portal in the beginning of 2006.

A direct data link with the Roje National Logistic Centre, a link with the HCOM fast communication network, and an indirect link with the partner EU network through the Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS) application, were also established. New computer assets were provided for operational tasks carried out by the emergency response centres and field response units within the system of protection against natural and other disasters.

Some of the emergency medical help units were equipped with radio stations of the ZARE plus communication system. We upgraded the coverage of the ZARE plus radio signal and the number of pagers by approximately 10 per cent.

The Maribor Emergency Response Centre received a modern radio communication management system and made all the arrangements necessary for the move of the emergency medical and fire fighter response dispatcher service.

We designed a pilot version of the application for the collection of data related to the level of equipment of the Civil Protection units and updated the Civil Protection records application.


Research and development (R&D) activities in 2005 related to the protection against natural and other disasters were directed towards studying of causes, phenomena and consequences of disasters and towards obtaining he results of studying the legal, economic, social, psychological and other aspects of disasters which offer possible solution related to the issue of potential disaster consequences and the adequate emergency response.
Within the Target Research Programme: Slovenia’s Competitiveness 2001–2006 an information system on landslides related to the GIS_UJME application was completed. Seven projects were included under the Target Research Programme Science for Security and Peace, which were initiated in 2004. One of these projects was completed. The project entitled The Development of Interactive Electronic Emergency Response Plans integrated all the national emergency response plans in the protection and rescue system in an interactive manner. The plans can now easily be updated, maintained and modified, which improves their usability. The other six projects will be finished in 2006. The ACPDR used the R&D funds for supplementing the existing database of dangerous substances with new technical data and new dangerous substances.

One of the objectives was also to improve fire safety. To this end, eight tasks were carried out and financed from the fire fund. In 2005 the following tasks were completed: the testing of the construction material characteristics, engineer methods and computer programmes to be used in the performance projecting of fire safety in buildings, electricity as a cause of fire, the efficiency of tunnel incident response and the water supplies for fire fighting.

We continued with the technological development of the equipment to improve fire safety in the Karst area, the priority being the development of the vehicles and equipment for wild fire interventions. Five R&D projects were completed and the results have already been included in legal acts and by-laws. They are readily available for users in different working areas and for the members of the protection, rescue and relief units. We drafted and made initiation arrangements for 20 new projects to be carried out in the future.

Based on the updated and supplemented training programmes from 2004 and 2005 for different target groups we primarily focused on the following training programmes:

– functional training for Civil Protection commanders and HQ members at all levels,
– fire fighter training for professional service,
– the highest-ranking national training programmes for fire fighters and other rescue services,
– training for rescue units and services involved in hazmat incidents and water rescue operations,
– rapid intervention, NBC-defence and technical rescue training, and
– training and informing of the general public and school children for personal and collective protection.

Moreover, we carried out the planned training programmes for the protection against natural and other disasters under the auspices of the UN OCHA, the Stability Pact for the South Eastern Europe, the EU and NATO, as well as the training for the heads of intervention in the event of major wild fires together with French instructors.
In the regional Protection and Rescue Education and Training Centre located in Sežana we began preparations for the conduct of different protection and rescue training programmes. Training programmes, which were moved to Sežana, such as some topics of the professional fire fighter, “hot fire” and wild fire intervention training, helped improve operational capabilities for the extinguishing of wild fires during the increased fire threat in the Karst region.

In 2005, 13,307 candidates attended training programmes conducted at the Education and Training Centres at Ig and in Sežana. Some of the courses were organised in cooperation with the Slovenian Fire Fighter Association, the Slovenian Dog Handler Association and other non-governmental organisations and additional courses were made available for course participants. In this way, we managed to enhance the training centres capabilities, which normally handles between 8,000 and 10,000 candidates per year.

In October 2005, the ACPDR and the Municipality of Maribor organised a public presentation of the protection and rescue system which included the counselling, exercises on major accidents, such as a railway accident, water and high altitude rescue, protection and rescue forces and assets, national units and Civil Protection and regional protection and rescue units. Children enjoyed puppy theatre performances related to these topics. The producers of the protection equipment exhibited their products. The presentation, the first of its kind in Slovenia was attended by over 100,000 people and was very successful.

A proposal was submitted to the Ministry of Education for debate and adoption suggesting that protection against natural and other disasters be introduced as an optional subject in the last three years of the elementary school curriculum.

We improved the level of safety against the unexploded ordnance (UXO) by arranging four storage sites and procuring nine special vehicles for the transport of UXO.

We introduced a ROLE 2 accommodation unit and trained part of the unit for the setting up of this capability. Additionally, we conducted a survey among the rapid intervention unit leadership and prepared recommendations for unit reorganisation.

We purchased 17 4 x 4 special vehicles for the ACPDR regional offices and carried out a public tender for the procurement of barriers used for the protection of the sea. The maintenance works included the renovation of the roof in the Ig Education and Training Centre and conducted other modernisation works to improve the living and working conditions in the centre. A regional storage site was arranged in the ACPDR Celje regional office. Moreover, the Maribor regional emergency response centre was moved to a new location in the premises of the Maribor fire fighting institution.
In 2005, insurance companies contributed 1.34 billion SIT to the fire fund. In accordance with the Fire Safety Act and based on decisions of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, local communities were allocated 70 percent of funds or 935.3 million SIT for fire safety tasks in the municipalities and 30 percent or 400.8 million SIT for other than fire fighting tasks. The funds for these tasks were spent as outlined by the Plan for Spending of the Fire Fund Assets for 2005.

The funds allocated to the fire fund in 2005 were spent for the following major projects: the procurement of 1,560 pagers for fire fighters, valued at 68 million SIT; the procurement of the fire fighting rescue equipment for the Ig Education and Training Centre in the amount of 41.5 million SIT; the distribution of assets and the procurement of the equipment to promote the fire fighting activities in the Karst region in the amount of 55 million SIT; the conduct of eight R&D projects in the value of 29 million SIT, and the training of the operational fire fighters in the amount of 74.3 million SIT.

2.5.3 International Cooperation in the Area of Protection and Rescue

The EU Civil Protection efforts were marked by the tsunami at the end of 2004, Hurricane Katrina, the London terrorist attacks, floods and fires in Europe, and the earthquake in Pakistan. The EU Civil Protection Mechanism was involved in the emergency response that presented civil protection units with invaluable experiences. Some of them resulted in immediate improvements of civil protection operating mechanisms, and some are yet to be integrated in the new financial and thematic civil protection instruments in the up-coming period. The ACPDR, which has been tasked with the participation in the EU Council Civil Protection Working Group, was actively involved in all of the abovementioned activities. In addition, we took part in training courses, expert exchange programmes and exercises and seminars conducted within the mechanism and the civil protection action plan.

Bilaterally, the ACPDR had intensive cooperation with neighbouring and other countries, with which Slovenia signed agreements on bilateral cooperation in the area of protection against natural and other disasters. The tasks agreed upon in these agreements were implemented. The agreement on bilateral cooperation with the Republic of Poland was signed and ratified. We managed to proceed with drafting the text of the protocol on cross-border cooperation and assistance with the Friuli and Venezia-Giulia region in Italy. There were many bilateral education and training events with Sweden, and a new concept of cooperation between both countries was proposed. We offered our knowledge and experience to South Eastern European countries in the development of their respective systems of protection against natural and other disasters.

Multilateral contacts included participation in NATO activities, in particular in civil crisis management and civil protection. The main focus was on counter-terrorism and cooperation with the partner countries. An agreement on the smooth border
crossing of civil transport vehicles is in discussion. We participated in the NATO Intex 2005 and CMX 05 exercises and provided assistance after Hurricane Katrina in the USA and the earthquake in Pakistan, with NATO providing the transport for Slovenian humanitarian assistance. Seven fire fighters participated in the SAF contingent deployed to an ISAF operation in Afghanistan.

The ACPDR also took part in the activities that run under the UN OCHA. We organised and carried out a course on civil-military cooperation during rescue and humanitarian operations. After natural and other disasters we informed the UN on the humanitarian rescue efforts offered by Slovenia to natural disaster victims in South Eastern Asia, Romania, Pakistan and the USA.

There were several international courses and seminars conducted within the disaster preparedness education and training project in South Eastern Europe under the auspices of the Stability Pact Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative to improve the level of readiness in the South Eastern European region for disaster response. We also participated in the SEDM preparations for the SEESIM 2006 exercise. Different activities were carried out also in the framework of the Adriatic-Ionian Initiative, the Middle European Initiative as well as the regional Euroregio – West Nyugat Pannonia initiative.

2.6 Defence Inspections

In 2005, the RS Defence Inspectorate (hereinafter: Inspectorate) conducted 112 inspections, 58 of which were related to the military defence area and 54 to the civil defence, administrative and subject-matter defence issues. More than 37 percent of all of the inspections were carried out as group inspections indicating a 30-percent increase than the year before. More group inspections justified the fact that there was one inspection less than the previous year.

Table 3: Comparison of defence inspections for the years 2004 and 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of conducted inspections</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of group inspections</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of inspection days</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of corrective measures ordered</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of corrective measures per inspection</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of corrective measures per inspection day</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to Table 3, the progress indicated in the decreasing number of corrective measures ordered per inspection or inspection day suggests that the inspected units worked on improving the situation. A smaller number of measures is also a reflection of identified improvement.

In accordance with their tasks and measures, the inspectors regularly monitored the accomplishment of measures, and issued warnings or conducted repeated inspections to raise the awareness about the outstanding tasks.

Based on a proposal by the Inspectorate, ten special decrees were issued for the regulation of system-related matters identified by the inspectorate and during inspections. The inspectors also controlled the implementation of tasks laid down in decrees.

In performing internal control of the implementation of confidential information regulation, the results revealed a significantly better situation than in 2004. Provision of security clearances for the access to confidential information was almost complete, and management of classified documents improved.

In addition to inspections, the Inspectorate performed law enforcement activities for the first time as stipulated by the Criminal Offences Act. The inspectors attended appropriate training and took exams. In 2005, charges for 23 offences were submitted to court.

2.7 Inspections in the Area of Protection against Natural and other Disasters

The RS Inspectorate for Protection against Natural and other Disasters (hereinafter: IPNOD) conducted 3,856 inspections, which indicates a 5-percent increase to the year before. The majority of inspections were carried out in companies, institutes or other organizations. The inspectors issued 1,450 regulative decisions or 16 more than in 2004.

Inspections were conducted in SAF facilities and in the companies responsible for preparedness measures in haz-mat accidents according to the EU Seveso II Directive. Checks were also carried out in the premises of Slovenian Railways company, patrol stations, joiner’s workshops, health centres and hospitals, day-care and educational institutions, prisons, major housing areas, metallurgy plants, and community centres for larger groups of people, such as gyms, discotheques, cinemas and theatres. Fire fighting units of wider importance, individual fire fighting societies and municipalities were also scrutinized.

In the area of protection against drowning, 17 opinions were issued to supplement operational permits for natural swimming areas, and 99 inspections were conducted of all swimming areas.
In addition to inspections, IPNOD is also responsible for administrative matters by endorsing location, construction and operational permits. 16,155 administration-related tasks were accomplished in this field which makes two percent more than in 2004. Most of them were related to construction project designs for construction permits, and the least of them for spatial planning acts. Inspectors were also involved in 2,995 technical inspections.

Based on the Criminal Offences Act, IPNOD was assigned tasks of law enforcement authority overseeing implementation of laws and regulations. Inspectors issued 71 payment orders, 10 offence decrees, and 200 offence warnings.

2.8 Internal Auditing Service

The Internal Auditing Service conducted four regular and one extraordinary audit. Inspections focused in particular on identifying internal control mechanisms and testing their effectiveness in the area of education and training programmes for SAF regular structure, state property management, infrastructure management and maintenance, and research and development.

A systematic evaluation and improvement of procedures was introduced for efficient control of risks, oversight and management processes. Based on audits conducted, MoD management structures were provided with independent and impartial consultation to address the risks, and to perform oversight and management procedures, notably in the development of new systems and procedures. The audits focused on proper implementation of the finance plan and compliance with the agreed guidelines, procedures, laws and other regulation concerning individual organizational units and functions. Most of the efforts were directed towards obtaining adequate and sufficient evidence in support of the opinion whether internal controls had been established for real estate management, construction and maintenance of facilities, research and development, and education and training programmes for SAF regular structure, and whether risks were addressed in operations, reporting and compliance with the legislation which would help attain the set goals and provide expert advice for better risk management and internal control system.

The purpose of checks was to verify the planned oversight functions and to determine their effectiveness. The findings show that control mechanisms were established in individual areas, but are still inadequate in some other fields.

With the aim of promoting appropriate risk management environment across the management structures, consultations on risks were organized, focusing particularly on the assistance to managerial structures in risk identification, evaluation and response.

The consultations on selected topics helped the management to better understand the importance of internal control and risk management. Detailed descriptions of
procedures with the established control points for orders and transfer were prepared, and a list of risks involved in orders was compiled. A working group tasked with the development of the methodology for the preparation of the management-related risk assessment was also appointed.

2.9 Intelligence and Security Activities

The information and data relevant for national defence purposes were collected, documented and analysed. For the purposes of implementing defence and national security policy, the findings and assessments were submitted to the highest national representatives. Slovenia’s involvement and activities concerning security and intelligence area within the EU and NATO intelligence and security structures were enhanced. There was continued exchange of intelligence information with foreign military intelligence and security services, and strengthened cooperation in the intelligence and security area, particularly with the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency, Ministry of the Interior, the police and the SAF.

As part of the EUFOR operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the operations of the National Intelligence Cell continued. A KFOR National Intelligence Cell for the international Joint Enterprise operation in Kosovo was established at the end of the year.

The operations of the Intelligence and Security Service were completed also in terms of functional, materiel and infrastructure requirements. Tasks were carried out according to plans, and recommendations were made for physical, technical and organizational measures to improve safeguarding of facilities and areas important to defence and protection of confidential information. Emphasis was laid on the preparation and provision of organizational and technical conditions which facilitated the establishment of security areas within the MoD and SAF premises in accordance with the Confidential Information Act and NATO security requirements. The setting up of secure information and communication links received particular attention. Amendments were made to the training programmes on confidential information management for the employees of the administrative part of the MoD and the SAF.

2.10 Research and Development

The MoD intensified research and development activities, and established contacts with the national and international research community. The on-going developments and the corresponding research results in defence and security areas strengthen the role of Slovenia within the EU and NATO. In 2005, ten new projects were completed and six more will continue throughout the next year. 54 projects involving approximately 80 contractors were carried out on average.
The organizational forms of cooperation between the MoD, the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, and the RS Research Agency were harmonized. Framework documents for a new tender of the “Science for Security and Peace” Target Research Programme were drawn up.

In the field of technological development, activities were carried in ten different projects. A new project was started within NATO. Cooperation with the Ministry of the Economy, the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, and the Chamber of Commerce and Trade of Slovenia was narrowed down to the authorities tasked with development to boost defence-related technological development.

The preparation of topics and tenders for the development and technological projects received broad attention among the end-users, and is currently focused more on the development of practical solutions to resolve capability gaps and the development of products in the final stages of development. A special organization of oversight and management of high-value orders was also introduced.
3 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE MOD

3.1 Human Resource Management

In line with the General Personnel Plan of the RS Government, a uniform MoD personnel plan was adopted for the year 2005 introducing a restrictive policy for human resource management. Projections were made to downsize the number of posts based on the systematisation plan of the internal organizational structures of the MoD and its constituent bodies. The SAF which was exempt from this process resumed with the recruitment of new career personnel. The professionalisation process of the SAF also contributed to a larger contract reserve.

3.1.1 Personnel Plan of the MoD and its Constituent Bodies

According to the General Personnel Plan of the RS Government, the target number of MoD personnel set for 31 December 2005 comprised 1,580 employees in the internal organizational units of the MoD, and 7,307 employees in the SAF.

Table 4: MoD personnel flow in the period 2001 - 2005

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. IOU MoD</td>
<td>1428</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>1163</td>
<td>1158</td>
<td>1132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ACPDR</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. IPNOD</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ID</td>
<td>Included in</td>
<td>IOU MoD</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part (1-4)</td>
<td>1578</td>
<td>1570</td>
<td>1574</td>
<td>1581</td>
<td>1553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAF</td>
<td>5043</td>
<td>5585</td>
<td>6376</td>
<td>6941</td>
<td>7316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MoD TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>6621</strong></td>
<td><strong>7155</strong></td>
<td><strong>7950</strong></td>
<td><strong>8522</strong></td>
<td><strong>8869</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from Table 4 that the total number of MoD employees increased by 347 in 2005. During the period in question, the number of civil servants in the administrative part of the MoD decreased by 28, while the SAF had recorded an increase of 375 career servicemembers.

3.1.2 Structure of MoD Personnel

Of 1,553 employees working for MoD internal organizational units and constituent bodies on 31 December 2005, 2 of them were functionaries, 715 supportposts, 790 government officials and 46 persons posted to military duties (see Table 5).
Table 5: MoD personnel as of 31 December 2005 by status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functionaries</th>
<th>Support posts</th>
<th>Government officials</th>
<th>Position of government officials designated for military posts</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. IOU MOD</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ACPDR</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. IPNOD</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ID</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative part (1-4)</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAF strength as recorded on 31 December 2005 totalled 7,316 career members, of whom 606 were civilian personnel, 405 junior SCMOs, 209 senior SCMPs, 2,918 soldiers, 1,841 non-commissioned officers, 1,329 officers, and 8 employees with temporary duties in the SAF (see Table 6).

Table 6: Changes to SAF personnel structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>1454</td>
<td>1486</td>
<td>1503</td>
<td>1519</td>
<td>1393</td>
<td>1329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-commissioned officers</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>2035</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2037</td>
<td>1841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>2604</td>
<td>2918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior SCMPs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior SCMPs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian personnel</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>4875</td>
<td>5043</td>
<td>5585</td>
<td>6376</td>
<td>6941</td>
<td>7316</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Temporary assignments in the SAF.
In comparison with 2004, the number of officers decreased by 64, the number of non-commissioned officers by 196 and the number of civilians by 122 in year 2005. The number of soldiers rose by 314, of senior SCMPs by 124 and junior SCMPs by 316.

Chart 1: Changes to SAF structure by status of servicemembers

![Chart 1](image)

Chart 1 shows a gradual reduction in the number of officers and non-commissioned officers and an increasing number of career soldiers. In 2005, SAF personnel consisted of 18 percent of officers, 25 percent of non-commissioned officers, 40 percent of soldiers, 3 percent of senior SCMPs, 6 percent of junior SCMPs, and 8 percent of civilian personnel.

As of 31 December 2005, personnel were comprised of 7,053 male and 1,816 female employees indicating an increase of 325 men and 22 women.

In the same period, MoD internal organizational units employed 69 government officials with inadequate professional qualifications. Nine of them are now taking classes and have been entitled to an extended period of education in order to meet the education criteria prior to the expiry of education contracts. In 2006, 60 more employees will be reassigned to duties or jobs equivalent to their qualifications.

The records dated 31 December 2005 show that the MoD employed 202 disabled persons, 35 of whom worked for MoD internal organizational units, 12 for the RS Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, 2 for the RS Inspectorate for Protection against Natural and other Disasters, and 153 for the SAF. The latter group includes 169 persons of category III disability and 33 persons of category II disability. The most frequently mentioned reasons for disability were illness in 158 cases, injuries at work in 24 instances, and injuries not related to work in 16 cases. Only 3 persons were reported as victims of war material from the Slovenian war for independence and 1 person with an occupational disease.
3.1.3 Education, Training and Supplementary Training for MoD Personnel

Education designed for the acquisition of professional competence was carried out in various educational institutions. The aim of the selection process for this type of education was to increase the level of education and to deal with discrepancies between the existing and the required qualifications of MoD employees. The majority of personnel attended courses for higher professional education, slightly less studied for high school and university degrees, and few personnel took up college studies.

Based on an internal invitation for the acquisition of professional qualifications, and in particular to address discrepancies in education, 225 contracts were signed in 2005, with 181 contracts covering the needs of the SAF, which accounted for 51 contracts more than the year before. The majority or 102 contracts were signed for higher professional education, 45 contracts for university degrees, 31 contracts for college, 27 contracts for secondary school education, and 20 contracts for post-graduation studies.

As part of internal supplementary training programmes based on the 2005 training programme and the 2005 educational, training and supplementary training plan, training was conducted in the areas of defence system, MoD operations, civil defence, wartime duties, CEP/CIMIC, communications, occupational health and safety, and information technology.

Given the requirements of the work process, government officials attended different forms of functional training programmes offered by external educational institutions. In 2005, this type of training was organized for 1062 government officials from MoD internal organizational units and constituent bodies.

Language training programmes were carried out according to SVS STANAG 6001 language criteria in English and German. Beginner, advanced and combined French classes also took place. In 2005, 198 contracts were signed for language training, 147 for English (136 for SAF needs), 17 for German (15 for SAF needs) and 34 for French (18 for SAF needs).

In 2005, 67 SAF servicemembers successfully completed basic military professional training, 59 of whom attended the Non-Commissioned Officer School and 8 of them Officer Candidate School programmes. In the second half of the year, 65 servicemembers enrolled in the programmes of the Non-Commissioned Officer School which will be completed in 2006. One hundred forty eight servicemembers participated in different forms of supplementary military professional training.

Ninety-four employees, with 87 of them SAF servicemembers, were referred to different training programmes abroad offered through IMET, the Marshall Centre, the NATO School, MTAP, NDC, and NDU.

The second half of 2005 was focused on intensive preparations for tender procedures concerning the selection of external programmes for French language training and EU training. These education and training programmes are intended primarily for the employees actively engaged in the preparations for and during the presidency of the Republic of Slovenia of the EU Council.
3.2 Management of Financial Resources

Budget Funds

In 2005, the MoD spent 92.6 billion SIT, or 386.5 million EUR on the accomplishment of tasks, which makes up 94.7 percent of the current or approved financial plan. Throughout the year, the amount of committed funds increased as a result of additional 1.4 billion SIT for defence-related income and then decreased by 1.4 billion SIT following decisions by the RS Government. Reallocation of appropriations among direct budget users within the MoD affected only the spending rights of individual users. Budget funds are shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Budget funds for 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approved financial plan</th>
<th>Current financial plan</th>
<th>Realisation</th>
<th>Increase - defence related income</th>
<th>Reduction - government decisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97,770,247</td>
<td>97,782,593</td>
<td>92,621,536</td>
<td>1,436,823</td>
<td>–1,424,477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defence-related income includes budget items for MoD activities, management of state property, the fire fund and the lease of movables (Falcon aircraft). These funds may only be used for the purpose of their acquisition and will be transferred to the next fiscal (only partially for MoD activities) if not allocated. The current financial plan corresponds to the funds transferred from the previous year increased by the actual income of the current fiscal year.

The adopted financial plan envisaged 3.7 billion SIT for defence-related income, while the value of the current financial plan amounted to 5.1 billion SIT at the end of the year. This amount included 1.9 billion SIT of unapplied funds transferred from 2004 and 3.2 billion SIT from the actual inflow in 2005, with a difference of 1.4 billion SIT.

Following the decisions by the RS Government, the financial plan was reduced by 1.4 billion SIT. The funds were earmarked for the Lipica Stud Farm, partially for the rent of the RS Administration for Nuclear Safety premises, reassignment of MoD personnel to other ministries, service works for cryptographic equipment of the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency, and for reallocation of funds to other budget users at the end of the year. Additional funds were provided for the procurement of emergency protective equipment to deal with a potential outbreak of avian flu.

Tables 8 and 8.1 show the realization of the MoD financial plan for 2005 by economic purpose and provide comparison with 2004.
Table 8: Structure of financial plan realization for years 2004 and 2005 by economic purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5=3/1*100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>46,342,160</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>50,397,312</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>108.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs</td>
<td>13,988,889</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16,775,161</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>119.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>6,994,352</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7,888,717</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>112.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and technological development (area 05)</td>
<td>1,248,732</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1,074,165</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>86.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Development Programme (repayment of loan principal)</td>
<td>14,750,000</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>14,625,000</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>99.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integral funds total</td>
<td>83,324,133</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>90,760,355</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>108.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire fund</td>
<td>1,273,093</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1,145,732</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of state property</td>
<td>712,934</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>498,394</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>69.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoD activities</td>
<td>174,629</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>217,054</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>124.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence-related income total</td>
<td>2,160,657</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1,861,180</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>86.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85,484,791</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>92,621,536</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>108.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In terms of economic purpose, the 2005 spending structure reveals that salaries accounted for the largest share with 54.4 percent. Investment cost including the repayment of the loan principal for the Basic Development Programmes totalled 24.3 percent. The value of operating costs, including funds assigned for science and technological development, amounted to 19.3 percent, and defence-related cost made up 2 percent of the whole spending.
Table 8.1: Comparison of realization with the approved financial plan by economic purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic purpose</th>
<th>Current financial plan 2005</th>
<th>Realization in 2005</th>
<th>Percentage of realization relative to current financial plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>50,607,567</td>
<td>50,397,312</td>
<td>99.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs</td>
<td>17,703,726</td>
<td>16,775,161</td>
<td>94.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>8,538,736</td>
<td>7,888,717</td>
<td>92.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and technological development (area 05)</td>
<td>1,183,247</td>
<td>1,074,165</td>
<td>90.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Development Programme (repayment of loan principal)</td>
<td>14,625,000</td>
<td>14,625,000</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integral funds total</td>
<td><strong>92,658,275</strong></td>
<td><strong>90,760,355</strong></td>
<td><strong>98</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire fund</td>
<td>1,501,619</td>
<td>1,145,732</td>
<td>76.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of state property</td>
<td>3,050,001</td>
<td>498,394</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoD activities</td>
<td>268,467</td>
<td>217,054</td>
<td>80.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease of movables (Falcon)</td>
<td>304,231</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence-related income total</td>
<td><strong>5,124,318</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,861,180</strong></td>
<td><strong>36.3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>97,782,593</strong></td>
<td><strong>92,621,535</strong></td>
<td><strong>94.7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 2005 funds for defence system accounted for 94.5 percent, and the funds for the system of protection against natural and other disasters 5.5 percent. With 78.6 percent of funds spent within the MoD, the SAF represents the biggest direct budget user.

Comparison with 2004 indicates that the growth index of the entire financial realization was 108.3, while the spending structure by economic purpose shows an increase in operating cost and a significantly reduced repayment of the Basic Development Programme principal.

In compliance with the Regulations on National and Municipal Budget Implementation for 2005 (RS Official Gazette, no. 96/05) the acceptance of budget-related obligations for 2005 was allowed only until 31 October 2005, such as investment costs paid on a case-by-case basis and for investment transfers, whereas other obligations had to be settled by 30 November 2005. The stipulation made exemption for business trip allowances, expenses related to legally valid court rulings, and defence-related obligations. In 2005, 5.1 billion SIT were not spent, of which 3.2 billion SIT of defence-related income were transferred to the 2006 fiscal year. These funds will be assigned for the construction and renovation of facilities. Although procedures are underway, it will take more than one fiscal year for their completion. As a result of cash-flow problems in the national budget at the end of the fiscal year, one billion SIT of outstanding financial obligations will be settled in 2006.

Table 9 shows the nominal and real growth of defence budget in the period 2001 - 2007. The indices of the MoD funds growth were relatively high from 2003 to 2005, both in terms of their nominal and real values, which was mainly the consequence of SAF transformation and professionalisation and Slovenian integration into NATO. A significant leap in growth was recorded between the years 2005 and 2006. Data up to 2005 indicate the realisation level, and the 2006 and 2007 figures reflect the adopted MoD financial plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Defence budget</th>
<th>Nominal growth</th>
<th>Real growth</th>
<th>Inflation rate in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>62,140,993</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>65,887,768</td>
<td>106.03</td>
<td>98.63</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>75,036,675</td>
<td>113.89</td>
<td>107.85</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>85,484,791</td>
<td>113.92</td>
<td>109.97</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>92,621,536</td>
<td>108.35</td>
<td>105.71</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>108,082,880</td>
<td>116.69</td>
<td>113.85</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>125,335,012</td>
<td>115.96</td>
<td>113.24</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defence Spending

The RS defence spending represents a wider category of MoD budget appropriations and includes the following categories based on NATO methodology:

- funding for defence system (administrative part of the MoD and the SAF);
- funding for new procurement plans in individual years based on Basic Development Programmes (TRP), in compliance with the Law on Funding for the Basic Development Programmes of RS Armed Forces (RS Official Gazette, no. 13/94, 97/2001);
- funds for military pensions provided through the RS Institute for Pension and Disability Insurance.

Defence expenditure does not include funds earmarked for the protection and rescue system, and repayment of the loan principal for the Basic Development Programme.

Table 10: Defence spending, proportions in the RS GDP for the period 2002–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP in billion SIT</td>
<td>5,355</td>
<td>5,814</td>
<td>6,251</td>
<td>6,652</td>
<td>7,074</td>
<td>7,522</td>
<td>8,073</td>
<td>8,702</td>
<td>9,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real growth GDP in %</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence spending (% GDP)</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2005, the RS defence spending totalled 99.1 billion SIT or 413 million EUR, which represented 1.49 percent of GDP. Comparison with the projected spending indicates that the actual defence expenditure decreased by 11.2 billion SIT, 5.5 billion SIT of which account for lower budget use for the defence system, 5.3 billion SIT for limited procurement of military equipment according to the Basic Development Programme, and 0.4 billion SIT for military pensions which were lower than projected. In 2008, the defence spending will reach 2 percent of GDP according to the RS Government plans and will stay on the same level also throughout the following years (see Table 10).
Table 11: Nominal and real growth of defence spending in the period 2001–2007 in 000 SIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Defence spending (in 000 SIT)</th>
<th>Nominal growth</th>
<th>Real growth</th>
<th>Inflation rate in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>65,902,396</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>78,551,670</td>
<td>119.19</td>
<td>110.88</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>86,345,999</td>
<td>109.92</td>
<td>104.09</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>94,872,903</td>
<td>109.88</td>
<td>106.06</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>99,084,650</td>
<td>104.44</td>
<td>101.89</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>120,221,430</td>
<td>121.33</td>
<td>118.37</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>126,952,160</td>
<td>102.60</td>
<td>103.12</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The comparison of data for defence spending in 2004 and 2005 indicates an increase in 2004 by a nominal index of 104.4 or a real rate of 1.9 (see Table 11). The nominal and real growth for 2006 is slightly higher as a result of defence expenditure calculations. Calculations were made on the basis of the adopted financial plan which indicates an increase compared to the actual realization at the end of 2005.

Diagram 2: Percentage of RS defence spending in GDP for the period 1992–2010
Diagram 2 shows the percentage of defence expenditure in GDP. It is evident that after 2002, defence spending has been rising to gradually reach 2 percent of GDP in 2008 and to remain at the same level during the next years.

3.3 Equipping and Modernization

3.3.1 Procurement of Key Equipment

The Law on Funding for the Basic Development Programmes of RS Armed Forces 1994 -2003 was adopted at the beginning of 1994 and supplemented in 2001. The basic law envisaged 76.6 billion SIT or 400 million EUR for air defence and anti armour defence assets, air space surveillance system, signals, telecommunications, and coastal defence. Changes and amendments to the law facilitated the extension of the programme up to 2007 and the provision of additional 65 billion SIT or 330 million EUR. These funds were appropriated for the equipping of reaction forces, improvement of the air defence command and control system, and logistic support of the SAF.

In March 2005, the RS Government endorsed the Plan for the Implementation of the Basic Development Programmes of the RS Armed Forces 2000–2007 for year 2005 which set the 2005 spending at 83.3 million EUR. On 31 December 2004, the assumed commitments in 2005 totalled 43.2 million EUR, leaving 40.1 million EUR for spending in 2005. Twenty-nine contracts in the sum total of 55.2 million EUR were signed with partial deliveries and payments to be settled in 2006.

The signed contracts pertain to the implementation of the following five projects:
– Logistics – vehicles (5 contracts) – procurement and operational integration of 40 MULTILIFT trucks, 35 terrain vehicles, 13 light wheeled armoured Valuk 6 x 6 and 2 medical Valuk 6 x 6 vehicles,
– Ammunition – maintenance (2 contracts) – completion of workshop construction for maintenance and additional procurement of ammunition,
– Airport infrastructure (1 contract) – reconstruction of hangar at Brnik airport,
– ASOC and air defence (2 contracts) – modernization of short-range radars and additional procurement of the Roland air defence missile systems,
– 21st Century Warrior (13 contracts) – procurement of protective equipment for professional soldiers and infantry weapons. As part of the project, planned quantities of infantry weapons were procured (5.56mm machine guns, 7.62mm machine guns, 7.62mm sniper rifles, .338 Lapua sniper rifles, 12.7mm sniper rifles and 12.7mm machine guns), 1600 warrior kits, 500 night vision kits and 80 binocular kits with laser rangefinder and digital compass.

3.3.2 ISLOG Project

Modernization in the area of logistics and personnel started with the introduction of comprehensive information technology solutions. A public tender and the
selection of the provider were carried out. Project preparations and the majority of third-level process models were completed.

### 3.3.3 Modernization of Computer Equipment

In 2005, we continued with the modernization of desktop computer equipment. 18 percent of obsolete information technology was renewed, thus fulfilling the planned modernization of desktop information technology equipment to 83 percent. The level of accessibility and reliability of communication and information system as a means of support for MoD basic tasks was also improved.

The rest of funds were allocated for the renewal of the Microsoft software contract, the provision of the adequate quantities of licensed programmes, and the transition to programme versions supported by the manufacturer. Another part of funds was assigned for new application-based jobs through the ORACLE database. A new web tool was introduced into the SAF to monitor the condition and accessibility of IT equipment.

### 3.3.4 MFERAC Project

As part of the MFERAC project which included regular operations, supplementing programme versions, installing equipment in new locations, providing customer support, conducting analyses and data processing, an upgraded version of ORACLE (6i) tools was also introduced. Several modules were completed or created, such as a module for the calculation of operating costs including contract reserves, a module for closing entries, and a module for real estate inventory. Some new modules for the calculation of benefits and travel orders were also put into use. Links were established with some other applications and databases which led to improved usability and function of MFERAC products compared to 2004 products.

### 3.3.5 Information Support of Warehouse Management

In addition to regular operations of programme solutions, the activities of the logistic information system focused on continued development and preparation of the final version, and on the introduction of the SKEV programme solution into common use. The SKEV and MAPOS programme solutions were linked, and the programme solutions for materiel registry management and materiel management were transferred and completed within the ORACLE environment. A programme module was also created for the inventory. The expanded MAPOS programme solution enables the management of the basic asset registry, separate overview of assets by funding resources, data processing for previous years, and the evaluation of the previous business year. Application solutions were also developed for data management of the MoD car pool.
3.3.6 Modernization of SAF Communication and Information Systems

The modernization of communication and information systems, and the development of communication and information support of SAF units stationed in Slovenia and abroad were carried out according to the planned tasks. Emphasis was placed on the provision of fixed-line communication assets, the introduction of communication and information systems into operational use in the SAF, and the provision of communication and information support of SAF units.

The testing of the tactical-telecommunications system (TTKS) continued to start with its introduction into operational use. The activities focused mainly on training for operators and crews of signal stations. Trials were also carried out to verify the transmission of radar data through radio-relay systems of TTKS and KIH MoD/SAF. The results are satisfactory. In October, the “Žarek 2005” technical exercise was conducted in the wider territory of central Slovenia, the Dolenjsko, and Štajersko regions, with participation of 200 members of SAF signal units and information technology service. The exercise was the third one in the “Žarek” exercise series, the purpose of which was a gradual introduction of TTKS into operational use by SAF. In addition to TTKS, the BROM HF/VHF radio system was also used during the exercise. The main objectives of the exercise were the planning process and oversight of tactical-telecommunications network, the gradual movement of individual communication knots linked with network maintenance operations, and the provision of speech and data user services.

As part of the provision of user services, tests were made to verify command and control of SAF units in tactical situations and the transmission of radar images to the Mobile Tactical Operations Centre (MTOC) of air defence. Functional capabilities of all transport systems were checked and the adequacy of the newly introduced battalion-level systems established. The 20th MOTB HQ has the initial capabilities of the command and control information system, while the 10th MOTB is in the stage of attaining full capacity.

3.4 Infrastructure

A draft strategy for infrastructure management for the period 2006–2010 was developed. The strategy also included an Investment and Maintenance Project Plan, covering the period 2006–2010, and a Real Estate Sale and Lease Plan for the period 2006–2010. Active involvement was initiated on the internal real estate market, including record management of real estate property, the analysis of current situation, and the plan for further activities.

Instruction manuals were generated for financial operations, investment and maintenance works, construction-related contracting, and the real estate inventory system. Regulations were developed to define the work of the commission for tangible asset management. Specimen of contracts for project designs and consultation
concerning oversight and construction were also generated. In cooperation with the Ministry of Public Administration preparations were made to provide information support of housing property management and the RS central real estate database. Links between several programme solutions were harmonized upon consideration of information technology solutions for process-assisted management of real estate.

3.4.1 Facilities

Following the requirements of partnership goals and Slovenia’s entry into NATO, the MoD built the infrastructure for air defence systems on the Hočko Pohorje plateau and completed the construction of ammunition maintenance facilities at Borovnica to enable quality control and to discard unusable ammunition.

Considerable attention was given to infrastructure development plans for the Cerklje ob Krki airfield, a long-term project of both the SAF and the entire MoD. The construction of two helicopter hangars and the reconstruction of aircraft equipment maintenance facilities were completed. A hangar for aircraft storage and maintenance at the Brnik airfield underwent reconstruction. A facility for aircraft refuelling was also built.

The reconstruction and renovation project of the former officer candidate school (Kadetnica) in Maribor, which will be carried out in several stages, involved the removal of inadequate fittings, construction components and structure lining, and the initial reconstruction works on the renovation and construction of new structure systems of the basement and the ground floor. Efforts for the regulation of the Mlake pri Vipavi training area continued, with particular emphasis on a modern firing range for infantry weapons. A contract was also signed for the construction of the firing range, where the technological equipment had already been provided.

The work and accommodation facilities formerly intended for conscripts were adapted to the requirements of professional soldiers through reconstruction work. There are 16 barracks in use by the SAF. Main investments involved the provision of technical and security conditions, the reconstruction and renovation of command and control facilities, the installation of information technology wiring, and the renovation of kitchen facilities. Construction works also started on the gym in the Ljubljana-based Franc Rozman Stane Barracks, and on the Dog-Handler Centre at Primoži in Kočevska Reka.

In accordance with SAF personnel requirements, amendments were made to the housing policy concept. Fifty-seven flats and 4 garages were distributed. The inventory of flats was harmonized between the MoD and house managers. Sixty-four flats were renovated. The renovation was funded through rents and the sale of unusable housing units. A new temporary method for collecting rents was introduced. The contracts with former house managers were terminated. In accordance with the RS Government decision on criteria and resolution of illegal possession of military housing, the MoD managed to settle 472 cases with 38 cases still pending.
The management of state tangible assets includes the selling of unusable facilities, purchasing and renting. Based on the Decree for the Selling of Financial and Tangible Property, a 392.8 million SIT worth unusable property was sold at public auctions and through public invitations. A contract was signed with the diocese which indicated the conclusion of denationalisation procedures for real estate of the Šentvid and Pokljuka areas.

3.4.2 Upgrading of Communications Infrastructure

The upgrading of the MoD and SAF communications-information system continued. The most heavily loaded transmission channels and knots located at Postojna, Kranj, Brnik and Vrhnika were upgraded and new locations at Ankaran, Pivka, Bohinjska Bela, Ljubljanski vrh and Ledinekov kogel were integrated into the network. The local telephone network of the MoD and SAF was also upgraded, including the telephone exchanges at Postojna, Kranj and Brnik. The network was expanded with the integration of new telephone exchanges located at Ankaran, Pivka, Bohinjska Bela and Poljče.

New local networks were created within the computer networks, mainly to cover the requirements of the SAF. The MoD network was expanded with the inclusion of all SAF depots and regional offices of the RS Inspectorate for Protection against Natural and other Disasters. The computer network at 55 Vojkova Street in Ljubljana was expanded through the installation of L3 switch technology.

A comprehensive reconstruction of the MoD and SAF internal e-mail system was completed. More than 20 individual systems were merged into a central single-location system. A protection system against spam messages in the public network functioning within the global network was introduced. Basic information infrastructure was set up for the ISLOG-CR project.

In creating the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) for MoD and SAF requirements, the MoD Rules for Digital Certificate Providers – for public part of internal rules (SIMoD-CA policy for qualified digital certificates) and the MoD Certifying Agency Rules for the issuing of time secured stamps – for public part of internal rules (SIMoD-TSA for time secured stamps) were adopted in 2005.
4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

4.1 Cooperation with NATO

The Republic of Slovenia further intensified full integration of its defence system into appropriate NATO structures. This involved improvements to SAF operational capabilities and the realization of the action plan for SAF professionalisation and defence system reorganization. The process of a full SAF integration into NATO military structures was prioritised on air defence and communications-information systems.

The integration process was also related to SAF integration into NATO military structure and cooperation in joint processes and allied activities. Slovenia’s representatives were involved in NATO structures both in its political bodies and different allied commands. The integrated military NATO structures involved engagement of 34 SAF servicemembers assigned to high ranking positions and performing important decision-making duties.

The main focus was on active participation in NATO committees and working bodies. Active involvement remained central, and a significant progress was made in comparison with the first year of Slovenia’s membership. The processes and documents referring to NATO ministerials, as well as the preparation of MoD positions on operations and transformation remained central to the MoD. With regard to NATO transformation, the main emphasis was laid on force deployability concept, the preparation of general political guidelines and the reform of pool of force concept for operational requirements, and the coordination and preparation of materials for participation of Slovenian representatives in NATO-led operations in Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq.

Within the Partnership for Peace programme, the MoD generated documents for cooperation purposes between NATO and Russia and Ukraine, and monitored activities in South Caucasus and central Asia declared as priority partnership areas by NATO. Slovenia actively monitored the progress made by Serbia and Monte Negro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and provided assistance in their adaptation to the required standards of the Alliance for Partnership for Peace membership.

4.2 Cooperation with the EU

As a EU member, Slovenia is actively involved in the development and creation of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). In accordance with its responsibility, the MoD monitors developments related to ESDP, EU Council (GAERC), Permanent Representatives Committee (COREPER), Political Security Committee (PSC), Political Military Group (PMG), and the European Defence Agency (EDA).
ESDP priority tasks were directed towards the further development of EU military capabilities. In compliance with the requirements set with the EU Headline Goal 2010, a Requirement Catalogue 05 was adopted declaring EU military capabilities and forces for task completion. The second half of 2005 saw the preparation of the EU Headline Goal Questionnaire which was submitted to member nations mid-December. The questionnaire will serve as a basis for the nations in generating their contributions for EU military capabilities.

In developing EU Rapid Response Capabilities, Slovenia continued creating a multinational battle group together with Italy and Hungary. The group will become fully operational by 1 January 2007.

In the first half of 2008, Slovenia will be the first of the new members to hold the presidency of the EU. Preparations for the presidency were started in the beginning of 2005. To this end, two internal conferences on the presidency and preparations for the presidency were organized, and a project group for EU presidency was appointed. The MoD also conducted familiarisation events for the EU-related presidency preparations, and prepared an overview of MoD personnel requirements for the presidency. A tentative programme of events that will take place in Slovenia during the presidency under the auspices of the MoD was adopted. Based on the schedule of the wider EU presidency working group, the project group drew up a document on MoD Preparations the EU Presidency.

### 4.3 Bilateral Cooperation

Bilateral cooperation was aimed at efficient and direct engagement of Slovenia in NATO and the EU. It involved more than 20 countries based on programmes or individual planned activities. Emphasis was placed on bilateral contacts with the neighbouring countries and some major members of the Alliance, but also on strengthening ties with South Eastern Europe.

The Minister of Defence participated in official and working bilateral meetings with his counterparts from Lithuania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sweden, Germany, Austria, the Slovak Republic, and Hungary. As part of the SEDM ministerial, the minister had meetings with the US, FYROM and Albanian ministers, and the minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A meeting with his Croatian counterpart took place at the CENCOOP ministerial meeting in Zagreb.

One of the main tasks in 2005 was the continuation of activities initiated by Slovenia as the co-chairing country of the Southeast Europe Clearinghouse Initiative (SEEC). Slovenia assumed the role of the lead nation in providing assistance to and cooperating with FYROM.

The basic emphasis of SEEC was on the demonstration and introduction of a database as a communications and coordination tool. The tool will link the most important
strategic requirements and goals of the five countries in their accession to Euro-Atlantic establishments, and the organizations offering assistance. The database was set up by the Slovenian MoD which will also manage and update the base. With limited access, the database will be intended for representatives of SEEC participants. The database was presented at the SEEC conference in Zagreb and was put into operational use. In this way, Slovenia demonstrated its determination and ability to manage and implement the planned activities, and to enter into concrete forms of cooperation with the countries of the Western Balkans.

In 2005, a framework agreement on cooperation in defence area was signed with Lithuania, and a framework agreement with Serbia and Monte Negro was harmonized. In October, negotiations were conducted in Ljubljana for an agreement with the Russian Federation.

4.4 Multilateral Cooperation

In addition to regular events based on multilateral cooperation programmes, activities were carried out to support Slovenian presidency of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

As part of the Multinational Land Force (MLF), a document on MLF enlargement and a coordinated activity plan for MLF in the period 2005–2007 were adopted. MLF activities focused on the preparations for deployment to Kosovo operation, and on harmonization of positions and preparation of documents concerning the establishment of the EU Multinational Battle Group (EU BG) based on MLF. The full operational capability of MLF (MLF FOC) was validated at the “Clever Ferret 2005” exercise in May in Slovenia. In November 2005 MLF was deployed to a peace support operation in Kosovo. Slovenia participates with 8 SAF servicemembers within MLF.

SHIRBRIG activities involved reconciliation of positions concerning the revision of the concept and presentation of national positions on the future concept of SHIRBRIG operations. At the ministerial meeting in Washington, the defence ministers of MPFSEE member countries reached a decision on deploying the SHIRBRIG brigade to the ISAF peace support operation in Afghanistan in February 2006.

As part of the SEDM initiative, Slovenia makes active contributions to the SEESIM project involving preparations for the “SEESIM-06” exercise, and to the CBSC WG.

Cooperation continued with RACVIAC (Regional Arms Control and Verification Assistance Centre). At the Multinational Advisory Group, Slovenia expressed its support for a wider regional representation in the management structure of the centre, and also increased participation of Slovenian lecturers and participants. In
2005, Slovenia earmarked 10,000 EUR for RACVIAC operations from the OSCE presidency funds.

In October, the Mod organized a conference to present the obligations assumed by Slovenia in the military, defence and security areas, and to conduct discussion about efficient and quality implementation of the obligations assumed, and coordination of authorities and responsibilities of individual governmental agencies. The analysis of this conference served as a basis for a comprehensive proposal on the regulation of arms control and non-proliferation of armaments.

During Slovenia’s presidency of OSCE, the MoD participated in political-military and the wider security area of OSCE. The ministry made active contributions to the assessment about the successful Slovenia’s presidency of this organization. Within the framework of the governmental OSCE project group, two advisors were actively involved in the political-military area, and in regional stability and security issues. The MoD also nominated a project group to provide support during the presidency as part of the MoD governmental authority.

The Slovenian Permanent Mission to OSCE was manned with additional personnel, which allowed for its active involvement in the implementation of OSCE projects concerning the holdings of conventional ammunition and small arms and infantry weapons. To this end, Slovenia allocated 100,000 EUR. For the purposes of OSCE presidency, the MoD appointed a SAF officer the head of the High OSCE Planning Group for the Gornji Karabagh region.

**4.5 Defence Diplomacy**

The organization of a uniform military diplomacy network was set up to connect all MoD personnel tasked with military diplomacy assignments. In this way, a complete overview of the Slovenian military diplomatic representatives will be provided, and a quality and effective, and, in particular, a more transparent manning, training and tasking system of defence diplomacy representatives will be established.

In 2005, the MoD initiated procedures and activities for the assignment of the new or the first defence attaché to FYROM. This new assignment will start in 2006.
5 PUBLIC INFORMATION

MoD public relation activities in 2005 involved informing the public through MoD website with particular emphasis on SAF-related topics.

5.1 Development and Management of Public Relations

In the area of public relations activities, MoD events were recorded in 524 written reports. SAF recruitment was another topic of the media campaign, as well as participation in the “Modern Military” and “Protection and Rescue” fairs. We received more than 200 questions and requests from media representatives for public appearance of MoD representatives. Requests were duly processed, within the shortest time available. 172 written answers were generated. Through e-mail we replied to more that 50 requests and questions.

Twenty-two press conferences took place with statements made for the public. Wide media attention was given to the following conferences: press conference held by the Chief of SAF General Staff on the Slovenian Armed Forces after a year of NATO membership, press conference organized at the International Military Chiefs of Chaplains Conference held in Ljubljana, and a press conference on major events organized by the MoD and its constituent bodies in 2005, such as the “Modern Military” fair in Gornja Radgona and the “Protection and Rescue” fair.

5.2 Public Information Services on the Website

The websites are an effective communication tool for internal and external audiences, and an important source of information for media relations. The Mod website (http://www.mors.si/stat/sv/) received on average 44,000 visits, and the SAF website (http://www.mors.si/stat/sv/) hosted 23,000 visits per month which far exceeded the number of visits in 2004.

5.2.1 Messages on MoD and SAF Websites

The year 2005 saw the completion of one of the more extensive tasks concerning the creation of an autonomous SAF website. In terms of contents and technical requirements, contributions were made to the establishment of a uniform governmental website and e-administration portal. Preparations for the website started in February 2004. The task was carried out in three stages, with the first and second stage completed in 2004, and the third stage in 2005.

The topic area of SAF was expanded with some new issues, and the subject area “How to Become a Professional Soldier” was supplemented with an on-line job application form in electronic format. The www.slovenskavojska.si website won the first prize of users among the government websites at the website excellence contest “Izidor 2005”.
In comparison with 2004, the number of messages published on the www.mors.si and www.slovenskavojska.si website decreased, but were supplemented with additional, mainly audio materials (see Table 12). A special website was also prepared to monitor the SAF Provoj professionalisation project, international command and unit exercise “Clever Ferret 2005” of MLF, and a mobile medical unit Role 2.

Table 12: Overview of messages published on www.mors.si and www.slovenskavojska.si websites in 2005, and comparison with 2004

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of published messages</th>
<th>Messages with supplements</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MoD and SAF</td>
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<td>373</td>
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<td>191</td>
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<td>401</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<td>2004 total</td>
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<td>632</td>
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<td>637</td>
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<td>63</td>
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<td>2005 total</td>
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<td>606</td>
<td></td>
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5.2.2 Uniform Websites of Government Agencies

In cooperation with the Ministry of Public Administration and in accordance with its guidelines, the modernization of the www.mors.si was initiated in 2005. Topics were prepared for the new website www.mors.si (new domain mo.gov.si) and visual materials for the banner. The first page shows the statue of General Maister standing in front of the MoD building and a facsimile of the general’s signature.

Given the specific organization of the MoD information system, analysis was made on the integration of MoD website into a uniform system, and the appropriate solution was identified. A decision was reached to continue with the publication of MoD topics on the local website server leading to the typo3 advanced training which was provided by an external contractor for website administrators. At the end of the year, technical conditions were established and provided for continued integration of the MoD website in the website of other governmental agencies.

5.2.3 Uniform Portal of e-administration

In 2005, the Ministry for Public Administration started the updating of events and preparing a new portal of government administration electronic services at http://e-uprava.gov.si/. The MoD was tasked with the preparation of events under its responsibility, and with the collection of materials to be published at the new portal. A list of MoD events was compiled, the editors of individual areas were nominated,
the topics of events were adjusted to the new prescribed methodology, and complete materials were submitted to the editorial board. A proposal was also put forward for the appointment of a chief editor at the MoD, also acting as the member of the editorial board for events published on e-administration portal.
6 CONCLUSION

With Slovenia’s membership of NATO and the EU, national security and defence have become part of collective defence and security. This requires the transformation of the defence system into a modern, responsive and internationally interoperable system, while the engagement of Slovenian military capabilities in international crisis response operations has become a common feature of Slovenia’s foreign and defence policy. Changes in security environment, commitments arising from the membership of NATO and the EU, and the implementation of foreign and defence policy of the Republic of Slovenia represent new challenges for Slovenia.

The defence policy of the Republic of Slovenia focuses in particular on multinational relations and cooperation of the SAF in Euro-Atlantic security establishments, enhanced involvement in international operations, and participation in the planning process harmonized with the available resources. Utilization of military capabilities in crisis response operations as a contribution to peace and stability will further strengthen the role and position of Slovenia in international community. The policy of a uniform defence capability development will be pursued to avoid duplication of capabilities for NATO and the EU. In the future, operational planning will increasingly consider the inclusion of civilian capabilities into crisis response operations.

The main driving force for the further development of the defence system and defence capabilities, the organization of the defence system, and the development of the system of protection against natural and other disasters will be the new MoD Mid-Term Programme for the period 2007–2012 to be completed in 2006. The final analysis of MoD functions and business processes serving as a basis for a new model of the MoD organization is a guarantee for better efficiency and transparency of the defence system.