



ANNUAL REPORT 2025





We would like to express our deepest gratitude to everyone who has supported us in 2025 and has been part of our mission during 28 years of our work. The invaluable assistance from our donors, national partners, implementing agencies and relevant authorities enabled ITF to work diligently and tirelessly towards helping people and communities around the world. We firmly believe that with relentless support and joint efforts, we can achieve a world free of threats to peace and security, where safety, well-being, prosperity and dignity of individuals and communities is assured.

Thank you!



ITF It is my distinct pleasure to introduce the ITF 2025 Annual Report.

Slovenia's long standing foreign policy priority is pursuing the vision of a world free of anti-personnel mines and explosive remnants of war while protect-

ing civilians, building resilience and supporting comprehensive post-conflict recovery. With this aspiration in mind, the Government of Slovenia established ITF almost three decades ago.

While global developments present challenges to this vision, they also reinforce the importance of and growing commitment to humanitarian and development assistance. In response, my government increased its contribution to ITF, especially for projects in Ukraine and Palestine, focusing on physical and psychosocial rehabilitation of children.

I am proud that ITF is recognised not only as a symbol of excellence and trust, but increasingly as a platform that mobilises international support, connects donors with local needs, and delivers assistance effectively and transparently. Over nearly three decades, it has grown from a mine action initiative into a comprehensive human security organisation at the nexus of humanitarian assistance, development, and peacebuilding.

This is further reflected in ITF's close cooperation with the European Union, one of its key partners and donors, and in its status as an EU Member States' Specialised Agency, enabling it to implement EU-funded humanitarian programmes in line with the highest standards of accountability and transparency.

By clearing land for farming, helping families return home, and supporting the most vulnerable, ITF enables communities to pursue a better future, while building resilient national capacities through partnerships with governments, international organisations, and local actors, ensuring progress is sustainable and locally owned.

Even after conflict ends, remnants of war continue to impede social, economic, and sustainable development for decades, making sustained long-term engagement essential, and ITF's ability to combine expertise, partnerships, and fundraising into a single, flexible mechanism represents a unique value in addressing today's complex crises.

In the past year, ITF operated in more than twenty countries across Africa, Asia, and Europe, raising over \$45,080,995.53 US in donations - a testament to continued international trust and reinforcing its role as a reliable mechanism for channelling funds to where they are most needed – while engaging in landmine clearance, capacity building, surplus destruction, victim assistance, and risk reduction.

I would like to thank long-standing donors for supporting ITF and invite those not yet involved in its critical mission to join this collective effort. I also express my appreciation for the leadership of Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič, the Director of ITF, and the dedication of the team at headquarters and in the field.

I trust you will find the 2025 Annual Report informative and a valuable insight into ITF's global impact and ambition as it moves forward in pursuit of its noble mission.

Melita Gabrič, State Secretary
Chair of the ITF Management Board





→ CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION | 5

Mission | 8

Guiding Principles | 9

II. ITF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION | 10

Organization of ITF | 11

ITF Managing Board | 13

ITF Board of Advisors | 14

Relationship with Stakeholders | 15

III. MANAGEMENT OF ITF FUNDS | 18

Financial Management and Internal Control | 19

External Audit | 20

Donations in 2025 | 20

Donation Report 2025 | 21

ITF Administration and Project Costs | 28

IV. ITF OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW BY REGIONS/COUNTRIES | 29

SOUTHEAST EUROPE | 30

Albania | 31

Bosnia and Herzegovina | 33

Croatia | 50

Montenegro | 52

North Macedonia | 54

Serbia | 56

Regional aspect of ITF activities in Southeast Europe | 62

SOUTH caucasus | 64

Armenia | 65

Azerbaijan | 68

EASTERN EUROPE | 70

Moldova | 71

Ukraine | 74

CENTRAL ASIA | 84

Afghanistan | 85

Kazakhstan | 86

Kyrgyz Republic | 90

MIDDLE EAST | 93

Iraq | 94

Lebanon | 97

Palestine | 100

Syria | 107

AFRICA | 112

Libya | 113

V. OTHER ACTIVITIES | 116

Publications | 117

Other | 117

Social Media | 128

VI. STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025 | 129





I. INTRODUCTION





ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) is a humanitarian, non-profit organization specializing in land mine clearance, eradication of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and other impacts from conflict. Established by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in March 1998, ITF's initial purpose was to help Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) in the implementation of the peace agreement and to provide assistance and support in post-conflict rehabilitation. Since its inception, ITF has been continuously developing and enhancing its mission by expanding the scope of its activities and geographic area. ITF's mission is to address the problems of an ever-changing human security environment, the needs of beneficiary countries, and the priorities of the donor community. In order to increase the impact on wider human security, the European Commission granted ITF the title of European Union (EU) Member States' Specialized Agency (MSSA), which opens up the possibilities to cooperate within humanitarian projects of the EU. With this status, ITF joins 11 other MSSA agencies under the humanitarian activities of Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. In addition, ITF completed the EU Pillar Assessment in 2020, which determines that ITF is organizationally and financially compliant to work with EU funds under indirect management as EU's Pillar Assessed Agency.

Since 2012, when ITF officially changed its name to "ITF Enhancing Human Security" to address a broader range of challenges and objectives, ITF has defined a new purpose, which encompasses many different aspects of human security

and post-conflict rehabilitation including risk education, surplus arms reduction, and capacity building.

The 2021–2025 ITF strategy was introduced to recognize and implement the unique advantages, capabilities and experience of ITF across the spectrum of post-conflict recovery including humanitarian mine action and conventional weapons destruction (CWD). It determines the following essential objectives of ITF's endeavor:

1. ITF shall work in partnership with donors, international organizations, national authorities, local institutions, and others to strengthen human security and help build resilient communities.
2. ITF shall reduce risks to peace and security through clearing landmines and other ERW, assisting mine/ERW victims and responding to humanitarian needs of survivors, family members and communities.
3. ITF shall protect civilian populations by disposing of obsolete weapons and ammunition in safe and environmentally sustainable ways, promoting secure ammunition stockpile management and preventing unplanned explosions at storage sites.
4. Operating at the nexus of humanitarian, development and peaceful concerns shall remain our principal arena, improving livelihoods, promoting gender equality, protecting the environment, strengthening public health and building resilience.





Humanitarian mine action and other forms of post-conflict assistance are proven contributors to human security and development. However, there is an opportunity for translating the close relationship between assistance, reconstruction and development efforts into more concrete inter-linked approaches and programs, broadening the areas of intervention. There is room for more and better all-encompassing coordination and collaboration between not only humanitarian mine action and CWD stakeholders, but also with other relevant developmental governmental and civil society actors. This approach increases efficiency, effectiveness and most importantly, leaves a positive impact on conflict-affected communities. This impact enhances safety, socio-economic development, and community empowerment, which further ensures the right to a peaceful and dignified life. The human security approach is about altering the traditional, more technical mode of assistance thinking. It is about mainstreaming mine action and CWD issues into broader humanitarian, development, and human rights issues with a holistic approach towards mine action and CWD more effectively with development initiatives.

Unfortunately, all project activities remained fraught with numerous humanitarian challenges, exacerbated by ongoing geopolitical conflicts and crises. The Russian invasion of Ukraine continued to fuel humanitarian and economic instability, while the continuation of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict spilling over to neighboring countries further deepened suffering in the region. These are challenging times for all of us, but they are especially challenging for people facing the threat of landmines and ERW, and numerous survivors of landmine explosions.

The needs of people living in countries and regions affected by landmines and ERW are already complex; explosive hazards limit their mobility, the delivery of humanitarian aid, access to services or to safe land. In these difficult times, ITF did all in its power to continue with its life-saving work.

The human security approach creates a framework that mirrors the complexity and challenges of humanitarian and development interventions while working to reach the goal of a mine free country. It is a reminder of the pervasive impact of war on people and enables ITF to focus not only on saving lives and limbs but building resilient and empowered communities affected by conflict. A people-centered perspective of human security demonstrates that humanitarian mine action and CWD are not solely about clearance of ERW, risk awareness, or stockpile destruction. Rather, the impact of mines/ERW and deteriorating munitions touches upon all aspects of human security – health, personal security, livelihood, peace, and the environment. ITF continues to expand the scope of its work beyond clearance and CWD to address the development phase of communities that have emerged from war more directly.

The year 2025 also marked the conclusion of the ITF Strategy 2021–2025. Building on the experience, capabilities and partnerships developed during this period, ITF prepared and adopted its new Strategy for 2026–2030. The new strategic framework reaffirms ITF's commitment to addressing evolving human security challenges, strengthening integrated and holistic approaches, and further enhancing its role at the intersection of humanitarian, development and peace efforts.





MISSION



“Strengthening human security and building resilient communities by reducing risks to peace and security through compassion, innovation, transparency and partnerships.”

The mission of ITF is to strengthen human security and build resilient communities by reducing risks to peace and security through compassion, innovation, transparency, and partnerships. Hand in hand with an expanding geographical presence, ITF also recognized the need to address a broader array of challenges that put societies affected by conflict and other crises at risk. ITF’s principal area of action is and will remain humanitarian-development-peace nexus with the aim of achieving a mine-free world, improving livelihoods, promoting gender equality, protecting the environment, strengthening public health, and building resilience. ITF’s vision is a world free of threats to peace and security, where safety, well-being, prosperity and dignity of individuals and communities is assured.





GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Humanitarian principles.

Humanitarian assistance is an expression of ethical responsibility and international solidarity, reflecting fundamental principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence.

Compassion.

Readiness to act and provide support with warmth and care to alleviate people's sufferings and restore and protect their human dignity.

Innovation.

Improving efficiency and effectiveness through support of innovative tools, creating value added by applying novel solutions.

Transparency.

Effective and efficient use of donor funds through adherence to clear and concise organisational policies, results-based procedures, and professionalism of our staff.

Partnerships.

Global, regional, and local partnerships and cooperation to ensure agile implementation and sustainable outcomes.

Consistency with Sustainable Development Goals.

ITF joins the pledge to Leave No One Behind, achieving balanced social, economic, and environmental sustainability within the framework of United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals.





II. ITF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION



ORGANIZATION OF ITF

ITF's Headquarters is stationed in Ljubljana, Slovenia. In addition, ITF carries out its operations also from the representative office in BiH and temporary implementation offices in Libya, Iraq, Syria, Ukraine, Lebanon and Kyrgyz Republic/Kazakhstan.

ITF Headquarters coordinates all of ITF's activities as well as the financial management of donations. The Headquarters also awards and manages contracts, carries out project reporting and evaluations, and organizes workshops, conferences, and meetings. Headquarters staff also monitor field operations and evaluate their effectiveness, both during and at the conclusion of each project, on average twice per project.

ITF project managers and (temporary) implementation offices facilitate operations in affected countries and enable efficient coordination with national authorities and other relevant

stakeholders to achieve better results and ensure smoother project implementation.

ITF Headquarters and implementation offices evaluate projects before invitations/open calls for submission of offers are published, carry out on-site supervision during the actual implementation, and liaise with local donors. They are also involved in the administrative, technical, and financial evaluation of submitted offers for the projects carried out by ITF.

Altogether, in 2025 16 people were employed at ITF Headquarters, and 44 in Afghanistan, BiH, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Libya, Lebanon, Syria and Ukraine.







ITF MANAGING BOARD

The ITF Managing Board consists of 9 members who oversee the work of ITF and ensure that activities are implemented in a transparent and effective manner:

/ **Dr. Sc. Melita Gabrič, representative of Slovenia**, Chair of the Managing Board;

/ **Mag. Boštjan Pavlin**, representative of Slovenia, Vice Chairman;

/ **Andrej Slapničar**, representative of Slovenia, member;

/ **Leon Behin**, representative of Slovenia, member;

/ **Luka Gorup**, representative of Slovenia, member;

/ **Dr. Sc. Damir Trut**, representative of Croatia, member;

/ *TBD*, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;

/ *TBD*, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;

/ *TBD*, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member;

ITF Managing Board conducted one correspondence session and one regular session, where it approved and adopted the ITF Annual Report 2024, the Plan for 2025, the ITF Intermediate Report for 2025 and Portfolio of Projects for 2026.





ITF BOARD OF ADVISORS

ITF's Board of Advisors (BoA) also represents ITF's Board of Donors. It has 33 members:

1. Austria
2. Belgium
3. Bosnia and Herzegovina
4. Canada
5. Croatia
6. Croatia Without Mines
7. Czech Republic
8. Denmark
9. European Union
10. France
11. Germany
12. Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining
13. Ireland
14. Japan
15. Korea
16. Kuwait
17. Luxembourg
18. Norway
19. Qatar
20. Serbia
21. Slovenia
22. Red Cross of Slovenia
23. Slovakia
24. Spain
25. SPEM
26. Survey Action Center
27. Sweden
28. Switzerland
29. Turkey
30. UNDP
31. United Kingdom
32. United States of America
33. University Rehabilitation Institute, Republic of Slovenia

BoA is a very important forum, particularly in terms of its advisory role in determining ITF's activities and future orientation. BoA draws attention to matters that are important to the donors and guides their desire and willingness to provide further assistance in relation to ITF's future projects.

BoA conducted two regular sessions and took note of the ITF Annual Report 2024, ITF Intermediate Report for 2025 and Portfolio of ITF Projects for 2026.





RELATIONSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The success of ITF's activities depends on ensuring the participation and coordination of various stakeholders whose interests are aligned with the common goal of making the world free from post-conflict challenges and other human security threats. In order to achieve this, ITF has been focused on de-

veloping and maintaining close and sound working relationships with beneficiary countries, the donor community, implementing partners and agencies, universities, human security milieu (including Mine Action) and employees.

ITF KEY STAKEHOLDERS





BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES

ITF ensures that the needs of affected communities are properly addressed by cooperating and coordinating with local and national authorities in affected areas and their governments. ITF promotes regional cooperation and joint projects by supporting the Southeast Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC) and participates in other regional forums.

The organization's regional cooperation approach to mine action is widely recognized as a confidence- and security-building measure. Building confidence and security is seen as a potential solution to mitigate the problems present at a number of mine affected shared borders, which adversely affect the safety, stability and development of individual communities, countries and the region in general.

In 2025, ITF supported projects in Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, BiH, Croatia, Gaza Strip, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Moldova, Serbia, NE Syria, North Macedonia, Iraq, Ukraine and West Bank.

DONOR COMMUNITY

The donor community, through its solidarity and willingness to help, contributes to the eradication of post-conflict and disruptive challenges in affected countries. The mandate for fundraising and management has been repeatedly entrusted to ITF, as it has proven to be a constant, reliable and trustworthy partner in fulfilling its obligations to donors.

Since the inception of the organization, more than 460 donors

have trusted ITF in implementing their donations for various activities. More than 95 percent of donations originate from public donors – including 31 governments, the EU and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), Central European Initiative (CEI), and many local authorities; the rest of the funds have been contributed by private donors: non-governmental and humanitarian organizations, businesses, and individuals.

Donors, as members of the BoA, actively participate in the sessions of ITF's BoA where they determine guidelines for future humanitarian projects. They also voice their proposals for humanitarian/development activities in the countries of their particular interest. In 2025, all project activities were continued to be marked by global challenges, including geopolitical conflicts such as Russia's war against Ukraine and Israeli – Palestinian conflict, which is causing humanitarian, social and economic crisis that forced realignment of donor assistance and priorities. In cooperation with the donor community and partners, ITF was able to confront the related challenges in 2025, adapt to the new reality and continued to address dire human security risks.

PARTNERS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

During 2025, ITF collaborated with partners and implementing agencies – UN bodies, regional organizations, international and local NGOs and other implementing agencies.





ITF believes in building long-term partnerships and relationships with implementing bodies based on the quality of their performance and reliability. In the field of mine action in particular, ITF utilizes an open call for offers system, aimed at selecting agencies/organizations based on their competitive advantages.

HUMAN SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

The concept of “human security” is in principle fairly broad. Often referred to as ‘people-centered security’, human security places human beings at the center of security considerations including their physical safety, their economic and psychosocial well-being, and the protection of their inherent human rights and fundamental freedoms. Human security emphasizes the complex relationships and often-ignored connections between disarmament, human rights, and development. By definition, mine action, the control of small arms and light weapons (SALW), and other post-conflict operations all contribute to the goals of human security.

ITF continued to be actively involved in the work of the Mine Action Support Group, a UN mechanism for the coordination and monitoring of donor activities in relation to mine action.

ITF continued activities related to the implementation of the Ottawa Convention process. As an observer, ITF also assumed an active role at the Intersessional meetings and the 22nd Meeting of State Parties in Geneva, Switzerland.

ITF is also closely involved in the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions treaty, which banned the use,

production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions, the destruction of stockpiles, the clearance of affected land and the provision of assistance to victims and affected communities. The Convention became a binding international treaty for the States Parties when it entered into force on 1 August 2010. ITF has been granted the status of an observer organization to the Convention.

Furthermore, ITF has been working on the integration of mine action into the framework of other international organizations and associations whose work addresses similar challenges to human security (e.g. the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – OSCE). In addition, ITF is a part of the Franco-German initiative the Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2030.

ITF also follows human security activities of the UN, the EU, the Organization of American States (OAS) and other relevant countries.

ITF EMPLOYEES

ITF has a small and dynamic team. The organization is committed to ensuring comprehensive employee development, ongoing training and education, good working conditions, improvement of individual capabilities and employee creativity. By having capable and effective employees, ITF promotes teamwork and provides a positive environment that fosters sustainable long-term relationships and creates an adaptive organization.





III. MANAGEMENT OF ITF FUNDS





FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

ITF has established efficient internal controls regarding financial management and administration of donations by applying the following procedures:

/ DONATIONS RECEIVING PROCEDURES

ensuring that all acquired donations are in fact received and accurately recorded;

/ MATCHING FUND PROCEDURES

to ensure that all valid claims for matched funds are made and that no ineligible claims are submitted;

/ BANKING AND RECONCILIATION PROCEDURES

to ensure safe custody of received donors' funds, by means of banking and reconciliation controls to prevent loss occasioned by error or fraud;

/ DISBURSEMENT PROCEDURES

to ensure that all disbursements of donors' funds are actually made, that they are made only for such purposes as stipulated by the donors, and that the disbursements are accurately recorded.

The mentioned procedures are subject to regular external audit control.





EXTERNAL AUDIT

ITF's financial accounts are subject to annual external audits. The 2025 ITF Auditors' Report is enclosed with this Annual Report under the "Statutory Annual Statements for the Financial Year 2025" section. The accounts are audited in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. The external auditing is carried out by BDO Revizija d.o.o., an independent audit firm, a member of the BDO international network of public accounting, tax and advisory firms.

In addition to financial accounts, ITF is annually subjected to a comprehensive audit of ITF's internal procedures. The internal audit function of ITF's business system is implemented by an external contractor in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. Based upon that, the external auditor provides an annual report that assesses the internal performance of ITF, over adequacy and effectiveness of the organization, risk management and control, and the possible recommendations for future improvement.

DONATIONS IN 2025






In 2025, ITF raised a total of \$45,080,995.53 US of donations, out of which \$16,900,424.01 US were received to ITF account and the amount of \$28,180,571.52 US is still pending to be received (due to the multiyear projects and changed donor policy on transferring funds).

These funds were contributed by 10 public donors (including governments, organizations, and local authorities), and 2 private donors (including private companies, organizations, and individuals).






DONATION REPORT 2025

Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
 Czech Republic	\$9,521.43	Mine Clearance in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Dr. Aleš Musar	\$176.72	Victim Assistance - Lebanon
	\$705,000.00	Capacity Building for BMTF - still pending to be received
 European Commission - European Peace Facility	\$5,223,084.96	Capacity Building - North Macedonia
	\$1,078,012.45	Capacity Building - North Macedonia - still pending to be received
 European Commission-IPA III	\$7,132,701.74	Support to Land Release on Targeted Mine Suspected Areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
Total European Commission	\$14,138,799.15	Total received and still pending to be received
iMMAP France – 3iSolutions	\$19,317.74	Humanitarian Mine Action response in Northeast Syria
 Mine Action Center of The Republic of Serbia	\$251,202.17	Clearance of landmines and ERW in Serbia
Nataša Pipan Nahtigal	\$1,544.85	Support of ITF Operational Activities
 Republic of Korea	\$399,890.80	Humanitarian Mine Action Activities in BiH, Palestine, Lebanon, Serbia, Ukraine and Syria
	\$786,833.24	Psychosocial Support/Demining activities - Ukraine
	\$1,116,250.01	Psychosocial Support/Demining activities - Ukraine - still pending to be received
 Republic of Slovenia	\$295,182.19	Capacity Building/Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance - Palestine
	\$438,040.00	Capacity Building/Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance - Palestine - still pending to be received








Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
 Republic of Slovenia (continued)	\$177,274.34	Capacity Building - Afghanistan
	\$176,250.00	Capacity Building - Afghanistan - still pending to be received
	\$97,451.46	Psychosocial support for Moldova
	\$117,500.00	Psychosocial support for Moldova - still pending to be received
	\$301,259.00	Capacity Building/Demining - Syria
	\$0.00	Capacity Building/Demining - Syria - still pending to be received
	\$240,545.58	Mine/ERW Risk Education - Lebanon
	\$470,000.00	Mine/ERW Risk Education - Lebanon - still pending to be received
	\$175,461.60	Capacity Building/Demining/Victim Assistance - Bosnia and Herzegovina
	\$170,375.00	Capacity Building/Demining/Victim Assistance - Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received
	\$54,018.92	Psychosocial Support, Victim Assistance - Armenia
	\$111,625.00	Psychosocial Support, Victim Assistance - Armenia - still pending to be received
	\$285,896.00	Demining activities - Iraq
	\$246,750.00	Demining activities - Iraq - Still pending to be received
	\$325,724.42	Support of ITF Operational Activities
\$35,250.00	Support of ITF Operational Activities - Still pending to be received	
Total Slovenia	\$5,804,328.70	Total received and still pending to be received





Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose	
 The French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs	\$1,727,100.00	Capacity Building/Clearance of landmines and ERW in Syria	
 The Qatar Fund for Development	\$900,000.00	Capacity Building in Palestine	
	\$100,000.00	Capacity Building in Palestine - still pending to be received	
Total The Qatar Fund for Development	\$1,000,000.00	Total received and still pending to be received	
	\$13,557.65	CWD/PSSM in Croatia	
	\$1,601,899.15	Capacity Building/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina	
	\$2,554,427.56	Capacity Building/Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina - still pending to be received	
	\$401,708.95	CWD in Kyrgyz Republic	
	\$740,901.48	CWD in Kyrgyz Republic - still pending to be received	
	\$22,320.83	Capacity Building/PSSM in Albania	
	\$1,206,286.76	Capacity Building/PSSM in Albania - still pending to be received	
 United States of America	\$490,739.73	Humanitarian mine action activities/PSSM in Serbia	
	\$3,029,447.02	Humanitarian mine action activities/PSSM in Serbia - still pending to be received	
	\$199,592.59	CWD/PSSM in Montenegro	
	\$198,000.00	CWD/PSSM in Georgia	
	\$2,622,171.58	CWD/PSSM in Georgia - still pending to be received	
	\$958,353.14	Capacity Building in Kazakhstan	
	\$2,858,610.88	Capacity Building in Kazakhstan - still pending to be received	
	\$962,638.53	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC	





Donor	Amount in USD	Purpose
 United States of America (continued)	\$446,383.33	Capacity Support of Libyan MAC - still pending to be received
	\$157,000.99	Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) of West Bank Demining Program
	\$1,119,466.47	Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) of West Bank Demining Program - still pending to be received
	\$202,477.00	Capacity Building/Psychosocial Support/Victim Assistance in Afghanistan
	\$238,008.09	Capacity Building - Lebanon
	\$1,705,122.24	Capacity Building - Lebanon - Still pending to be received
	\$1,705,122.24	Capacity Building - Lebanon - Still pending to be received
Total United States of America	\$21,729,113.97	Total received and still pending to be received
Total 2025 received	\$16,900,424.01	
Total 2025 still pending to be received	\$28,180,571.52	
TOTAL 2025	\$45,080,995.53	





Allocation of Donations by Countries/Regions in 2025

In 2025, ITF implemented activities in the sum of \$18,399,522.57 USD in the following countries/regions:

Albania	\$38,370.47	0.21%
Armenia	\$97,283.87	0.53%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$3,345,003.05	18.18%
Croatia	\$12,417.90	0.07%
Serbia	\$736,904.33	4.01%
Moldova	\$82,107.15	0.45%
West Bank ¹	\$165,663.41	0.90%
Montenegro	\$178,593.02	0.97%
North Macedonia	\$3,114,636.27	16.93%
Kyrgyz Republic	\$387,209.29	2.10%
Georgia	\$15,119.28	0.08%
Kazakhstan	\$1,084,568.07	5.89%
Lebanon	\$625,485.68	3.40%
Ukraine	\$662,918.94	3.60%
Afghanistan	\$326,787.55	1.78%
Libya	\$844,758.96	4.81%
Syria	\$355,394.62	1.93%
Iraq	\$275,233.12	1.50%
Regional Activities in SE	\$5,717,357.40	31.07%
Gaza Strip/Palestine	\$292,710.19	1.59%
Total	\$18,399,522.57	

¹ For financial clarity, Palestine is divided into two entities: the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. In all other contexts, ITF refers to them collectively as Palestine in accordance with Slovenia's recognition on 04 June 2024 of State of Palestine.



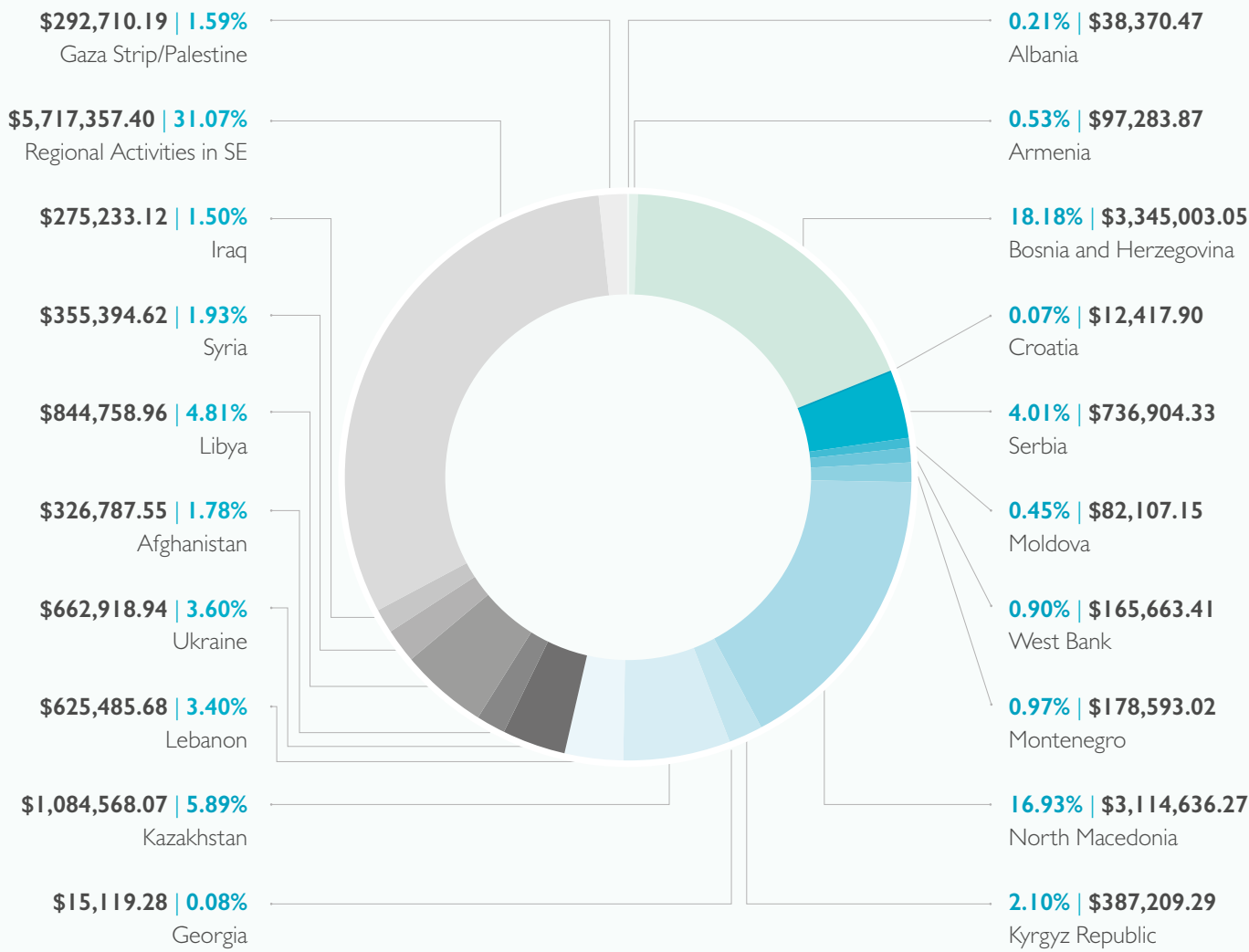


Chart 1: Use of Implemented Funds by Countries/Regions in 2025.





Allocation of Donations by Purpose in 2025

In 2025, ITF activities in the sum of \$18,399,522.57 USD were implemented for the following purpose:

Clearance of landmines and ERW, including cluster munitions	\$4,524,168.57	24.59%
Capacity building	\$10,756,165.76	58.46%
Destruction of Surplus Weapons and Ammunition	\$947,285.25	5.15%
Victim Assistance	\$1,364,812.99	7.42%
Advocacy/Coordination	\$502,398.97	2.73%
Physical Security and Stockpile Management	\$225,102.24	1.22%
Risk Education	\$79,588.78	0.43%
Total	\$18,399,522.57	

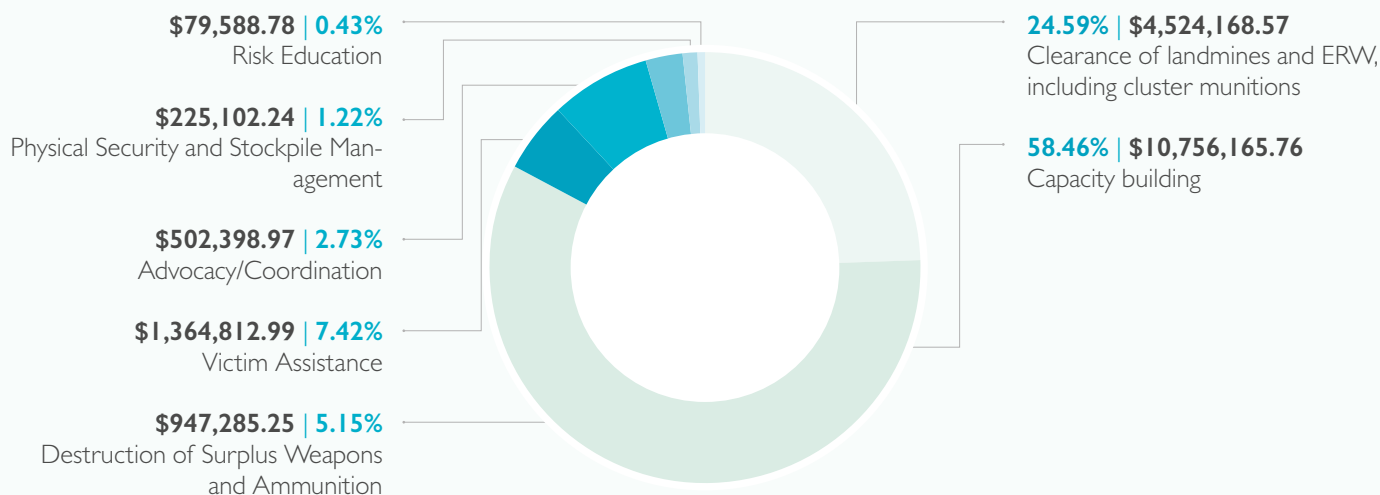


Chart 2: Use of Funds by Intervention Areas in 2025.





ITF ADMINISTRATION AND PROJECT COSTS

The ITF administration fee is set to cover all ITF costs related to individual donations, i.e. the open calls for submission of offers, contract awarding procedures, contract monitoring and supervision, project and financial management, evaluation and reporting. The administration and project costs covered by the fee also include the operating expenses of the ITF Headquarters in Slovenia and ITF Representative Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina, monitoring visits by ITF staff in the field, conferences, seminars, ITF publications and related activities. In addition, the fee covers the organization of meetings of the Board of Advisors and all generated reports and corresponding materials.

In 2025, the amount of \$ 2,003,303.57 was spent for ITF administration and project costs. ITF Temporary Implementation Offices in Libya, Tunisia, Iraq, Syria, Ukraine, Lebanon and Kyrgyz Republic were directly supported within the projects.





IV. ITF OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW BY REGIONS/ COUNTRIES

This chapter covers ITF Activities implemented with donor funds listed by regions/countries in accordance with the ITF Strategy 2021–2025 and ITF Portfolio of Projects 2025.



SOUTHEAST EUROPE

Albania
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia
Montenegro
North Macedonia
Serbia



ALBANIA

Problem

Albania declared “Mine Free Status” on 1 December 2009, successfully completing its Article 5 obligations under the Ottawa Convention. However, the country continues to face significant risks from unexploded ordnance (UXO), surplus ammunition, and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). These hazards originate from several historical periods, including contamination linked to the 1998–1999 Kosovo crisis, when ordnance affected the northeastern border districts, as well as from World War II remnants that are still being discovered.

A major source of ongoing contamination is the series of explosions at ammunition storage sites, which created multiple UXO hotspots across the country. These incidents resulted in casualties, long term environmental damage, and the dispersal of unstable munitions into surrounding communities. Additional risks stem from the looting of weapons and ammunition during periods of civil unrest, which further spread explosive items into civilian areas.

The humanitarian and socio-economic impact remains considerable. Communities living near former ammunition depots or historically affected areas continue to face threats to safety, restricted land use, and reduced livelihood opportunities. One of the most pressing gaps remains victim assistance, as many survivors still require ongoing medical, psychological, and socio-economic rehabilitation.

Accomplishments

PHYSICAL SECURITY AND STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

➤ Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) Support in Albania

The overall goal of the project is enhancing human security in Albania by addressing the storage conditions of small arms and light weapons (SALW), firearms, and ammunition at local police facilities, while also supporting Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) activities. The project started on 1 January 2026 and will conclude on 30 June 2027.

The project plans to construct a new storage facility at the Technical Material Supply Center in Mullet, on a 42,306 sqm site. This facility will provide safe, secure temporary storage for SALW collected by the 12 Local Directorates of the State Police.

On 13 May 2025, ITF issued an Invitation for Offers for the preparation of detailed technical documentation for the construction of the temporary SALW storage facility – according to the instructions of Ministry of Interior – General Directorate of State Police and on 14 July 2025 selected the best offeror.





Site visit in Mullet, and the site of the future SALW storage facility



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Physical Security and Stockpile Management

United States of America



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Problem

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) remains one of the most mine-contaminated countries in the World and the most mine-contaminated in Europe. The presence of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), even though reduced each year, remains a major problem for personal security of residents, hinders socio-economic development and prevents steady and continuous reconstruction.

Land-mine and unexploded ordnance contamination in Bosnia and Herzegovina is still a life-threatening remainder of the armed clashes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, ongoing from 1992 to 1995, in which a multitude of regular and paramilitary groups were involved on all conflict-involved sides, and in which various types of land-mines were used on a massive scale.

As of end-2025, according to available official data by Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre, the mine suspected area amounts to approximately 775 square kilometers (1996 initial estimation 4.200 square kilometers) where estimated 167,800 mines and unexploded ordnance are still expected.

Approximately 93,071 residents of Bosnia and Herzegovina live in about 110 affected municipalities in 1,261 communities directly threatened by mines. Since 1996 mine and UXO accidents severed lives of 1,782 local residents, turning them into mine/UXO victims/survivors and 625 residents were fatally

injured. In 2025, one person was fatally injured in a mine accident. No mine accidents occurred in 2025 on ITF managed projects.

Accomplishments

CLEARANCE OF LANDMINES AND ERW AND LAND RELEASE

➤ Mine Clearance and Technical Survey

ITF support to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2025 (01 January – 31 December) continued by clearance of land in Doboj, Konjic, Prozor-Rama, Pelagićevo, Modriča, Goražde, Rogatica, Busovača, Foča, Zvornik, Bugojno, Orašje and Kalinovik through:

- / 13,833 sqm cleared/demined (1 project locations – 0 mines, 3 UXO),
- / 506,878 sqm of technical survey operations (16 project locations - 43 mines, 8 UXO).

Total released land through Mine Clearance and Technical Survey operations in the period 1 January – 31 July 2025, amounts to 520,711 sqm on 17 project location, with 43 mines, and 11 UXO found and destroyed.





Mine Clearance in Doboj

Technical Survey field activities





Mine Clearance and Technical Survey activities enhance personal safety, enable better socio-economic and employment pre-conditions for the local population, as well as create conditions for infrastructural development.

➤ **Land Release Project: Mine suspected area / MSP Velika Kladuša 2 - Municipality of Velika Kladuša**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Velika Kladuša 2 in Velika Kladuša Municipality, field activities commenced in June 2024 and completed in January 2025 with a total area of 1.269.398 sqm released, removing 14 mines and 19 UXO, on 11 project locations by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). Field works were completed and certified.



Land Release activities in Velika Kladuša



➤ **Land Release Project: Mine suspected area / MSP Slatina
- Municipality of Jablanica**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Slatina in Jablanica Municipality, field activities commenced in end of October 2024 and concluded in April 2025 with a total area of 1,570,014 square meters, removing 16 mines and 747 UXO, on 6 project locations by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). Field works were completed and certified.



Land Release activities in Jablanica

➤ **Land Release Project: Mine suspected area / MSP Horoz
- Municipality of Vitez**

The Land Release Project on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Horoz in Vitez Municipality, field activities commenced in June 2025 with a total area of 2,431,288 sqm, on 9 project locations by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). During the project performance period (01 Jan - 31 Dec 2025) in total 78 mines and 27 UXO were removed on 7 project locations (2 remaining project locations shall be completed in early 2026). The project is in progress and the final certified results will be reported on in ITF Intermediate Report 2026 (upon completion and BHMAL certification).



Land Release activities in Vitez

On two Land Release completed and BHMACE certified projects - MSP Velika Kladuša 2 and MSP Slatina, the area of 2,839,412 sqm was released, on 17 locations, removing 30 mines and 766 UXO.



► Land Release Project: EU Support to Land Release on Targeted Mine Suspected Areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2024/27

The Land Release on Targeted Mine Suspected Areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, funded by the European Union, aims to clear mines and unexploded ordnance on Land Release project tasks in various Municipalities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the period 2024 to 2027. The project commenced in 2025 and shall through multiple Invitations for Submission of Offers target to apply the methods of Land Release on defined mine affected and mine suspected priority project areas.

The Invitation for Submission of Offers ITF-01-11/24-LR-BH-EC administrative procedure was performed in end of 2024 and first half of 2025, with subsequent selected contract signing in late July 2025 for a total of six Land Release projects in Municipalities of Drvar, Hadžići, Ilijaš, Ključ, Pale, Teslić with total targeted area of 10.012.023 sqm to be released. Field activities will take place from the second half of 2025 through the first half of 2026.

► Land Release Project: Mine suspected area / MSP Zgon - Municipality of Ključ

The Land Release field activities on the Mine Suspected Area project – Zgon in Ključ Municipality, commenced in August 2025, with a total area of 2.131.758 sqm, on 12 project locations by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). Field works are in progress, the completion is anticipated in early 2026. The final certified results will be re-

ported on in ITF Intermediate / Annual Report 2026 (upon completion and BHMACE certification). During the project performance period (01 Jan - 31 Dec 2025) in total 59 mines and 33 UXO were removed on 12 project locations (operational data).





Land Release activities in Ključ

► Land Release Project: Mine suspected area / MSP Vrela - Municipality of Teslić

The Land Release field activities on the Mine Suspected Area project – Vrela in Teslić Municipality, commenced in August 2025, with a total area of 1.886.451 square meters, on 15 project locations by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). Field works are in progress, the completion is anticipated in early 2026. The final certified results will be reported on in ITF Intermediate / Annual Report 2026 (upon completion and BHMIC certification). During the project performance period (01 Jan - 31 Dec 2025) in total 62 mines and 40 UXO were removed on 15 project locations (operational data).





Land Release activities in Teslić



► Land Release Project: Mine suspected area / MSP Vinča - Municipality of Pale

The Land Release field activities on the Mine Suspected Area project – Vinča in Pale Municipality, commenced in August 2025 with a total area of 1.055.730 sqm, on 15 project locations by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). Field works are in progress with completion anticipated in early 2026. The final certified results will be reported on in ITF Intermediate / Annual Report 2026 (upon completion and BHMAC certification). During the project performance period (01 Jan - 31 Dec 2025) in total 51 mines and 2 UXO were removed on 15 project locations (operational data).



► Land Release Project: Mine suspected area / MSP Golo Brdo - Municipality of Hadžići

The Land Release field activities on the Mine Suspected Area project – Golo Brdo in Hadžići Municipality, commenced in August 2025 with a total area of 1.651.584 sqm, on 8 project locations by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). Field works are in progress, completion anticipated in early 2026. The final certified results will be reported on in ITF Intermediate / Annual Report 2026 (upon completion and BHMAC certification). During the project performance period (01 Jan - 31 Dec 2025) in total 205 mines and 214 UXO were removed on 8 project locations.



Land Release activities in Pale





► Land Release Project: Mine suspected area / MSP Lađevići-Stomorine - Municipality of Ilijaš

The Land Release field activities on the Mine Suspected Area project – Lađevići-Stomorine in Ilijaš Municipality, commenced in August 2025 with a total area of 2.261.912 sqm, on 14 project locations by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). Field works are in progress, completion is anticipated in early 2026. The final certified results will be reported on in ITF Intermediate / Annual Report 2026 (upon completion and BHM MAC certification). During the project performance period (01 Jan - 31 Dec) in total 64 mines and 47 UXO were removed on 14 project locations.



Land Release activities in Hadžići





Land Release activities in Ilijaš



► **Land Release Project: Mine suspected area / MSP**
Šipovljani - Municipality of Drvar

The Land Release field activities on the Mine Suspected Area Project – Šipovljani in Drvar Municipality, commenced in late August 2025 and concluded in December 2025 with a total targeted area of 1.024.588 sqm, on 7 project locations by applying combined land release methods (mine clearance, technical survey, targeted investigation, systematic investigation). Field works were completed but not certified yet. Final certified results will be reported in on ITF Intermediate Report 2026 (upon completion and BHMAC certification). During the project performance period (01 Jan - 31 Dec 2025) in total 33 mines and 3 UXO on 7 project locations were removed.



Land Release activities in Drvar

In total, in the reporting period of (01 January - 31 December 2025), on Mine Clearance, Technical Survey and Land Release projects – 3.360.123 sqm of land was cleared, released and certified, on 34 locations, removing 73 mines and 777 UXO.





VICTIM ASSISTANCE

➤ Organization of the XXIV International Sitting Volleyball Tournament “Sarajevo Open 2025”

Between 31 May and 1 June 2025, the XXIV Sitting Volleyball Tournament – Sarajevo Open 2025 took place in Sarajevo, BiH, organized by the Sitting Volleyball Club Fantomi (OKI Fantomi). The aim of the tournament was to raise the quality and popularity of sitting volleyball both in BiH and abroad, as well as to increase awareness of the threats posed by mines and other explosive remnants of war and the importance of mine action projects. Eight teams (around 120 people with disabilities) from Germany, Poland, Croatia, and BiH competed in the tournament. The tournament featured high-quality matches, with participants showcasing remarkable sportsmanship and team spirit. Ultimately, OKI Fantomi triumphed over their opponents to claim the championship title. Beyond competition, sports serve as a powerful tool for the social inclusion of landmine survivors and people with disabilities, while also playing a vital role in their rehabilitation and recovery.



The XXIV International Tournament in Sitting Volleyball “Sarajevo Open 2025”

➤ Beekeeping as Empowerment Tool for People with Disabilities from Bosnia and Herzegovina (Phase 4)

The aim of the project was to empower mine survivors in Bosnia and Herzegovina by training them as beekeeping instructors, ensuring knowledge transfer, community resilience, and mentorship for new generations of beekeepers in BiH. The project started on 1 March 2025 and was finished on 31 December 2025.

As part of the project, a Beekeeping conference was held on 15 May 2025 in Banja Luka. The event focused on supporting beekeepers with disabilities, promoting beekeeping for rehabilitation and economic empowerment. Participants shared experiences, emphasized regional cooperation, and highlighted the importance of education and innovation.





The conference was attended by approximately 50 participants, including beekeepers - landmine victims from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The second part of the project took place in Slovenia between 08 and 12 September 2025 and involved practical training (ToT) for beekeepers who are landmine victims to become beekeeping instructors. The professional training covered the following topics: preparing bee colonies for wintering, beekeeping techniques using AZ hives, spring development of bee colonies, bee health and Api tourism.

As part of the project, the 'Honey Hours/Breakfast' educational activity was carried out for second and third grade pupils from two primary schools in Banja Luka, who learned about the importance of honey and other bee products in a healthy diet, as well as the essential role of bees for humanity and environmental preservation.



Mine Victims- beekeepers at their work



Beekeeper Conference in Banja Luka



"Honey Hours/Breakfast" for second and third grade pupils from two primary schools in Banja Luka



➤ “Empowering Landmine Survivors for Sustainable Future”

The goal of the project was to empower mine victims and their families from Brčko District, BiH, by providing them with knowledge and skills related to green jobs and renewable energy. In doing so, the project aimed to support their contribution to the wellbeing of the local community and the preservation of the environment. The project started on 01 March 2025 and was completed on 30 September 2025.

Landmine survivors living in rural areas were visited through door-to-door presentations. Their living conditions were assessed, and leaflets introducing the project, outlining its objectives, and providing the contact information were distributed.

A training workshop was organized for 12 landmine survivors to raise awareness about renewable energy sources and their importance. In addition, one further workshop was conducted, and the project’s visibility was strengthened through the broadcasting of three radio stories and two TV stories via various media outlets.

To support outreach efforts, 160 brochures were printed and distributed during the training sessions and within local communities, while 32 mine victim families were visited as part of the project activities.

Based on the findings of the home visits, solar equipment was delivered and installed in five households to support their economic and social inclusion. Additionally, one beneficiary received a woodchipper to process pruning waste and begin producing wood pellets as a renewable energy source.



Solar equipment for mine survivors



Solar equipment for mine survivors

➤ **Training for the beekeepers mine/UXO victims from BiH, with the Focus on Apitourism in Mostar**

The project was implemented from 3 and 5 December 2025 in Mostar and surrounding areas and combined field visits, meetings, a honey fair, and a twoday training. Delegations from Slovenia and BiH visited the First Beekeeping Site for Mine Victims on the Buna River; a unique wooden hexagonal structure designed for inclusive beekeeping. The initiative targeted mine survivors, aiming to empower them through beekeeping, improve their livelihoods, and promote new forms of rural and health tourism in Herzegovina.

The training provided specialized education for 20 mine survivors, covering honey trail development, certification, apitourism models, nutritional values of honey, and practical techniques such as producing creamed honey and harvesting royal jelly. At the end, participants received beekeeping equipment to support their continued work.

The project achieved significant outcomes: improved health and wellbeing of mine victims, enhanced skills and knowledge, increased promotion of natural honey, and strengthened integration of persons with disabilities into society. By combining training, tourism development, and community engagement, the project laid the foundation for sustainable apitourism in Herzegovina and empowered mine victims as active contributors to local economic and social life.





Training for the beekeepers mine/UXO victims from BiH with the Focus on Apitourism

OTHER

➤ Support of Republic of Slovenia to ITF Representative Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Support of Republic Slovenia to ITF Representative Office in BiH enables continuous execution of operations and procedures required for work of ITF in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including administrative procedures for invitation of submission of offers, regular supervision and monitoring of the projects, liaison with donors, national and international organizations and authorities, as well as presence of ITF as one of the key factors in resolving of mine and UXO problem in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region of Southeastern Europe.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Clearance of Landmines and ERW and Land Release

European Commission, United States of America

Victim Assistance

Korea, Slovenia

Other

Slovenia





CROATIA

Problem

Outdated stockpiles of ammunition stored in military warehouses are a big risk to civilian populations, particularly where there is an accidental explosion. Aging projectiles also chemically deteriorate with time, thereby increasing the chances of spontaneous detonation. When such an explosion occurs, it can result in lethal detonations, potentially causing extensive shrapnel damage, fires, and the release of toxic chemicals. Civilians living in the immediate vicinity of depots are most at risk of getting injured, killed, their property destroyed, and long-term environmental pollution.

Demilitarization and safe destruction of unstable ammunition assures elimination of ever-present dangers to public safety and eliminates in great measure the potential for criminal transfers of arms and ammunition.

Accomplishments

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION

➤ Conventional Weapons Destruction in Croatia

CWD project activities that started in March 2024 in Croatia continued with implementation in early 2025.

On 7 March 2025, ITF received official notice that the project has been terminated, effectively ending all CWD activities in Croatia due to new donor priorities. ITF informed the stakeholders of the termination notice and provided them with further guidance regarding the project closeout.

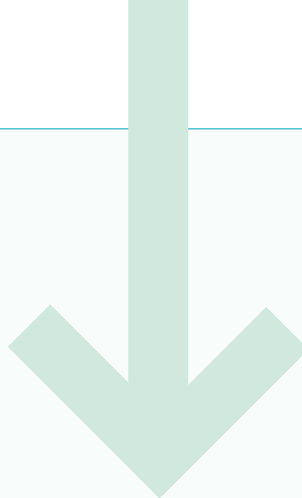
The overall goal of the project was to assist Croatia in reduction of stockpiles of excess/obsolete/unstable weapons and munition in military warehouses of Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia.

During the project implementation (March 2024 - February 2025) a total of 97.73 MT of obsolete and unstable ammunition (5,664 pcs) was demilitarized and destroyed. Overall security and safety were improved in the long-run impact that this project gave to the resolution of overall safety with its residents and local infrastructure.





Sign in front of the demilitarization facility



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

**Conventional Weapons
Destruction**

United States of America





MONTENEGRO

Problem

The presence of old, unstable, and degraded explosive remnants of war (ERW) in Montenegro continues to pose a serious threat to the local population and the environment. These hazardous munitions, including obsolete ammunition and ordnance, have deteriorated over time, increasing the risk of accidental explosions. Improper or outdated storage conditions further heighten these dangers, particularly in areas near inhabited settlements or critical infrastructure.

To mitigate these risks, it is essential to ensure proper stockpile management, enhance physical security measures at storage sites, and prioritize the safe demilitarization and destruction of unstable ERW. Equally important are the implementation of strict safety protocols, technical capacity building, and the provision of adequate equipment to ensure the long-term safety of both local communities and personnel handling these materials.

Accomplishments

PHYSICAL SECURITY AND STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT AND DESTRUCTION OF SURPLUS WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

- **Montenegro Ministry of Interior – Directorate for Emergency Management – Department for UXO - Physical security and stockpile management upgrades at the Rogami storage facility.**

PSSM activities on the “Rogami” project commenced in 2024 and continued until 25 January 2025, following the originally approved construction plan. The works were successfully completed by January 2025, with principal closeout activities, including project completion, legislative compliance, and preparation of final documentation, finalized by April 2025.

The construction activities at the Rogami site in Podgorica included geodetic marking of the construction and traffic areas, excavation and removal of a 40 cm surface soil layer for replacement, preparation of concrete slabs beneath the foundations using single-layer concrete, and installation and reinforcement of the steel structure followed by concrete application.





Sign at the Rogami storage construction site.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons
Destruction and Physical
Security and Stockpile
Management

United States of America





NORTH MACEDONIA

Problem

The Army of the Republic of North Macedonia (ARMK) is undergoing restructuring aimed at reducing active troop numbers while enhancing equipment and capabilities, thereby strengthening its capacity to maintain high operational standards and participate in EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions.

On 7 December 2022, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy received a request for the Union to assist the Armed Forces of North Macedonia with the procurement of key equipment to strengthen their operational capabilities, specifically in respect of logistics, medical, Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN), engineering, as well as defensive and early warning capabilities.

The objective of the assistance measure is to strengthen the capacities of the Armed Forces of North Macedonia (ARMK) by enhancing and upgrading the equipment of its light infantry battalion group. Through the provision of adequate equipment, the assistance measure is contributing toward increased capacities of the Armed Forces of North Macedonia to contribute to EU military common security and defence policy (CSDP) missions and operations, complementary to support provided by other international partners bilaterally.

Accomplishments

CAPACITY BUILDING

➤ Capacity Building

On 16 March 2023, the Council of the EU adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/599 on an assistance measure under the European Peace Facility to strengthen the capacities of the Army of the Republic of North Macedonia in compliance with relevant international law, in particular international human rights and international humanitarian law.

The objective of the assistance measure is to strengthen the capacities of the Armed Forces of North Macedonia by enhancing and upgrading its technical non-lethal equipment. Through the provision of adequate equipment, the assistance measure is contributing toward increasing the capacities of the Armed Forces of North Macedonia to contribute to CSDP missions and operations, complementary to support provided by other international partners bilaterally.

The AM is being implemented in indirect management by ITF within the project implementation period of 36 months.

By the end of December 2025 ITF managed to conclude 11 out of 15 supply contracts (73 %) and deliver 123 equipment items (82 %) out of 149 items in total to the End user. ITF anticipates delivering remaining 26 equipment items by the end of June 2026.





Delivery of Dozer to the End User in July 2025



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

European Commission -
European Peace Facility





SERBIA

Problem

CLUSTER MUNITIONS

During the 1999 armed conflict, cluster bombs were dropped on targets in 16 municipalities throughout the Republic of Serbia. During and immediately following the bombing campaign, initial removal of unexploded cluster munitions from the surface was implemented by the members of the armed and police forces in order to provide basic security to local inhabitants from danger of cluster munitions (CM) and unexploded ordnance (UXO), thus substantially reducing occurrence of injuries and deadly accidents of civilian population. Today, removal of CM and UXO is still being implemented throughout Serbia, with the goal to completely eliminate the residual threat for the local population.

As of end 2025, 25.570 square meters of land (only known areas) is affected by cluster munitions in Bujanovac municipality.

MINES

Demining of minefields in the Municipality of Šid (villages of Jamena, Morović and Batrovci - border area with Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina), in the area of over 5.9 million sqm, was completed in the period 2003 - 2009, on 44 project locations, removing 5.139 items of various types of mines and unexploded ordnance.

In 2009, the Serbia Mine Action Centre (SMAC) obtained in-

formation of mine suspected areas remaining also in Municipalities of Bujanovac and Preševo, containing various types of mines (groups of mines). After survey of these areas, 10 locations were confirmed as mine hazardous areas in extent of 3.5 million sqm at the time.

As of end 2025, the area of 268.100 sqm remains as landmines Confirmed Hazardous Area or Suspected Hazardous Area (only known areas) in the municipality of Bujanovac (Đorđevac area).

Mine and Cluster Munitions affected areas as listed by SMAC do not include the CHA and SHA areas on the premises or compounds still used or under MoD or Mol authority.

Additional new information of mine Suspected Hazardous Areas in Bujanovac municipality where, according to the local residents information, as well as also reported to the official institutions, explosions were heard during summer grass and bushfires in 2019 and again in summer 2021. Furthermore, the local residents were also reporting of having knowledge of more mined areas and the land which is not used by the locals. Non-technical survey (NTS) of these areas by SMAC is ongoing since start of 2025 and will continue through 2026.

As the result of NTS, new Confirmed Hazardous Area or Suspected Hazardous Area may be subject to further technical activities / projects (Mine Clearance / Technical Survey) projects in Bujanovac municipality. The NTS may, if based on relevant new findings and results, continue further into 2027.





Accomplishments

CLEARANCE OF LANDMINES AND ERW

► Mines and Cluster Munitions Clearance in Serbia

In 2025 two Invitations for Submission of Offers were published for five (5) project locations – two Cluster Munitions Clearance projects in Užice and one in Bujanovac, as well as two Technical Survey (mines) projects in Bujanovac Municipality.

In the period from 01 January to 31 December 2025 in Serbia (Municipality of Užice) on two (2) projects location, in total 248,767 sqm of land was cleared, removing 0 mines, 278 unexploded ordnance, and 14 cluster munitions.

ITF operational support to Serbia in 2025 (01 January – 31 December) was realized by clearance and release of land through Cluster Munitions Clearance (cluster munitions) in Užice:

- / Ponikve Airport-4, City of Užice, project task area of 129.667 sqm, where field works commenced in October 2025 and were completed in end November 2025. In total 129.667 sqm were cleared - 0 mines, 274 UXO, 9 CM, found and removed,
- / Ponikve Airport-5, City of Užice, project task area of 119.100 sqm, field works commenced in October 2025 and were completed in end November 2025. In total 119.100 sqm were cleared - 0 mines, 4 UXO, 5 CM, found and removed.

Cluster Munitions Clearance activities enhance personal safety, create conditions for infrastructural development, as well as enable better socio-economic and employment pre-conditions for the local population.



Cluster Munitions Clearance at Ponikve 4 site





Cluster Munitions Clearance at Ponikve 5 site

The field activities for the project of Cluster Munitions Clearance task in Bujanovac – Borovac 6, project task area of 25.570 sqm, are scheduled for early 2026.

The field activities for the projects of Technical Survey (mines), tasks in Bujanovac – Đorđevac – 2, project task area of 122.600 sqm and Đorđevac – 3, project task area of 145,500 sqm, are scheduled for early 2026.

➤ **Non-technical Survey (NTS) in Bujanovac Municipality**

Following continuous reports since 2019 from local residents to official institutions and SMAC regarding additional suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) in Bujanovac Municipality, including information on previously unknown mined areas and explo-

sions during seasonal grass and bush fires, SMAC commenced non-technical survey (NTS) activities in early 2025.

The initial phase focused on establishing the logistical and operational framework, as well as delivering non-technical survey (NTS) training for project personnel. Trainings were conducted at SMAC Headquarters in Belgrade, the SMAC Education Park in Velika Moštanica, and the SMAC NTS Field Office in Bujanovac. The objective was to strengthen knowledge, skills, and procedures related to NTS. The training was delivered in two phases, beginning with the training of SMAC instructors and followed by both theoretical and practical training for mixed Serbian-Albanian survey teams from Bujanovac. The



entire process was supported by NTS External Expert (NTS EE) provided through ITF, participating as an instructor and a supervisor in all segments of activities. The additional UXO/ERW training made a valuable contribution to safety awareness and team's condition for future operations.

The SMAC NTS team focused on collecting additional information through witness statements, conducting field visits to critical locations, and improving internal documentation. A significant part of the activities was dedicated to organizing existing documentation. All collected data was sorted by specific village and categorized by type (requests, official notes, destruction records, local reports, media articles, suspicious locations, and victim/injury records). In the first half of the year, activities emphasized training, internal capacity development, and the establishment of cooperation with local institutions and communities. In the second half, the focus shifted to intensified field engagement, supported by ongoing internal adjustments and strengthened cooperation with relevant local and national stakeholders.

All field activities were conducted in line with the operational plan and safety procedures. Collected data and field observations were analyzed and entered into the IMSMA Core system, with technical support from GICHD, including both field participation and administrative assistance.

Newly identified suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) and confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) will form the basis for future technical survey and mine clearance projects. The NTS project is expected to continue through 2026, and into 2027 if required.



NTS activities in Bujanovac





CAPACITY BUILDING

› Provision of Equipment for Republic of Serbia Mine Action Centre (SMAC)

Based on the request of SMAC with expressed needs requirements, ITF implemented the equipment provision procedure for the terrain vehicles.

As a continuation of the support to the Republic of Serbia national mine action capacities for the purpose of enhanced field-work operational activities related to mine clearance and cluster munitions clearance project activities, two (2) 4-wheel drive (4X4) vehicles Toyota Land Cruiser 250 2.8 D-4D 5D A/T8 Premium 7ST designated for Republic of Serbia Mine Action Centre (Centar za razminiranje Republike Srbije), were procured and delivered in June 2025.



Terrain Vehicles at SMAC Headquarters in Belgrade

PHYSICAL SECURITY AND STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

› Physical Security and Stockpile Management in Serbia

Specific goal of the project is aimed at improvement of existing physical security and management of MoI Serbia evidence rooms, through infrastructure upgrades, implementation of digital inventory control and capacity building aligned with international Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) standards.

During 2025 ITF visited and evaluated current conditions in several MoI evidence room storages in Serbia, based on which detailed specifications of necessary equipment, upgrades and technical improvements will be prepared in the next project phase.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

› Victim Assistance

Through the ITF partnership with the Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs of Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Serbia Mine Action Centre, and the University Rehabilitation Institute of Republic of Slovenia (URI Soča) and with support of Republic of Korea, during 2025, a cluster bomb-let accident survivor from Serbia underwent another additional treatment, including various types of measurements, and prosthesis modification at URI Soča in Ljubljana, Slovenia. The prosthesis was readjusted, with adding new and better-fitting stump-frame and technically more advanced foot-ankle me-





chanism, which will enable easier and better mobility, with less pressure on the stump, spine and the body.

During 2025, one additional cluster bomblet accident survivor from Serbia, underwent various types of measurements and treatments, and as a result received an upgraded modern and high-quality prosthesis (below knee), produced by expert engineers at URI Soča. The technically more advanced prostheses

will enable easier mobility and a better quality of life.

Rehabilitation of two more victims / patients - mine and cluster bomb accident – is in the process of preparation, planning and coordination with URI Soča (medical, administrative, logistical). The rehabilitation and prosthesis manufacture for the two victims is anticipated for early 2026.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Clearance of landmines and ERW	Korea, Serbia, United States of America
Capacity Building	United States of America
Physical Security and Stockpile Management	United States of America
Victim Assistance	Korea





REGIONAL ASPECT OF ITF ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE

BALKAN MEDICAL TASK FORCE (BMTF)

Problem

The Balkan Medical Task Force (BMTF) was set up as a regional initiative bringing together six countries, namely Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Slovenia, with the aim of providing a quick and effective response to disaster-struck countries or regions by using already existing military medical capacities of Participating Nations (PNs). North Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia, having a field hospital capacity, take over the role of 'Framework Nation' on a two-year rotating basis. Slovenia covered Framework Nation role for the period from 1 July 2022 until 30 June 2024, and Serbia assumed a 'Framework Nation' position on 19 June 2024. BMTF Steering Boards Chairmanship was handed over from Serbia to North Macedonia (COL Marijo Jurishikj) and BMTF Standing Organization Commander LTC Igor Stergar (SVN) handed over the position to Col Veljko Milić (SRB).

Accomplishments

CAPACITY BUILDING

► “Strengthening the Capacities of the Balkan Medical Task Force (BMTF)”

On 9 June 2022, the Council of the European Union adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/906 establishing an Assistance Measure (AM) under the European Peace Facility (EPF) to strengthen the capacities of the Balkan Medical Task Force (BMTF). The AM was designed to empower the BMTF's non-EU Participating Nations (PNs) to respond autonomously to crises. By bringing together five Western Balkan countries, the AM contributed to the broader objectives of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) in the region, including the promotion of regional cooperation and dialogue, as well as compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

The objective of the AM was to support the capacity building of the BMTF by procuring essential equipment and materiel for the medical units of the Armed Forces of the non-EU PNs — Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia. The measure aimed to strengthen military medical capabilities across the region and to ultimately enhance civilian relief efforts. To achieve this objective, the assistance





Group photo – Last equipment item under the BMTF AM delivered - 11 December 2025, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

measure financed Mobility assets (medical and terrain vehicles), Role 2 hospitals, Laboratory equipment and supplies, IT and communication equipment.

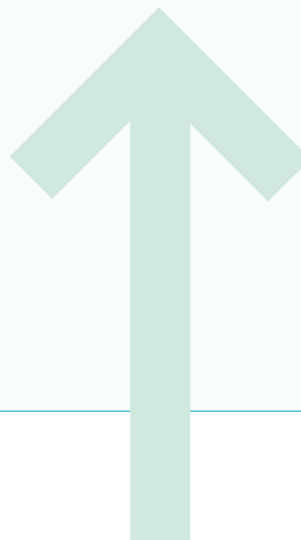
The AM was implemented in indirect management by ITF over a 36-month implementation period. All planned activities and final deliveries of equipment were successfully completed by 19 December 2025, marking the formal conclusion of the project.

The assistance measure has strengthened the Western Balkans' ability to respond effectively to crises and increased the region's resilience. It has contributed to regional stability by enhancing the capacity of participating countries to protect their populations, while fostering regional cooperation, cohesion, and good neighbourly relations in the Western Balkans.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

European Peace Facility





SOUTH CAUCASUS

Armenia
Azerbaijan



ARMENIA

Problem

The conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh has created a severe and prolonged humanitarian crisis. The region, historically inhabited by ethnic Armenians but internationally recognized as part of Azerbaijan, has experienced recurrent violence since the early 1990s. The 2020 war caused more than 6,000 military deaths and over 150 civilian casualties, along with more than 10,000 injuries and widespread displacement. Tensions continued with deadly border clashes in September 2022, resulting in nearly 300 additional fatalities.

A major escalation occurred in September 2023, when Azerbaijan launched a rapid military operation that ended three decades of de facto Armenian self-governance in Nagorno-Karabakh. As a result, over 100,000 ethnic Armenians—almost the entire population of the region—fled to Armenia between 24 September and 1 October 2023. This mass displacement placed immense strain on Armenia's limited resources, including shelter, healthcare, and social services.

Key operational challenges include restricted access, limited national capacity, funding gaps, and continuing insecurity along the Armenia–Azerbaijan border. A durable political settlement has not been achieved, leaving significant unresolved risks and ongoing humanitarian needs.

Accomplishments

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

➤ Psychosocial Rehabilitation of Children, Victims of Armed Conflict

The objective of the project was to provide children with an adequate medical rehabilitation program carried out at the Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli Rtič, on the Slovenian coast. The psychosocial rehabilitation project for Armenian children at the Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli Rtič has been implemented annually since 2022, with each group of children participating in a nine-day rehabilitation program designed to support their physical and psychological wellbeing following the trauma of conflict.

On 22 September 2025, a group of 16 children from Armenia that were affected by conflict arrived in Slovenia, accompanied by three companions. Upon arrival, they were accommodated at the Slovenian Red Cross Health and Youth Resort in Debeli Rtič, where they participated in a nine-day psychosocial rehabilitation program designed to support their physical and mental wellbeing following the trauma they had experienced as a result of the conflict.

Supported by Slovenian psychologists and specialized therapists, the children took part in both group and individual therapy sessions aimed at fostering emotional healing and helping



them regain a sense of stability and resilience. The program also offered a variety of recreational and educational activities, including swimming and hydrotherapy, psychology workshops, and several sports and teambuilding exercises such as kayaking, archery, volleyball, and basketball.

In addition, the children engaged in environmental and cultural workshops, where they learned about the Slovenian coastline and its marine life, explored nature in the “Magical Grove,” and visited the historic coastal town of Piran.



Group of Armenian children on a Psychosocial Rehabilitation at Debeli rtič

➤ Psychosocial support for mourning mothers and fathers of missing or deceased relatives in the conflict in Armenia

Armed conflicts between Armenia and Azerbaijan, particularly those related to the Nagorno-Karabakh region, have left deep and lasting consequences on Armenian society. Among the most affected are parents whose sons have been killed or are considered missing. This is a particularly vulnerable group facing prolonged and often overlooked psychosocial distress. The project addresses the specific needs of this target group by providing a safe environment where grieving parents can receive appropriate psychosocial support.

Between 09 and 17 November 2025, ten mothers and two wives of sons or husbands who were missing in the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict participated in the psychosocial support program in Slovenia. Two psychologists from Armenia also joined the group of mothers and wives. They accompanied the participants throughout the program and, in addition, received training from the Slovenian experts on how to best continue supporting the mothers after their return to Armenia.

The group workshops were led by three recognised Slovenian experts in psychosocial support. The morning sessions focused on lectures, discussions, and therapeutic workshops designed to help participants recognise longstanding emotional and behavioural patterns shaped by years of uncertainty regarding their missing or deceased loved ones.

The Slovenian NGO coordinated afternoon activities that



offered relaxation, cultural engagement, and opportunities for emotional relief. Some of the afternoon activities included: excursions in the surrounding area, visits to local natural and cultural sites; participation in an arttherapy workshop led by the academic painter; equineassisted therapy; visits of some Slovenian towns.

The results of the analysis of the first group's visit in 2025, conducted jointly by the two psychologists together with the mothers and wives participating in the psychosocial support program, indicate that the mentalhealth assistance project implemented in Slovenia was welltargeted, appropriate, and effective. It was aligned with the participants' actual psychological needs and provided professional support during a severe and prolonged psychological crisis.



Armenian group between workshops in Slovenia

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

[Slovenia](#)





AZERBAIJAN

Problem

Azerbaijan continues to face one of the most severe landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) crises in the world, rooted in over three decades of conflict over the Karabakh region. Large areas of territory retaken after the 2020 war remain heavily contaminated with landmines, cluster munitions, and unexploded ordnance. According to recent assessments, approximately 11,667 square kilometers – over 13% of Azerbaijan’s territory – are contaminated, representing one of the highest levels of mine pollution globally. Many of these mines were laid during the First Karabakh War (1988–1994) and throughout the subsequent occupation, with estimates suggesting that more than one million landmines and explosive devices remain buried across the affected regions.

The humanitarian toll is substantial and ongoing. Since the end of hostilities in 2020, landmine explosions have caused hundreds of casualties. Reports indicate that at least 397 civilians and military personnel have been killed or injured after the 2020 ceasefire, with incidents occurring regularly across Karabakh and East Zangezur. Over the past three decades, more than 3,400 Azerbaijanis—among them women and children – have been killed or injured by landmines.

The contamination also presents a major barrier to socioeconomic recovery. Fertile agricultural land, infrastructure projects, and entire communities remain inaccessible due to the

extensive demining required. Clearance efforts are slow and technically challenging, particularly in mountainous and forested areas, significantly delaying reconstruction and development.

Victims of cluster munitions require extensive medical care, as well as physical, psychological, and social rehabilitation. Their injuries lead to substantial economic losses not only for the individuals and their families but also for the country as a whole.

Accomplishments

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

➤ [Creating Economic Opportunities for Landmine Victims – Phase 3](#)

The objective of the project is to provide financial means for the economic integration of landmine victims, who live in the rural regions of Azerbaijan. Through financing small entrepreneurship activities that have been designed and implemented by landmine victims themselves, this project has not only enhanced the economic and social life of these people and their families but also provided all necessary tools for their empowerment and becoming fully-functioning, self-sufficient members of the community. The project started on 15 July 2025 and will finish on 31 May 2026.

The project team visited all relevant regions and held meetings with 44 landmine survivors, allowing for the nearfinal identification of beneficiaries. As in previous years, most survivors





expressed interest in receiving livestock (cattle and sheep), while two beneficiaries requested support to begin fruit and vegetable sales. One female beneficiary requested an embroidery sewing machine, and another requested equipment for car tire repair.

The purchase and distribution of livestock were delayed due to a nationwide outbreak of footandmouth disease, which resulted in the temporary closure of regional livestock markets in October and November 2025. Markets are expected to reopen shortly, allowing procurement to resume.



Field visit of landmine survivor from rural region of Azerbaijan



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Korea





EASTERN EUROPE

Moldova
Ukraine



MOLDOVA

Problem

Moldova has one of the highest numbers of Ukrainian refugees per capita in the world. Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, more than 1.2 million people have crossed into Moldova, with approximately 138,000 refugees remaining in the country by early 2025. This represents nearly 4 percent of Moldova's total population – the highest proportion of refugees relative to population size among neighboring countries.

The refugee population is concentrated mainly in areas along the Moldova–Ukraine border. Around 60 percent of refugees are women, many of them single heads of households without stable income, while approximately 46 percent are children. A significant number also belong to particularly vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities and the elderly.

Children in refugee communities have experienced severe psychological distress and trauma due to displacement, loss of stability, and exposure to violence. Many require urgent medical care and regular access to prescribed medication, which remains limited. The prolonged uncertainty of displacement, combined with insufficient psychosocial support, continues to affect both children and their caregivers.

Despite sustained efforts, Moldova continues to face challenges in administering and delivering adequate assistance due to the scale and duration of the refugee situation. Nevertheless,

refugees have regularly received shelter, humanitarian aid, and legal support.

In 2025, refugees – particularly children, mothers, and elderly individuals—continue to reside near border areas. Moldova provides comprehensive social, psychological, legal, educational, and informational support to refugees and their families, offering essential medical and psychosocial assistance to help address health needs and alleviate emotional distress.

Accomplishments

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

➤ [Medical and psychosocial assistance to Ukrainian refugee children in Moldova](#)

Following the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and reports of large numbers of refugees at the Ukrainian–Moldovan border, the Republic of Slovenia and ITF prepared a project proposal to provide medical and psychosocial assistance to Ukrainian refugee children and elderly people in Moldova. The project began in June 2023 and delivers comprehensive medical and humanitarian support, including diagnostic examinations, medical equipment, prescription medicines, first aid, diapers for infants and children, and treatment for hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, and other chronic conditions affecting both children and adults.

These measures enabled rapid responses to individual medi-





cal needs, reduced treatment interruptions, and minimized the risk of worsening chronic conditions among children, elderly people, people with disabilities, and others in vulnerable situations - helping maintain their basic health and daily functioning.

In 2025, activities continued focusing on medical support for children and their mothers or caretakers, alongside psychosocial workshops and structured daily activities for children. More than 300 refugees received medical assistance, medication, or psychosocial counselling. Up to 80 elderly people and 26 children and minors were provided with essential medical support and critical medicines. Workshops also included socio-cultural adaptation and integration programs to help refugees cope with stress, trauma, and the challenges of displacement.



Psychosocial workshops and counselling organized for elderly and children-refugees from Ukraine

On 20–21 November 2025, the IV International Conference “Support in Action: Results, Exchange of Experience and Prospects for Refugees” was held in Tiraspol, Moldova, with ITF





support. The conference gathered 69 participants, including 26 Ukrainian refugees, representatives of international and public organizations, NGOs, and entrepreneurs, to discuss humanitarian and social assistance, documentation procedures, temporary protection status, and improved coordination in refugee support efforts.



IV International Conference “Support in Action: Results, Exchange of Experience and Prospects for Refugees”



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victims Assistance

Slovenia





UKRAINE

Problem

Russia's full-scale military aggression against Ukraine, ongoing since February 2022, continues to generate severe humanitarian, social, and economic consequences across the country. Civilian infrastructure remains under repeated missile and drone attacks, while active hostilities and widespread contamination by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) pose persistent risks to civilian safety and recovery efforts.

According to official estimates, approximately 134,000 square kilometers of Ukrainian territory are believed to be contaminated by mines and ERW, making Ukraine one of the most mine-affected countries in the world. This contamination significantly hampers reconstruction, agricultural production, and safe return of displaced populations. At the same time, the need for qualified humanitarian demining personnel remains acute.

The human cost of the war continues to rise. Thousands of civilians and military personnel have suffered severe injuries, including limb amputations. The Ministry of Health of Ukraine estimates that around 60,000 individuals currently require prosthetics and long-term rehabilitation services. Beyond physical injuries, prolonged exposure to insecurity, displacement, loss of family members, and destruction of homes has led to widespread psychological distress, particularly among children and families in conflict-affected areas.

Schools continue to operate under conditions of air raid alarms,

blackouts and intermittent transitions to distance learning. Teachers and school psychologists are required to address increasing psychosocial needs of children while coping with their own war-related stress and professional burnout. Without sustained intervention, risks to children's mental health, community resilience and long-term recovery remain significant.

Accomplishments

CAPACITY BUILDING AND CLEARANCE OF LANDMINES AND ERW

➤ Mine Action in Ukraine

Given the scale of contamination and the urgent need to strengthen Ukraine's mine action capacities, ITF expanded its operational engagement and institutional presence. The reopening of the ITF implementation office in Kyiv in September 2023 has been strategically vital for coordination, visibility and effective project delivery. The office provides logistical and administrative support, strengthens cooperation with national authorities and donors, and serves as a platform linking Ukrainian institutions, international partners and ITF headquarters, with support from Slovenia's Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs.

In 2025, the Kyiv office played a key role in high-level coordination and policy dialogue, participating in over 40 conferences, meetings and field demonstrations, including more than 10 at deputy prime ministerial and ministerial level. Regular coordi-





nation was maintained with SESU, SSTS, NMAA, NMAC, the Ministries of Defence and Health, UNDP and other stakeholders, ensuring alignment with national priorities and identifying future capacity needs. High-level political engagement further strengthened bilateral cooperation and visibility of Slovenia's support to Ukraine. Regular coordination meetings were held with key institutions. These engagements ensured alignment with national priorities, strengthened institutional cooperation and helped identify future capacity development needs.



In 2025, ITF Kyiv attended more than 40 conferences, meetings, and field demonstrations, including over 10 events at the Deputy Prime Minister and ministerial levels

On 28 May 2024, ITF welcomed H.E. Mr. Edvin Skrt, Director-General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance at the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, to its office in Kyiv, where he was briefed on ongoing ITF activities in Ukraine. The Kyiv office, supported by the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, enables ITF to implement a range of projects across the country, including victim assistance, mental health and psychosocial support, and humanitarian mine action.



H.E. Edvin Skrt at the ITF Kyiv office with ITF representatives

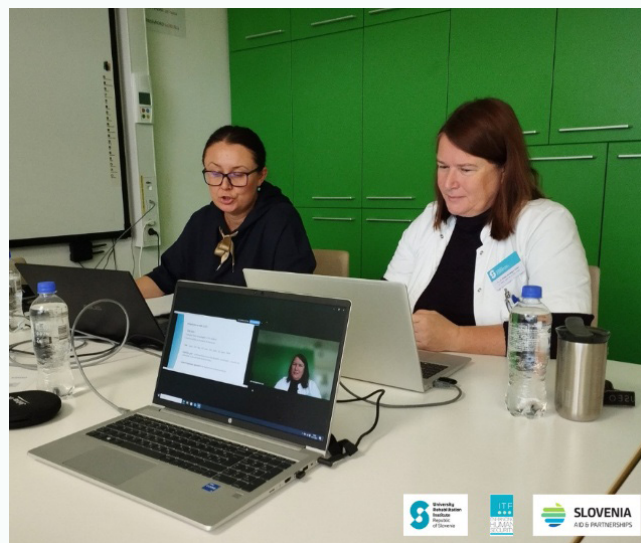
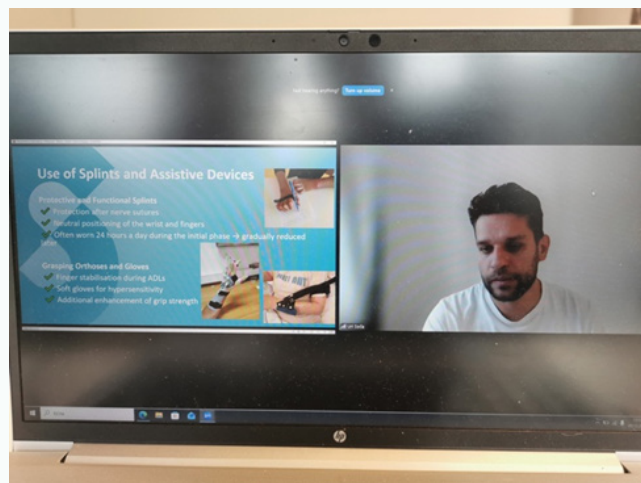




Alongside its Kyiv office, ITF supported a targeted capacity-building program for Ukrainian medical professionals to strengthen national rehabilitation services amid rising war-related injuries.

Between September and December 2025, five specialized workshops were delivered to staff from rehabilitation centers and hospitals across Ukraine, engaging more than 560 participants. The program was tailored to the realities of high-demand, resource-constrained and conflict-affected healthcare settings. Key topics included traumatic brain injury management, augmentative and alternative communication for children and adults, specialized rehabilitation nursing, interdisciplinary treatment planning, early post-acute rehabilitation, prevention of secondary complications and patient-centered recovery pathways. Emphasis was placed on integrated, multidisciplinary approaches combining medical care, therapy, psychosocial support and family involvement. Through case discussions and practical exchanges, participants strengthened their ability to deliver comprehensive rehabilitation services.

The program also fostered professional cooperation between Slovene and Ukrainian specialists, promoting long-term partnerships and sustainable capacity development. Overall, the scale of activities in 2025 underscores the importance of maintaining a permanent ITF presence in Kyiv to ensure effective coordination, rapid response and continued support to Ukraine's recovery efforts.



In 2025, over 560 Ukrainian Medical specialists attended remote training course





➤ Humanitarian demining training in Ukraine

In 2025, ITF continued its operational contribution to capacity building in Ukraine. A comprehensive humanitarian demining training program for veterans was implemented, combining theoretical instruction with intensive field-based practical exercises under operational conditions. The program emphasized compliance with Ukrainian standards, safe working procedures, first aid and emergency response.

In November 2025, the program concluded with a formal examination conducted by a certified commission including representatives of a professional demining operator. As a result, 20 veterans successfully obtained state-recognized certification, enabling their employment in humanitarian demining operations and contributing to the expansion of Ukraine's qualified demining workforce. Psychological resilience and re-integration support were integrated throughout the training process. Participants attended facilitated sessions focused on stress management, operational readiness and peer support in high-risk environments. Career counselling further supported the transition from military to civilian employment.



Demining and medical training sessions in action, along with a class graduation photo





VICTIM ASSISTANCE / OTHER

➤ Mental Health and Psychosocial Assistance to Children and Their Families

The armed conflict continues to severely affect the mental health and wellbeing of children and families in southern Ukraine. In response, ITF continued implementing a comprehensive school-based psychosocial support program in Izmail and surrounding rural communities.

In 2025, activities were carried out in 16 schools (9 rural and 7 urban), strengthening local capacity to deliver structured psychosocial support within the education system. In October 2025, a Center for Voluntary Work was formally established in Izmail. The Centre serves as a permanent hub for volunteer coordination, psychosocial activities, self-help groups and community engagement, providing a safe space for teachers, parents, volunteers and children. Capacity building remained central. During the reporting period, 11 local mental health professionals were trained to support schools and deliver further training. A one-day Training for Trainers was conducted for 11 trainees. Additionally, a three-day training program reached 70 educators (teachers, social workers and school psychologists) from 16 schools, including students from Izmail State Humanitarian University. Topics covered trauma-informed approaches, burnout prevention, children's rights, stress resilience, violence prevention and volunteerism in schools.



MHPSS training for the educators from 16 schools of the Izmail region





MHPSS workshops Izmail district school for children

Following the trainings, school-based implementation expanded. A total of 55 psychosocial sessions were conducted for

children, 19 lectures and workshops for teachers, and 22 sessions for parents, reaching 231 caregivers. Overall, 492 teachers gained practical tools to identify and address psychosocial needs, and 1,143 children directly participated in structured activities. Volunteer engagement also increased. The Centre coordinated 13 preparatory trainings for young volunteers, activated 55 adult volunteers and engaged 120 young volunteers across schools, directly supporting 62 children. It also hosted 18 community events, including support groups, self-help sessions and resilience workshops. Despite air raid alerts, drone attacks and power outages, activities continued with necessary adaptations. Strong support from local authorities and Izmail State Humanitarian University ensured coordination and sustainability, reinforcing local ownership of psychosocial support within the education system.



Visit to Izmail State University by the Slovenian Ambassador and ITF representative





► Medical Rehabilitation of mines/ERW Victims in Ukraine

The need for prosthetics and advanced rehabilitation services in Ukraine remains urgent. In 2025, ITF continued its partnership with the Superhumans Center in Lviv to provide comprehensive prosthetic fitting and rehabilitation services to conflict-affected patients. During 2025, a total of 19 patients received ITF-supported rehabilitation at the Superhumans Center. Among them 10 patients required upper limb prosthetics and 9 patients required lower limb prosthetics. By the end of the reporting period, 12 patients had successfully completed the full rehabilitation cycle and were discharged, while others continued treatment according to individualized medical plans.



Successful rehabilitation of victims of Russian aggression on Ukraine at the Superhumans Center, Lviv

The rehabilitation process lasted approximately two months

per patient and included pre-prosthetic preparation, prosthetic fitting, physical therapy, occupational therapy, hydrotherapy and structured adaptation training. Upper limb patients were fitted with advanced myoelectric prostheses, while lower limb patients included complex above-the-knee and bilateral amputation cases requiring advanced electronic knee systems. Psychological counselling was systematically integrated into the rehabilitation pathway, recognizing the importance of mental health support in recovery and reintegration.

These 2025 activities build upon the achievements of 2024, when 25 patients successfully completed rehabilitation under the ITF-Superhumans partnership. Through continued cooperation, ITF contributes to restoring mobility, independence and dignity to war-affected individuals, while supporting the development of Ukraine's national rehabilitation capacity.

On 15 November 2025, ITF, including ITF Director Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič, visited the Superhumans Center in Lviv, Ukraine, together with Dr. Aleš Musar, spouse of the President of Slovenia, and H.E. Mateja Prevolšek, Ambassador of Slovenia to Ukraine. The center provides specialized medical care, advanced prosthetics, and holistic rehabilitation to victims of Russian aggression on Ukraine who have sustained severe injuries, including those in need of limb amputations.

During the visit, representatives met with patients and the medical team led by Superhumans Center Director Ms. Olga Rudneva, learning about the complex medical and rehabilitative needs of survivors and observing innovative therapies in practice. The delegation also attended the inauguration of a





new climbing wall, designed to complement physiotherapy and promote physical recovery.



Visit to Superhumans Center, one of the very few facilities of its kind in Ukraine, offering life-changing support for survivors of conflict

► Conducting a training session for the Ukrainian women's national team for sitting volleyball in Slovenia (Braslovče)

For the second year, ITF, in cooperation with the Volleyball Federation of Slovenia, successfully organized a training camp for the Ukrainian women's sitting volleyball team. The initiative was developed as a response to the ongoing war in Ukraine, which has severely disrupted the lives of athletes and hindered their ability to maintain regular training routines or participate in competitions.

The Ukrainian team, consisting of nine players and two coaches/assistants, arrived in Braslovče on 25 September 2025. During the 10-day training camp, the athletes participated in intensive practice sessions led by professional coaching staff and were given the opportunity to train alongside the Slovenian women's sitting volleyball team, which was preparing for upcoming international competitions. This joint training environment fostered technical development, sportsmanship, and intercultural exchange between the athletes.

Beyond the athletic component, the project also included psychological support and structured social activities aimed at strengthening mental resilience, promoting team cohesion, and providing a safe environment away from the immediate pressures and uncertainties caused by the conflict. These activities played an important role in supporting the athletes' overall wellbeing during their stay in Slovenia.





Friendly match between the Slovenian and Ukrainian women's national teams for sitting volleyball

➤ **Beekeeping as an empowerment tool for people with disabilities from Ukraine-Phase 2**

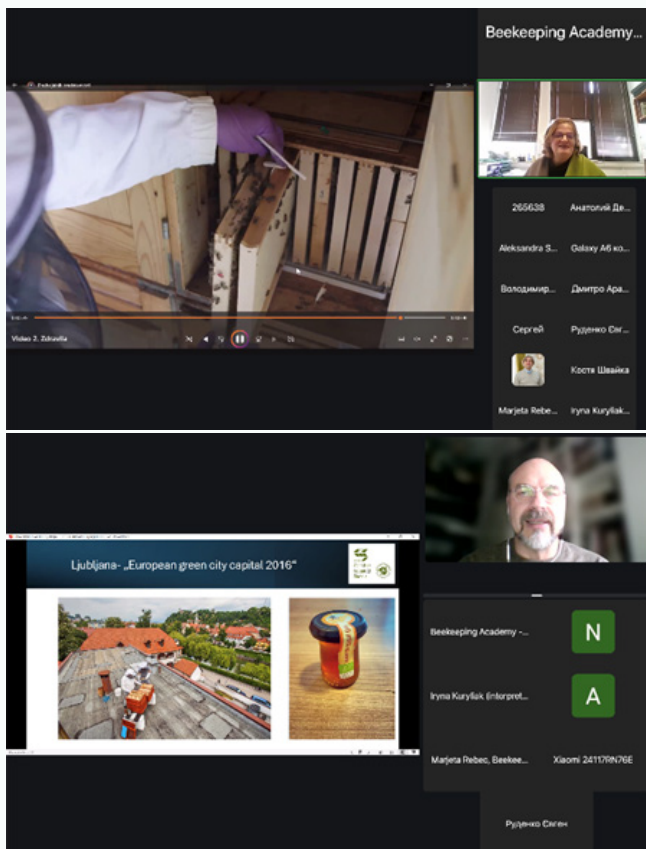
The aim of the project was to empower beekeepers and people with disabilities (victims of armed conflicts in Ukraine) with knowledge that will help improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and profitability of beekeeping practices in the future. The proposed project is based on the model of a successfully implemented project from 2021, when beekeeping instructors from the Slovenian Beekeeping Association already conducted training for beekeepers who are victims of landmines from BiH.

The online training, which took place between 18 and 20 No-

vember 2025, was attended with a total of 26 participants via the Zoom platform. The online beekeeping education was primarily intended for beekeepers, victims of war from the Kharkiv region as well as their family members. The programme was structured into three thematic areas: bee health and the European legislative framework, marketing strategies for honey products, and project management. In total, Slovenian Academy instructors delivered six lectures. Modelled on the long-standing BiH project “Beekeeping as a Tool of Empowerment for Mine Victims,” the final day focused on knowledge transfer.

During the training, intensified attacks on Ukraine caused frequent power outages in the Kharkiv region, which limited internet connectivity and affected participant attendance. Despite these challenges, sessions continued with intermittent participation.

All online training sessions were simultaneously interpreted into Ukrainian through a parallel audio channel. The lectures were also recorded and edited for later viewing.



Online training for people with disabilities-beekeepers from Ukraine



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victims Assistance Korea, Slovenia

Capacity Building Slovenia





CENTRAL ASIA

Afghanistan
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyz Republic



AFGHANISTAN

Problem

From May to July 2021, all international forces withdrew from Afghanistan, and the Taliban took control of major cities. On 15 August 2021, the Taliban entered Kabul, overthrew the government of President Ghani, and his administration fell.

This had a significant impact on the mine action environment. Many donors withdrew their support for mine action activities in Afghanistan, leading to a complete shutdown of projects supporting national mine action authorities. On the other hand, clearance activities continued on a smaller scale through the support of national and a few international NGOs.

According to data from the UN Mine Action Technical Cell (UN MATC), approximately 81 % of minefields have been cleared in recent years. However, the remaining 19 % still classify Afghanistan as one of the most heavily affected countries by landmines and ERW. The 5,144 identified hazardous areas continue to threaten about 1,713 communities, hindering development by delaying the construction of new road networks, transmission lines, and returnee settlements.

According to latest UN MATC report, despite an overall and significant reduction in armed violence, UN MATC recorded 539 explosive ordnance (EO) civilian casualties (147 killed and 392 wounded) in 272 EO incidents. It must be underlined that majority of casualties were caused by UXO and improvised explosive devices. It is alarming that out of 539 casualties; 427

victims were children (362 boys and 65 girls) which represents 79 % of all EO casualties.

Accomplishments

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

➤ Mine Detection Polyclinic Support

In 2025, ITF continued its support in the field of victim assistance in Afghanistan. The main purpose of project was to support MDC Polyclinic personnel with salaries to provide continuous medical services to deminers, their family members and other deprived Kabul inhabitants. Salaries for 16 medical staff and support personnel were provided with more than 50,900 medical services/examines/counselling delivered in period January 2025 – December 2025.

Current political crises reflected on the work of MDC Polyclinic as well. Many similar clinics and hospitals shut down due to lack of funding and consequently the number of MDC Polyclinic patients significantly increased in last few years.

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Victim Assistance

Slovenia





KAZAKHSTAN

Problem

Kazakhstan continues to manage large stocks of ageing conventional ammunition and explosives inherited from the Soviet period. Much of this material has exceeded its safe service life and, in some locations, has been stored for long periods under suboptimal conditions, including facilities located close to populated areas. Serious incidents in recent years, including explosions in Arys and in the Taraz area, have underscored the risk of accidental detonations, that can cause deaths and injuries, force evacuations, and damage homes and public infrastructure.

Beyond the immediate blast hazard, degraded ammunition and insecure storage conditions increase the risk of diversion through theft and smuggling, which can lead to environmental contamination from leaking propellants, heavy metals, and explosive residues. The Ministry of Defense and other responsible national authorities operate within national regulations on explosives safety, physical security, and environmental protection, but must manage these risks across a wide geographic area and a large number of legacy sites. Aging infrastructure, uneven storage standards, and limited technical capacity to assess and handle unstable items contribute to an ongoing residual threat for nearby communities and for personnel working at storage and related facilities.

Accomplishments

CWD AND CAPACITY BUILDING

▶ **Capacity building of CWD Disposal in Arys, Kazakhstan**
ITF supported the Kazakh Ministry of Defense in strengthening national conventional weapons destruction capabilities and reducing priority stockpiles. In the first half of 2025, ITF worked with the Kazakh Authorities and Kazakhstan Technologies to bring the Arys disposal facility to full operational readiness following the installation of specialized machinery in 2024. All major modules, including the system for disposal of 23–30 mm ammunition, were tested, and Kazakh specialists received training to operate the equipment safely and in line with relevant international standards. Disposal operations started in July 2025, and by 31 December 2025, 131,726 units of 30 mm ammunition were disposed, totaling 105,410 kg.



30 mm ammunition contained RDX prepared for disposal





Disassembled elements of 30 mm ammunition after final disposal operation



RDX (hexogen) explosive removed from 30 mm ammunition after final disposal operation

In parallel, disposal of R-60 and R-73 rockets was carried out by a local Kazakh company under ITF supervision; 334 missile warheads were safely disassembled, radioactive components were transferred to permanent storage in accordance with national legal norms, and energetic materials were destroyed at a military range through open burning and open detonation actions conducted by military engineers.





Warheads of R60/R73 missiles without depleted uranium after safe disassembly



Removed depleted uranium from R60/R73 missiles

At the same time, work continued on the installation of the specialized machine for the disposal of anti-tank landmines.

While the machine has been delivered and assembled, it is still undergoing a careful process of calibration and fine-tuning. This stage is essential to ensure that all safety measures are functioning properly that disposal operations can be carried out with the highest degree of security. Once this process is completed, the machine will be certified and handed over for full operation.



Live ammunition testing of disposal of anti-tank landmines in Arys

In 2025, the project also advanced additional disposal capacities. The specialized machine for disposal of anti-tank landmines was delivered and assembled and remained under calibration and fine-tuning prior to certification and handover for full operation. In addition, the specialized disposal machine for RDX-filled artillery ammunition was manufactured in Croatia and was in the process of delivery to Kazakhstan; once





commissioned, it will enable safe dismantling of large-caliber artillery ammunition and further reduce hazardous stockpiles.

Under monitoring by the ITF CWD Expert, the Ministry of Defense also disposed 103 anti-air missiles of four types

through disassembly, training firings, and demolition actions, and ITF procured and delivered X-ray equipment for inhibitor testing to support the identification of missiles designated for disposal.



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction and Capacity Building

United States of America





KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Problem

In the Kyrgyz Republic, large stockpiles of conventional ammunition remaining from the Soviet era continue to include outdated, unserviceable, and potentially hazardous items. Much of this ordnance was stored decades ago in warehouses that have since deteriorated and, due to population growth, are now closer to urban areas. Ageing infrastructure, harsh weather conditions, and limited resources create persistent safety and security risks. These stockpiles present a threat to nearby communities through the risk of unplanned explosions at munitions sites, while also increasing opportunities for theft and illegal trafficking of weapons and ammunition.

With support from the U.S. Department of State, the Kyrgyz Republic has made important progress in improving Physical Security and Stockpile Management and in safely disposing of obsolete ammunition. However, the scale of remaining needs continues to exceed national capacity. Continued technical and financial assistance is required to ensure that disposal and safety improvements are implemented in a systematic, safe, and environmentally responsible manner.

Accomplishments

PHYSICAL SECURITY AND STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT AND DESTRUCTION OF SURPLUS WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

➤ **Conventional Weapons Destruction and Ammunition Management in Kyrgyz Republic**

Throughout 2025, ITF continued cooperation with the Ministry of Defense of the Kyrgyz Republic under the 2015 Protocol on Cooperation. After closeout of ongoing works and installation of additional safety infrastructure, including lightning catchers, in the first half of 2025, a new project cycle began in August 2025. The agreed upon activities included disposal of MANPADS systems, preparation for inventories of artillery and chemical ammunition, and initial work to establish a national ammunition bookkeeping system and a National Armament Handbook.

In September 2025, ITF, together with the MOD Rocket Artillery Department, disposed of ten Strela-2M MANPADS (SA-7 Grail) through controlled live firing at the Balykchy range. The activity was conducted under ITF supervision and in accordance with MOD safety protocols. Each item was verified by serial number, photographed before and after destruction, and witnessed by the ITF CWD Expert. No safety or procedural incidents occurred. ITF retains the full record of serial numbers





and photographic documentation and will submit the documentation package to PM/WRA once the disposal certificate is formally confirmed by the Ministry of Defense.

In parallel, preparatory work for artillery and chemical ammunition inventories progressed through working meetings to define sequencing, staffing, and material requirements. A comprehensive list of tools and consumables was agreed, and procurement was completed in December 2025 to support a planned start in March 2026. In addition, at one site in Balykchy, inventory of artillery ammunition was relaunched using remaining resources from the previous cycle.



MANPADS systems ready for disposal



Live firing training as disposal of MANPADS

Consultations with MOD recordkeeping departments also continued to support a unified classification and registration framework. Existing paper-based and electronic practices were reviewed, inconsistencies were identified, and a concept note for a standardized ammunition bookkeeping system was prepared. Preparations for a trilingual National Armament Handbook (Kyrgyz, Russian, English) also started, with an agreed scope, draft structure, and sample layout, aligned with both the GRAU index and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines.





Artillery ammunition inventory process



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Conventional Weapons Destruction and Physical Security and Stockpile Management

United States of America





MIDDLE EAST

Iraq
Lebanon
Palestine
Syria



IRAQ

Problem

Following decades of armed conflict, including the Iran–Iraq war, the Gulf Wars, internal conflicts, and the occupation of the so-called Islamic State between 2014 and 2017, Iraq remains one of the most explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminated countries in the world. In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), contamination largely predates 2014 and is primarily legacy minefields and ERW affecting rural and mountainous areas.

More than 260 sqm of land in KRI remain contaminated, impacting over 600 communities. Explosive hazards continue to threaten civilian lives, particularly farmers, shepherds, and rural families dependent on land access for survival. Contamination restricts agricultural production, infrastructure development, access to grazing land and water resources, and limits broader socio-economic recovery.

The Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA) is the primary authority responsible for mine action coordination and oversight in KRI. Despite sustained efforts, operational capacity remains constrained by rugged mountainous terrain, high clearance costs, limited national funding, and declining international support. Weather conditions and logistical challenges further complicate operations.

As a State Party to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, Iraq is obliged to clear all known mined areas. However, the

scale of contamination and resource limitations prevent timely fulfilment of these obligations. Demining progress in KRI has slowed in recent years, leaving affected communities and exposed to ongoing risks and limiting sustainable development prospects.

Accomplishments

CLEARANCE OF LANDMINES AND ERW AND LAND RELEASE

➤ Explosive Remnants of War Clearance in Iraq 2024-2025

In 2025, ITF continued its operational partnership with IKMAA in support of humanitarian mine action in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). Activities focused on ensuring uninterrupted logistical and operational support to demining and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) teams working in nationally prioritized hazardous areas.

Five drivers supporting QA/QC teams resumed work in February 2025, while additional drivers and vehicles supporting clearance teams recommenced operations in April 2025. This ensured continuous logistical support to at least ten demining teams and three QA/QC teams deployed in priority locations identified under the national strategic framework.

Throughout the reporting period, IKMAA's central office and four regional centers maintained uninterrupted coordination, planning, and supervision of field activities. Demining and QA/





QC teams operated in 27 locations across all four provinces of KRI: Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Garmian.

With project support, IKMAA teams cleared 743,600 sqm of land contaminated with anti-personnel mines and various types of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in 2025. Since the start of the project, a total of 1,385,903 sqm of hazardous land – equivalent to approximately 190 football fields – has been released. In addition, 6,576 explosive devices, including UXO, anti-personnel mines, and anti-tank mines, were located and safely destroyed, significantly reducing risks to local communities and enabling the safe use of land for agriculture, infrastructure, and other socio-economic activities.

ITF conducted two field visits during the year. In February 2025, ITF representatives met with IKMAA leadership and reviewed the functioning of the ITF office in Erbil, confirming that implementation was progressing in line with planned objectives. In December 2025, a joint monitoring visit with representatives of the Republic of Slovenia assessed operational impact in Sulaymaniyah, Erbil, and Duhok provinces. The visit included inspections of cleared areas and the formal handover of released land to local authorities, reaffirming continued support to maintaining demining capacity and enhancing civilian safety.

The project is expected to continue under similar conditions in 2026.



Monitoring visit in December 2025





Deminer at work in province Garmian



Use of mechanical means for demining in the Sulaymaniyah province



Overview of explosive devices found in the Sulaymaniyah province



OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

**Explosive Hazards
Clearance and Capacity
Support** [Slovenia](#)





LEBANON

Problem

Lebanon's current risk environment stems from decades of conflict, including the 1975–1990 civil war and the 2006 hostilities, further exacerbated by the security deterioration in 2024 and 2025, that left widespread contamination from landmines, cluster munition remnants, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). A prolonged economic collapse since 2019 has further weakened national institutions and public services, compounding existing vulnerabilities.

Contamination persists in southern Lebanon, border areas with Syria, and former conflict zones, affecting agricultural land, infrastructure corridors, and residential peripheries. Although progress has been achieved under the coordination of the Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC), hazardous areas remain, and new explosive risks periodically emerge due to regional instability.

These hazards pose ongoing threats to civilian safety, particularly for farmers, shepherds, and construction workers. Contamination restricts access to arable land, delays infrastructure rehabilitation, increases reconstruction costs, and undermines local economic recovery. In the context of high poverty, unemployment, and significant refugee presence, these constraints further strain community resilience and essential services.

The demining and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) sector remains a critical pillar of national stabilization efforts. However, the prolonged economic downturn has significantly reduced the operational capacity of state institutions, including the Lebanon Armed Forces (LAF) units tasked with mine action and EOD operations. Budgetary constraints, aging equipment, limited fuel supplies, and challenges in maintaining mechanical assets directly affect the productivity and safety of clearance teams. Despite Lebanon's obligations under the Convention on Cluster Munitions, a gap persists between remaining contamination and available capacity, sustaining risks to civilians and hindering socio-economic recovery.

Accomplishments

CAPACITY BUILDING

➤ Capacity Support to Lebanese Mine Action Center

Working in these conditions, the Lebanon Armed Forces' Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC) has been underserved and is in urgent need of capacity support in terms of equipment, supplies and staff training, in order to overcome the present crisis and sustain the national mine action program. Supported by the United States of America, the project identifies, evaluates, and provides the required capacity support enabling LMAC to carry out operations addressing explosive hazard contamination more efficiently, effectively and safely.





Additionally, Schonstedt provided an in-kind donation of 30 detectors for cluster munition clearance.



Detectors being used in the field



Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, Ms Tanja Fajon, visited LMAC in February 2025 during her visit to Lebanon

➤ LAF EOD Capacity Support

Working closely with LMAC, Lebanon Armed Forces' Engineering Regiment is tasked with explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), which remains a critical pillar of national stabilization efforts. Considering the prolonged economic downturn, which has significantly constrained operational capacity, the project, supported by the United States of America, systematically identifies and assesses capacity gaps within the LAF Engineering Regiment and provides targeted support to enhance its ability to safely and effectively conduct EOD operations.

EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS CLEARANCE

➤ Addressing Cluster Munition Contamination in Lebanon

Decades of armed conflict in Lebanon have left a legacy of landmines, cluster munitions, and other explosive remnants of war (ERW), with contamination further exacerbated following the hostilities at the end of 2024. The presence of unexploded ordnance and ERW poses a direct threat to civilian safety and restricts access to productive land, undermining agricultural development and food security. This impact is particularly significant in South Lebanon, where much of the land is arable, fertile, and economically vital for local communities. Ensuring safe access to agricultural land is especially critical amid the country's ongoing economic hardships.

ITF implemented two projects addressing cluster munition contamination in South Lebanon in 2025. A total of 364,673 sqm was released, with 197 cluster munitions and 30 items of unexploded ordnance found and destroyed.





Landowner planting radish and corn growing on previously contaminated land



Deminer working in a watermelon field



Deminer working in close proximity of beehives

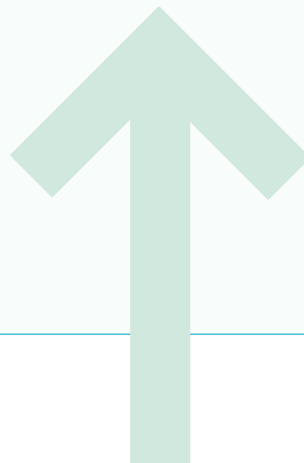
OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

Schonstedt, United States of America

Explosive Hazards Clearance

Korea, Slovenia





PALESTINE

Problem

Generations of Palestinians have endured protracted conflict, occupation, displacement, and recurring escalations of violence. Thousands of civilians have been killed or injured over the years, with children and young adults representing a significant proportion of casualties. Many survivors have sustained severe trauma, including limb amputations and complex physical disabilities requiring long-term rehabilitation.

In both the West Bank and Gaza, explosive remnants of war (ERW), including unexploded ordnance (UXO) and legacy landmines, continue to pose risks to civilians, particularly farmers and children, restricting access to agricultural land and livelihoods. At the same time, the health and rehabilitation sector faces chronic underfunding, damaged infrastructure, and operational strain.

Following the outbreak of war in Gaza on 7 October 2023, the humanitarian situation deteriorated dramatically. By the end of 2025, the Ministry of Health in Gaza reported that more than 70,000 Palestinians had been killed and over 170,000 injured since the start of the conflict, including a significant proportion of civilians and children. More than 1.9 million people in Gaza remain internally displaced, many having been displaced multiple times due to recurrent hostilities and extensive destruction of housing and infrastructure. Critical services, including healthcare, water, and sanitation systems, have been severely

affected, further compounding civilian vulnerabilities and limiting access to essential care and support. Although a ceasefire agreement was announced in October 2025, hostilities and security incidents have continued, and tensions persist in both Gaza and the West Bank.

Accomplishments

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

➤ Psychosocial Adaptation and Resilience Program for Women and Children

The project, implemented by ITF in cooperation with local experts and the Slovenian Representative Office in Palestine, is an initiative supporting Palestinian women and children in coping with trauma.

Due to the work obligations of the participants, the training was organized in three parts so that their absence from work would not be too long or consecutive. Each training session lasted 9 days. The first workshop was held in August 2025 in Ramallah, West Bank, and two additional workshops were conducted later (October, and November 2025).

The participants acquired practical skills in stressmanagement techniques, recognizing signs of trauma, and providing basic psychological support within the community. In total, 42 female teachers and school staff from various schools across the West Bank participated in the three workshops.





The training was successfully implemented and well received. The participants expressed satisfaction with the content, which they will be able to apply in their classrooms and local communities. In this way, the program contributes to the longterm expansion of psychosocial support within the community.



Psychosocial Adaptation and Resilience Workshop for Women

As part of the project a dedicated workshop was organized for 50 children to provide psychological support and recreational activities aimed at reducing anxiety, stress, and negative emotions. The workshop emphasized the importance of communication as a foundation for helping children cope, encouraging self-expression through play, storytelling, music, drawing, and other creative techniques.



Workshop for children

CAPACITY BUILDING AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE

▶ Purchase of Equipment for Bethlehem Hospital

Based on the earmarked donation, ITF published an Invitation to Submit Offers for the procurement of equipment and materials for the Harmalah Hospital in Bethlehem (Rehabilitation Unit). The procurement was based on a list of required items for psychotherapy treatment of conflict-affected patients, provided by ITF's project partner, Harmalah Hospital. The submission deadline was 3 September 2025, and ITF received two offers.





All equipment and materials were delivered to the hospital in Bethlehem by the end of 2025.



Delivered equipment to the hospital in Bethlehem

➤ Emergency Aid project in the Gaza Strip 2

The project's main objective was to provide urgent humanitarian aid to people in the Gaza Strip, where ongoing conflict has left the population facing severe shortages of food, clean water, medicine and shelter. The primary target groups were displaced families living in tents, along with women and children who are especially vulnerable in such conditions.

In response, ITF organized the distribution of essential supplies in August and September 2025. Bread, flour, vegetables and fresh drinking water were delivered to displaced families living in tents in Deir al-Balah and the Al-Mawasi area of Khan Yunis, directly supporting some of the most at-risk communities and helping to reduce the daily burdens of survival.

The project, which started on 1 April and continued until the end of 2025, achieved significant results. A total of 200 tents, 200 blankets and 200 clothing sets were distributed to families in need. Basic food items, including bread, flour and vegetables, were provided to 250 families – approximately 1,500 Gaza residents. In addition, 300 newborns received monthly packages of infant formula and diapers, while 100 women were supported with personal hygiene kits containing soap, sanitary pads and other essential items.

To address critical water shortages, 25 truck deliveries of clean water were carried out, ensuring access to safe drinking water for approximately 1,500 displaced residents.





Distribution of Emergency aid in the Gaza Strip

➤ Hope and Healing

The project aims to provide urgent humanitarian and rehabilitation support to Palestinian refugees in Gaza and Egypt, addressing immediate survival needs while fostering longer-term resilience and well-being among vulnerable families, women, and children.

The project, running from June 2024 to February 2025, provided critical support to Palestinians affected by the war in Gaza and displaced families in Egypt. In Gaza, activities focused on addressing urgent humanitarian needs: over 600 warm meals were delivered, tarpaulins were distributed and tents water-proofed for displaced families. Workshops were also organized for children in refugee camps. A ten-lesson survival course was held, equipping 35 participants with practical knowledge on coping with famine, water shortages, medical scarcity, and mental health challenges.

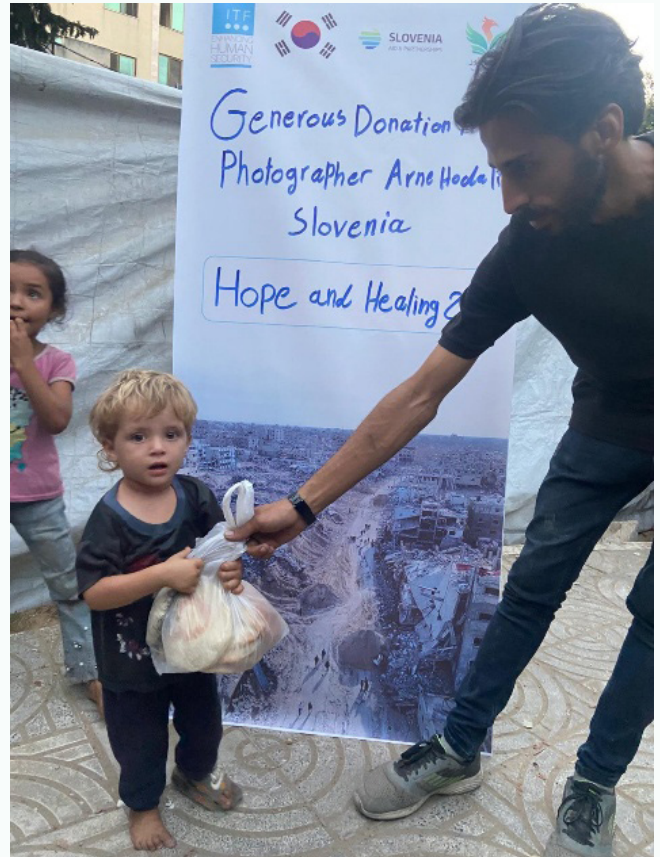
In cooperation with a local bakery, the project also provided 150 refugee families in northern Gaza with fresh bread packs on two occasions, helping them meet their most basic food needs during a time of acute hardship and simultaneously supporting the bakery in covering partial staff costs and sustaining local livelihoods.

In Egypt, the project delivered triage sessions for 300 patients to help identify urgent medical needs and guide them to appropriate care. A total of 33 refugees received 454 home-based rehabilitation sessions. A support network was established to assist over 100 displaced families with access to medical care, rent assistance, schooling, food, and clothing. Additionally, workshops and occupational therapy sessions were organized for Palestinian children confined to hospitals, using play-based activities to stimulate recovery and reduce stress. To further improve their well-being, toys collected in Slovenia were distributed to children, bringing comfort and a sense of normalcy during difficult times.





Humanitarian support and rehabilitation of Palestinian refugees in Egypt



Bread being prepared at a local bakery in Gaza and distributed

► Purchase of Raw Materials for the Palestine Hospital in Harmalah, Bethlehem

Although rehabilitation capacities in the West Bank have improved over the years, facilities continue to face shortages of prosthetic and orthotic components, fabrication materials, and specialised equipment. The Palestine Hospital in Harmalah,





Bethlehem, serves a growing number of patients affected by war-related injuries and long-term physical disabilities; however, insufficient raw materials limit its ability to meet increasing demand. This gap directly constrains access to essential rehabilitation services for vulnerable groups, particularly women, children, and persons with disabilities.

In 2025, the project “Purchase of Raw Materials for the Palestine Hospital in Harmalah, Bethlehem,” funded by the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD), formally commenced.

Following signature of the agreement, ITF initiated the inception and preparatory phase in close coordination with the hospital. Technical consultations were conducted to reconfirm patient needs, review technical specifications, and validate the priority list of required raw materials, including prosthetic and orthotic components, fabrication materials, cosmetic and comfort accessories, and related rehabilitation supplies.

The project is scheduled to continue through March 2027.



Signing of Grant Agreement between ITF and QFFD in Doha, Qatar

EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS CLEARANCE

➤ Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) of West Bank Demining Program

The overall objective of the project is to provide Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) for demining activities in the West Bank implemented by the HALO Trust. The purpose of this support is to certify that demining operations are carried out in full compliance with international and national mine action standards and to confirm that land suspected of contamination no longer poses a threat to the local population once cleared.

The project focuses on ensuring effective QA/QC oversight of HALO Trust's demining activities in the West Bank. Through systematic monitoring and verification, the project confirms that all work meets required standards and that cleared areas are safe for use by local communities.

Between January and July 2025, project implementation in the West Bank was intermittent rather than. In addition, in April 2025, ITF was informed by the HALO Trust that demining operations were temporarily halted because of administrative challenges related to the registration of foreign national deminers.

Despite these constraints, during 2025, a total of 1,965 sqm were visually inspected. Mandatory inspections of project locations were carried out regularly as part of the QA/QC work, including depth checks, screener checks, ambulance and rescue team inspections, as well as verification of perimeter markings, warning signage, and safety barriers.





Demining and QA/QC activities in the West Bank

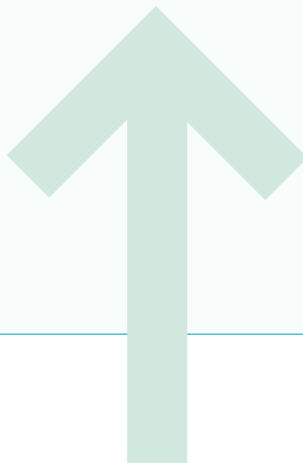


OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

QA/QC United States of America

Victim Assistance Korea, Qatar, Slovenia

Capacity Building Korea, Qatar, Slovenia





SYRIA

Problem

After 13 years of conflict, Syria remains one of the world's most severe and complex humanitarian crises. According to the UN's 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview, 16.7 million people require humanitarian assistance – the highest figure recorded since the onset of the crisis. Nearly half of the population faces food insecurity, while in Northeast Syria (NES) alone more than 2.5 million people are in need. Protracted conflict, repeated displacement, economic collapse, and climatic shocks continue to drive humanitarian vulnerability. The February 2023 earthquakes further compounded existing needs, causing additional destruction, displacement, and damage to already fragile infrastructure.

Widespread and indiscriminate use of explosive weapons has left large parts of Syria contaminated with explosive ordnance, including improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines, and explosive remnants of war (ERW). It is estimated that one-third of populated communities are affected by explosive hazards, and over half of all sub-districts experience restricted humanitarian access due to landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Children are particularly vulnerable. Contamination of agricultural land, residential areas, and critical infrastructure – including health facilities – continues to impede safe returns, restrict livelihoods, and obstruct humanitarian operations. While the total number of casualties remains unknown, thousands of

victims have been recorded in national and international databases.

Late 2024 brought a major political shift with the collapse of the Syrian regime, resulting in a fragmented and uncertain security environment. As the country enters a transitional phase, sustained mine action and risk mitigation efforts remain essential to enable safe humanitarian access, civilian protection, and early recovery.

Accomplishments

EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS CLEARANCE, EORE, CAPACITY BUILDING

➤ **Support to Conflict-Affected Communities in Northeast Syria**

In 2025, ITF continued implementing activities aimed at reducing risks from explosive ordnance (EO) and strengthening local humanitarian mine action capacities in Northeast Syria (NES), in partnership with Reachout and in coordination with the Northeast Syria Mine Action Center (NES MAC).

At the beginning of the year, the Head of the ITF Office in Syria conducted a field visit to support project planning and ensure readiness for implementation. Following significant political and security developments in late 2024, operations prioritized previously inaccessible areas and communities hosting high concentrations of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Activities ini-





tially covered 14 communities – five rural communities south of Qamishli and nine IDP centers in Qamishli and Amuda – and were subsequently expanded to 19 communities.

Non-Technical Survey (NTS) activities conducted in rural areas south of Qamishli resulted in 13 NTS reports. Six confirmed hazardous areas were identified, along with two reports of EO contamination. These efforts directly contributed to the safe use of critical agricultural areas in Al Hasakeh Governorate, NES.

Moreover, a mixed-gender EORE team operational since 1 June 2025 delivered sessions across all target communities. Between 1 January and 31 December 2025, 6,753 individuals were directly reached, among them 2,166 boys, 2,521 girls, 374 men, and 1,692 women. Sessions included pre- and post-assessments to measure knowledge acquisition, and context-adapted materials were continuously refined.

To strengthen sustainability and community ownership, 14 community focal points (5 men and 9 women) were trained, exceeding the annual target. They were equipped with basic EORE knowledge and communication skills to support outreach to vulnerable groups and reinforce community-based risk mitigation.

Furthermore, ITF intensified mentorship and technical support to its local partner organization, particularly following the gradual transfer of operational responsibilities in July 2025. A joint capacity assessment in January 2025 identified priority areas including operations management, logistics, information man-

agement, environmental standards, and gender mainstreaming. By year's end, the organization was independently implementing EORE and NTS activities, managing data collection, and reporting to coordination platforms, demonstrating increased operational autonomy and institutional maturity.

The project is set to continue until 31 December 2026.

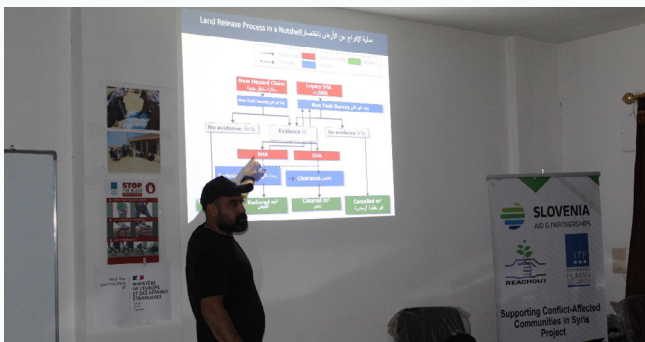


EORE workshops in local communities





Technical survey teams pulling the items found in the hazardous area



Staff training on the topic of mine clearance



Staff training on the topic of EORE and NTS 3

During a visit to Damascus in the beginning of August 2025, ITF delegation, headed by ITF Director, Amb. Tomaž Lovrenčič, held meetings with key Syrian national authorities to discuss continued and expanded support for mine action activities across Syria. Meetings were held with H.E. Dr. Ahmed Ekzayez and H.E. Mr. Moneer Mustafa, Deputy Ministers at the Ministry of Emergency and Disaster Response, and Mr. Saad Baroud, Director of the Organizations Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates. The meetings served to strengthen coordination and explore how ITF's support, developed through experience in northeast Syria, could contribute to broader recovery efforts across the whole country.



ITF delegation with H.E. Dr. Ahmed Ekzayez, Deputy Minister at the Ministry of Emergency and Disaster Response

➤ Localization of Humanitarian Mine Action Response in Northeast Syria (Clear then Grow Phase IV)

With support from the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, the project continues the successfully implemented Phase III, carried out throughout 2023 and 2024. It commenced in November 2025 and will continue until February 2027, with the aim of conducting humanitarian mine ac-





tion (HMA) operations on agricultural land and infrastructure suspected or confirmed to be contaminated with explosive hazards.

The project's objective is to enable the safe release of land for productive civilian use, supporting early recovery, livelihoods, and food security. Core activities include EORE, NTS, Technical Survey (TS), and clearance in priority communities, implemented in coordination with local authorities and through participatory community liaison. Furthermore, a central component is also the continued capacity development of the local organization, strengthening its operational, managerial, and institutional capacities to ensure sustainable, safety-focused HMA delivery in Northeast Syria.

Although formally launched in November 2025, the project achieved tangible progress until the end of 2025. In November, program start-up activities were initiated, including development of monitoring tools aligned with donor requirements, refinement of technical materials, and training of newly recruited national staff. Approval for deployment of mission-critical EOD equipment was secured by month's end.

In December, operations transitioned to live field deployment. Newly trained Syrian teams commenced clearance and Battlefield Area Clearance (BAC) tasks in Tartab, south of Qamishli – an approximately 550,000 sqm area heavily contaminated following destruction of former military storage facilities. Within the first weeks, teams cleared several thousand square meters, conducted explosive ordnance reconnaissance, safely neutralized high-risk items, and initiated structured community engagement.

Simultaneously, NTS and EORE teams conducted community interviews, delivered risk education sessions, and identified hazardous areas, directly informing operational prioritization. These early results demonstrate operational readiness, strengthened national capacity, and meaningful community impact, providing a solid foundation for expanded implementation in 2026.



Clearance Teams commencing a Battlefield Area Clearance (BAC) Task





Deminers receiving a daily briefing from head of Operations



Russian DM-11 Pyrotechnic Smoke Units discovered during operations

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Explosive Hazards Clearance

France, iMMAP France / 3iSolutions, Slovenia

EO Risk Education

France, iMMAP France / 3iSolutions, Slovenia

Capacity Building

France, iMMAP France / 3iSolutions, Slovenia





AFRICA



LIBYA

Problem

During the 2011 Libyan revolution, the Gaddafi regime lost control of large parts of its conventional weapons arsenal. Weapons storage sites became accessible to opposition fighters, civilians, and soldiers. Since the end of active hostilities, central control over these stockpiles has not been fully re-established, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms continue to fuel insecurity in Libya and across the wider region.

Following the collapse of political processes, Libya's situation deteriorated further in 2014, resulting in the breakdown of fragile central authority and the emergence of two rival centers of power. Although the Libyan Political Agreement was signed on 17 December 2015 under UN supervision, fighting continued, including heavy clashes in Benghazi and operations against ISIL in Sirte in 2016. Violence escalated again in 2019, with intense clashes in Tripoli between rival militias and forces of the Libyan National Army (LNA). In January 2020, the LNA surrounded Tripoli, launching sustained artillery and rocket attacks. In May 2020, forces of the Government of National Accord (GNA) counterattacked, forcing the LNA to withdraw.

Following its withdrawal, the LNA left behind an unknown number of improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Between May 2020 and December 2025, 234 incidents were recorded, resulting in 501 casualties (179 killed and 322 injured). Prolonged conflicts and infrastructure damage have also caused

severe economic strain since 2014, along with major disruptions to electricity, fuel, and water supplies. Numerous militia-controlled roadblocks and sporadic armed clashes continue to affect daily life across Tripoli and beyond.

Accomplishments

CAPACITY BUILDING

Since its launch in January 2014, ITF's capacity-building project in Libya has remained active, continuing to strengthen LibMAC's operational capabilities. In 2025, LibMAC personnel opened 100 tasks, primarily focused on rapid response and mine/UXO clearance activities implemented by international and national NGOs. These activities were concentrated in the southern parts of Tripoli following the LNA withdrawal, as well as in Tawergha, Sirte, and Benghazi.

In addition, LibMAC conducted 180 quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) missions and completed 11 accreditation procedures for international and national NGOs covering non-technical survey (NTS), risk education (RE), and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) tasks. A total of 103 tasks were completed in 2025.





Lib MAC QA Visit 12 June 2025: Misratah (Al Ghiran)

Across 21 project locations, a total of 1,534 sqm of suspected hazardous area was cleared. This resulted in the removal of 4 landmines and 52,303 items of unexploded ordnance (UXO). Furthermore, 39,988 UXO items were removed through 434 EOD spot tasks.



The situation around Misratah Eskerat ASA accident site

In 2025 LibMAC was particularly active in the field of risk education, holding numerous coordination meetings with implementing partners to align activities across Libya. It also organized refresher trainings, conducted accreditations for both national and international NGOs, and collected data on victims of ERW.

The LibMAC EORE Department organized an International Mine Awareness Day event on 16 May 2025 in Tripoli under the theme "Safe Futures Start Here." The event, held at the 17 February Hall in Tripoli Sports City, brought together approximately 260 participants.



EORE training and victim data collection course, December 2025



Training course on psychological held in Tripoli, November 2025

Throughout 2025, ITF contributed to strengthening LibMAC's institutional capacity by supporting salary costs for 25 employees and covering essential operational expenses, including travel, per diems, office rent, and vehicle maintenance.



Mine Awareness Day, held on 16 May 2025

OVERVIEW OF DONOR ASSISTANCE

Capacity Building

United States of America





V. OTHER ACTIVITIES





PUBLICATIONS

ITF issues various publications, either in hard copy or in electronic version with the aim of providing information to donor community and general public on ITF activities and on the problem of landmines and ERW in the region of Southeast Europe and other affected regions.

In the period between 01 January and 31 December 2025, ITF published the following publication:

➤ [ITF Annual Report 2024, April 2025](#)

All ITF publications can be obtained at ITF web site: www.itf.si.

OTHER

VISIT OF DR. MUSAR, SPOUSE OF THE PRESIDENT OF SLOVENIA, TO PALESTINE

Dr. Aleš Musar, spouse of the President of the Republic of Slovenia, joined the ITF delegation, headed by the Director of ITF, on a visit to Harmalah Hospital in Bethlehem and to Ramallah, where ITF is implementing victim assistance projects. ITF has been supporting Harmalah Hospital, the only facility in the region providing prosthetic and orthotic services, through the provision of essential medical equipment. In Ramallah, the delegation attended the closing ceremony of a seminar for teachers on psychosocial support for children affected by conflict.





Visit of dr. Musar, spouse of the president of Slovenia, to Palestine

SLOVENIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MS. TANJA FAJON VISITED LEBANON

In early January 2025, Ms. Tanja Fajon, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Slovenia, visited Lebanon to meet with key partners, including the Lebanese Mine Action Center, and to review ITF-led projects supporting mine victims and displaced families. The visit reaffirmed Slovenia's long-standing support for ITF-led humanitarian aid and mine action initiatives in Lebanon, which it has been supporting since 2021.



Delegation from Slovenian Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs led by Minister Tanja Fajon, delegation from ITF and representatives of LMAC at the premises of LMAC in Beirut, Lebanon





ITF AT THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM MINE ACTION 2025

In the beginning of April 2025, ITF attended the 21th International Symposium Mine Action 2025 in Cavtat, Croatia which was hosted by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia and the Croatian Mine Action Centre – CTRO. Participants shared insights into the latest achievements in mine action, the issue of underwater mine contamination, the environmental impact of work, and contribution of mine detection dogs to humanitarian mine action.



International Symposium Mine Action 2025, in Croatia

ITF AT NDM-UN28 IN GENEVA

ITF participated in the annual International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisers (NDM-UN27) in Geneva, Switzerland, that was held in from 9 to 11 April 2025. The Meeting, which was co-hosted by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) was an opportunity for leaders and experts to meet and exchange views on pressing issues faced by the mine action sector; this year under the theme: “Safe Futures Start Here.”



ITF at the annual International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisers.





MUNICIPALITY OF VUKOSAVLJE DECLARED MINE-FREE

In June 2025, the municipality of Vukosavlje in northern Bosnia and Herzegovina was officially declared Mine-Free, marking an important success for the local community and the broader national mine action efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The declaration follows the completion of the last three remaining demining tasks in the Municipality in October 2024. The complete demining process in Vukosavlje Municipality was ongoing from 1999 to 2024. With the support of the Czech Republic, the final areas of residual mine threat were addressed, and the municipality is now mine-free, representing a significant step forward for local and regional safety and development.



Ceremony commemorating declaration of mine-free municipality of Vukosavlje, BiH





ITF HOSTED EVENT TRIBUTE TO UKRAINE – WITNESSING WAR, DELIVERING HOPE

On 19 June 2025, ITF hosted the event “Tribute to Ukraine – Witnessing War, Delivering Hope,” featuring a travelogue testimony by journalist and volunteer Erik Valenčič, who shared his frontline experiences delivering humanitarian aid in Ukraine. On his latest trip, he also delivered beekeeping equipment for Kharkiv beekeepers, donated by the Republic of Korea through ITF. The event was attended by distinguished guests and donors, including Dr. Aleš Musar, spouse of the President of Slovenia, and the ambassadors of Ukraine and the Republic of Korea.



A travelogue testimony of delivering humanitarian aid in Ukraine delivered by Erik Valenčič





OPENING CEREMONY FOR A NEW HUMANITARIAN CLUSTER MUNITIONS CLEARANCE PROJECT IN SOUTH LEBANON

On 28 August 2025, an opening ceremony in Chabriha, South Lebanon, marked the launch of a new humanitarian cluster munition clearance project supported by the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs through ITF and implemented by NPA Lebanon in cooperation with the Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC). The program began at the Regional Mine Action Center (RMAC) in Nabatieh, where Brig. Gen. Roger El Khoury, Director of LMAC, welcomed participants. Distinguished guests included Dr. Aleš Musar, Spouse of the President of Slovenia; H.E. Mr. Geon Gysuk, Ambassador of Korea to Lebanon; and Amb. Tomaž Lovrenčič, Director of ITF.

The ceremony also marked the completion of clearance work supported by the Republic of Korea and implemented through ITF, improving safety for communities and laying the groundwork for Slovenia's new contribution. Attendees observed clearance demonstrations by NPA, visited technical displays, and planted a tree on previously contaminated land as a symbol of hope.



Opening ceremony for a new humanitarian cluster munitions clearance project in South Lebanon with attendees and clearance demonstrations by the project partner NPA Lebanon





13TH SLOVENIAN DEVELOPMENT DAYS

On 16 October 2025, ITF Enhancing Human Security hosted the event “Humanitarian Aid in Conflict and Post-Conflict Settings – Stories Through the Lens of Arne Hodalič” as part of the 13th Slovenian Development Days in Ljubljana, Slovenia. The event highlighted the importance of humanitarian work in both post-conflict and active conflict environments, emphasizing ITF’s evolving role in delivering assistance where it is needed most. For more than 25 years, ITF has been active in humanitarian mine action, rehabilitation, and community development. In recent years, however, its scope has expanded to include humanitarian aid in areas affected by ongoing conflicts, including Palestine, Ukraine, and Lebanon. The second part of the event featured video contributions from ITF’s partners and colleagues working in conflict-affected environments, particularly in Ukraine, alongside contributions from Egypt, where a psychosocial support project is being implemented for Palestinian refugees. In his address, Dr. Aleš Musar, spouse of the President of the Republic of Slovenia, reflected on ITF’s humanitarian efforts and his experiences accompanying ITF to conflict-affected areas with the organization.



Through the photographs and reflections of renowned Slovenian photographer and journalist Arne Hodalič, one of the Faces of ITF, participants were invited to see the human stories behind ITF’s work





ITF AT THE UKRAINE MINE ACTION CONFERENCE 2025

From 22 to 23 October 2025, ITF attended UMAC25, joining international partners, donors, and experts to advance a comprehensive and holistic approach to mine action as a key pillar of Ukraine's recovery. Hosted by the Government of Japan, this second international conference - following the first held in Geneva last year - convened governments, implementing partners, donors, and other relevant stakeholders committed to supporting Ukraine and strengthening coordination across all aspects of mine action. Discussions focused on the integration of clearance, rehabilitation, risk education, and victim assistance into broader recovery and development efforts, underscoring the importance of cooperation and shared responsibility. ITF Enhancing Human Security participated in the conference, contributing to the exchange of experience and best practices. ITF Director Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič addressed the plenary session on inclusion and people-centered recovery, emphasizing that genuine progress begins with restoring human dignity.



ITF at the Ukraine Mine Action Conference 2025 in Tokyo, Japan





ITF SIGNS A GRANT AGREEMENT WITH QATAR FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT

On November 10, 2025, ITF Enhancing Human Security signed a USD 1 million grant agreement with the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD) to support the Palestine Hospital in Harmalah – Bethlehem, with the aim of strengthening the healthcare system in the State of Palestine. The signing ceremony was witnessed by H.E. Sheikh Thani bin Hamad Al Thani, Chairperson of QFFD, and Dr. Aleš Musar, spouse of the President of the Republic of Slovenia. The agreement was signed by Mr. Fahad bin Hamad Al Sulaiti, Director General of QFFD, and Amb. Tomaž Lovrenčič, Director of ITF. This marked a historic milestone and enabling the launch of operational activities aimed at strengthening rehabilitation and prosthetic service delivery at the Harmalah hospital.



ITF and QFFD signed a historic agreement in Doha, Qatar to strengthen the capacity of the Palestine Hospital in Harmalah, Bethlehem





ITF AT THE 22MSP

From 1 to 5 December 2025, ITF Enhancing Human Security participated in the 22nd Meeting of States Parties (22MSP) to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, held in Geneva. The meetings brought together States Parties, international mine action partners, and other key stakeholders to review progress and reaffirm their commitment to the Ottawa Convention, one of the most significant treaties in humanitarian disarmament.

In its statement delivered under the agenda item on victim assistance, ITF highlighted the need for sustained and coordinated support to ensure mine survivors receive long-term medical care, rehabilitation, mental health and psychosocial support, and opportunities for social and economic inclusion. During the Mine Action Support Group meeting, ITF also shared updates on its broader engagement across mine-affected and conflict-affected contexts, stressing the importance of people-centered and holistic approaches.



ITF at the 22nd Meeting of States Parties (22MSP) to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, held in Geneva, Switzerland





AMB. TOMAŽ LOVRENČIČ, DIRECTOR OF ITF, ADDRESSES THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITARIAN IMPACT OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE

On 9 December 2025, at the United Nations Security Council session on peace and security in Ukraine, chaired by Slovenian Minister for Foreign and European Affairs, Ms. Tanja Fajon, ITF Director Amb. Tomaž Lovrenčič shared firsthand insights from ITF's ongoing work in Ukraine. He noted the growing impact of landmines and explosive drones on civilians, leading to complex injuries that require long-term medical and psychosocial support.

Amb. Lovrenčič highlighted three priorities for the international community: scaling up humanitarian demining with support of new technologies; ensuring victim assistance and prosthetic support remain integral to the response; upholding international humanitarian law to better protect civilians. ITF is honored by the opportunity to share its experience and remains committed to supporting affected communities in Ukraine.



ITF Director Amb. Tomaž Lovrenčič addressed UN Security Council in New York during a high-level session on peace and security in Ukraine





SOCIAL MEDIA

All ITF's activities are regularly posted on www.itf.si and ITF's social media outlets.



ITFsi



itf_si



@ITFsi



ITF Enhancing Human Security



ITF Enhancing Human Security





VI.
**STATUTORY
ANNUAL
STATEMENTS FOR
THE FINANCIAL
YEAR 2025**



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, content of the financial statements including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ljubljana, March 23, 2026

BDO Revizija d.o.o.
Cesta v Mestni log 1, Ljubljana



Blaž Veicl
Certified auditor

*auditor's report relates to accounting part of annual report





2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
ASSETS			
A		244.301	239.174
I.	1	0	0
II.	2	242.417	237.290
4.		242.417	237.290
III.		1.884	1.884
		1.884	1.884
B.		11.561.480	12.778.172
III.	3	4.929.706	3.655.821
2		1.025	0
3		4.928.581	3.655.821
IV.	4	6.631.774	9.122.350
C.		57.649	188.883
Off-balance sheet assets		23.983.465	26.199.661
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
A		364.706	314.334
A.I	5	4.173	4.173
1		4.173	4.173
2		2.719	990





	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
3.		309.172	271.164
3.1	5	309.172	271.164
4.	5	48.642	38.007
4.1		48.642	38.007
4.2		0	0
C.		239.911	213.836
1		68.284	65.555
2		50.000	50.000
3	6	121.627	98.281
Č.	7	1.988.329	1.271.987
1		0	0
2		1.887.978	1.066.274
3	7.1.	77.830	84.448
4		22.521	121.266
D.	9	9.270.384	11.406.071
Off-balance sheet liabilities		23.983.465	26.199.661





3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025

	Note	2025	2024
A. REVENUES	10	17.460.785	14.398.589
E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUE	10	63.461	65.963
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		17.524.246	14.464.551
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS		17.407.145	14.395.117
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	12	16.328.512	13.343.791
2. Costs of materials		131.233	121.466
3. Costs of services		16.197.280	13.222.325
II. Labor costs	13	987.886	959.336
1. Salaries		744.395	734.152
2. Pension insurance costs		102.534	101.621
3. Social security costs		57.716	53.652
4. Other labor costs		83.241	69.911
III. Depreciation, amortization, and revaluation expenses		88.158	89.296
1. Depreciation and amortization	12	87.598	89.186
2. Revaluation operating expenses associated with intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment		560	110
3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets		0	0
IV. Other operating costs		2.588	2.694
H. OPERATING SURPLUS (PROFIT)		117.101	69.434
I. OPEARTING SURPLUS (LOSS)		0	0
J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	11	0	0





III. Financial revenues from operating receivables		0	0
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	14	58.537	30.441
II. Financial expenses from financial liabilities		0	0
III. Financial expenses from operating liabilities		58.537	30.441
L. OTHER INCOME		3.327	2.248
M. OTHER EXPENSES	15	13.249	3.234
N. SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION	16	48.642	38.007
O. NET LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		0	0
S. NET SURPLUS AFTER TAXATION		48.642	38.007
Š. NET LOSS AFTER TAXATION		0	0
*AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		15	14
NUMBER OF MONTHS		12	12





4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025

	2025	2024
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities:		
a) Profit and loss statement items	131.775	124.403
Revenues, income from financing, and other income	17.522.549	15.993.531
Expenses without depreciation	-17.390.774	-15.869.128
Income tax and other taxes		
b) Net changes in assets and liabilities	-2.534.652	-3.811.309
Opening less final operating receivables	-1.273.758	-2.504.698
Opening less final prepaid expenses	131.234	-188.883
Opening less final receivables for corporate tax	0	0
Opening less final assets for sale	0	0
Opening less final inventories	0	0
Final less opening short-term liabilities from operating activities	716.342	228.102
Final less opening expendable restricted funds	-2.108.443	-1.345.830
Final less opening deferred tax liabilities	0	0
c) Net change in cash from operating activities	-2.402.877	-3.686.906
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
a) Cash inflow from investing activities	5.025	0
Inflow from disposal of tangible assets	5.025	0
b) Cash outflow from investing activities	-93.286	-82.847
Outflow for purchase of intangible assets	0	0
Outflow for purchase of tangible assets	-93.286	-82.847





c) Net change in cash from investing activities	-87.700	-82.847
C. Cash flow from financing		
a) Cash inflow from financing	0	0
Inflow from increase of long-term financial liabilities	0	0
b) Cash outflow from financing	0	0
Outflow for interests from financing	0	0
Outflow for decrease in unrestricted and restricted funds	0	0
Outflow for repayment of long-term financial liabilities	0	0
Outflow for repayment of short-term financial liabilities	0	0
Outflow for dividends	0	0
c) Net change in cash from financing		
D) Final cash balance for the period	6.631.774	9.122.350
y) Opening cash balance	-2.490.577	-3.769.753
+		
x) Net change in cash	9.122.350	12.892.103





5. GENERAL INFORMATION

5.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance was founded by the Republic of Slovenia, as such represented by the Slovene Government, on July 21, 1998. The establishment of the International Trust Fund was approved by the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the approval No. ZML-326/98 dated 22 July 1998. The International Trust Fund was entered in the Register of Foundations. The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance was renamed to ITF Enhancing human security in 2012 (hereafter ITF).

The 2021–2025 ITF strategy was introduced to recognize and implement the unique advantages, capabilities and experience of ITF across the spectrum of post-conflict recovery including humanitarian mine action and conventional weapons destruction (CWD).

The mission of ITF is to strengthen human security and build resilient communities by reducing risks to peace and security through compassion, innovation, transparency and partnerships. Hand in hand with an expanding geographical presence, ITF also recognized the need to address a broader array of challenges that put at risk societies affected by conflict and other crises. ITF's principal area of action is and will remain humanitarian-development-peace nexus with the aim of achieving a mine-free world, improving livelihoods, promoting gender equ-

ality, protecting the environment, strengthening public health, and building resilience. ITF's vision is a world free of threats to peace and security, where safety, well-being, prosperity and dignity of individuals and communities is assured.

ITF is fulfilling its mission by following 6 main guiding principles: Humanitarian principles, compassion, innovation, transparency, partnerships and consistency with UN Sustainable Development goals.

The headquarters of ITF is located at Trg republike 3, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia.

The main activities of the ITF:

- / Reducing threats from mines, explosive remnants of war and other at-risk weapons and ammunition.
- / Facilitating safe, long-term development and building resilience of conflict-affected communities.

The bodies of the ITF:

- / Managing Board,
- / Board of Advisors,
- / Director,
- / Honoree Board.

The members of the Managing Board as at 31 December 2025:

- / Dr. Melita Gabrič, Chairwoman of Managing board ITF, Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of Slovenia
- / Mr. Boštjan Pavlin, Deputy chairman of Managing board ITF, Ministry of Defence, Republic of Slovenia





- / Mr. Leon Behin, Member of Managing board, Ministry of Defence, Republic of Slovenia
- / Mr. Luka Gorup, Member of Managing board, Ministry of Health, Republic of Slovenia
- / Mr. Andrej Slapničar, Member of Managing board ITF, Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of Slovenia
- / dr.sc. Damir Trut, Member of Managing board ITF, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Republic of Croatia

The Advisory Board includes representatives of donors and founders of the ITF.

The statutory Annual Statement of the ITF Enhancing Human Security, Ljubljana, for the year 2025 was prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in EU.

The financial year is equal to the calendar year.

The Director of the ITF confirms that the accounting policies of the ITF have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and that the financial statements comply with the Foundations Act and the Slovenian Accounting Standards.

The Director states that he fully approves the 2024 financial statements.

5.2 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The financial statements for the financial year 2025 are based on Foundations Act and Slovene Accounting Standards, especially Slovene Accounting standard 34.

ITF discloses separately its assets and liabilities, incomes and expenses from donors assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses (financial statements by operating segments) in accordance with Slovene Accounting Standard 34 and International Accounting Standard 20. Received and spent assets from donors are shown under Notes to the Financial Statements.

The policies and practices the Management applies in preparing and presenting financial statements are in compliance with the above stated basis whereas certain accounting policies are optional and the management decides independently to apply one of the available variants. The summary of general accounting policies and practices applied by the company in reference to valuing separate items is as follows:

The intangible and tangible fixed assets are initially valued at their purchase value. The purchase value consists of purchase price, import and irredeemable purchase duties and the costs that can be directly attributed to the ability of the fixed asset to be used for its intended purpose. The tangible fixed assets are depreciated individually in accordance with the linear method.

The quantity units of material and merchandise inventories are initially valued at their actual purchase price, which includes buying prices, import and other irredeemable duties and direct





purchase costs. The purchase price is decreased for given discounts. The material and merchandise inventories are written down, if the book value exceeds market or net realizable value.

Cash consists of petty cash and bank accounts. Cash is initially recognized at the amount from the relevant document, a financial asset in foreign currency are translated into local currency at the exchange rate at the date of receipt. Donors' monetary resources are separated from ITF cash account (separated bank accounts).

The receivables are initially shown as amounts based on relevant documents and assumption that they will be paid. The receivables are written down, if their book value exceeds their fair or realizable value. The receivables are revalued by reversal of write downs if their fair or realizable value exceeds their book value. The receivables in foreign currencies are in the financial statements stated at the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia – referential exchange rate of the European central Bank for individual currency on the balance date. The exchange rate differences represent regular financial income or regular financial expenses.

Allowances for receivables are created according to the experience from previous periods, based on individual assessment. Based on the analysis of the disclosed receivables as of 31 December 2025, it was not necessary to make adjustments to the value of the institution's receivables.

The short-term investments in equity and debt securities of other companies or state are initially valued at their pur-

chase value whereas the short-term loans are valued at paid amounts. The revaluation of short-term financial investments presents the change of their book value and occurs as a revaluation due to improvement of assets, impairment of assets or reversal of impairment. The information on fair value and main characteristics of individual short-term financial investment shall be disclosed.

The short-term deferrals include debtors and other assets and liabilities presumed to occur within one year and the occurrence of which is possible and the size reliably estimated. The deferred charges include current deferred costs or current deferred expenses and current uncharged revenues, which are shown separately and broken down into more significant ones. The short-term accruals and deferred income include short-term accrued costs and deferred income shown separately and broken down into more significant ones.

The unrestricted funds consist of the founding capital, retained earnings, revaluation of the capital and net surplus/loss of the year.

Restricted funds present the value of donated intangibles and fixed assets and are used for covering the depreciation cost of donated intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Donations for specific purposes are presented as the expendable restricted funds. Foreign donations are translated at the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia referential exchange rate of the European central bank in effect on the balance date. Donations are used for covering the costs of activities,





for which they were granted, when those costs occur and are approved by ITF.

The long and short-term debts are shown liabilities with reference to financing of the Trust Fund's assets. The debts are financial liabilities, if lenders are lending the company money, or operating, if suppliers are sending to the Trust Fund inputs for performing its services. The financial debts present granted credits based on loan agreement, investment agreement or issued securities. The operating debts are supplier borrowings for purchased goods or services, debts for financial leases, short-term liabilities owed to staff, financiers and to the state. The long-term debts have to be paid back or settled within the term of over one year and the short-term debts within one year. The revaluation of the long and short-term financial investments presents the change of their book value and occurs as impairment of assets or improvement of debts. The information on fair value or main characteristics of individual debt shall be disclosed.

The revenues are broken down into operating revenues, financial income and other income. Operating revenues and financial income are considered as regular revenues. The operating revenues present the utilization of expendable restricted funds, fixed percentage of donated funds, granted for covering the Trusts Fund's administrative and operating costs, revenues from utilization of expendable restricted funds for covering the amortization and depreciation of fixed assets and other revenues. Most of the ITF operating revenues consist of revenues from usage of restricted funds for approved projects.

Operating revenues of ITF are fees, based on approved restricted funds (ITF services) in period when those amounts are received; ITF does not have or has not formed any rules for scheduling received amounts in other periods (deferred revenues). The financial income arises from long and short-term financial investments, receivables and cash. The financial income consists of interest and exchange rate differences. Exchange rate differences occur in donations and bank accounts and cash registers. Financial income from exchange rate differences is netted against financial expenses from exchange rate differences. The other revenues consist of irregular items that mark influence on the increase of regular results in the respective business year.

The expenses are sorted into operating expenses, financial expenses and other expenses. Operating expenses and financial expenses present regular expenses. The operating expenses equal the costs of the period. The revaluating operating expenses (write downs) occur in reference to tangible fixed assets, intangible long-term assets and current assets due to their impairment. Most of ITF operating expenses consist of costs of contractual parties involved in realization of approved project (usage of restricted funds); other expenses are associated with ITF operations (salaries, other expenses, etc.). The financial expenses present the expenses for financing and expenses for investing. Financial expenses from exchange rate differences are netted against financial income from exchange rate differences. The other expenses consist of irregular items that mark influence on the decrease of regular results in the respective financial year.





Off balance sheet assets and liabilities consist of potential liabilities from guarantees and other liabilities that are not shown as liabilities in balance sheet, issued and received mortgages, warranties and other insurances, landed assets and consignment stocks, etc. In off balance sheet evidence ITF also include contractual amounts of approved donations by donors that are not yet recieved in bank accounts of ITF.

Risk management

Currency Risk

The company performs its operations in the following currencies: USD, LYD, AFN, HRK, NOK, CHF, CAD, BAM, TND, COP. The company does not hedge against currency risks, as these currencies are used in payments for services arising from

donation contracts, while translation differences are covered by ITF as a part of administrative costs. The majority of transactions in foreign currency is in USD. We assess currency risk as medium risk, as currency exchange rate fluctuations can affect operations, but these impacts are partially limited by existing risk management mechanisms.

Interest Rate Risk

In 2024 and 2025 the company did not have any loans, therefore there is no interest risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is very low, as the donation contracts are signed in advance and the funds are provided for covering the relative costs on time.





6. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the financial year 2025 comply with the Slovene Accounting Standards 34. The notes relate to annual statements for 2025 unless otherwise specified in the text.

I. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The intangibles consist of software in the amount EUR 0.

The company uses a 20% depreciation rate for software as part of intangible assets. Depreciation is calculated on a linear method basis over the estimated lifespan of each individual part of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets comprise donated software, whose present value at 31 December 2025 amounts to EUR 0, are not pledged as security for liabilities.

Movements of Intangible Assets in 2025:

INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Intangibles owned	Donated intangibles	Total in EUR
1. Purchase value			
Cost at 01 Jan 2025	2.256	178	2.434
New additions	0	0	0
New disposals	0	0	0
Cost at 31 Dec 2025	2.256	178	2.434
2. Accumulation depreciation			
Accumulation depreciation at 01 Jan 2025	2.256	178	2.438
Depreciation	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0
Adjustment	0	0	0
Accumulation depreciation at 31 Dec 2025	2.256	178	2.434
3. Present value			
Present value at 01 Jan 2025	0	0	0
Present value at 31 Dec 2025	0	0	0

The depreciation cost in 2025 is EUR 0, of which depreciation cost of owned intangible assets is EUR 0 and donated intangible assets is EUR 0





2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

EUR	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Merchandise	242.417	237.290
TOTAL	242.417	237.290

Depreciation is calculated on a linear method basis over the estimated lifespan of each individual part of the tangible asset. The company uses depreciation rates as follows:

- / Computers and computer equipment: 33,00% and 50%
- / Office equipment: 12,50% and 20%
- / Vehicles: 15,50%
- / Other equipment: 10,00% – 50,00%





Movements of tangible Assets in 2025:

2025	Equipment owned	Equipment donated	Leasehold impropment owned	Leasehold impropment donated	Art work owned	Construction in progress	Total in EUR
1. Purchase value							
Cost at 31 Dec 2024	245.824	313.889	66.028	0	4.076	0	629.817
New additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost at 31 Dec 2025	245.824	313.889	66.028	0	4.076	0	629.817
New additions	16.424	76.862	0	0	0	0	93.286
Disposals	-30.918	-23.969	0	0	0	0	-54.887
Cost at 31 Dec 2025	231.330	366.781	66.028	0	4.076	0	668.215
2. Accumulated depreciation							
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 Jan 2024	163.200	215.607	13.720	0	0	0	392.527
New additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 Jan 2025	163.200	215.607	13.720	0	0	0	392.527
New additions	31.568	53.456	2.574	0	0	0	87.598
Disposals	-30.418	-23.909	0	0	0	0	-54.327
Cost at 31 Dec 2025	164.350	245.154	16.294	0	0	0	425.798
3. Present value							
Present value as at 01 Jan 2024	82.624	98.281	52.308	0	4.076	0	237.290
Present value as at 01 Jan 2025	82.624	98.281	52.308	0	4.076	0	237.290
Present value as at 31 Dec 2025	66.980	121.627	49.734	0	4.076	0	242.417

Major new additions and finished investments in property, plant and equipment include office equipment, computer equipment and other equipment. Depreciation for all assets is EUR 87.598, of which EUR 53.516 are covered from the provisions for donated assets. The Company does not have financial obligations for equipment purchase. No Company assets are financialy leased and there are no debt guarantees on Company assets.





The Company reviewed the value of property, plant and equipment, and established that the present amount does not exceed the recoverable amount.

3. SHORT TERM RECEIVABLES

EUR	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Short-term operating trade receivables	1.025	0
Short-term operating receivables due from others	4.928.581	3.655.821
TOTAL	4.929.606	3.655.821

Current Operating Receivables represent VAT receivables for Bosnia and Herzegovina EUR (122.233), receivables from customers EUR (1.025), receivables from donors for granted, unpaid donations EUR (871.410), refunds EUR (2.318), short term advances - bail EUR (1.825), short term advances EUR (3.923,578) and other receivables EUR (15.217).

The operating receivables are nor secured nor pledged as security for liabilities. The disclosed value of operating receivables does not exceed their realizable value.

4. CASH AND BANK

EUR	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Cash in bank (EUR)	4.780.192	7.858.212
Cash in bank (other currencies)	1.835.387	1.217.064
Cash on hand (EUR)	1.702	703
Cash on hand (other currencies)	15.123	46.372
Cash in transit	0	0
TOTAL	6.631.774	9.122.350





5. THE INITIAL INVESTMENT AND THE SURPLUS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES

The International Trust Fund was entered in the Register of Foundations on 22nd July 1998 with the Minister of Foreign Affairs' consent to the Establishing Act. The called-up capital is recognized in the amount of EUR 4.173 (SIT 1.000.000).

Equity attributed to the owners of the parent company in 2025:

	Founding capital	Revaluation surplus - Adjustment	Retained Earnings (loss)	Net result for the year	Total
Balance at 1 Jan 2025	4.173	990	271.164	38.007	314.334
Transfer from retained earnings according	0	0	38.007	-38.008	0
Changes in actuarial gains/losses	0	1.729	0	0	1.729
Coverage of the surplus in the year 2025	0	0	0	48,632	48.632
Balance at 31 Dec 2025	4.173	2.719	309.171	48.643	364.706

2025 the revenue surplus is EUR 48.643.





6. PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM PASSIVE ACCRUALS

Provisions for severance payments upon retirement and jubilee benefits was calculated for the first time in 2017. Restricted revenues are long-term deferred revenues recognized to cover depreciation of donated intangible assets, tangible fixed assets and office space rental costs. The company does not plan to create or utilise long-term accrued costs and deferred revenue.

EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Provisions for severance payments upon retirement	48.055	46.817
Provisions for jubilee benefits	20.229	18.738
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	121.627	98.281
Provisions for doubtful contracts	50.000	50.000
TOTAL	239.911	213.836

Movement in 2025:

	2025	2024
Balance at 01 Jan	213.836	126.637
Recognition of accrued expenses and deferred income for donated long-term assets	76.862	138.850
Provisions for retirement benefits and jubilee awards	6.665	10.674
Use of provisions for retirement benefits and jubilee awards	-3.935	-1.999
Provisions for doubtful contracts	0	0
Covering of depreciation expenses	-53.416	-59.287
Elimination of donated assets	-0	-1.039
TOTAL	239.911	213.836





7. OPERATING LIABILITIES

EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Short-term trade liabilities	1.887.978	1.066.274
Short-term operating liabilities to employees	77.830	84.448
Short-term financial liabilities	0	0
Other short-term operating liabilities	22.521	121.265
TOTAL	1.988.329	1.271.987

Accounts payable in amount of EUR 1.988.329 are not due on balance date. Current operating liabilities include amount for liabilities to suppliers EUR 814.710, liabilities to employees EUR 77.830. Other liabilities include pension insurance, liabilities for social contributions and income tax and other liabilities EUR 22.521.

7.1. Short-term liabilities to employees

EUR	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Operating liabilities to employees - Slovenia office	77.830	84.448
TOTAL	77.830	84.448





7.2 Short-term liabilities to project in offices

EUR	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Operating liabilities to Libya office	44.456	71.576
Operating liabilities to employees - BIH office	4.971	2.804
Operating liabilities to employees - Ukraine office	10.419	10.909
Operating liabilities to employees - Kazakhstan office	551	2.163
Operating liabilities to employees - Kyrgyzstan office	5.794	7.264
Operating liabilities to employees – Iraq office	2.898	1.258
Operating liabilities to employees - Lebanon	3.396	4.265
Operating liabilities to employees Syria	24.035	40.431
TOTAL	96.520	140.669

In 2023, one more office was opened in Ukraine.

8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

There are no financial liabilities in 2025.

9. SHORT TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES

EUR	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Short-term deferred revenue from donations to the Foundation's activities	8.845.195	10.891.025
Short-term deferred income from the donation for the operation of the ITF institution	417.384	515.046
Short-term deferred expenses	7.805	0
TOTAL	9.270.384	11.406.071





Short-term deferred revenue from donations to the Foundation's activities were EUR 9.270.384. They refer to short-term deferred revenues in the amount of EUR 8.845.195, which refer to dedicated donations that are used to cover costs or expenses for which the funds were obtained when they are incurred or are approved by the Institution. The second part of deferred accruals refers to short-term deferred income in the amount of EUR 417.384, from donations received, which the donor recognizes to cover the costs of the institution's operation. These are delimited according to the planned activities in accordance with the donor agreement. Short-term deferred expenses were EUR 7.805.

Donations in foreign currency are shown at the exchange rate of the balance sheet date.

10. REVENUE / DONATIONS AND OTHER OPERATING REVENUES

EUR	2025	2024
Utilization of expendable restricted funds-main activities of Fund	1.770.502	1.649.959
Operation revenues, fixed percentage of donated funds	15.690.283	12.744.524
Depreciation of donated tangible fixed assets	53.516	59.287
Sales of tender documentation	2.247	4.106
Proceeds from the cancellation of provisions, accruals and deferred revenues at the expense of anniversary bonuses	5.025	0
Revenues from sale of fixed assets	1.128	0
Other revenues	1.545	6.676
TOTAL	17.524.246	14.464.552

Operating revenue from the company' own activity increased in comparison with previous year:





11. FINANCIAL INCOME

EUR	2025	2024
Financial revenues from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences	0	0
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans	0	0
Financial revenues refer to interest on loans for donations	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

Financial revenues from the revaluation of debts and receivables in 2025 amount to EUR 0, financial revenues from exchange rate differences are netted against financial expenses from exchange rate differences.

12. OPERATING EXPENSES

EUR	2025	2024
Costs of the materials used	131.233	121.466
Costs of services	16.197.280	13.222.325
Costs of labor	987.886	959.336
Depreciation costs	87.598	89.189
Depreciation other	0	0
Revaluation operating expenses associated with tangible fixed assets	560	110
Other operating expenses - construction sites, other	2.588	2.694
TOTAL	17.407.145	14.461.716





Costs of services consist of (in EUR):

EUR	2025	2024
Costs of project implementation	15.024.312	12.079.114
Reimbursement of traveling expenses to employees	114.324	140.446
Costs of professional fees	156.300	241.045
Transport and telecommunications costs	19.260	28.632
Insurance costs	101.469	118.851
Costs of marketing, advertising, fairs	20.423	30.302
Maintenance costs	87.459	91.766
Lease rental charges	530.384	393.071
Cost of services by natural persons	82.625	39.403
Other	60.724	59.695
TOTAL	16.197.280	13.222.325

Rental costs refer to the rental of offices in Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Libya, Kyrgyzstan, Iraq, Syria, Ukraine, Tunis and Lebanon.

Among the costs of project implementation are Victim Assistance, Clearance of landmines and ERW, Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition, Physical Security and Stockpile Management, Risk Education, Capacity building and Advocacy/Coordination.





Costs of materials consist of (in EUR):

EUR	2025	2024
Donation in kind	0	0
Cost of fuel	21.047	32.907
Cost of material for maintenance	80.153	45.741
Cost of office supply	11.478	11.772
Cost of energy	4.100	4.085
Inventory	537	1.383
Other	13.918	25.578
TOTAL	131.233	121.466

The company does not determine the costs incurred by functional groups.

13. LABOR EXPENSES

EUR	2025	2024
Salaries	744.395	734.152
Social security costs	160.250	155.273
Other labor costs	83.241	69.911
LABOUR COSTS TOTAL	987.886	959.336

Payroll expenses consists of payments to employees of the Trust Fund's Headquarters (EUR 987.886)





14. COSTS OF FINANCING

EUR	2025	2024
Financial expenses from revaluation of loans and receivables, exchange rate differences for donations	56.382	30.441
Other expenses	2.154	2.119
TOTAL	58.537	32.560

Financial expenses from exchange rate differences are offset against financial income from exchange rate differences. Other financial expenses in the amount of EUR (EUR 2.154) relate to severance pay upon retirement.

15. OTHER EXPENSES

EUR	2025	2024
Other expenses such as:		
Given donations	0	0
Other expenses	13.249	3.234
TOTAL	13.249	3.234

16. MOVEMENTS OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

EUR	2025	2024
Retained earnings at 1 January	309.172	271.165
Operating loss	0	0
Operating surplus	48.643	38.007
Retained earnings at 31 December	357.815	309.172

In 2025, an excess of revenues over expenses over was shown in the amount of EUR 48.643.

The way ITF's own funds/revenues are managed has changed since 2024, ITF's own revenues for projects that have not yet been





realized, but we have already received donations to the account, are managed separately from other revenues under the category of short-term deferred donation revenues. As of 31 December 2025, ITF's unused own funds/revenues amount to EUR 417.384.

In the past, donations came evenly during the duration of the activities according to the donor agreements, but in 2023 the method of inflows according to the donor agreements has changed and the inflows are uneven, therefore the ITF allocates its own income accordingly according to the planned activities in accordance with the donor agreement.

17. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND POTENTIAL LIABILITIES

The difference by geographic segments in the balance sheet results from financing of donations by ITF.

Off-balance sheet funds in 2025 refer to the state of open donor contracts in the amount of EUR 23.983.465 and in 2024 was off-balance sheet funds in the amount of EUR 26.199.661.

18. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS AND ASSUMPTION OF THE INSTITUTION'S GOING CONCERN STATUS

In the period since the balance sheet date to the date of this report no events that would take effect on the fair view of the financial statements for the year 2025 have occurred.





19. DONATIONS MOVEMENTS

The Donations report adjusted on the period of every two months. Table presents donation movements, which is already adjusted and confirmed with donation report, last on date 31 Dec 2025.

Changes in expendable restricted funds / donations for specific purposes in 2025 (in EUR):

Donor	Opening balance 1.1.2025	Donation	Donation received	Clearance of landmines and ERW	Victim Assistance	Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition	Physical Security and Stockpile Management	Risk Education	Capacity building	Advocacy/ Coordination	Returned donations	Exchange differences	Closing balance 31.12.2025
ARNE HODALIČ	465	0	0	0	-465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	1.287	8.195	-574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.908
DR. ALEŠ MUSAR	0	150	0	0	-53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
EC-EUROPEAN PEACE FACILITY-BMTF	4.404.036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4.925.457	0	0	0	-521.421
EC-EUROPEAN COMMISSION-iMMAP	6.815	16.776	-23.591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EC-EUROPEAN PEACE FACILITY-NORTH MACEDONIA	2.644.299	4.587.287	-300.103	0	0	0	0	0	-2.673.367	0	0	0	4.258.116
EU-EUROPEAN UNION-BIH IPA III	2.870.729	0	0	-1.352.192	0	0	0	0	0,00	0	0	0	1.518.537
EU- FRENCH MINISTRY FOR EUROPE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS	0	1.500.000	-136364	-55.708,00	0	0	0	0	-31.473	0	0	0	1.276.455
RS / MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS 2023-2025	-19.855	35.108	-7337	0	-7916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THE QATAR FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT	0	773.595	-50.609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8.111	714.875
KOREA	544.408	340.333	-34.033	-143.862	-179.479	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.665	529.032
MINE ACTION CENTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	240.424	221.128	-11.056	-222.791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227.705
NATAŠA PIPAN NAHTIGAL	7	1.500	-105	0	-283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.119
PAYPAL	88	0	0	0	-88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RS / MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS 2024- BEEKEEPING4	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-65	0	0





Donor	Opening balance I.1.2025	Donation	Donation received	Clearance of landmines and ERW	Victim Assistance	Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition	Physical Security and Stockpile Management	Risk Education	Capacity building	Advocacy/Coordination	Returned donations	Exchange differences	Closing balance 31.12.2025
RS/ MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS -2024 UKRAINE	-10.560	12.000	-1.440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RS-MINISTRY OF HEALTH-2025	0	60.964	-34.334	0	0	0	-20.882	0	0	0	0	0	5.748
RS/MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS 2024-2025 IRAQ	0	260.000	-28.600	-240300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8.900
RS/MINISTRY OF DEFENCE-2025	0	340.334	-340.334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RS/MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS-2025	0	34.334	-34.334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RS/MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS-2025-2026	0	1.772.000	-179.143	-178022,17	-868.674	0	0	-68286,26		-439.456	0	0	38.419
RENE SCHASSE	285	0	0	0	-285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN INITIATIVE-EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-415	0	0
USA-2019-LIBYA	-26.118	842.282	-84.551	0	0	0	0	0	-815.851	0	0	43.127	-41.111
USA-2021-KYRGYZSTAN	-14.368	128.860	-11.952	0	0	-102.450	0	0	0	0	0	-90	0
USA-2021-GEORGIA	-172.348	182.909	4.652	0	0	212.081	0	0	0	0	0	2.983	230.277
USA-2021-KAZAKHSTAN	-20.008	831.174	-75.375	0	0	-482.393	0	0	-459.263	0	0	-460	-206.325
USA-2021-WEST BANK	-31.487	146.413	-10.436	-147.989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-265	-43.764
USA-2022- AFGHANISTAN	0	187.046	-17.004	0	-177.178	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.136	0
USA-2022- MONTENEGRO	-3.714	184.780	-15.945	0	0	-7.425	-163.202	0	0	0	0	5.506	0
USA-2022-LEBANON	-7.343	210.912	-9.681	0	0	0	0	0	-203.001	0	0	-498	-9.611
USA-2022-CROATIA	-271	12.524	-819	0	0	-11.858	0	0	0	0	0	424	0
USA-2023-BIH	146.036	1.428.196	-138.129	-1.327.553	0	0	0	0	-38.406	0	0	-34.634	35.510
USA-2024-ALBANIA	0	22.915	-1973	0	0	0	-36.398	0	0	0	0	120	-15.336





Donor	Opening balance 1.1.2025	Donation	Donation received	Clearance of landmines and ERW	Victim Assistance	Destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition	Physical Security and Stockpile Management	Risk Education	Capacity building	Advocacy/Coordination	Returned donations	Exchange differences	Closing balance 31.12.2025
USA-2024-KYRGYZSTAN	31.732	3.741	-340	0	0	0	0	0	-35.261	0	0	128	0
USA-2025-KYRGYZSTAN	0	223.225	-28.887	0	0	-223.582	0	0	0	0	0	13350	-15.894
USA- 2021-SERBIA	-1450	434.925	-39.646	-243.850	0	0	0	0	-146.422	0	0	-4.187	-630
USA-2023-SERBIA	0	805	0	0	0	0	-9223	0	0	0	0	0	-8.418
USA-2023-UKRAINE	0	0	0	0	561	0	0	0	0	0	-606	43	0
Balance of donations 31.12.2025	10.583.104	14.804.911	-1.612.043	-3.912.268	-1.233.860	-615.627	-229.705	-68.286	-9.328.501	-439.456	-1.086	26.237	7.973.388

The donation balances are presented according to the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia referential exchange rate of the European central bank in effect on 31 December 2025.

Other costs include costs from provisions and payments, costs of consumable materials and costs of office materials, as well as insurance premium costs.

Donor agreements signed provide transfer of funds to the ITF bank account based on progress of implementation of individual projects for which the donation was intended. Balances of funds under contracts that are not transferred to the ITF bank account until balance date are recognized as off-balance sheet assets / liabilities in the amount of EUR 23.983.465.





20. FINANCIAL INDICATORS

		31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Equity financing rate	Equity / Liabilities	0,03	0,02
Long-term financing rate	Equity + long-term liabilities (including provisions) + long-term accrued expenses and deferred revenue / Liabilities	0,05	0,04
Operating current assets rate	Operating current assets + short-term deferred costs and accrued revenue / Assets	0,02	0,02
Long-term assets rate	Operating fixed assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenue (at carrying amount) + investment property + long-term investments + long-term operating receivables / Assets	0,44	0,02
Equity to fixed assets ratio	Equity / Operating fixed assets (at carrying amount)	1,52	1,31
Acid test ratio	Liquid assets / Short-term liabilities	3,34	7,17
Quick ratio	Liquid assets + short-term receivables / Short-term liabilities	5,81	10,05
Current ratio	Current assets / Short-term liabilities	1,03	1,02
Operating efficiency ratio	Operating revenue / Operating expenses	1,00	1,20

21. DISCLOSURE OF STATUTORY ANNUAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025 BY OPERATING SEGMENTS

21.1. Basis and criteria for the allocation of assets and liabilities, income and expenses by operating segments

This reporting format relates to information by operating segments of ITF (ITF own activity and managing of funds received from donors). An operating segment is a component of ITF that engages in activity from which it earns revenues and expenses. Assets of a segment are assets that are used by a segment in performing its activities or that can be reasonably attributed to it. Liabilities of a segment are liabilities arising from activities of a segment or those that can be reasonably attributed to it.

For the purpose of preparing financial statements by operating segments business events of ITF are recognized by cost center.

Disclosed liabilities of ITF own activity are those liabilities that will be settled from ITF assets. Donor assets and liabilities are operating segment that represent activity of managing of funds received from donors.





Revenues of a segment are revenues that are disclosed in separate statement and can be directly attributed to it or can be reasonably allocated to it. Expenses of a segment are those expenses that are charged to its business and can be directly attributed to it or can be reasonably allocated to it.

Revenues and expenses are recognized by segments according to activity in which they arise.. Expenses of ITF that debit expendable restricted funds (based on donor agreements) are recognized as a cost/revenue of donations (not as cost/revenue of ITF).

Exchange rate gains and losses from assets and liabilities of donors are recognized as income from financing or costs of financing of donations. Exchange rate gains and losses from assets and liabilities of ITF own activity are recognized as income from financing or costs of financing of ITF. Financial expenses and financial income from exchange rate differences are offset so that only the net effect is shown in the income statement.

21.2. Statement of financial position

	ITF assets / liabilities 31 Dec 2025	Donations assets / liabilities 31 Dec 2025	Total 31 Dec 2025	Total 31 Dec 2024
ASSETS	940.935	10.922.395	11.863.330	13.206.229
LONG-TERM ASSETS	122.674	121.627	244.301	239.174
Intangible assets and long-term deferred costs and accrued revenues	0	0	0	0
Long-term property rights	0	0	0	0
Tangible fixed assets	120.790	121.627	242.417	237.290
Other plant and equipment	120.790	121.627	242.417	237.290
Long-term investments	0	0	0	0
Long-term loans	1.884	0	1.884	1.884
CURRENT ASSETS	760.612	10.800.768	11.561.380	12.778.171
Inventory	0	0	0	0
Advance payments for inventory	0	0	0	0
Short-term operating receivables	14.059	4.915.547	4.929.606	3.655.756





Short-term operating trade receivables	1.025	0	1.025	0
Short-term operating receivables due from others	13.034	4.915.547	4.928.581	3.655.756
Cash	746.553	5.885.221	6.631.774	9.122.350
SHORT-TERM DEFERRED COSTS AND ACCRUED REVENUES	57.649	0	57.649	188.883
Off-balance sheet assets	0	23.983.465	23.983.465	26.199.661
			31.12.2025	31.12.2024
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	940.935	10.922.395	11.863.330	13.206.229
EQUITY	364.706	0	364.706	314.334
Called-up capital	4.173	0	4.173	4.173
Revaluation surplus	2.719	0	2.719	990
Retained earnings	309.172	0	309.172	271.164
Surplus net result for the year	48.642	0	48.642	38.007
PROVISIONS AND LONG-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	68.284	171.627	239.911	213.836
Provisions for jubilee awards and severance pay	68.284	0	68.284	65.555
Other provisions	0	50.000	50.000	50.000
Long-term accrued costs and deferred revenues	0	121.627	121.627	98.281
OPERATING LIABILITIES	82.756	1.905.573	1.988.329	1.271.987
Short-term financial liabilities	0	0	0	0
Short-term trade liabilities	0	1.887.978	1.887.978	0
Short-term employee liabilities	77.830	0	77.830	1.066.274
Other short-term operating liabilities	4.926	17.595	22.521	84.448
SHORT-TERM ACCRUED COSTS AND DEFERRED REVENUES	425.189	8.845.195	9.270.394	121.265
Off-balance sheet liabilities	0	23.983.465	23.983.465	11.406.071





21.3. Statement of comprehensive income

	Own resources	Donations	2025	2024
A. REVENUES	1.770.502	15.690.283	17.460.785	14.398.589
E. OTHER OPERATING REVENUES	9.945	53.516	63.461	65.963
F. GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	1.780.447	15.743.799	17.524.246	14.464.551
G. COSTS FROM OPERATIONS	1.663.346	15.743.799	17.407.145	14.395.117
I. Costs of goods, materials and services	685.227	15.643.286	16.328.512	13.343.791
I. Cost of goods consumed	0	0	0	0
2. Costs of materials	18.349	112.884	131.233	121.466
3. Costs of services	666.878	15.530.402	16.197.280	13.222.325
II. Labor costs	936.164	51.722	987.886	959.336
I. Salaries	692.673	51.722	744.395	734.152
2. Pension insurance costs	102.534	0	102.534	101.621
3. Social security costs	57.716	0	57.716	53.652
4. Other labor costs	83.241	0	83.241	69.911
III. Depreciation, amortization and revaluation expenses	39.367	48.791	88.158	89.296
I. Depreciation and amortization	34.142	53.456	87.598	89.186
2. Revaluation operating expenses associated with intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	560	0	560	110
3. Revaluation operating expenses associated with operating current assets	0	0	0	0
IV. Other operating costs	2.588	0	2.588	2.694
2. Other costs	2.588	0	2.588	2.694
H. OPERATING SURPLUS	117.101	0	117.101	69.434
I. OPEARTING LOSS		0	0	0





J. INCOME FROM FINANCING	0	0	0	0
K. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	58.537	0	58.537	30.441
L. OTHER INCOME	3.327	0	3.327	2248
M. OTHER EXPENSES	13.249	0	13.249	3.234
N. SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION	48.643	0	48.643	38.007
O. NET LOSS AFTER TAXATION	0	0	0	0
S. NET SURPLUS (PROFIT) BEFORE TAXATION	48.643	0	48.643	38.007
T. NET SURPLUS (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	0	0	0	0

The company's activity is acquisition of donation funds. The company has already concluded the majority of agreements for 2026. Thanks to its reputation and business method, the company expects further growth in the future.

Ljubljana, 23.03.2026


Tomaž Lovrenčič
Representative





www.itf.si

