REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
**MINISTRSTVO ZA OBRAMBO**

# RESOLUCIJA
# o strategiji nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije

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# RESOLUTION
# on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia

**URADNI LIST REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE**
**številka 59/2019 z dne 4. 10. 2019**

Na podlagi 109. člena Poslovnika državnega zbora (Uradni list RS, št. 92/07 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 105/10, 80/13 in 38/17) je Državni zbor na seji 26. septembra 2019 sprejel

# R E S O L U C I J O
# o strategiji nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije
# (ReSNV-2)

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**OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**
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Pursuant to Article 109 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 92/07 – official consolidated text, 105/10, 80/13 and 38/17), the National Assembly, at its session on 26th September 2019, adopted the

# R E S O L U T I O N
# on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia
# (ReSNV-2)

Ljubljana, 2020


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# RESOLUTION

on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (ReSNV-2)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Resolution on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: the Resolution) is the basic development and guidance document in the area of national security. The Resolution defines the national interests and national security objectives of the Republic of Slovenia, together with the sources of security threats and risks to the state; analyzes the security environment; defines the starting points of the Republic of Slovenia's policy of responding to specific security threats and risks; and determines the overall system and organizational solutions concerning the overall functioning of the state in ensuring national security.

Ensuring the national security of the Republic of Slovenia is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia and on respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy, and the principles of the rule of law. The adopted national development documents, legal acts, and implementing regulations are taken into account, with due regard for the principles of international law, and the rights and obligations of the Republic of Slovenia assumed on the basis of international treaties.

The Resolution provides the basis for the preparation of and amendments to specific strategic and other development and doctrinal documents related to national security, and the basis for addressing regulatory, organizational and content matters related to ensuring the national security of the Republic of Slovenia.

## 2. INTERESTS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

The starting points for ensuring the national security of the Republic of Slovenia are the national interests and the national security objectives of the Republic of Slovenia, which are derived from the core values of Slovenian society, as written into the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia. Their implementation contributes to the welfare and progress of the Republic of Slovenia and its citizens. The protection and defence of national interests and objectives are thus at the core of ensuring national security.

### 2.1. National Interests of the Republic of Slovenia

The national interests of the Republic of Slovenia are vital and strategic. The permanent and vitally important interests of the Republic of Slovenia are to maintain the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the state,





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# RESOLUCIJO

o strategiji nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije (ReSNV-2)

## 1. UVOD

Resolucija o strategiji nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije (v nadaljnjem besedilu: resolucija) je temeljni razvojnousmerjevalni dokument na področju nacionalne varnosti. Zato se z resolucijo opredeljujejo nacionalni interesi in nacionalnovarnostni cilji Republike Slovenije, viri ogrožanja varnosti in varnostna tveganja države, analizira varnostno okolje, določa izhodišča politike odzivanja Republike Slovenije na posamezne varnostne grožnje in tveganja ter določa najširše sistemskoorganizacijske rešitve celovitega delovanja države pri zagotavljanju nacionalne varnosti.

Zagotavljanje nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije temelji na Ustavi Republike Slovenije ter spoštovanju človekovih pravic, temeljnih svoboščin, demokracije in načel pravne države. Pri tem se upoštevajo sprejeti nacionalni razvojni dokumenti, zakoni in podzakonski akti ter spoštujejo načela mednarodnega prava ter pravice in obveznosti Republike Slovenije, prevzete z mednarodnimi pogodbami.

Resolucija predstavlja podlago za pripravo in dopolnjevanje posebnih strateških ter drugih razvojnih in doktrinarnih dokumentov na področju nacionalne varnosti ter za normativno, organizacijsko in vsebinsko urejanje vprašanj v zvezi z zagotavljanjem nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije.

## 2. INTERESI IN CILJI REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE

Izhodišče za zagotavljanje nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije so nacionalni interesi in nacionalnovarnostni cilji Republike Slovenije, ki izhajajo iz temeljnih vrednot slovenske družbe, zapisanih v Ustavi Republike Slovenije. Njihovo uresničevanje prispeva k dobrobiti in napredku Republike Slovenije ter njenih prebivalk in prebivalcev (v nadaljnjem besedilu: prebivalci), zato zaščita in obramba nacionalnih interesov ter ciljev predstavljata srž zagotavljanja nacionalne varnosti.

### 2.1. Nacionalni interesi Republike Slovenije

Nacionalni interesi Republike Slovenije so življenjski in strateški. Trajna življenjska interesa Republike Slovenije sta ohranitev neodvisnosti, suverenosti

and to maintain the national identity, culture, and authenticity of the Slovenian nation within the internationally recognized borders of the Republic of Slovenia, abroad, and throughout the world.

The strategic interests of the Republic of Slovenia are the recognition of and respect for the inviolability of the country's internationally recognized borders and its national territory, including the connection of Slovenia's territorial waters to international waters, and the airspace of the Republic of Slovenia; the functioning of the democratic parliamentary political system; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; the strengthening of the rule of law and the social state; the welfare of the people and the comprehensive development of society; the protection of life and a high level of all forms of security for the people; the protection of the rights and prosperity of Slovenian indigenous ethnic communities in neighbouring countries; peace, security and stability in the world; and the preservation of the environment and natural resources of the Republic of Slovenia.

The Republic of Slovenia pursues its vital and strategic interests autonomously, through intense bilateral cooperation, and by maintaining an active role in the region and in the United Nations Organization, the European Union, NATO, and other international organizations. It uses the mechanisms and means in compliance with the provisions of international law.

## 2.2. The National Security Objectives of the Republic of Slovenia

The Republic of Slovenia will implement its vital and strategic interests by achieving its national security objectives through the comprehensive and coherent operation of all entities, and through the clearly defined competences and processes of individual institutions and mechanisms in the area of national security. These objectives are: ensuring a high level of security and prosperity of the Republic of Slovenia and its citizens; the protection and strengthening of constitutional principles, the national identity, culture, and authenticity of the Slovenian nation; the efficient functioning of the rule of law and the social state; environmental protection and sustainable economic development; the link between the economic objectives of the state and the national security system; the strengthening of the international reputation, political and security position, and visibility of the Republic of Slovenia; awareness of the interconnection between the national security objectives and the objectives and interests of Slovenia's allies and partners; providing strategic resources for the strengthening of all the structures of the national security system; the strengthening of good relations with neighbouring and other countries; the defence of the Republic of Slovenia; and cooperation in deterring threats and ensuring peace in the world.





in ozemeljske celovitosti države ter ohranitev nacionalne identitete, kulture in samobitnosti slovenskega naroda tako znotraj mednarodno priznanih meja Republike Slovenije kot v zamejstvu in po svetu.

Strateški interesi Republike Slovenije so priznavanje in spoštovanje nedotakljivosti njenih mednarodno priznanih meja in državnega območja, vključno s stikom teritorialnega morja z odprtim morjem in zračnim prostorom Republike Slovenije, delovanje demokratičnega parlamentarnega političnega sistema, spoštovanje človekovih pravic in temeljnih svoboščin, krepitev pravne in socialne države, blaginja prebivalcev in celovit razvoj družbe, zaščita življenja in visoka stopnja vseh oblik varnosti prebivalcev, zaščita pravic in razvoj slovenske avtohtone narodne skupnosti v sosednjih državah, mir, varnost in stabilnost v svetu ter ohranitev okolja in naravnih virov Republike Slovenije.

Republika Slovenija bo svoje življenjske in strateške interese uresničevala samostojno, z intenzivnim dvostranskim delovanjem ter dejavno vlogo tako v regiji kot v Organizaciji združenih narodov, Evropski uniji, Natu in drugih mednarodnih organizacijah. Pri tem bo uporabljala mehanizme in sredstva, ki so skladni z določili mednarodnega prava.

## 2.2. Nacionalnovarnostni cilji Republike Slovenije

Republika Slovenija bo svoje življenjske in strateške interese uveljavljala z uresničevanjem nacionalnovarnostnih ciljev preko celovitega in povezljivega delovanja vseh subjektov ter jasno določenih pristojnosti in procesov posameznih nosilcev in mehanizmov na področju nacionalne varnosti. Ti cilji so: zagotovitev visoke stopnje varnosti in blaginje Republike Slovenije ter njenih državljank in državljanov (v nadaljnjem besedilu: državljani), zaščita in krepitev ustavnih načel, nacionalne identitete, kulture in samobitnosti slovenskega naroda, učinkovito delovanje pravne in socialne države, varovanje okolja in trajnostni razvoj gospodarstva ter povezanost med gospodarskimi cilji države in nacionalnovarnostnim sistemom, krepitev mednarodnega ugleda, politično-varnostnega položaja in prepoznavnosti Republike Slovenije, zavedanje prepletenosti nacionalnovarnostnih ciljev s cilji in z interesi zaveznikov in partnerjev, zagotavljanje strateških virov za krepitev vseh struktur nacionalnovarnostnega sistema, krepitev dobrih odnosov s sosednjimi in z drugimi državami ter obramba Republike Slovenije, sodelovanje pri odvračanju pred grožnjami in zagotavljanje miru v svetu.

## 3. The Geopolitical And Geostrategic Position Of The Republic Of Slovenia And Its International Security Environment

### 3.1. The Geopolitical and Geostrategic Position of the Republic of Slovenia

The Republic of Slovenia is a continental and maritime country. Its geostrategic position in Europe and the wider area remains unique in the context of increasing globalization and the strengthening of transnational connections.

It lies at the junction of the Central, Southern European, and Mediterranean geostrategic and geopolitical spaces. This brings political, economic, social, cultural, and other advantages and opportunities, but also certain security risks.

The shortest land routes linking Western and Central Europe to South-Eastern Europe and Asia, and the shortest and most convenient routes from the Central European continental regions to the Adriatic Coast, and from Eastern and South-Eastern Europe to the Apennine Peninsula, all cross the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. The territory is also located in the wider area of interest between the Adriatic, Baltic, and Black Seas. Supply routes to the Republic of Slovenia and the wider European area are highly dependent on the operation of ports in the Northern Adriatic Sea, on maritime transport, land routes, and air transport.

Different geopolitical interests intersect on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, which is why it is subject to various political and military assessments and plans.

The important comparative advantages of the Republic of Slovenia as a member of the European Union and NATO will continue to derive from the country‘s historical, political, economic, social, ethnic, cultural, and other connections to the area of South-Eastern Europe. The Republic of Slovenia will make optimal use of these advantages to contribute to the strengthening of political stability and security in the region. This will be important with regard to ensuring good political and economic relationships with the countries in the region, and thus to protecting Slovenia‘s national interests. Special attention will be devoted to the strengthening of relationships and cooperation with those countries in the region that are not integrated into the Euro-Atlantic structures, the Schengen area, or the European Union, and to cooperation with those countries that recognize this region as part of their area of interest.

### 3.2. The International Security Environment of the Republic of Slovenia

After decades of easing of tensions in the international security environment, these are increasing once more. The modern international security environment is changing rapidly and fundamentally. The negative consequences of globalization processes and their responses have made it more integrated, complex, and uncertain. There have been long-term changes in the balance of economic and military forces. The key factors include multipolarity; a wide range of threats and threat actors with a strengthened role of non-state actors; instability in the immediate neighbourhood; global erosion of democratic values and human rights; international regulations and multilateralism; assertion of





## 3. Geopolitični in geostrateški položaj Republike Slovenije ter njeno mednarodno varnostno okolje

### 3.1. Geopolitični in geostrateški položaj Republike Slovenije

Republika Slovenija je celinska in pomorska država. Njen geostrateški položaj v evropskem in širšem prostoru je poseben in ostaja takšen tudi v razmerah vse močnejše globalizacije in krepitve transnacionalnih povezav.

Leži na stičišču srednje- in južnoevropskega ter sredozemskega geostrateškega in geopolitičnega prostora. To predstavlja tako politične, gospodarske, družbene in kulturne ter druge prednosti in priložnosti kot tudi določena varnostna tveganja.

Ozemlje Republike Slovenije prečkajo najkrajše kopenske poti, ki zahodno in srednjo Evropo povezujejo z jugovzhodno Evropo in Azijo, ter najkrajše in najugodnejše poti s srednjeevropskih celinskih območij do obale Jadranskega morja ter iz vzhodne in jugovzhodne Evrope do Apeninskega polotoka. Prav tako se nahaja na širšem interesnem območju med Jadranskim, Baltskim in Črnim morjem. Oskrba Republike Slovenije in širšega evropskega prostora je zelo odvisna od delovanja pristanišč v severnem Jadranu, pomorskega prometa, kopenskih poti in zračnega prometa.

Na ozemlju Republike Slovenije se križajo geopolitični interesi, zato je ozemlje Republike Slovenije predmet različnih politično-vojaških ocen in načrtov.

Pomembne primerjalne prednosti Republike Slovenije kot članice Evropske unije in Nata bodo tudi v prihodnje izhajale iz njenih zgodovinskih, političnih, gospodarskih, socialnih, etničnih, kulturnih in drugih povezav z območjem jugovzhodne Evrope. Te prednosti bo Republika Slovenija optimalno izkoristila pri oblikovanju lastnega prispevka h krepitvi politične stabilnosti in varnosti v regiji, kar bo pomembno z vidika zagotavljanja dobrih političnih in gospodarskih odnosov z državami te regije ter s tem zaščite lastnih nacionalnih interesov. V tem okviru bo posebno pozornost namenila krepitvi odnosov in sodelovanju z državami v regiji, ki niso vključene v evroatlantske integracije, schengenski prostor ali Evropsko unijo, oziroma sodelovanju s tistimi državami, ki to regijo prepoznavajo kot del njihovega interesnega območja.

### 3.2. Mednarodno varnostno okolje Republike Slovenije

Po desetletjih popuščanja napetosti v mednarodnem varnostnem okolju se te v njem znova povečujejo. Sodobno mednarodno varnostno okolje se naglo in v temeljih spreminja. Zaradi negativnih posledic procesov globalizacije in odzivov nanje je postalo bolj povezano, kompleksno in negotovo. Prihaja do dolgoročnih sprememb v ravnovesju gospodarskih in vojaških sil. Ključni dejavniki so multipolarnost, širok nabor groženj in akterjev ogrožanja z okrepljeno vlogo nedržavnih akterjev, nestabilnost neposredne soseščine, na globalni ravni erozija demokratičnih vrednot in človekovih pravic, mednarodne

unilateral interests; and limited response capability of the international global community. This makes it difficult to reach compromises and address global risks. New forms of threats are emerging, driven by rapid technological advances and globalization effects.

The following risks and threats, in particular, will arise in the international security environment:

- Hybrid threats;
- Information and cyber threats;
- Intelligence of foreign actors;
- Military threats;
- Crisis areas;
- Terrorism and violent extremism;
- Illicit activities concerning conventional weapons, weapons of mass destruction, and nuclear and missile technologies;
- Serious and organized crime;
- Illegal migration;
- Climate change;
- Global financial, economic, technological, and social risks;
- Threats to public safety;
- Natural and other disasters;
- Limited natural resources and the degradation of the living environment;
- Health and epidemiological threats.

In addition to the emergence of new forms of national security threats, various forms of rivalry between the regional powers and the great powers of the multipolar world are re-emerging in the Euro-Atlantic area and beyond. We are confronted by the different views of Member States on the future of the European Union and some key issues.

The Republic of Slovenia, together with its allies, recognizes the belt of instability surrounding the European Union and NATO; the European Union and the Alliance are tackling the full range of security risks and threats from all geographical directions. Those coming from the east and south are particularly important for the Republic of Slovenia.

In the contemporary highly interdependent international security environment, countries can no longer independently ensure their own (national) security.





pravne ureditve in multilateralizma, uveljavljanje enostranskih interesov ter omejena sposobnost odzivanja s strani mednarodne globalne skupnosti. S tem se otežuje doseganje kompromisov in naslavljanje globalnih tveganj. Pojavljajo se nove oblike groženj, ki jih omogočajo hiter tehnološki napredek in globalizacijski učinki.

V mednarodnem varnostnem okolju se bodo pojavljali predvsem naslednja tveganja in grožnje:

- hibridne grožnje,
- informacijsko-kibernetske grožnje,
- obveščevalna dejavnost tujih akterjev,
- vojaške grožnje,
- krizna žarišča,
- terorizem in nasilni ekstremizem,
- nedovoljene dejavnosti na področju konvencionalnega orožja, orožij za množično uničevanje ter jedrskih in raketnih tehnologij,
- hude in organizirane oblike kriminala,
- nezakonite migracije,
- podnebne spremembe,
- globalna finančna, gospodarska, tehnološka in socialna tveganja,
- ogrožanje javne varnosti,
- naravne in druge nesreče,
- omejenost naravnih virov in degradacija življenjskega okolja ter
- zdravstveno-epidemiološke grožnje.

Poleg pojava novih oblik ogrožanja nacionalne varnosti se v evroatlantskem območju in širše znova pojavljajo raznovrstne oblike rivalstva med regionalnimi silami in velikimi silami multipolarnega sveta. Soočeni smo z različnimi pogledi držav članic na prihodnost Evropske unije in nekatera ključna vprašanja.

Republika Slovenija skupaj z zavezniki prepoznava pas nestabilnosti, ki obkroža Evropsko unijo in Nato. Evropska unija in zavezništvo se spoprijemata s celotnim naborom varnostnih tveganj in groženj iz vseh geografskih smeri. Za Republiko Slovenijo so ključni predvsem tisti iz vzhodne in južne smeri.

V močno soodvisnem sodobnem mednarodnem varnostnem okolju si

Therefore it is characteristic of the Euro-Atlantic area – of which the European Union and NATO represent the key contributors to preserving and ensuring international peace and security – to engage in international forms of integration and cooperation in the areas of foreign policy, economy, culture, science, technology, security, defence, intelligence, protection and rescue, and others, which lead to better security and stability in this area. Nevertheless, the stability and security of the Euro-Atlantic area are highly dependent on the process of the further strengthening of the European Union and NATO.

## 4. Threats and Risks to the National Security of the Republic of Slovenia

Both the international and the national security environments face various contemporary sources of security threats and risks brought about by state and non-state entities whose nature is complex and often difficult to predict, and which may have a multiplicative character and effect. The Republic of Slovenia is more sensitive to these sources of threats and risks on account of its size, geographical diversity, limited natural resources, lack of natural barriers, and integration into the international environment.

Threats are defined as sources of threat and activities which may threaten the national security of the Republic of Slovenia and its interests and objectives. Risks are defined as the exposure of the Republic of Slovenia and its interests and objectives to individual threats; they depend on the vulnerability and capability of the state to counter those threats and respond to them.

Due to the nature and manifestations of contemporary threats, it is difficult to draw a clear line between global and national threats. Individual threats may change in form and the degree of the threat to the national security of the Republic of Slovenia over time. The national security of the Republic of Slovenia is affected by some contemporary threats, even if they do not occur directly in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia or in its immediate neighbourhood.

In order to effectively monitor and respond to the rapidly changing security environment, a national assessment of security risks and threats will be prepared annually.

### 4.1. Hybrid Threats

Hybrid threats are not new forms of threats, but the implications of pre-existing subversive forms whose speed, scale, and frequency of occurrence have been reinforced by modern technologies. Hybrid threats are multidimensional and horizontally dispersed, and include political, diplomatic, information, military, economic, financial, intelligence, and legal aspects. Each hybrid scenario may be different, and the response must be tailored accordingly.

Hybrid threats represent an interconnected, complex, unpredictable, and highly integrated use of a covert or overt combination of traditional and irregular military, civilian, and criminal methods and assets, which are managed and





nobena država svoje (nacionalne) varnosti ne more več zagotavljati povsem samostojno. Zato je predvsem za evroatlantski prostor, v katerem sta ključna dejavnika ohranjanja in zagotavljanja mednarodnega miru in varnosti Evropska unija in Nato, značilno zunanjepolitično, gospodarsko, kulturno, znanstveno-tehnološko, varnostno, obrambno, obveščevalno-varnostno, zaščitno-reševalno ter drugo povezovanje in sodelovanje držav, kar prinaša temu prostoru kot celoti večjo varnost in stabilnost. Stabilnost in varnost evroatlantskega prostora sta močno odvisni tudi od procesa nadaljnje krepitve Evropske unije in Nata.

## 4. Grožnje in tveganja nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije

V mednarodnem in nacionalnovarnostnem okolju se soočamo z raznovrstnimi sodobnimi viri ogrožanja in tveganja varnosti. Njihovi nosilci so tako državni kot nedržavni akterji, po naravi pa so kompleksni, pogosto težko predvidljivi ter imajo lahko multiplikativni značaj in učinek. Republika Slovenija je na različne vire tveganja in ogrožanja dodatno občutljiva zaradi velikosti ozemlja, svoje geografske raznolikosti, omejenosti naravnih virov, ozemeljske prehodnosti ter vpetosti v mednarodno okolje.

Grožnje opredeljujemo kot vire ogrožanj in aktivnosti, ki bi lahko ogrozili nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije ter njene cilje in interese. Tveganja opredeljujemo kot izpostavljenost Republike Slovenije ter njenih ciljev in interesov posameznim grožnjam, odvisna so od ranljivosti in zmogljivosti države, da se zoperstavi in odzove na te grožnje.

Zaradi narave in pojavnih oblik sodobnih groženj je težko določiti jasno razmejitev med globalnimi in zgolj nacionalnimi grožnjami. Posamezne grožnje lahko s časom spreminjajo svojo pojavno obliko in stopnjo ogrožanja nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije. Na nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije vplivajo nekatere sodobne grožnje, tudi če se te ne pojavljajo neposredno na ozemlju Republike Slovenije ali v njeni neposredni okoliščini.

Z namenom učinkovitega spremljanja in odzivanja na hitro spreminjajoče se varnostno okolje bo letno izdelana nacionalna ocena varnostnih tveganj in groženj.

### 4.1. Hibridne grožnje

Hibridne grožnje niso nove oblike groženj, ampak implikacije že obstoječih subverzivnih oblik, katerih hitrost, obseg in pogostost pojavljanja so se s pomočjo sodobnih tehnologij okrepili. Hibridne grožnje so večdimenzionalne, izredno horizontalno razpršene in zajemajo predvsem političnodiplomatski, informacijski, vojaški, gospodarski, finančni, obveščevalni in pravni vidik, pri čemer je vsak hibridni scenarij lahko drugačen, zato morajo biti temu prilagojeni tudi odzivi.

Hibridne grožnje predstavljajo medsebojno povezano, kompleksno in nepredvidljivo visokointegrirano uporabo prikrite ali odkrite kombinacije

executed by both state and non-state actors. The actors use different methods, types, and forms of hybrid operation, blurring the line between peace, crisis, conflict, and war. The activities of hybrid actors are directed at the weak points of the target state or society, with the aim of destabilizing, causing confusion, and increasing vulnerability, in order to achieve their own geopolitical interests and influence.

The actors, through their hybrid methods, false information, fake news, and involvement in democratic political processes, influence the stability of democratically elected structures of government, constitutional and social order, and international institutions. They hamper and weaken the ability of democratic and constitutionally defined political decision-making, and the establishment of an effective national political agenda. They cause radicalization and extreme movements, and affect public opinion in a state. This is achieved by directing the actors who are used for hybrid action. Specially tailored cyber attacks including the abuse of information technology and sabotage methods pose a threat to sustaining the resilience of the key functions of a state and society, and of critical infrastructure. Hybrid actors also carry out economic influencing and extortion, and the illegal use of financial systems to finance terrorism or to influence national structures. The activities of hybrid actors are supported by intensive intelligence. It is reasonable to believe that hybrid forms of military operation will, in addition to unconventional warfare, include the abuse of weapons of mass destruction and terrorist activities. In locally restricted territories, this will include the use of nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological elements.

### 4.2. Information and Cyber Threats

The cyber environment is characterized by its global nature, asymmetry, and horizontality, which is reflected in the absence of geographical and time constraints, the difficulty in determining the actual sources and actors of threats, and the fact that it may be an activity of both state and non-state actors. The vulnerability of modern society stems from a strong dependence on the uninterrupted and reliable functioning of information systems and technologies. The Republic of Slovenia is thus exposed to a serious threat to the functioning of the public and private sectors and critical infrastructure, which could jeopardize the key functions of the state and society. Securing the sovereignty of the Republic of Slovenia in cyberspace is therefore of paramount importance.

Cyber attacks and intrusions, cyber espionage, theft of intellectual property, the spread of false information, cyber crime and terrorism, and other forms of cyber threats may have a profound negative multi-domain impact on the economy and the financial system; the functioning of the political system; the international reputation of the state; the operation of critical infrastructure; public security; defence capability; the security of citizens; the provision of the basic necessities of life; and the operation of the system of protection against natural and other disasters. They are a key threat to the national information and communications infrastructure and to the critical information and communications infrastructure,





tradicionalnih in neregularnih vojaških in civilnih ter kriminalnih metod in sredstev, ki jih vodijo in izvajajo državni in nedržavni akterji. Ti se poslužujejo različnih metod, vrst in načinov hibridnega delovanja, s čimer se zamegljuje meja med mirom, krizo, konfliktom in vojno. Dejavnosti hibridnih akterjev so usmerjene v šibke točke ciljane države ali družbe, z namenom destabilizacije, povzročanja zmede in povečanja ranljivosti, za doseganje lastnih geopolitičnih interesov in vpliva.

Akterji s svojimi hibridnimi metodami, dezinformacijami, lažnimi novicami in vpletanjem v demokratične politične procese vplivajo na stabilnost demokratično izvoljenih struktur oblasti, ustavne in družbene ureditve ter mednarodnih institucij, ovirajo in slabijo zmožnost demokratičnega in ustavno opredeljenega političnega odločanja in oblikovanja učinkovite nacionalne politične agende, sprožajo radikalizacijo in rekrutacijo skrajnih gibanj ter vplivajo na javno mnenje v državi, kar dosegajo z usmerjanjem akterjev, ki so tako zlorabljeni za hibridno delovanje. Posebej ukrojeni kibernetski napadi z zlorabo informacijske tehnologije in metodo sabotaže predstavljajo grožnjo za vzdrževanje odpornosti ključnih funkcij države in družbe ter kritične infrastrukture. Izvajajo ekonomsko vplivanje in izsiljevanje ter nezakonite izrabe finančnih sistemov tudi za financiranje terorizma ali da vplivajo na nacionalne strukture. Dejavnosti hibridnih akterjev so bolj ali manj podprte z intenzivnim obveščevalnim delovanjem. Upravičena je domneva, da bodo vojaške hibridne oblike delovanja poleg nekonvencionalnega vojskovanja lahko vključevale tudi zlorabo orožja za množično uničevanje in teroristična delovanja, na lokalno omejenem ozemlju tudi z uporabo jedrskih, radioloških, kemičnih in bioloških elementov.

### 4.2. Informacijsko-kibernetske grožnje

Značilnost kibernetskega okolja so globalna narava, asimetričnost in horizontalnost, kar se odraža v odsotnosti geografskih in časovnih omejitev, težavni določljivosti dejanskega vira in akterja ogrožanja ter v dejstvu, da gre lahko za aktivnost državnih in nedržavnih akterjev. Ranljivost sodobne družbe izhaja iz močne odvisnosti od neprekinjenosti in zanesljivosti delovanja informacijskih tehnologij in sistemov. Republika Slovenija je s tem izpostavljena resnim grožnjam za delovanje javnega in zasebnega sektorja ter kritične infrastrukture, zaradi česar je lahko ogroženo izvajanje ključnih funkcij države in družbe. Zagotavljanje suverenosti Republike Slovenije v kibernetskem prostoru je zato izrednega pomena.

Ključno grožnjo nacionalni informacijsko-komunikacijski infrastrukturi in kritični informacijsko-komunikacijski infrastrukturi ter podatkom znotraj njiju predstavljajo kibernetski napadi in vdori, spletno vohunjenje, kraja intelektualne lastnine, širjenje dezinformacij, kibernetski kriminal in terorizem ter druge oblike, ki imajo lahko velik negativen medpodročni vpliv na gospodarstvo in finančni sistem, delovanje političnega sistema in mednarodni ugled države, delovanje kritične infrastrukture, javno varnost, obrambno sposobnost, varnost državljanov, zagotavljanje osnovnih življenjskih dobrin ter delovanje sistema

and the data within them.

The involvement of the Republic of Slovenia in international organizations, especially the European Union and NATO, increases the interest of some foreign countries and other actors, and thus the country‘s exposure to cyber attacks.

### 4.3. Intelligence of Foreign Actors

Foreign intelligence actors threaten the security, political, and economic interests of the Republic of Slovenia through their activities, and use the country’s territory to act against third countries. Intelligence activities against Slovenian interests are carried out by both traditional forms of human intelligence and the utilization of modern information technologies and systems.

The more active role of the Republic of Slovenia within the international community, particularly in the European Union and NATO, has led to an increase in traditional intelligence activities by certain foreign countries against the Republic of Slovenia. There is great interest in obtaining all types of classified information, and in Slovenia‘s diplomatic and economic activities in the international environment.

Foreign intelligence and security services are likely to continue to work more aggressively against the representatives of the Republic of Slovenia abroad, particularly against those participating in international operations and missions, and against those carrying out diplomatic work and doing business abroad.

### 4.4. Military Threats

Military threats in the future will continue to be driven primarily by the increased number and worsening of local and regional instabilities, which may quickly exceed their scope due to the conflicting interests of the global centres of power. After the end of the Cold War, the world and with it the Euro-Atlantic area are once again at risk of a major military conflict. In addition to land, sea, and air, the theatre of war also includes cyberspace and outer space.

Future opponents will not only take the form of countries, but also various non-state and supranational entities. Due to the differences in the applicability and efficiency of conventional and unconventional military capabilities, hybrid operations will become an increasingly common and important form of security threat. In addition to conventional means, hybrid operations include the use of terrorist, criminal, and other irregular forms of action, information technologies, and various economic and other means, with a view to completely destabilizing the state and social structures below the threshold of armed conflict. In the context of hybrid operations, the opponent may also use military capabilities. Many inherently non-military instability factors, such as restricting access to common goods, attacks on critical infrastructure, cyber attacks, mass migrations, epidemics and pandemics, natural and other disasters, may require the involvement of military capabilities in order to control their multiplicative effect.





varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami.

Vključenost Republike Slovenije v mednarodne organizacije, predvsem Evropsko unijo in Nato, povečuje interes nekaterih tujih držav in drugih akterjev ter s tem dejansko izpostavljenost države kibernetskim napadom.

### 4.3. Obveščevalna dejavnost tujih akterjev

Tuji obveščevalni akterji s svojim delovanjem ogrožajo varnostne, politične in gospodarske interese Republike Slovenije ter izkoriščajo njeno ozemlje za delovanje proti tretjim državam. Obveščevalno dejavnost proti slovenskim interesom izvajajo s pomočjo klasičnih oblik pridobivanja podatkov s človeškimi viri ter z izkoriščanjem sodobnih informacijskih tehnologij in sistemov.

Z aktivnejšo vlogo Republike Slovenije v okviru mednarodne skupnosti, predvsem v Evropski uniji in Natu, se je okrepilo klasično obveščevalno delovanje nekaterih tujih držav proti Republiki Sloveniji. Pri tem izstopa interes za pridobitev vseh vrst tajnih podatkov ter zanimanje za slovenske diplomatske in gospodarske aktivnosti v mednarodnem okolju.

Tuje obveščevalne in varnostne službe bi lahko tudi v prihodnje agresivneje delovale proti predstavnikom Republike Slovenije v tujini, predvsem proti tistim, ki so udeleženi v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah, in tistim, ki diplomatsko in poslovno delujejo v tujini.

### 4.4. Vojaške grožnje

Vojaške grožnje bodo v prihodnje še vedno predvsem posledica povečanega števila ter zaostrovanja lokalnih in regionalnih nestabilnosti, ki lahko hitro presežejo svoj okvir, zaradi konfliktnih interesov globalnih centrov moči. Globalni in z njim evroatlantski prostor sta po koncu hladne vojne znova izpostavljena tveganju za vojaški spopad večjih razsežnosti. Bojišče poleg kopnega, morja in zraka obsega tudi kibernetsko dimenzijo in vesolje.

V vojaških spopadih prihodnosti nasprotniki ne bodo samo države, temveč tudi različni nedržavni ali nadnacionalni akterji. Zaradi različne uporabnosti in učinkovitosti konvencionalnih in nekonvencionalnih vojaških zmogljivosti bo postala vse pogostejša in vse pomembnejša oblika ogrožanja varnosti hibridno delovanje. To poleg konvencionalnih vključuje tudi uporabo terorističnih, kriminalnih in drugih neregularnih oblik delovanja, informacijske tehnologije ter različnih gospodarskih in drugih sredstev z namero celovite destabilizacije državnih in družbenih struktur pod pragom oboroženega konflikta. V okviru hibridnega delovanja lahko nasprotnik uporablja tudi vojaške zmogljivosti. Ob tem lahko mnogi po naravi nevojaški dejavniki nestabilnosti, na primer omejevanje dostopa do skupnih dobrin, napadi na kritično infrastrukturo, kibernetski napadi, množične migracije, epidemije in pandemije, naravne in druge nesreče, zaradi njihovega multiplikativnega učinka zahtevajo sodelovanje vojaških zmogljivosti z namenom njihovega obvladovanja.

The security environment on the outskirts of the Euro-Atlantic area is becoming increasingly unpredictable. In the east, we are facing a serious increase in military threats, while the south and south-east are facing instabilities and the possibility of threats being transformed into asymmetric threats. One of the major changes is the increased risk of a large and long-lasting regional military conflict which may grow into a conflict of broad proportions. As a result, there is a strong return to strengthening the deterrence and defence posture, and collective defence within NATO. This is also reflected in the strengthening and development of the European Union‘s military capabilities, and the creation of new initiatives in the European Union‘s enhanced common security and defence policy.

Due to the aforementioned factors and the geostrategic position of the Republic of Slovenia, it may be expected that, in the event of significantly worsening international or regional political and security conditions, the territory of the Republic of Slovenia could be exposed to direct military threats; in the first phase primarily by operations from a distance along the key infrastructure which enables the strategic mobility of military forces, and in later stages, threats to the territorial integrity of the state. The unstable political and security situation and the arms race in the south-east of Europe, and above all the real possibility of a new global arms race, of which Europe would be part, point to the latent presence of military threats in the wider global and regional environment.

Due to the active participation of the Republic of Slovenia in international operations and missions, members of most of the Slovenian contingents are exposed to military threats while carrying out their tasks abroad, also with regard to the use of elements of hybrid operations.

### 4.5. Crisis Areas

Armed conflicts and low intensity conflicts in crisis areas pose a threat to international peace and security. As a result, the international community is facing the phenomenon of unstable and inactive states, the activities of armed terrorist and extreme groups, an increase in organized crime, and serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. This has a direct effect on the broader regional and global stability, development, migration flows, and the creation of safe havens for the activities of terrorist groups, violent extremism, and organized crime.

As a member of the United Nations Organization, the European Union, NATO, and other international organizations, the Republic of Slovenia is confronted with geographically distant regional crisis areas. Developments in more distant crisis areas may also have consequences for the national security of the Republic of Slovenia.

The national security of the Republic of Slovenia is strongly affected by the uncompleted post-conflict transition of the Western Balkans, especially in the areas of democratization, the rule of law, security, and socio-economic development. The latter is particularly evident in a greater likelihood of non-





Varnostno okolje na obrobju evroatlantskega prostora postaja vse bolj nepredvidljivo. Tako se na njegovem vzhodu soočamo z resnim povečevanjem vojaške ogroženosti, medtem ko se na jugu in jugovzhodu soočamo z nestabilnostmi in možnostjo njihovega preoblikovanja v asimetrične grožnje. Ena največjih sprememb je povečano tveganje večjega in dolgotrajnejšega regionalnega vojaškega konflikta, ki lahko prerase v konflikt širših razsežnosti in zaradi česar je zaznavno odločno vračanje h krepitvi odvračalne in obrambne drže ter kolektivne obrambe v okviru zveze Nato. Odraz in posledica tega je tudi krepitev in razvoj vojaških zmogljivosti Evropske unije ter oblikovanja novih pobud okrepljene skupne varnostne in obrambne politike Evropske unije.

Tako zaradi navedenega kot zaradi geostrateškega položaja Republike Slovenije je mogoče pričakovati, da bi bilo v primeru bistveno poslabšanih mednarodnih ali regionalnih politično-varnostnih razmer ozemlje Republike Slovenije lahko izpostavljeno neposrednim vojaškim grožnjam, v prvi fazi predvsem delovanjem iz razdalje po ključni infrastrukturi, ki omogoča strateško mobilnost vojaških sil, v kasnejših fazah pa tudi grožnji ozemeljski celovitosti države. Nestabilne politično-varnostne razmere in oboroževalna tekma na jugovzhodu Evrope, predvsem pa realna možnost nove globalne oboroževalne tekme, katere del bi bila tudi Evropa, opozarjajo na latentno prisotnost vojaških groženj tudi v širšem globalnem in regionalnem prostoru.

Zaradi aktivnega sodelovanja Republike Slovenije v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah so vojaškim grožnjam vseskozi izpostavljeni tudi pripadniki večine slovenskih kontingentov pri opravljanju svojih nalog v tujini, tudi v povezavi z uporabo elementov hibridnega delovanja.

### 4.5. Krizna žarišča

Krizna žarišča z oboroženimi spopadi in spopadi nizke intenzivnosti ogrožajo mednarodni mir in varnost. Posledično se mednarodna skupnost sooča s pojavom nestabilnih in nedelujočih držav, aktivnostmi terorističnih in skrajnih oboroženih skupin, porastom organiziranega kriminala ter grobimi kršitvami človekovih pravic in temeljnih svoboščin. Vse to neposredno vpliva na širšo regionalno in globalno stabilnost, razvoj, migracijske tokove ter nastajanje zatočišč za delovanje terorističnih skupin, nasilnega ekstremizma in organiziranega kriminala.

Republika Slovenija se kot članica Organizacije združenih narodov, Evropske unije, Nata in drugih mednarodnih organizacij sooča tudi z geografsko bolj oddaljenimi regionalnimi kriznimi žarišči. Dogajanja na bolj oddaljenih kriznih žariščih imajo lahko posledice tudi na nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije.

Izrazit vpliv na nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije ima nedokončana pokonfliktna tranzicija Zahodnega Balkana, predvsem na področjih demokratizacije, pravne države, varnosti in socialno-ekonomskega razvoja. Slednje se kaže predvsem v večji verjetnosti nastanka nevojaških virov ogrožanja, kot so organiziran kriminal, korupcija, nezakonite migracije in

military sources of threat, such as organized crime, corruption, illegal migration, trafficking in human beings, arms and drugs, terrorism, and violent extremism. A potential risk to the national security of the Republic of Slovenia is also posed by the unresolved ethnic and religious issues in the region, and the unresolved border issues between countries.

In line with its national interests, the Republic of Slovenia participates in international operations and missions in specific crisis areas, and thus actively contributes to international peace, security, and stability, and to its own national security. The presence of the Republic of Slovenia in international operations and missions in crisis areas may also imply risks in terms of Slovenia's exposure to terrorism and other forms of non-military threats. Moreover, there is a greater chance of international forces deployed in crisis areas, including members from the Republic of Slovenia, becoming a target of attack by members of the opposing sides, violent extremist groups, and organized criminal groups.

### 4.6. Terrorism and Violent Extremism

Terrorism and violent extremism represent one of the most important security risks and threats. The forms of terrorism and violent extremism have changed drastically in recent years. They are characterized by distinct dynamics and integrity, the use of a wide range of instruments, and increasing individualization. The existence and development of conditions for the radicalization which leads to violent extremism and terrorism are influenced by various social, economic, political, and security factors. The emergence and spread of terrorism remain closely linked to the ideologically, politically, religiously, economically, and socially motivated radicalization of a relatively small part of civil society, making terrorism an increasingly common form of long-term threat in the Euro-Atlantic environment.

In the modern world, terrorism is linked to other security threats, particularly to organized crime, illicit activities concerning weapons of mass destruction and nuclear technology, illegal migration, and trafficking in human beings, arms and drugs. Targets of terrorist threats and attacks include, in particular, the civilian population, state representatives and institutions, diplomatic and consular missions, critical infrastructure, and members of international forces participating in international operations and missions.

Various extremist movements and organizations also pose a certain threat, as their otherwise legitimate expression of opinions and views may grow into a threat to the constitutional order of the Republic of Slovenia, into a denial or violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms, and into uncontrolled violence and thus into a threat to human dignity, security, and life.

### 4.7. Illicit Activities in the Areas of Conventional Weapons, Weapons of Mass Destruction, and Nuclear and Missile Technologies

The proliferation of conventional weapons, particularly small arms and light weapons, munitions, industrial and military explosives, other dangerous





trgovina z ljudmi, orožjem in drogami ter terorizem in nasilni ekstremizem. Potencialno tveganje za nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije pomenijo odprta etnična in verska vprašanja v regiji, prav tako v regiji ostajajo pereča tudi nerešena mejna vprašanja med državami.

Republika Slovenija skladno s svojimi nacionalnimi interesi sodeluje v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah na posameznih kriznih žariščih, s čimer dejavno prispeva k mednarodnemu miru, varnosti in stabilnosti ter svoji nacionalni varnosti. Prisotnost Republike Slovenije v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah na kriznih območjih lahko pomeni tudi tveganje v smislu izpostavljenosti terorizmu in drugim oblikam nevojaških groženj. Povečuje se tudi možnost, da postanejo mednarodne sile na kriznih žariščih, v katerih sodelujejo predstavniki Republike Slovenije, tarča napada pripadnikov sprtih strani, nasilnih ekstremističnih skupin in organiziranega kriminala.

### 4.6. Terorizem in nasilni ekstremizem

Terorizem in nasilni ekstremizem predstavljata eno najpomembnejših varnostnih tveganj in groženj. Pojavne oblike terorizma in nasilnega ekstremizma se v zadnjih letih močno spreminjajo. Zaznamujejo jih izrazita dinamika in celovitost ter uporaba širokega nabora instrumentov, prav tako je značilna vse večja individualizacija. Na obstoj in nastanek pogojev za radikalizacijo, ki vodi v nasilni ekstremizem ali terorizem, vplivajo različni socialni, ekonomski, politični in varnostni dejavniki. Pojav in širjenje terorizma ostajata tesno povezana tudi z ideološko, politično, versko, ekonomsko in socialno motivirano radikalizacijo relativno majhnega dela civilne družbe, zaradi česar terorizem tudi v evroatlantskem okolju postaja vse pogostejša pojavna oblika dolgoročne grožnje.

V sodobnih razmerah se terorizem povezuje z drugimi varnostnimi grožnjami, predvsem z organiziranim kriminalom, nedovoljenimi dejavnostmi na področju orožij za množično uničevanje in jedrske tehnologije, nezakonitimi migracijami ter trgovino z ljudmi, orožjem in prepovedanimi drogami. Cilji terorističnih groženj in napadov so predvsem civilno prebivalstvo, državni predstavniki in ustanove, diplomatsko-konzularna predstavništva, kritična infrastruktura ter pripadniki mednarodnih sil v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah.

Določeno nevarnost predstavljajo tudi različna ekstremistična gibanja in organizacije, saj lahko njihovo sicer legitimno izražanje mnenj in stališč preraste v grožnjo ustavni ureditvi Republike Slovenije, zanikanje ali kršenje temeljnih človekovih pravic in svoboščin, nenadzorovano nasilje ter s tem v ogrožanje človekovega dostojanstva, varnosti in življenja.

### 4.7. Nedovoljene dejavnosti na področju konvencionalnega orožja, orožij za množično uničevanje, jedrskih in raketnih tehnologij

Širjenje konvencionalnega orožja, predvsem osebnega in lahkega, streliva, industrijskih in vojaških razstreliv, drugih nevarnih substanc in materialov ter

substances and materials, and dual-use items, is an important potential threat to international security and thus to the national security of the Republic of Slovenia. These activities are often the subject of illegal international trade, especially from failed states and former and present crisis areas, but at the same time there is a risk of using these resources and materials for traditional criminal acts and for the operation of terrorist and organized criminal groups.

A potentially greater security threat with regard to its consequences is the proliferation of materials, dual-use items, other resources, industrial equipment, and the skills required for the production of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, including ballistic missile systems. The proliferation of missile and related technologies represents a significant new security threat to the European Union and NATO, and to the Republic of Slovenia.

An important form of potential threat to the national security of the Republic of Slovenia is also non-compliance with or withdrawal from the existing international agreements governing the proliferation of conventional and unconventional weapons.

An additional security concern is the fact that some countries, particularly those that support various forms of terrorism and extremism, do not comply with the norms adopted within the international (Nuclear) Non-Proliferation Treaty or knowingly violate these norms in the development and use of nuclear technology for civilian purposes.

### 4.8. Serious and Organized Crime

National security is threatened by serious and organized forms of crime that cause harm to the victims and to society as a whole because of their negative impact on the social and economic aspects of life. Particularly important cross-border security threats linked to organized crime include the smuggling of drugs, trafficking in human beings, illegal migration, the illegal arms trade and trade in waste and highly taxed excise goods, corruption, money laundering and counterfeiting, and the abuse of modern information and communications technology. An additional threat is the link between organized crime and terrorism, and the involvement of organized crime in the illegal trade in arms, waste, dual-use items, and strategic materials.

The rapid technological development, particularly in the area of digital communications, has for many years dictated the trend for more and more offenders to use secure communication (encryption), thus maintaining the confidentiality and anonymity of their communications. The entire dark web network and all communication services within it are also protected. The dark web is technically designed to ensure the anonymity of all the participants, and to protect communications and transactions. This network serves as an illegal market place for trade in arms, drugs, money counterfeiting devices, bank cards, material related to child sexual abuse, stolen goods, homicide orders, and other forms of serious and organized crime.





blaga z dvojno rabo, je pomembna potencialna grožnja mednarodni varnosti ter s tem tudi nacionalni varnosti Republike Slovenije. Pogosto so te dejavnosti predmet nezakonite mednarodne trgovine, predvsem z območja razpadlih držav ter preteklih in današnjih kriznih žarišč, hkrati pa obstaja nevarnost uporabe teh sredstev in materialov za klasična kriminalna dejanja ter za delovanje terorističnih ali organiziranih kriminalnih skupin.

Z vidika posledic je še večja potencialna varnostna grožnja širjenje materialov, blaga z dvojno rabo, drugih sredstev, industrijskih naprav in znanj, potrebnih za proizvodnjo jedrskega in drugih orožij za množično uničevanje, vključno z raketnim balističnim orožjem. Širjenje raketnih in sorodnih tehnologij predstavlja pomembno novo grožnjo za varnost tako Evropske unije in Nata kot tudi Republike Slovenije.

Pomembno obliko potencialnega ogrožanja nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije predstavlja nespoštovanje ali opuščanje obstoječih mednarodnih sporazumov, ki urejajo področje širjenja konvencionalnih in nekonvencionalnih orožij.

Varnostno zaskrbljujoče je tudi, da nekatere države, še posebej tiste, ki podpirajo različne oblike terorizma in ekstremizma, pri razvoju in uporabi jedrske tehnologije v civilne namene ne sprejemajo norm, sprejetih v okviru mednarodnega (jedrsko) neširitvenega režima, ali te norme zavestno kršijo.

### 4.8. Hude in organizirane oblike kriminala

Nacionalno varnost ogrožajo hude in organizirane oblike kriminala, ki povzročajo škodo žrtvam ter zaradi negativnega vpliva na socialne in gospodarske vidike življenja tudi družbi kot celoti. Posebej pomembne čezmejne varnostne grožnje, povezane z delovanjem organiziranega kriminala, so tihotapstvo prepovedanih drog, trgovina z ljudmi, nezakonite migracije, nezakonita trgovina z odpadki, orožjem in visoko obdavčenim trošarinskim blagom, korupcija, pranje in ponarejanje denarja ter zlorabe sodobne informacijsko-komunikacijske tehnologije. Dodatno grožnjo predstavljajo povezave med organiziranim kriminalom in terorizmom ter vstopanje organiziranega kriminala v nedovoljene dejavnosti na področju trgovanja z orožjem, odpadki, blagom z dvojno rabo in strateškimi materiali.

Hiter tehnološki razvoj, predvsem na področju digitalnih komunikacij, že vrsto let narekuje trend, da vse več storilcev kaznivih dejanj že v osnovi uporablja zaščiteno vrsto komunikacije (kriptiranje), saj storilci s tem ohranjajo zaupnost in anonimnost komuniciranja. Prav tako je zaščiteno celotno omrežje temačnega spleta in zaradi tega tudi vse komunikacijske storitve znotraj le-tega. Omrežje temačnega spleta je tehnično zasnovano z namenom zagotavljanja anonimnosti vseh udeležencev ter zaščite komunikacij in transakcij. Znotraj tega omrežja se trguje z orožjem, prepovedanimi drogami, napravami za ponarejanje denarja, bančnimi karticami, gradivi v zvezi s spolnimi zlorabami otrok, ukradenim blagom, naročili umorov ter drugimi oblikami hudega in organiziranega kriminala.

Developments in organized crime in the Republic of Slovenia are characterized by Slovenia's geographical position in Central Europe, with direct exposure to the Balkan route. Analyses identify the Western Balkans as an important criminal focal point, with logistics focused on facilitating the trade in illicit goods, creating new markets for criminal activities, and providing opportunities for organized criminal groups, for which the territory of the Republic of Slovenia is an important transit area for entry into EU markets.

Organized crime represents a complex and long-term security threat to the Republic of Slovenia, although it can be expected that, with regard to international criminal organizations, particularly those along the Balkan route, Slovenia will remain primarily a transit and logistics country as opposed to a target country.

### 4.9 Illegal Migration

Illegal migration affects the Republic of Slovenia primarily on account of the migration routes running across its territory. Since the mass migrations of 2015 and 2016, there has been constant pressure of illegal migration on the Slovenian part of the external inland Schengen border. The vast majority of migrants who apply for international protection in the Republic of Slovenia leave Slovenia before the end of the procedure, indicating abuse of this institution. Secondary movements of asylum seekers thus flow mainly from the Republic of Slovenia to other EU countries. Systematic abuse of the international protection system has been detected on the Balkan route, on other migration routes, and throughout the European Union. This security threat is given further significance on account of its connection to organized crime and terrorism. The Balkan route of illegal migration also remains interesting because of the return of potential 'foreign fighters' from the battlefields of the Middle East, and other members of various terrorist organizations who wish to enter the territory of the European Union.

The pressure on the Republic of Slovenia caused by the flow of illegal migration is greatly determined by the socio-economic and political-security situation in the world and the region. The wide scope of illegal or mass migration may pose a general threat to the safety and well-being of Slovenia's inhabitants, and a significant burden on the entire national security system of the Republic of Slovenia. Increased migration pressure on the Republic of Slovenia and the wider environment may also have an indirect effect on the development of extremism, the deterioration of the security situation, and on foreign and domestic policies.

### 4.10. Climate Change

Climate change is one of the most pressing global threats. Changes in weather patterns and intense weather events result in significant material and economic damage. The rise in air temperature and sea levels, changes in precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events will lead to a further lack of vital resources, such as food and water, and increase the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, such as floods, droughts, heavy rainfall and so on. The indirect





Dogajanja v okviru organizirane kriminalitete v Republiki Sloveniji zaznamuje njen geografski položaj v srednji Evropi z neposredno izpostavljenostjo tako imenovani balkanski poti. Analize opredeljujejo Zahodni Balkan kot pomembno kriminalno žarišče, kjer je osredotočena logistika, ki olajšuje trgovino z nezakonitim blagom, ustvarja nove trge kriminalnih dejavnosti in zagotavlja priložnosti organiziranim kriminalnim združbam, za katere je ozemlje Republike Slovenije pomembno tranzitno območje za vstop na trge Evropske unije.

Organiziran kriminal pomeni kompleksno in trajno grožnjo varnosti Republike Slovenije, čeprav je mogoče pričakovati, da bo naša država z vidika delovanja mednarodnih kriminalnih združb, predvsem tistih vzdolž tako imenovane balkanske poti, tudi v prihodnje predvsem tranzitno-logistična in v manjši meri ciljna država.

### 4.9 Nezakonite migracije

Republike Slovenije se nezakonite migracije dotikajo predvsem zaradi poteka migracijskih tokov čez njeno ozemlje. Od množičnih migracij v letih 2015 in 2016 se na slovenski del zunanje kopenske schengenske meje vrši nenehen pritisk nezakonitih migracij. Velika večina migrantov, ki v Republiki Sloveniji zaprosi za mednarodno zaščito, Republiko Slovenijo zapusti še pred končanjem postopka, kar nakazuje na zlorabo tega inštituta. Sekundarna gibanja prosilcev za mednarodno zaščito tako potekajo večinoma iz Republike Slovenije v druge države Evropske unije. Sistematična zloraba sistema mednarodne zaščite je zaznana tako na balkanski poti kot tudi na drugih migracijskih poteh in v celotni Evropski uniji. Dodatno težo ta varnostna grožnja pridobiva zaradi svoje povezanosti z delovanjem organiziranega kriminala in terorizma. Balkanska pot nezakonitih migracij ostaja zanimiva tudi zaradi vračanja morebitnih »tujih borcev« z bojišč na Bližnjem vzhodu ter ostalih pripadnikov različnih terorističnih organizacij, ki bi želeli vstopiti na ozemlje držav Evropske unije.

Pritisk nezakonitih migracijskih tokov na Republiko Slovenijo nasploh bodo tudi v prihodnje pomembno opredeljevale družbeno-gospodarske in politično-varnostne razmere tako v svetu kot v navedeni regiji. Širši obseg nezakonitih migracij ali množičnih migracij lahko na splošno ogrozi varnost in dobrobit prebivalcev naše države ter predstavlja znatno obremenitev za celoten nacionalnovarnostni sistem Republike Slovenije. Povečan migrantski pritisk na Republiko Slovenijo in širše okolje lahko posredno vpliva tudi na razvoj ekstremizmov, slabšanje varnostnih razmer ter zunanjo in notranjo politiko.

### 4.10. Podnebne spremembe

Podnebne spremembe sodijo med najbolj pereče globalne grožnje. Zaradi spremenjenih vremenskih vzorcev in intenzivnejših izrednih vremenskih dogodkov prihaja do pojavov z veliko materialno in gospodarsko škodo. Dvig temperature zraka in gladine morja, spremenjeni padavinski vzorci in intenzivnejši izredni vremenski dogodki bodo zaostrili pomanjkanje življenjskih virov, kot sta hrana in voda, ter povečali pogostost in intenzivnost naravnih nesreč

consequences of climate change – forced migration, disruption of food security, restriction of access to natural resources, especially water and energy, the spread of epidemics – are a multiplier of threats, since they create increased political, social, and economic instability. Above all, the lack of water resources, or competition for them, is a serious source of tension and a risk of armed conflict.

### 4.11. Global Financial, Economic, Technological, and Social Risks

Global and European risks, stemming mainly from the coming geopolitical changes, the escalation of tensions around international trade relations, and the potential crisis of the eurozone, pose a real threat of a new financial and economic crisis. At the global level, the sources of threat to national economic interests stem from the continued globalization and the establishment of a new balance in the global economy; from fierce competition for access to lucrative markets, raw materials, and supply chain management; from significant changes in the supply/demand ratio of energy sources with their surging and fluctuating prices; from the phenomena of isolationism and protectionism; and from economic sanctions leading to trade wars. At the European level, the sources of threat stem from the growing structural differences within the eurozone and the disparity in stability mechanisms in the eurozone, which could threaten the stability and existence of the common currency. The speed of significant financial and cash flows has increased, due to the enhanced role of financial institutions with global presence, their large impact on the flow of money and financial transactions, and the rapid development of information technology. Consequently, the sensitivity of these institutions to information, policies, and developments in the world has increased, which poses an ongoing risk in terms of accessibility to financial resources. The high level of digitalization increases the risk of cyber attacks, and the unregulated cryptocurrency market enables the uncontrolled financial transactions of organized criminal and terrorist groups. All these sources of threat will pose significant risks to sustaining the growth of the national economy, which will face an ageing population on the one hand, and the need to find solutions to rapid population growth in the underdeveloped part of the world and migration pressures on the other.

The straining of global trade relations, and in particular the return to national economic protectionism, represents an important factor of uncertainty for the Republic of Slovenia and its prosperity, due to its open and export-oriented economy. Particularly striking is the multiplicative effect of the intensification of trade disputes on all social subsystems, which are not limited to the economy.

Unfavourable long-term demographic trends in Europe and the Republic of Slovenia (an ageing population, declining birth rates, depopulation, and labour shortages) lead to an increase in health and social care expenditure, and risks in maintaining sustainable economic development, which consequently diminishes the flexibility of society to cope with the current security risks. Negative demographic trends in Slovenia may have a long-term adverse effect on the





v obliki poplav, suš, vodnih ujm in podobno. Posredne posledice podnebnih sprememb – prisilne migracije, motnje v prehranski varnosti, omejevanje dostopa do naravnih virov, predvsem vode in energije, širitev epidemičnih bolezni – predstavljajo multiplikator groženj, saj povzročajo krepitev politične, družbene in gospodarske nestabilnosti. Predvsem pomanjkanje vodnih virov oziroma tekmovanje zanje predstavlja resen vir napetosti in tveganje za oborožene konflikte.

### 4.11. Globalna finančna, gospodarska, tehnološka in socialna tveganja

Zaradi globalnih in evropskih tveganj, izvirajočih predvsem iz prihajajočih geopolitičnih sprememb, stopnjevanja napetosti okoli mednarodnih trgovinskih odnosov ter potencialne krize evrskega območja, so realno tveganje nove finančne in gospodarske krize. Na globalni ravni bodo viri ogrožanja narodnogospodarskih interesov izhajali iz nadaljevanja globalizacije in vzpostavljanja novega ravnovesja v svetovnem gospodarstvu, zaostrenega tekmovanja za dostop do donosnih tržišč, surovin in obvladovanja dobavnih verig, občutnejših sprememb razmerja med ponudbo in povpraševanjem po energetskih virih ob skokovitem naraščanju in nihanju njihovih cen, pojavov izolacionizma in protekcionizma ter gospodarskih sankcij, ki vodijo v trgovinske vojne, na evropski ravni pa iz naraščanja strukturnih razlik znotraj evrskega območja in neenotnosti glede mehanizmov zagotavljanja stabilnosti v območju evra, ki utegnejo ogroziti stabilnost in obstoj skupne valute. Zaradi vse pomembnejše vloge finančnih institucij z globalno prisotnostjo ter njihovega velikega vpliva na pretok denarja in finančnih transakcij ter zaradi naglega razvoja informacijske tehnologije se je hitrost pomembnih finančnih in denarnih tokov povečala, posledično se je povečala tudi občutljivost teh institucij na informacije, politike ali dogodke po svetu, kar predstavlja stalno tveganje v zvezi z dostopnostjo do finančnih virov. Visoka stopnja digitalizacije prinaša povečanje tveganja za kibernetske napade, nereguliran trg kriptovalut pa omogoča nenadzorovane finančne transakcije organiziranega kriminala in terorističnih skupin. Vsi ti viri ogrožanja bodo predstavljali velika tveganja za ohranjanje rasti nacionalnega gospodarstva, ki se bo soočalo tudi s starajočim se prebivalstvom na eni ter iskanju rešitev v hitri rasti prebivalstva v nerazvitem delu sveta in migracijskimi pritiski na drugi strani.

Zaostrovanje globalnih trgovinskih razmerij, predvsem pa vračanje nacionalnega gospodarskega protekcionizma, predstavlja za Republiko Slovenijo in njeno blagostanje, zaradi odprtega in izvozno usmerjenega gospodarstva, pomemben dejavnik negotovosti. Pri tem še posebej izstopa multiplikativni učinek, ki ga imajo zaostrovanja trgovinskih sporov na vse družbene podsisteme in niso omejeni izključno na gospodarstvo.

Zaradi neugodnih dolgoročnih demografskih trendov v Evropi in Republiki Sloveniji (staranje prebivalstva, upadanje rodnosti, odseljevanje prebivalstva in pomanjkanje delovne sile) prihaja do naraščanja izdatkov za zdravstvo in socialno varstvo ter tveganj pri ohranjanju trajnostnega ekonomskega razvoja, kar posledično zmanjšuje prožnost družbe pri soočanju z aktualnimi varnostnimi

ability of all the subsystems of the country to function, and on the realization of the country's ambitions in the international arena.

New technologies offer new opportunities, while global digitalization simultaneously creates new vulnerabilities and associated security risks. The negative consequences of globalization and commercialization make it difficult to preserve and develop cultural creativity, and to protect the cultural heritage of the Slovenian nation and the related existence of cultural diversity, language identity, and creativity, all of which are important foundations of national and state sovereignty.

### 4.12. Threats to Public Safety

In the complex situation of a financial, economic, and social crisis, threats to public safety may take the form of increased attacks on human life and property; economic crimes; corruption; financial fraud; the falsification of documents and goods; counterfeit money; cyber and environmental crimes; and mass violations of law and order. These phenomena may reinforce the dissatisfaction of the population with the functioning of the national security system's institutions and the state in general, or at least provoke distrust in their effectiveness, which is an additional element which weakens personal and national security.

Poverty and other social problems, the consequences of climate change, natural and other disasters, and illegal migration are phenomena which may have an additional effect on the new forms and the intensity of crime, and on the conditions for their occurrence.

With regard to the general exacerbation of the political, social, economic, and security situation in the world, the Republic of Slovenia may expect more violations of law and order, including very serious ones, which may in turn escalate into criminal offences with all the concurrent consequences for the safety of individuals and the wider community.

### 4.13. Natural and Other Disasters

Natural and other disasters are a constant threat to people, animals, property, cultural heritage, and the environment of the Republic of Slovenia.

The natural disasters that pose the greatest threat to the Republic of Slovenia are earthquakes, floods, storms, strong winds, ice storms, droughts, large wildfires, and massive outbreaks of infectious diseases in humans, animals, and plants. The intensity and frequency of some natural disasters are increasing on account of climate change, the overburdening of the environment, excessive use of natural resources, and inappropriate use of land.

With regard to man-made disasters, the Republic of Slovenia is at particular risk of road traffic and industrial accidents, and accidents which are the result of various malicious attacks. The likelihood of such disasters varies, as do their potential consequences. Due to technological measures, industrial accidents are less likely to occur than natural disasters; nevertheless, in addition to short-term





tveganji. Negativni demografski trendi lahko dolgoročno negativno vplivajo na sposobnost delovanja vseh podsistemov države in uresničevanje njenih ambicij v mednarodnem prostoru.

Nove tehnologije ponujajo nove priložnosti, sočasna globalna digitalizacija pa hkrati ustvarja nove ranljivosti in z njimi povezana varnostna tveganja. Negativne posledice globalizacije in komercializacije otežujejo ohranjanje in razvijanje kulturnega ustvarjanja in varovanje kulturne dediščine slovenskega naroda ter z njima povezanega obstoja kulturne raznolikosti, jezikovne identitete in ustvarjalnosti, ki so pomemben temelj narodove in državne suverenosti.

### 4.12. Ogrožanje javne varnosti

V zapletenih razmerah finančne, gospodarske in socialne krize se lahko ogrožanje javne varnosti pojavlja v obliki povečanega obsega napadov na življenje in premoženje ljudi, gospodarske kriminalitete, korupcije, finančnih prevar, ponarejanja listin, denarja in blaga, kibernetske in okoljske kriminalitete ter množičnih kršitev javnega reda in miru. Ti pojavi lahko med prebivalstvom okrepijo nezadovoljstvo z delovanjem ali vsaj nezaupanje v učinkovitost delovanja institucij nacionalnega varnostnega sistema in države nasploh, kar je dodaten element slabitve posameznikove in nacionalne varnosti.

Revščina in drugi socialni problemi, posledice podnebnih sprememb, naravnih in drugih nesreč ter nezakonite migracije so pojavi, ki lahko dodatno vplivajo na nove pojavne oblike in intenziteto kriminalitete ter na pogoje za njihov nastanek.

Glede na splošno zaostrovanje političnih, socialnih, gospodarskih, varnostnih in drugih razmer v svetu je v prihodnje tudi v Republiki Sloveniji mogoče pričakovati več kršitev javnega reda in miru, vključno s hujšimi kršitvami, ki lahko posledično prerastejo v kazniva dejanja z vsemi posledicami za varnost posameznika in širše skupnosti.

### 4.13. Naravne in druge nesreče

Naravne in druge nesreče so stalnica ogrožanja ljudi, živali, premoženja, kulturne dediščine ter okolja Republike Slovenije.

Med naravnimi nesrečami Republiko Slovenijo najbolj ogrožajo potresi, poplave, neurja, močan veter, žled, suša, veliki požari v naravnem okolju ter množični pojavi nalezljivih bolezni pri ljudeh, živalih in rastlinah. Intenzivnost in pogostost nekaterih naravnih nesreč se povečuje zaradi podnebnih sprememb, prekomernega obremenjevanja okolja in prekomerne rabe naravnih virov ter neustreznih posegov v prostor.

Med drugimi nesrečami, ki jih povzroči človek s svojo dejavnostjo ali z ravnanjem, Republiko Slovenijo ogrožajo predvsem nesreče v prometu in industrijske nesreče, pa tudi nesreče kot posledica različnih oblik namernega ogrožanja. Verjetnost nastanka tovrstnih nesreč je različna, prav tako možne posledice. Industrijske nesreče so zaradi tehnoloških ukrepov sicer manj verjetne

consequences, they may also have long-term consequences for people, animals, the environment, and food. Industrial accidents in installations where dangerous substances are present would have the most devastating consequences. Due to the trans-border effects of accidents involving dangerous substances, the Republic of Slovenia may also be affected by such accidents occurring abroad.

### 4.14. Limited Natural Resources and the Degradation of the Living Environment

The inappropriate use of natural resources in the past and the consequences of climate change have had serious negative effects on nature and the living environment.

The Republic of Slovenia is highly dependent on imported energy and raw materials. With regard to its national security, ensuring a stable and sufficient supply of energy resources and strategic raw materials will continue to be of particular importance to the country. However, there may be disturbances in these supplies caused by instabilities in the global energy market and the strategic raw materials market, and by unreliable supply channels. The same applies to food imports, since the Republic of Slovenia is not self-sufficient in the production of food. In the future, climate change and environmental pollution may cause the Republic of Slovenia to face problems in the supply of quality potable water and in limited natural capacities for the production of safe food.

The quality of the environment in the Republic of Slovenia is generally improving on account of the implementation of policies and measures for environmental protection; in some areas, however, the environment is still overburdened. Industry, the energy sector, agriculture, transport, urbanization, and tourism will continue to place the greatest pressure on the environment and have a decisive influence on spatial development, while remaining the key factors of the development and welfare of society.

### 4.15. Health and Epidemiological Threats

In the context of growing globalization, urbanization, and the effects of negative demographic trends, the security and welfare of the citizens of the Republic of Slovenia may be threatened by massive outbreaks of infectious human, animal, and plant diseases.

The likelihood of the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases is additionally increased by the migration of populations, natural and other disasters, climate change, and terrorism. Epidemics and pandemics of infectious diseases may pose a threat to the undisturbed operation of the key functions of the state and society, and endanger international stability.





kot naravne, imajo pa lahko poleg kratkotrajnih tudi dolgotrajne posledice za ljudi, živali ter okolje in hrano. Najhujše posledice bi povzročile industrijske nesreče v obratih z nevarnimi snovmi. Zaradi čezmejnih učinkov nesreč z nevarnimi snovmi je lahko Republika Slovenija ogrožena tudi ob tovrstnih nesrečah v tujini.

### 4.14. Omejenost naravnih virov in degradacija življenjskega okolja

Zaradi neprimerne rabe naravnih virov v preteklosti in posledic podnebnih sprememb se kažejo resni negativni vplivi tako v naravi kot v človekovem bivalnem okolju.

Ker je Republika Slovenija močno energetsko in surovinsko odvisna od uvoza, bo z vidika njene nacionalne varnosti tudi v prihodnje pomembna predvsem stabilna in zadostna oskrba z energetskimi viri in s strateškimi surovinami, ki bo lahko motena zaradi nestabilnosti na globalnem trgu energentov in strateških surovin ter nezanesljivih oskrbovalnih poti. Podobno velja tudi za uvoz hrane, saj Republika Slovenija ni prehrambno samozadostna. Zaradi podnebnih sprememb in onesnaževanja okolja je možno, da se bo Republika Slovenija v prihodnosti soočila tudi s težavami pri oskrbi s kakovostno pitno vodo in z omejenimi naravnimi danostmi za pridelavo varne hrane.

Kakovost okolja v Republiki Sloveniji se zaradi izvajanja politik in ukrepov za varovanje okolja na splošno sicer izboljšuje, vendar je okolje na nekaterih območjih še vedno preveč obremenjeno. Največjo obremenitev za okolje in odločilni vpliv na procese v prostoru bodo tudi v prihodnje povzročali industrija, energetika, kmetijstvo, promet, poselitev in turizem, ki bodo hkrati še naprej ključni nosilci razvoja in dejavniki zagotavljanja blaginje v družbi.

### 4.15. Zdravstveno-epidemiološke grožnje

V razmerah vse večje globalizacije, urbanizacije in učinkov negativnih demografskih trendov lahko varnost in blaginjo prebivalcev Republike Slovenije ogrožajo tudi množični pojavi nalezljivih človeških, živalskih ali rastlinskih bolezni.

Verjetnost pojava in širjenja nalezljivih bolezni dodatno povečujejo migracije prebivalstva, naravne in druge nesreče, podnebne spremembe in terorizem. Zaradi epidemij in pandemij nalezljivih bolezni je lahko ogroženo nemoteno delovanje ključnih funkcij države in družbe, lahko pa je ogrožena tudi mednarodna stabilnost.

## 5. The Response of the Republic of Slovenia to the Threats and Risks to National Security

In today's security environment, a successful and effective response to national security threats and risks requires an integrated response from all the relevant actors. Resilience and response to contemporary threats will require a full range of capabilities, inter-institutional and inter-ministerial coordination at the national level, and cooperation with the private sector.

Successfully confronting future security threats at all levels requires a general uplift in the security culture of the Republic of Slovenia, and preventive security awareness.

### National Security Policy

The national security policy of the Republic of Slovenia is conceived as a balanced whole of the vision, strategies, programmes, plans, and activities for a planned response to all kinds of crises and to sources of threats and risks to national security, and for the implementation of national security objectives aimed at protecting the national interests of Slovenia.

The national security policy of the Republic of Slovenia consists primarily of foreign policy, defence policy, internal security policy, migration policy, and the policy of protection against natural and other disasters.

The Republic of Slovenia will strengthen the coherence and consistency of all sectoral policies and policymakers who are directly or indirectly involved in ensuring the national security of Slovenia. The framework national security policy, in addition to key sectoral policies, covers all other sectoral policies that contribute to national security. The security aspect of the state policy in economic, social, environmental, health, demographic, educational, scientific, technological, information, cultural, and other areas is also taken into account in accordance with the modern, multi-dimensional understanding of the concept of national security. Timely and comprehensive information provided by the intelligence and security community to the holders of the national security system and to other key decision-makers is crucial to the effective management of contemporary threats and risks, for the successful implementation of the strategic interests and objectives of the Republic of Slovenia, and for establishing and maintaining an appropriate level of security of the state and its citizens.

The fundamental purpose of the implementation of the national security policy of the Republic of Slovenia in the future will be to ensure the highest possible level of human security, the resilience of the state and society, appropriate social development, and the welfare of Slovenian society; to preserve the national identity of the Slovenian nation; and to fulfil the international obligations of the Republic of Slovenia, and thus contribute to peacekeeping and the strengthening of security and stability in the immediate and broader international community. Contemporary threats and risks dictate the formulation and use of Slovenia's integrated approach to response and crisis management, including, where appropriate, active international action and engagement.





## 5. Odzivanje Republike Slovenije na grožnje in tveganja nacionalne varnosti

V sodobnem varnostnem okolju je za uspešno in učinkovito odzivanje na grožnje in tveganja nacionalne varnosti nujno celostno odzivanje, ki vključuje vse relevantne subjekte. Odpornost in odzivnost na sodobne grožnje bo zahtevala celoten nabor zmogljivosti ter medinstitucionalno in medresorsko usklajenost na nacionalni ravni ter sodelovanje z zasebnim sektorjem.

Uspešno soočanje s prihodnjimi varnostnimi grožnjami na vseh ravneh zahteva splošen dvig varnostne kulture v Republiki Sloveniji in preventivno varnostno osveščanje.

### Nacionalnovarnostna politika

Nacionalnovarnostna politika Republike Slovenije je uravnotežena celota vizije, strategij, programov, načrtov in dejavnosti države, potrebnih za načrtovano odzivanje na vse vrste kriz in vire ogrožanja in tveganja njene nacionalne varnosti ter s tem za uresničevanje njenih nacionalnovarnostnih ciljev, usmerjenih k zaščiti slovenskih nacionalnih interesov.

Sestavljajo jo predvsem zunanja politika, obrambna politika, politika zagotavljanja notranje varnosti, migracijska politika ter politika varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami.

Okrepljena bo povezanost in usklajenost med vsemi sektorskimi politikami in nosilci področij, ki so neposredno ali posredno vključeni v zagotavljanje nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije. Krovna nacionalnovarnostna politika poleg ključnih področnih politik zajema tudi vse druge sektorske politike, ki prispevajo k nacionalni varnosti. Skladno s sodobnim večdimenzionalnim razumevanjem pojma nacionalne varnosti se upošteva tudi varnostni vidik politike države na gospodarskem, socialnem, okoljskem, zdravstvenem, demografskem, izobraževalnem, znanstveno-tehnološkem, informacijskem, kulturnem in drugih področjih. Za učinkovito obvladovanje sodobnih groženj in tveganj, za uspešno uveljavitev strateških interesov in ciljev Republike Slovenije ter za vzpostavitev in ohranjanje ustrezne stopnje varnosti države in njenih državljanov so ključne pravočasne in celovite informacije nosilcem nacionalnovarnostnega sistema Republike Slovenije in drugim ključnim odločevalcem, ki jih zagotavlja obveščevalno-varnostna skupnost.

Temeljni namen uresničevanja nacionalnovarnostne politike Republike Slovenije bo tudi v prihodnje zagotoviti čim višjo stopnjo človekove varnosti, odpornost države in družbe, ustrezen družbeni razvoj in blaginjo slovenske družbe ter ohraniti nacionalno identiteto slovenskega naroda, poleg tega pa skupaj z uresničevanjem sprejetih mednarodnih obveznosti naše države prispevati k ohranjanju miru ter h krepitvi varnosti in stabilnosti v širši in ožji mednarodni skupnosti. Sodobne grožnje in tveganja narekujejo oblikovanje in uporabo celostnega pristopa države k odzivanju in h kriznemu upravljanju, ki po potrebi vključuje tudi aktivno mednarodno delovanje in angažiranje.

Participation in the collective defence within NATO, strengthened cooperation, and integration of the European Union are key and fundamental complementary factors for ensuring national security and defence.

The Republic of Slovenia will develop mechanisms to enhance the general security culture based on awareness, prevention, tolerance, solidarity, cooperation, and assistance between people, and on a culture of peace and non-violence to ensure security.

## Foreign Policy

One of the fundamental objectives of the Republic of Slovenia's foreign policy is to ensure and strengthen the safe and stable position of the country within the international community. In this regard, as a member of the United Nations Organization, the European Union, and NATO, Slovenia will continue to be part of the community of states linked by modern values and interests of advanced societies, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, parliamentary democracy, the rule of law, a market economy, and collective defence and security. The Republic of Slovenia will continue to meet this foreign policy and national security objective by participating in global and regional international organizations, the United Nations Organization, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe, and other international organizations and associations.

With regard to international relations, the Republic of Slovenia will make every effort to ensure peaceful settlement of disputes between states, enhance cooperation and trust between them, respect international law, and ensure the strict observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It will be actively involved in efforts towards the low-carbon sustainable development of the international community.

The Republic of Slovenia will endeavour to ensure its long-term security through good relationships with its neighbouring countries and the countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe. These relationships will be based on equality, mutual respect and trust, and on consideration of the fundamental principles of democracy and international law, including the protection of ethnic minorities and groups.

In the identification of its foreign policy priorities, the Republic of Slovenia will take into account the condition and possible development of the political, economic, and security situation in Europe and the world, and will take as a basis those interests and objectives that are essential for the security and development of the Republic of Slovenia. An important tool in the foreign and security policy of the Republic of Slovenia is its involvement in international operations and missions. By participating in international operations and missions, the Republic of Slovenia contributes to the joint efforts of the international community in dealing with security threats in different regions, thereby addressing security threats at their origin, and reducing their direct effects on the security of the Republic of Slovenia. Participation in international operations and missions is





Za Republiko Slovenijo delovanje v kolektivni obrambi v okviru Nata, poglobljeno sodelovanje in integracija Evropske unije predstavljajo ključne in temeljne komplementarne dejavnike zagotavljanja nacionalne varnosti in obrambe.

Republika Slovenija bo razvijala mehanizme za krepitev splošne varnostne kulture, ki je utemeljena na ozaveščanju, preventivi, strpnosti, solidarnosti, sodelovanju in pomoči med ljudmi ter na kulturi miru in nenasilja pri zagotavljanju varnosti.

## Zunanja politika

Eden temeljnih ciljev zunanje politike Republike Slovenije je zagotavljanje in krepitev varnega in stabilnega položaja države v mednarodni skupnosti. V tem smislu bo Republika Slovenija kot članica Organizacije združenih narodov, Evropske unije in Nata ohranjala mesto v skupnosti držav, ki jih povezujejo napredne civilizacijske vrednote in interesi, kot so spoštovanje človekovih pravic in temeljnih svoboščin, parlamentarna demokracija, vladavina prava, tržno gospodarstvo ter kolektivna obramba in varnost. Ta zunanjepolitični in nacionalnovarnostni cilj bo Republika Slovenija tudi v prihodnje še naprej uresničevala s sodelovanjem v globalnih regionalnih mednarodnih organizacijah, Organizaciji združenih narodov, Organizaciji za varnost in sodelovanje v Evropi, Svetu Evrope ter drugih mednarodnih organizacijah in povezavah.

V mednarodnih odnosih se bo Republika Slovenija zavzemala za mirno reševanje sporov med državami, krepitev sodelovanja in zaupanja med njimi, spoštovanje mednarodnega prava ter dosledno spoštovanje človekovih pravic in temeljnih svoboščin. Aktivna bo v prizadevanjih za nizkoogljični trajnostni razvoj mednarodne skupnosti.

Republika Slovenija si bo prizadevala svojo varnost dolgoročno zagotavljati predvsem z urejenimi odnosi s sosednjimi državami ter z državami srednje in jugovzhodne Evrope, ki bodo temeljili na enakopravnosti, medsebojnem spoštovanju in zaupanju ter upoštevanju temeljnih načel demokracije in mednarodnega prava, vključno z varstvom in zaščito narodnostnih manjšin in etničnih skupin.

Pri določanju svojih zunanjepolitičnih prednosti bo Republika Slovenija upoštevala stanje in možen razvoj političnih, gospodarskih in varnostnih razmer v Evropi in svetu ter izhajala iz tistih interesov in ciljev, ki so temeljni za varnost in razvoj Republike Slovenije. Pomembno orodje zunanje in varnostne politike Republike Slovenije predstavlja delovanje v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah. S sodelovanjem v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah Republika Slovenija prispeva k skupnim prizadevanjem mednarodne skupnosti pri soočanju z varnostnimi grožnjami v različnih regijah, s čimer se z varnostnimi grožnjami soočamo pri izvoru in zmanjšujemo njihove neposredne vplive na varnost Republike Slovenije. Delovanje v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah temelji na

based on a comprehensive approach to planning and implementation, with the aim of achieving broader objectives, rather than just security objectives. This comprehensive approach is based on the coordinated operation of the military and police forces, and the representatives of other ministries.

## Defence Policy

The defence policy of the Republic of Slovenia will focus on providing the military and civilian defence capabilities that are required to ensure national defence. A proportionate part of Slovenia's defence capabilities will be devoted to the use and operation of the joint efforts of NATO and the European Union in the areas of security and defence. The coordinated development of these capabilities with regard to their concept, organization, and scope will be adjusted to the requirements of responding to all types of crises and sources of threat in the field of defence. It will provide collective defence and deterrence, in line with the commonly agreed objectives and commitments, while taking into account future security, technological, and demographic trends. The basic guidelines will consist of the further improvement and resilience of defence capabilities; adjusting their scope to the requirements of a changed security environment; strengthening the efforts for a joint development of capabilities and use of these capabilities together with other NATO and European Union countries; and ensuring a proportionate share of the joint responsibility for collective defence, solidarity, and security within NATO and the European Union.

The defence policy will ensure further development of the defence system of the Republic of Slovenia in accordance with the national requirements and the principles of defence planning within NATO and the European Union, and the harmonization and interoperability of the defence subsystem with other subsystems within the national security system of the Republic of Slovenia. Slovenia will follow the principle of integration and joint development of capabilities with other countries within NATO and the European Union, while ensuring the development of defence capabilities.

The defence policy of the Republic of Slovenia will be directed towards ensuring national resilience through a territorial component, and towards ensuring capacities for the fulfilment of Slovenia's international obligations. The international activities of the Republic of Slovenia in the field of defence will be consistent with the provisions of international law, and primarily focused on those international operations and missions within NATO, the European Union, and the United Nations Organization that have a direct effect on the national security of the Republic of Slovenia. This will contribute to the greater security and stability of the Republic of Slovenia, to successful implementation of its national interests, and to its greater visibility as a responsible member of the international community.

## Internal Security Policy

The internal security policy will be based on respect for constitutional principles, the regulations and principles of international law, and the adopted commitments of the Republic of Slovenia within the international community. The policy will be directed towards safeguarding and protecting the constitutional order





celostnem pristopu pri načrtovanju in izvedbi, s ciljem doseganja širših ciljev kot zgolj varnostnih. Celostni pristop temelji na usklajenem delovanju vojaških in policijskih sil ter predstavnikov drugih resorjev.

## Obrambna politika

Obrambna politika Republike Slovenije bo usmerjena v zagotavljanje obrambnih zmogljivosti države, tako vojaških kot civilnih, primarno potrebnih za zagotavljanje nacionalne obrambe. Proporcionalni del obrambnih zmogljivosti Slovenije bo namenjen uporabi in delovanju tudi v okviru skupnih prizadevanj Nata in Evropske unije na področju varnosti in obrambe. Konceptualno, organizacijsko in po obsegu usklajen razvoj teh zmogljivosti bo prilagojen potrebam odzivanja na vse vrste kriz in vire ogrožanja na obrambnem področju ter v skladu s skupno sprejetimi cilji in zavezami zagotavljal kolektivne obrambe in odvračanja, hkrati bo upošteval prihodnje varnostne, tehnološke in demografske trende. Pri tem bodo temeljna vodila nadaljnja krepitev in odpornost obrambnih zmogljivosti ter prilagajanje njihovega obsega zahtevam spremenjenega varnostnega okolja, krepitev prizadevanj po skupnem razvoju zmogljivosti in uporabi zmogljivosti z drugimi državami v okviru Nata in Evropske unije ter zagotavljanje sorazmernega deleža skupne odgovornosti pri kolektivni obrambi, solidarnosti in varnosti Nata in Evropske unije.

Obrambna politika bo zagotavljala nadaljnji razvoj obrambnega sistema Republike Slovenije skladno z nacionalnimi potrebami in ob upoštevanju načel obrambnega načrtovanja v Natu in Evropski uniji ter usklajenost in povezljivost obrambnega podsistema z drugimi podsistemi sistema nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije. Ob zagotavljanju razvoja obrambnih zmogljivosti bo smiselno sledila načelu povezovanja in skupnega razvoja zmogljivosti z drugimi državami v okviru Nata in Evropske unije.

Obrambna politika Republike Slovenije bo usmerjena v zagotavljanje nacionalne odpornosti tudi s teritorialno komponento in v sposobnosti za uresničevanje sprejetih mednarodnih obveznosti države. Mednarodne aktivnosti Republike Slovenije na obrambnem področju bodo skladne z določili mednarodnega prava in bodo prednostno usmerjene v mednarodne operacije in misije v okviru Nata, Evropske unije in Organizacije združenih narodov, ki bodo neposredno vplivale na nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije. To bo prispevalo k večji varnosti in stabilnosti Republike Slovenije ter uspešnejšemu uveljavljanju njenih nacionalnih interesov, pa tudi k njeni večji prepoznavnosti kot odgovorne članice mednarodne skupnosti.

## Politika zagotavljanja notranje varnosti

Politika zagotavljanja notranje varnosti bo temeljila na spoštovanju ustavnih načel, predpisov in načel mednarodnega prava ter sprejetih obveznosti Republike Slovenije v mednarodni skupnosti. Usmerjena bo v varovanje in zaščito ustavne ureditve ter institucij demokratičnega političnega sistema, v zagotovitev

and the institutions of the democratic political system; towards ensuring the uninterrupted functioning of the authorities throughout the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia; towards ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and towards the fight against crime and the protection of public order. The Republic of Slovenia will devote special attention to the protection of the Schengen border, and develop new forms of cooperation in ensuring internal security within the European Union, and with neighbouring and other countries in the region, with a particular focus on migration policy.

The internal security policy will be implemented through the sectoral strategies of the security system pillar institutions, with an emphasis on the security and protection of life; personal safety and property of people; prevention and repression of crime; protection of the democratic constitutional order, state institutions, state representatives, and critical infrastructure; prevention of terrorism and violent extremism; management of migration; and on ensuring law and order.

## Migration Policy

In the event of a changed migration situation, the Republic of Slovenia may face a situation which poses a risk to public order and internal security. The risk factors that stem from the unpredictable nature of migration are difficult to predict, and may have a multiplicative character and effect, which in turn could lead to the emergence of other security threats.

In the event of a national security threat, mutual assistance in the form of human, material and technical resources may be provided by the national security system's entities.

The Republic of Slovenia will prepare a comprehensive migration strategy which will define the objectives, policies, and measures for the effective management of migration in the country. It will cover all aspects of migration, including legal migration, economic migration, international protection, illegal migration, integration of foreigners into Slovenian society, and the external dimensions of migration.

## The Policy of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters

The policy of protection against natural and other disasters will remain focused on the strengthening of capabilities for the comprehensive management of natural and other disasters. This includes prevention, preparedness, and response to disasters, the provision of basic living conditions, and reconstruction. The main emphasis will be on the enhancement of preventive activities; on the systematic increase in capabilities enabling timely prediction, detection, monitoring, and warning in the event of danger; on strengthening the preparedness of protection, rescue, and relief forces at all levels with regard to the adopted normative and other solutions; and on active international cooperation in the protection against natural and other disasters. Emphasis will also be given to improving the processes of participation of all entities involved in the management of natural and other disasters in all phases of disasters, according to the adopted





nemotenega delovanja sistema oblasti na celotnem ozemlju Republike Slovenije ter spoštovanja človekovih pravic in temeljnih svoboščin, v boj proti kriminalu ter v varovanje javnega reda. Republika Slovenija bo posebno pozornost namenila varovanju schengenskih meja ter razvijala nove oblike sodelovanja pri zagotavljanju notranje varnosti v okviru Evropske unije, s sosednjimi in z drugimi državami v regiji, s posebnim poudarkom na migracijski politiki.

Politika na področju notranje varnosti se bo uresničevala skozi področne strategije nosilnih institucij varnostnega sistema, s poudarkom na varovanju in zaščiti življenja, osebne varnosti ter premoženja ljudi, preprečevanju in zatiranju kriminalitete, varovanju demokratične ustavne ureditve, institucij države, njenih predstavnikov, kritične infrastrukture, preprečevanju terorizma in nasilnega ekstremizma, upravljanju migracij ter zagotavljanju javnega reda in miru.

## Migracijska politika

Republika Slovenija se v primeru spremenjenih migracijskih razmer lahko sooči s situacijo, ki predstavlja tveganje javnemu redu in notranji varnosti. Zaradi nepredvidljive narave migracij so dejavniki tveganja, ki jih slednji prinašajo, težko predvidljivi in imajo lahko multiplikativni značaj in učinek, kar posledično vpliva na nastanek drugih varnostih groženj.

V primeru ogrožanja nacionalne varnosti si medsebojno pomoč v obliki kadrovskih resursov in materialno-tehničnih sredstev lahko nudijo subjekti nacionalnovarnostnega sistema.

Pripravljena bo celostna strategija na področju migracij, ki bo definirala cilje, usmeritve in ukrepe za učinkovito upravljanje migracij v Republiki Sloveniji. Obsegala bo celovito področje migracij, to je področje zakonitih migracij, ekonomskih migracij, mednarodne zaščite, nezakonitih migracij, vključevanja tujcev v slovensko družbo in zunanje dimenzije migracij.

## Politika varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami

Politika varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami bo tudi v prihodnje naravnana v krepitev zmogljivosti za celovito obvladovanje naravnih in drugih nesreč, ki obsega preventivo, pripravljenost, ukrepanje ob nesrečah, zagotavljanje osnovnih pogojev za življenje in obnovo. Glavni poudarki bodo na krepitvi preventivnih dejavnosti, načrtnem povečevanju zmogljivosti za pravočasno napovedovanje, odkrivanje, spremljanje in opozarjanje na nevarnosti, krepitvi pripravljenosti sil za zaščito, reševanje in pomoč na vseh ravneh, glede na sprejete normativne in druge rešitve, ter aktivnem mednarodnem sodelovanju na področju varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami. Poudarek bo tudi na izboljševanju procesov za sodelovanje vseh vključenih v obvladovanje naravnih in drugih nesreč v vseh fazah nesreč, glede na sprejete normativne in druge

normative and other solutions, and to active international cooperation with neighbouring countries, within the European Union, the region of South-Eastern Europe, the United Nations Organization, and other international organizations. Infrastructure systems for the operation of protection, rescue, and relief forces must be developed and updated systematically and at a faster rate. The system of protection against natural and other disasters will continue to place great emphasis on volunteering.

### 5.1. Response to Hybrid Threats

The Republic of Slovenia will address hybrid threats and the related risks through a comprehensive inter-ministerial and governmental approach and cooperation, involving all levels of the state and society. The upgrading and building of resilient systems of the state and society are crucial for the detection of, response to, protection from, and defence against various forms of hybrid operation.

In this regard, the Republic of Slovenia will raise social awareness of the risks posed by hybrid threats. Coordinated action within the European Union and NATO will strengthen resilience to hybrid threats and fake news by enhancing the situational awareness, intelligence and counter-intelligence, strategic communication, and crisis management mechanisms.

The Republic of Slovenia will strive for the early detection of hybrid operations, and look for further opportunities to strengthen national and social resilience to hybrid threats. It will designate a central authority to monitor and coordinate the response to hybrid threats.

In order to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of critical infrastructure, the Republic of Slovenia will establish a uniform process of risk assessment for the operation of critical infrastructure. This will be followed by the planning of measures for the protection of critical infrastructure, and response to different types of threat. Slovenia will ensure cooperation between critical infrastructure operators and managers, and between the public and private sectors in planning and ensuring the protection of critical infrastructure.

The measures and solutions adopted at the national level by the Republic of Slovenia, which is primarily responsible for dealing with hybrid threats, will be synchronized and complementary to the policies, mechanisms, and instruments which have been co-created within the European Union and NATO, and within other relevant international aid and self-help organizations.

In the event of transnational effects and military dimensions of hybrid threats, the Republic of Slovenia will also rely on collective defence and mutual assistance.

The Republic of Slovenia will support and assist its partners, especially in the Western Balkans, in strengthening their resilience in dealing with hybrid threats and their associated risks.





rešitve, ter na aktivnem mednarodnem sodelovanju s sosednjimi državami, v okviru Evropske unije, regije jugovzhodne Evrope, Organizacije združenih narodov in drugih mednarodnih organizacij. Hitreje in sistematično bo treba razvijati in posodabljati infrastrukturne sisteme za delovanje sil za zaščito, reševanje in pomoč. Sistem varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami bo tudi v prihodnje namenil velik poudarek prostovoljstvu.

### 5.1. Odzivanje na hibridne grožnje

Republika Slovenija bo hibridne grožnje ter z njimi povezana tveganja naslavljala s celovitim, medsektorskim in nadresorskim pristopom in sodelovanjem, vključujoč vse ravni države in družbe. Pri tem sta ključni nadgradnja in izgradnja odpornih sistemov države in družbe za odkrivanje, odzivanje ter zaščito in obrambo pred različnimi oblikami hibridnega delovanja.

V tem kontekstu bo Republika Slovenija dvignila družbeno zavedanje glede tveganj, ki jih predstavljajo hibridne grožnje. Usklajeno delovanje v okviru Evropske unije in Nata bo krepilo odpornost pred hibridnimi grožnjami in lažnimi novicami z okrepitvijo situacijskega zavedanja, obveščevalno in protiobveščevalno dejavnostjo, strateškim komuniciranjem ter mehanizmom kriznega upravljanja in vodenja.

Republika Slovenija si bo prizadevala za zgodnje odkrivanje hibridnega delovanja ter iskala nadaljnje možnosti za okrepitev nacionalne in družbene odpornosti za soočanje s hibridnimi grožnjami. Določila bo osrednji organ za spremljanje in koordinacijo odzivanja na hibridne grožnje.

Za zagotovitev neprekinjenosti delovanja kritične infrastrukture bo Republika Slovenija vzpostavila enoten proces ocenjevanja tveganj za delovanje kritične infrastrukture, čemur bo sledilo načrtovanje ukrepov za njeno zaščito in odzivanje na različne vrste groženj. Pri načrtovanju in izvajanju zaščite kritične infrastrukture bo zagotovila sodelovanje med nosilci sektorjev kritične infrastrukture in upravljavci kritične infrastrukture ter med javnim in zasebnim sektorjem.

Ukrepi in rešitve, ki jih bo Republika Slovenija sprejela na nacionalni ravni, kot primarno pristojna za soočanje s hibridnimi grožnjami, bodo sinhronizirani in komplementarni s politikami, mehanizmi in instrumenti, sooblikovanimi v okviru Evropske unije in Nata ter drugih relevantnih mednarodnih organizacij za pomoč in samopomoč članicam.

V primeru nadnacionalnih učinkov in vojaških razsežnosti hibridnih groženj se bo Republika Slovenija zanašala tudi na kolektivno obrambo in vzajemno pomoč.

Republika Slovenija bo podpirala in pomagala partnerjem, še posebej na področju Zahodnega Balkana, pri krepitvi njihove odpornosti pri soočanju s hibridnimi grožnjami in z njimi povezanimi tveganji.

### 5.2. Response to Cyber Threats and the Abuse of Information Technologies and Systems

In the area of cyber security and defence, the Republic of Slovenia will actively monitor the international dynamics of responding to cyber threats, and adjust its national strategy and the regulatory framework accordingly.

The established national cyber security authority will ensure the comprehensive management of cyber security, and coordination with all ministries and other entities in all security situations. To support the strategic decision-making, it will, on the basis of data from all the entities of the national security system, prepare analyses and assessments of threats and the situation in the area of cyber security. It will ensure integrity and systematic detection, handling, and response to cyber threats, incidents, and attacks.

The Republic of Slovenia will provide an effective system of ensuring cyber security with related measures in the area of prevention, response, and raising of awareness in all sections of society. The system will bring together entities from public administration, business, and academia to strengthen their mutual cooperation. By encouraging the introduction of new technologies in the public and private sectors, the state will create conditions for the safe operation of critical infrastructure and key communication and information systems. National measures will be adapted according to current activities in the international environment.

Ensuring the effective functioning of the national cyber security and defence system will require continuous adaptation and upgrading of resources, mechanisms, and processes at strategic and implementation levels.

### 5.3. Response to the Intelligence Activities of Foreign Actors

The intelligence and security services of the Republic of Slovenia will continue to regularly inform the national security system bodies about the intelligence activities of foreign actors, and propose and implement the available measures against foreign intelligence activities. In doing so, they will cooperate closely with the bodies responsible for the protection of classified information of the Republic of Slovenia, NATO, and the European Union.

The national security system of the Republic of Slovenia will enhance the exchange of observations and detection of the intelligence activities of foreign actors, and the development of measures for more effective prevention of their operations. The intelligence and security services of the Republic of Slovenia will carry out preventive security awareness-raising activities in those target environments that are of interest to foreign intelligence activities. They will enhance cooperation with the security bodies and services of the European Union, NATO, and their member states in the exchange of information and intelligence, and in the security clearance process.





### 5.2. Odzivanje na kibernetske grožnje in zlorabo informacijskih tehnologij in sistemov

Republika Slovenija bo na področju kibernetske varnosti in obrambe aktivno spremljala mednarodno dinamiko odzivanja na kibernetske grožnje ter ustrezno prilagajala nacionalno strategijo in normativno urejanje področja.

Vzpostavljen nacionalni organ za kibernetsko področje bo zagotavljal celovito upravljanje področja in koordinacijo z vsemi resorji in drugimi subjekti v vseh varnostnih razmerah. Za podporo strateškemu odločanju bo na podlagi podatkov vseh subjektov nacionalnovarnostnega sistema pripravljal analize in ocene o grožnjah in stanju na področju kibernetske varnosti. Zagotavljal bo tudi celovitost in sistematičnost pri zaznavi, obravnavi in odzivanju na kibernetske grožnje, incidente in napade.

Republika Slovenija bo zagotovila učinkovit sistem zagotavljanja kibernetske varnosti s povezanimi ukrepi na področju preprečevanja in odzivanja ter ozaveščanja vseh delov družbe. Sistem bo povezal subjekte iz javne uprave, gospodarstva in akademsko-raziskovalne sfere ter tako krepil njihovo medsebojno sodelovanje. S spodbujanjem uvedbe novih tehnologij v javnem in zasebnem sektorju bo država vzpostavila pogoje za varno delovanje kritične infrastrukture ter ključnih komunikacijsko-informacijskih sistemov. Nacionalni ukrepi se bodo ustrezno prilagajali aktualnim aktivnostim v mednarodnem okolju.

Zagotavljanje učinkovitega delovanja nacionalnega sistema kibernetske varnosti in obrambe bo zahtevalo kontinuirano prilagajanje ter nadgradnjo virov, mehanizmov in procesov na strateški in izvedbeni ravni.

### 5.3. Odzivanje na obveščevalno dejavnost tujih akterjev

Obveščevalne in varnostne službe Republike Slovenije bodo tudi v prihodnje redno obveščale nosilce nacionalnovarnostnega sistema o obveščevalni dejavnosti tujih akterjev ter predlagale in izvajale razpoložljive ukrepe zoper obveščevalno dejavnost iz tujine. Pri tem bodo tesno sodelovale z odgovornimi nosilci na področju varovanja tajnih podatkov Republike Slovenije, Nata in Evropske unije.

V sistemu nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije se bosta krepili izmenjava ugotovitev in zaznav o obveščevalni dejavnosti tujih akterjev ter priprava ukrepov za učinkovitejše preprečevanje njihovega delovanja. Izvajala se bodo preventivna varnostna ozaveščanja ciljnih sredin, ki so interes tujega obveščevalnega delovanja. Obveščevalne in varnostne službe Republike Slovenije bodo tudi krepile sodelovanje z varnostnimi organi in službami Evropske unije in Nata ter njunih članic tako pri izmenjavi informacij in obveščevalnih podatkov kot tudi pri varnostnem preverjanju.

## 5.4. Prevention of and Response to Military Threats

The various security threats and risks which arise in the strategic environment of the Republic of Slovenia and have multiplicative effects require a comprehensive approach to the construction and provision of defence and military capabilities.

The Republic of Slovenia will respond decisively to military threats and risks with all available means; this response will always fully comply with the provisions of international and humanitarian law.

The country will ensure the national capability, readiness, and responsiveness of the defence system to military threats. This includes the appropriate size, structure, equipment, and capabilities of the military and the required civilian capabilities. The implementation of the military defence of the Republic of Slovenia will, as a matter of priority, be ensured by an appropriate level of its own defence capability and readiness, and a reasonable degree of independence and autonomy in the field of defence and the military, while relying on the collective defence system with mutual assistance from the European Union.

The prevention and deterrence of military threats will be based on an appropriate level of national defence capabilities, active participation in collective deterrence measures, and the balancing of security and defence interests within NATO, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United Nations Organization, and other international initiatives and forms of cooperation. As a credible NATO ally and member of the European Union, the Republic of Slovenia will ensure, in size, structure, equipment, qualification, readiness, and endurance, adequate national military capabilities, pursuant to Article 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty. These activities will form the basis of possible participation in collective defence under Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

Increasing the overall resilience of the state and society, both in the military and civil defence, is an important element of the nation‘s ability to deal with potential military threats. At the same time, it supports the deterrence and defence posture of the Alliance. In this context, in the event of an extraordinary deterioration of Slovenia’s security environment, the size and structure of the Slovenian Armed Forces may be substantially increased in accordance with the concept of the military strategic reserve, and also on the basis of the reintroduction of all components of military service. In accordance with the right and expectation of the citizens of the Republic of Slovenia that they can always undergo voluntary training for the defence of the country, the possibility of voluntary military service and other voluntary forms of military training will continue to be adequately maintained.

The civil defence will, through the civilian capabilities and the enhancement of civil preparedness, support the Slovenian Armed Forces and the allied forces; moreover, by preparing and implementing appropriate measures, it will contribute to the defence of the country, and ensure conditions for the continuous functioning of the authorities, the continuity of key services and production, and the supply, protection, and survival of the population. The Republic of Slovenia





## 5.4. Preprečevanje in odzivanje na vojaške grožnje

Raznovrstne varnostne grožnje in tveganja, ki se pojavljajo v strateškem okolju Republike Slovenije in imajo multiplikativne učinke, zahtevajo celosten pristop k izgradnji in zagotavljanju obrambnih in vojaških zmogljivosti.

Republika Slovenija se bo z vsemi razpoložljivimi sredstvi odločno odzvala na vojaške grožnje in tveganja, pri čemer bo tovrsten odziv vedno in v celoti skladen z določili mednarodnega in humanitarnega prava.

Republika Slovenija bo zagotavljala nacionalno sposobnost, pripravljenost in odzivnost obrambnega sistema na vojaške grožnje. To vključuje ustrezen obseg in strukturo, opremljenost in usposobljenost vojaških in potrebnih civilnih zmogljivosti. Izvajanje vojaške obrambe Republike Slovenije bo prednostno zagotovljeno z ustrezno stopnjo lastne obrambne sposobnosti in pripravljenosti ter razumno stopnjo neodvisnosti in avtonomnosti na obrambnem in vojaškem področju, ob naslonitvi na sistem kolektivne obrambe z vzajemno pomočjo Evropske unije.

Preprečevanje in odvračanje vojaških groženj bo temeljilo na ustrezni ravni nacionalnih obrambnih zmogljivosti, aktivnemu sodelovanju v kolektivnih ukrepih odvračanja ter uravnoteženju varnostno-obrambnih interesov v okviru Nata, Evropske unije, Organizacije za varnost in sodelovanje v Evropi in Organizacije združenih narodov ter drugih mednarodnih pobud in oblik sodelovanja. Kot verodostojna zaveznica v Natu in članica Evropske unije bo Republika Slovenija zagotavljala po obsegu, strukturi, opremljenosti, usposobljenosti, pripravljenosti in vzdržljivosti ustrezne nacionalne vojaške zmogljivosti na podlagi 3. člena Severnoatlantske pogodbe. Te bodo hkrati predstavljale temelj morebitnega sodelovanja v kolektivni obrambi na podlagi 5. člena Severnoatlantske pogodbe.

Povečevanje celovite odpornosti države in družbe, tako na področju vojaške kot tudi civilne obrambe, predstavlja pomemben element nacionalne sposobnosti soočanja s potencialnimi vojaškimi grožnjami, prav tako pa podpira odvračalno in obrambno držo zavezništva. V tem kontekstu se lahko v primeru izrednega poslabšanja varnostnega okolja Republike Slovenije obseg in struktura Slovenske vojske bistveno povečata skladno s konceptom vojaške strateške rezerve, tudi na podlagi ponovne uvedbe vseh sestavin vojaške dolžnosti. Skladno s pravico in pričakovanji državljanov Republike Slovenije, da se lahko na podlagi prostovoljnosti vedno usposabljajo za obrambo države, bo tudi v prihodnje v zadostnem obsegu zagotovljena možnost za prostovoljno služenje vojaškega roka in druge prostovoljne oblike vojaškega usposabljanja.

Civilna obramba bo s civilnimi zmogljivostmi in krepitvijo civilne pripravljenosti zagotavljala podporo Slovenski vojski in zavezniškim silam ter s pripravami in z izvajanjem ukrepov prispevala k obrambi države, zagotavljala pogoje za neprekinjeno delovanje oblasti, kontinuiteto ključnih storitev in proizvodnje, preskrbo, zaščito in preživetje prebivalstva. Republika Slovenija bo zagotavljala

will provide Host Nation Support to the planned movements of NATO and European Union military forces across its territory by providing appropriate infrastructure.

Adapting civil defence to changes in the security environment and to the trends and requirements of NATO and the European Union will be reflected in the adaptation of defence planning, thereby improving the defence system‘s response to military threats.

The ability of the Republic of Slovenia to respond effectively to military threats and risks and to instability factors depends on the provision of the human, financial, and material resources that are necessary to build, operate, and modernize comprehensive, sustainable, peacetime and wartime military and defence capabilities to an appropriate level of preparedness. In this way, the Republic of Slovenia will, in terms of size and quality, have an appropriate tool to pursue its national interests and objectives in the field of defence, and fulfil its commitments within NATO and the European Union.

### 5.5. Response to Crisis Areas

In the future, the Republic of Slovenia will strive for the active involvement of the international community in the management of the situation in various crisis areas. It will focus on preventive action, the search for peaceful solutions, human security, and respect for international law and human rights. As part of Slovenia’s membership in international organizations, the country will continue to advocate an active approach to crisis areas, and regular solutions to ongoing political and security conflicts and crises.

In responding to crisis areas, the Republic of Slovenia will, at the governmental level, pursue a comprehensive approach to the implementation of foreign policies, with balanced and coordinated input from the relevant ministries, government offices, other state bodies, public and private commercial institutes and companies, and governmental and non-governmental development and humanitarian organizations. As part of its comprehensive approach it will pursue the objectives of sustainable development, and focus on helping to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment in its peace, development, and humanitarian endeavours, thereby contributing to social development, peace, stability and security, strengthening of the economy, and the establishment of open societies in developing countries.

The Republic of Slovenia will give priority to international operations and missions in those crisis areas which have the greatest impact on the national security of the Republic of Slovenia, on NATO‘s collective security, and on the security of the European Union. By participating in international operations and missions, Slovenia will, in addition to the defence and security objectives and interests, pursue and carry out foreign policy, economic, cultural, and other national objectives and interests in an integrated manner.

In the future, the Republic of Slovenia will supplement its operations in crisis areas through forms of action leading to more efficient and faster stabilization





podporo države gostiteljice načrtovanim premikom vojaških sil članic Nata in Evropske unije čez svoje ozemlje z zagotavljanjem ustrezne infrastrukture.

Prilagajanje civilne obrambe spremembam v varnostnem okolju ter trendom in zahtevam Nata in Evropske unije se bo odražalo v okviru prilagajanja obrambnega načrtovanja ter s tem izboljšalo odzivnost obrambnega sistema na vojaške grožnje.

Sposobnost učinkovitega odzivanja Republike Slovenije na vojaške grožnje in tveganja ter dejavnike nestabilnosti je odvisna od zagotovitve kadrovskih, finančnih in materialnih virov, potrebnih za izgradnjo, delovanje in modernizacijo celovitih in vzdržljivih, mirnodobnih in vojnih vojaških in obrambnih zmogljivosti v ustrezni stopnji pripravljenosti. Na ta način bo imela Republika Slovenija po obsegu in kakovosti ustrezno orodje za uresničevanje nacionalnih interesov in ciljev na obrambnem področju ter izpolnjevanje zavez v okviru Nata in Evropske unije.

### 5.5. Odzivanje na krizna žarišča

Republika Slovenija se bo tudi v prihodnje zavzemala za aktivno vključevanje mednarodne skupnosti v urejanje razmer na različnih kriznih žariščih. Pri tem se bo osredotočala na preventivno delovanje, iskanje mirnih rešitev in človekovo varnost ter za spoštovanje mednarodnega prava in človekovih pravic. V okviru članstva v mednarodnih organizacijah bo še naprej zagovarjala aktivni pristop do kriznih žarišč oziroma sprotno reševanje dlje trajajočih političnih in varnostnih konfliktov in kriz.

Pri odzivanju na krizna žarišča bo, v okviru uresničevanja zunanjih politik, na vladni ravni skrbela za celovit pristop z uravnoteženimi in usklajenimi prispevki pristojnih ministrstev, vladnih služb in drugih državnih organov, javnih in zasebnih gospodarskih zavodov in družb ter vladnih in nevladnih razvojnih in humanitarnih organizacij. Pri odzivanju na krizna žarišča bo Republika Slovenija v okviru celovitega pristopa uresničevala cilje trajnostnega razvoja ter bo pri svojih mirovnih, razvojnih in humanitarnih prizadevanjih težiščno pozornost namenjala pomoči pri doseganju enakosti spolov in krepitvi vloge žensk ter na ta način konkretno pripomogla k družbenemu razvoju, miru, stabilnosti in varnosti, okrepitvi gospodarstva ter vzpostavitvi odprtih družb v državah v razvoju.

Republika Slovenija bo dajala prednost mednarodnim operacijam in misijam na tistih kriznih žariščih, ki imajo največji vpliv na nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije, kolektivno varnost Nata in varnost Evropske unije. Z delovanjem v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah bo Republika Slovenija poleg obrambnih in varnostnih integrirano zasledovala in uresničevala tudi zunanjepolitične, gospodarske, kulturne ter druge nacionalne cilje in interese.

Republika Slovenija bo v prihodnje svoje delovanje na kriznih žariščih dopolnila z oblikami, s katerimi bo lahko učinkoviteje in hitreje prispevala k stabilizaciji in

and reconstruction in crisis areas. This is a more comprehensive inter-ministerial approach involving military and police capabilities, civil-military cooperation, and the cooperation of international institutions and non-governmental organizations. It combines elements of development, humanitarian, and psychosocial assistance to the affected population; economic assistance; assistance in the development of democratic institutions; reforms; training in security structures; and assistance in the management of threats and risks in these areas.

### 5.6. Response in the Area of Counter-Terrorism and Violent Extremism

The Republic of Slovenia will continue to advocate a complete rejection of terrorism as a form of conflict resolution and means of pursuing interests. As part of the international community, it will make every effort to attain consistent respect for values such as democracy, human rights, fundamental freedoms, human security, and the rule of law, as in the long term this is the most effective measure against this threat. In policy-making and the adoption of counter-terrorism measures, the Republic of Slovenia will strictly observe the constitution, international agreements, and the applicable law.

Slovenia's counter-terrorism response will continue to be based on integrated inter-ministerial cooperation at both national and international level. The Republic of Slovenia will carry out activities and strive for the further development of mechanisms and organizational solutions for the coordination of competent authorities in order to successfully and promptly detect and prevent terrorist activities. The Republic of Slovenia will ensure consistent implementation of the legal instruments and strategies adopted by the United Nations Organization, the Council of Europe, the European Union, and other international organizations, and those adopted in the context of bilateral cooperation, particularly in the area of restrictive and preventive measures, and in the area of judicial cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism. As required, Slovenia will implement its own restrictive measures to additionally protect its national interests.

In order to ensure more effective and proactive counter-terrorism and violent extremism measures, the Republic of Slovenia will adopt a National Strategy for the Prevention of Terrorism and Violent Extremism and, based on this, an action plan detailing measures and activities in the area of counter-terrorism and violent extremism.

The coordination of counter-terrorism activities at the national level, including ensuring the effective implementation, monitoring, assessment, and reporting on the implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Terrorism and Violent Extremism, and the establishment of a clear and consistent policy in this area, is the responsibility of the National Security Council of the Republic of Slovenia.





rekonstrukciji kriznih žarišč. Gre za celovitejši medresorski pristop, ki vključuje vojaške in policijske zmogljivosti, civilno-vojaško sodelovanje, sodelovanje mednarodnih institucij in nevladnih organizacij ter združuje elemente razvojne, humanitarne in psihosocialne pomoči prizadetemu prebivalstvu, gospodarsko pomoč, pomoč pri razvoju demokratičnih institucij, reforme in usposabljanje varnostnih struktur ter pomoč pri obvladovanju groženj in tveganj na teh območjih.

### 5.6. Odzivanje na področju boja proti terorizmu in nasilnemu ekstremizmu

Republika Slovenija bo tudi v prihodnje zagovarjala popolno nesprejemljivost terorizma kot oblike razreševanja konfliktov in načina uresničevanja interesov. Pri tem se bo v mednarodni skupnosti dosledno zavzemala za spoštovanje vrednot, kot so demokracija, človekove pravice in temeljne svoboščine, človeška varnost in vladavina prava, ker je to dolgoročno najučinkovitejši ukrep v boju proti tej grožnji. Pri oblikovanju politike in sprejemanju protiterorističnih ukrepov bo dosledno spoštovala ustavo, mednarodne sporazume in veljavno zakonodajo.

Odzivanje Republike Slovenije na področju boja proti terorizmu bo tudi v prihodnje temeljilo na integriranem nacionalnem in mednarodnem resornem sodelovanju. Republika Slovenija bo izvajala aktivnosti in si prizadevala za nadaljnji razvoj mehanizmov ter organizacijskih rešitev za koordinacijo pristojnih organov, da bi uspešno in pravočasno odkrivala in preprečevala teroristične aktivnosti. Republika Slovenija bo zagotavljala dosledno implementacijo pravnih instrumentov in strategij, sprejetih v okviru Organizacije združenih narodov, Sveta Evrope, Evropske unije in drugih mednarodnih organizacij ter v okviru bilateralnega sodelovanja, še posebej na področju omejevalnih in preprečevalnih ukrepov ter pravosodnega sodelovanja v kazenskih zadevah, povezanih s terorizmom. Z lastnimi omejevalnimi ukrepi bo po potrebi dodatno zaščitila svoje nacionalne interese.

Zaradi učinkovitejšega proaktivnega zoperstavljanja terorizmu in nasilnemu ekstremizmu bo Republika Slovenija sprejela Nacionalno strategijo za preprečevanje terorizma in nasilnega ekstremizma ter na njeni podlagi akcijski načrt, ki podrobneje določa ukrepe in aktivnosti na področju boja proti terorizmu in nasilnemu ekstremizmu.

Za usklajevanje dejavnosti na področju preprečevanja terorizma na nacionalni ravni, vključno z zagotavljanjem učinkovitega izvajanja, spremljanja, vrednotenja in poročanja o izvajanju Nacionalne strategije za preprečevanje terorizma in nasilnega ekstremizma, ter za vzpostavitev jasne in dosledne politike na tem področju je zadolžen Svet za nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije.

### 5.7. Response to Illicit Activities regarding Conventional Weapons, Weapons of Mass Destruction, and Nuclear and Missile Technology

The Republic of Slovenia will strive for the full implementation and general validity of international treaties, agreements, and other documents and measures in the area of disarmament and arms control, including the prevention of illicit activities concerning conventional weapons, and the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, dual-use items, strategic materials, and nuclear and other sensitive technologies without international control.

In addition, the Republic of Slovenia will be actively involved in international mechanisms in these areas. In cooperation with all the competent authorities and institutions, Slovenia will implement a uniform and coherent policy of operation in the areas of disarmament, arms control, the prevention of illicit activities regarding conventional weapons, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, dual-use items, strategic materials, and nuclear and other sensitive technologies without international control. The Republic of Slovenia will adopt relevant regulations for the enforcement of international treaties, agreements, and export regimes in these areas.

### 5.8. Response to Serious and Organized Crime

The response of the Republic of Slovenia to serious and organized crime will focus on joint action at the level of the European Union. Due to the cross-border dimension of organized crime, the Republic of Slovenia will strengthen its cooperation in the implementation of joint measures within the framework of the European Union's political cycle to combat serious and organized crime. Operational activities will rely on intensive international police cooperation and the continuous exchange of criminal intelligence and data with foreign security and intelligence services, Europol, Eurojust, Interpol, and other international police and security organizations of which the Republic of Slovenia is a member.

At the national level, the Republic of Slovenia will strengthen its operational capabilities to conduct criminal intelligence and covert investigative measures, and promote new methods, tactics, and techniques to more effectively prevent, detect, and investigate all forms of serious and organized crime, which will also require appropriate regulatory adjustments. It will promote the exchange of information and the participation of competent authorities at the national level.

The Republic of Slovenia will ensure a rapid, effective, and comprehensive response to the contemporary threats of international organized and economic crime, complex criminal offences, particularly corruption, money laundering, and criminal offences related to the violation of financial and accounting regulations, and will actively support the process of obtaining and assessing information on international organized criminal and terrorist groups. The latter requires appropriate normative, organizational, and functional changes and adjustments to the functioning of the Slovenian Police Force, with an emphasis on a proactive approach based on intelligence-led police activity.





### 5.7. Odzivanje na nedovoljene dejavnosti na področju konvencionalnega orožja, orožij za množično uničevanje ter jedrske in raketne tehnologije

Republika Slovenija si bo prizadevala za polno implementacijo ter čim širšo veljavnost mednarodnih pogodb in sporazumov ter drugih dokumentov in ukrepov s področja razoroževanja in uravnavanja oboroževanja, vključno s preprečevanjem nedovoljenih dejavnosti na področju konvencionalnega orožja ter preprečevanjem širjenja orožij za množično uničevanje, blaga z dvojno rabo, strateških materialov ter jedrske in drugih občutljivih tehnologij brez mednarodnega nadzora.

Poleg tega se bo Republika Slovenija aktivno vključevala v mednarodne mehanizme na navedenih področjih. Ob sodelovanju vseh pristojnih organov in ustanov bo izvajala enotno in usklajeno politiko delovanja države na področju razoroževanja, uravnavanja oboroževanja, preprečevanja nedovoljenih dejavnosti na področju konvencionalnega orožja ter širjenja orožij za množično uničevanje, blaga z dvojno rabo, strateških materialov ter jedrske in drugih občutljivih tehnologij brez mednarodnega nadzora. Mednarodne pogodbe, sporazume in izvozne režime z navedenih področij bo Republika Slovenija uveljavila z ustreznimi predpisi.

### 5.8. Odzivanje na hude in organizirane oblike kriminala

Odzivanje Republike Slovenije na hude in organizirane oblike kriminala bo usmerjeno na skupno ukrepanje na ravni Evropske unije. Zaradi čezmejne razsežnosti organiziranega kriminala bo Republika Slovenija okrepila sodelovanje pri izvajanju skupnih ukrepov v okviru političnega cikla Evropske unije za boj proti hudim in organiziranim oblikam kriminala. Operativno delovanje bo oprto na intenzivno mednarodno policijsko sodelovanje in stalno izmenjavo kriminalistično-obveščevalnih informacij in podatkov s tujimi varnostnimi in obveščevalnimi službami, Europolom, Eurojustom, Interpolom ter drugimi mednarodnimi policijsko-varnostnimi organizacijami, katerih članica je Republika Slovenija

Na nacionalni ravni bo Republika Slovenija okrepila operativne zmogljivosti za izvajanje kriminalistično-obveščevalne dejavnosti in prikritih preiskovalnih ukrepov ter uveljavljala nove metode, taktike in tehnike za učinkovitejše preprečevanje, odkrivanje in preiskovanje vseh oblik hudega in organiziranega kriminala, za kar bodo potrebne tudi ustrezne normativne prilagoditve. Spodbujala bo izmenjavo podatkov in sodelovanje pristojnih organov na nacionalni ravni.

Republika Slovenija bo zagotovila hiter, učinkovit in celovit odziv na sodobne grožnje mednarodnega organiziranega in gospodarskega kriminala, zahtevnejših kaznivih dejanj, predvsem korupcije, pranja denarja, kaznivih dejanj, povezanih s kršitvijo finančnih in računovodskih predpisov, ter aktivno podprla pridobivanje in vrednotenje informacij o mednarodnih organiziranih kriminalnih združbah in terorističnih skupinah. Slednje zahteva ustrezne normativne, organizacijske in funkcionalne spremembe ter prilagoditve v delovanju slovenske Policije s poudarkom na proaktivnem pristopu na temelju obveščevalno vodene policijske dejavnosti.

### 5.9. Response to Illegal Migration

The Republic of Slovenia will implement its policy on the prevention of illegal migration, and migration management in general, in accordance with its national legislation and the legislation of the European Union, as well as the documents, standards, and guidelines of the European Union and the United Nations Organization. This will serve as the basis for coherent border management, which will enable more efficient crossing of external borders, taking into account the risks posed by the potential threats at these borders, including illegal migration and cross-border crime.

With the aims of limiting migration pressure, preventing illegal migration, responding to a wide range of illegal migration and mass migration, preventing the abuse of international protection procedures, preventing secondary migration within the European Union and the Schengen area, and strengthening control of the legal residence of foreigners in Slovenia, the Republic of Slovenia will monitor and analyze the situation in this area, conduct border controls, implement countervailing measures, prevent the illegal stay of immigrants in the country, and encourage cooperation with its neighbouring countries in this regard. In the context of the European Union, the Republic of Slovenia will participate in the exchange of statistical data and in the preparation of risk analyses on illegal migration and cross-border crime, and in the implementation of joint activities at the external borders of the European Union. Special attention will be devoted to the exchange of information with the security bodies of other countries.

### 5.10. Response to Climate Change

The Republic of Slovenia is aware that severe climate change may only be reduced through determined global and universal measures. The country will therefore prepare and implement policies for adapting to climate change in order to limit and reduce its harmful consequences, and to ensure risk management under the changed climate conditions. Such policies will be based on the directions and activities of the United Nations Organization and the European Union, and will take into account the specific national conditions of the Republic of Slovenia.

In relation to the development of a technologically advanced economy, the Republic of Slovenia will endeavour to achieve international standards for the reduction of environmentally harmful emissions, and offer assistance to developing countries in their adaptation to climate change and the control of greenhouse gas emissions.

The Republic of Slovenia will strive for the efficient adaptation of the whole of society to climate change, with emphasis on the interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral coordination of measures. In the short term, priority attention will be devoted to upgrading the early warning systems for extreme weather events.

### 5.11. Response to Global Financial, Economic, Technological, and Social Risks

In the context of global, economic, financial, and social risks, the endeavours





### 5.9. Odzivanje na nezakonite migracije

Republika Slovenija bo svojo politiko na področju preprečevanja nezakonitih migracij in upravljanja migracij nasploh uresničevala skladno z nacionalno zakonodajo in zakonodajo Evropske unije ter dokumenti, standardi in usmeritvami Evropske unije in Organizacije združenih narodov. Na teh podlagah se bo nadgrajevalo skladno upravljanje meja, ki bo omogočilo še učinkovitejše prehajanje zunanjih meja, upoštevajoč tveganja, ki jih prinašajo potencialne grožnje na teh mejah, vključno z nezakonitimi migracijami in čezmejno kriminaliteto.

Z namenom omejevanja migracijskega pritiska, preprečevanja nezakonitih migracij, odzivanja na širši obseg nezakonitih migracij ali množičnih migracij, zlorab postopkov mednarodne zaščite, sekundarnih migracij znotraj Evropske unije in schengenskega območja ter krepitve nadzora nad zakonitim prebivanjem tujcev v Sloveniji bo Republika Slovenija spremljala in analizirala stanje na tem področju, izvajala nadzor državne meje in izravnalne ukrepe, preprečevala nezakonito prebivanje imigrantov v državi, spodbujala tovrstno sodelovanje s sosednjimi državami ter v okviru Evropske unije sodelovala pri izmenjavi statističnih podatkov in izdelavi analiz tveganj o nezakonitih migracijah in čezmejni kriminaliteti ter pri izvajanju skupnih aktivnosti na zunanji meji Evropske unije. Posebno pozornost bo namenjala izmenjavi informacij z varnostnimi organi drugih držav.

### 5.10. Odzivanje na podnebne spremembe

Republika Slovenija se zaveda, da bo mogoče zaostrovanje podnebnih sprememb omejiti le z odločnimi globalnimi in univerzalnimi ukrepi, zato bo tudi sama pripravila in izvajala politike za prilagajanje podnebnim spremembam, s katerimi bo omejila in zmanjšala škodljive posledice ter zagotovila obvladovanje tveganj v spremenjenih podnebnih razmerah. Te politike bodo temeljile na usmeritvah in aktivnostih Organizacije združenih narodov in Evropske unije ter hkrati upoštevale posebne nacionalne pogoje Republike Slovenije.

V povezavi z razvojem tehnološko visokorazvitega gospodarstva si bo prizadevala doseči mednarodne standarde pri zmanjševanju okolju škodljivih emisij, državam v razvoju pa bo nudila pomoč pri njihovem prilagajanju podnebnim spremembam in obvladovanju emisij toplogrednih plinov.

Republika Slovenija si bo prizadevala predvsem za učinkovito prilagajanje celotne družbe podnebnim spremembam, pri čemer bo poudarek na interdisciplinarnosti in medsektorski usklajenosti ukrepov. Kratkoročno bo pozornost prednostno namenila nadgrajevanju sistemov za zgodnje opozarjanje pred izrednimi vremenskimi dogodki.

### 5.11. Odzivanje na globalna finančna, gospodarska, tehnološka in socialna tveganja

V razmerah globalnih, gospodarskih, finančnih in socialnih tveganj bo

of the Republic of Slovenia will be directed towards confrontation with and prevention and mitigation of the negative consequences of globalization. Slovenia will take measures to increase confidence in financial institutions, improve the liquidity of companies, and preserve jobs. It will offer fiscal incentives to decelerate the decline in economic growth; promote progress, competitiveness, research, development, and education; and exploit the positive aspects of technological progress. In doing so, measures for the mitigation of global financial, economic, technological, and social risks will not hinder the ability of the national security system of the Republic of Slovenia to operate and develop in order to ensure the national security and resilience of the state and society to all types of crises.

The Republic of Slovenia will endeavour to establish a resilient financial system capable of withstanding potential shocks and disruptions to financial flows. In doing so, it will safeguard and ensure dispersed accessibility to various financial resources. It will create a favourable environment for a dynamic and sustainable economy, and help it to disperse and find new markets. In times of conjuncture it will ensure that, in the event of the next financial or economic crisis, sufficient resources are available to mitigate the consequences of the financial, economic, and social aspects of the crisis. It will improve the liquidity of companies, preserve jobs, offer fiscal incentives to decelerate the decline in economic growth, promote competitiveness, and increase expenditure on technological development. The economic policy will be based on equal consideration of the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of welfare; on sustainable development; and on the further strengthening of global free trade and economic exchange. The Republic of Slovenia will use energy and raw materials wisely and not waste them; it will promote the development of new technologies, the use of alternative energy sources, and the search for new sources of energy and other raw materials and their dispersion.

The Republic of Slovenia will strive for greater economic development and prosperity, improving the quality of life of its inhabitants, ensuring sustainable economic and social development, and promoting a creative, technology-based, and open society.

Strained and complex economic and social conditions will make the holders of political power, the national authorities, and business entities adopt decisions that will reduce the likelihood of various forms of social tension and instabilities escalating into a direct threat to the national security of the Republic of Slovenia.

The Republic of Slovenia will respond to poverty and other forms of social insecurity, which are regarded as social, economic, and political problems in the country, by promoting more effective market operation, and by simultaneous measures and targeted interventions at various levels, including by stimulating humanitarian activities and the targeted operation of social services.

The Republic of Slovenia will enhance employment opportunities by regulating the labour market and by implementing appropriate labour market policies, as well as by promoting public work and measures of active employment, education, re-employment, and self-employment policies.





prizadevanje Republike Slovenije usmerjeno v preventivno delovanje, soočanje in blažitev vplivov negativnih posledic globalizacije, predvsem z ukrepi za povečanje zaupanja v finančne institucije, izboljšanje likvidnosti gospodarskih družb in ohranjanje delovnih mest, s fiskalnimi spodbudami za upočasnitev padanja gospodarske rasti ter s spodbujanjem napredka, konkurenčnosti, raziskav, razvoja in izobraževanja ter z izrabo pozitivnih vidikov tehnološkega napredka. Pri tem ukrepi za blažitev globalnih finančnih, gospodarskih, tehnoloških in socialnih tveganj ne bodo zavirali sposobnosti delovanja in razvoja nacionalnovarnostnega sistema Republike Slovenije za zagotavljanje nacionalne varnosti ter odpornosti države in družbe na vse vrste kriz.

Republika Slovenija si bo prizadevala vzpostaviti odporen finančni sistem, ki bo znal prenesti morebitne šoke in prekinitve finančnih tokov. Pri tem bo varovala in skrbela za razpršeno dostopnost do različnih finančnih virov. Ustvarjala bo ugodno okolje za dinamično in trajnostno gospodarstvo ter mu pomagala pri razpršitvi in iskanju novih tržišč. V času konjunkture bo skrbela, da bo v primeru naslednje finančne ali gospodarske krize na voljo dovolj sredstev, ki bodo usmerjena v blažitev posledic finančnih, gospodarskih in socialnih vidikov krize, kot so izboljšanje likvidnosti gospodarskih družb in ohranjanje delovnih mest, fiskalne spodbude za upočasnitev padanja gospodarske rasti ter spodbujanje konkurenčnosti in povečanje izdatkov za potrebe tehnološkega razvoja. Gospodarska politika bo temeljila na enakovrednem obravnavanju gospodarske, socialne in okoljske razsežnosti blaginje ter na trajnostnem razvoju. Pri tem bo gospodarska politika temeljila na nadaljnji krepitvi globalne proste trgovine in gospodarske menjave. Na področju energetike in surovin bo Republika Slovenija spodbujala varčevalno politiko, razvoj novih tehnologij, uporabo alternativnih virov energije, iskanje novih virov energije in drugih surovin ter njihovo razpršenost.

Republika Slovenija si bo prizadevala za večjo gospodarsko razvitost in blaginjo, izboljšanje kakovosti življenja njenih prebivalcev, zagotavljanje trajnostnega razvoja na gospodarskem in socialnem področju ter spodbujanje ustvarjalne, na tehnologiji temelječe in odprte družbe.

Zaostrene in zapletene gospodarske in družbene razmere bodo nosilcem politične oblasti, državnim organom in gospodarskim subjektom narekovale sprejemanje takšnih odločitev, ki bodo zmanjševale verjetnost, da različne oblike socialnih napetosti in nestabilnosti prerastejo v neposredno grožnjo nacionalni varnosti Republike Slovenije.

Republika Slovenija se bo na revščino in druge oblike socialne negotovosti, kot družbeni, gospodarski in politični problem v državi, odzivala s spodbujanjem učinkovitejšega delovanja trga ob hkratnih ukrepih in usmerjenih posegih države na različnih ravneh, vključno s spodbujanjem humanitarne dejavnosti in z usmerjenim delovanjem socialnih služb.

Krepitev zaposlenosti bo Republika Slovenija spodbujala z urejanjem in ustreznimi politikami trga dela ter s širjenjem javnih del in ukrepov aktivne politike zaposlovanja, izobraževanja, prezaposlovanja in samozaposlovanja.

Due to the negative demographic trend and the ageing of the population, the Republic of Slovenia will ensure a long-term and financially sustainable and balanced policy in the areas related to the ageing of the population through the implementation of action plans of the competent authorities and by fair intergenerational burden sharing. In addition to this, Slovenia will strive to create better life opportunities for the young population, and implement a carefully considered immigration policy.

The Republic of Slovenia will also respond to the dangers posed by globalization and commercialization by promoting the development of cultural creativity, preserving cultural diversity and identity, and protecting cultural heritage.

### 5.12. Response to Threats to Public Safety

In order to ensure the timely detection, and particularly the efficient prevention and prosecution of all types of crime, the Republic of Slovenia will continue to ensure joint and coordinated operations of appropriately trained and equipped police, judicial, administrative, and local police segments of the internal security system, strengthen cooperation with regional international security institutions, and disseminate and promote good practice in the region. Due to the complexity of crime prevention, Slovenia will endeavour to ensure an appropriate level of partnership between the public and private sectors, and consistency in the policies and strategies of various ministries which can contribute to success in the fight against crime.

At the national level, the Republic of Slovenia will support and develop an effective system for the detection and prosecution of criminal offences in the areas of corruption and economic and organized crime. Issues related to training, equipping, and appropriate police organization will be regulated through a sectoral strategy.

The Republic of Slovenia will improve the protection of its national borders in line with both the European and national regulations and standards. It will continue to upgrade measures to enhance traffic safety and thus support the activities of the national authority for traffic safety. Serious violations of law and order will be prevented by the development of preventive measures and by focused preventive work. Special attention will be devoted to safeguarding the democratic constitutional order by monitoring, preventing, and suppressing criminal offences against the sovereignty of the Republic of Slovenia and its democratic constitutional order.

### 5.13. Management of Natural and Other Disasters

With regard to the management of natural and other disasters, the Republic of Slovenia will strive for the further coherent development of the system of protection against natural and other disasters, and for its better efficiency and rationality. Increased coordination between all national capabilities, national security subsystems, and local and national levels will be ensured. Participation in all phases of disaster management will be improved, and the gap between the protection and rescue capabilities of local communities will be reduced.





Zaradi negativnega demografskega trenda v družbi in staranja njenega prebivalstva bo Republika Slovenija skrbela za dolgoročno finančno vzdržno in uravnoteženo politiko na področjih, povezanih s staranjem prebivalstva, z izvajanjem akcijskih načrtov pristojnih resornih organov in z medgeneracijsko pravično porazdelitvijo bremen. Poleg tega bo skrbela za ustvarjanje boljših življenjskih možnosti mladega dela prebivalstva in izvajala premišljeno imigracijsko politiko.

Republika Slovenija se bo proti nevarnostim, ki jih prinašata globalizacija in komercializacija, odzivala tudi s spodbujanjem razvoja kulturnega ustvarjanja, ohranjanjem kulturne raznolikosti in identitete ter z zagotavljanjem varstva kulturne dediščine.

### 5.12. Odzivanje na ogrožanje javne varnosti

Z namenom pravočasno odkrivati, predvsem pa učinkovito preprečevati in preganjati vse vrste kriminalitete, bo Republika Slovenija tudi v prihodnje zagotavljala združeno in usklajeno delovanje ustrezno usposobljenega in opremljenega policijskega, pravosodnega, upravnega in redarstvenega segmenta sistema notranje varnosti, poleg tega pa bo krepila sodelovanje z regionalnimi mednarodnimi varnostnimi institucijami ter prenašala in promovirala dobre prakse v regiji. Zaradi kompleksnosti preprečevanja kriminalitete si bo prizadevala zagotoviti ustrezno raven partnerstva med javnim in zasebnim ter skladnost politik in strategij različnih resorjev, ki lahko prispevajo k uspešnemu spopadanju s kriminaliteto.

Republika Slovenija bo na državni ravni podpirala in razvijala učinkovit sistem za odkrivanje in pregon kaznivih dejanj na področju korupcije ter gospodarske in organizirane kriminalitete. Problematiko na področju usposabljanja, opremljanja in ustrezne organiziranosti Policije bo uredila s področno strategijo.

Republika Slovenija bo nadgrajevala varovanje svoje državne meje skladno z evropskimi in nacionalnimi predpisi in standardi. Tudi v prihodnje bo nadgrajevala ukrepe za izboljšanje varnosti prometa in v ta namen podpirala dejavnost nacionalnega organa za varnost prometa. Hujše kršitve javnega reda in miru bo preprečevala z razvijanjem preventivnih ukrepov in usmerjenim preventivnim delom. Posebno pozornost bo namenjala varovanju demokratične ustavne ureditve s spremljanjem, preprečevanjem in zatiranjem kaznivih dejanj zoper suverenost Republike Slovenije in njeno demokratično ustavno ureditev.

### 5.13. Obvladovanje naravnih in drugih nesreč

Republika Slovenija si bo za obvladovanje naravnih in drugih nesreč prizadevala z nadaljnjim skladnejšim razvojem sistema varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami ter z njegovo večjo učinkovitostjo in racionalnostjo. Zagotovljena bo večja usklajenost med vsemi zmogljivostmi države in podsistemi nacionalne varnosti ter med lokalno in državno ravnjo. Izboljšalo se bo sodelovanje v vseh fazah obvladovanja nesreč, zmanjšala se bo tudi razlika med zmogljivostmi za zaščito in reševanje lokalnih skupnosti. Ob sočasnem zagotavljanju čim boljše

While ensuring the best possible responsiveness of the protection, rescue, and relief forces in the event of natural and other disasters, greater attention will be devoted to preventive activities, such as earthquake-resistant construction, carefully considered land use, sustainable spatial planning, measures to reduce the consequences of hail and drought, and fire prevention measures in the western areas of the country which have the highest level of fire threat. Preventive activities relating to flood and landslide protection will also be improved. By strengthening the role of insurance in the protection against natural and other disasters, the socialization of risk and the consequences of disasters will be reduced. The Republic of Slovenia will strengthen the responsibility of the competent authorities and organizations for the systematic introduction of preventive measures in the activities within their competence. An appropriate coordination mechanism will be established to ensure a more coordinated implementation of preventive activities in protection against natural and other disasters.

The Republic of Slovenia will make every effort to further develop its own capabilities to respond to natural and other disasters, taking into account the multiplicative effect of individual sources, risks, and threats. Emphasis will be given to the upgrading of infrastructure systems, particularly information and communications systems, and to improving the operating conditions of the services, units, and other structures. The further development of protection, rescue, and relief forces will be based on modular organization and adaptability to specific conditions. The status of rescuers who voluntarily participate in protection and rescue activities will be improved and adjusted, including benefits for those employers who hire volunteers. One of the principal efforts will be to raise the awareness and ability of the population regard to the implementation of personal and mutual protection, and the further enhancement of volunteering.

In protection against natural and other disasters, the Republic of Slovenia will continue to cooperate closely with its neighbouring countries, especially in border areas. It will do so by establishing joint preparedness measures and by providing mutual assistance in the event of disasters. It will make every effort to strengthen the Civil Protection Mechanism of the European Union, which is the key mechanism for prevention and for strengthening preparedness to assist member states and other countries in the event of major disasters that are beyond national capabilities. The Republic of Slovenia will continue to play an active role in the development of disaster protection and disaster management in the Western Balkan countries. In accordance with the concluded international treaties, the Republic of Slovenia will actively participate in the United Nations Organization and in other international organizations, mainly in the exchange of information on the hazards and consequences of natural and other disasters, and in the coordination of mutual assistance in the event of disasters.

### 5.14. Response to Limited Natural Resources and the Degradation of the Living Environment

In the protection of natural resources and in environmental protection, the Republic of Slovenia will take into account its own objectives and standards, as well as those applicable in the European Union, to which it is bound by international agreements. Slovenia‘s response will be primarily aimed at





odzivnosti sil za zaščito, reševanje in pomoč ob naravnih in drugih nesrečah bo večja pozornost kot doslej namenjena preventivnim dejavnostim, kot so potresno odporna gradnja, premišljeni posegi v prostor, trajnostno urejanje prostora, ukrepi za zmanjšanje posledic toče in suše ter preventivni protipožarni ukrepi na požarno najbolj ogroženih območjih zahodnega dela države. Izboljšana bo tudi preventivna dejavnost v zvezi s protipoplavno zaščito in z zaščito pred plazovi. S krepitvijo funkcije zavarovalništva na področju varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami se bo zmanjšala socializacija tveganj in posledic nesreč. Republika Slovenija bo krepila odgovornost pristojnih organov in organizacij za načrtno uvajanje preventivnih ukrepov v dejavnosti iz njihove pristojnosti. Za bolj usklajeno izvajanje preventivne dejavnosti na področju varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami bo vzpostavljen ustrezen koordinacijski mehanizem.

Republika Slovenija si bo prizadevala za nadaljnji razvoj lastnih zmogljivosti za odzivanje na naravne in druge nesreče, pri čemer bo upoštevala multiplikativni učinek posameznih virov, tveganj in groženj. Poudarek bo na dograjevanju infrastrukturnih sistemov, predvsem informacijsko-komunikacijskih, ter izboljševanju pogojev delovanja služb, enot in drugih sestavov. Nadaljnji razvoj sil za zaščito, reševanje in pomoč bo temeljil na modularni organiziranosti in prilagodljivosti konkretnim razmeram. Izboljšal in prilagodil se bo tudi položaj reševalcev, ki prostovoljno sodelujejo pri zaščiti in reševanju, vključno z ugodnostmi za delodajalce, ki prostovoljce zaposlujejo. Eno od težišč dejavnosti bo tudi krepitev ozaveščenosti in usposobljenosti prebivalstva za izvajanje osebne in vzajemne zaščite ter nadaljnja krepitev prostovoljstva.

Republika Slovenija bo na področju varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami tudi v prihodnje intenzivno sodelovala s sosednjimi državami, še posebej v obmejnih območjih, s pripravo skupnih ukrepov pripravljenosti in pri medsebojni pomoči ob nesrečah. Prizadevala si bo za krepitev mehanizma Evropske unije na področju civilne zaščite kot ključnega mehanizma za preventivo ter za krepitev pripravljenosti za zagotavljanje pomoči državam članicam in drugim državam ob večjih nesrečah, ki presegajo nacionalne zmogljivosti. Nadaljevala bo aktivno vlogo pri razvoju varstva pred nesrečami in obvladovanju nesreč državam Zahodnega Balkana. Na podlagi sklenjenih mednarodnih pogodb bo dejavna tudi v Organizaciji združenih narodov in drugih mednarodnih organizacijah, in sicer predvsem v obliki medsebojnega obveščanja o nevarnostih in posledicah naravnih in drugih nesreč ter pri usklajevanju medsebojne pomoči ob nesrečah.

### 5.14. Odzivanje na omejenost naravnih virov in degradacijo življenjskega okolja

Na področju zaščite naravnih virov in varovanja okolja bo Republika Slovenija upoštevala lastne cilje in standarde ter tiste, ki veljajo v Evropski uniji in h katerim jo zavezujejo mednarodni dogovori. Njeno odzivanje bo usmerjeno

the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; conservation of biodiversity; the reduction of soil contamination; effective water management (the resilience of water resources and their supply), including transboundary water cooperation; air quality improvement; waste reduction and the promotion of recycling; and the reduction of noise and electromagnetic emissions. Social development will take into account all the legally defined principles of environmental protection, ensure the integration of environmental issues and sustainable development principles in the programmes of other ministries, and raise the awareness of citizens with regard to the importance of environmental protection. The Republic of Slovenia will contribute to the reduction of environmental pollution by encouraging the introduction of advanced technologies.

In agricultural activities, Slovenia will endeavour to preserve, protect, and expand the existing agricultural land and other potentials for the production of food and feed, ensure the resilience of supply, and adapt agriculture to climate change. The Republic of Slovenia places great importance on maintaining the supplies of and providing access to drinking water as one of the key national strategic raw materials.

It will ensure a sufficient supply of key energy resources through proper diversification of supply sources, and devote special attention to greater use of local renewable energy sources and the transition to alternative sources. It will support the peaceful use of nuclear energy under the international nuclear non-proliferation control, and based on the highest standards of technical and physical security.

### 5.15. Response to Health and Epidemiological Threats

In health care, the Republic of Slovenia will make every effort to establish an effective system for the rapid detection of health and epidemiological threats that are a consequence of changed natural conditions or that are related to human behaviour. It will also strive to establish a system to ensure an adequate response of all health services and other social structures to these threats. Greater attention will be devoted to the prevention of particularly dangerous animal diseases and diseases that are transmitted from animals to humans.

The Republic of Slovenia will endeavour to strengthen cooperation with systems for the early detection and management of health and epidemiological threats in the European Union member states, and with the relevant system of the World Health Organization.





predvsem v zmanjševanje izpusta toplogrednih plinov, ohranjanje biotske raznovrstnosti, zmanjševanje onesnaženosti tal, učinkovito upravljanje z vodami (odpornost vodnih virov in njihovih zalog), vključno s čezmejnim vodnim sodelovanjem, izboljševanje kakovosti zraka, zmanjševanje količine odpadkov in pospeševanje njihovega recikliranja ter zniževanje emisije hrupa in elektromagnetnih emisij. Pri skrbi za družbeni razvoj se bo upoštevalo vsa zakonsko opredeljena načela varstva okolja, zagotavljalo vključevanje okoljskih vsebin in načel trajnostnega razvoja v programe drugih resorjev ter krepilo zavest državljanov o pomenu varovanja okolja. Republika Slovenija bo vplivala na zmanjševanje onesnaženosti okolja tudi s spodbujanjem uvajanja visokorazvitih tehnologij.

Na področju kmetijske dejavnosti si bo Republika Slovenija prizadevala za ohranjanje, varovanje in širjenje obstoječih kmetijskih zemljišč in drugih potencialov za pridelavo hrane in krme, odpornost preskrbe ter prilagajanje kmetijstva posledicam podnebnih sprememb. Izrednega pomena za Republiko Slovenijo je tudi ohranjanje zalog in dostopa do pitne vode kot ene ključnih nacionalnih strateških surovin.

Zadostno oskrbo s ključnimi energetskimi viri si bo Republika Slovenija zagotavljala s primerno diverzifikacijo virov preskrbe, posebno pozornost pa bo namenjala tudi večji izrabi lokalnih virov obnovljive energije in prehodu na nadomestne vire. Podpirala bo miroljubno uporabo jedrske energije, ki bo pod mednarodnim jedrsko neširitvenim nadzorom ter bo temeljila na upoštevanju najvišjih meril tehnične in fizične varnosti.

### 5.15. Odzivanje na zdravstveno-epidemiološke grožnje

Republika Slovenija si bo na področju zdravstvenega varstva prizadevala vzpostaviti učinkovit sistem za hitro odkrivanje zdravstveno-epidemioloških groženj, ki so posledica spremenjenih naravnih okoliščin ali pa so povezane z delovanjem človeka, ter sistem za ustrezno odzivanje vseh zdravstvenih služb in drugih družbenih struktur na navedene grožnje. Še večjo pozornost bo namenila preventivi pred posebej nevarnimi boleznimi živali in pred boleznimi, ki se z živali prenašajo na človeka.

Republika Slovenija si bo prizadevala za še tesnejše sodelovanje s sistemi za zgodnje odkrivanje in obvladovanje zdravstveno-epidemioloških groženj v državah članicah Evropske unije ter s tovrstnim sistemom Svetovne zdravstvene organizacije.

## 6. The National Security System of the Republic of Slovenia

### 6.1. The Foundations of the National Security System

In order to ensure national security, the Republic of Slovenia has established a national security system based on the political, legal, economic, social, health, information, infrastructure, scientific, technological, educational, and other foundations and capabilities of the country. One of the important foundations of national security is the achieved level of security culture in society.

Extremely dynamic and rapid changes in the modern security environment, and the complexity and intertwining of the security threats and risks in this environment, call for a comprehensive organizational integration of the policies of individual ministries which are important in terms of ensuring national security into a coherent whole. They also call for organizational flexibility and adaptability in the national security system and its subsystems. This is the only way to ensure a consistent and timely response of the country to the full range of contemporary sources of threats and risks to national security.

### 6.2. The Organization of the National Security System

Ensuring the national security of the Republic of Slovenia is based on the operation of the defence system, the internal security system, and the system of protection against natural and other disasters, which are all subsystems of the national security system. This also includes foreign policy, economic, information, and other activities that have a direct influence on national security. The intelligence and security community provides intelligence support to (political) holders of the national security system, and protects the vital interests of the Republic of Slovenia. These systems and subsystems will continue to be upgraded, provided with adequate resources, and integrated into a coherent whole in order to increase the efficiency and resilience of the entire national security system.

### Defence System

The defence system of the Republic of Slovenia comprises the entire range of political, regulatory, organizational, military, personnel, material, financial, intelligence, security, information, communication, development, research, educational, and other activities organized by the state in order to ensure the effective defence and defence capacity of the country. The defence system of the Republic of Slovenia consists of the military and civil defence. The defence capabilities of the Republic of Slovenia, which are the basis for the country's defence, and the defence capacity form military and civilian capabilities. The military defence of the Republic of Slovenia is provided by the Slovenian Armed Forces, which is responsible for the building and development of military capabilities and military readiness. The civil defence is a set of measures, activities, and civilian capabilities in peace, crisis, emergency, and war that support and supplement the country's military defence; ensure the functioning of the authorities; and provide support to allied forces. It thereby contributes to the resilience and preparedness of the Republic of Slovenia, and to the supply,





## 6. Sistem nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije

### 6.1. Temelji sistema nacionalne varnosti

Republika Slovenija ima za zagotavljanje nacionalne varnosti vzpostavljen sistem nacionalne varnosti, ki temelji na političnih, pravnih, gospodarskih, socialno-zdravstvenih, informacijskih, infrastrukturnih, znanstveno-tehnoloških, izobraževalnih ter drugih temeljih in zmogljivostih države. Pomemben nacionalnovarnostni temelj je tudi dosežena stopnja varnostne kulture v družbi.

Izredno dinamično in hitro spreminjanje sodobnega varnostnega okolja ter kompleksnost in prepletenost varnostnih groženj in tveganj v njem zahtevajo tudi celovito organizacijsko povezanost posameznih resornih politik, pomembnih z vidika zagotavljanja nacionalne varnosti, v skladno celoto ter organizacijsko prožnost in prilagodljivost sistema nacionalne varnosti in njegovih podsistemov. Le tako je mogoče zagotoviti skladno in pravočasno odzivanje države na celoten nabor sodobnih virov ogrožanja in tveganja nacionalne varnosti.

### 6.2. Organiziranost sistema nacionalne varnosti

Zagotavljanje nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije temelji na delovanju obrambnega sistema, sistema notranje varnosti ter sistema varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami kot podsistemov sistema nacionalne varnosti, vključuje pa tudi zunanjepolitične, gospodarske, informacijske in druge dejavnosti, ki neposredno vplivajo na nacionalno varnost. Obveščevalno-varnostna skupnost zagotavlja obveščevalno podporo (političnim) nosilcem nacionalnovarnostnega sistema in ščiti vitalne interese Republike Slovenije. Navedene (pod) sisteme se bo tudi v prihodnje nadgrajevalo, se jim zagotavljalo ustrezne vire, predvsem pa povezovalo v skladno celoto z namenom povečevanja učinkovitosti in odpornosti celotnega nacionalnovarnostnega sistema.

### Obrambni sistem

Obrambni sistem Republike Slovenije predstavlja celoto političnih, normativnih, organizacijskih, vojaških, kadrovskih, materialno-finančnih, obveščevalno-varnostnih, informacijsko-komunikacijskih, razvojno-raziskovalnih, izobraževalnih in drugih dejavnosti, ki jih organizira država za učinkovito zagotavljanje obrambe in obrambne sposobnosti. Obrambni sistem Republike Slovenije tvorita vojaška in civilna obramba. Obrambne zmogljivosti Republike Slovenije, ki so glavna podlaga njene obrambe, in obrambne sposobnosti tvorijo vojaške in civilne zmogljivosti. Vojaško obrambo Republike Slovenije zagotavlja Slovenska vojska, ki je nosilka izgradnje vojaških zmogljivosti in vojaške pripravljenosti. Civilna obramba je celota ukrepov, dejavnosti in civilnih zmogljivosti v miru, krizi, izrednem stanju in vojni, s katerimi se podpira in dopolnjuje vojaška obramba države, zagotavlja delovanje oblasti in izvaja podpora zavezniškim silam, s čimer prispeva k odpornosti in pripravljenosti

protection, and survival of the population. Local community bodies, citizens, and civil society organizations whose activities are of particular importance for defence are also included in the defence system, through the implementation of activities that contribute to the defence of the country.

The defence system will respond to changes in the international security environment by adapting its structure and organization, and by following the development and response of modern defence systems in the world to these changes. In adopting commitments to NATO, the European Union, and other international organizations, the Republic of Slovenia will take into account the principles of compliance with the national requirements, and the principles of balance between the requirements and the available resources. Consequently, in setting priorities, the geographical position and characteristics of the Republic of Slovenia and the principles of a modern military organization will be respected. The Republic of Slovenia will ensure an appropriate range of defence resources in order to adjust the size and structure of the defence system to long-term, security, demographic, and technological trends. It will endeavour to achieve the level of defence expenditure that is in line with its international commitments, thereby ensuring the comprehensive development of the country‘s defence capabilities, including the capabilities for dealing with military, information, cyber and hybrid threats. It will ensure the timely establishment of the planned defence forces and capabilities, and their balanced development, and will endeavour to maximize the efficiency of the defence system. The necessary system changes will be based on appropriately revised and amended regulatory bases.

The Republic of Slovenia will develop its capabilities by taking into account the single set of forces in the capability development and modernization projects. In the use of these capabilities, it will follow the current trends of enhanced cooperation with other NATO and European Union countries.

The strengthening of civil preparedness, within the framework of a modernized civil defence, to increase the resilience of the Republic of Slovenia will be carried out through the implementation of national solutions to strengthen the resilience of the state and society against contemporary and future security threats.

## Internal Security System

The internal security system comprises the institutional holders of security tasks. In addition to the law-enforcement bodies, the system includes judicial and other national authorities and institutions which, through the implementation of their tasks, contribute to internal stability and security. With regard to ensuring internal security, the Republic of Slovenia is developing an effective, flexible, and responsive security system that enables the participation and involvement of other entities in the pursuit of relevant matters, and in the implementation of tasks related to public security. Internal security is ensured through the operation of public security institutions, the police, the public prosecutor’s office, inspection and supervisory bodies, intelligence and security services, other national bodies, organizations with delegated public authority, private security services and other private law organizations, and self-government





Republike Slovenije ter preskrbi, zaščiti in preživetju prebivalstva. V obrambni sistem se z izvajanjem dejavnosti, ki prispevajo k obrambi države, vključujejo tudi organi lokalnih skupnosti, državljani in civilnodružbene organizacije, katerih dejavnosti so posebnega pomena za obrambo.

Obrambni sistem se bo s svojo strukturo in organiziranostjo odzival na spremembe v mednarodnem varnostnem okolju ter spremljal razvoj in odzivanje sodobnih obrambnih sistemov v svetu. Pri sprejemanju zavez do Nata in Evropske unije ter drugih mednarodnih organizacij bo Republika Slovenija upoštevala načela skladnosti z nacionalnimi potrebami, uravnoteženosti med potrebami in zmožnostmi, kar pomeni določanje prioritet glede na geografsko umeščenost in značilnosti Republike Slovenije, ter načela sodobne vojaške organiziranosti. Republika Slovenija bo zagotovila ustrezen obseg obrambnih virov, da bo obseg in strukturo obrambnega sistema prilagodila dolgoročnim, varnostnim, demografskim in tehnološkim trendom. Republika Slovenija si bo prizadevala doseči raven obrambnih izdatkov skladno s prevzetimi mednarodnimi zavezami, s čimer bo zagotavljala celovit razvoj obrambnih zmogljivosti države, vključno z zmogljivostmi za soočanje z vojaškimi, informacijsko-kibernetskimi in hibridnimi grožnjami. Zagotavljala bo pravočasno vzpostavljanje načrtovanih obrambnih sil in zmogljivosti ter njihov uravnotežen razvoj in si prizadevala za čim večjo učinkovitost obrambnega sistema. Potrebne sistemske spremembe bo oprla na primerno spremenjene in dopolnjene normativne podlage.

Republika Slovenija bo razvijala zmogljivosti ob upoštevanju enotnega nabora sil pri razvoju zmogljivosti in projektih modernizacije ter pri uporabi zmogljivosti sledila sodobnim trendom okrepljenega sodelovanja z drugimi državami Nata in Evropske unije.

Krepitev civilne pripravljenosti, v okviru posodobljene civilne obrambe, za povečanje odpornosti Republike Slovenije se bo uresničevala z implementacijo nacionalnih rešitev za krepitev odpornosti države in družbe pred sodobnimi in prihodnjimi varnostnimi grožnjami.

## Sistem notranje varnosti

Sistem notranje varnosti predstavljajo institucionalni nosilci varnostnih nalog. V ta sistem so poleg represivnih organov vključeni tudi pravosodni in drugi državni organi ter institucije, ki z uresničevanjem nalog prispevajo k notranji stabilnosti in varnosti. Republika Slovenija za zagotavljanje notranje varnosti razvija učinkovit, fleksibilen in odziven varnostni sistem ter omogoča sodelovanje in vključevanje drugih subjektov pri opravljanju zadev in nalog javne varnosti. Notranjo varnost zagotavlja z delovanjem institucij javne varnosti, policije, državnega tožilstva, inšpekcijskih in nadzornih organov, obveščevalno-varnostnih služb, drugih državnih organov, organizacij z javnimi pooblastili, zasebnih varnostnih družb in drugih organizacij zasebnega prava ter organov lokalne samouprave na temelju njihovega medsebojnega sodelovanja

bodies, on the basis of their mutual cooperation in the Republic of Slovenia and at the international level. With regard to public security matters, cooperation with organizations, associations, citizens' initiatives, and local communities is being established, as well as cooperation within the framework of public-private partnerships.

The Republic of Slovenia will improve the level of preparedness for the prevention and control of modern sources of threat, protect its critical infrastructure, and improve the quality of property protection at all levels.

The regulatory and organizational development of the internal security system will be directed at activities for ensuring a higher level of internal security. Emphasis will be on progress in the area of freedom, the rule of law, and human rights, and on the development and implementation of tasks of the National Bureau of Investigation, the national body for traffic safety, the National Forensic Laboratory, and cyber security capabilities. Focus will also be on the development and promotion of preventive activities in all areas of internal security. For the successful functioning of the security system, the Republic of Slovenia will promote and encourage cooperation between the institutions within the internal security system, their integration and, above all, the constant exchange of data and information.

### The System of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters

The system of protection against natural and other disasters is intended for the protection of people, animals, property, cultural heritage, and the environment against natural and other disasters, with a view to reducing the number of disasters, and preventing or reducing the number of casualties and other consequences of such disasters. The term disaster also includes the consequences of war, the use of weapons or means of mass destruction, and the consequences of terrorist attacks and other forms of mass violence. The system of protection against natural and other disasters includes the programming, planning, organization, implementation, supervision, and financing of measures and activities for protection against natural and other disasters.

Within their competences, rights, and responsibilities, protection against natural and other disasters is provided by the citizens of the Republic of Slovenia, either as individuals or voluntarily organized in associations, professional organizations, and other non-governmental organizations which carry out activities important for protection against natural and other disasters, by public rescue services, companies, institutes and other organizations, local communities, and the state.

Protection against natural and other disasters is implemented as a unified and comprehensive national security subsystem organized at both local and national levels. The system of protection against natural and other disasters is closely connected to other subsystems of the national security system, and is linked to the international mechanisms in this area.

The regulatory and organizational development of the system of protection against natural and other disasters will be directed towards promoting an integrated approach to protection against disasters, with an emphasis on





tako v Republiki Sloveniji kot na mednarodni ravni. Pri upravljanju zadev javne varnosti se vzpostavlja tudi sodelovanje z organizacijami, združenji in iniciativami državljanov, lokalno skupnostjo ter v okvirih javnozasebnega partnerstva.

Nadaljevalo se bo s krepitvijo pripravljenosti za preprečevanje in obvladovanje sodobnih virov ogrožanja, varovanjem kritične infrastrukture in izboljševanjem kakovosti varovanja premoženja na vseh ravneh.

Razvoj sistema notranje varnosti bo na normativnem in organizacijskem področju usmerjen v dejavnosti za zagotavljanje večje stopnje notranje varnosti, s poudarkom na razvoju območja svobode, vladavine prava in človekovih pravic, razvoju in izvajanju nalog Nacionalnega preiskovalnega urada, nacionalnega organa za varnost prometa, nacionalnega forenzičnega laboratorija, zmogljivosti na področju kibernetske varnosti ter razvijanje in pospeševanje preventivne dejavnosti na vseh področjih notranje varnosti. Za doseganje uspešnega delovanja varnostnega sistema bo Republika Slovenija pospeševala in spodbujala sodelovanje med institucijami znotraj sistema notranje varnosti, njihovega povezovanja in predvsem tekoče izmenjave podatkov in informacij.

### Sistem varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami

Sistem varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami je namenjen zagotavljanju varstva ljudi, živali, premoženja, kulturne dediščine ter okolja pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami, s ciljem zmanjšanja števila nesreč ter preprečitve oziroma zmanjšanja žrtev in drugih posledic teh nesreč. Kot nesreča se obravnavajo tudi posledice vojne, uporabe orožij ali sredstev za množično uničevanje ter posledice terorističnih napadov in drugih oblik množičnega nasilja. Sistem varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami obsega programiranje, načrtovanje, organiziranje, izvajanje, nadzor in financiranje ukrepov ter dejavnosti za varstvo pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami.

Varstvo pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami zagotavljajo v okviru svojih pristojnosti oziroma pravic in dolžnosti prebivalci Republike Slovenije bodisi kot posamezniki bodisi prostovoljno organizirani v društva, strokovna združenja ter druge nevladne organizacije, ki opravljajo dejavnost, pomembno za varstvo pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami, javne reševalne službe, gospodarske družbe, zavodi in druge organizacije ter lokalne skupnosti in država.

Varstvo pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami se uresničuje kot enoten in celovit podsistem nacionalne varnosti na lokalni in nacionalni ravni. Sistem varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami je povezan z drugimi podsistemi sistema nacionalne varnosti ter je vpet v mednarodne mehanizme na tem področju.

Razvoj sistema varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami na normativnem in organizacijskem področju bo usmerjen v uveljavljanje celovitega pristopa k

preventive activities, reducing the risk of disasters, reducing the number of compulsory service units, increasing the effectiveness and appropriate response of all protection, rescue, and relief forces, and on strengthening the capabilities for mutual emergency assistance within the European Union and with other countries in the region.

### The Intelligence and Security Community

The intelligence and security community is comprised of entities that, in accordance with their statutory powers, are engaged in intelligence and security tasks.

The nature of the intelligence work is aimed at timely detection and assessment of threats to the national security of the Republic of Slovenia, while providing intelligence and security support to other subjects of the national security system in order to ensure timely implementation of measures within their legislative powers.

Contemporary threats dictate the deepening of cooperation with partner services and organizations in the Euro-Atlantic area and the wider strategic environment of the Republic of Slovenia, and an improvement in coordination between the various subjects of the national security system of the Republic of Slovenia.

The regulatory and organizational development of intelligence and security activities will be directed at providing appropriate authority, human and material resources, and system and technological solutions for the effective implementation of intelligence and security tasks, and at ensuring appropriate judicial, parliamentary, and professional control.

## 6.3. Governance and Management of the National Security System

In line with the parliamentary organization of the national authority in the Republic of Slovenia, the governance and management of the national security system includes bodies within the legislative and executive branches of power.

The National Assembly, which represents the political (institutional) level of governance and management of the national security system, defines the legal framework and long-term development guidelines for the national security policy and the national security system. Through the adoption of the state budget, it provides material resources for the implementation of the national security policy and, through its competent working bodies, exercises supervision of the area of national security, particularly of the legality of the work of the intelligence and security services.

In accordance with the Constitution, the President of the Republic of Slovenia is the Commander-in-Chief of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

The Government, as the holder of the executive branch of power, represents the political and executive level of governance and management of the national security system, and thus directs and coordinates the implementation of the





varstvu pred nesrečami s poudarkom na preventivnih dejavnostih, zmanjševanju tveganj nesreč, številčnemu zmanjšanju dolžnostnih sestavov ob hkratnem povečanju učinkovitosti in ustreznega odziva vseh sil za zaščito, reševanje in pomoč ter krepitvi zmožnosti za vzajemno zagotavljanje reševalne pomoči v okviru Evropske unije in z državami v regiji.

### Obveščevalno-varnostna skupnost

Obveščevalno-varnostno skupnost sestavljajo subjekti, ki se skladno z zakonskimi pooblastili ukvarjajo z obveščevalno-varnostnimi nalogami.

Narava obveščevalnega dela je usmerjena k pravočasni prepoznavi in oceni groženj nacionalni varnosti Republike Slovenije, pri čemer mora zagotoviti obveščevalno-varnostno podporo drugim subjektom nacionalnovarnostnega sistema za pravočasno izvajanje ukrepov iz njihovih zakonskih pristojnosti.

Sodobne grožnje narekujejo tako poglabljanje sodelovanja s partnerskimi službami in z organizacijami v evroatlantskem prostoru ter v širšem strateškem okolju Republike Slovenije kot tudi izboljšanje koordinacije med različnimi subjekti nacionalnovarnostnega sistema Republike Slovenije.

Razvoj obveščevalno-varnostne dejavnosti bo na normativnem in organizacijskem področju usmerjen v zagotavljanje ustreznih pooblastil, kadrovskih in materialnih virov ter sistemskih in tehnoloških rešitev za učinkovito izvajanje obveščevalno-varnostnih nalog, pa tudi zagotavljanje ustreznega sodnega, parlamentarnega in strokovnega nadzora.

## 6.3. Upravljanje in vodenje sistema nacionalne varnosti

Skladno s parlamentarno organiziranostjo državne oblasti v Republiki Sloveniji so v upravljanje in vodenje sistema nacionalne varnosti vključeni organi zakonodajne in izvršilne veje oblasti.

Državni zbor, ki predstavlja politično (institucionalno) raven upravljanja in vodenja sistema nacionalne varnosti, določa zakonske okvire in dolgoročne smernice razvoja nacionalnovarnostne politike in sistema nacionalne varnosti. S sprejemanjem državnega proračuna zagotavlja materialne možnosti za uresničevanje nacionalnovarnostne politike in preko pristojnih delovnih teles izvaja nadzor nad področjem nacionalne varnosti, predvsem pa nad zakonitostjo dela obveščevalnih in varnostnih služb.

Predsednik republike je po ustavi vrhovni poveljnik obrambnih sil Republike Slovenije.

Vlada, ki kot nosilka izvršilne veje oblasti predstavlja politično-izvršilno raven upravljanja in vodenja sistema nacionalne varnosti, usmerja in usklajuje izvajanje nacionalnovarnostne politike in delovanje sistema nacionalne varnosti na vseh ravneh ter v ta namen sprejema potrebne politične, pravne, organizacijske, finančne in druge ukrepe.

national security policy and the operation of the national security system at all levels. For this purpose, it adopts the necessary political, legal, organizational, financial, and other measures.

The National Security Council is the advisory and coordinating body of the Government in the area of national security. The National Security Council coordinates the national security policy, and directs and coordinates the activities implemented in order to pursue the national security interests and objectives of the Republic of Slovenia. The operational activities of the Council are coordinated by its Secretariat. Analytical and technical support to the Secretariat of the National Security Council is provided by its operational team. The National Crisis Management Centre will evolve into the central national monitoring and intervention body for the implementation of crisis response measures in the field of defence in peace, emergency, and war, and for the provision of spatial, technical, information, and telecommunication conditions for the functioning of government and crisis management bodies in crises, occurrences, and emergencies that can significantly threaten national security.

Crisis management, designed to assist the Government in making decisions on crisis response and on coordination between the ministries and the national security subsystems, will continue to adapt to the new requirements for managing the national security system, with a view to responding more effectively to potential threats and risks to national security.

In the regulatory and organizational systems, the state will continue to implement harmonized procedures, mechanisms, and measures to ensure an effective response to all sources of threat and security risks in the national environment, and to contribute to crisis management in the international environment. The principles of crisis management and solutions in this area, which were established in the European Union and NATO, will be taken into account. This will create conditions for the effective planning and implementation of preparations in the individual subsystems of the national security system.

In the process of creating and establishing regions as wider self-governing communities, the Republic of Slovenia will examine and, if necessary, adapt specific tasks and responsibilities in various areas and subsystems of the national security system to the new political and territorial organization.

## 7. The Implementation of and Amendments to the Resolution

The implementation of this Resolution will be monitored by the National Assembly, both directly and through the competent working bodies, within the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, laws, the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly, and ordinances issued on the basis of these Rules. If necessary, the National Assembly will perform a comprehensive assessment of the enforcement of this Resolution, and amend it accordingly.





Kot svoj posvetovalni in usklajevalni organ za področje nacionalne varnosti ima vlada Svet za nacionalno varnost. Svet za nacionalno varnost usklajuje nacionalnovarnostno politiko ter usmerja in usklajuje dejavnosti, ki se izvajajo zaradi uresničevanja interesov in ciljev nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije. Aktivnosti za delovanje Sveta za nacionalno varnost operativno usklajuje njegov sekretariat. Analitično in strokovno podporo sekretariatu Sveta za nacionalno varnost opravlja operativna skupina sekretariata Sveta za nacionalno varnost. Nacionalni center za krizno upravljanje se bo razvijal v osrednji nacionalni organ za spremljanje in posredovanje v primeru uveljavitve ukrepov kriznega odzivanja na obrambnem področju v miru, izrednem in vojnem stanju ter za zagotavljanje prostorskih, tehničnih, informacijskih in telekomunikacijskih pogojev za delovanje vlade in teles kriznega upravljanja v krizah, pojavih in izrednih dogodkih, ki lahko pomembno ogrozijo nacionalno varnost.

Krizno upravljanje in vodenje, ki je namenjeno podpori vlade pri sprejemanju odločitev za odzivanje na krize ter za usklajevanje med ministrstvi in podsistemi nacionalne varnosti, se bo tudi v prihodnje prilagajalo novim zahtevam pri vodenju sistema nacionalne varnosti, s ciljem učinkovitejšega odzivanja države na možne grožnje in tveganja nacionalne varnosti.

Na normativnem in organizacijskem področju se bo na ravni države nadaljevalo uveljavljanje usklajenih postopkov, mehanizmov in ukrepov za učinkovito odzivanje na vse vire ogrožanj in varnostnih tveganj v nacionalnem okolju ter za prispevanje k obvladovanju kriz v mednarodnem okolju. Pri tem bodo upoštevani načela kriznega upravljanja in rešitve na področju kriznega upravljanja, uveljavljeni v Evropski uniji in Natu. S tem bodo zagotovljeni pogoji za učinkovito načrtovanje in izvajanje priprav v posameznih podsistemih sistema nacionalne varnosti.

V postopku oblikovanja in uveljavljanja pokrajin kot širših samoupravnih skupnosti se bo proučilo ter novi politično-teritorialni organiziranosti po potrebi prilagodilo tudi posamezne naloge in pristojnosti na različnih področjih in podsistemih nacionalne varnosti.

## 7. Uresničevanje in dopolnjevanje resolucije

Uresničevanje te resolucije bo na podlagi pristojnosti, ki jih določajo ustava, zakoni, poslovnik Državnega zbora in odloki, izdani na podlagi tega poslovnika, spremljal Državni zbor neposredno in preko pristojnih delovnih teles. Državni zbor bo po potrebi celovito ocenil uveljavljanje resolucije in jo dopolnil.

## 8. Entry into Force

On the day of entry into force of this Resolution, the Resolution on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 27/10 of 2nd April 2010) shall cease to apply.

This Resolution will enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

No. 200-01/19-2/24

Ljubljana, 26th September 2019

EPA 496-VIII

*National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia*

*Dejan Židan*

*President*





## 8. Začetek veljavnosti resolucije

Z dnem uveljavitve te resolucije preneha veljati Resolucija o strategiji nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 27/10, z dne 2. 4. 2010).

Ta resolucija začne veljati naslednji dan po objavi v Uradnem listu Republike Slovenije.

Št. 200-01/19-2/24

Ljubljana, dne 26. septembra 2019

EPA 496-VIII

*Državni zbor Republike Slovenije*

*mag. Dejan Židan*

*predsednik*