 **FORESEC** - Europe's evolving security: drivers, trends and scenarios

**FORESEC Deliverable D 2.2
Country report on Slovenia**

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Introduction

This country report on Slovenia represents one of the 12 country reports that have been compiled as part of the FORESEC project's State of the Art Scan on European security (see further about the project at www.foresec.eu). The Scan provides an overview of the security field in the 12 countries chosen. The countries have been selected to give a good overview of the different cultures, geographical locations, national strategies and societal challenges that face European security and shape the priorities and interest at the European level.¹

Section 1 of the report discusses the concept of security in Slovenia, sections 2 looks at the current security related activities including organisations, strategies and doctrines, role of the private sector, key technologies and current research programs and projects. Section 3 discusses the public opinion in Slovenia vis-à-vis security threats and technologies. Section 4 gives an overview of current national and international foresight activities and section 5 highlights issues where European level collaboration is seen to have most added value. Further details concerning each section are provided in the Appendix.

1. Concept of Security

The Republic of Slovenia lies at the heart of Europe, where the Alps and the Mediterranean meet the Pannonian plains and the mysterious Karst. To the north is Austria; to the east, Hungary; to the south, Croatia; and to the west, Italy. With an area of 20,273 km² and a population of 1,964,036 (2002 census), Slovenia is a small country by world standards. Throughout its history Slovenia has always been a part of larger countries or even great empires. From 1945 until gaining independence in 1991 Slovenia was one of the six republics of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY). At the time of its independence, Slovenia was the wealthiest and most open Yugoslav Republic. From the former Yugoslav republics it is the only one that is now well integrated in the Euro-Atlantic security architecture. In 2004 Slovenia joined both NATO and the European Union. The preparation for accession has dominated the security agenda of the country since independence. Slovenia is an important player in the process of shaping EU's and NATO's policy towards the integration of the Western Balkans in the Euro-Atlantic security structures.

The security sector of Slovenia as part of the broader Yugoslav national security system was established on the basis of a total national defence doctrine. The formation of the national security system of the independent Republic of Slovenia was marked by the experiences from the former Yugoslavia, mainly in two senses, first, it was formed according to the only existed security experiences in Slovenia, the ones of total national defence, second, it was to a very big extent an anti-Yugoslav formation, especially in the field of the military sector.

The security sector's reforms after independence went through clearly distinguished periods. The first period (1991 – 1994) was marked by the doctrine of security self-reliance, in which the security sector had to organize all forces to defend the country from possible outside military attack. 1994 was a turning point for the Slovene security sector. It marked the end of the massive participation of public in security activities and the final end of total national defence. The period 1994-2004 was a period of two parallel processes: first, the ongoing development of the national security system, and second the reforms, introduced under internal and external pressures. The Slovenian national security system was changing from traditional territorial guerrilla and total national defence system to predominantly professionalized system of national defence, with clear intention to focus more on the cooperation in multinational military formations and peace support operations than on traditional territorial defence. After the 1997 decision to orient the activities of the Slovenian Army

¹ The FORESEC state of the art scan covers Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom

towards peace operations, the 2002 decision to abolish conscription was the third main reform, imposed on the Slovenian Army.

As a newly independent state with a newly established national security system, Slovenia was not overburdened with remnants of a past authoritarian system and an oversized defence sector, as it was the characteristic of most of the transitional states. In former Yugoslavia, there was a tendency towards militarization of the society, but the Slovenian public was well aware of its negative consequences. It was one of the reasons for the decision to form a new, more democratic and more west-oriented country. In political conflict with the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) throughout the 1980s, the Slovenian public criticized the authoritarian character of the YPA, and its inability to fulfill the social imperative of the better developed Yugoslav areas. The civilian democratic control over the armed forces, and consequently over the whole security sector, was one of the basic ideas on how to form the newly independent state. Civilianization of the security sector was the founding principle and not part of the reform process, as in other transitional countries. A very high degree of civilian domination over the defence sector, and particularly over the military is the result of a traditional rejection of the military dominated political system of former Yugoslavia.

In 2004 Slovenia's transition from a total national defence to an active participation in multilateral security frameworks was accomplished with the country's accession to the EU and NATO.

The Slovenian Police has been participating in peacekeeping operations and other international missions since October 1997 when, upon the initiative of the National Assembly and following the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, the first Slovenian police officer was seconded to the MAPE mission in Albania.

To date, Slovenian police officers have been deployed to 9 (nine) missions. Currently, a total of 21 police officers are present in 3 (three) missions. Article 19 of the Police Act presents the legal basis for the participation of the Slovenian Police in peacekeeping and other international missions. The basis for each secondment in concrete operations is always a Decision of the Government. During the first half of 2008 Slovenia is the first Member State from the countries that joined the EU in 2004 that is holding the EU Presidency.

The differentiated use of 'safety' and 'security' in English is usually not reflected in the Slovene translations: 'varnost' stands for 'security' but as well for 'safety': 'jedrsko varnost' for 'nuclear safety', 'varnost hrane' for 'food safety' etc.)

Human Security is very much part of the Slovenian understanding of security. Slovenia is one of the four EU Member States (the other three being Austria, Greece, Ireland) that are members of the informal group that was formed in 1998, at the initiative of Norway and Canada, for the purpose of acting within the **Human Security Network (HSN)** towards resolving issues directly affecting human security.

Multilateral cooperation within the EU, NATO, the UN, the OSCE is at the core of Slovenia's international security policy. Unilateralism is a non-option for Slovenia. Human security is high on the agenda of the government.

2. Current security related activities

Public opinion, academic and research circles, and non-governmental organisations are developing as a very strong civilian mechanism for the control not only of the armed forces, but of the security sector as a whole. In Slovenia, where the military sector is very weak and deprived of its professional autonomy, the ability to control the security sector and the Government when

spending the defence budget, the civilian environment plays an important role with regard to the governmental institutions.

2.1 Organisations

The **National Assembly** of the Republic of Slovenia adopted in 2001 the Resolution on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia which defines the foundations of the national security, national security policy and national security system. In the Resolution, the national security system is defined as a set of mechanisms which ensure national security by preventing and eliminating the threats posed to the basic values in accordance with the Constitution and the internationally acknowledged standards of developed parliamentary democracies and international organizations.

To ensure the sovereignty of the Republic of Slovenia, the National Assembly adopts corresponding legislation related to national security, national security policy, intelligence and security policy, and national security programme. The National Parliament defines the national security policy of the state and exercises control over the armed forces, especially through committees such as the Defence Committee, the Committee on Budget and Finance, the Committee for Control of the Intelligence Services and the Committee for Control of the Realisation of the National Security Resolution. Through the allocation of defence funding, the National Parliament supervises the development and equipping of the armed forces.

The **Government** has an executive role in the defence sphere and is accountable for keeping the unity and concordance of the defence forces in line with the national security and defence policy. The Government is also responsible for exercising defence measures on the basis of decisions made by the National Parliament.

A **National Security Council** is responsible for the coordination of the national security policy as well as of the activities undertaken to ensure the implementation of the national security interests and goals. The Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defence play a crucial role in the fulfillment of tasks related to the national security.

The **President** of the Republic is the titular Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces, i.e. the Slovenian Army. The head of the state has basically no executive power, which is clearly seen from the fact that General Chief of Staff reports to the Commander-in-Chief through the Minister of Defence. In practice, the Defence Minister is the key defence official in peacetime, whose actions can be overruled by the Prime Minister, and they are exposed to scrutiny and pressure from the Defence Committee of the National Parliament. The Defence Committee is normally held by the opposition member of the parliament (MP). The key political figures in control over the armed forces are the president of the Republic, the Defence Minister, the Prime Minister (and the Government as a whole), the National Parliament (especially the Defence Committee).

As a body within the Ministry of Interior, the **Police** is one of the pillars of national security, ensuring a high degree of internal security for all inhabitants of Slovenia, by protecting the constitutional order and democratic political system as well as other constitutional values. The functioning of the Police is founded on the exercising and respect of the legal order, European conventions and recommendations, plus an ethical and professional approach alongside consistent respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Police is organised to perform duties on the national, regional and local levels. Duties are performed by the general police administration, police administration units and police stations. Police tasks at the regional level fall within the jurisdiction of individual police administration units, and those at local level within the jurisdiction of the police stations.

As a constituent body of the Ministry of Defence, the **Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR)** performs administrative and professional protection, rescue and relief tasks as well as other tasks regarding protection against natural and other disasters. **ACPDR** is divided into six internal organizational units (four sectors and two services) based in Ljubljana as well as 13 other **ACPDR** branches operating throughout Slovenia. Within each branch there is a regional notification centre that performs a 24-hour duty service. Altogether, 300 people are employed at **ACPDR** branches and notification centres.

Along with the **Ministry of Defence** and the **Ministry of Interior** and their constituent bodies, the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** is an important factor as regards security issues. Within the Directorate for Policy Planning and Multilateral Relations there are two divisions relevant to security issues. On the one hand, the **Security Policy Department**, and on the other hand, the **Department for International Organizations and Human Security**. The Security Policy Department monitors the activities of NATO and works on Slovenia's operations within the organisation. It also monitors and coordinates the activities of the MFA and other state bodies within the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). It studies the development of security processes and cooperates in Slovenian policymaking in the defence field. It prepares expert analyses and decision-making tools for areas relating to NATO, the ESDP, and international security and disarmament. It is organised into two sections: 1. NATO and ESDP Section. 2. The Security and Disarmament Section. The Division for International Organisations and Human Security monitors the work of the UN, its specialised agencies and other international organisations, and performs activities relating to these organisations. From June 2006 to June 2007 Slovenia was presiding over the Human Security Network (HSN), and therefore largely focused on drafting and coordinating various contributions of the HSN.

2.2 Strategies and doctrines

The Slovenian national security policy is based on following principles:

- foreign policy
- defense policy
- internal security policy
- economic policy
- policy of protection against natural and other disasters
- policy of preservation of the national environment

The foreign policy strategic objectives to join NATO and the EU were elaborated in the

- National Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia for full NATO membership (1998)
- National Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia for membership in European Union (1997)

Until the year 1999 there have existed three basic documents on the national security area in Slovenia:

- Resolution on the General Principles of National Security of the Republic of Slovenia (adopted by the Parliament in 1993)
- Military Defense Doctrine (adopted by the government in 1995)
- Military Defense Strategy (adopted by the government in 1998)

Six further documents were elaborated in the early 90ies:

- National Security Strategy (adopted by the government in August 2000 and approved by a Resolution of the Parliament in 2001)

- Defense Strategy (adopted by the government in August 2000)
- Military Defense Doctrine
- Civil Defense Doctrine
- Doctrine of Protection and Rescue
- Strategy of Protection and Rescue (National Programme of Protection Against Disasters)

2.3. Private Sector

As Slovenia is a small country, the security technology sector is rather small. There is however a Slovenian Defence Industry Association. The producers offer both products and services used in aerospace and defence activities: antennas, mast and towers; Fire and Explosion Protection and Mine Clearance; Navigation and Satellite Communications; Military and Special Purpose Vehicles; Countermeasures, Camouflage and Pyrotechnics; Command and Control Systems and Components (C4I); Shelters and Field Hospitals; Optronics, Surveillance and Sighting Systems; Personal Protection, Medical and Survival Equipment etc.

2.4. Key technologies

Given the small scale of the defence industry it was difficult to obtain relevant information with regard to key technologies for this report.

2.5. Current Research programs

Issues related to security are being researched at the Defence Research Centre, part of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Ljubljana. Formally, the DRC was established in 1985. It carried out numerous national and international research projects on national and international security in general, and in particular on specific aspects: international security structures, militarisation and demilitarisation, defence restructuring and conversion, civil-military relations, contemporary armed conflicts, media and war, crisis management, military profession, peace operations. The DRC has also accomplished several problem solving research projects and expert evaluations for domestics and foreign institutions.

3. Public Opinion

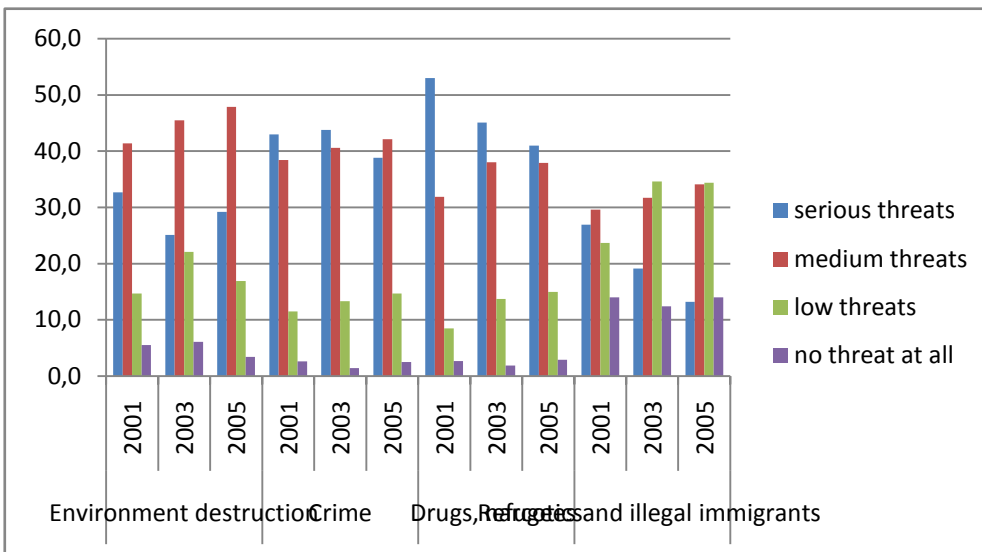
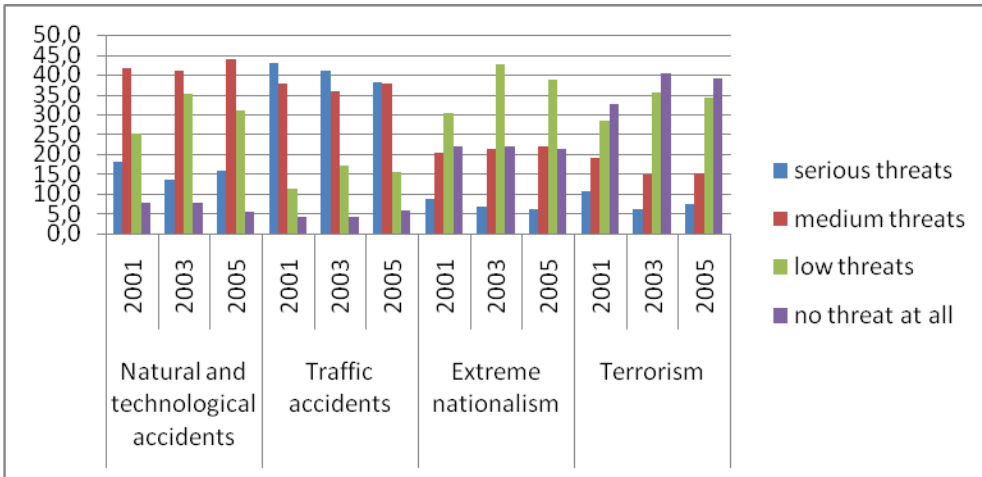
Slovenia is a recent member of both the EU and NATO. Membership in NATO was a more controversial issue than membership in the EU. Partly for tactical reasons the referenda on both accessions were held on the same day, March 23 2003, as a twin referendum. According to the final official results, 89.61 percent voted in favour of EU membership, and 66.02 percent in favour of NATO membership.

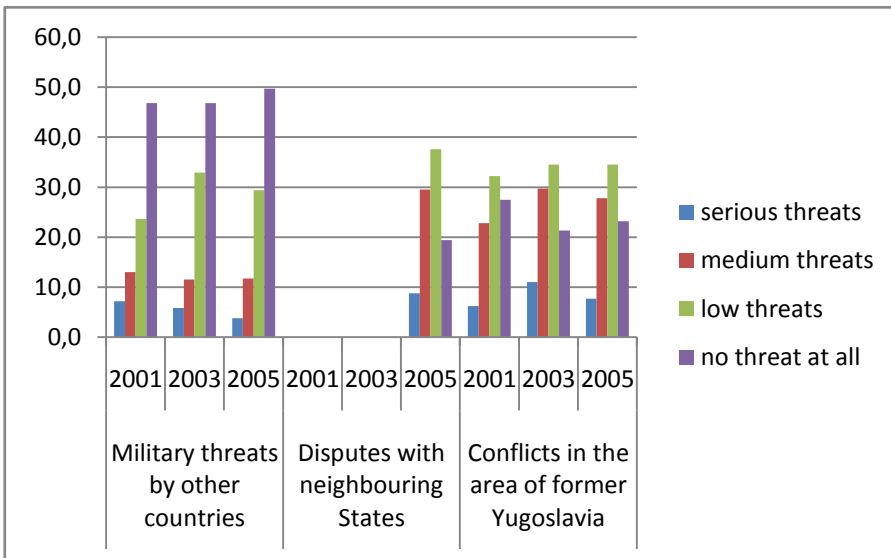
Beyond the international security secured through NATO and EU membership, the Slovenian society is characterised by the fact that threats and dangers are individualised and personalised. Kanduč (2000), for example, says that nowadays an individual is in fact not threatened by crime as much as by different forms of “structural violence”, in particular in the field of heteronomous work, consumer practices and family relations. But security policy remains to a large extent related to collective entities (for example, national and public security), rather than to the provision of international legal and constitutional human rights.

Public opinion polls show that two traditional threats – terrorism and military threats by other countries – are ranked as the least important factors of security threats to Slovenia. Also extreme

nationalism and contagious diseases and the conflicts in the areas of former Yugoslavia are perceived as not so threatened factor to Slovene security. Those with the highest rank of threat are unemployment, drugs, narcotics, crime, traffic accidents, and poverty followed by environment destruction, low birth rate, suicides, natural and technological accidents, economic problems, refugees and illegal immigrants.

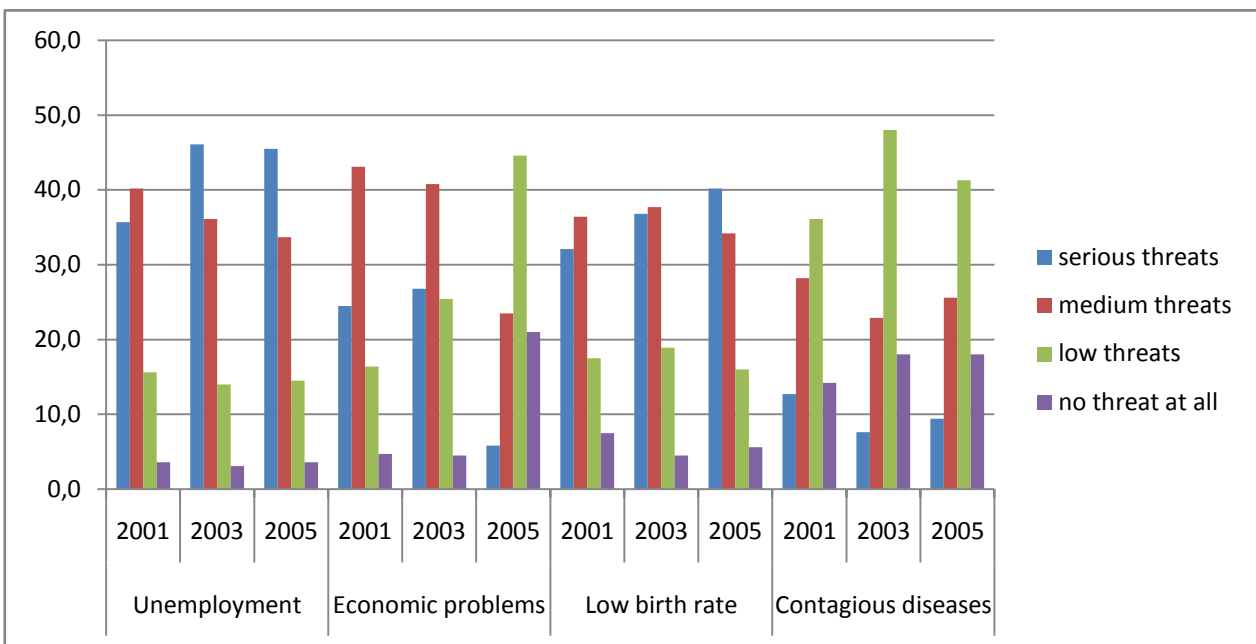
Security threat factors in Slovenia - strategic security

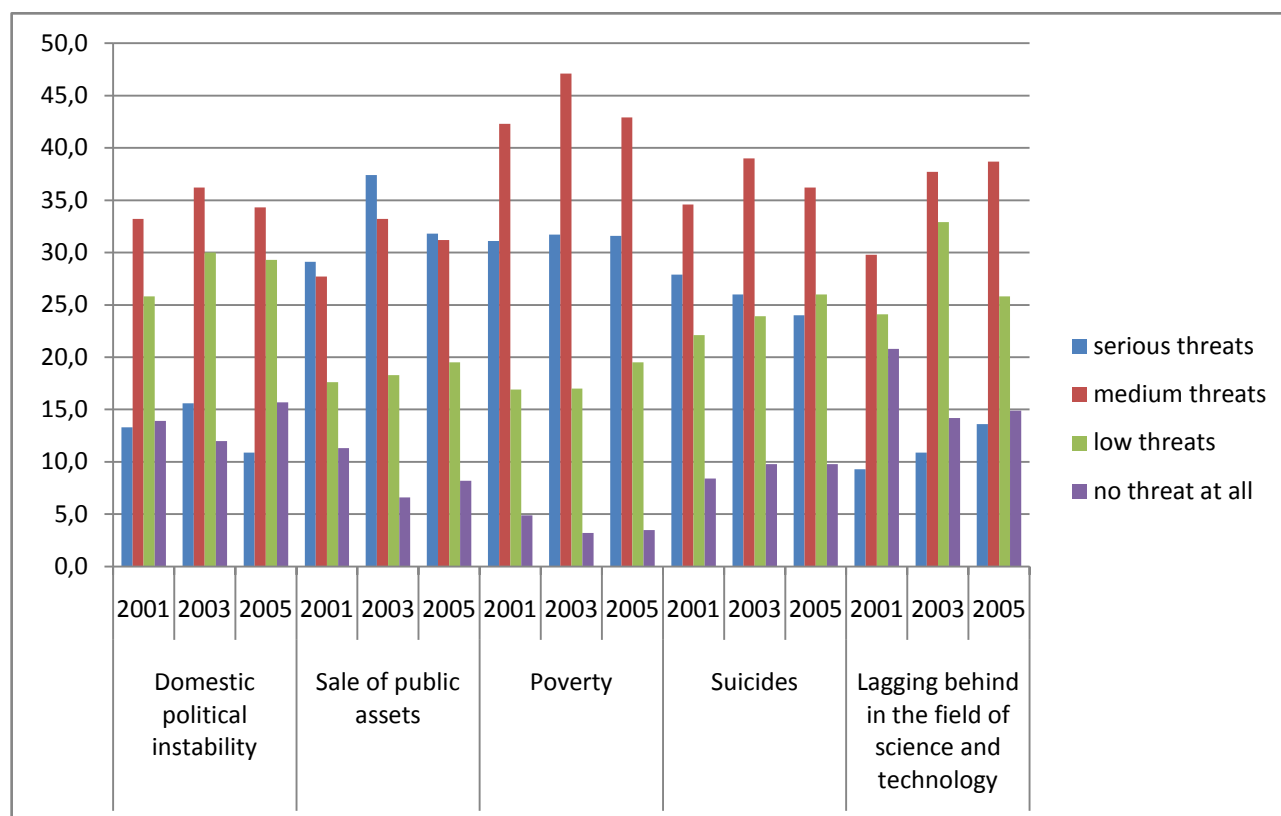




Source: Slovene Public Opinion Survey 2001/3, 2003/3, 2005/3

Security threat factors in Slovenia - everyday life





Source: Slovene Public Opinion Survey 2001/3, 2003/3, 2005/3

Eurobarometer delivers interesting results with regard to threat perceptions on the basis of answers to the question which are the two most important issues facing the respective member state. The Eurobarometer 2008 (data from late 2007) shows the following ranking in the case of Slovenia:

Concerns	Percentage of Respondents
Inflation/ rising prices	63 %
Unemployment	21 %
Healthcare	21 %
Crime	16 %
Economic situation	14 %
Housing	13 %
Taxation	12 %
Pensions	11 %
The educational system	7 %
Environment	4 %
Security and Foreign Policy	3 %
Others	3 %
Immigration	2 %
Energy	2 %
Terrorism	1 %
Don't Know	1 %

The Eurobarometer data confirm the results of the Slovenian public opinion polls, namely that Terrorism and Security and Foreign Policy are at the bottom of ordinary citizens' concerns.

4. Current foresight activities

4.1 National foresight activities

The European Foresight Monitoring Network does not contain data with regard to security foresight activities in Slovenia. Foresight Brief No. 071 reports about Technology Foresight 2020 as the first Slovenian national foresight exercise in 2004-2005.

Slovenia started Technology Foresight activities at an early stage after obtaining independence. The decision as to which type of Technology Foresight (TF) approach was selected in Slovenia was influenced by comparison with similar research activities in other countries (for instance with the Austrian and Hungarian exercises) and by the domestic societal, institutional and regional frameworks which contributed to anticipatory thinking when setting up technology policies and industrial strategic options. The technology foresight study in Slovenia was commissioned by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport and the Ministry of the Economy. A first phase of the exercise was conducted from September 2003 to September 2004.

The Slovenian position with respect to Technology Foresight (TF) becoming an open co-ordination instrument in the EU was as follows: Since TF is an element of strategic planning of national activities targeting sustainable development, various types of knowledge and innovation potentials both in the public administration and private companies – which necessitates a specific orientation towards future development issues of national importance – it is not possible for EU TF to be a relevant instrument for small-sized countries. EU TF is a context for large-sized member countries and absolutely not for the small ones which have attained different development levels and specific business strategies of how to fill up market niches in which they foresee their own specific competitive advantages.

Still, a national second phase was conducted in 2004-2005 as part of the process of preparation for mid-term national R&D Programme 2006-2010. There is no surprise that Information and communication technologies (ICT) did rank as the most important among the key technologies under consideration.

4.2 International foresight activities

Bled Forum on Europe is a regional scientific event (initiated in 1996) involving NGO's governmental institutions and business sector. Main topics of the Bled Forum on Europe are the challenges Europe is facing today, the role of EU in the world, the challenges to its internal integration dynamics as well as its impact on regional development. It is organised by the Bled Forum Research Association and covers fields of European and foresight studies with an aim of anticipating and influence the future development of the EU and its role in global and regional context.

In March 2008 the "IX. Bled Forum on Europe" was organized as an International Conference on "Foresight and Knowledge based Governance Responses to Climate Change" and a Training seminar on "Foresight and Research Priorities Setting in South Eastern Europe with Special Consideration of Climate Change".

The target group of the training seminar & conference were people interested in launching, carrying out or using Foresight activities in SEE countries (Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia (including Kosovo), FYR of Macedonia). The conference and the seminar were an important contribution to the process of full European integration of the Western Balkan science community.

4.3. Identified threats

After the end of the Cold War and the end of armed conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, military threats retreated and non-military threats took a lead and are perceived as more important for the security of the country. The environmental security gained a lot of momentum in the last decade in Slovenia.

5. European and multilateral collaboration

The Ministry of Education, Science and Sport systematically promotes and supports the participation of Slovenian R&D organisations in projects financed or co-financed by the European Commission, agencies of the United Nations, and other international and intergovernmental organisations.

Since its independence in 1991, Slovenia has been participating in the European Union programmes (3rd Framework Programme on project-by-project basis, 4th Framework Programme on project-by-project basis, 5th Framework Programme, 6th Framework programme, PECO, INCO-COPERNICUS, COST, TEMPUS, ACE). In 1994 Slovenia became a full member country of the EUREKA initiative. In addition, in 1996, Slovenia, as a partner country, could for the first time apply for individual forms of participation within the NATO Science Programme, and it actively participates in the NATO Science for Peace Programme. Since 1992, Slovenia is a full member of the United Nations Organisation and co-operates with UN specialised agencies, funds and programmes on a regular basis.

Considering international organisations, the most important cooperation for Slovenia is with: the UN development program (UNDP) and with individual specialised agencies of UNO (UNIDO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, etc.), as well as with international centres ICGEB and ICTP in Trieste, CERN in Geneva, ICPE in Ljubljana, CIESM in Monaco and IIR and EMBC in Paris.

In the area of regional cooperation, the most important scientific and technological cooperation for Slovenia is conducted through SEP and DS Alps-Adriatic.

6. Conclusions

As regards international security, although a small state and independent since less than 2 decades, Slovenia is firmly anchored in the international and Euro-Atlantic multilateral security structures. It is an active member of NATO, the EU, the UN and the OSCE. After the end of the Cold War and the end of armed conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, non-military threats are perceived as more important for the security of the country. The integration of the Western Balkans remains however a top priority for Slovenia. Societal security, human security and environmental security are more and more taking the lead.

8 References

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Ministry of Defence

<http://www.mors.si/index.php?id=home&L=1>

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

<http://www.mzz.gov.si/en/>

Ministry of the Interior

<http://www.mnz.gov.si/en/>

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)

<http://www.sova.gov.si/en/media/resolution.pdf>

Slovene Intelligence and Security Agency

<http://www.sova.gov.si>

Slovenian Research Agency

<http://www.arrs.gov.si/en/dobrodoslica.asp>

Appendix A Current security related activities

Table 1 Organizations

Organisation	Short Description	Mission	Collaboration	Contact Information
Ministry of Defence (MoD)	<p>The highest professional military body, performing professional military tasks related to the activities and development of the Armed Forces in peace and in war</p> <p>Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief: performs administrative and professional tasks related to the organisation, preparation and operation of the system of protection against natural and other disasters</p> <p>Defence Inspectorate: supervises the implementation of regulations and other acts governing the defence sector</p> <p>Inspectorate for for Protection against Natural and Other Disasters: ensures the unified enforcement of regulations and carries out inspection supervision for the enforcement of regulations on protection against natural and other disasters</p>	The MoD performs tasks related to the defence system and the system of protection against natural and other disasters.	NATO and EU; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Interior	<p>Vojkova cesta 55 tel: +386 1 471 2211</p> <p>fax: +386 1 471 29 78 glavna.pisarna@mors.si</p>
Ministry of Interior (Mol)	<p>The Mol, together with the Police and the Internal Affairs Inspectorate as autonomous bodies within its framework, performs tasks in the following fields of activity: 1. Internal administrative affairs; 2. Police and Security; 3. Police; 4. Internal Affairs Inspectorate</p>	The mission of Mol is to provide the highest possible level of security in the state, which is attained through preventive rather than repressive action of the law enforcement agencies. Aiming to implement both tasks, the Mol is responsible for public security and police, internal administrative affairs and migrations	The Mol is responsible for the coordination of European affairs and international cooperation in the field of security. As regards the Police, on the <i>national</i> level, it works with the Government and its ministries, state prosecutions units, Human Rights Ombudsman, NGOs. On the <i>international</i> level, the Police cooperates with Europol, Interpol, SIRENE, CEPOL, MEPA, and in international missions.	<p>Ministry of the Interior Štefanova 2 SI-1501 Ljubljana Slovenia Phone: +386 1 428 40 00 Fax: +386 1 251 43 30 gp.mnz(at)gov.si</p>

<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)</p>	<p>The MFA contributes expert viewpoints during the planning of Slovenia's foreign policy, during the preparations and procedures for shaping this policy, and prior to the adoption of resolutions passed by the National Assembly and the government. The Ministry represents Slovenia in other countries and with international organisations, monitors international political and economic relations, and develops relations between Slovenia and other states and international organisations. The Ministry is responsible for negotiations with other countries and international organisations, and for proposing international agreements to be ratified, as well as for their evidencing and archiving. In addition, the Ministry promotes and coordinates international co-operation in the political, economic, educational, cultural, scientific, technical and other fields. It devotes particular attention to the protection of the interests of the Republic of Slovenia and of its citizens and legal entities abroad; it is also concerned with the welfare of Slovene minorities in neighbouring countries and of Slovenes worldwide.</p>	<p>The mission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to implement foreign policy and perform tasks stipulated by the Foreign Affairs Act (Ur. I. RS, No. 45/2001), as well as other regulations and acts.</p>	<p>Ministries of Foreign Affairs; International bodies and organizations</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs Prešernova 25, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia Tel: 386 (0) 1 478 2000 Fax: 386 (0) 1 478 2340, 386 (0) 1 478 2341 Info.mzz@gov.si</p>
<p>SOVA (Slovene Intelligence and Security Agency)</p>	<p>SOVA provides intelligence from abroad, relevant to the protection of the country's security, political and economic interests. Its organizational structure is designed so as to meet the requirements of its mission.</p>	<p>SOVA is Slovenia's central civilian intelligence and security service. The independent government service is based on the principle that the country needs an effective and professional organization, adept at providing authorized bodies with support in making decisions relevant to national security.</p>	<p>Similar international partners</p>	<p>SOVA <i>Slovene Intelligence and Security Agency</i> Stegne 23 c 1000 Ljubljana Slovenia gp.sova@gov.si 38614799101 http://www.sova.gov.si</p>

Table 2 Strategies and doctrines

Name	Short Description	Objectives	Actions	Contact Information
Resolution on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (adopted by the National Assembly on 21 June 2001)	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.	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.	Joining the EU and NATO. Serving as a basis for thematic strategies and/or development and doctrinal documents.	SOVA Slovene Intelligence and Security Agency Stegne 23 c 1000 Ljubljana Slovenia gp.sova@gov.si 38614799101 http://www.sova.gov.si
Military Doctrine MD (adopted by the Government on 1 June 2006)	The MD defines principles on the organisation, employment and operation of the Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF) in providing military defence of the state and carrying out other missions, through which the defence strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (RS) is implemented. The doctrine lays down fundamental principles by which the SAF or its components guide their action in the defence and security area to support national interests and objectives.	The MD supports the transition of the Slovenian Armed Forces through a period of transformation, which dictates new ways of thinking and the reformation of the armed forces to face new challenges and threats.	The MD takes into consideration that the Republic of Slovenia has joined NATO and the European Union, which calls for new solutions in terms of organisation and operation of the Slovenian Armed Forces. It also takes into account changes in the SAF, including the transformation from conscript-based armed forces into professional armed forces supplemented by both compulsory and contract reservists.	Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of Defence Vojkova cesta 55 tel: +386 1 471 22 11 fax: +386 1 471 29 78 glavna.pisarna@mors.si
Doctrine on Protection, Rescue and Relief DPRR (adopted by the Government on 30 May 2002)	The DPRR is a document which is comprised of common principles and views concerning professional and operational guidance, organisation, and conduct of protection, rescue and relief efforts in the event of natural and other disasters.	The DPRR takes into account that protection against natural and other disasters is part of the internal security of the Republic of Slovenia and that protection and rescue is, organisationally and functionally, an independent and unified subsystem of Slovenia's national security. It includes and integrates all rescue activities, services, and other task forces involved in protection, rescue and relief efforts which make use of common telecommunication and information systems and other infrastructure.	The police and the Slovenian Armed Forces cooperate in conducting protection, rescue and relief missions in compliance with regulations and guidelines of the competent Civil Protection commander or the leader of the intervention. The police and individual units of the Slovenian Armed Forces are led by their chief or commanders.	Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of Defence Vojkova cesta 55 tel: +386 1 471 22 11 fax: +386 1 471 29 78 glavna.pisarna@mors.si

Table 3 Private sector

Name of the company	Short Description	Main activities	Contact information
TRIVAL ANTENE d.o.o	TRIVAL ANTENE d.o.o. started in 1965 as the company SVIT Kamnik, when the first antennas were developed and produced from composite materials (polyester and epoxy resin with fiberglass) mainly for the army needs.	TRIVAL ANTENE has more than 200 different types of antennas, antenna masts and accessories in its product list. The company was mainly involved in military antennas and masts production but through last ten years we expanded our products range also on other markets, mainly for marine applications, private mobile radio, radioamateur applications, etc.	TRIVAL ANTENE d.o.o. Bakovnik 3, 1241 Kamnik SLOVENIA, EU tel.: +386 (0)1 831 43 96 fax.: +386 (0)1 8313 377 e-mail: info@trivalantene.si
Aviation Service d.o.o.		maintenance, servicing and repair of turbo-prop planes	Aviation Service d.o.o. Aerodrom Lesce-Bled, Lesce 4248 Slovenia
BMB Electronic d.o.o		maintenance and servicing of electronic, electromechanical and electrooptic systems in fighting vehicles.	Nove Fuzine 26 1000 Ljubljana Slovenia
Comet d.d.		Comet specialises in the manufacturing of a wide variety of grinding and cutting-off wheels as well as of ceramic & composite materials for personnel and armoured vehicle ballistic protection.	Tovarniska cesta 5 Zrece 3214 Slovenia

Table 4 Current research programmes and projects

Name of the Program	Short Description	Main activities	Contact information
Security, peace and the military as a social phenomenon in the contemporary world	Theoretical and empirical research in the field of security studies in Slovenia	Research, publications and educational activities of the members at Defence Studies Division of the Faculty of Social Sciences.	Marjan Malešič Defence Research Center University of Ljubljana Kardeljeva ploščad 5 Ljubljana 1000 SLOVENIA tel: 386 (01) 589 23 24 fax: 386 (01) 589 22 02 marjan.malesic@uni-lj.si

Appendix B Identified threats

Table 5 Identified threats

Name of the Threat	Short Description
Environmental security	Environmental issues in Slovenia have a useful mobilization effect for the political elite and civil society, but in reality the practical measures to improve the environmental situation do not necessarily follow this pattern of mind.
Demographic situation	Against the background of low birth rates, suicides etc., the demographic situation is perceived as a threat to the sustainable economic and social development of the country
Regional security	The still vague and rather distant European perspective for the countries in the Western Balkans is perceived as a potential threat to sustainable regional development and security