

MAROSI ZSUZSANNA¹**The National Security Structure in Spain****A spanyolországi nemzetbiztonsági struktúra****Absztrakt**

There has been crisis management and critical infrastructure protection within the Spanish government since the 1990s, but in the wake of the new challenges, a National Security Office (Departamento de Seguridad Nacional) was established in the Prime Minister's Office in 2012, to coordinate the national security activity of the government institutions at the highest possible political level.

The Spanish government issued a National Security Strategy in 2011 for the first time, followed by the second in 2013, and by the third, current strategy in December 2017. In addition to the National Security Strategy, the Cyber Security Strategy (2013), the Maritime Security Strategy (2013) and the Energy Security Strategy (2015) were created as separate documents under the coordination of the National Security Office.²

The Spanish National Security Strategy of 2013 launched a new National Security System in which the Prime Minister is responsible for the management, direction and promotion of the national security policy. In 2013, the National Security Council (Consejo de Seguridad Nacional) was set up with the participation of the the Deputy Prime Minister, the relevant State Secretaries, the Director of the Prime Minister's Office and the heads of the military, law enforcement and intelligence agencies. The Council has met 15 times since its creation. In 2015 the National Security Act codified the structure and it obliges the government to report on the implementation of the national security strategy annually and to renew the national security strategy every five years.

Special committees have been established to support the National Security Council in specific areas of National Security Strategy. These committees are activated in situations where the coordination of various agencies of the Public

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² El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional. <http://www.dsn.gob.es/es/sistema-seguridad-nacional> (Download: 7 February, 2018.)

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Administration are necessary, therefore they comprise the appropriate public authorities and private agents when required.³

Keywords: national security, public administration, Spain

Abstract

A spanyol kormányzat az 1990-es évektől foglalkozott válságkezeléssel és az érzékeny infrastruktúrák védelmével, de az újabb típusú kihívások kezelésére 2012-ben létrehozták a Nemzetbiztonsági Irodát (Departamento de Seguridad Nacional) a Miniszterelnöki Hivatalon belül annak érdekében, hogy a lehető legmagasabb politikai szinten hangolják össze a kormányzati intézmények nemzetbiztonsági tevékenységét.

A spanyol kormányzat 2011-ben bocsátott ki először nemzetbiztonsági stratégiát, amit 2013-ban újabb követett, majd 2017 decemberében a jelenleg érvényben lévő. A nemzetbiztonsági stratégia mellett a Nemzetbiztonsági Iroda koordinálásával külön dokumentumokban alkották meg a kiberbiztonsági stratégiát (2013), a tengerbiztonsági stratégiát (2013) és az energiabiztonsági stratégiát (2015).

A 2013. évi nemzetbiztonsági stratégia új nemzetbiztonsági struktúrát hozott létre, melyben a miniszterelnök felelős a nemzetbiztonsági politika kezeléséért, irányításáért és fejlesztéséért. 2013-ban a miniszterelnök-helyettes, az illetékes államtitkárságok, a Miniszterelnöki Hivatal vezetője, a katonai, rendvédelmi és titkosszolgálati szervek vezetőinek részvételével létrejött a Nemzetbiztonsági Tanács (Consejo de Seguridad Nacional). Létrehozása óta a Tanács 15 alkalommal ülésezett. 2015-től a Nemzetbiztonsági Törvény szabályozza a struktúrát, és kötelezi a kormányzatot arra, hogy évente számoljon be a nemzetbiztonsági stratégia rendelkezéseinek végrehajtásáról, valamint hogy ötévente újítsa meg a nemzetbiztonsági stratégiát.

A nemzetbiztonsági stratégia által meghatározott területeken különleges bizottságokat hoztak létre a Nemzetbiztonsági Tanács munkájának támogatására. A bizottságok olyan helyzetekben kezdik meg tevékenységüket, melyekben össze kell hangolni a közigazgatás különböző intézményeinek munkáját, és az illetékes közintézmények mellett szükség esetén részt vesznek bennük a civil szervezetek is.

Kulcsszavak: nemzetbiztonság, közigazgatás, Spanyolország

³ Cendoya, Alexander: National Cyber Security Organization: Spain. NATO CCD COE publication, Tallin, 2016, 9.
https://ccdcoe.org/sites/default/files/multimedia/pdf/CS_organisation_SPAIN_092016.pdf (Download: 2 May, 2018.)

THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRUCTURE

The National Security System is responsible for evaluating the factors and situations that may affect the national security. Its organs and agencies collect and analyze intelligence and information necessary for any decision to be taken to direct and coordinate the response to crisis situations envisaged in the *National Security Act*. To guarantee the availability and the appropriate operation of the resources, these agencies also detect the needs and they propose the measures about planning and coordination with the Public Administrations.

The interconnection and coordination mechanisms of the organs, agencies, resources and procedures in the *National Security System* are determined by the *National Security Council*, which acts under its own structures and procedures. The National Security System is directed by the Prime Minister who is assisted by the National Security Council. The National Security Council, on its regular meetings, provides the Prime Minister with integrated analysis to facilitate the political-strategic decision making.⁴

1. THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF 2017

The strategy defines the integrated approach to national security as a public service in the inner circle of which the freedom, the rights and the prosperity of the Spanish nationals are ensured. The second category of security implies the protection of the Spanish state and the constitutional system while the external circle consists of the Spanish contribution to the international security, in cooperation with the allies and partners of Spain. The strategy outlines of the main aspects of national security in six chapters.⁵

2. THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT

The National Security Act aims to regulate the basic principles, superior organs and authorities, and the fundamental components of National Security; the National Security System, its management, organization and coordination; the crisis management and the allocation of resources to National Security.

In the National Security Act appears as a field for public action in the harmonization of objectives, of the resources and of the existing policies on security. National Security is a shared objective of the different administrations, the autonomous and local governments, the constitutional bodies, especially the parliament, as well as of the private sector and the civil society. The Act defines situations affecting National Security whose dimension, trans-

⁴ El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional. <http://www.dsn.gob.es/es/sistema-seguridad-nacional> (Download: 7 February, 2018.)

⁵ Spanish National Security Strategy, 2017. Gobierno de España. In English: http://www.dsn.gob.es/sites/dsn/files/2017_Spanish_National_Security_Strategy_0.pdf in Spanish: http://www.defensa.gob.es/Galerias/defensadocs/Estrategia_Seguridad_Nacional_2017.pdf pp. 120–124. (Download: 7 February, 2018.)

versal character and the risks and threats they imply require responses of different agents and instruments in a coordinated way. Therefore, the Act addresses the national interest to improve the coordination of the different Public Administrations, the private sector and the society in general to create prevention and response frameworks that solve the problems posed by a compartmentalized action, to organize the coordinated action of the National Security agents and instruments at various levels and in an integrated manner.

It does not affect the regulation of the different agents and instruments that are already subject to specific sectoral rules, but it facilitates their harmonious insertion in the general organization scheme, established by the National Security Strategy, under the title National Security System, and led by the Prime Minister.

The Act is structured in five titles. In the preliminary title, in addition to the provisions related to its object and scope, the Act establishes the definitions and general principles that inspire the concept of National Security as State Policy, the Culture of National Security, the cooperation with the Autonomous Communities, the private collaboration, the fundamental components, as well as the areas of special interest and their obligations.

Title I details the organs of the National Security and the powers assigned to them in this matter. Title II is dedicated to the creation and definition of the National Security System and the National Security Council, its functions and organization.

Title III regulates crisis management, as a general framework for the operation of the National Security System, and establishes definitions and competences in that area. Finally, title IV regulates the allocation of resources to National Security, and it refers to a new law to be developed. The final part of the law includes four additional provisions on coordination with international crisis management instruments, on the standardization of crisis management instruments and public communication. A transitory provision refers to the activity of the already existing special committees; and four final provisions regulate the competencies, the regulatory development, the legislative mandate and the entry into force.⁶

2.1. THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

The National Security Council (NSC), in its capacity as a Government Delegate Commission for National Security, is responsible for assisting the Prime Minister in the direction of the National Security policy and of the National Security System, and it performs functions established by the National Security Act and assigned by its regulations.

At the proposal of the Prime Minister, the National Security Council informs the King at least once a year. The NSC holds regular meetings which are chaired by the Prime Minister unless the King is present.⁷

⁶ Spanish National Security Act, 2015 (Law 36/2015) <http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2015-10389> (Download: 18 April 2018.)

⁷ El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional. <http://www.dsn.gob.es/es/sistema-seguridad-nacional> (Download: 7 February, 2018.)

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COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

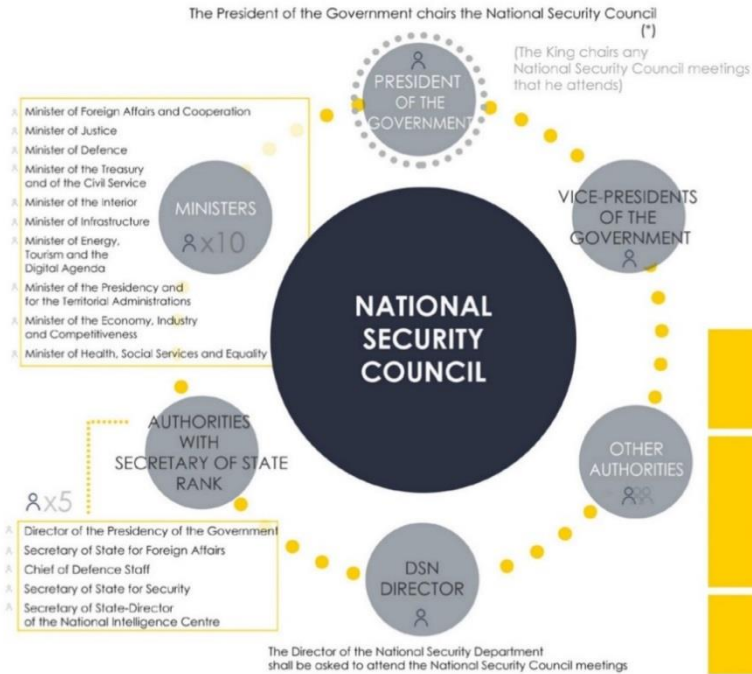


Fig. 1: (Source: National Security Strategy of 2017, 124.)

The composition of the National Security Council is determined in accordance with the provisions of the National Security Act.

In any case, the following must be part of the National Security Council:

- The Prime Minister, who chairs it.
- The Deputy Prime Minister, if any.
- The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, of Justice, of Defense, of the Treasury and Public Finance, of the Interior, of Development, of Energy, Tourism and Digital Agenda, of the Presidency and for the Territorial Administrations, of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness and of Health, Social Services and Equality.
- The Director of the Cabinet of the Presidency of the Government, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Chief of Defense Staff, the Secretary of State for Security and the Secretary of State-Director of the National Intelligence Centre.

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The Director of the Department of National Security is summoned to the meetings of the National Security Council.

The members of other ministerial departments and of the autonomous authorities affected by any decision or action of Council may also be part of the Council depending on the matters to be discussed.

Likewise, the representatives of the superior and directive bodies of the General State Administration, of the public organs, of the autonomous communities and of the cities with the Statute of Autonomy, as well as the authorities of the local administration, are summoned to the meetings of the National Security Council when their contribution is considered necessary, or in any case when the matters to be discussed affect their respective competences.

Individuals or legal entities whose contribution is considered relevant in view of the matters to be dealt with on the agenda may also be called.

The actual composition, organization and functions of the National Security Council is to be changed within the framework of the provisions of the National Security Act, through a Royal Decree agreed upon in the Council of Ministers, at the proposal of the Prime Minister.

The National Security Council meets at the initiative of the Prime Minister at least on a bimonthly basis or as many times as necessary or when the circumstances that affect the National Security require so.⁸

The National Security Council has the following functions:

- It determines the necessary guidelines in matters of the planning and the coordination of the National Security policy.
- It directs and coordinates the management of crisis situations in the terms provided in title III of the National Security Act.
- It supervises and coordinates the National Security System.
- It verifies the degree of compliance with the National Security Strategy and promotes its revisions.
- It promotes the development of the necessary second level strategies, and it proceeds, where appropriate, to their approval, as well as their periodic reviews.
- It organizes the allocation of resources to National Security in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- It approves the Annual National Security Report before its presentation in the parliament (*Cortes Generales*).
- It creates and strengthens support bodies necessary to perform its functions.
- It promotes the normative proposals necessary to strengthen the National Security System.

⁸ El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. Consejo Seguridad Nacional. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional. <http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/consejo-seguridad-nacional> (Download: 7 February, 2018.)

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- It carries out any functions attributed to it by the applicable legal and regulatory provisions.⁹

2.2. SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The support bodies of the National Security Council are called Special Committees, which function as Delegated Committees to the government for National Security, within the framework of Governmental Law 50/1997.¹⁰ The Special Committees aid the Prime Minister in the direction of the National Security Policy in their respective field. The Committees have approved their own plan, pursuant from the national strategies created for their scope of action. The composition of each Committee reflects the spectrum of the departments and agencies of the Public Administrations with competences in matters represented by the respective body. Their objective is the coordination of actions in order to respond jointly and in a timely, optimal and coordinated way to the emerged situations. Relevant actors of the private sector and specialists whose contribution is considered necessary may as well participate in the Committees.¹¹

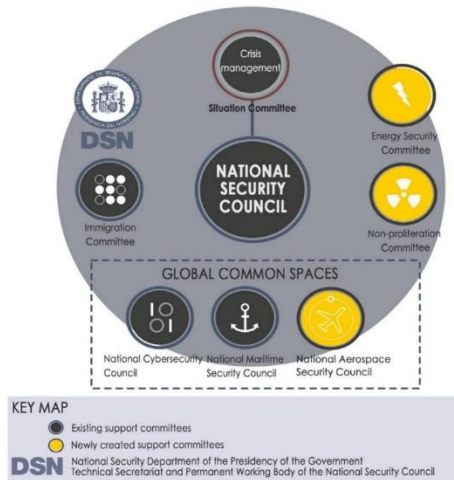


Fig. 2.: (Source: National Security Strategy of 2017, 121.)

⁹ Spanish National Security Act, 2015 (Law 36/2015) Article 21.

<http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2015-10389> (Download: 18 April 2018.)

¹⁰ Ley, 50/1997, de 27 de noviembre, del Gobierno. Article 6.

https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-1997-25336 (Download: 20 May, 2018)

¹¹ El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. Comités especializados. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional. <http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/comit%C3%A9s-especializados> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)

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The Situation Centre of the National Security Department support the special committees as a Technical Secretariat and permanent working body of the National Security Council to ensure their interconnection with the centres involved, and to develop an optimal response to the crisis. The Situation Centre can also be reinforced by specialists coming from relevant agencies, thus forming a coordination cell that is unique to the situation. In this sense, the powers of the special committees are defined in the provisions applicable to the given situation.¹²

Other committees can also be created if necessary, and they perform functions in the areas of action envisaged in the National Security Strategy, or in accordance with the requirements in crisis management. Depending on the needs, assignments may be given to other public or private organs and entities as well.

The Special Committees perform the following functions:

- They support the decision making of the National Security Council in their respective fields by directing and coordinating the management of transversal crisis situations, which can contain a high degree of uncertainty or whose effects may extend significantly. They perform their tasks through analyses, studies, and both national and international initiatives. They act in accordance with the political-strategic guidelines of the National Security Council, and they respect the competences assigned to the different Public Administrations in the relevant legislation.
- They provide support to the National Security Council in its function of verifying the degree of compliance with the National Security Strategy in questions related to the scope of their respective activity, and of promoting its revisions.
- They strengthen the coordination, the collaboration and the cooperation of the different Public Administrations with competences related to the respective fields of each Committee, as well as those of the public and private sectors.
- They promote international cooperation measures if necessary.
- They assess risks and threats, analyze potential crisis scenarios, study their possible evolution, prepare and improve response plans and keep them updated. They formulate guidelines for crisis management exercises in their own scope of activity and evaluate the results of their execution, all in coordination with the directly affected organs and authorities.
- They verify the degree of compliance with their respective specialized security strategies and inform the National Security Council about their findings.
- They participate in the elaboration of normative evaluation and regulatory proposals in matters of their scope of activity, so that the consequences and the im-

¹² Cendoya, Alexander: National Cyber Security Organization: Spain. NATO CCD COE publication, Tallin, 2016, 10.
https://ccdcoe.org/sites/default/files/multimedia/pdf/CS_organisation_SPAIN_092016.pdf (Download: 2 May, 2018)

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plications of any crisis can be anticipated, and that the response to the actual phenomenon can evolve in an appropriate time and with an integral vision.

- They arrange for the availability of resources. They carry out studies on the tools and capacities of the different Public Administrations and Agencies and elaborate effective response measures in line with the available resources and with the missions to be carried out, all this in coordination with the bodies and authorities directly competent and in accordance with the competences of the Public Administrations involved. They help the optimal, integrated and flexible use of the means and resources available to the State in crisis situations that give rise to its action.
- They facilitate operational coordination between the competent bodies and authorities when situations require it and until the Special Situation Committee takes action.
- When the circumstances require it, they support the actions developed by the Situation Committee.
- They exercise any functions entrusted to them by the National Security Council.¹³

2.2.1. National Cybersecurity Council

The National Cybersecurity Council is created by the National Security Council Agreement of 2013. Pursuant from the National Cybersecurity Strategy, the Council is the first level in the planning process, and develops, through derivative action plans, the lines of action foreseen in the Strategy. These derived plans address different aspects of cybersecurity in order to increase the capabilities of prevention, defense, detection, analysis, response, reconstruction and coordination in countering cyber threats, with an emphasis on Public Administrations, critical infrastructures, military and defense capabilities and other national systems, on the investigation and prosecution of cyberterrorism, cyber espionage and cybercrime, as well as on cybersecurity in the private sector or the culture of cybersecurity.

It meets at the initiative of its chairperson at least on a bimonthly basis or as many times as it deems necessary, considering the circumstances that affect Cybersecurity.¹⁴

2.2.2. Special Committee on Immigration

The Special Committee on Immigration is created by the National Security Council Agreement of 2014. The Committee assists the Prime Minister with the implementation of the National Security Policy concerning immigration as it has been established in the National

¹³ El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. Comités especializados. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional. <http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/comit%C3%A9s-especializados>

¹⁴ El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. El Consejo Nacional de Ciberseguridad. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional. <http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/comit%C3%A9s-especializados/consejo-nacional-ciberseguridad> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)

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Security Strategy, not only from the perspective of security but also from the various approaches that this complex phenomenon embodies.

The Special Committee meets at the initiative of its chairperson at least on a quarterly basis or as many times as it deems necessary, considering the concurrent circumstances regarding immigration.

At the strategic political level, the Committee strengthens the efforts of all the Public Administrations and other actors that are involved in addressing the phenomenon of immigration with a comprehensive approach in which the security dimension is dealt with in a way that, among other objectives, favors the promotion of full integration of foreigners in the Spanish society.

In addition to the general functions of the Special Committees, the Special Committee on Immigration involves the civil society in general in the management of different aspects of immigration.¹⁵

2.2.3. Situation Committee

The Situation Committee was first formed under the chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of the Presidency in April 2014, within the framework of the exercise Gamma Luñol 2014, planned by the Military Emergency Unit.

The chairperson convenes the Special Situations Committee in case of situations whose transversality or dimension affect the National Security and exceed the already operated channels, as well as in any other cases of derivation from normality, always respecting the powers assigned to the different Public Administrations in the current legislation.

In addition to the general function of the Special Committees, the Situation Committee performs the following functions:

- Based on its anticipatory vision, it coordinates the contribution of the necessary resources with the competent bodies in order to give adequate responses to the emerged crisis.
- It boosts the compliance with the measures adopted in crisis situations.
- It promotes the integration of existing plans in crisis situations when, due to their transversality, it is considered necessary.
- It provides guidelines for carrying out crisis management exercises at national level and evaluate the results of its execution.
- It establishes guidelines on the information policy in the cases in which the Situation Committee acts.

¹⁵ El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. El Comité especializado de Inmigración. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional. <http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/comit%C3%A9s-especializados/comit%C3%A9-especializado-inmigraci%C3%B3n> (Download: 7, February 2018.)

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- It proposes the extraordinary convocation of the National Security Council in a crisis.¹⁶

2.2.4. The National Maritime Security Council

The National Maritime Security Council was created by the National Security Council Agreement of 2013.

It meets at the initiative of its chairperson at least on a bimonthly basis or as many times as it considers necessary, in view of the circumstances that affect maritime safety. It prepares a bimonthly analysis of maritime threats and risks, it develops the Comprehensive Maritime Security Plan in the Strait of Gibraltar and it formulates the Action Plan of the National Maritime Security Strategy

In addition to the general function of the Special Committees, the National Maritime Security Council prepares studies and makes proposals so that the National Maritime Security Strategy evolves in accordance with the Integrated Maritime Policy, with European Union Maritime Security Strategy and with other strategies of an international dimension. It provides guidelines for management exercises in the field of maritime safety and evaluates the results of its execution, all in coordination with the directly competent bodies and authorities.¹⁷

2.2.5. Energy Security Committee and Non-Proliferation of Arms of Mass Destruction Committee

At the beginning of 2018 the National Security Council agreed to create two more special committees: the Energy Security Committee¹⁸ and the Non-Proliferation of Arms of Mass Destruction Committee.¹⁹

¹⁶ El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. El Comité especializado de Situación. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional.

<http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/comit%C3%A9-especializados/comit%C3%A9-especializado-situaci%C3%B3n> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)

¹⁷ El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Marítima. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional.

<http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/comit%C3%A9-especializados/consejo-nacional-seguridad-mar%C3%ADtima> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)

¹⁸ Orden PRA/30/2018, de 22 de enero, por la que se publica el Acuerdo del Consejo de Seguridad Nacional, por el que se crea y regula el Comité Especializado de Seguridad Energética. ANEXO Acuerdo por el que se crea y regula el Comité Especializado de Seguridad Energética. https://boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2018-796 (Download: 20 May 2018.)

¹⁹ Orden PRA/29/2018, de 22 de enero, por la que se publica el Acuerdo del Consejo de Seguridad Nacional, por el que se crea y regula el Comité Especializado de no proliferación de armas de destrucción masiva. https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2018-795 (Download: 20 May, 2018.)

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The last chapter of the *Spanish National Security Strategy of 2017* outlines some proposals for improving the effectiveness of national security governance and internal coordination. It proposes

- to draw up an action plan for strengthening the culture of national security so that public awareness could be raised, and civil society actors are involved;
- to create a crisis management model and to develop related national regulations;
- to establish a Space and Space Security Advisory Board in addition to the currently operating ones under the National Security Council;
- to revise the strategies for certain sub-areas of national security (cyber strategy, maritime safety strategy, energy security strategy);
- to assign the National Security Council as the only contact point in the field of information systems and networks security in the cooperation with the EU Member States.²⁰

3. THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY

The Department of National Security (DSN) of the Cabinet of the Government Presidency is the advisory body to the Prime Minister in matters of National Security. The Department of National Security was created by Royal Decree 1119/2012 of July 20, to amend Royal Decree 83/2012, of January 13, which restructures the Government Presidency.

The functioning of DSN is regulated by the Law 36/2015, of September 28, on National Security;²¹ the Royal Decree 1886/2011, of December 30, which establishes the Delegated Commissions of the Government²² and by the Royal Decree 766/2017, of July 28, which restructures the Government Presidency.²³

The Deputy Director of the Cabinet of the Government Presidency, with the rank of Assistant Secretary is the Director of the DNS. With the rank of Deputy Director General, there is an Operational Director of the DNS. Organically and functionally the Department of National Security depends on the Cabinet of the Government Presidency.

The DSN assumes the functions of the Technical Secretariat and the permanent working body of the National Security Council. The DSN ensures that its Situation Centre executes and monitors crisis management, as well as special communications from the Government Presidency. It assists the Situation Committee, which, under the chairmanship of

²⁰ Spanish National Security Strategy, 2017. Gobierno de España. In English: http://www.dsn.gob.es/sites/dsn/files/2017_Spanish_National_Security_Strategy_0.pdf in Spanish: http://www.defensa.gob.es/Galerias/defensadocs/Estrategia_Seguriad_Nacional_2017.pdf p. 123. (Download: 7 February 2018.)

²¹ Spanish National Security Act, 2015 (Law 36/2015). <http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2015-10389> (Download: 18 April 2018.)

²² Real Decreto 1886/2011, de 30 de diciembre, por el que se establecen las Comisiones Delegadas del Gobierno. <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2011-20640> (Download: 20 May, 2018.)

²³ Real Decreto 766/2017, de 28 de julio, por el que se reestructura la Presidencia del Gobierno. <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2017-9007> (Download: 20 May, 2018.)

the Deputy Prime Minister seeks to improve coordination between the different Public Administrations, to favor the speed and the flexibility in crisis response, an objective for which it is necessary to organize crisis management exercises, which involve decision making in the political-strategic level.

Finally, the DSN carries out activities that are necessary to ensure the collaboration, the cooperation and the coordination of the competent bodies of the National Security System in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory provisions and it conducts studies and makes proposals to encourage private /civil collaboration and participation in matters of National Security

The functions assigned to the DSN are the following:

Advisory to the Prime Minister

- It prepares studies and reports on the National Security Policy, without harming the functions that correspond to other organs.
- It assists the Prime Minister in their function as the chairperson of the National Security Council, as well as the Director of the Cabinet of the Government Presidency.
- It prepares the strategic planning of National Security.
- It contributes to the preparation of normative proposals on National Security.
- It promotes the legal and regulatory development of the National Security Act in coordination with the competent bodies and authorities.
- It analyzes risks and threats and their enhancers.

Management of crisis situations

- It carries out early warning and monitors risks, threats and crisis situations in coordination with the appropriate organs and authorities.
- It provides adequate support and coordination in the management of crisis situations, using interconnection, coordination and information mechanisms with the different authorities of Public Administrations.
- It maintains and ensures the proper functioning of the Situation Centre of the Department of National Security and the special communications of the Presidency of the Government, and it protects its documentation.
- It directs and coordinates the execution of the crisis management exercises planned by the Department, and it addresses others as well when it is required.
- It contributes to the preparation, maintenance and updating of the contingency plans and the necessary human and material resources plans and it analyzes the crisis scenarios in coordination with other agencies.
- It supports, in the field of crisis management, the proper performance of the functions of the Special Situation Committee for the entire National Security System in accordance with the provisions of the National Security Act.

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Interdepartmental coordination

- It carries out activities that are necessary to ensure the collaboration, cooperation and coordination of the agencies and organs of the National Security System in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory provisions.

National security culture

- In the field of the National Security culture, it carries out studies and makes proposals to encourage private collaboration and citizen participation in the affairs of National Security.²⁴

ANNEX

LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS²⁵

National security

- Royal Decree 1008/2017, of December 1, which approves the National Security Strategy 2017 (Real Decreto 1008/2017, de 1 de diciembre, por el que se aprueba la Estrategia de Seguridad Nacional 2017.):
https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2017-15181
- Law 36/2015, of September 28, on National Security (Ley 36/2015, de 28 de septiembre, de Seguridad Nacional): https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2015-10389
- Agreement of the National Security Council approving the procedure for the preparation of the National Security Strategy 2017 (Acuerdo del Consejo de Seguridad Nacional por el que se aprueba el procedimiento para la elaboración de la Estrategia de Seguridad Nacional 2017) <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2017/02/14/pdfs/BOE-A-2017-1459.pdf>
- Agreement of the National Security Council for the implementation of mechanisms to guarantee the integrated functioning of the National Security System (Acuerdo del Consejo de Seguridad Nacional de implementación de los mecanismos para garantizar el funcionamiento integrado del Sistema de Seguridad Nacional) <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2017/02/14/pdfs/BOE-A-2017-1460.pdf>

²⁴ El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. El Departamento de Seguridad Nacional. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional.
<http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/departamento-seguridad-nacional> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)

²⁵ Legislación y normativa. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional.
<http://www.dsn.gob.es/es/estrategias-publicaciones/legislaci%C3%B3n-normativa> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)

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Department of National Security

- Royal Decree 1094/2011, of July 15, which restructures the Government Presidency (Real Decreto 1094/2011, de 15 de julio, por el que se reestructura la Presidencia [del Gobierno](http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2011/07/22/pdfs/BOE-A-2011-12629.pdf))
<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2011/07/22/pdfs/BOE-A-2011-12629.pdf>
- Royal Decree 1119/2012, of July 20, of modification of Royal Decree 83/2012, of January 13, which restructures the Government Presidency (Real Decreto 1119/2012, de 20 de julio, de modificación del Real Decreto 83/2012, de 13 de enero, por el que se reestructura la Presidencia del Gobierno)
<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2012/07/23/pdfs/BOE-A-2012-9816.pdf>
- Royal Decree 385/2013, of May 31, of modification of Royal Decree 1886/2011, of December 30, by which the Delegated Commissions of the Government are established (Real Decreto 385/2013, de 31 de mayo, de modificación del Real Decreto 1886/2011, de 30 de diciembre, por el que se establecen las Comisiones Delegadas del Gobierno)
https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2013-5771
- Royal Decree 766/2017, of July 28, which restructures the Government Presidency (Real Decreto 766/2017, de 28 de julio, por el que se reestructura la Presidencia del Gobierno)
<http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2017-9007>

Documents related to National Security²⁶

Cybersecurity

- National Cybersecurity Strategy, 2013. (Estrategia de Ciberseguridad Nacional)
<http://www.dsn.gob.es/estrategias-publicaciones/estrategias/estrategia-ciberseguridad-nacional>
- *Maritime Security*
- National Maritime Security Strategy, 2013. (Estrategia de Seguridad Marítima Nacional)
<http://www.dsn.gob.es/estrategias-publicaciones/estrategias/estrategia-seguridad-mar%C3%ADtima-nacional>
- *Energy Security*
- National Energy Security Strategy, 2015. (Estrategia de Seguridad Energética Nacional)
<http://www.dsn.gob.es/estrategias-publicaciones/estrategias/estrategia-seguridad-energ%C3%A9tica-nacional>
- *Others²⁷*

²⁶ Estrategias. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional.

<http://www.dsn.gob.es/es/estrategias-publicaciones/estrategias> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)

²⁷ Documentos relacionados con la Seguridad Nacional. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional.

<http://www.dsn.gob.es/es/estrategias-publicaciones/documentos-relacionados-con-seguridad-nacional> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)

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State External Action Strategy, 2014. (Estrategia de Acción Exterior del Estado).
<http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/SalaDePrensa/Multimedia/Publicaciones/Documents/ESTRATEGIA%20DE%20ACCION%20EXTERIOR%20castellano.pdf>

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https://ccdcoe.org/sites/default/files/multimedia/pdf/CS_organisation_SPAIN_092016.pdf
 (Download: 2 May, 2018.)
2. Documentos relacionados con la Seguridad Nacional. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional.
<http://www.dsn.gob.es/es/estrategias-publicaciones/documentos-relacionados-con-seguridad-nacional> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)
3. El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. Comités especializados. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional. <http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/comit%C3%A9s-especializados> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)
4. El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. Consejo Seguridad Nacional. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional <http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/consejo-seguridad-nacional> (Download: 7 February, 2018.)
5. El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Marítima. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional.
<http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/comit%C3%A9s-especializados/consejo-nacional-seguridad-mar%C3%ADtima> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)
6. El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. El Comité especializado de Inmigración. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional.
<http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/comit%C3%A9s-especializados/comit%C3%A9-especializado-inmigraci%C3%B3n> (Download: 7, February 2018.)
7. El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. El Comité especializado de Situación. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional.
<http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/comit%C3%A9s-especializados/comit%C3%A9-especializado-situaci%C3%B3n> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)
8. El Sistema de Seguridad Nacional. El Consejo Nacional de Ciberseguridad. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional.
<http://www.dsn.gob.es/sistema-seguridad-nacional/comit%C3%A9s-especializados/consejo-nacional-ciberseguridad> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)
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11. Estrategias. Sitio oficial del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional. <http://www.dsn.gob.es/es/estrategias-publicaciones/estrategias> (Download: 7, February, 2018.)
12. Ley, 50/1997, de 27 de noviembre, del Gobierno. Article 6. https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-1997-25336 (Download: 20 May, 2018.)
13. Orden PRA/30/2018, de 22 de enero, por la que se publica el Acuerdo del Consejo de Seguridad Nacional, por el que se crea y regula el Comité Especializado de Seguridad Energética. ANEXO Acuerdo por el que se crea y regula el Comité Especializado de Seguridad Energética. https://boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2018-796 (Download: 20 May 2018.)
14. Orden PRA/29/2018, de 22 de enero, por la que se publica el Acuerdo del Consejo de Seguridad Nacional, por el que se crea y regula el Comité Especializado de no proliferación de armas de destrucción masiva. https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2018-795 (Download: 20 May, 2018.)
15. Real Decreto 1886/2011, de 30 de diciembre, por el que se establecen las Comisiones Delegadas del Gobierno. <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2011-20640> (Download: 20 May, 2018.)
16. Real Decreto 766/2017, de 28 de julio, por el que se reestructura la Presidencia del Gobierno. <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2017-9007> (Download: 20 May, 2018.)
17. Spanish National Security Act, 2015 (Law 36/2015) <http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2015-10389> (Download: 18 April 2018.)
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19. Spanish National Security Strategy, 2017. Gobierno de España. In English: http://www.dsn.gob.es/sites/dsn/files/2017_Spanish_National_Security_Strategy_0.pdf in Spanish: http://www.defensa.gob.es/Galerias/defensadocs/Estrategia_Seguridad_Nacional_2017.pdf p. 123. (Download: 7 February 2018.)
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