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**Civil Defence Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

The Civil Defence Strategy is the fundamental national development and guidance document in the field of civil defence, and is based on the Resolution on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 59/19) and the Defence Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia. It takes into account the situation in the international security environment, security threats and risks, and the organization of the national security system in the Republic of Slovenia. Civil defence tasks are carried out as a set of preparations, measures and activities aimed towards prevention, deterrence and response in peace, crisis, a state of emergency and war. This contributes to the resilience and preparedness of the Republic of Slovenia, supports and complements the military defence of the country, maintains the continuity of government as well as the supply, protection and survival of the population in war.

On the basis of its principles, mission and goals, the strategy guides civil defence activities in the country, including the planning of preparations for, and the implementation of measures to respond to, various threats and risks in the national and international security environment. For a successful response to the actual and potential security challenges it is essential that civil defence is coordinated with other parts of the national security system. In order to maximize the coherence of the response in the field of civil defence while being part of the international environment, solutions developed by NATO and the European Union are also implemented. By defining the principles and objectives of the civil defence of the Republic of Slovenia, it is ensured that organized, professional and coordinated action and integration of the state and society is put in place in order to prepare the provision of civilian capabilities and the conditions for the defence of the country, and as support to the operations of the Slovenian Armed Forces and Allied forces in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. The competences, responsibilities and tasks of all those involved in defence are taken into account.

Together with military defence, civil defence will also in the future ensure the development of national defence capabilities to respond to threats and risks to national security. Taking into account national objectives and ambitions, the response to common threats in NATO and the European Union will be carried out in coordination between the two parts of the defence system of the Republic of Slovenia.

Civilian capabilities are included in the implementation of defence in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, while outside its borders they are used in support to NATO and the European Union, in particular in peacetime and in territories where the Slovenian Armed Forces are deployed. This requires timely and sufficient investment in the development of civilian capabilities, as well as putting in place appropriate organizational solutions and personnel.

The Civil Defence Strategy is the basis for the preparation of other guidance documents, and for the amendment and supplementation of normative, doctrinal, planning, and other documents of the Republic of Slovenia in this part of the defence system. Timely and coordinated preparations, mainly in peacetime, planning solutions for organization and response, and building civilian defence capabilities will be essential for the effective implementation of tasks. In line with changes in the security environment and the development of new response options and modalities, the planned solutions will be continually adapted and upgraded, providing the basis for a successful response and ensuring the operation of the key functions of the state and society. This will be in particular important in the event of a significant deterioration of the security situation in the international environment, when the security of the country is assessed to be under threat, and particularly in a state of emergency or war.

1. **THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT AND CIVIL DEFENCE**

Changes in the international security environment have put new demands and challenges on civil defence. Various threats and risks affect the threat level of countries and the security situation in the international environment, confirming that peace is no longer a given. Sustaining it requires continuous assessment of the situation and the implementation of measures and activities to ensure the preparedness and resilience of state and society.

During the independence period in 1991 civil defence in the Republic of Slovenia had already reached a high level of preparedness and efficiently fulfilled its mission and tasks. Over the years the field of national security and defence in Slovenia has changed and been transformed from a primarily national defence to participation in the collective defence and common security and defence policy of the European Union. Integration into international organizations has had a significant impact on the preparedness of the country and its defence system, as well as on its response not only to developments in its immediate neighbourhood, but also to the situation in the wider international security environment.

The international environment is unpredictable and is changing fast. It is characterized by numerous security challenges related to military threats, hybrid threats such as cyberattacks, disinformation and hostile information campaigns, and to the development of emerging and disruptive technologies, climate change, illegal migration and terrorism. Despite cooperation and various forms of integration between countries, there has been an increase in strategic and geopolitical tensions and conflicts, resulting in an increase in armaments, which has a certain negative impact on the security situation in both the Euro-Atlantic area and in the Republic of Slovenia. The outbreak of military conflicts, in particular the war in Ukraine, has significantly changed and worsened the situation in the international security environment. Various new weapons and technologies are being used, while control of the production and supply of energy and food and the control of key communication routes is being used as a tool for the enforcement of interests, which makes it more difficult for national security systems and the vital functions of a society to operate in an efficient manner. Conflicts and protracted armed fighting require countries to increase investment in civilian in addition to military capabilities, thereby building resilience and deterring various threats and risks in all key areas of the state and society.

NATO and the European Union are paying particular attention to strengthening the defence capabilities and resilience of the national security systems of the Member States and Allies. They are also strengthening their cooperation on the topics of resilience and civil preparedness, as well as ensuring the continuous operation of critical infrastructure.

1. **CIVIL DEFENCE AS THE FOUNDATION FOR THE RESILIENCE OF THE STATE AND SOCIETY**

As part of the defence system of the Republic of Slovenia, civil defence contributes to ensuring the national defence capability. In terms of the scope of its tasks and the entities responsible for carrying them out, its significance was confirmed during the War of Independence and the preparations for it, when civil defence played a central role in supporting the Territorial Defence and the police force of the time in ensuring supplies to the population, in the functioning of authorities throughout the territory of the country, in information activities, and in thwarting the operations of the aggressor army. At the same time, through various non-military measures, it had a direct impact on disabling and limiting manoeuvre and disrupting supply, and thus reduced the effectiveness of the forces of the adversary and contributed significantly to the success of the War of Independence.

A changed security environment, new power relations, and social development are having an impact on civil defence. As the cornerstone of national and societal resilience, civil defence seeks to achieve its principles and objectives through the provision and development of civilian capabilities. The national efforts in civil defence are complementary or comparable to those of NATO and the European Union. In this context, the objectives set out in this Strategy also reflect the national resilience objectives, which are complementary to the collective resilience objectives of the Alliance, and are aimed towards implementing NATO’s resilience-building benchmarks in the area of civil preparedness.

Preventing, managing and countering threats and risks requires a comprehensive approach. This means that awareness, resilience building, and response to threats and risks are carried out at all levels of the state and in all parts of society, taking into account the responsibilities and authorities for the implementation of the tasks.

Civil defence is led by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, in coordination with military defence, and is responsible for implementing emergency measures after a state of emergency or war has been declared. In wartime, the Government appoints National Operations Defence Staff for carrying out operational tasks and the coordination of military and civil defence, security tasks, carrying out protection, rescue and relief, and carrying out tasks in accordance with the decisions of the National Assembly. It is supported by the National Crisis Management Centre, which also prepares options for security-specific operations in back-up locations.

Civil defence tasks are organized by defence planners, which include ministries, government agencies, the Bank of Slovenia and companies, institutes and other organizations the activities of which are of particular significance for defence, as determined by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, as well as companies, other organizations and local communities where they have been given tasks to support the operation of the defence system. In the future, continuous inter-ministerial coordination between defence planners will remain essential for the preparation of solutions and procedures concerning the state’s response to changes in the security environment. In accordance with the principles of civil defence, individual ministries are responsible for the state of preparation and identification of the tasks within their competence in the field of defence which are to be carried out as a matter of priority in a heightened security situation, in the face of threats and risks to national security. Planning is closely linked to decision-making, and it is therefore of particular importance that decision-makers are kept continually informed of the planned solutions, and the role and tasks of every entity in the sphere of defence.

The defence planning process and the content of the National Defence Plan are set out in key defence legislation. The Ministry of Defence coordinates the defence planning process, monitoring and guiding the continuous development of civilian capabilities for the implementation of national defence. Plans and envisaged capabilities must keep pace with and adapt to changes in the environment, with regard to the security threats. This will ensure that the plans are up-to-date and useful, and that the sustainability of sufficient capabilities is ensured.

In order to ensure broader coherence of individual response procedures, while defining procedures and tasks, solutions consistent with NATO and European Union concepts and mechanisms are included in the defence plans prepared by defence planners at the national level.

The Ministry of Defence provides expert guidance, coordination and monitoring of the preparations, measures, and activities of ministries and government agencies, including entities under their responsibility and other defence planners. On the basis of data and information from ministries, government agencies and the Slovenian Armed Forces, the Ministry of Defence will provide, through the National Crisis Management Centre, a continuous situational picture and situation monitoring in the international security environment, and provide an analysis of its impact on the Republic of Slovenia. To this end, the transition to new approaches and technologies will also build analytical capabilities for the timely information and decision-making of crisis management bodies.

To monitor and respond to security threats and risks, a national security risk and threat assessment will be made, taking into account the different types of threats which require a response by the defence system. This assessment will also be based on intelligence and other information and threat assessments within the Alliance and the European Union. When adopting the national security risk and threat assessment, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia may assign tasks to ministries and government departments and other bodies and organizations, and adopt measures and activities to respond to security risks and threats.

Civil defence preparations ensure a gradual, organized and coordinated transition of state bodies, companies, institutes and other organizations to operate in a time of emergency or war. They will be implemented by planning the organizational, personnel, material and other activities of civil defence planners in order to provide for an appropriate response and operation in crisis situations and in a time of emergency or war.

Strengthening civil preparedness will contribute to the overall resilience of the country. Defence planners will provide civilian capabilities through activities and measures for host nation support; for enhancing resilience against hybrid threats, in particular cyber threats and attacks, and against disinformation; for strengthening the resilience of critical infrastructure, strategic communications, information and communication support; and for building situational awareness capabilities for response, geospatial support, and for carrying out defence duties, as well as for the provision of material and medical support and other civil defence tasks in war.

In the event of a significant deterioration in the international security environment, the imminent threat of war, or war in which defence duties are invoked, a large part of the tasks for the exercise of military, material and work duties will be carried out by the defence administrations, which will also coordinate the tasks imposed on companies, institutes and other organizations, as well as other authorities and local communities which are not otherwise defence planners. Considering the demonstrated need of the Slovenian Armed Forces for an increase in forces, and taking into account organizational and mobilization developments, planning will be initiated for the provision of material and medical support to the Slovenian Armed Forces, including support to Allied Forces within the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

Civil defence will ensure the development of civilian capabilities and the modernization of planning, in parallel with the development of other parts of the national security system.

The content and tasks of civil defence will be upgraded and modernized in line with new strategic realities and the security situation in the international environment, and in the light of the growing interdependence of civilian and military capabilities. The planned solutions and procedures will be regularly tested in training and exercises.

1. **CIVIL DEFENCE PRINCIPLES AND MISSION**

Civil defence is based on:

* *The principle of integrated approach*, which includes the mutual cooperation of the various entities and individuals entrusted with tasks in the field of civil defence, and the highest possible level of coordination of civil defence with other subsystems of the national security system, policies and activities in individual areas of society, which will be followed by the planning, implementation and carrying out of civil defence tasks.
* *The principle of responsibility* for implementing the tasks of civil defence. The same authorities or organizations are responsible for the coordinated planning of preparations, ensuring resilience, implementation of activities, and response in all situations, and retain their responsibilities even in the event of possible operational adjustments.
* *The principle of organization and uninterrupted functioning of the authorities and key social functions* ensures the continuity of the functioning of authorities in the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia, under all conditions and with solutions put forward within the framework of defence planning in the country. The uninterrupted operation of facilities and services essential for the state and society, national security, the economy, health, protection and supply of the population, and other social activities, must be provided.
* *The principle of adaptability and flexibility*, pursuant to which continuous and realistic monitoring of the situation must be provided, as well as a comprehensive assessment of the sources of threats and risks to national security, while the civil defence system must adapt quickly and operate effectively in all situations.
* *The principle of taking part in the defence of the country*, which is a constitutional right and duty of the citizens of the Republic of Slovenia. Their involvement and participation in the tasks of civil defence will be achieved through continuous awareness-raising of the significance and functioning of the defence system, and the role of the individual in the process of strengthening preparedness and resilience for the needs of defence.

These principles will be implemented within the framework of the country's defence preparations and defence planning.

Taking into account the defence interests and objectives of the Republic of Slovenia to deter military and other threats and risks; to preserve the independence, inviolability, territorial integrity and interests within the framework of collective and common defence; and to ensure the continuity of the functioning of the state and society, the mission of civil defence is to ensure a high level of preparedness, resilience and sustainability of the state and society. This enables rapid, flexible and effective action to be taken against various types of threats and risks to national security, and to ensure the continuity of operation of the state and society under all conditions, i.e. in peace, crisis, and a state of emergency or war.

The mission will be realised through the objectives of civil defence by planning various measures, in the field of activity of state and other bodies, and local self-government authorities, economic and other activities, and information and intelligence, including psychological defence, as well as through other non-military forms of defence and citizen participation in the defence of the country. In each of the key areas or elements of civil defence, the scope of resources and tasks will be defined to pursue the mission and objectives of civil defence in the long term.

1. **THE KEY OBJECTIVES OF CIVIL DEFENCE AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION**

The key objectives of civil defence are to:

* Support the Slovenian Armed Forces and the military defence of the country,
* Maintain the continuous functioning of the authorities,
* Maintain the functioning of economic and other activities relevant to defence and to the supply, protection and survival of the population.

The priority in implementing the objectives of civil defence will be given to preparations in areas essential for the performance of civil defence tasks. The preparations will focus on planning, developing and ensuring national capabilities and resilience in the following areas:

* Ensuring conditions for the survival of the population,
* Energy supply,
* The functioning of the economy,
* The functioning of information and communication technology and systems,
* Health and social care,
* Drinking water supply,
* Agriculture and food supply,
* The functioning of transport and the transport network,
* Financial resources,
* Protecting and preserving cultural identity,
* Information and communication measures.

In addition to crisis response measures, defence planners will also plan for the establishment of civilian capabilities and support to the Slovenian Armed Forces.

For providing host nation support, defence planners will plan the provision of civilian capabilities under their responsibility and provide direct support to Allied Forces in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, on the basis of the demonstrated needs of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

The material and medical support provided to the Slovenian Armed Forces will be planned on the basis of demonstrated needs resulting from the organizational and mobilization development of the Slovenian Armed Forces, which includes an increased number of its members, their training, equipment, armaments, and the area of operation in the Republic of Slovenia. Material and medical support will be implemented once all the components of military duty are in place. Companies and other organizations in the area where the units are located will be involved in the provision of material and medical support in that territory. Local communities are also expected to be involved in coordination and implementation.

The carrying out of defence duties will directly complement the manpower capacity of the Slovenian Armed Forces, while its material requirements will be fulfilled by resources from the inventory. The assignment to a work duty will provide the efficiency and functioning of state bodies, economic and other organizations and local self-government bodies.

The objectives of civil defence will be realised by making citizens and other inhabitants of the Republic of Slovenia aware of the significance of the resilience of the state and society, and the responsibility of each individual to contribute to it. The authorities and institutions of the Republic of Slovenia, companies, institutes and other organizations will also contribute to the objectives of civil defence by providing for the possibility of continuity of their operations, even in the event of a deterioration of the security situation. Preparations carried out in peacetime to ensure the fastest and most effective response to various types of security threats and risks help to create the conditions for the defence of the country both in the national context and at the level of the Alliance and the European Union. In order to put such tasks in practice, development strategies in the different fields of functioning of the state and society will further develop capacity-building objectives, guidelines and proposals. In this way objectives are pursued with complementary and coordinated efforts in different areas, which means that defence and resilience-building are also integrated into the various strategic documents of the Republic of Slovenia.

In order to ensure the continuous operation of government, a review of procedures, processes and lines of delegation of decision-making authority will be carried out, supported system and communication procedures will be reviewed, and back-up sites for the operation of government bodies will be provided. Civil defence planning will be provided, which comprises the coordination of solutions for uninterrupted operation, and procedures and measures to ensure the provision of essential services.

The highest possible level of energy self-sufficiency will be provided, as well as stocks for prolonged periods of crisis, emergency and war. In order to achieve this objective, existing energy reserve capacities will be upgraded, on the understanding that the new reserves will be designed to cope with a significant deterioration in the international security environment or a protracted energy supply crisis, as well as to operate and supply in a state of emergency or war. Most of the newly built energy storage capacities will be located in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. Additional measures will be put in place to encourage small-scale self-supply systems, and to provide the conditions for upgrading energy production and supply by companies and the population. The use of new technological solutions in the field of energy production will be encouraged and, in particular, the country’s potential in renewable energy will be exploited, which will increase the energy self-sufficiency of the Republic of Slovenia. The resilience of supply will therefore increase due to the diversification of sources and the autonomy of systems. Activities will also focus on the preparation of measures to prioritize users in the supply of energy products and the most urgent measures to protect the electrical power system in the event of market disruptions, including those resulting from hybrid operations, during various types of crises, or in a state of emergency or war. Energy supply is a prerequisite for the operation of the Slovenian Armed Forces, economic and other entities carrying out defence tasks, and for the supply of the population. The activities carried out by these entities will strive towards a green transition and carbon neutrality.

Uninterrupted functioning of the economy is a condition for the provision of essential goods and services to supply the population and to support the functioning of the defence system in the event of market disruptions in peacetime, and, in particular, during times of crisis, emergency and war. In addition to preventive activities, which are becoming increasingly important in terms of preparedness and resilience to various market disturbances, the competent authorities will plan measures of an economic nature to build on the existing measures and to promote the development of a dedicated industry to support the provision of equipment for the Slovenian Armed Forces and to provide for defence requirements on the basis of demonstrated need and if the situation deteriorates. The functioning of the economy will ensure the necessary volume of production and services for defence, in addition to providing economic growth and demonstrating the ability to adapt to market constraints. At the same time, the state will adopt various measures to assist the industry, which is key to the supply and survival of the population.

In the event of a considerable deterioration in the international security environment, an assessment will be made of the volume and type of reserves and increased stocks of key raw materials and commodities in state commodity reserves, taking into account the fact that priority is given to basic supplies, energy, medicines and sanitary supplies. Special measures will also be put in place to encourage the increase of stocks of raw materials and spare and replacement parts in areas that affect the sustainability and resilience of the economy and the key functions of the state and society. Depending on the situation, in particular in times of emergency or war, consumption may also be restricted. The financial aspect is not negligible, as economic measures to co-fund the stocks of companies can ensure greater sustainability of procurement and supply chains.

Information and communication networks and systems are of paramount importance for the operation of state bodies, the Slovenian Armed Forces, and the operators of critical infrastructure. They will be upgraded to ensure smooth operation in all circumstances, both within the country and at the international level. In order to integrate the defence planning actors, systems will be put in place for defence requirements which are robust, flexible and allow for redundancy of operation in a way that ensures the continuity of processes, services, production and activities. Specific planned activities must mitigate risks and enable a rapid response to detected cyber incidents in order to achieve a high level of cyber security. Priority will be given to the provision of uninterrupted essential services to meet the needs of state authorities, critical infrastructure, and the Slovenian Armed Forces.

Healthcare is one of the key areas for providing the resilience of a state and society. When health or security conditions change, the pressure on the health system increases even further. In order to enable the health sector to respond and carry out additional tasks in the event of a crisis, emergency or war, the state commodity reserves and other reserves in the health sector will be re-stocked. Personnel will be increased to meet the needs of national defence. The stock levels in public health institutions and in the private sector will be ensured through timely and targeted preparations. In wartime, field hospitals will be established for the primary health support of the members of the Slovenian Armed Forces. These will be located outside the peacetime headquarters of medical institutions and additionally in the area of major military operations in the event of a military threat to the Republic of Slovenia, as part of the operation within the Slovenian Armed Forces, or, in the event of major natural and other disasters, under the cooperation of the Slovenian Armed Forces and the system of protection, rescue and relief. In parallel with healthcare activities, social protection activities will also be planned, as a change in the situation considerably increases the needs of society with regard to such assistance and care.

In order to achieve the objective of an uninterrupted drinking water supply, preventive measures will be put in place to protect water resources, and various programmes and investment projects will be implemented to ensure the highest degree of uninterrupted and sufficient supply of safe drinking water. The starting point will be the principle of efficient management of water and water resources, and the search for solutions to reduce the impact of extreme weather events. The drinking water supply is directly linked to the food supply and the provision of basic necessities of life for the population, with the functioning of the economy and of other activities, including the defence forces.

In areas where the country is not achieving an adequate level of food self-sufficiency, the agricultural sector will put in place measures within the agricultural policy to further stimulate food producers and the food processing industry. The guidelines of the competent authorities will be used to increase the opportunities for the production and processing of agricultural products and their sale in the Republic of Slovenia, i.e. to the population, institutions, institutes, and so on. This will be achieved by pursuing the basic objective of a quality, local food source, including the provision of the necessary quality of seeds, fertilisers, plant protection products and veterinary medicines and products. Additional solutions and measures will be sought to increase the level of self-sufficiency of the population, as well as ways of preserving the extent of agricultural land, preventing its degradation and overdevelopment, and conserving forests and forest biomass. Agricultural production will ensure a regular and adequate food supply for the population.

The development of the transport network will enable defence tasks to be carried out, including host nation support. This will include the identification of alternative forces movement routes. This development will be achieved through investment in transport infrastructure, and its modernization and adaptation to military mobility requirements. This concerns road and rail transport in particular, but, to the extent necessary, air and maritime transport as well. It should also be taken into account that transport routes are essential for the operation of economic and other sectors, and for the regular supply of the population. The functionality of transport routes and corridors will be maintained and increased, while ensuring deconfliction and providing high levels of traffic flow to meet the needs of the Slovenian Armed Forces and Allied Forces stationed in or crossing the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

The provision of financial resources for the performance of defence tasks is important for the overall preparation and planning of the various civil defence measures, for the operation of military capabilities, and thus for the operation and defence of the country in a state of emergency or war. In a state of emergency or war, the transition will be made to funding in accordance with the adopted war budget of the Republic of Slovenia. In the war budget, financial resources are directed towards ensuring the defence capability of the country, the implementation of defence activities, and the survival of the population. All other investments are suspended, limited or postponed. Financial resources are allocated on a priority basis to the Ministry of Defence and to areas that provide support for national defence, security, production and services for the needs of defence, and the supply and subsistence of the population.

In the area of protection of cultural identity, in peacetime measures and solutions will already be planned as a matter of priority to identify and ensure the protection of cultural heritage and to encourage the activities of institutions and organizations working in the field of culture. Attention will be paid to the preservation of cultural identity, national identity and the values derived from it, and the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

Information and communication make an important contribution to informing and thus understanding the situation, and to facilitating the unification of the population in pursuit of defence activities. In order to provide objective information, the principle of clear, accurate, professional and timely information will be adhered to. Informing the international public will help gain support from Allies and deter the adversary. It will build confidence in state institutions, and encourage the population to participate in defence activities within the framework provided by the law. Strategic communication will be coordinated between the respective holders of individual tasks, and will support the management and decision-making process in times of deterioration of the international security environment, crises, states of emergency and war. Solutions for operating in the most difficult circumstances will envisage the possibility of providing information and communication beyond peacetime locations and for longer periods of time, as well as for the implementation of psychological defence.

Patriotic education of young people will be provided within the educational process. Deriving from the rights and duties of citizens in the field of defence and security, the individual will be informed of threats to national security and actively involved in obtaining knowledge and skills in the field of defence. The defence competences of the population will be strengthened through awareness-raising among the general public, participation of individuals in defence training, drills and exercises, and various forms of information, which will increase awareness of the necessary preparedness of an individual for volatile security situations. The acquired competences will enable the population to participate actively in non-military forms of defence.

1. **CONCLUSIONS**

The unpredictability and rapid changes of the international environment and the presence of conflicts make it imperative for countries to put into place sufficient civilian capabilities, in addition to increased investment in military capabilities. Taking into account the defence interests and objectives of the Republic of Slovenia, the mission of civil defence is to ensure a high level of preparedness, resilience and sustainability of the state and society. This enables rapid, flexible and effective action against various types of threats and risks to national security, and ensures the continuous functioning of the state and society in all circumstances, i.e. in peace, crisis, a state of emergency or war.

The Republic of Slovenia will strengthen civil defence and the resilience of civilian capabilities, taking into account the need to adapt national defence planning activities to the new international security situation. Timely preparations at the national level will thus ensure the conditions for an effective response of the defence system, resulting in the Republic of Slovenia making an important contribution to the resilience of the Alliance and to common security in the European Union.

Defence preparations and planning will be upgraded and adapted on the basis of continuous monitoring of the situation in the international security environment. Proposals will be developed to strengthen resilience and to respond to threats and risks in line with the National Security Risk and Threat Assessment, which takes into account different types of threats, including those requiring the response of defence system. In this context, the defence plan will, even in peacetime, already identify the tasks within the remit of each authority or organization, as well as the tasks of the overall response of the defence system in the event of a state of emergency or war. The coordinated organizational, human, material and other solutions identified within the framework of defence planning will enable a response to the various security threats and risks in peacetime, and a rapid transition to work in a state of emergency or war. Solutions will be tested in exercises.

The Civil Defence Strategy will be used as a basis for state investment proposals to increase the resilience of society.