Executive summary by the Republic of Slovenia¹ on the UN General Assembly resolution 67/44 "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction"

Slovenia is actively supporting international efforts in preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. Slovenia ratified 14 out of 16 international conventions and agreements related to countering terrorism and regularly reports on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1540.

I. Relevant amendments to national legislation

Since 2008, relevant amendments to national legislation have been adopted. These amendments also facilitated the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism on 19 November 2009 (applicable as of 17 December 2009) and of the Amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material on 15 July 2009 (applicable as of 1 September 2009).

The Parliament adopted the new National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia in April 2010, which defines illicit activities in the areas of conventional weapons, weapons of mass destruction and nuclear technology as the major threats to international peace and security and to national security. The Strategy includes the policy and measures to respond to these threats.


II. Global and regional activities

As a European Union (EU) Member State, Slovenia adheres to the EU WMD Strategy and directly implements the EU regulation on dual-use goods.

Slovenia is a member of all export control regimes except for the Missile Technology Control Regime.

Slovenia, together with the United States and the German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control Agency (BAFA) on behalf of the EU co-hosted

¹ Relevant developments since 2008.
the 13th International Conference on Export Control in Portorož on 7–9 May 2012. The Conference focused on international partnerships, including the outreach to the industry, interagency management and international cooperation.

As part of the EXBS programme\(^2\), Slovenia assists Bosnia and Herzegovina in capacity building, focusing on dual use goods.

The Nuclear Safety Administration provides, through IAEA technical cooperation, training courses on nuclear safety and security for both the region and the IAEA fellows from different developing countries.

In 2010, the International Atomic Energy Agency’s mission (IPPAS – International Physical Protection Advisory Service) was conveyed in Slovenia. Some suggestions and recommendations were provided to the Government.

Slovenia also participates in EU actions under the umbrella of CBRN (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear issues) – the EU CBRN Action Plan.

In June 2011, in cooperation with the FBI, US Department of Energy and Slovenian Police Crime Investigation Directorate and Customs, a joint training “Radiological, Detection Investigative Techniques” was organised.

In Sept 2010, Slovenian Customs and Police participated in the US sponsored “Train the trainers” program “Recognition of WMD”.

In Oct 2010, in cooperation with Research Institute Jožef Stefan, Ljubljana, a special training on Radiological Safety Standards had been organised.

A special operative investigation working group in the field of radiological awareness has been established for more efficient prevention, detection and investigation of certain WMD threats.

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\(^2\) The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) programme is the US Government’s initiative to help other countries improve their export control systems designed to help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their missile delivery systems, conventional weapons, and related items by assisting foreign governments to establish and implement effective export control systems that meet international standards.