

On the basis of Article 166 pertaining to Article 170 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the RS, Nos. 40/93, 80/94, 3/95, 28/96, 26/97, 46/00, 3/01 – corr., 9/01, and 13/01), the National Assembly in the session of 21 June 2001 adopted the

R E S O L U T I O N
on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia
(Official Gazette of the RS, No. 56/01 – ReSNV)

1. INTRODUCTION

The Resolution on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia is the basic document in the field of national security.

The Resolution on the National Security Strategy defines the national interests, national risks, and sources of threat to the state, its institutions and citizens, as well as the basic guidelines, measures and mechanisms for ensuring national security. As a constitutive document, it lays down the general political frameworks for ensuring national security of the state and its citizens, and presents the system and organisational solutions in the fields of foreign policy, defence, internal policy, and protection against natural and other disasters. Furthermore, the Resolution on the National Security Strategy is a basis for thematic strategies and/or development and doctrinal documents.

The ensuring of security in the Republic of Slovenia is founded on the national interests and respect for human rights and basic freedoms, with due regard to the Constitution, legislation, principles of the rule of law, principles of international law, and obligations which the state has taken up under the international treaties. The Republic of Slovenia wants to pursue its fundamental security interest also in the framework of its membership in the European Union and NATO.

2. INTERESTS OF REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Two long-standing and vitally important interests of the Republic of Slovenia are to preserve the national identity and autonomy of the Slovene people, both within Slovenia's borders and abroad, and to preserve independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state in the circumstances of its intensive integration into international associations.

It is in the strategic interest of the Republic of Slovenia to ensure the functioning of a democratic parliamentary political system, the strengthening of the rule of law and the social state, to ensure the consistent respect for human rights and basic freedoms, including the protection of the national minorities' rights and ensuring the preservation and development of the Slovene autochthon national minorities abroad, to ensure stable economic development and to strengthen the competitive economy, and to integrate into the European Union and NATO.

The vital and strategic interests of the Republic of Slovenia are the basis for its key objectives, which ensure its national integrity and prosperity, international activities, and functioning in the globalised world.

The afore-stated interests will be realised within the national security strategy by consistent respect for human rights, democracy, peace and development.

An effective diplomacy will contribute to the strengthening of the international political and security position of the Republic of Slovenia and the enhancement of its reputation as a democratic, stable, economically prosperous state with an efficient state administration. The Republic of Slovenia will foster friendly relations between countries, which will be based on mutual trust, equality and respect for the basic principles of democracy and international law. It will actively participate in the international community's efforts to ensure peace, security and stability in the world.

The Republic of Slovenia endeavours to join the European Union and NATO, and is actively involved in their security systems.

The Republic of Slovenia will appropriately organise and implement its own defence system, the internal security system, the system of protection against natural and other disasters, and the system of the protection and preservation of the natural environment. The elements of the national security system will be combined into an effective crisis management system, capable of working in the security efforts of both our country and the international community in the resolving of complex modern crises.

3. SECURITY ENVIRONMENT OF REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

3.1 Changes in International Security Environment

After the end of the Cold War, the probability of a global armed conflict has significantly decreased. The bipolar world system turned into a less transparent situation, which has brought new challenges, risks and sources of threat into international relations. In general, the bipolar era was characterised by a high level of military threat and a high level of stability, whereas the period since 1989 has been characterised by a lower level of military threat and a low level of stability of the international security environment.

In the field of international security, in particular in the prevention of international crises and the establishing of mechanisms for ensuring general stability, the following three key trends have to be taken into account: 1) armed conflicts within states largely prevail, whereas armed conflicts between states are less frequent; 2) in the creation of a new global system and regional security systems the importance of military dimension of security has been preserved, and the role of economic dimensions has been increasing; and 3) the influence of international organisations, such as the United Nations Organisation, the European Union, NATO, and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, has been increasing.

After the end of the Cold War, the European security environment has been characterised by a high level of dynamics. And the European space itself is characterised by political, economic, sociocultural and security integration, which ensures greater security and stability of the territory. However, on the edge of the continent there are also processes going on which threaten its stability and security. The EU and NATO enlargement process could overcome the

dividing line between integrating and disintegrating processes, which simultaneously take place in Europe.

The transition processes in the former socialist countries, the consequences of the globalisation of the world economy, and the technological and social environments in the less developed European, African and Asian countries have a negative impact also on the Republic of Slovenia.

In South East Europe, there is still a certain level of security risk for Slovenia. The security of the Republic of Slovenia depends indirectly on the situation in the region. Therefore Slovenia strives, particularly in its relations with the states emerged on the territory of the former SFRY, for the political settling of all open issues in accordance with international law.

3.2 Geostrategic Position of Republic of Slovenia

The Republic of Slovenia is a continental and coastal country. It is located in the territory where Slav, German and Roman cultures converge. In historical and cultural respects, it belongs to Middle Europe.

The Republic of Slovenia has a unique geostrategic position in the European space, since it represents a crossroads of three geostrategic and geopolitical areas, namely the Middle European, South European, and Adriatic–Mediterranean areas. Across its territory there are the shortest and most convenient overland routes which link West Europe and the central part of South Europe with the Danubian area and the Balkans, and through them further with East Europe and Asia Minor. Across the Slovene territory there are also the shortest and most convenient routes leading from the Middle European continental countries to the Adriatic Coast and the Apennine Peninsula.

The Republic of Slovenia is exposed to various foreign impacts and interests. The number of various military risks and sources of threat in the wider security environment of our country is growing. In addition, the security situation in the region south-east of the Republic of Slovenia is likely to deteriorate again. However, large-scale armed conflicts which would pose a direct threat to Slovenia are possible only in the event of a grave European or world crisis. For this reason the security of the Republic of Slovenia mainly depends on the dynamics of Western and European military, political and economic integration processes.

3.3 Sources of Threat to National Security of Republic of Slovenia

As the importance of military sources of threat is declining, there are non-military sources of threat, risks and challenges emerging, which can, just like a war, pose a great threat to modern states and societies. These sources are often interconnected and interdependent and have a transnational effect. They are mainly related to political, military, economic, informational, environment protectional and internal security spheres.

The sources of threat are subversive activity, threats with aggression, military attacks, mass migration, terrorism, organised crime, ravaging of the environment, economic blockades—including an energy crisis—, information or cyber blockades—i.e. operations, health and epidemiologic threats, and natural and other disasters.

The realisation of the interests of the Republic of Slovenia can be exposed to various indirect activities, ranging from those performed by intelligence services to measures pertaining to economic, technological, financial, commercial, and information activities, as well as from demonstrative use of armed forces to individual, group or state terrorism.

Large-scale armed conflicts which could pose a direct threat to the Republic of Slovenia are possible only in the event of a grave crisis in Europe or in the world; however, it is possible that the security situation in the region south-east of the territory of the Republic of Slovenia will deteriorate.

Due to its geographical position, the Republic of Slovenia is confronted with transnational threats, such as organised crime, illegal migration, traffic in human beings, drug traffic, illegal traffic in weapons and materials, terrorism and money laundering. The security is internally threatened also by general, economic, and special forms of crime.

As a developed computerised society, the Republic of Slovenia is becoming vulnerable also in the field of data processing security. The transport infrastructure, telecommunication network, health and social welfare system, financial system, and supply are only some of the fields whose functioning can be thwarted or completely disrupted with computer measures.

The ecological risks for the country consist of chemical, radioactive and other types of pollution and uncontrolled interventions in the nature. All this

reflects in large-scale planetary climatic changes, harmful genetic consequences, animal and plant diseases, food and water of dubious quality standards, and cross-border effects of some of the ecological disasters.

A constant threat to the security of the Republic of Slovenia and its citizens is represented by the possible occurrence of major disasters originating from the activity of natural forces or as a consequence of human activity.

4. NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY OF REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

The national security policy of the Republic of Slovenia is a balanced set of activities, programmes and plans of the state to achieve the national security objectives. It consists especially of the foreign policy, defence policy, policy of ensuring internal security, economic policy, policy of protection against natural and other disasters, and policy of protecting and preserving the natural environment and space, and takes into account demographic, social, health, scientific, computer, technological, and other aspects.

The national security policy of the Republic of Slovenia is based on the respect for human rights and freedoms and on the fundamental principles of democracy and international law. The purpose of the national security policy is the contribution of the Republic of Slovenia to the preservation and promotion of lasting peace, security and stability at the local, regional and global levels by accepting the obligations and responsibilities within the Euro-Atlantic and world security environments. The Republic of Slovenia will, according to the principles of the national security policy, reinforce the friendly relations with other countries on the basis of reciprocal respect and equality.

The objective of the national security policy must also be the safeguarding and the preservation of the national identity.

4.1 Foreign Policy

The Foreign Policy Declaration of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the RS No. 108/99) states that the objective of the foreign policy is to ensure security and well-being of the citizens in the conditions of peace and stability in Europe and in the world.

The Republic of Slovenia strives for peaceful solving of disputes and rejects the use of force. It supports the control over arming, disarming and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and respects and supports the right of the nations to self-determination. It fosters the strengthening of cooperation and trust and universal respect for human rights as defined by international treaties and customary international law.

The priority task of the Slovene foreign policy is the integration of the Republic of Slovenia into the European Union and NATO.

The membership in the European Union is of unique importance and there is no other alternative for a successful universal development of the Slovene society and state in the circumstances of globalisation and for the welfare of its citizens also in the future. By becoming a member of the European Union, the Republic of Slovenia will ensure itself a place in the community of states sharing the same values of the democratic and progressive world, which is founded on the rule of law, respect for human rights, and constant material and spiritual progress. The Republic of Slovenia is participating constructively also in the nascent common European security and defence policy.

One of the fundamental values ensured by the foreign policy of the Republic of Slovenia is a safe place within the international community, which the Republic of Slovenia intends to ensure with its membership in NATO. The realisation of this national interest requires from the Republic of Slovenia active and broad preparations for taking up the Alliance assignments with the help of the Action Plan for Membership and Partnership for Peace. By building its own armed forces and with adequate foreign policy decisions, the Republic of Slovenia is consolidating its position of the future NATO member. Particularly important is the active role and the cooperation of the Republic of Slovenia with NATO in the efforts to defuse crisis situations in South East Europe. As a member of the NATO Alliance and the European Union, the Republic of Slovenia will step up its activities for its own scientific and technological development and further consolidate it through cooperation with the partner countries. In the long term, this will pave the way for the Republic of Slovenia to join the group of the most developed countries in the world.

The Republic of Slovenia pursues its fundamental foreign policy objectives and interests in its capacity as a member of the United Nations Organisation and

in other important international organisations. This is also the basic framework for implementing its global policy, whose function is to reinforce the international position of the Republic of Slovenia and promote its national interests.

The Republic of Slovenia cooperates and will actively participate in various peacemaking and humanitarian missions as well as peacekeeping missions.

The regional policy of the Republic of Slovenia is an important element of its European and Euro-Atlantic policy and relations with its neighbours. The priority concern of the Republic of Slovenia's regional policy is the area in its immediate proximity, the Central and South East Europe. By actively cooperating in various forms of regional cooperation, Slovenia has the opportunity of asserting itself in the region and reinforcing its position within broad Euro-Atlantic policy. The strategic interest of the Republic of Slovenia and the key elements of security are friendly relations with the neighbouring countries, based on mutual trust and intensive universal cooperation in accordance with the international treaties, including the protection of minorities. The Republic of Slovenia follows the position of the Slovene ethnic minorities in the neighbouring countries and aspires for the respect and fulfilment of the international obligations concerning their protection and rights in the countries where they live.

4.2 Defence Policy

The defence policy is focused on providing defence capabilities of the state and on further development of the defence system. The Republic of Slovenia is striving to achieve an adequate readiness in the field of the military and civil defence, including adequate equipment and readiness of the Slovene Army and the agents of civil defence for discharging the duties imposed by the military and non-military sources of threat. Within the framework of reinforcing national security, the Republic of Slovenia continues to strive for its membership in NATO, and with it in the system of collective defence, by further meeting the required parameters, complying with the NATO standards and playing an active and constructive role in the international relations. The home industry and scientific and research potentials should be included to the largest possible extent in the process of equipping the Slovene Army and raising the defence capabilities of the country, and brought into contact with foreign partners within the cooperation with the NATO Alliance and the European Union.

The planning of manpower and the structure of the Slovene Army and its development, equipping and activity will be based on a close examination of needs and capabilities of the Slovene state, with an appropriate degree of criticism and selectivity in accepting foreign solutions and preserving the particularities of the Republic of Slovenia and the Slovene Army. The principal guidance for the realisation of the development objectives will be the redirection from quantity to quality. By transformation and modernisation of the Slovene Army, its manpower will be gradually reduced and the share of professional personnel will increase, the personnel structure and the equipment with modern weapon systems and military gear will be improved and the recruitment of volunteers in the military units will be possible. A more flexible organisational structure will be introduced, providing the capability of adequate reactions to all forms of possible military threats as well as the implementation of the undertaken international obligations.

The Republic of Slovenia will continue building the civil defence system, which has to ensure a thorough, realistic and constant evaluation of danger and a prompt adaptation of the civil defence to the altered circumstances. The defence policy will ensure that the civil defence shall be in line with the military defence and other activities of the national security system. The Republic of Slovenia will also provide the conditions for the activity of civil defence in the international peacekeeping and humanitarian missions, in which the civil defence will complement and support logistically and informatively the efforts of the Slovene Army in carrying out its international obligations.

The defence policy will ensure financial means for the needs of defence, whose amount and structure will be comparable to financial means allocated in the NATO member countries.

4.3 Policy of Ensuring Internal Security

The Republic of Slovenia ensures its internal security by protecting its constitutional order, democratic political system, human rights and basic freedoms, and other constitutionally protected values, and by preserving the internal political stability. Very important for successfully ensuring the internal security is a balanced activity of legislative, executive and judicial branches of power, an efficient economic policy and adequate policies in social welfare, health care, employment, and in other fields which represent a risk for the internal security.

The Republic of Slovenia is trying, through the agents of security system and their functions, to stay in control of the security environment in various aspects of human work and life, society and state. The policy of ensuring the internal security is expressed both through the activity of the authorities as well as through the activity of the security system agents in the narrower sense. Very important for ensuring internal security, apart from the above listed activities, is the activity of the agents such as the police, intelligence and security services, public prosecutor's office, judicial, inspection and other supervisory bodies. The activity of these bodies is founded on the respect for legal order, European conventions and recommendations, ethics and professionalism.

The Republic of Slovenia harmonises the activity of bodies and services within the security system with the European legal order. Their preventive and curative activity is dedicated both to ensuring the internal security and assuming their due share of responsibility for the global security.

The key task of the Republic of Slovenia in the field of internal security is also an efficient control and protection of its land, sea and air borders.

4.4. Economic Policy

The economic policy of the Republic of Slovenia is aimed at boosting economic stability and growth, which is also important for the development of security functions of the country. A dynamic and continuous economic development and promotion of the international economic cooperation reduce the possibility of tensions, risks and conflicts both in the country and in the international arena.

The strategic framework of the economic policy in the next medium-term period will be defined by a new strategy of Slovenia's economic development. The strategy will be based on the equal treatment of economic, social and environmental dimensions of welfare as its basic aim, thus creating the basis for the integration of development activities. In such a way, Slovenia has decided to pursue sustainable development. The new strategy of Slovenia's economic development sees the economic development as possible only with concurrent intense development of Slovenia's scientific and research potentials and with intense education at all levels. This entails the formulation of a strategy for

scientific and research activities in the Republic of Slovenia.

The economic, social and environment development factors correspond to the three components of welfare—the economy, the social component, and the environment. The comprehension of their substance in the modern era and the awareness of crucial deficiencies as far as their development in Slovenia is concerned are the basis for the identification of mechanisms for the implementation of Slovenia's new strategy of economic development.

The substance of the economic development in the modern era is intensive internationalisation of economy, inventiveness in all phases of the production process, and the development of new technologies, particularly the information and communication ones. The main development objective is to improve the competitiveness and inventiveness of the economy, which is a pre-condition for active adaptation to the changes in technology and on the world market. In this respect, the offensive restructuring of the corporate sector along with the development of information and communication technologies and infrastructure are of central importance. It will also be necessary to conclude the process of the transition restructuring, especially of the financial and infrastructure sectors.

The importance of the human development factor grows in accordance with the role of knowledge, inventiveness, creative exploitation and handling of information, organisation, management, as well as other quality factors in global competition. The importance of the infrastructure and institutions enabling the mobility and adaptability of labour resources and their lifelong education is growing. The substance of the human development factor is also changing. Beside individual characteristics, like education and health of an individual (human capital), the importance of the social relations, built in interactions between people (social capital), is also growing. Culture and civilised behaviour of people are growing in importance, too.

The understanding of the environment as a factor of economic development means that the traditional "protection of environment" should be upgraded with the development activation of natural resources and services in order to increase welfare by means of environment capital that has not been used yet.

The basic mechanisms for enhancing the quality of development factors are 1) the transition into the knowledge-based society, 2) boosting the economy's

competitiveness and continuing the investments in the economic infrastructure and the infrastructure for the environment protection, 3) the improvement of the efficiency of the state, 4) the policies for successful entering into the internal EU market—the policy of competition, the policy of state subsidies, and the policy of economic relations with foreign countries, and 5) a regionally more balanced development.

4.5. Policy of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters

Natural and other disasters are among most frequent factors of security threats to the Republic of Slovenia and its citizens. For this reason the state will dedicate greatest attention to the activities aimed at reducing the number of disasters and preventing or easing their consequences. The activities of the system for the protection against natural and other disasters must be aimed at prevention. All dangers which cause disasters cannot be eliminated, and for this reason all forms of protection and preparedness which enable rapid and efficient reactions in the event of natural disasters must be treated equally.

Due to the changing balance between nature and society and consequently to the changing characteristics of natural, technical and technological disasters, the attitude to dangers and disasters must be based on continuous study, comprehension and consideration of these interactions. The adaptation of the system for the protection against natural and other disasters to dangers and threats, and the ensuring of coordinated responses to dangers and disasters must continue. Considering the interdisciplinary nature of the activities for the protection against natural and other disasters, the cooperation between ministries, other state bodies and bodies of local self-government and their preparedness and capability to react independently and efficiently to dangers and disasters should be improved. This should be followed by the organisation of forces for the protection, rescue and relief, which will be based on a more coordinated use of available human and material sources and common infrastructure. Their qualifications and equipment must be improved.

The permanent and direct threat of natural and other disasters requires active cooperation with international organisations, and especially with the neighbouring countries in border areas. The goals of such cooperation are prevention, mutual support among the countries in the development of their own

systems enabling them to be in control of disasters and crisis phenomena, mutual assistance in the event of disasters, and carrying out of joint international humanitarian and rescue actions.

4.6. Environment Protection and Preservation Policy

The condition of individual environment elements and most of the ecological disasters occurring in the territory of Slovenia are the consequence of human influence on environment along with inadequate measures of the state administration and local self-government, particularly the companies, institutes and other organisations. The transition processes have aggravated the situation with respect to the environment protection also in our country, and the conditions are improving very slowly. In order to protect the natural environment as much as possible, the Republic of Slovenia strives for a technologically advanced economy, which will have the least possible negative effects on the environment. All-embracing, timely and coordinated activities of the state agencies, public administration and local self-government will prevent disasters or ensure their rapid and effective consequence management.

The measures for environment protection and use of natural goods are aimed at handling the environment problems in the country, with the emphasis on giving the priority to major environment problems and supporting the integration into the European Union. The stress is laid on the enforcement of all environment protection principles defined by law and the inclusion of the environment issues and the principles of development in this area into the programmes of various ministries.

5. NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM OF REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

5.1 Basis for National Security System

In order to ensure national security, the Republic of Slovenia has set up the national security system, which is based on the legal, political, economic, material, social, health, information, infrastructure, scientific, educational, and other capacities of the state, not neglecting the relevance of the level of security awareness in the society.

The legal basis for the national security system is represented by the Constitution, laws and other

regulations, the concluded international treaties, and the generally accepted principles of international law.

The political basis for the national security system is represented by the democratically elected and established bodies of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of power.

The economic basis for the national security is the level of development and effectiveness of the economy. A developed and effective economy enables the provision of funds for the fulfilment of the national security requirements of the state and society. The functioning of the national security system of the Republic of Slovenia depends greatly on the country's economic strength.

The social and health basis for the national security system is the network of social and health institutes and other legal and natural persons that take care of people's health in any situation.

The information basis for the functioning of the national security system is mostly the information related to the identification and analysis of risks and threats posed to national security. This information is provided to all bodies and services responsible for the national security of the Republic of Slovenia.

The infrastructure basis is crucial for the development of the national security system, as its smooth and effective functioning generally depends on an adequate traffic, communication, energy, and supply infrastructure.

The educational basis for the national security system is represented by all education- and value-related elements as well as other elements needed to ensure the readiness and qualification of people, bodies, organisations and services to provide for their own as well as common security.

The security awareness of the citizens is also one of the significant bases for national security, especially of those who are in the leading and managerial positions, since the level of security awareness has impact on the effectiveness of the national security system and its development.

5.2. Management, Direction and Organisation of National Security System

In conformity with the parliamentary system of the state, the management and direction of the national

security system is vested in the legislative and executive authorities.

The National Assembly represents the institutional i.e. political level of the national security system management. It lays down the legal frameworks and long-term guidelines for the development of the national security policy and ensures material possibilities for its implementation by adopting the national budget. In addition, the National Assembly determines the strategic directions of the foreign, defence, internal security, economic, intelligence and security, and other policies, and supervises the legality of work of the intelligence and security services through its working bodies.

In accordance with the Constitution, the President of the Republic is the Supreme Commander of Defence Forces.

The Government, representing the executive branch of power, is in charge of the implementation of the national security policy and the functioning of the national security system in all areas and at all levels. In order to achieve this, it adopts the necessary political, legal, organisational, and other measures.

The National Security Council functions within the Government as a consultative and coordinating body for the national security. It is in charge of coordinating the national security policy, and for directing and coordinating the activities undertaken to ensure the national security. In wartime it can be transformed into the national defence operative staff, which is responsible for the operational coordination of the military and civil defence and the implementation of the protection and rescue measures.

In the future, the Republic of Slovenia will strive for the formulation and implementation of such a concept of the national security which will, in conformity with the constitutional provisions, underpin the role of the national crisis management as the intersection of a number of seemingly separate areas of the national security planning and preparations. Here, the crisis is understood as a situation in which the fundamental social values are jeopardised and which is characterised by uncertainty and a relatively short reaction time. Since the prevention of crises, preparations for operating in a crisis, management of its consequences, and amelioration of the situation are part of all the areas related to ensuring national security, they entail coordinated activities and in the first place the surpassing of the traditional division into the military

sphere and the civil one. Considering the fact that crises produce interdepartmental effects and transcend the national borders, more attention will be paid in the future to the coordination of crisis preparations with the neighbouring countries and international organisations, especially with the European Union and NATO.

The national security system of the Republic of Slovenia consists of three sub-systems, namely of the defence sub-system, the internal security sub-system, and the sub-system for protection against natural and other disasters, which will be upgraded, completed, and made more effective.

The defence system of the Republic of Slovenia is composed of the military and civil defence. The defence system of the RS carries out the military, technological, organisational-technical, personnel, normative, material, and other preparations for the country's defence. It represents a set of mechanisms which ensure the national security in the field of defence. Its mission is the defence against foreign military aggression and other violent interference of foreign armed forces with the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Slovenia. Within the collective defence system, the defence system will fulfil the tasks that the Republic of Slovenia will take on after joining NATO.

The Slovene Armed Forces are responsible for the military defence of the Republic of Slovenia, which is, along with the deterrence of aggression, their main task. Their task is also to fulfil the obligations arising from the concluded international treaties, to participate in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions, to participate in the protection and rescue operations in the event of natural and other disasters, and to perform other duties defined by law.

The civil defence is a set of measures and activities of the state agencies, local self-government authorities, companies, institutes and other organisations and citizens aimed at complementing and supporting the military defence of the country by non-military means and methods, ensuring the continuous functioning of power structures and economy, the supply, the protection and the survival of the population in emergency situations, at wartime and in other crisis situations. The civil defence comprises the measures for the functioning of authorities, the economic defence, the psychological defence and other forms of unarmed resistance.

The internal security system consists of the security system bodies, such as the Police, the State Prosecutor's Office, the judicial and other supervisory and inspection bodies. The system includes also other state agencies and institutions that contribute to the internal stability and security.

The internal security system is aimed at preventing and deterring threats posed to the security of persons, their property and public order, criminal offences and violations, protecting national borders, performing administrative internal affairs, providing intelligence, exercising supervisory and inspection tasks, and judicial protection. The citizens, too, are involved in ensuring the internal security by cooperating with the mentioned institutions and organisations. Thus they contribute also to the prevention of unlawful and harmful activities and phenomena. The internal security is ensured also by private security activities, consisting of private protection and detective activities, as well as other activities in individual areas of ensuring general security of people and property.

The system of protection against natural and other disasters involves all activities relevant to the prevention of disasters and management of its consequences. The system includes—within their responsibilities and rights—the citizens, societies and other non-governmental organisations which carry out the activities relevant to the protection against natural and other disasters, public rescue services, companies, institutes and other organisations, state agencies, and local communities. The civil protection is a part of the system of protection against natural and other disasters specifically organised to perform duties of protection and rescue.

6. IMPLEMENTATION AND AMENDMENT OF RESOLUTION

The implementation of the Resolution shall be, directly and through the responsible working bodies, monitored by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia on the basis of the responsibilities set forth by the Constitution, the law, the National Assembly Rules of Procedure and the decrees issued on the basis thereof. According to the needs, the National Assembly shall make an overall estimation of the implementation of the Resolution, and shall amend it accordingly.

With the entry into force of the present Resolution, the Resolution on Starting Points for the Republic of

Slovenia National Security Plan (Official Gazette of the RS Nos. 71/93 and 2/94 – corr.) shall cease to apply.

7. ENFORCEMENT OF RESOLUTION

The present Resolution shall enter into force the next day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

No. 200-08/89-2/140

Ljubljana, 21 June 2001

President of the National Assembly
of the Republic of Slovenia
Borut Pahor