RESOLUCIJA
o strategiji nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije

RESOLUTION
on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia

Ljubljana, 2010

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o strategiji nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije
(ReSNV-1)

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Resolution on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as the Resolution) is the basic development and guidance document in the field of national security. The Resolution defines the national interests and the national security objectives of the Republic of Slovenia, analyses the security environment and sources of security threats and security risks to the state, 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 organisational solutions to the overall functioning of the state in the field of national security.

The provision of national security of the Republic of Slovenia is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as on democracy and the principles of the rule of law. Taken into account are the adopted national framework documents, legal acts and by-laws, with due regard to the principles of international law, as well as the international rights and obligations of the Republic of Slovenia adopted on the basis of international treaties.

The Resolution provides the basis for the preparation and update of specific strategic and other guidance and doctrinal documents in the field of national security and the basis for normative, organisational and substantive regulation of issues related to national security of the Republic of Slovenia.

2. INTERESTS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

National security of the Republic of Slovenia is based on the national interests and the national security objectives of the Republic of Slovenia, which are derived from the core values of the Slovenian society. 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 heart of the provision of national security.

2.1 National Interests of the Republic of Slovenia

The national interests of the Republic of Slovenia are vital and strategic. Permanent and vitally important interests of the Republic of Slovenia are the preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state and the preservation of the national identity, culture and autonomy of the Slovenian nation; both within the internationally recognised borders of the Republic of Slovenia as well as abroad and throughout the world.

The strategic interests of the Republic of Slovenia are the recognition and respect of the integrity of the country's internationally recognised borders and national territory (including the connection of Slovenia's territorial waters to the international waters), the efficient functioning of a democratic parliamentary political system, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the strengthening of the rule of law and the welfare

1. UVOD

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

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

Resolucija predstavlja podlago za pripravo in dopolnjevanje posebnih strateških in drugih razvojnih ter doktrinarnih dokumentov na področju nacionalne varnosti in za normativno, organizacijsko ter 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. Njihovo uresničevanje prispeva k dobrobiti in napredku Republike Slovenije ter njenih prebivalcev, 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 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, 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

state, the welfare of the people and the comprehensive development of the society, the protection of life and a high level of all forms of security for its people, the protection of the rights and development of indigenous Slovenian national minorities in the neighbouring countries, peace, security and stability in the world, as well as the preservation of the environment and natural resources of the Republic of Slovenia.

The Republic of Slovenia will pursue its vital and strategic interests autonomously, through intense bilateral cooperation and an active role in the region as well as in the United Nations, the European Union, NATO and other international organisations using mechanisms and means in conformity with the provisions of international law.

2.2 National Security Objectives of the Republic of Slovenia

The Republic of Slovenia will implement its vital and strategic interests through the achievement of national security objectives. These objectives are the efficient functioning of the rule of law and the welfare state, a high level of security based on the adequate prevention, organisation, qualification and preparedness level of all capabilities required for the efficient and timely detection of and response to modern sources of threat and security risks, the efficient environmental protection as well as the preservation of the natural environment and the provision of strategic resources, the strengthening of good relations with the neighbouring and other countries, a strong and stable international political and security status, peace-keeping and the strengthening of the security and stability of the international community.

3. GEOPOLITICAL AND GEOSTRATEGIC POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Geopolitical and Geostrategic Position of the Republic of Slovenia

The Republic of Slovenia is a continental and maritime country. In the context of growing globalisation and the strengthening of transnational connections, the country's geostrategic position in Europe and the wider area remains unique.

The Republic of Slovenia lies at the junction of the Central European, South European and Mediterranean geostrategic and geopolitical landmass, which brings to the country political, economic, social, cultural and other advantages and opportunities as well as certain security risks.

Across the territory of the Republic of Slovenia run the shortest overland routes linking Western and Central Europe to South Eastern Europe and Asia, as well as the shortest and most convenient routes from the Central European continental areas to the Adriatic Coast and, from Eastern and South Eastern Europe, to the Apennine Peninsula.

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,

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 z dejavno vlogo v regiji in 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. Ti cilji so učinkovito delovanje pravne in socialne države, visoka stopnja varnosti, ki temelji na ustrezni preventivi, organiziranosti, usposobljenosti in pripravljenosti vseh zmogljivosti, potrebnih za učinkovito in pravočasno odkrivanje ter odzivanje na sodobne vire ogrožanja in varnostna tveganja, učinkovito varovanje okolja ter ohranjanje naravnih in zagotavljanje strateških virov, krepitev dobrih odnosov s sosednjimi in z drugimi državami, trden in stabilen mednarodni politično-varnostni položaj Republike Slovenije, ohranjanje miru ter krepitev varnosti in stabilnosti v mednarodni skupnosti.

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.

Republika Slovenija leži na ozemlju, kjer se stikajo srednjeevropski, južnoevropski in sredozemski geostrateški ter geopolitični prostor, kar ji nudi politične, gospodarske, družbene, kulturne in druge prednosti ter priložnosti, prinaša pa 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 iz srednjeevropskih celinskih območij do obale Jadranskega morja in iz vzhodne in jugovzhodne Evrope do Apeninskega polotoka.

Pomembne primerjalne prednosti Republike Slovenije kot članice Evropske unije in Nata bodo tudi v prihodnje izhajale iz njenih zgodovinskih, političnih, gospodarskih,

political, economic, social, ethnic, cultural and other connections to the area of South Eastern Europe. The Republic of Slovenia will use 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 relations with the countries in the region and thus protecting Slovenia's national interests. Special attention will be given to cooperation with those South Eastern European countries which are not fully integrated within the Euro-Atlantic structures.

3.2. International Security Environment of the Republic of Slovenia

The modern international security environment is complex, interdependent, subject to unpredictable changes and of global proportions. Due to the creation of new global centres of power and the re-emergence of old ones, its multipolar nature is now being strengthened. All this reflects in the security threats and risks. Reducing tensions among the countries of the Euro-Atlantic area has brought about positive changes in responses to security threats and risks.

Future changes in the international security environment will result in particular from climate changes, scarcity of natural and other strategic resources, unfavourable global demographic, financial, economic and social trends, an uncontrolled trade in sensitive materials and services, increasing differences between the rich and the poor, the existence of crisis areas, new forms and natures of conflicts and from different effects of globalisation.

Although the possibility of armed conflict between the countries in the Euro-Atlantic area has diminished significantly, these countries have become more vulnerable to the asymmetrical threats and risks brought about by non-state entities, whose effect has had a pronounced transnational dimension. In the future, the security of the Euro-Atlantic area will continue to be most affected by the politics and security as well as other situations in the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus, the Middle East, North and Sub-Saharan Africa, and South Asia.

In the highly interdependent contemporary international security environment, countries can no longer autonomously ensure their own security. Therefore it is characteristic of the Euro-Atlantic area, whose key contributors to the preservation and provision of international peace and security are the European Union and NATO, to engage in the political, economic, cultural, technological, security, defence, protection and rescue, and other forms of cooperation amongst countries, which is what leads to better security and stability in such an environment. Nevertheless, the stability and security of the Euro-Atlantic area is highly dependent on the further expansion of these institutions.

The most significant within the international security environment of the Republic of Slovenia is the area of South Eastern Europe. Although the Western Balkan countries are on the path of post-conflict political and security stabilisation and are actively involved in the process of closer integration in the Euro-Atlantic structures, some have yet to achieve

socialnih, etničnih, kulturnih in drugih povezav z območjem Jugovzhodne Evrope. Te prednosti bo Republika Slovenija izkoristila zlasti za oblikovanje svojega prispevka h krepitvi politične stabilnosti in varnosti v regiji, kar bo pomembno z vidika zagotavljanja njenih dobrih političnih in gospodarskih odnosov z državami te regije ter s tem zaščite njenih nacionalnih interesov. Pri tem bo namenila posebno pozornost sodelovanju s tistimi državami v regiji, ki niso v celoti vključene v evroatlantske integracije.

3.2 Mednarodno varnostno okolje Republike Slovenije

Sodobno mednarodno varnostno okolje je kompleksno, soodvisno, podvrženo nepredvidljivim spremembam in ima globalne razsežnosti. Zaradi nastajanja novih in ponovnega vzpona starih svetovnih centrov moči se krepi njegov multipolarni značaj. Vse to se odraža tudi v varnostnih grožnjah in tveganjih. Popuščanje napetosti v odnosih med državami v evroatlantskem prostoru je prineslo pozitivne spremembe pri odzivanju na grožnje in tveganja varnosti.

Na spreminjanje mednarodnega varnostnega okolja bodo v prihodnje vplivale predvsem podnebne spremembe, omejenost naravnih in drugih strateških virov, neugodna globalna demografska, finančna, gospodarska in socialna gibanja, nenadzorovano trgovanje z občutljivimi materiali in storitvami, poglabljanje razlik med bogatimi in revnimi v svetu, obstoj kriznih žarišč, pojav po obliki in naravi novih konfliktov ter različni učinki globalizacije.

V evroatlantskem prostoru se je verjetnost izbruha oboroženih meddržavnih spopadov močno zmanjšala, hkrati pa se je povečala ranljivost držav v tem prostoru na asimetrične grožnje in tveganja, katerih nosilec so praviloma nedržavni subjekti, njihov učinek pa ima poudarjeno transnacionalno razsežnost. Na varnost evroatlantskega prostora bo tudi v prihodnje najbolj vplivalo politično-varnostno in drugo dogajanje na Zahodnem Balkanu, v Vzhodni Evropi, na Južnem Kavkazu, Bližnjem in Srednjem vzhodu, v Severni in Podsaharski Afriki ter Južni Aziji.

V močno soodvisnem sodobnem mednarodno varnostnem okolju si nobena država svoje (nacionalne) varnosti ne more več zagotavljati povsem samostojno. Zato je zlasti za evroatlantski prostor, v katerem sta ključna dejavnika ohranjanja in zagotavljanja mednarodnega miru in varnosti Evropska unija in Nato, značilno politično, gospodarsko, kulturno, znanstveno-tehnološko, varnostno, obrambno, zaščitno-reševalno ter drugo povezovanje in sodelovanje držav, kar prinaša temu prostoru večjo varnost in stabilnost. Stabilnost in varnost evroatlantskega prostora pa sta močno odvisna tudi od procesa nadaljnje širitve Evropske unije in Nata.

V mednarodno varnostnem okolju Republike Slovenije ima največji pomen območje Jugovzhodne Evrope. Čeprav so države Zahodnega Balkana na poti pokonfliktne politično-varnostne stabilizacije in so aktivno vključene v proces približevanja evroatlantskim integracijam, nekatere še vedno niso dosegle zadostne trdnosti z vidika

sufficient stability with regard to their interethnic relations and democratic systems of government and are, at the same time, facing the usual issues of transition. Such a situation in the region may slow down the integration of countries into the Euro-Atlantic structures but does not, however, pose a serious threat to the national security of the Republic of Slovenia. It is possible to expect that the promotion of economic and social development in the region through the international development aid and assistance in establishing efficient state administration as well as the assertion of the rule of law and democratic values will further contribute to the enhancement of security and stability in the region.

4. SOURCES OF THREAT AND RISK TO NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

The international and national security environment of the 21st century faces various contemporary sources of security threats and risks brought about by non-state entities, whose nature is complex and often hard to predict and which may have a multiplier character and effect. The Republic of Slovenia is more sensitive to these sources of threat on account of its geographical diversity, scarcity of natural resources and landmass, as well as its lack of natural barriers.

Sources of threat and risk to the national security of the Republic of Slovenia, with regard to their origin, occur at the global, transnational and national levels.

4.1. Global Sources of Threat and Risk to National Security

Typical of the global sources of threat and risk, in addition to their global origin as well as the universal and local effects of their activity, is that owing to their multiplier effect they influence the creation of other security threats and risks and concurrently enhance their effect and consequences. These sources include climate change, financial, economic and social risks, as well as crisis areas.

4.1.1 Climate Change

On account of its distinctive multiplier character and effect, climate change is a significant security threat. The rise in air temperatures and sea levels and the changes in precipitation patterns and more extreme weather events will lead to a further lack of living resources such as food and water. It will also increase the frequency and intensity of natural disasters such as floods, droughts, storms etc. In the future, direct consequences of climate change will be evident in the significant economic and material damage caused by various weather and environmental phenomena. Indirect consequences of climate change will take the form of political, economic and energy crises, as well as migration, social and medical and epidemiological threats and will include the possibility of new conflicts and the deterioration of the existing ones.

svojih medetničnih odnosov in demokratičnosti državne ureditve, hkrati pa se soočajo z običajnimi tranzicijskimi pojavi. Takšne razmere v regiji sicer lahko upočasnijo vključevanje držav v evroatlantske integracije, toda nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije resno ne ogrožajo. Mogoče je pričakovati, da bo spodbujanje gospodarskega in družbenega razvoja regije prek mednarodne razvojne pomoči in pomoči pri vzpostavljanju učinkovite državne uprave ter uveljavljanju vladavine prava in demokratičnih vrednot prispevalo k nadaljnji krepitvi varnosti in stabilnosti v regiji.

4. VIRI OGROŽANJA IN TVEGANJA NACIONALNE VARNOSTI REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE

V mednarodnem in nacionalnovarnostnem okolju 21. stoletja se soočamo z raznovrstnimi sodobnimi viri ogrožanja in tveganja varnosti. Njihovi nosilci so praviloma nedržavni subjekti, po naravi pa so kompleksni, pogosto težko predvidljivi in imajo lahko multiplikatorski značaj in učinek. Republika Slovenija je na različne vire ogrožanja in tveganja dodatno občutljiva zaradi svoje geografske raznolikosti, omejenosti naravnih virov in prostora ter ozemeljske prehodnosti.

Viri ogrožanja in tveganja nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije se z vidika porekla pojavljajo na globalni, nadnacionalni in nacionalni ravni.

4.1 Globalni viri ogrožanja in tveganja nacionalne varnosti

Za globalne vire ogrožanja in tveganja je poleg globalnega porekla in univerzalno-lokalnih posledic njihovega delovanja značilno, da zaradi svojega multiplikatorskega značaja vplivajo na nastanek drugih varnostnih groženj in tveganj ter hkrati povečujejo njihove učinke in posledice. Med te vire sodijo zlasti podnebne spremembe, finančna, gospodarska in socialna tveganja ter krizna žarišča.

4.1.1 Podnebne spremembe

Podnebne spremembe so zelo pomembna varnostna grožnja zaradi svojega izrazitega multiplikativnega značaja in učinka. 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 v obliki poplav, suš, vodnih ujm in podobno. Neposredne posledice teh sprememb se bodo tudi v prihodnje odražale v veliki gospodarski in materialni škodi, ki jo bodo povzročali različni vremenski in okoljski pojavi. Posredne posledice podnebnih sprememb pa se bodo pojavljale v obliki političnih, gospodarskih in energetskih kriz ter migracijskih, socialnih, zdravstveno-epidemioloških in drugih groženj ter tveganj, vključno z možnostjo nastanka novih in zaostrovanja obstoječih konfliktov.

Climate change has already had an effect on the national security of the Republic of Slovenia. A direct threat resulting from such change is the greater scope of natural disasters that result from higher frequency and more extreme weather events.

4.1.2 Global Financial, Economic and Social Risks

Global financial and economic risks, whose consequences are a reduction in the employment rate of citizens, may develop into a major or even general social crisis. In the context of a prolonged global financial and economic crisis, the implementation of economic, social and other reforms in the Republic of Slovenia and the international environment may lead to social tension and conflicts and thus hinder the efficient management of transnational and national security threats and risks, which may additionally weaken the national security of the Republic of Slovenia. Global financial, economic and social risks may also threaten the Republic of Slovenia's economic interests abroad and increase the risk of foreign capital of dubious or otherwise questionable origins flowing into the country. Indirectly, such risks may provoke other threats and additionally reduce the welfare and national security of the Republic of Slovenia.

4.1.3 Crisis Areas

Armed conflicts and low intensity conflicts in crisis areas pose a threat to security and are a risk to the stability of the wider international community. On account of these crisis areas, the international community faces the phenomenon of unstable and failed states, the risk of increase in organised crime and serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. This has had a direct effect on migration flows and the creation of safe havens for the activities of terrorist groups.

As a member of the Euro-Atlantic structures and other international organisations, the Republic of Slovenia faces geographically distant regional crisis areas. Although the spread of armed conflict from these crisis areas to the Republic of Slovenia is unlikely, there is the possibility of such conflicts having an effect on the area of South Eastern Europe.

The national security of the Republic of Slovenia is affected the most by the ongoing post-conflict reconstruction of the Western Balkans, which reflects in a greater likelihood of the emergence of non-military threats such as organised crime, corruption, illegal migrations, trafficking in human beings, arms and drugs, and terrorism. A potential risk to the national security of the Republic of Slovenia is posed also by the open ethnic and religious issues.

In line with its national interests, the Republic of Slovenia participates in the international operations and missions in specific crisis areas and thus actively contributes to international peace, security and stability. Its presence in these areas may also imply the risk in terms of having the Republic of Slovenia's territory exposed to terrorism and other forms of non-military threats. In addition, there is a greater chance of international forces

Podnebne spremembe že vplivajo na nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije. Neposredna grožnja, izhajajoča iz tovrstnih sprememb, je predvsem večji obseg naravnih nesreč zaradi večje pogostosti in intenzivnosti izrednih vremenskih dogodkov.

4.1.2 Globalna finančna, gospodarska in socialna tveganja

Globalna finančna in gospodarska tveganja, ki imajo med drugim za posledico zmanjšanje stopnje zaposlenosti prebivalstva, lahko prerastejo v obsežnejšo ali celo splošno socialno krizo. V razmerah dalj časa trajajoče globalne finančne in gospodarske krize lahko izvajanje gospodarskih, socialnih in drugih reform v Republiki Sloveniji in mednarodnem okolju spodbudi družbene napetosti in konflikte ter s tem oteži učinkovito obvladovanje nadnacionalnih in nacionalnih varnostnih groženj in tveganj, kar lahko dodatno oslabi nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije. Globalna finančna, gospodarska in socialna tveganja lahko nevarno ogrozijo slovenske gospodarske interese v tujini in povečajo nevarnost prihoda tujega kapitala sumljivega ali drugače spornega izvora v državo. Posredno lahko tovrstna tveganja izzovejo tudi druge grožnje ter dodatno zmanjšujejo blaginjo in nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije.

4.1.3 Krizna žarišča

Krizna žarišča z oboroženimi spopadi in spopadi nizke intenzitete ogrožajo varnost in so tveganje za stabilnost širše mednarodne skupnosti. Zaradi teh žarišč se mednarodna skupnost sooča s pojavom nestabilnih in propadlih držav, nevarnostjo porasta organiziranega kriminala ter grobimi kršitvami človekovih pravic in temeljnih svoboščin. Vse to neposredno vpliva na migracijske tokove ter nastajanje zatočišč za delovanje terorističnih skupin.

Republika Slovenija se kot članica evroatlantskih integracij in drugih mednarodnih organizacij sooča z geografsko bolj oddaljenimi regionalnimi kriznimi žarišči. Razširitev oboroženih spopadov s teh kriznih žarišč na Republiko Slovenijo je malo verjetna, večja pa je verjetnost vpliva teh spopadov na območje Jugovzhodne Evrope.

Največji vpliv na nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije ima nedokončana pokonfliktna obnova Zahodnega Balkana, ki se kaže predvsem v večji verjetnosti nastanka nevojaških virov ogrožanja, kot so organiziran kriminal, korupcija, ilegalne migracije in trgovina z ljudmi, orožjem in drogami ter terorizem. Tudi odprta etnična in verska vprašanja v regiji ostajajo potencialno tveganje za nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije.

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. Njena prisotnost na teh območjih lahko pomeni tudi tveganje v smislu izpostavljenosti ozemlja naše države terorizmu in drugim oblikam nevojaških groženj. Povečuje se tudi možnost, da postanejo mednarodne sile

deployed in crisis areas, including members from the Republic of Slovenia, becoming a target of attack by members of the warring factions or organised crime.

4.2. Transnational Sources of Threat and Risk to National Security

Transnational sources of threat and risk to national security have a transnational origin and cross-border dimension. These sources of threat and risk include terrorism and illicit activities in the areas of conventional weapons, weapons of mass destruction and nuclear technology, foreign intelligence services, organised crime, illegal migrations, cyber threats and the misuse of information technologies and systems and military threats.

4.2.1 Terrorism

Terrorism is today one of the greatest security threats and risks in the world. In the modern world, terrorism is linked to other security threats, in particular organised crime, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and nuclear technology, illegal migration and trafficking in human beings, arms and narcotics. Targets of terrorist threats and attacks are, in particular, critical infrastructure, civilian population, state representatives and institutions, diplomatic and consular missions as well as members of international forces participating in international operations and missions.

The threat posed to the Republic of Slovenia by terrorist organisations and groups is at present relatively low. In the future, however, it will largely depend on the political, economic and security activities of the Republic of Slovenia within the international environment.

4.2.2 Proliferation of Conventional Weapons, Weapons of Mass Destruction and Nuclear Technology

The proliferation of conventional weapons amongst terrorist and organised criminal groups, particularly small arms and light weapons, munitions, industrial and military explosives and other dangerous substances and materials as well as dual-purpose materials - which may be the focus of illegal trade in former and present crisis areas, is a potential threat to international security and thus to the national security of the Republic of Slovenia.

Similar in nature, but a potentially greater security threat with regard to its consequences, is the proliferation of dual-purpose materials, other resources, industrial equipment and the skills required for the production of nuclear weapons and other such weapons of mass destruction, including ballistic missile systems.

Of security concern is also the fact that some countries, particularly those that support various forms of terrorism and extremism, do not comply with the norms adopted within

na kriznem žarišču, v katerih sodelujejo predstavniki Republike Slovenije, tarča napada pripadnikov sprtih strani in organiziranega kriminala.

4.2 Nadnacionalni viri ogrožanja in tveganja nacionalne varnosti

Nadnacionalni viri ogrožanja in tveganja nacionalne varnosti imajo transnacionalno poreklo in čezmejne razsežnosti. Med te vire ogrožanja in tveganja sodijo predvsem terorizem, nedovoljene dejavnosti na področju konvencionalnega orožja, orožij za množično uničevanje in jedrske tehnologije, organiziran kriminal, nezakonite migracije, kibernetske grožnje in zloraba informacijskih tehnologij in sistemov, dejavnost tujih obveščevalnih služb in vojaške grožnje.

4.2.1 Terorizem

Terorizem je danes v svetu ena največjih varnostnih groženj in tveganj. V sodobnih razmerah se terorizem povezuje z drugimi varnostnimi grožnjami, zlasti 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 zlasti kritična infrastruktura, civilno prebivalstvo, državni predstavniki in ustanove, diplomatsko-konzularna predstavništva ter pripadniki mednarodnih sil na mednarodnih operacijah in misijah.

Ogroženost Republike Slovenije od delovanja terorističnih organizacij in skupin je danes sorazmerno nizka, v prihodnje pa bo močno odvisna od političnega, gospodarskega in varnostnega delovanja Republike Slovenije v mednarodnem okolju.

4.2.2 Nedovoljene dejavnosti na področju konvencionalnega orožja, orožij za množično uničevanje in jedrske tehnologije

Širjenje konvencionalnega orožja, zlasti osebnega in lahkega, streliva, industrijskih in vojaških razstreliv, drugih nevarnih substanc in materialov in blaga z dvojno rabo, ki je lahko predmet ilegalne mednarodne trgovine predvsem z območja razpadlih držav ter preteklih in današnjih kriznih žarišč, je zaradi nevarnosti uporabe teh sredstev in materialov za klasična kriminalna dejanja ter za delovanje terorističnih ali organiziranih kriminalnih skupin, pomembna potencialna grožnja mednarodni varnosti in s tem tudi nacionalni varnosti Republike Slovenije.

Po naravi podobna, vendar z vidika posledic še večja potencialna varnostna grožnja je 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.

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

the Non-Proliferation Treaty or knowingly violate these norms in the development and use of nuclear technology for civilian purposes.

4.2.3 Organised Crime

Organised crime, as a threat to international and national security, is closely linked to countries with non-functioning or weak institutions. Its primary target is developed countries. Particularly important are the cross-border security threats linked to organised crime such as the smuggling of narcotics, trafficking in human beings, illegal migrations, the illegal arms trade and trade in high-taxed goods, corruption, money laundering and counterfeiting, as well as the falsification of documents and trademarks. An additional problem is the link between organised crime and terrorism and organised crime involvement in the trafficking of arms, dual-purpose materials and strategic materials.

Organised crime represents a complex and long-term security threat to the Republic of Slovenia, although it can be expected that, from the viewpoint of activities carried out by international criminal gangs, particularly those along the so-called Balkan Route, Slovenia will remain primarily a transit and logistics country as opposed to a target country.

4.2.4 Illegal Migration

Illegal migration affects the Republic of Slovenia primarily on account of the migration routes running across its territory. The accession of the Republic of Slovenia to the Schengen Area and the country's commitment to protecting the external border of the European Union brought changes in illegal migration routes and their structure. After the abolition of internal border controls in the European Union, there has been a growing number of third country nationals who cross internal borders illegally in order to transit the country, whereas the Republic of Slovenia has been a target country for the illegal migrants, particularly those from the area of South Eastern Europe, but only to a smaller degree. Such a security threat is given further significance on account of its connection to organised crime and terrorism.

Migratory pressure on the Republic of Slovenia in general and particularly from the direction of South Eastern Europe will be greatly determined by the socio-economic and political-security situation in the world and the mentioned region. A greater scope of illegal migration may, in the future, pose a general threat to the security and health of Slovenian nationals.

4.2.5 Cyber Threats and Misuse of Information Technologies and Systems

Modern society is strongly dependent on the continuity and reliability of information systems. System malfunction is thus a serious threat to the public and private sectors in general, and to the key functions of the state and society in particular.

namene, ne sprejemajo norm, sprejetih v okviru mednarodnega (jedrsko) neširitvenega režima ali te norme zavestno kršijo.

4.2.3 Organiziran kriminal

Organiziran kriminal je kot grožnja mednarodni in nacionalni varnosti tesno povezan z državami z nedelujočimi ali šibkimi ustanovami. Njegova glavna tarča so razvite države. Posebej pomembne čezmejne varnostne grožnje, povezane z delovanjem organiziranega kriminala, so tihotapstvo prepovedanih drog, trgovina z ljudmi, nezakonite migracije, ilegalna trgovina z orožjem in visoko trošarinskim blagom, korupcija, pranje in ponarejanje denarja ter ponarejanje listin in blagovnih znamk. Dodatno težavo predstavljajo po eni strani povezave med organiziranim kriminalom in terorizmom, po drugi strani pa vstopanje organiziranega kriminala v nedovoljene dejavnosti na področju trgovanja z orožjem, blagom z dvojno rabo ter strateškimi materiali.

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

4.2.4 Nezakonite migracije

Republike Slovenije se nezakonite migracije dotikajo predvsem zaradi poteka migracijskih tokov čez njeno ozemlje. Z vstopom Republike Slovenije v schengenski prostor ter z njenim prevzemom varovanja zunanje meje Evropske unije, se spreminjajo tudi poti nezakonitih migrantov in njihova struktura. Po ukinitvi nadzora na notranjih mejah Evropske unije je vse bolj pogost pojav državljanov tretjih držav, ki nedovoljeno prestopajo notranjo mejo z namenom tranzita, v manjši meri, zlasti pri ilegalnih migrantih z območja Jugovzhodne Evrope, pa je Republika Slovenija tudi ciljna država. Dodatno težo pridobiva ta varnostna grožnja zaradi svoje povezanosti z delovanjem organiziranega kriminala in terorizma.

Pritisk migracijskih tokov na Republiko Slovenijo nasploh in še posebej iz smeri Jugovzhodne Evrope, bodo tudi v prihodnje pomembno opredeljevale družbeno-gospodarske in politično-varnostne razmere v svetu in v navedeni regiji. Širši obseg nezakonitih migracij lahko na splošno ogrozi varnost in zdravje prebivalcev naše države.

4.2.5 Kibernetske grožnje in zloraba informacijskih tehnologij in sistemov

Sodobna družba je močno odvisna od neprekinjenosti in zanesljivosti delovanja informacijskih sistemov. Motnje v delovanju teh sistemov zato pomenijo resno grožnjo delovanju javnega in zasebnega sektorja nasploh, predvsem pa ključnih funkcij države in družbe.

On account of the diversification of information and communication systems, boundlessness of cyberspace and problems related to its control, the Republic of Slovenia may expect an expansion in various forms of cyber crime, particularly cyber intrusions and attacks on state and non-state entities, which will be impossible to limit in space and time.

4.2.6 Activities of Foreign Intelligence Services

The activities of foreign intelligence services in the territory of and in connection to the Republic of Slovenia are evident in the acquisition of data on the political, economic and security situation in the Republic of Slovenia, as well as the country's activities and initiatives in the international community. So far, foreign intelligence has not been directed against the strategic interests of the Republic of Slovenia or a direct threat to its national security objectives. Foreign intelligence services attempt to obtain intelligence primarily through legal forms of action and publicly available sources provided by the democratic social order of the Republic of Slovenia and modern information technology.

However, a more active role of the Republic of Slovenia within the international community, particularly in the European Union and NATO, has led to the enhancement of classic intelligence activities by certain foreign countries against the Republic of Slovenia, the most outstanding being the interest in acquiring all types of classified information and being acquainted with the Republic of Slovenia's diplomatic and economic activities in the international environment.

Foreign intelligence and security services could continue working more aggressively against the representatives of the Republic of Slovenia abroad, particularly those participating in international operations and missions as well as those performing diplomatic work and business abroad.

4.2.7 Military Threats

Military threats will in the future take the form of local and regional instabilities, which may quickly exceed their local or regional scope. The likelihood of asymmetrical threats will increase on account of wars, armed conflicts and low intensity conflicts in crisis areas. In addition to land, sea and air, the future theatre of war will also include cyberspace and outer space.

Future opponents will not only be in the form of countries, but in various non-state or transnational forms. However, due to the imbalance in the conventional military capabilities of the international security environment, new forms of military and security threats will emerge; including hybrid warfare which, in addition to the employment of conventional tactics, also includes the use of terrorist, criminal and other irregular forms of warfare, information technologies and various economic resources.

Zaradi razvejanosti informacijskih in komunikacijskih sistemov, neomejenosti kibernetskega prostora in težav pri nadzoru nad tem prostorom, lahko tudi v Republiki Sloveniji pričakujemo širitev različnih oblik računalniške kriminalitete, zlasti kibernetskih vdorov in napadov državnih in nedržavnih subjektov, ki jih prostorsko in časovno ne bo mogoče omejiti.

4.2.6 Dejavnost tujih obveščevalnih služb

Delovanje tujih obveščevalnih služb na območju in v zvezi z Republiko Slovenijo se kaže v pridobivanju podatkov o političnem, gospodarskem in varnostnem dogajanju v naši državi ter o njenih aktivnostih in pobudah v mednarodni skupnosti. Obveščevalna dejavnost iz tujine doslej ni bila usmerjena proti strateškim interesom Republike Slovenije, niti na neposredno ogrožanje ciljev njene nacionalne varnosti. Tuje obveščevalne službe skušajo pridobiti obveščevalne podatke predvsem preko legalnih oblik delovanja in javno dostopnih virov, ki jih omogočajo demokratična družbena ureditev Republike Slovenije in sodobne informacijske tehnologije.

Z aktivnejšo vlogo Republike Slovenije v okviru mednarodne skupnosti, zlasti 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, zlasti proti tistim, ki so udeleženi v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah, in tistim, ki diplomatsko in poslovno delujejo v tujini.

4.2.7 Vojaške grožnje

Vojaške grožnje se bodo v prihodnje odražale predvsem v obliki lokalnih in regionalnih nestabilnosti, ki lahko hitro presežejo svoj lokalni oziroma regionalni okvir. Kot posledica vojn, oboroženih spopadov in spopadov nizke intenzivnosti na kriznih žariščih bo naraščala verjetnost groženj asimetrične narave. Bojišče prihodnosti bo poleg kopnega, morja in zraka obsegalo tudi kibernetsko okolje in vesolje.

V prihodnosti se nasprotniki ne bodo pojavljali samo v obliki držav, temveč tudi v različnih nedržavnih ali nadnacionalnih oblikah. Zaradi neizenačenih konvencionalnih vojaških zmogljivosti, ki jih posedujejo različni subjekti v mednarodnem varnostnem okolju, bo postala pomembna nova oblika vojaškega ogrožanja varnosti, hibridno bojevanje, ki poleg konvencionalnih vključuje tudi uporabo terorističnih, kriminalnih in drugih neregularnih oblik delovanja, informacijske tehnologije ter različnih gospodarskih in drugih sredstev.

In the short- and mid-term, the Republic of Slovenia is not directly exposed to military threats; however, a significantly altered international and regional political and security environment may result in exposure to such threats. An unstable political and security situation and the occasional outbreak of low intensity conflicts in eastern and south-eastern parts of Europe point to the latent presence of military threats in the Euro-Atlantic area and influence its security situation.

Due to the active participation of the Republic of Slovenia in international operations and missions, members of Slovenian contingents may also be exposed to military threats while performing their tasks abroad, particularly as regards the use of elements of hybrid warfare.

4.3. National Sources of Threat and Risk to National Security

National sources of threat and risk to national security originate from events and phenomena in the national environment, and include the threat to public safety, natural and other disasters, the scarcity of natural resources and the degradation of the environment, medical and epidemiological threats and other specific factors of uncertainty.

4.3.1 Threat to Public Safety

In the complex situation of a financial, economic and social crisis, the threat to public safety may take the form of increased attacks on human life and property, economic crimes, corruption, financial frauds, falsification of documents, money and goods, cyber and environmental crimes, and mass violations of law and order. These phenomena may reinforce the dissatisfaction of the population with the functioning and effectiveness of the institutions of the national security system and the state in general, which is an additional element that weakens national security.

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

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

A certain threat is also presented by different extremist movements and organisations, as their otherwise legitimate expression of opinions and views may turn into a denial or violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms as well as uncontrolled violence and thus into the violation of human dignity, security and life.

Republika Slovenija kratkoročno in srednjeročno neposredno vojaško ni ogrožena, toda v bistveno spremenjenih mednarodnih ali regionalnih politično-varnostnih okoliščinah lahko postane izpostavljena tudi vojaškim grožnjam. Nestabilne politično-varnostne razmere in občasni izbruhi spopadov nizke intenzivnosti v vzhodnem in jugovzhodnem delu Evrope opozarjajo na latentno prisotnost vojaških groženj tudi v evroatlantskem prostoru in posledično vplivajo na varnostne razmere na tem prostoru.

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

4.3 Nacionalni viri ogrožanja in tveganja nacionalne varnosti

Nacionalni viri ogrožanja in tveganja nacionalne varnosti so po izvoru povezani z dogajanjem in pojavi v nacionalnem okolju, mednje pa sodijo predvsem ogrožanje javne varnosti, naravne in druge nesreče, omejenost naravnih virov ter degradacija življenjskega okolja, zdravstveno-epidemiološke grožnje ter določeni dejavniki negotovosti.

4.3.1 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, ponarejanje 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 ter 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.

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

4.3.2 Natural and Other Disasters

Natural and other disasters constantly endanger the population and their property, cultural heritage and environment of the Republic of Slovenia. Natural disasters which pose the greatest risk to the Republic of Slovenia are earthquakes, floods, storms, droughts, major 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, overburdening of the environment and excessive use of natural resources, as well as inappropriate intrusion in the environment. Considering the increased vulnerability to the extreme weather phenomena, the influence of climate change on the frequency of natural disasters is one of the key factors of future human welfare.

Regarding man-made disasters, the Republic of Slovenia is particularly endangered by traffic and industrial accidents, as well as accidents which are the result of various malicious attacks. The likelihood of such disasters varies, as do their potential consequences. Thanks to technological measures, industrial accidents are less likely to occur than natural disasters; nevertheless, they may also have long-term consequences for people, animals and the environment. Industrial accidents in dangerous substances facilities would have the most devastating consequences. Due to the trans-border effects of such accidents, the Republic of Slovenia may also be affected by such accidents occurring abroad.

Adverse economic conditions and the subsequent reduction of resources for the implementation of preventive measures may, in relation to other risk factors and uncertainties, increase the likelihood of industrial and other man-made disasters.

4.3.3 Scarcity of Natural Resources and Degradation of Environment

The inappropriate use of natural resources in the past has had serious negative effects on nature and the inhabited environment. The Republic of Slovenia is highly dependent on imported energy and raw materials. With regard to its national security, the stable and sufficient supply of energy resources and strategic raw materials will continue to be of particular importance for the country. However, there may be disturbances in the supply, caused by instabilities in the global energy market and the strategic raw materials market, as well as by unreliable supply channels. In the future, global warming and environmental pollution may cause the Republic of Slovenia to face problems in the supply of quality potable water and in limited natural resources for the production of healthy 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 over-polluted. Industry, energy sector, agriculture, transport, human settlement and tourism will continue to present the largest burden on the environment and have a decisive influence on the processes in the area remaining at the same time the key factors of development and welfare of the society.

4.3.2 Naravne in druge nesreče

Naravne in druge nesreče so stalnica ogrožanja prebivalcev, premoženja, kulturne dediščine, okolja in drugih dobrin Republike Slovenije. Med naravnimi nesrečami Republiko Slovenijo najbolj ogrožajo potresi, poplave, neurja, suše, 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 rabe naravnih virov ter neustreznih posegov v prostor. Ob vedno večji ranljivosti za izredne vremenske dogodke je vpliv podnebnih sprememb na pogostost naravnih nesreč eden ključnih dejavnikov človeške blaginje v prihodnosti.

Med drugimi nesrečami, ki jih povzroči človek s svojo dejavnostjo ali ravnanjem, Republiko Slovenijo ogrožajo predvsem cestnoprometne 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 kot naravne nesreče, imajo pa lahko poleg kratkotrajnih tudi dolgotrajne posledice za ljudi, živali in okolje. 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.

Neugodne gospodarske razmere in posledično zmanjševanje sredstev za izvajanje preventivnih varnostnih ukrepov lahko v povezavi z drugimi dejavniki tveganja in negotovosti povečajo verjetnost industrijskih in drugih nesreč, ki jih povzroči človek.

4.3.3 Omejenost naravnih virov ter degradacija življenjskega okolja

Zaradi neprimerne rabe naravnih virov v preteklosti 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 strateškimi surovinami, ki bo lahko motena zaradi nestabilnosti na globalnem trgu energentov in strateških surovin ter nezanesljivih oskrbovalnih poti. Zaradi globalnega segrevanja ozračja 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 zdrave 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 onesnaženo. 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.

4.3.4 Medical and Epidemiological Threats

In the context of growing globalisation and global integration, 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 migrations of the population, by natural and other disasters, as well as terrorism. Epidemics and pandemics of infectious diseases may pose a threat to the undisturbed operation of key functions of the state and society.

4.3.5 Factors of Uncertainty

In addition to the abovementioned threats and risks, certain negative factors must also be considered, which may have an effect on the security and stability of the Republic of Slovenia in the sense of causing uncertainty. These factors do not pose a direct threat to the national security of the Republic of Slovenia, but in the circumstances of aggravated internal and international situations they may lead to social unrest, instability and even open conflicts and so become a relevant security threat.

In the exacerbated financial and economic conditions related to high levels of unemployment and irregular income from work and social benefits, poverty and other forms of social uncertainty may affect a large part of the population of the Republic of Slovenia. In the event of a prolonged economic and financial crisis, poverty and other forms of social uncertainty will have the greatest effect on those population groups that are socially the weakest.

A particularly important factor of uncertainty in the Republic of Slovenia, as in some other European countries, is also the negative demographic trends. Slovenia is among those European Union members which have the lowest birth rate. Negative consequences of the ageing of the population are already present today; however, they will become much more serious in the next few decades.

Negative consequences of globalisation and commercialisation make it difficult to preserve and develop cultural activities and 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 identity and state sovereignty.

Nowadays, various sources of threat are directed towards critical infrastructure. An operational infrastructure ensures the implementation of key state and society functions. In this respect, the threat to critical infrastructure may also influence the national security of the Republic of Slovenia. Terrorist attacks and other threats, intrusions and blockades, as well as damage to critical infrastructure may pose a serious threat to health, security and welfare of the population, as well as to the smooth functioning of state and public services.

4.3.4 Zdravstveno-epidemiološke grožnje

V razmerah vse večje globalizacije in povezanosti sveta 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 ter terorizem. Zaradi epidemij in pandemij nalezljivih bolezni je lahko ogroženo nemoteno delovanje ključnih funkcij države in družbe.

4.3.5 Dejavniki negotovosti

Poleg zgoraj obravnavanih groženj in tveganj je treba upoštevati še določene negativne dejavnike, ki lahko vplivajo na varnost in stabilnost Republike Slovenije v smislu povzročanja določene negotovosti. Ti dejavniki sicer neposredno ne ogrožajo nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije, toda v zaostrenih notranjih in mednarodnih razmerah lahko povzročijo socialne nemire, nestabilnosti ali celo odkrite konflikte in tako postanejo relevantna varnostna grožnja.

Revščina in druge oblike socialne negotovosti lahko v zaostrenih finančnih in gospodarskih razmerah ter s tem povezano visoko stopnjo brezposelnosti in nerednim prejemanjem dohodkov iz dela in socialnih nadomestil, prizadenejo velik del prebivalstva Republike Slovenije. V primeru dalj časa trajajoče gospodarske in finančne krize bodo revščina ter druge oblike socialne negotovosti najbolj prizadele že sicer socialno najbolj šibke skupine prebivalstva.

V Republiki Sloveniji lahko podobno kot ponekod drugod v Evropi za posebej pomemben dejavnik negotovosti opredelimo tudi negativna demografska gibanja, saj sodi naša država med članice Evropske unije z najnižjo rodnostjo. Negativne posledice staranja prebivalstva so prisotne že danes, v zaostreni obliki pa se bodo pokazale čez nekaj desetletij.

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.

Različnim virom ogrožanja je v sodobnem času še posebej izpostavljena kritična infrastruktura, ki s svojim delovanjem zagotavlja izvajanje ključnih funkcij države in družbe. S tega vidika lahko tudi ogroženost kritične infrastrukture vpliva na nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije. S terorističnimi napadi in drugimi grožnjami, motenjem, blokadami in povzročeno škodo na področju kritične infrastrukture se lahko resno ogrozi zdravje, varnost ali blaginjo državljanov ter nemoteno delovanje države in javnih služb.

5. RESPONSE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA TO THREATS AND RISKS TO NATIONAL SECURITY

5.1 Types of the Republic of Slovenia Policies of Response to Threats and Risks to National Security

National Security Policy

The national security policy of the Republic of Slovenia is a balanced set of visions, strategies, programmes, plans and activities for responding to sources of threat and risk to its national security, as well as for the implementation of the national security objectives aimed at protecting the Slovenian national interests.

The national security policy of the Republic of Slovenia consists primarily of foreign policy, defence policy, internal security policy and the policy of protection against natural and other disasters. The security aspect of the state policy in economic, social, environmental, medical, demographic, educational, scientific and technological, information and other areas is also taken into account in accordance with the modern, multi-dimensional understanding of the national security concept. In the future, the fundamental purpose of the national security policy of the Republic of Slovenia will be to ensure the highest possible level of human security, appropriate social development and welfare of the Slovenian society, preserve the national identity of the Slovenian nation, as well as fulfil the international obligations of the Republic of Slovenia and thus contribute to peacekeeping and strengthening of security and stability in the international community.

The Republic of Slovenia will develop mechanisms to foster general security culture based on awareness, prevention, tolerance, solidarity, cooperation and support among people, as well as on the culture of peace and non-violence in providing 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. The Republic of Slovenia will continue to meet this foreign political and national security objective by participating in the United Nations, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe, and other international organisations and associations. As a member of the European Union and NATO, the country will be part of the community of states linked by common values and interests, such as respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, parliamentary democracy, the rule of law, market economy and collective defence and security.

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 amongst them, and ensure a strict observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It will be actively involved in the efforts for the low-carbon sustainable development of the international community.

5. ODZIVANJE REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE NA GROŽNJE IN TVEGANJA NACIONALNE VARNOSTI

5.1 Vrste politik za odzivanje Republike Slovenije na grožnje in tveganja nacionalne varnosti

Nacionalnovarnostna politika

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

Nacionalnovarnostno politiko Republike Slovenije sestavljajo zlasti zunanja politika, obrambna politika, politika zagotavljanja notranje varnosti ter politika varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami. V skladu s sodobnim večdimenzionalnim razumevanjem pojma nacionalne varnosti pa se upošteva tudi varnostni vidik politike države na gospodarskem, socialnem, okoljskem, zdravstvenem, demografskem, izobraževalnem, znanstveno-tehnološkem, informacijskem in drugih področjih. Temeljni namen uresničevanja nacionalnovarnostne politike Republike Slovenije bo tudi v prihodnje zagotoviti čim višjo stopnjo človekove varnosti, 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.

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. Ta zunanjepolitični in nacionalnovarnostni cilj bo Republika Slovenija tudi v prihodnje uresničevala s sodelovanjem v Organizaciji združenih narodov, Organizaciji za varnost in sodelovanje v Evropi, Svetu Evrope ter drugih mednarodnih organizacijah in povezavah. Kot članica Evropske unije in Nata si bo zagotavljala mesto v skupnosti držav, ki jih povezujejo sodobne civilizacijske vrednote in interesi, kot so spoštovanje človekovih pravic in temeljnih svoboščin, parlamentarna demokracija, vladavina prava, tržno gospodarstvo ter kolektivna obramba in varnost.

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

The Republic of Slovenia will endeavour to ensure its long-term security through good relations with the neighbouring countries and the countries of Central and South Eastern Europe. Such relations will be based on equality, mutual respect and trust, as well as on the consideration of the fundamental principles of democracy and international law, including the security and protection of ethnic minorities and social 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. The country will take as its basis those interests and objectives that are essential for the security and development of the Republic of Slovenia. Slovenia will continue strengthening its alliance with the United States of America and its partnership with the Russian Federation and prioritise its efforts for the development of political, economic, cultural and other relations with the Mediterranean and Middle East countries, as well as with Brazil, India and China. Independently and as a member of the European Union and NATO, it will also develop partnership relations with the Eastern European and Central Asian countries.

Defence Policy

The defence policy of the Republic of Slovenia will remain focused on providing the defence capabilities, which are required for ensuring the national defence within the system of collective defence and security. The coordinated development of these capabilities with regard to their concept, organisation and scope will be adjusted to the requirements for responding to military and non-military sources of threat to national security. Basic guidelines will consist of the further improvement of the quality of defence capabilities at the expense of their quantity, and the assumption of a proportional share of the burden with regard to collective defence and security.

The defence policy will ensure further development of the defence system of the Republic of Slovenia in accordance with the principles of defence planning within NATO and the European Union, as well as the harmonisation and interoperability of the defence subsystem with other subsystems within the system of the national security of the Republic of Slovenia.

The defence policy of the Republic of Slovenia will be directed towards ensuring capabilities for the fulfilment of the country's international obligations. International activities of the Republic of Slovenia in the area of defence will be consistent with the provisions of international law and primarily focused on those international operations and missions within NATO and the European Union which will 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, as well as to the successful implementation of its national interests and its greater visibility and credibility in the international community.

Republika Slovenija si bo prizadevala svojo varnost dolgoročno zagotavljati predvsem z urejenimi odnosi s sosednjimi državami in 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. Še naprej bo krepila zavezništvo z Združenimi državami Amerike in partnerstvo z Rusko federacijo ter si prednostno prizadevala za razvoj političnih, gospodarskih, kulturnih in drugih odnosov s sredozemskimi in bližnjevzhodnimi državami ter z Brazilijo, Indijo in Kitajsko. Samostojno in kot članica Evropske unije in Nata bo razvijala partnerske odnose z državami vzhodne soseščine in Srednje Azije.

Obrambna politika

Obrambna politika Republike Slovenije bo tudi v prihodnje usmerjena v zagotavljanje obrambnih zmogljivosti države, potrebnih za zagotavljanje nacionalne obrambe v sistemu kolektivne obrambe in varnosti. Konceptualno, organizacijsko in po obsegu usklajen razvoj teh zmogljivosti bo prilagojen potrebam odzivanja na vojaške in nevojaške vire ogrožanja nacionalne varnosti. Pri tem bodo temeljna vodila nadaljnja krepitev kakovosti obrambnih zmogljivosti na račun njihove količine ter prevzemanje sorazmernega deleža bremena pri kolektivni obrambi in varnosti.

Obrambna politika bo zagotavljala nadaljnji razvoj obrambnega sistema Republike Slovenije skladno z načeli obrambnega planiranja v Natu in Evropski uniji ter usklajenost in povezljivost obrambnega podsistema z drugimi podsistemi sistema nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije.

Obrambna politika Republike Slovenije bo usmerjena tudi v zagotavljanje 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 in Evropske unije, 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, kakor tudi k njeni večji prepoznavnosti in verodostojnosti v mednarodni skupnosti.

Policy of Ensuring Internal Security

The policy of ensuring internal security will be based on the respect for constitutional principles, regulations and principles of international law, as well as the obligations of the Republic of Slovenia within the international community. The policy will be directed towards safeguarding and protecting the constitutional order and the institutions of a democratic political system, towards ensuring the continuous operation of the system of law over the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, towards the fight against crime and the protection of public order, as well as towards the implementation of legislation and internal, judicial and parliamentary oversight of the work of security and intelligence services.

The investigation of criminal offences and the efficiency of the conduct of operations of all competent authorities must be improved. The Republic of Slovenia will devote special attention to the Schengen border security and develop new forms of cooperation in the provision of internal security of the European Union, as well as with neighbouring and other countries in the region.

The internal security policy will be implemented through the sectoral strategies of supporting security system institutions, with the emphasis on the security and protection of life, the personal safety and property of people, the fight against crime, the protection of state institutions, state representatives and critical infrastructure, as well as on the provision of law and order.

Policy of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters

The policy of protection against natural and other disasters will remain to be focused on 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 of capabilities for the timely prediction, detection, monitoring and warning of disasters, on the reorganisation of protection, rescue and relief forces at all levels with regard to the adopted normative and other solutions, and on the active international cooperation in the area of protection against natural and other disasters. Infrastructure systems for the operation of protection, rescue and relief forces will have to be developed and updated at a faster rate.

5.2 Response of the Republic of Slovenia to Global Threats and Risks to National Security

5.2.1 Response to Climate Change

The Republic of Slovenia is aware that severe climate change may only be reduced through strong global measures. The country will thus prepare and implement policies for the adaptation to climate change in order to limit and reduce harmful effects, as well as to ensure risk management in the changed climate conditions. Such policies will be

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 in institucij demokratičnega političnega sistema, v zagotovitev nepretrganega delovanja sistema oblasti na celotnem ozemlju Republike Slovenije ter spoštovanja človekovih pravic in temeljnih svoboščin, v boj proti kriminalu, v varovanje javnega reda ter v izvajanje zakonodaje in notranjega, sodnega in parlamentarnega nadzora nad delovanjem varnostnih in obveščevalnih služb.

Izboljšati se mora preiskanost kaznivih dejanj in učinkovitost vodenja postopkov vseh pristojnih organov. 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 drugimi državami v regiji.

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, boju proti kriminaliteti, varovanju institucij države, njenih predstavnikov, kritične infrastrukture ter na zagotavljanju javnega reda in miru.

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, reorganizaciji 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. Hitreje bo treba razvijati in posodabljati infrastrukturne sisteme za delovanje sil za zaščito, reševanje in pomoč.

5.2 Odzivanje Republike Slovenije na globalne vire ogrožanja in tveganja nacionalne varnosti

5.2.1 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

based on the directions and activities of the United Nations and the European Union, and will take into account the specific national conditions of the Republic of Slovenia.

Within the United Nations and the European Union, the Republic of Slovenia will endeavour to reach a global agreement on the mitigation of consequences and adaptation to climate change, with the aim to stop the global warming. In relation to the development of a technologically advanced economy, the Republic of Slovenia will endeavour to reach international standards for the reduction of environmentally harmful emissions, and offer the developing countries assistance in their adaptation to climate change and control of greenhouse gas emissions.

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

5.2.2 Response to Global Financial, Economic and Social Risks

In the context of a global financial and economic crisis, the endeavours of the Republic of Slovenia will be directed towards the mitigation of the consequences of this crisis. The Republic of Slovenia will take measures to increase confidence in financial institutions, improve the liquidity of companies and preserve jobs. It will offer fiscal incentives for the slowdown of the drop in economic growth, promote competitiveness and increase expenditure for research, development and education.

Economic policy will be based on the equal treatment of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of welfare, as well as on sustainable development. The Republic of Slovenia will endeavour to exceed the average level of economic development in the European Union, improve the quality of life of its citizens, ensure sustainable development in economic and social fields and promote a creative and open society.

5.2.3 Response to Crisis Areas

In the future, the Republic of Slovenia will strive for active involvement in the efforts of international community in the regulation of conditions in various crisis areas. In doing so, it will derive from the provisions of international law and the national strategy for cooperation in international operations and missions in order to define the conditions, methods and the extent of its participation in international operations and missions in accordance with national interests, available resources and capabilities.

Security risks will not prevent the Republic of Slovenia from implementing its national interests within the international community, or from fulfilling its obligations and exercising the rights arising from the Republic of Slovenia's membership in international organisations.

razmerah. Te politike bodo temeljile na usmeritvah in aktivnostih Organizacije združenih narodov in Evropske unije ter hkrati upoštevale posebne nacionalne pogoje Republike Slovenije.

V okviru Organizacije združenih narodov in Evropske unije si bo Republika Slovenija prizadevala za sklenitev svetovnega sporazuma za blaženje posledic in prilagajanje podnebnim spremembam s ciljem zaustavitve dvigovanja povprečne temperature na Zemlji. V povezavi z razvojem tehnološko visoko razvitega 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.

5.2.2 Odzivanje na globalna finančna, gospodarska in socialna tveganja

V razmerah globalne finančne in gospodarske krize bo prizadevanje Republike Slovenije usmerjeno v blažitev posledic te krize 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 konkurenčnosti in povečanjem izdatkov za raziskave, razvoj in izobraževanje.

Gospodarska politika bo temeljila na enakovrednem obravnavanju gospodarske, socialne in okoljske razsežnosti blaginje ter trajnostnem razvoju. Republika Slovenija si bo prizadevala preseči povprečno raven gospodarske razvitosti v Evropski uniji, izboljšati kakovost življenja njenih prebivalcev, zagotoviti trajnostni razvoj na gospodarskem in socialnem področju ter spodbujati ustvarjalno in odprto družbo.

5.2.3 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 bo sama izhajala iz določil mednarodnega prava in nacionalne strategije za sodelovanje v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah, s katero bo opredelila pogoje, načine in obseg svojega sodelovanja v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah skladno z nacionalnimi interesi ter razpoložljivimi viri in zmogljivostmi.

Varnostna tveganja ne bodo odvrnila Republike Slovenije od uresničevanja njenih nacionalnih interesov v mednarodni skupnosti ter od izpolnjevanja obveznosti in uveljavljanja pravic, ki izhajajo iz njenega članstva v mednarodnih organizacijah.

The Republic of Slovenia will give priority to international operations and missions in the context of NATO and the European Union, particularly in those crisis areas which have a direct effect on the national security of the Republic of Slovenia, such as the areas of South Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Central Asia and North Africa. Through the policy of active participation in international operations and missions in South Eastern Europe, where the Republic of Slovenia has security, economic and other interests, the country will exploit its comparative advantage within the European Union and NATO. This advantage results from the Republic of Slovenia's geographic proximity and historical connection to the South Eastern European region.

In the future, the Republic of Slovenia will enhance its operations in crisis areas through forms of action which will lead to a more efficient and faster stabilisation in crisis areas. This is a more comprehensive approach, which includes civil-military cooperation, cooperation of international institutions and non-governmental organisations, and combines elements of humanitarian and psychosocial assistance to the affected population with economic assistance, assistance in the development of democratic political and governmental institutions, reforms and security structures training etc.

5.3 Response of the Republic of Slovenia to Transnational Sources of Threat and Risk to National Security

5.3.1 Counterterrorism Response

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

The Republic of Slovenia's counterterrorism response will continue to be based on the integrated national and international cooperation. The Republic of Slovenia will ensure the consistent implementation of legal instruments and strategies adopted by the United Nations, the European Union, and other international organisations, in the context of bilateral cooperation and particularly in the area of restrictive and preventive measures as well as in the context of judicial cooperation on criminal matters related to terrorism. As required, Slovenia will implement its own restrictive measures to additionally protect its national interests. For reasons of more effective proactive counterterrorism measures, the Republic of Slovenia will adopt a national programme of protection against terrorism and a national action plan to effectively counter this transnational security threat.

Republika Slovenija bo dajala prednost mednarodnim operacijam in misijam v okviru Nata in Evropske unije, zlasti na tistih kriznih žariščih, ki bolj neposredno vplivajo na nacionalno varnost Republike Slovenije, kot so območje Jugovzhodne Evrope, Bližnjega vzhoda in vzhodnega evropskega sosedstva Srednje Azije ter severne Afrike. S politiko aktivnega sodelovanja v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah na območju Jugovzhodne Evrope, kjer ima poleg varnostnih tudi gospodarske in druge interese, bo izkoriščala svojo primerjalno prednost v okviru Evropske unije in Nata, ki izhaja iz njene geografske bližine tej regiji ter zgodovinske povezanosti z njo.

Republika Slovenija bo v prihodnje svoje delovanje na kriznih žariščih dopolnila z oblikami, s katerimi bo lahko učinkoviteje in hitreje prispevala k stabilizaciji kriznih žarišč. Gre za celovitejši pristop, ki vključuje civilno vojaško sodelovanje, sodelovanje mednarodnih institucij in nevladnih organizacij ter združuje elemente humanitarne in psihosocialne pomoči prizadetemu prebivalstvu, gospodarsko pomoč, pomoč pri razvoju demokratičnih političnih in oblastnih ustanov, reforme in usposabljanje varnostnih struktur ipd.

5.3 Odzivanje Republike Slovenije na nadnacionalne vire ogrožanja in tveganja nacionalne varnosti

5.3.1 Odzivanje na področju boja proti terorizmu

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 nadnacionalni grožnji. Pri oblikovanju politike in sprejemanju protiterorističnih ukrepov bo dosledno spoštovala določila mednarodnega prava, zlasti prava človekovih pravic, prava beguncev in humanitarnega prava.

Odzivanje Republike Slovenije na področju boja proti terorizmu bo tudi v prihodnje temeljilo na integriranem nacionalnem in mednarodnem resornem sodelovanju. Republika Slovenija bo zagotavljala dosledno implementacijo pravnih instrumentov in strategij, sprejetih v okviru Organizacije združenih narodov, 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 bo Republika Slovenija sprejela nacionalni program zaščite pred terorizmom in nacionalni akcijski načrt za učinkovito zoperstavljanje tej nadnacionalni varnostni grožnji.

5.3.2 Response to Proliferation of Conventional Weapons, Weapons of Mass Destruction and Nuclear Technology

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

In addition to this, the Republic of Slovenia will be actively involved in the creation of new international mechanisms in the mentioned areas. In cooperation with all competent authorities and institutions, the country will implement a uniform and coherent policy of operation in the areas of disarmament, arms control, and the prevention of trafficking in conventional weapons and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in the areas of dual-purpose materials, strategic materials and nuclear and other sensitive technologies without international control. The Republic of Slovenia will adopt relevant regulations for the implementation of international treaties, agreements and export regimes in the abovementioned areas.

5.3.3 Response to Organised Crime

The response of the Republic of Slovenia to organised crime will not be limited to repressive measures but, to a wider extent than before, to effective preventive action and active participation in international and regional organisations. Such operations will be based on criminal intelligence activities as well as on improved operational cooperation and the continuous exchange of information and intelligence with foreign police, security and intelligence services, Europol, Interpol, Eurojust and other international police and security organisations in which the Republic of Slovenia participates. At the national level, the Republic of Slovenia will develop criminal intelligence activity and promote new methods and investigative techniques for the more efficient countering of all forms of international crime.

With respect to organisation and personnel, the Republic of Slovenia will enhance work in the area of investigating more complex criminal offences, particularly corruption, money laundering, criminal offences related to the violation of financial and accounting regulations, and actively support the establishment of a permanent international information database on international organised criminal and terrorist groups.

5.3.4 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 the national legislation and the documents, standards and guidelines of the European Union and the United Nations.

5.3.2 Odzivanje na nedovoljene dejavnosti na področju konvencionalnega orožja, orožij za množično uničevanje in jedrske 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 preprečevanje 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 nastajanje novih mednarodnih mehanizmov 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.

5.3.3 Odzivanje na organiziran kriminal

Odzivanje Republike Slovenije na organiziran kriminal ne bo omejeno zgolj na represivno ukrepanje, ampak bo v večji meri kot doslej usmerjeno v učinkovito preventivno delovanje ter aktivno sodelovanje v mednarodnih univerzalnih in regionalnih organizacijah. Takšno delovanje bo oprto na obveščevalno kriminalistično dejavnost ter intenzivno operativno sodelovanje in stalno izmenjavo informacij in obveščevalnih podatkov s tujimi policijami, varnostnimi in obveščevalnimi službami, Europolom, Interpolom, Eurojustom in drugimi mednarodnimi policijsko-varnostnimi organizacijami, katerih članica je Republika Slovenija. Na nacionalni ravni pa bo Republika Slovenija razvila kriminalistično obveščevalno dejavnost ter uveljavljala nove metode in preiskovalne tehnike za učinkovitejše zoperstavljanje vsem oblikam mednarodnega kriminala.

Republika Slovenija bo organizacijsko in kadrovsko okrepila delo na področju preiskovanja zahtevnejših kaznivih dejanj, zlasti korupcije, pranja denarja, kaznivih dejanj, povezanih s kršitvijo finančnih in računovodskih predpisov, ter aktivno podprla vzpostavitev stalne mednarodne informacijske baze o mednarodnih organiziranih kriminalnih združbah in terorističnih skupinah.

5.3.4 Odzivanje na nezakonite migracije

Republika Slovenija bo svojo politiko na področju preprečevanja nezakonitih migracij in obvladovanja migracij nasploh uresničevala skladno z nacionalno zakonodajo ter dokumenti, standardi in usmeritvami Evropske unije in Organizacije združenih narodov.

With the aim of controlling and preventing illegal migration, the Republic of Slovenia will monitor and analyse the situation in this area, conduct surveillance at border crossings and take countervailing measures within the country, prevent the illegal residence of immigrants in the country, encourage cooperation with the neighbouring countries and, in the context of the European Union, participate in the exchange of statistics and results of analyses on the risks of illegal migration and cross-border criminality as well as on the implementation of joint activities at the Schengen border. Special attention will be given to the exchange of operational data with the police forces of the neighbouring countries and the European Union member states, particularly with the police forces of South Eastern European countries, which are the main source of illegal migration.

5.3.5 Response to Cyber Threats and Misuse of Information Technologies and Systems

With regard to cyber security, the Republic of Slovenia will create a national strategy for responding to cyber threats and the misuse of information technologies, and adopt necessary measures to ensure effective cyber defence which will, to the maximum extent possible, include the public and private sector. One of the priority tasks in ensuring cyber security will be the establishment of a national coordination body.

The Republic of Slovenia will take active steps to suppress crime related to the publication and dissemination of illegal content on the World Wide Web such as glorifying, condoning or encouraging terrorism, spreading racial and religious intolerance and xenophobia, misusing the manufacture of explosives as well as the production and dissemination of material connected to the sexual abuse of children.

5.3.6 Response to Activities of Foreign Intelligence Services

The intelligence and security services of the Republic of Slovenia will continue to regularly inform the national security system on the interests and activities of foreign intelligence services and propose specific measures against foreign intelligence. 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 coordination of counterintelligence activities for the exchange of observations and perceptions on the activities of foreign intelligence services and for the development of measures for a more effective prevention of the operation of these services. Intelligence and security services of the Republic of Slovenia will, with regard to the counterintelligence protection of the country, enhance cooperation with the security bodies and services of the European Union and NATO in the exchange of information and intelligence and in the vetting procedure for the persons who have access to classified information.

5.3.7 Intelligence Activity of the Republic of Slovenia

The acquisition, evaluation and timely dissemination of intelligence and security information relevant to the successful operation of the representative bodies of the

Z namenom omejevanja in preprečevanja nezakonitih migracij bo Republika Slovenija spremljala in analizirala stanje na tem področju, izvajala nadzor na mejnih prehodih in izravnalne ukrepe v notranjosti države, preprečevala nezakonito prebivanje imigrantov v državi, spodbujala tozadevno 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 schengenski meji. Posebno pozornost bo namenjala izmenjavi operativnih podatkov s policijami sosednjih držav in držav članic Evropske unije, zlasti pa s policijami držav Jugovzhodne Evrope, ki so izvor nezakonitih migracij.

5.3.5 Odzivanje na kibernetske grožnje in zlorabo informacijskih tehnologij in sistemov

Republika Slovenija bo na področju kibernetske varnosti izdelala nacionalno strategijo za odzivanje na kibernetske grožnje in zlorabo informacijskih tehnologij ter sprejela potrebne ukrepe za zagotovitev učinkovite kibernetske obrambe, v katero bosta v največji možni meri vključena javni in zasebni sektor. Ena od prioritetnih nalog na področju zagotavljanja kibernetske varnosti bo tudi ustanovitev nacionalnega koordinacijskega organa za kibernetsko varnost.

Republika Slovenija bo dejavno zatirala kriminaliteto, povezano z objavo in širjenjem nelegalnih vsebin na svetovnem spletu, ki se nanašajo na poveličevanje, opravičevanje ali vzpodbujanje terorizma, širjenje rasne in verske nestrpnosti ter ksenofobije, z zlorabo izdelovanja eksplozivov in z izdelavo in razširjanjem gradiva, ki prikazuje spolne zlorabe otrok.

5.3.6 Odzivanje na dejavnost tujih obveščevalnih služb

Obveščevalne in varnostne službe Republike Slovenije bodo tudi v prihodnje redno obveščale nosilce nacionalnovarnostnega sistema o interesih in aktivnostih tujih obveščevalnih služb ter predlagale določene 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 bo okrepila protiobveščevalna koordinacija za izmenjavo ugotovitev in zaznav o dejavnosti tujih obveščevalnih služb ter pripravo ukrepov za učinkovitejše preprečevanje delovanja teh služb. Obveščevalne in varnostne službe Republike Slovenije bodo v zvezi s protiobveščevalno zaščito države 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 oseb, ki imajo dostop do tajnih podatkov.

5.3.7 Obveščevalna dejavnost Republike Slovenije

Pridobivanje, vrednotenje in pravočasno posredovanje obveščevalnih podatkov in varnostnih informacij, pomembnih za uspešno delovanje nosilcev nacionalnovarnostnega

Republic of Slovenia's national security system will continue to be an important basis for the country to respond effectively to contemporary security threats and risks. This is particularly true for the intelligence on terrorism and organised crime, illegal migration, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the misuse and movement of dual-purpose materials and the situation in crisis areas. As a result of the comprehensive handling of intelligence and coordinated direction of intelligence activity, intelligence coordination within the Republic of Slovenia's national security system will be enhanced. Preparations for the establishment of a national early warning system for the direct and indirect danger of transnational security threats and risks will begin.

5.3.8 Response to Military Threats

The response of the Republic of Slovenia to military threats will be based on joint efforts and operations within NATO and the European Union. With a view to preventing military threats, the Republic of Slovenia will continue to actively work for a mutual balance of security and defence interests within NATO, the European Union, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United Nations and other international regional initiatives and forms of cooperation.

The Republic of Slovenia will provide a proper state of defence preparedness, which includes the size, structure, equipment and efficiency of the Slovenian Armed Forces and non-military capabilities. The ability of the Republic of Slovenia to respond effectively to military threats will mainly depend on the provision of conditions for an adequate and timely transformation of the Slovenian Armed Forces in terms of their organisation, equipment and efficiency, taking into account recent trends in the development of armed forces.

The development of the capabilities of the Slovenian Armed Forces will be based on the requirements harmonised with the capabilities of the Republic of Slovenia and directed towards the systematic achievement of an appropriate level of preparedness and applicability of military capabilities to national defence, as well as towards the fulfilment of the Republic of Slovenia's international obligations.

In the future, the Slovenian Armed Forces will be capable of joint operations in a multinational military context, both in conventional and asymmetrical forms of combat operations. Modern military equipment and armament will provide the maximum protection to its members in the implementation of tasks and will form the basis for the achievement of an appropriate level of interoperability.

5.4 Response of the Republic of Slovenia to National Sources of Threat and Risk to National Security

5.4.1 Response to Threat to Public Safety

With the purpose of the early detection, prevention and prosecution of all types of crime, the Republic of Slovenia will continue to provide joint and coordinated operations of

sistema Republike Slovenije, bo tudi v prihodnje pomembna podlaga za učinkovito odzivanje države na sodobne varnostne grožnje in tveganja. To še zlasti velja za obveščevalne informacije o terorizmu in organiziranem kriminalu, nezakonitih migracijah, širjenju orožij za množično uničevanje, zlorabah in pretoku blaga z dvojno rabo ter razmerah na kriznih žariščih. Zaradi celovitega obravnavanja obveščevalnih podatkov ter usklajenega usmerjanja obveščevalne dejavnosti se bo v sistemu nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije okrepila obveščevalna koordinacija. Začelo se bo vzpostavljati nacionalni sistem za zgodnje opozarjanje na posredno in neposredno nevarnost nadnacionalnih varnostnih groženj in tveganj.

5.3.8 Odzivanje na vojaške grožnje

Odzivanje Republike Slovenije na vojaške grožnje bo temeljilo na skupnih prizadevanjih in delovanju v okviru Nata in Evropske unije. S ciljem preprečevanja vojaških groženj bo Republika Slovenija še naprej aktivno delovala pri medsebojnem uravnoteženju varnostno-obrambnih interesov v okviru Nata, Evropske unije, Organizacije za varnost in sodelovanje v Evropi in Organizacije združenih narodov ter drugih mednarodnih regionalnih pobud in oblik sodelovanja.

Republika Slovenija bo zagotavljala ustrezno obrambno pripravljenost, ki vključuje ustrezen obseg in strukturo, opremljenost in usposobljenost Slovenske vojske ter nevojaških zmogljivosti. Sposobnost učinkovitega odzivanja Republike Slovenije na vojaške grožnje bo predvsem odvisna od zagotovitve pogojev za primerno in pravočasno preoblikovanje Slovenske vojske z vidika njene organiziranosti, opremljenosti in usposobljenosti ob upoštevanju sodobnih trendov razvoja oboroženih sil.

Razvoj zmogljivosti Slovenske vojske bo temeljil na usklajenosti potreb in zmožnosti Republike Slovenije ter bo usmerjen k načrtnemu doseganju ustrezne stopnje pripravljenosti in uporabnosti vojaških zmogljivosti za nacionalno obrambo ter uresničevanje sprejetih mednarodnih obveznosti naše države.

Slovenska vojska bo v prihodnosti sposobna skupnega delovanja v večnacionalnem vojaškem okviru, tako v konvencionalnih kot v asimetričnih oblikah bojnega delovanja, sodobna vojaška oprema in oborožitev pa bo zagotavljala največjo možno zaščito njenim pripadnikom pri izvajanju nalog in podlago za doseganje ustrezne stopnje povezljivosti.

5.4 Odzivanje Republike Slovenije na nacionalne vire ogrožanja in tveganja nacionalne varnosti

5.4.1 Odzivanje na ogrožanje javne varnosti

Z namenom pravočasno odkrivati, predvsem pa učinkovito preprečevati in preganjati vse vrste kriminalitete, bo Republika Slovenije tudi v prihodnje zagotavljala združeno in

properly qualified and equipped police, judicial, administrative and local law enforcing segments of the internal security system, as well as strengthen cooperation with the regional international security institutions and disseminate and promote good practices in the region. Due to the complexity of crime prevention, the Republic of Slovenia will endeavour to ensure an appropriate level of partnership between the public and private sector, as well as in the compliance of policies and strategies of the various ministries which are responsible for dealing with crime.

At the national level, the Republic of Slovenia will support and develop an effective system for the prosecution of criminal offences in the area of corruption as well as economic and organised crime. Problems in the areas of training, equipping and proper police organisation will be regulated through a sectoral strategy.

The Republic of Slovenia will protect its national borders in line with both 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 oriented preventive work. Special attention will also be given to the fight against narcotics.

5.4.2 Management of Natural and Other Disasters

Regarding the management of natural and other disasters, the Republic of Slovenia will strive for a further balanced development of the system of protection against natural and other disasters and for its better efficiency and rationality. Better coordination between all national capabilities, national security subsystems, as well as between local and national authorities will be ensured. The Republic of Slovenia will strive for the equalisation of protection and rescue capabilities among local communities and, after their establishment, develop the appropriate capabilities of the wider local communities.

While providing the best possible responsiveness of protection, rescue and relief forces in the event of natural and other disasters, greater attention will be given to preventive activities, such as earthquake-proof construction, thoughtful intervention in the environment, measures to reduce the effects of hail and drought, and fire prevention measures in the western areas of the country where the risk of fire is the highest. Flood protection and prevention from landslides will also be improved. By strengthening the insurance function, the socialisation of risk and consequences of disasters will be reduced. The Republic of Slovenia will strengthen the responsibility of competent authorities and organisations for a systematic introduction of preventive measures into the activities within their competence. An appropriate coordination mechanism will be established to ensure a more coordinated implementation of preventive activity in the field of protection against natural and other disasters.

The Republic of Slovenia will make every effort to further develop its own capabilities for responding to natural and other disasters, taking into account the multiplicative effect of

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 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 varovala 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 z usmerjenim preventivnim delom. Posebno pozornost bo namenjala tudi boju proti prepovedanim drogam.

5.4.2 Obvladovanje naravnih in drugih nesreč

Republika Slovenija si bo za obvladovanje naravnih in drugih nesreč prizadevala za nadaljnji skladnejši razvoj sistema varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami in njegovo večjo učinkovitost ter racionalnost. Zagotovljena bo večja usklajenost med vsemi zmogljivostmi države, podsistemi nacionalne varnosti ter med lokalno in državno ravnjo. Težilo se bo k večji izenačenosti zmogljivosti za zaščito in reševanje med lokalnimi skupnostmi in ustrezno razvilo zmogljivosti širših lokalnih skupnostih po njihovi uveljavitvi.

Ob sočasnem zagotavljanju čim boljše odzivnosti sil za zaščito, reševanje in pomoč ob naravnih in drugih nesrečah, bo večja pozornost kot doslej namenjena preventivnim dejavnostim, kot so potresno varna gradnja, premišljeni posegi v prostor, 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 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 multiplikativen učinek posameznih

individual sources of security threats and risks. Emphasis will be given to the upgrading of infrastructure systems, particularly information and communication systems and to improving the operating conditions of services, units and other structures organised by voluntary associations and other non-governmental organisations for the purpose of protection, rescue and relief. Further development of protection, rescue and relief forces will be based on a modular organisation and adapted to specific conditions. The status of individuals who voluntarily participate in protection and rescue activities will also be improved. One of the principal efforts will be raising awareness and ability of the population for the implementation of personal and mutual protection.

In the field of protection against natural and other disasters, the Republic of Slovenia will continue to cooperate closely with the neighbouring countries, especially in the border areas. At the same time, it will make every effort to strengthen the civil protection mechanism of the European Union, which is the key mechanism for the provision of assistance in situations that exceed national capabilities and for the provision of assistance to European Union member states and other countries in the spirit of solidarity. In accordance with the signed international treaties, the Republic of Slovenia will actively participate in international organisations, mainly in the exchange of information on the imminent threat and consequences of natural and other disasters, as well as in the form of mutual assistance in the event of disasters.

5.4.3 Response to Scarcity of Natural Resources and Degradation of Environment

In the field of the protection of natural resources and in the field of environmental protection, the Republic of Slovenia will take into account its own objectives and standards, as well as those applicable to the European Union. The Republic of Slovenia's response will be aimed primarily at the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity conservation, the reduction of soil contamination, effective water management, air quality improvement, waste reduction and the promotion of recycling, as well as in the reduction of noise and electromagnetic emissions. In order to ensure social development, the Republic of Slovenia will take into account all the legally defined principles of environmental protection. It will ensure the integration of environmental issues and sustainable development principles in the programmes of other ministries, and raise the awareness of its citizens with regard to the importance of environmental protection. The Republic of Slovenia will have an impact on the reduction of environmental pollution by encouraging the introduction of advanced technologies.

In the field of agricultural activities, the Republic of Slovenia will endeavour to preserve, protect and expand existing agricultural land and other potentials for the production of food. It will also endeavour to adapt agriculture to climate change.

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

virov varnostnih groženj in tveganj. Poudarek bo na dograjevanju infrastrukturnih sistemov, zlasti informacijsko-komunikacijskih, ter izboljševanju pogojev delovanja služb, enot in drugih sestav, ki jih za zaščito, reševanje in pomoč organizirajo društva ter druge nevladne organizacije. Nadaljnji razvoj sil za zaščito, reševanje in pomoč bo temeljil na modularni organiziranosti in prilagodljivosti konkretnim razmeram. Izboljšal se bo tudi položaj reševalcev, ki prostovoljno sodelujejo pri zaščiti in reševanju. Eno od težišč dejavnosti bo tudi krepitev ozaveščenosti in usposobljenosti prebivalstva za izvajanje osebne in vzajemne zaščite.

Republika Slovenija bo na področju varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami tudi v prihodnje intenzivno sodelovala s sosednjimi državami, še posebej v obmejnih območjih, hkrati pa si bo prizadevala za krepitev mehanizma civilne zaščite Evropske unije kot ključnega mehanizma za zagotavljanje pomoči v razmerah, ki presegajo nacionalne zmogljivosti, in za solidarno zagotavljanje pomoči državam članicam Evropske unije in drugim državam. Na podlagi sklenjenih mednarodnih pogodb bo dejavna tudi v mednarodnih organizacijah, in sicer predvsem v obliki medsebojnega obveščanja o nevarnostih in posledicah naravnih in drugih nesreč ter medsebojne pomoči ob nesrečah.

5.4.3 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 in tiste, ki veljajo v Evropski uniji. Njeno odzivanje bo usmerjeno predvsem v zmanjševanje izpusta toplogrednih plinov, ohranjanje biotske raznovrstnosti, zmanjševanje onesnaženosti tal, učinkovito upravljanje z vodami, 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 visoko razvitih 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 ter prilagajanje kmetijstva posledicam podnebnih sprememb.

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 in bo temeljila na upoštevanju najvišjih meril tehnične in fizične varnosti.

5.4.4 Response to Medical and Epidemiological Threats

In the field of healthcare, the Republic of Slovenia will make every effort to establish an effective system for the rapid detection of medical and epidemiological threats, which are the consequence of changed natural conditions or related to the functioning of man. The country will also strive to establish a system of adequate response for all health services and other social structures to the abovementioned threats. Greater attention will be given 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 medical and epidemiological threats in the European Union member states and with such a system in the World Health Organisation.

5.4.5 Response to Factors of Uncertainty

More or less aggravated and complex economic and social conditions, as envisaged for the future, will make the holders of political power, national authorities and business entities adopt such decisions that will reduce the likelihood of various forms of social tensions 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 a social, economic and political problem in the country by promoting a more effective market operation, humanitarian activities and social services and by taking measures and conducting targeted interventions at various other levels.

The Republic of Slovenia will limit the rise in unemployment by subsidising working hours as well as promoting public work and implementing measures of active employment, education, re-training and self-employment policies. Due to the negative demographic trend and the ageing of the population, the Republic of Slovenia will provide a sustained and balanced financial policy in the area of pension and disability insurance through the implementation of efficient action plans by departmental authorities and an equitable sharing among the beneficiaries of the pension and disability insurance. In addition to this, it will strive to create better life opportunities for the young population and implement a sound immigration policy.

To ensure effective functioning of critical infrastructure, the Republic of Slovenia will provide a unified plan for its protection in different contingencies. Such planning will be based on a coordinated interdepartmental perception of threats to critical state infrastructure and the provision of a proper response to such threats.

In the planning and implementation of the protection of critical infrastructure, the Republic of Slovenia will ensure adequate cooperation between the public and private

5.4.4 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 in s tovrstnim sistemom Svetovne zdravstvene organizacije.

5.4.5 Odzivanje na dejavnike negotovosti

Za prihodnost pričakovane bolj ali manj 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 bolj učinkovitega delovanja trga ob hkratnih ukrepih in usmerjenih posegih države na različnih ravneh, vključno s spodbujanjem humanitarne dejavnosti in z usmerjenim delovanjem socialnih služb.

Naraščanje brezposelnosti bo Republika Slovenija omejevala s subvencioniranjem delovnega časa ter s širjenjem javnih del in ukrepov aktivne politike zaposlovanja, izobraževanja, prezaposlovanja in samozaposlovanja. Zaradi negativnega demografskega trenda v družbi in staranja njenega prebivalstva bo Republika Slovenija skrbela za finančno vzdržno in uravnoteženo politiko na področju pokojninskega in invalidskega zavarovanja z izvajanjem akcijskih načrtov pristojnih resornih organov in s pravično porazdelitvijo bremen med upravičenci pokojninskega in invalidskega zavarovanja, poleg tega pa bo skrbela za ustvarjanje boljših življenjskih možnosti mladega dela prebivalstva in izvajala premišljeno imigracijsko politiko.

Republika Slovenija bo zaradi zagotovitve učinkovitega delovanja kritične infrastrukture vzpostavila enotno načrtovanje ukrepov za njeno zaščito v različnih razmerah. To načrtovanje bo temeljilo na medresorsko usklajenem zaznavanju ogrožanja kritične infrastrukture države in zagotavljanju ustreznega odzivanja na te grožnje.

Republika Slovenija bo pri načrtovanju in izvajanju zaščite kritične infrastrukture zagotovila ustrezno sodelovanje med javnim in zasebnim sektorjem ter med lastniki in

sector, and between the owners and operators of critical infrastructure. This will be in harmony with the policy, principles and respective measures implemented by the European Union and NATO.

6. NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

6.1 Foundations of National Security System

For the provision of 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. An important national security foundation is also the achieved level of security culture in the society.

Dynamic changes in the modern security environment and complexity of security threats and risks in this environment call for the organisational integration of individual sectoral policies, important in terms of the provision of national security, into a coherent whole, as well as for the organisational flexibility and adaptability of 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 threat and risk to national security.

6.2 Structure of National Security System

The provision of national security in 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. It also includes foreign policy, economic, information and other activities which have a direct influence on national security. These (sub)systems will continue to be upgraded and integrated into a coherent whole in order to increase the efficiency of the entire national security system.

Defence System

The defence system of the Republic of Slovenia represents a series of political, regulatory, organisational, military, personnel, material, financial, intelligence and security, information and communication, development and research, educational and other activities organised by the country in order to provide effective defence. The system consists of the Slovenian Armed Forces, as the promoter of military defence and the development of military capabilities, and non-military parts of the defence system, which develop and implement the defence policy, provide conditions for the operation of the entire defence system, provide non-military capabilities in support of the Slovenian Armed Forces and allied forces, as well as carry out preparations and implement measures for the defence of the country and for the operation of the defence system in crisis situations. Through the implementation of activities which contribute to the defence of the country, other national authorities, local community bodies and civil society organisations of particular importance for defence are also included in the defence system.

upravljavci kritične infrastrukture. Vse to bo usklajeno s politiko, načeli ter ukrepi, ki jih na tem področju uveljavljata Evropska unija in Nato.

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 in drugih temeljih ter zmogljivostih države. Pomemben nacionalnovarnostni temelj je tudi dosežena stopnja varnostne kulture v družbi.

Dinamično spreminjanje sodobnega varnostnega okolja ter kompleksnost varnostnih groženj in tveganj v njem, zahtevajo tudi 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 spekter 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. Navedene (pod)sisteme se bo tudi v prihodnje nadgrajevalo, predvsem pa povezovalo v skladno celoto z namenom povečevanja učinkovitosti 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. Tvorijo ga Slovenska vojska kot nosilka vojaške obrambe in razvoja vojaških zmogljivosti ter nevojaški deli obrambnega sistema, ki oblikujejo in izvajajo obrambno politiko, zagotavljajo pogoje za delovanje celotnega obrambnega sistema, zagotavljajo nevojaške zmogljivosti za podporo Slovenski vojski in zavezniškim silam ter izvajajo priprave in ukrepe za potrebe obrambe države in delovanje obrambnega sistema v kriznih razmerah. V obrambni sistem se z izvajanjem dejavnosti, ki prispevajo k obrambi države, vključujejo tudi drugi državni organi, organi lokalnih skupnosti ter civilno družbene organizacije, ki so posebnega pomena za obrambo.

The defence system will respond to changes in the international security environment by adapting its structure and organisation and by following the development and response of contemporary defence systems in the world. In addition to the commitments arising from membership in NATO and other international organisations, the principles of balance between the requirements and capabilities will also be taken into account. This refers to the setting of priorities with respect to the geographical position and characteristics of the Republic of Slovenia, as well as the principles of modern military organisation and the Slovenian military tradition.

The Republic of Slovenia will modify the scope and structure of the defence system to the long-term availability of its human, material and financial resources. It will ensure the timely establishment of planned defence forces and capabilities as well as their balanced development, and will endeavour to maximise the efficiency of the defence system. Necessary systematic changes will be based on appropriately revised and supplemented regulatory bases.

The development of the defence system of the Republic of Slovenia will be focused on its greater interoperability within the framework of NATO's collective defence, as well as common security and the defence policy of the European Union. Development of the Slovenian Armed Forces will continue in line with the adopted or renewed long- and medium-term development plans and adopted NATO Force Goals. Priority will be given to the provision of key capabilities, the preparedness and the deployability of the Slovenian Armed Forces. The development of key capabilities will take into account the results of analyses and changes in the strategic environment.

In addition to the provision of capabilities for military defence, which is the primary mission of the Slovenian Armed Forces, the emphasis will be given to the provision of capabilities and efficiency of the Slovenian Armed Forces in the implementation of other tasks such as military contribution to international peace, security and stability, cooperation in protection and rescue activities and support to other national authorities and organisations in the provision of security.

Development of one part of the defence system will be directed towards the provision of non-military capabilities in support of the operation of the Slovenian Armed Forces and allied forces in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, as well as on international operations and missions. Measures, tasks and activities of this part of the defence system are planned with a view to ensure readiness for the timely and effective response of the country to all types of sources of threat and risk ranging from peacetime crises to wars.

Internal Security System

The internal security system is represented by institutional holders of security tasks. The system also includes judicial and other national authorities and institutions which, through the implementation of tasks, contribute to internal stability and security. With regard to the provision of internal security, the Republic of Slovenia is developing an

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 tem se bodo poleg sprejetih zavez, ki izhajajo iz članstva v Natu in drugih mednarodnih organizacijah, upoštevala načela uravnoteženosti med potrebami in zmožnostmi, kar pomeni določanje prioritet glede na geografsko umeščenost in značilnosti Republike Slovenije, kot tudi načela sodobne vojaške organiziranosti in slovenske vojaške tradicije.

Republika Slovenija bo obseg in strukturo obrambnega sistema prilagodila dolgoročni razpoložljivosti svojih človeških, materialnih in finančnih virov. Skrbela bo za 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.

Razvoj obrambnega sistema Republike Slovenije bo usmerjen v zagotavljanje njegove še večje povezljivosti v okviru kolektivne obrambe Nata ter skupne varnostne in obrambne politike Evropske unije. Razvoj Slovenske vojske se bo nadaljeval skladno s sprejetimi oziroma prenovljenimi dolgoročnimi in srednjeročnimi razvojnimi programi ter sprejetimi cilji sil Nata. Prednost bo imelo zagotavljanje ključnih zmogljivosti, pripravljenosti in uporabnosti sil Slovenske vojske. Razvoj ključnih zmogljivosti bo upošteval ugotovitve analiz in spremembe v strateškem okolju.

Poleg zagotavljanja zmogljivosti za vojaško obrambo kot temeljnega poslanstva Slovenske vojske, bo poudarek tudi na zagotavljanju zmogljivosti in sposobnosti Slovenske vojske za izvajanje njenih drugih nalog, kot so vojaško prispevanje k mednarodnemu miru, varnosti in stabilnosti, sodelovanje pri zaščiti in reševanju ter podpora drugim državnim organom in organizacijam pri zagotavljanju varnosti.

Razvoj dela obrambnega sistema bo usmerjen v zagotavljanje nevojaških zmogljivosti za podporo delovanju Slovenske vojske in zavezniških sil na ozemlju Republike Slovenije ter v mednarodnih operacijah in misijah. Ukrepi, naloge in aktivnosti tega dela obrambnega sistema se načrtujejo s ciljem zagotoviti celovito pripravljenost za pravočasno in učinkovito odzivanje države na vse vrste virov ogrožanja in tveganja od mirnodobnih kriz do vojne.

Sistem notranje varnosti

Sistem notranje varnosti predstavljajo institucionalni nosilci varnostnih nalog. V ta sistem so 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

effective, flexible and responsive security system, and ensuring the participation and involvement of other entities in the pursuit of matters and implementation of tasks related to public safety. Internal security is provided through the operation of public security institutions, the police, the public prosecutor, inspection and supervisory bodies, the intelligence and security services, other national authorities, organisations with public authority, various security services and private law organisations, as well as local self-government bodies on the basis of their mutual cooperation in the Republic of Slovenia and at the international level. With regard to public safety matters, cooperation with organisations, associations, civil initiatives, and local communities is being established, as well as cooperation within the framework of public-private partnership.

Such cooperation will continue by improving the level of readiness for the prevention and control of modern sources of threat, by protecting critical infrastructure and improving the quality of property protection at all levels.

The development of the internal security system at the regulatory and organisational level will be focused on activities for the provision of a higher level of internal security, with the emphasis on the development of the area of freedom, rule of law and human rights, on the development and implementation of tasks of the National Bureau of Investigation, the National Authority for Traffic Safety, the National Forensic Laboratory and the development and promotion of preventive activities in all areas of internal security.

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, use of weapons of mass destruction, as well as consequences of terrorist attacks and other forms of mass violence. The system of protection against natural and other disasters includes programming, planning, organisation, implementation, supervision, and the financing of measures and activities for protection against natural and other disasters.

Within their jurisdiction or the scope of their rights and responsibilities, protection against natural and other disasters is provided by the citizens of the Republic of Slovenia either as individuals or organised in voluntary associations, professional organisations and other non-governmental organisations engaged in protection against natural and other disasters, by public rescue services, commercial companies, institutes and other organisations, local communities and the state. Protection against natural and other disasters is implemented as a unified and integrated national security subsystem organised at the level of local and wider self-governing communities, regions and the state. The system of protection against natural and other disasters is closely connected with other subsystems of the national security system and linked with the international mechanisms in this field.

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, različnih varnostnih služb in organizacij zasebnega prava ter organov lokalne samouprave na temelju njihovega medsebojnega sodelovanja, 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 javno-zasebnega partnerstva.

Nadaljevalo se bo s krepitvijo pripravljenosti za preprečevanje in obvladovanje sodobnih virov ogrožanja, varovanje kritične infrastrukture in izboljševanje 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 ter razvijanje in pospeševanje preventivne dejavnosti na vseh področjih notranje varnosti.

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 ravni lokalne oziroma širše samoupravne skupnosti, regije in države. Sistem varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami je povezan z drugimi podsistemi sistema nacionalne varnosti in je vpet v mednarodne mehanizme na tem področju.

The development of the system of protection against natural and other disasters at the regulatory and organisational level will be focused on the activities for successful adaptation to the new regional organisation of the Republic of Slovenia, on the promotion of an integrated approach to protection against disasters with the emphasis on preventive activities, on the reduction of compulsory service units and on the increase in the effectiveness of other protection, rescue and relief forces, as well as on capacity building for the mutual assistance in case of disasters within the European Union and with other countries in the region.

6.3 Governance and Administration of National Security System

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

The National Assembly, which represents the political (institutional) level of governance and administration of the national security system, provides 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 tangible opportunities for the provision of the national security policy and, through 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 administration of the national security system and thus directs and coordinates the implementation of the national security policy and operation of the national security system at all levels. It also adopts the necessary political, legal, organisational, financial and other measures.

The National Security Council is the advisory and coordinating body of the Government for the area of national security, while the activities for the operation of the Council are coordinated by its secretariat. The National Security Council coordinates the national security policy, as well as directs and coordinates the activities implemented in order to pursue the national security interests and goals of the Republic of Slovenia.

In future, the Government will make every effort to adapt its operation to the new demands in the management of the national security system in order for the country to respond more effectively to the potential threats and risks to its national security.

At the regulatory and organisational level, the country will continue to implement harmonised procedures, mechanisms and measures for an effective response to all sources of threat and security risks in the national environment, and for contribution to

Razvoj sistema varstva pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami na normativnem in organizacijskem področju bo usmerjen v dejavnosti za uspešno prilagoditev novi pokrajinski organiziranosti Republike Slovenije, uveljavljanju celovitega pristopa k varstvu pred nesrečami s poudarkom na preventivnih dejavnostih, številčnemu zmanjšanju dolžnostnih sestav ob hkratnem povečanju učinkovitosti vseh sil za zaščito, reševanje in pomoč ter krepitvi zmožnosti za vzajemno zagotavljanje reševalne pomoči v okviru Evropske unije in z državami v regiji.

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 in v ta namen sprejema potrebne politične, pravne, organizacijske, finančne in druge ukrepe.

Kot svoj posvetovalni in usklajevalni organ za področje nacionalne varnosti ima vlada Svet za nacionalno varnost, aktivnosti za delovanje Sveta za nacionalno varnost pa operativno usklajuje njegov sekretariat. Svet za nacionalno varnost usklajuje nacionalnovarnostno politiko ter usmerja in usklajuje dejavnosti, ki se izvajajo zaradi uresničevanja interesov in ciljev nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije.

Vlada bo v naslednjem obdobju delovanje še v večji meri prilagodila 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 z uveljavljanjem usklajenih postopkov, mehanizmov in ukrepov za učinkovito odzivanje na vse vire ogrožanj in varnostnih tveganj v nacionalnem okolju ter za prispevanje k

crisis management in the international environment. Principles of crisis management and solutions in the area of crisis management implemented in the European Union and NATO will be taken into account. This will create conditions for the effective planning and implementation of preparations in individual subsystems of the national security system. To achieve a timely, coordinated and effective response in situations which exceed the capabilities of individual national security subsystems, the Republic of Slovenia will upgrade the national security system and particularly its governance and administration subsystem with a view to increasing the country's capabilities for effectively dealing with complex crisis events. A special body will be established to coordinate various aspects of crisis management at the national level.

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 to the new political and territorial organisation in various areas and subsystems of national security.

7. IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTION

Implementation of this Resolution will be monitored by the National Assembly (both directly and through competent working bodies) within the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, laws, Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly and ordinances issued on the basis of these Rules. If necessary, the National Assembly will fully assess the implementation of this Resolution and supplement it accordingly.

8. ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE RESOLUTION

The Resolution shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

On the day of the entry into force of this Resolution, the Resolution on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 56/01) shall cease to apply.

No. 200-01/10-5/22
Ljubljana, 26 March 2010
EPA 857-V

National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia, Dr Pavel Gantar (s), President

obvladovanju kriz v mednarodnem okolju. Pri tem bodo upoštevana načela kriznega upravljanja in rešitve na področju kriznega upravljanja, uveljavljene v Evropski uniji in Natu. S tem bodo zagotovljeni pogoji za učinkovito načrtovanje in izvajanje priprav v posameznih podsistemih sistema nacionalne varnosti. Republika Slovenija bo za pravočasno, usklajeno in učinkovito odzivanje v razmerah, ki presegajo zmožnosti posameznih podsistemov nacionalne varnosti, nadgradila sistem nacionalne varnosti, zlasti pa njegov upravljalno-vodstveni podsistem, z namenom povečanja sposobnosti države za učinkovito soočanje s kompleksnimi kriznimi pojavi. Za usklajevanje različnih vidikov kriznega upravljanja v državi bo ustanovljen poseben nacionalni organ.

V postopku oblikovanja in uveljavljanja pokrajin kot širših samoupravnih skupnosti, se bo proučilo in 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 ter jo dopolnil.

8. ZAČETEK VELJAVNOSTI RESOLUCIJE

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

Z dnem uveljavitve te resolucije preneha veljati Resolucija o strategiji nacionalne varnosti Republike Slovenije (Uradni list RS, št. 56/01).

Št. 200-01/10-5/22
Ljubljana, dne 26. marca 2010
EPA 857-V

Državni zbor Republike Slovenije dr. Pavel Gantar l.r. Predsednik