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ANNEX

**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 5 March 2010

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ADD 21 EXT 1 (08.04.2013)**

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ADDENDUM TO THE NOTE

from : The Council General Secretariat
to : Working Party on Terrorism

Subject : Second Round of Peer Evaluation
Preparedness and consequence management in the event of a terrorist attack

Delegations will find enclosed the report of the evaluation mission in **Slovenia** (17-19 June 2009) in the framework of the above-mentioned round of peer evaluation.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the second round of peer evaluations covering "Preparedness and consequence management in the event of a terrorist attack" an evaluation visit was made to Slovenia from 17 to 19 June 2009.

In general terms, Slovenia pays attention to new and emerging threats, such as international terrorism and transnational organised crime.

To date Slovenia has not had to deal with a terrorist threat on its soil. The Slovenian authorities consider that the level of terrorist threat on their national territory is low. However, such attacks remain possible, particularly because of Slovenia's active engagement in regions of crisis around the world (troops in Lebanon and Afghanistan). Also, there may be attacks on foreign targets located on Slovenian territory (the embassies of sensitive countries) and the possibility cannot be excluded that Slovenia might be used as base for terrorist activities abroad, given its geographical position in a very sensitive region. Slovenian interests abroad may also be under threat, such as:

- members of the Slovenian armed forces or police serving in international missions, or
- Slovenian diplomatic and consular representations abroad.

While the threat is regarded as low on Slovenian territory and for Slovenian diplomatic and consular representations, it varies between "low" and "high" for the Slovenian armed forces and police serving in international missions.

According to the analyses presented to us, the country's Muslim community is not the subject of any noticeable radicalisation process which might lead to recruitment by terrorist organisations. Islam is the second largest religious community in the Republic of Slovenia. Muslims number about 50 000, or 2,4 % of the population, and come mainly from the former Yugoslavia (Bosnia, Macedonia, and Sandzak). Very few of the Muslims living in Slovenia come from North Africa or the Middle East. As a result, holders of extremist views represent a very tiny proportion of the local Muslim population. The only threat might come from those elements acting outside the country's Muslim community.

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To date, there is no evidence of the presence of Al Qaida and/or affiliated organisations in Slovenia.

The impression given by the main institutions the evaluation team visited was positive. Numerous arrangements have been established for different kinds of risk, but they have not yet been tested in the context of a real terrorist attack or major natural disaster. The mechanisms to manage the consequences of a possible terrorist attack seem to be quite appropriate, since decisions on individual crisis management issues are taken both by the strategic central decision-making chain and by the decentralised and specific one for each individual work area. The overall picture which Slovenia presented to the Peer Evaluation team was of a coherent and well-coordinated structure for the preparation and management of crisis situations. The size of the country, and the fact that the various actors know each other well, result in a high level of coordination and information exchange. Overall, this will facilitate central coordination in the event of a crisis.

The main recommendations resulting from this evaluation mission focus on the following areas:

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2. ARRANGEMENTS IN THE EVENT OF A TERRORIST ATTACK

The peer evaluation of the Republic of Slovenia (RS) was organised by the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Service (SOVA).

Besides the role of the SOVA, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) and the Ministry of Defence (MOD) and some of their subordinate departments presented their roles in crisis management.

The organisation of crisis management in the event of a terrorist attack in Slovenia is based mainly on:

- the legal bases;
- the institutions responsible for defining national security policy;
- the institutions responsible for implementing decisions.

2.1. Structures and organisational framework of the National Crisis Centres

In Slovenia the national crisis centre is called the National Crisis Management Centre (NCMC). In terms of the legal framework, the National Crisis Management Centre (NCMC) is simply a physical infrastructure located within the premises of the Ministry of Defence. The Ministry of Defence provides material, human and financial resources and the premises for its work.

This infrastructure is used by various entities of the national security structure for crisis prevention and crisis management functions. It is permanently manned in terms of telecommunications and information monitoring. If a terrorist attack hits Slovenia, management of the consequences will be operated entirely from the NCMC. This Centre was created in 2006. The NCMC provides technical and working conditions for the **Interdepartmental Analytical Group (IDAP)** which works within the NCMC, inside which the representatives of ministries and government services coordinate work to provide the analytical and expert support to the Government's decision making in the state of emergency or war and in reaction to the crisis phenomena and occurrences.

The IDAP is activated if a military, political, economic or other event (i.e. terrorism) which could affect national security occurs in the regional or international environment, at a time when circumstances inside the country are overwhelming the capability of the responsible governmental agencies/ministries or other forces to deal with it. The IDAP is activated if an event that has a great impact on national security occurs, if interdepartmental coordination is needed or in the case of a state of emergency or war. The decision to activate the IDAP for constant and uninterrupted activity is taken by the Prime Minister or an authorised minister. The tasks of the IDAP are:

- to monitor, assess and analyse the security conditions with regard to the security of the RS;
- to draft interdepartmental reports and analyses to keep the Government informed;
- to coordinate activities within the jurisdiction of different agencies/ministries;
- to coordinate the implementation of decisions and measures.

For the Operational Communication Centre of the MOI, the Notification Centre of the RS and the Command Centre of the Slovenian Armed Forces and other governmental agencies/ministries involved in crisis management, the NCMC provides fully equipped working places with direct links to individual offices. In the event of an emergency, each service needed will second a liaison officer to this centre. Meeting rooms and individual rooms are at the disposal of the members of the Government.

This centre has not yet been tested in an emergency situation. However, several exercises, at national and international level, have been conducted.

Legal bases

The legal framework of the security system is:

- the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia (OG RS*¹, Nos 33/91-I, 42/97, 66/00, 24/03, 69/2004, 68/06)

- the Resolution on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (*OG RS, Nos 56/2001*);
- the Government of the Republic of Slovenia Act (OG RS, Nos [4/1993](#), [71/1994](#), [23/1996](#), [47/1997](#), [119/2000](#), [30/2001](#), [123/2004](#), [24/2005](#)-UPB1*², [109/2008](#), [55/2009](#))
- the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency Act (OG RS, Nos [23/1999](#), [126/2003](#), [20/2004](#)-UPB1, [61/2006](#), [81/2006](#)-UPB2, [99/2007](#))
- the Decree on the establishment of the National Security Council (OG RS, Nos [135/2004](#), [45/2005](#), [111/2008](#))
- the Defence Act (OG RS, Nos [82/1994](#), [44/1997](#), [87/1997](#), [13/1998](#), [33/2000](#), [47/2002](#), [110/2002](#), [97/2003](#), [40/2004](#), [103/2004](#)-UPB1, [138/2004](#), [53/2005](#), [117/2007](#))
- the Decree on the establishment of the Intelligence and Security Service of the Ministry of Defence (OG RS, Nos [63/1999](#), [90/2000](#))
- the Police Act (OG RS, Nos [49/1998](#), [43/2001](#), [93/2001](#), [48/2003](#), [79/2003](#), [110/2003](#)-UPB1, [50/2004](#), [53/2005](#), [70/2005](#)-UPB4, [98/2005](#), [3/2006](#)-UPB5, [36/2006](#), [78/2006](#), [107/2006](#)-UPB6, [42/2009](#), [47/2009](#), [66/2009](#))

Institutions responsible for defining national security policy

The following bodies shape and conduct the national security policy:

- the National Assembly,
- the President of the Republic,
- the Government, and
- the National Security Council.

Institutions responsible for implementing decisions

The three sub-systems of the national security system are:

- the internal security sub-system;
- the defence sub-system;
- the sub-system for protection against natural and other disasters.

2.1.1. The National Security Council

The National Security Council (NSC) is a consultative body of the Slovenian Government which coordinates the issues of defence, the security system, the protection and rescue system, and other issues relating to national security. It is responsible for coordinating national security policy, as well as for the direction and coordination of activities aimed at pursuing national security interests and goals i.e. the provision of national security.

The NSC is headed by the Prime Minister and is composed of:

- the Minister for Defence
- the Minister for the Interior
- the Ministry of Finance
- the Minister for Foreign Affairs
- the Minister for Justice
- the Government Secretary-General
- the Director of the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency (SOVA).

Occasionally the following are also invited to attend:

- the President of the Republic of Slovenia (RS)
- the President of the National Assembly
- the leader of the opposition
- heads of other state bodies
- representatives of other organisations.

The tasks of the NSC are as follows:

- to advise the Government on the adoption of measures and acts concerning national security;
- prior to government sessions, to advise the Ministries on their measures and acts concerning the implementation of national security interests and goals;
- to coordinate the positions and measures of the Ministries and other state agencies and organisations on activities concerning national security;
- prior to government sessions, to coordinate the positions of the Ministries and other state agencies with respect to National Assembly acts concerning national security;

- to identify and assess security risks, threats posed to the country, and measures and guidelines for ensuring national security;
- to give opinions about questions, initiatives and proposals put to the Government by members of Parliament concerning the implementation of national security policies;
- to provide the Government with opinions about budget funds for the work of the NSC.

The National Security Council (NSC) has defined counter-terrorism as one of the top priority issues in their work programme for the year 2009.

The NSC's operative body is Secretariat, whose subordinate body is the Interdepartmental WG for the Trans-national Threat, inside which the CT WG works. The NSC Secretariat is appointed by the Government and is responsible for operational coordination of the activities of the NSC. It is headed by the Adviser to the Prime Minister for National Security who is at the same time the Secretary of the NSC. The other members of this Secretariat are:

- the Director of SOVA
- the Director General of Police
- the Chief of General Staff of the Slovenian Army
- the Director of the Intelligence and Security Service of the Ministry of Defence
- a State Secretary from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- a State Secretary from the Ministry of Defence
- a State Secretary from the Ministry of the Interior
- the Civil Protection Commander of the Republic of Slovenia
- the Director of the RS Office for Legislation
- the Deputy Government Secretary-General
- a member of the opposition.

Since June 2004, the Interdepartmental Working Group for the Transnational Threat has been headed by the National Coordinator for Counterterrorism. All bodies working in the field of counterterrorism regularly inform the Coordinator about their activities at national and international level, so that they are constantly exchanging information, opinions and positions, and coordinating activities aimed at an effective and targeted fight against terrorism and other transnational threats. The Coordinator is accountable to the Government and reports to the National Security Council and its Secretariat on a regular basis.

This group is an interdepartmental operative body, which in its narrow composition includes the expert representatives of the operational services (Police, SOVA, General Customs Administration, Intelligence and Security Service of the Minister of Defence, Office for Money Laundering Prevention, the Representative of the Slovenian Army General Staff and the RS Civil Protection Commander) and in its enlarged composition the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior.

The duties of the Interdepartmental Working Group for the Transnational Threat are:

- operational exchange of information on activities in the field of counterterrorism;
- coordination of operational activities;
- drafting of experts' estimates and of the grounds for decisions made on individual specialised issues;
- drafting of specialised proposals for the NSC Secretariat, the NSC, and the Government of the RS.

The international terrorism threat assessment of the RS is updated twice a year and made by the Counterterrorism Working Group of the NSC Secretariat, or more frequently if need arises, depending on the occurrence of topical and security-relevant events. The recipients of this assessment are the members of the NSC and the NSC Secretariat, the President of the RS and, if necessary, others.

The NSC meets every three to four months. However, any member of the NSC may ask that it be convened.

2.1.2. *SOVA*

SOVA was separated from the Ministry of the Interior in 1993. Now it is an independent government service performing the functions laid down by the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Act. The Agency is headed by a Director, who is accountable to the Government. The Director is appointed and discharged by the Government on the proposal of the Prime Minister.

SOVA is the only agency responsible for counterterrorism internally and externally. It covers all issues related to terrorism.

The missions of SOVA are defined in Article 2 of the SOVA Act. Its main task is to collect and evaluate information, and provide intelligence:

- from abroad, relevant to safeguarding the security, political and economic interests of the state;
- on organisations, groups, and persons who, through their activities abroad or in connection with foreign entities, constitute or could constitute a threat to national security and constitutional order.

The Agency is to cooperate with authorised state bodies and services in security clearance, and in providing information relevant to the security of certain persons, posts, bodies, facilities and areas. It is to discharge its functions on a statutory basis and in accordance with the priorities set by the Government on the basis of the national security programme adopted by the National Assembly.

SOVA collects information by:

- covert cooperation: the Director determines, with the Government's approval, the conditions and methods of information collection through covert cooperation, as well as procedures and measures for the protection of sources;
- using special forms of information collection: monitoring of international communication systems, covert purchase of documents and objects, covert observation and surveillance in open or public places applying technical means for documenting events; the Agency may also exceptionally collect information by intercepting letters and other means of communication, including telecommunications.

SOVA takes part in various interdepartmental working groups and bodies at expert level, such as:

- the interdepartmental working group on terrorism;
- the Information Security Commission (concerning cyber crime, technical solutions and standard-setting for protection of classified information systems);
- the interdepartmental working group on protection against electronic attacks; the Commission for Monitoring Export of Dual-Use Goods;
- the interdepartmental operational working group for carrying out the tasks defined by the national plan of protection and relief in the event of the use of weapons or means of mass destruction for terrorist purposes or in the event of a terrorist attack perpetrated by classical means (the WMD group). This interdepartmental operational working group was created in October 2003.

SOVA cooperates on a daily basis with the police and customs. SOVA assesses the terrorist threat; that assessment is then included in the more general threat assessment made by the NSC.

2.1.3. *The intelligence security service of the Ministry of Defence*

The Intelligence Security Service (ISS) of the Ministry of Defence is directly subordinate to the Minister for Defence. The ISS has intelligence, counterintelligence and security tasks.

The intelligence tasks are:

- gathering, documenting and analysing information and data that are important for the defence interests of the country, and protecting classified areas;
- establishing and assessing the military and political security situation and capabilities outside the country that are of special importance for the security of the country;
- gathering and assessing data on the situation in areas where members of the Slovenian Army Forces (SAF) are deployed, during the fulfilment of obligations entered into in international organisations or while carrying out military tasks.

The counterintelligence tasks are:

- detecting and preventing activities by the intelligence services of military organisations and other bodies and organisations endangering the defence interests of the country, the SAF or the Ministry of Defence.

The security tasks are:

- the detection and investigation of security threats to certain people, jobs, facilities and surroundings, which are used by the Ministry of Defence and the SAF in or outside the country;
- the investigation of criminal acts;
- research and suggesting solutions for physical and technical security;
- the operational protection of certain people, jobs, facilities and surroundings, which carry special defence significance;
- security vetting according to the law; directing the activities of the military police when they are performing specific security tasks in accordance with the Defence Act.

2.1.4. *Civil defence*

The Civil Defence Office is a part of the Ministry of Defence. Civil Defence covers preparedness for and the planning of actions at times of emergency, wartime and crisis. It encompasses a whole range of measures and activities by state authorities, local self-government authorities, enterprises, institutions and other organisations and citizens. Through non-military means, these measures and activities complement and support national military defence and ensure the functioning of the authorities, the supply of provisions and the protection and survival of the population in wartime.

The tasks of civil defence or crisis management are twofold:

- civil defence which flows into crisis management and includes preparedness for measures and activities by state authorities and local self-government in wartime and in crises, the preparedness of the economy for crises, crisis communication and psychological defence, non-military resistance against an aggressor and spatial planning for defence needs;
- civil capabilities composed of material and health supplies, host nation support, civil functional facilities and geospatial support.

The ACPDR-Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief is a body within the Ministry of Defence; its main tasks are: preparing the national protection programme against natural and other disasters, preparing the risk and threat analyses, organizing the watch, notification and alarm system and taking care that it functions, directing and coordinating the precautionary measures, announcing the danger of natural and other disasters, giving instructions how to act in the event of dangers and disasters, preparing the national protection and rescue plans, organizing, equipping and training the Civil Protection under the state jurisdiction, coordinating the readiness, activity and co-financing of the activities of public rescue services under the state jurisdiction, preparing programmes and organizing and carrying out courses and training in protection, rescue and help.

2.1.5. *The Slovenian Armed Forces*

The Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF)¹ have a significant responsibility in relation to counterterrorist threats, on the basis of decisions by the Government, in four main areas: antiterrorism, counterterrorism, consequence management and military cooperation. The SAF are the main pool of back-up assets, providing human and technical resources (personnel, safety prevention, administrative support, logistics, signals and informational support) but at the same time they have different tasks and responsibilities for terrorism prevention, intelligence and police duties. The COMCEN operational centre executes command and control tasks and maintains operational readiness (24/7, 12 hour shifts). One of the most important tasks is the implementation of contingency plans related to consequence management and several projects for preventing terrorism.

The MOD implements emergency response plans for protection, rescue and relief in the event of natural or other disasters, under specific legislation.

¹ The legal framework of the Armed Forces:
The following legal framework relates to the Armed Forces' tasks and responsibilities in the field of crisis management:

1. Defence Act
 - Amendments to the Defence Act, which were adopted last year, specify that the SAF may be included in plans to protect important energy, transport, industrial, telecommunications, and other similar installations. The SAF may also be deployed to protect locations of state authorities which are important for the defence of the state. Their security, including the protection of the air space above these locations, and the coast and sea in front of these locations, may be provided by the SAF, but only on the basis of a Government decision.
 - The SAF may cooperate with the civil police in protecting the wider area of the state border, but based on previously adopted plans and decisions of the Slovenian Government.
 - The SAF may also provide assistance to the civil protection authorities in the event of natural and other disasters.
2. Act on Service in the SAF
3. Resolution on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia
4. Long-term programme for SAF equipment – SDPRO
5. Military Doctrine
6. Government Decree on installations and areas of special relevance to defence
7. Decree on intelligence and security bodies in the SAF
8. Mid-term defence programmes for 2005-2010 and 2007-2012
9. International agreements

2.1.6. *The national police*

Within the Ministry of the Interior, the Director-General of the Police is responsible for police activities. For criminal investigations, the relevant directorate is the Criminal Investigation Police Directorate which includes an Organised Crime Section. Within this section, the Counterterrorism and Extreme Violence Division is the division responsible for investigating offences/activities related to terrorism (this division operationally covers the field of Islamic extremism and terrorism). The Counterterrorism and Extreme Violence Division also deals with risk analysis and contributes to threat assessments. It is the police contact point for the national coordinator for counter terrorism. The role of the police in the event of a terrorist attack is:

- to protect people and property and maintain public order in the endangered area,
- to prevent, detect and investigate criminal offences and misdemeanours, to detect and arrest the perpetrators of criminal offences and misdemeanours and other wanted persons, to hand them over to the competent authorities, to carry out an inspection at the scene of a criminal offence,
- to perform anti-bomb and anti-terrorist searches,
- to supervise and direct traffic and enable access for the forces responsible for protection and emergency assistance,
- to protect certain persons, authorities, facilities and local areas,
- to cooperate with local police units in carrying out police and other tasks, important for protection and emergency assistance,
- to protect state borders and perform border control and police tasks related to aliens, appropriate to the situation,
- to cooperate in the identification of persons and in forensic research.

2.2. **National arrangements in the event of a terrorist attack**

2.2.1. *Threat assessment*

Counterterrorism Working Group produces the threat assessment. This assessment is made twice a year at the level of the Counterterrorism Working Group if no particular event has occurred to justify a greater frequency. The recipients of this assessment are the members of the NSC and the NSC Secretariat, the President of the RS and, if necessary, others.

There is a scale with three threat levels:

- low
- medium
- high.

2.2.2. Management of the consequences of a terrorist act

The key players in the operational management of an emergency/crisis are the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) and the Ministry of Defence (MOD).

The plan in this area which is currently in force is the "The National Emergency Response Plan in the event of terrorist use of weapons or means of mass destruction and/or in the event of terrorist attack with conventional means. (Government Order No 8000-1/2005/7 of 24 February 2005).

The component parts of the abovementioned plan are also the plans for the activities of individual departments responsible for carrying out certain activities. The most detailed plans for that purpose are the "Plan of the activities of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police in the event of use of weapons of mass destruction for terrorist purposes i.e. of a terrorist attack with conventional means" (MoI, No 145-04-842-6/2005/2 of 2 June 2005) and the "Plan of the activities of the Slovenian Armed Forces in the event of the use of weapons or means of mass destruction for terrorist purposes i.e. a terrorist attack with conventional means" (UJMA-11, No 842-1/2007-1 of 25 January 2007).

These plans of activities precisely determine who is responsible for individual tasks in the event of a terrorist threat, their concrete tasks and duties. The following ministries play a crucial role: Health, Interior, Defence, Justice, Agriculture, Forestry and Food, and Environment and Spatial Planning, as well as the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency.

In the field of protection against natural and other disasters, the Republic of Slovenia has protection and rescue plans for all disasters assessed as potentially harmful for Slovenian territory, at all planning levels (national, regional, and local). These plans are as follows:

- The National Emergency Response Plan in the event of terrorist use of weapons or means of mass destruction and/or in the event of terrorist attack with conventional means
- The National Emergency Response Plan in the event of an accident at sea

- The National Emergency Response Plan in a case of contagious animal disease in the Republic of Slovenia
- The National Emergency Response Plan in the event of earthquake
- The National Emergency Response Plan in the event of flood
- The National Emergency Response Plan in the event of a nuclear accident
- The National Emergency Response Plan in the event of a railway accident
- The National Emergency Response Plan in the event of a large fire in the natural environment.
- The National Emergency Response Plan in the event of a plane accident.

All these plans are drafted at national, regional and local level. All or part of these plans may be activated in the event of a terrorist attack, at the same time as the "National Protection and Rescue Plan for the event of use of weapons or means of mass destruction¹ for terrorist purposes i.e. a terrorist attack with conventional means". It should be pointed out that the most detailed action plans for this purpose have been drafted by the Ministry of the Interior i.e. the Police, and the Slovenian Armed Forces.

The Police² and other state bodies have at their disposal special plans and memos with instructions about procedures for dealing with dangerous materials and radioactive substances. These instructions include:

- mail handling guidelines, issued by the Ministry of Health No 546-3/01, 17 October 2001;
- guidelines for identifying, preventing and control of anthrax, Official Gazette No 83/1999;
- memo of the General Police Directorate issuing guidelines for measures to be taken by the Police upon receiving notification on discovery of suspicious material or object, memo No 0021-5-8962, 16 October 2001;
- guidelines for the police handling of nuclear and other radioactive materials (2003);
- Memo of the General Police Directorate for the police intervention in the event of threat by dangerous substances No 2223-5-004/86-2005/03 of 4.10.2005

¹ Including attacks with chemical, biological or nuclear i.e. radioactive weapons.

² The plan for protecting cyberspace has also been developed as one of the measures for protecting critical infrastructure.

- instructions for the police reaction to anonymous bomb threats (1994 and 1999);
- rules on protection against unexploded ordnance (Official Gazette no 21/2003).

The plans are based on a threat assessment and determine the competences and duties of the executing bodies in the area of protection, rescue and relief. The MOD is responsible for the overall harmonisation of the plans. The description of the procedure is part of that plan. All the above plans are applicable also in the event of a terrorist attack since such attacks may provoke impacts similar to those resulting from such accidents.

All the plans mentioned above have been evaluated during exercises. The memos, plans and guidelines are updated following any changes in national legislation or in the organisation of those responsible for counter-terrorist measures. The RS has a two-year state protection and rescue training plan. The plans that cover special domains are updated by the institutions responsible for the work of the coordination groups, which include all relevant decision-makers from different state bodies. Every protection and rescue plan includes the instructions for the maintenance of that plan.

With regard to the response to a terrorist incident, a specialised activation procedure has been established and applies to all services involved.

The first level is the immediate response within the first 30 minutes and includes the first responders (Police, Fire Brigade, Emergency Medical Service and designated institutes). Within six hours, additional units and a coordination level have to be set up. In order to provide a timely response and the effective implementation of protection, rescue and assistance, an **Inter-ministerial Operational Group (IOG)** takes up its activities defined in The National Emergency Response Plan in the event of terrorist use of weapons or means of mass destruction and/or in the event of terrorist attack with conventional means, which is the basis for the establishment of IOG..

The third level defines a response after 24 hours and is destined, in particular, for the support function of the Slovenian Armed Forces and relief operations. The National Emergency Response Plan in the event of terrorist use of weapons or means of mass destruction and/or in the event of terrorist attack with conventional means envisages gradual activation as follows: the first level within 30 min. (first intervention units for urgent cases (the Police, firemen, medical services and the Slovenian Army helicopter unit), the second level within 6 hours (rescue units, radiation, chemical and biological protection units, other subjects) and the activation of the IOG, the third level within 24 hours or more (the units for elimination of consequences).

2.2.3. *Investigation and prosecution*

The police (the Counterterrorism and Extreme Violence Division under the Organised Crime Section in the Directorate of Criminal Police) are in charge of the investigation, under the control of the investigating judge.

The organisation of the prosecution reflects the organisation of the courts: there are 11 district prosecution offices, 3 external departments of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office (Maribor, Celje, and Koper) and the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Slovenia (Ljubljana). The Supreme State Prosecutor's Office is the highest prosecutor's office. There is no specific criminal procedure for prosecuting terrorist cases. The Supreme State Prosecutor's Office includes a group of state prosecutors for special matters dealing with specific serious offences and this in particular applies to organised crime. However terrorism is not mentioned as such in the list of serious offences included in the competence of the special prosecutors. If a terrorist case occurs, the district prosecutor is the relevant authority, as is the district court. However, the Supreme State Prosecutor may decide to mandate special prosecutors to deal with the case. This also applies to the competence of the examining magistrate or investigative judge: the local examining magistrate is the competent authority and there is no investigative judge with nationwide competence. However, he can ask another prosecutor or the police authorities in other regions directly to undertake investigations.

2.3. Competences of the national crisis centre for potential cross-border targets for terrorist attacks

The NCMC does not have specific competences in the event of a terrorist attack on potential cross-border targets. The NCMC is simply a physical infrastructure located within the premises of the Ministry of Defence (Civil Defence Office).

When it is used, and based on international agreements, the NCMC also provides information and telecommunications links and the exchange of information with similar centres in foreign countries. Under the Order on organisation and operation of communications, it also serves as a state centre for administrative communications. The NCMC operates in all the above roles during crisis management exercises (CME and CMX).

Cooperation takes place via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the international police cooperation system, the SitCen, the Civil Protection body (the RS Notification Centre) and the critical infrastructure protection body (the CIWIN within the EU for critical infrastructure protection).

The RS has signed special bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries for events where a threat is posed to cross-border critical infrastructure facilities, which contain provisions on mutual notification and cooperation in rescue and protection activities (e.g. the Krško nuclear power plant, the Golica/Koralpe dam and hydropower plant, and the Karavanke road tunnel).

Slovenia has signed bilateral agreements in the field of protection against natural and other disasters with Croatia, Hungary, Austria, and with the Friuli Venezia Giulia region. The agreements are binding on both sides as regards:

- planning and carrying out measures for the protection against floods, earthquakes, fires, sudden pollution, incidents at sea, radiological dangers and industrial and other civilization disasters which could have trans-border effects
- mutual notification about dangers and consequences of disasters
- mutual help in the protection, rescuing and elimination of consequences of disasters
- cooperation in education and training of the Civil Protection members, firemen and other members of the rescue teams and experts in protection and rescue
- exchange of scientific and technical information that is important for the protection against disasters.

For the needs of cross-border police cooperation and immediate notification, the *Vrata Megvarje* operational communications centre has been set up, which involves police officers from Italy, Austria and Slovenia, operates round the clock (24 hours a day, every day of the week), and has its own premises and a permanent staff of officers from all three countries.

International police cooperation is regulated and permitted also at regional (police directorate) and local (police station) level, as well as at the central state level through Interpol and Europol.

The Republic of Slovenia has also concluded several bilateral agreements on cooperation in the field of counterterrorism and organised crime (with all neighbouring countries). Among other things, these agreements serve as a basis for cooperation between police forces from neighbouring and other EU countries.

2.4. Rules of internal communication in the event of a terrorist attack

NOT DECLASSIFIED

3. TRAINING/EXERCISES FOR TESTING THE NATIONAL CRISIS CENTRE AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS IN THE EVENT OF A TERRORIST ATTACK

Crisis management exercises are carried out at national and international levels (CMX, CME, SEESIM). The CMX and CME exercises are prepared, coordinated and directed by the Civil Defence Office, Civil Defence Division (Ministry of Defence), whereas the work is carried out in the NCMC.

The SEESIM exercise and the other exercises of protection and rescuing are directed and coordinated by the ACPDR, while the work is carried out in the CORS. The way it is written now it gives to understand that all exercises are carried out under supervision of the Protection and Rescuing. Exercises are organised under the auspices of the Civil Protection service as regards implementation of the protection and rescue measures relating to the elimination of the consequences of a terrorist attack. In principle, such exercises are carried out every two years¹. Within the Ministry of the Interior and the police, training is given by the police academy on the security system relating to natural and other disasters, for employees of the MOI and Police. Training, consultation sessions and case studies administered by the Training Centre for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief in the framework of the URSZR are also provided. A total of about 500 exercises have been carried out so far.

Slovenia carries out regular training/exercises aimed at testing efficiency on all three levels: national, regional and local. In most cases, those exercises include scenarios for all three levels. Scenario drafting is the responsibility of all competent partners, different ministries, agencies, offices, institutions etc. For the exercise debriefing, several entities and bodies are involved. The communication system is tested regularly during the civil protection exercises and counterterrorist exercises (which are performed regularly by the RS state bodies), but for the time being no exercises have been designed specifically with the aim of testing the efficiency of the communication system.

In fact, no exercises have been carried out to test in particular the efficiency of the communication systems with neighbouring countries.

Slovenia has taken part in several exercises in neighbouring countries with observer status. The most recent exercises were "NPK - 2008", concerning issues of critical incident management and "KARAVANKE – 2009" focusing on a tunnel accident and rescue procedures.

In the past, Slovenia has tried to include the "international" aspect, both with the EU Member States and with third countries. Examples of this are the PSI (Proliferation Security Initiative) exercise "ADRIATIC GATE 2007", SESSIM 2004, etc.

The Emergency Response Plans include timeframes for exercises. They have to be conducted every three, four or five years. There is an overall exercise plan. The current one covers the years 2009 and 2010. For 2010 an earthquake exercise is in preparation.

¹ The plans of Protection and Rescuing prescribe the periodicity of exercises.

The second exercise of national relevance »KRKA 2009« will also be carried out in 2009. This exercise will be about the hypothetical example of a bus overturning in the river Krka. **NOT**

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4. SOFT TARGETS

The enterprises which use dangerous substances and could be soft targets (especially the chemical industry) in Slovenia are obliged to have the plan of measures in the event of emergencies according to the Environmental Protection Act (high risk facilities – the Severso directive).

A legal act defines the role of the MOI in relation to Public Private Partnerships (PPP). This act defines the objects (airport, port, nuclear plant etc) and requires special plans. These plans have to be approved by the MOI. A regular exchange of information takes place within specialised working groups.

5. GOOD PRACTICES

- The country-wide procurement of basic CBRN equipment ensures compatibility between first responders involved in CBRN matters. It is planned that all 44 fire-fighting units of wide importance (out of which 13 are professional) will be equipped with the quality CBRN equipment by the end of 2013.
- A full back-up of the police database is located outside the capital Ljubljana. Thus, the possible vulnerability of the system is further reduced.
- Many exercises are carried out, both for national or local services and with neighbouring countries. The debriefings from these exercises provide an opportunity to establish points for improvement and points to be clarified in the intervention plans.
- There are cooperation and assistance agreements with all neighbouring countries covering prevention and consequence management in the event of a major incident (including terrorist attacks).

- In terms of cross-border cooperation, the *Vrata Megvarje* operational communications centre can be mentioned as a good example of cooperation with neighbouring countries. This centre, which has already been set up, involves police officers from Italy, Austria and Slovenia, operates round the clock (24 hours a day, every day of the week), and has its own premises and a permanent staff of officers from all three countries.
- The National Crisis Management Centre (established within the RS Ministry of Defence) provides facilities and technical, information and telecommunications resources for the work of the Government and the National Operative Staff. The NCMC is a good example in terms of a secure environment, communications and IT facilities, which are assets improving coordination among the different actors involved in the management of a crisis.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

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7. ANNEX

7.1. Presentations were made by the following institutions

- Presentation of the "Republic of Slovenia national security system"
Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency (SOVA)
- Presentation of the "Duties of the National Security Council (SNAV) and SOVA in the event of a terrorist attack"
Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency (SOVA)
- Presentation of the "Islamic community in the Republic of Slovenia"
Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency (SOVA)
- Presentation of the "Republic of Slovenia Terrorist Threat Assessment "
Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency (SOVA)
- Presentation of defence department (of both national security sub-systems – strategic level)
Ministry of Defence
- Presentation of defence system – the Slovenian Armed Forces (SV)
Ministry of Defence
- Presentation of defence system – MORS Office of Civil Defence (UCO)
Ministry of Defence

- Presentation of defence system – Military Intelligence Service (OVS)
Ministry of Defence
- Visit to the National Crisis Management Centre and presentation of its work
Ministry of Defence
- Presentation of the Protection against Natural and Other Disasters and the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR) through the national plan – ACPDR/Slo. URSZR, Ministry of Defence
- Presentation of the RS Inspectorate for Protection against Natural and Other Disasters (IRSVNDN)
Ministry of Defence
- Visit and presentation of the RS Communication Centre (CORS) and the Regional Communication Centre located in Ljubljana
Ministry of Defence
- Presentation of the Ministry of the Interior (organisation chart of the ministry and its two affiliated bodies)
Ministry of the Interior
- Presentation of the action plan of the Ministry and the police in the event of use of mass destruction weapons for terrorist purposes i.e. for a conventional terrorist attack
Ministry of the Interior
- Presentation of police activity (Criminal Police Directorate at the General Police Directorate – UKP GPU, Uniformed Police Directorate at the General Police Directorate – UUP GPU, Special Unit – SE)
Ministry of the Interior
- Place and role of judicial bodies – cooperation with Police Telecommunications Security
Ministry of the Interior
- Presentation of the Operation and Communication Centre (OKC)
Ministry of the Interior

7.2. Speakers

Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency

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Ministry of Defence (MORS)

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Ministry of the Interior (MNZ)

NOT DECLASSIFIED

7.3. Expert team

General Secretariat of the Council

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Police and Customs Cooperation Unit - DG Justice and Home Affairs

European Commission

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DG JLS - Directorate F - Unit F1

Europol

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Serious Crime Department - Counterterrorism

Greece

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State Security Division

Slovakia

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Protection, Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic.
