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CIEĽ A SEKCIE KONFERENCIE, ICH ZAMERANIE

Konferencia si kladie za cieľ zvýrazniť význam prevencie kriminality v Slovenskej republike v kontexte vysokoškolského vzdelávania v bezpečnostných študijných programoch pri prelínaní sa do podmienok zjednotenej Európy a zabezpečenia Schengenského priestoru. Ochrana osôb a majetku sa stáva prioritnou záležitosťou za podmienok voľného pohybu osôb ako členov Európskej únie a migračnej vlny ostatných krajín do jej štruktúr.

Sekcia č.1 – Riadenie bezpečnostných systémov:

Bezpečnostný manažment, bezpečnostné myslenie a konanie, bezpečnostné riziká a ich riešenie, problematika bezpečnostného vzdelávania, krízový manažment, právne aspekty ochrany osôb a majetku, občianska bezpečnosť, extrémizmus a kriminalita, prevencia kriminality, zabezpečenie Schengenského priestoru.

Sekcia č.2 – Bezpečnosť a ochrana ekonomických záujmov a informácií:

Finančné a ľudské zdroje, hospodárstvo SR a jeho globalizačné procesy, riziká poisťovníctva a voľného trhu, kvalita podnikania a nástroje riadenia podnikateľských rizík, manažment kvality. Informačné a komunikačné technológie (IKT) a ich bezpečnosť, bezpečnosť informácií, ochrana osobných údajov, hardvérové ochrany, technická bezpečnosť IKT, počítačová kriminalita, tvorba bezpečnostných politík a plánov zabezpečenia bezpečnosti informácií, riešenie vybraných modelových situácií narušenia bezpečnosti informácií.

Sekcia č.3 – Bezpečnosť v doprave a logistike a environmentálna bezpečnosť:

Bezpečnosť v doprave a dopravnom stavebníctve, bezpečnosť v logistike, dopravná infraštruktúra na riešenie krízových situácií, riadenie a technológie dopravných procesov v krízových situáciách. Environmentálne dôsledky nárastu industrializácie a dopravy, ekologické katastrofy a prevencia, globálne ohrozenie životného prostredia, riešenie ochrany lokálnych environmentálnych poškodení, legislatíva v environmentálnej bezpečnosti.

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AIM, SECTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE AND THEIR FOCUS

The aim of the conference is to highlight the importance of the crime prevention in Slovakia in context of university education within the scope of the security-focused study programmes considering the adaption to the environment of European Union and regarding the Schengen area security sustaining. Protection of persons and property becomes the priority in relation to free movement of persons as the members of European Union and migration wave of non-member countries citizens into its structure.

Section 1 – Management of Security Systems:

Security management, security thinking and practise, security risks and their management, education in field of security, crisis management, legal aspects of protection of persons and property, security of citizens, extremism and criminality, crime prevention, Schengen area security sustaining.

Section 2 – Security and Protection of Economic Interests and Information:

Financial and human resources, economy of the Slovak Republic and its globalization, insurance system and free market risks, quality of business and the business risks management tools, quality management.

Information and communication technologies and their security, security of information, protection of personal data, hardware protection, software protection, internet crime, development of security policies a information security plans, particular model situations of information security violation management.

Section 3 – Security in Transportation and Logistics and Environmental Security:

Security of transportation and transport building industry, logistics security, transport infrastructure for the management of crisis situations, management and technologies of transport processes in crisis situations.

Environmental impact of the industrialization and transport expansion, ecological disasters and prevention, threats to the global environment, management of the local environmental damages, environmental security legislation.

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IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION ON INTEGRITY ISSUES IN DEFENCE SECTOR THEORETIC, CULTURAL AND ETHIC FUNDAMENT OF PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES¹

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Abstract

Issues of integrity have been increasingly recognized as a significant topic by many nations and international organizations, within last several years. Visible tendencies show that the subject is going to attract more and more attention, planning, resources and efforts for future actions. Although the system of national defence is among most trusted elements of public administration in many countries, some researches show that it is very subject to corruption and other forms of integrity decline. Lack of integrity and corruption within the defence sector represents a threat to national, as well as international, security. International organizations develop regional or international projects to build integrity and reduce risk of corruption in defence and security sector. Training modules on building integrity represent a significant part of those wider international projects. Serbian national system of defence lacks more education on integrity issues, as well as the entire region of South Eastern Europe. Regional or cross-regional approach to this task might bring benefits to all the included systems. The evident need for education of such kind might be an opportunity for the East European countries that have already passed the way that South Eastern Europe still has to pass to offer their good services and experience. Cultural ties among certain countries of Eastern Europe and the region of South Eastern Europe might ease this transfer of experience. Slovak Republic might be especially suitable for such kind of cooperation with Serbia and further joint activities in the region.

Key words : Integrity, corruption, defence sector, building integrity, reducing corruption, education modules.

INTRODUCTION

Issues of integrity have been increasingly recognized as a significant topic within last several years, by many nations and international organizations (such as Transparency International, DCAF and NATO). Visible tendencies show that the subject is going to attract more and more attention, planning, material resources and multinational efforts (joint ventures) invested in development of practical tools for future actions.

Lack of integrity and corruption harm development of all the countries in the world³. They reduce public faith in institutions of state and have especially negative effect on societies in transition. They undermine democratic institutions, decelerate economic development and contribute to destabilization of governments.⁴ All the spheres of human society may be hit by absence of integrity and appearance of corruption.

Although the system of national defence is among most trusted elements of public administration in many countries,⁵ some researches show that it is very subject to corruption and other forms of integrity decline.⁶ The complexity of the system itself, high amount of contract values in defence procurement, confidentiality which may be used as a cover, security restrictions on competition, as well as limited access for subsequent audit and investigation all increase possibility to hide corrupt actions easier.⁷

Neither all the elements of a defence system nor each individual employee within it cannot possess the same level of awareness of corruption risks and real state of integrity. Necessity to understand this important issue, to

¹ The title and the subtitle in Serbian language: Значај образовања о питањима изградње интегритета у сектору одбране; Теоријска, културна и етичка основа практичних активности.

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³ Building Integrity and Reducing Corruption in Defence: a Compendium of Best Practices, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Geneva, 2010, 2.

⁴ Vanja Rokvić, Kristina Radojević, Building Integrity Within a Defence System and Countering Risk of Corruption – Experience of NATO and PfP Countries, *Изградња интегритета у систему одбране и сузбијање ризика од корупције – искуства НАТО и земаља партнерства за мир*. 138 pp.

⁵ V. Rokvic, *ibid.* 141 pp.

⁶ M. Pyman, Building Integrity and Reducing Corruption Risk in Defence Establishments – Ten practical reforms, Transparency International, April 2009, 1 pp.

⁷ M. Pyman, Building Integrity and Reducing Corruption Risk in Defence Establishments – 20 Practical Reforms, 52.

recognize its origins, genesis, and forms of performance, as well as the ultimate need to develop efficient tools for improvement of the current state of integrity, urge us to provide proper education to our personnel.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INTEGRITY ISSUES IN DEFENCE SECTOR

Lack of integrity and corruption within the defence sector may be observed in political context (through weakness of civil and democratic control over the system), then in imperfection of the applied internal procedures and finally on individual level.⁸

Existing within a defence system, those two phenomena reduce public trust in armed forces, decrease operative effectiveness of armies, diminish interoperability of forces, may cause inadequate equipping of units and harm budgetary policy in defence.⁹ On the state level, they reduce political trust of wider public to government, may contribute to far gone concentration of power in defence and security sector (which is not preferable for a stable democracy) and may cause transfer of corrupt infrastructure to other elements of executive power. In the contemporary world (where states are interdependent and networked) weaknesses of this kind easily cross national borders, elevating a problem to regional or international level.

For those reasons, we may agree with the conclusion that lack of integrity and corruption within the defence sector represent “a threat to national, as well as international, security”.¹⁰ For the same reasons, international organizations develop regional or international projects to build integrity and reduce risk of corruption in defence and security sector. As good examples we may point to the NATO Building Integrity Initiative¹¹ which has been widely recognized as a concept that “builds smart institutions to support smart defence”¹² and the recent Bulgarian initiative to develop regional cooperation in South Eastern Europe on building integrity. The latest initiative was proposed at the South Eastern Europe Defense Ministerial (SEDM) meeting, held in Sarajevo, on October 3rd 2012¹³ and will be officially launched as a part of the NATO’s Tailored Programme for South Eastern Europe (in Brussels, 12-14th December 2012). Training modules on building integrity represent a significant part of those wider international projects. Education on integrity issues represents theoretic, cultural and ethic fundament for proper understanding of key issues in this field.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied during composition of this paper was mainly based on the content analysis. The analyzed material consisted of available publications on integrity issues, as well as the questioning within the Self-Assessment Process which was performed in Serbian Ministry of Defence in cooperation with NATO, during 2012. The described cooperation has been a part of the NATO Building Integrity Initiative and performed through Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building (PAP-DIB).¹⁴

The process consisted of two elements:

After the Serbian Ministry of Defence had expressed the interest to carry out a Self-Assessment, on current state of integrity within the national system of defence, the Self-Assessment Questionnaire was handed to the MoD, in December 2012. It was completed and submitted back to NATO by the end of March 2012. Subsequently, the NATO expert review team (led by Ambassador Jan Lucas van Hoorn) visited Serbia 3 times to meet with representatives of various institutions and discuss the replies to the questionnaire. The questionnaire was focused on practical performance rather than legislation.¹⁵ The NATO-led expert view team exchanged views on best practice, and considered with Serbian representatives how it might strengthen the Integrity of Serbian defence

⁸ V. Rokvic, *ibid.* 139 pp.

⁹ M. Pyman, *Building Integrity and Reducing Corruption Risk in Defence Establishments – Ten practical reforms*, Transparency International, April 2009, pp. 5.
<http://www.defenceagainstcorruption.org/index.php/downloaddocument/126-building-integrity-and-reducing-corruption-risk-in-defence-establishments-ten-practical-reforms>

¹⁰ Kirby Relling, *How to Assess Corruption in Defence, A Framework for Designing, Comparing and Interpreting Corruption Measurement Tools*, MA Thesis, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, USA, 2009, 6 pp.

¹¹ Internet, NATO website: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_68368.htm (accessed 05/11/2012).

¹² Internet, NATO website: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_84137.htm (accessed 05/11/2012).

¹³ Bosnia and Hercegovina, Ministry of Defence web site: <http://www.mod.gov.ba/en/vijest.asp?id=4333> (accessed: 05/11/2012).

¹⁴ NATO Website: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_68368.htm (accessed: 05/11/2012).

¹⁵ *Building Integrity Self-Assessment Process, A Diagnostic Tool for National Defence Establishments, Version 7*, Brussels January 30, 2009, 2 pp.

establishment and reduce corruption risk. The expert team was subordinated to the NATO International staff, and comprised four or three people.

From June to October 2012, the Peer Review Team had about 20 appointments at Ministry of Defence and other key institutions of the state that are in charge of integrity issues. Within Ministry of Defence, the NATO experts spoke with two state secretaries, two assistant-ministers, as well as the representatives of: Human Resources Sector, Material Resources Sector (including the Procurement Direction which was visited twice), Budget and Finances Sector, Defence Policy Sector, Inspectorate of Defence (twice), General Staff, Military Security agency, Strategic Research institute and Public Relations Department. At the National Assembly of Serbia¹⁶ they met representatives of two parliamentary committees: Committee of Defence and Interior Affairs, as well as the Committee of Judiciary, Public Administration and Local Self-Government. Among independent authorities established by the Parliament, they met the Ombudsman¹⁷ and the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Protection of Personal Data.¹⁸ On governmental level, the team of experts visited Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government's Anti-Corruption Council¹⁹ and the Anticorruption Agency²⁰ (twice).

The NATO-led expert review team then wrote a draft report on their findings. It included observations on good practices, observations on the weak areas of the defence integrity system and suggestions for actions that the host nation may wish to consider. After joint analysis, the final version of the Report will be published at the web site of Serbian MoD. About the same time, The Transparency International UK Defence and Security Programme performed its own analysis of the current state of integrity at Serbian defence system (August 2012) which should be published in January 2013, with comments of the Serbian MoD.

Researchers of the Strategic Research Institute, were members of the working group which communicated with the NATO expert team and Transparency International on this issue. They were also present to all the interviews made at the defence system or other state-owned institutions (from June to October 2012). Being able to read the filled Self-assessment questionnaire and both reports, as well as to note all the comments and observations exposed during meetings with the NATO expert team and finally, being included to the team which read and amended the NATO Building integrity Self-Assessment Draft Peer Review Report, they got a comprehensive perception of the current state of integrity at Serbian defence system, its main qualities and gaps. The final version of the Peer Review report (reviewed and confirmed by both sides) should be officially announced within several weeks and presented at the launch of NATO's Tailored Programme for South Eastern Europe (Brussels, 13-14 December 2012) and should serve as the basis for development of further strategies. For that reason, its content will not be quoted here, but even now it is possible to mention certain findings and recommendations on importance of education which has to be the solid base of better understanding issues of integrity.

A part of the conclusions presented here also came out of the Building Integrity Workshop for Subject Matter Experts, held at the UK Defence Academy (Shrivenham, 11-12 October 2012).

TERMS OF INTEGRITY AND CORRUPTION

For needs of this analysis, the term of integrity has been observed both in technical and moral meaning.²¹ It has been perceived as a way of individual or institutional behaviour that demonstrates honesty, independence, objectivity, transparency etc.²²

An individual would be recognized as a person of integrity if doing his work competently, honestly, and completely. A process would be evaluated to possess integrity if it is being undertaken as it was Intended to be, and fits into the larger system of which it is a part. An organisation would have integrity if its work would be done within proper accountability, competently, to completion, and without diversion of output or resources to corrupt or dishonest ends.²³

¹⁶ The formal name of the parliament is: The National assembly of Serbia.

¹⁷ Republic of Serbia, Office of the Ombudsman, website: <http://www.ombudsman.rs> (accessed: 05/11/2012).

¹⁸ Office of the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Protection of Personal Data, website: <http://www.poverenik.org.rs> (accessed: 05/11/2012).

¹⁹ Web site of the the Serbian Government's Anti-Corruption Council: <http://www.antikorupcija-savet.gov.rs> (accessed: 05/11/2012)

²⁰ Web site of the Serbian Anticorruption Agency: <http://www.acas.rs> (accessed: 05/11/2012)

²¹ *Building Integrity Self-Assessment Process, A Diagnostic Tool for National Defence Establishments, Version 7*, Brussels January 30, 2009, 4 pp.

²² V. Rokvic, *ibid.* 142 pp.

²³ *Building Integrity Self-Assessment Process, A Diagnostic Tool for National Defence Establishments, Version 7*, Brussels January 30, 2009, 4 pp.

The term of corruption has been observed in accordance to the definition given by the Transparency International, as “the abuse of entrusted power for private gain which hurts everyone who depends on the integrity of people in a position of authority”.²⁴

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION ON INTEGRITY ISSUES

A movement against defence corruption is gaining initiative globally and regionally. Major powers (including NATO) recognize security sector corruption as a major threat to national security and financial integrity. Russian Federation is also being a partner in this process through the Partnership for Peace Programme.²⁵ Specific position of Serbia lies in the fact that its minister of defence is at the same time the first deputy-prime minister, coordinator of all the security services, as well as the national coordinator of activities against corruption and organized crime. Serbian ministry of defence is willing to give a positive example on the national level, cooperating with the NATO and consequently to share the lessons learned through regional forms of security and defence cooperation, such as the SEDM.

Exchange of experience in this field with the Slovak Republic on bilateral basis might be worth of consideration for Serbia, having on mind that this country achieved significant results in establishing control over export of armament and military equipment which is in many countries related to corruption and represents a permanent challenge for integrity.²⁶

Serbia was the first member of the South Eastern Defence Ministerial Initiative (SEDMI) that started the Self-Assessment Process, in cooperation with NATO. In the Self-Assessment Questionnaire, Serbian Ministry of Defence has assessed the most vulnerable areas of corruption to be: procurement, medical support and administration, conscription, emoluments regarding travel expenses, housing, compensation for combat injuries and management of facilities and resources.

However, the NATO Peer Review Team noted in its Draft Report that there was no planned anti-corruption awareness education at Serbian defence system, either for civilian or military personnel. Serbian MoD was recommended to initiate systematic and comprehensive anti-corruption awareness education for all civilians and military personnel. It was also advised to encourage senior leadership to openly promote programmes, to build integrity and increase transparency and accountability.

The fact is that some representatives of Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed forces were educated or trained in integrity, anticorruption, and good governance issues out of the national defence system, but their number is not sufficient. A part of the Defence Inspectorate personnel past Training for auditors at Ministry of Finance. Some education and training were provided by the Government’s Human Resource Management Service.²⁷ The national Anticorruption Agency organized training for the staff engaged on drafting the Building Integrity Plan (which has to be finished in each ministry and delivered by beginning of December 2012). Others passed the five day Building Integrity Course at the NATO College in Oberammergau (Germany)²⁸ A regional course „Defence Leadership in Building Integrity Foundation“ was held in Sarajevo, in December 2010. The United Kingdom Defence Academy offered to train staff in Serbia on building integrity issues. It is possible to conclude that our national system of defence lacks more education on integrity issues, as well as the entire region of South Eastern Europe.

Through permanent education, we need to produce personnel that will be able to spare resources previously wasted on corruption and enable us to invest them in development. It is very important to keep on mind that the European Union often marks high level of corruption as one of the key problems in the region of south Eastern Europe which slows down the speed of its European or Euro-Atlantic integration. Such situation is also an opportunity for friendly countries that already passed through transition with success to share their experience with the countries of our region, through jointly planned training or education modules. Such activities might be

²⁴ Internet: Transparency International web site:

<http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo?gclid=CI6RpMX60LMCFUpb3godJkkArA>(accessed 04/11/2012).

²⁵ Three representatives of the Russian Federation were present at the NATO experts’ workshop on measuring integrity, held at the Defence Academy of the United Kingdom in October (3-4th) 2012.

²⁶ Sentinel Country Risk Assessment, Slovakia:

http://sentinel.janes.com.ezproxy.members.marshallcenter.org/docs/sentinel/CEURS_country.jsp?Prod_Name=CEURS&Sent_Country=Slovakia& (accessed: 20/12/2011).

²⁷ Internet, web site of Serbian Government’s Human Resource Management Service: www.suk.gov.rs/en/home (accessed: 05/11/2012)

²⁸ *Building Integrity and Reducing Corruption in Defence: a Compendium of Best Practices*, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), 310 pp.

organized with support of wider organizations that show interest in stabilizing the region permanently and making it self-sustainable, such as EU and NATO.

CONCLUSION

Education on integrity issues represents theoretic, cultural and ethic fundament for proper understanding of key issues in this field. It may be observed as a *conditione sine qua non* for efficient activities on building integrity and reducing level of corruption in defence and security.

Regional approach to this task and cross-institutional cooperation might bring benefits to all the included systems, providing a wider perception and possibility to learn from borrowed experience of other partners.

Necessity to develop and apply various modules of education should be observed as an opportunity to offer good services of the countries that have already proven efficiency on the way that South Eastern Europe still has to pass. Cultural ties among certain countries of Eastern Europe and the region of South Eastern Europe might ease this transfer of experience and make demonstrators from Eastern Europe closer to the attendants of education programmes than lecturers from Western Europe.

Authors of this paper recommend consideration of possibilities to expand cross-regional cooperation of South Eastern Europe and Eastern European Countries that already became efficient members of NATO and the European Union by joint activities on. We believe that the Slovak Republic, as a traditionally friendly country that has strong connections with Serbia (through Slovak community living in our country) is especially suitable for this kind of cooperation. Programs developed on bilateral basis might be offered to the region subsequently.

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