

Table of Content

Foreword	13
<i>Zdzisław Lachowski – Editor in Chief, Deputy Head of the National Security Bureau</i>	

NON-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY

Cyber-war – the challenge of the 21 st century	15
<i>by Krzysztof Liedel and Paulina Piasecka</i>	

The attitudes of states towards their domestic and international security matters are influenced by two main factors: the evolution of the battlefield and the dynamics of the phenomena that shape nowadays conflicts. These changes impact directly the ways the home strategies and security policies are created and implemented. One effect of these changes and of their influence on the state's security systems and those of international organisations is the spilling of conflicts into the cyberspace. Analysis of these new threats and ways to counter them should become one of the priorities of institutions responsible for the security of Poland.

Information game for influence and domination	29
<i>by Lucjan Belza</i>	

The game and struggle for influence may take on the shape of legal actions, but they can also have a negative impact, contravening the laws. Nowadays information security is primarily the issues of information-related struggle and trade, the social manipulation and the spread of informal influence zones. Unfortunately, thus far there has not been any precise regulation concerning the scope of information that should be transmitted officially to given institutions. The document distribution index – which actually means “information distribution index” – is subject to one's own discretion. Such a situation favours “information games”, which can easily turn into censorship or a detention of information.

Crisis management in the national security management system	45
<i>by Wiesław Molek, Karol Stec, Radosław Marciniak</i>	

National security management consists not only in preparing the state's structures and citizens to operate in a situation of external politico-military threats and to fight against a military aggression; the notion of national security management also refers to actions undertaken by the public administration to tackle natural disasters or major technical breakdowns. These steps consist in taking proper decisions and co-ordinating the operations of forces and means assigned to crisis response. Crisis management is a critical element of the national security management system.

Home-grown terrorism as a phenomenon threatening security in Europe 61

by Magdalena Adamczuk

Terrorism constitutes both a serious threat to and a challenge for the security of Europe. The forms and methods of terrorist attacks evolve constantly. So does the general profile of the persons joining the terrorist activity. Religious motivation is an increasingly decisive factor in “making a terrorist”, especially in the process of radicalisation of Muslims. Terrorist threats in Europe, basing on separatist ideas and movements, have not been entirely eradicated. Strikingly, Islamic terrorism has its own, completely different rules. Its aims and methods focus on spectacular effects and a maximized number of casualties. What makes the terrorist threat even more dangerous is the fact that the attacks are committed by European Muslims, in their home-countries where they were born or where they live. This is phenomenon called “home-grown terrorism”.

New EU legislation and energy security of Poland 81

by Paweł Turowski

After the Russian-Ukrainian gas crisis in January 2009, which cut off the gas deliveries to Central European and Balkan customers in 2010, the EU adopted a resolution aiming at staving off the negative impact of sudden gas shortages. The new legislation provides, among other things, for modernisation of the pipelines and adapting them to the two-way flow of the raw material, as well as construction of some new gas pipelines connections according to the EU plans. It also envisages a range of definite responses in a state of emergency, once a sudden gas shortage in a country or in a region occurs. The EU regulation authors consider that the market mechanisms should guarantee the replenishment of the lacking raw material as well as the construction of new gas pipelines. The logic of such a policy is potentially risky as the new gas pipelines need to be cost-effective and their construction is not always profitable.

Situation of the Polish minority in Lithuania and the Polish-Lithuanian relations 99

by Michał Wotfejko

For years, the authorities of the Republic of Lithuania have not abided by the provisions of the Polish-Lithuanian Treaty on friendly relations and good-neighbourly co-operation vis-à-vis the Polish minority living in that country. In fact, many actions of the Lithuanian authorities discriminate against the Poles and run counter to the provisions of international agreements on national minorities, as adopted and ratified by Lithuania. The incidents of violation of Polish minority laws have recently escalated and in a longer run they can worsen Polish-Lithuanian relations. It would be a factor adversely affecting the national security of Poland.

POLITICAL AND STRATEGIC ASPECTS OF SECURITY

The Strategic Review of National Security (*Strategiczny Przegląd Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego – SPBN*), the National Security Strategy (*Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego – SBN*), and the Defence Strategic Review (*Strategiczny Przegląd Obrony – SPO*) – their scope and aims

115

by *Mieczysław Malec*

When the Strategic Review of National Security (SPBN) was launched, a range of questions and doubts emerged concerning its interrelationships with the Defence Strategic Review (SPO) carried out by the Ministry of National Defence, and even with the National Security Strategy (SBN), which is often confused with the SPBN. The best method to describe these relations is to present their aim, essence and range. From this perspective, one can see that the SPBN refers to a complex phenomenon of (national /state) security while the SPO focuses only on a select security matter, that is defence. As far as the SBN is concerned, it is both a document and a way of implementing policy in a defined area, and their essential basis should be, in this case, the results of the Review.

The Weimar security triangle

131

by *Dominik Jankowski*

The Presidency of the Council of Europe in the latter half of 2011 will be a serious challenge for Polish diplomacy. Efficient presidency is an important element of the self-promotion of a state. It gives the possibility to strengthen or to reinforce the state's standing on the European arena. By this token, it can be compared to a shop-window, where a country presents its Union "specialties". This year's Weimar Triangle summits - the first one with the chiefs of staff, and the second one with the presidents and the German federal chancellor – have provided France and Germany with an opportunity to visit the Polish "shop" before its official opening.

Economic crisis in Europe and the EU and Polish security

139

by *Przemysław Pacuła*

The economic crisis has seriously affected only a few EU countries, however it also struck the biggest Union players. We can feel its impact on the national security as well. The cuts in defence budgets, some negative processes in NATO and the EU, as well as more vulnerability of states to controversial actions in arms trade and energy – these are only a few chosen examples of this impact. The most serious risks for Poland – apart from those relating to security matters – will consist in hampering the admission to the Euro zone, a probable decrease in the amounts of Union funds and the growing tendency to protect one's own home market, which can adversely affect foreign investments in Poland.

Relations with Ukraine in security matters: a Polish point of view

151

by *Artur Drzewiecki*

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the birth of an independent Ukraine became one of the most important challenges for Poland. As new, sovereign countries were emerging on its eastern border, it became necessary for Poland to define neighbourly relations with them and, at the same time, reinforce its own security. Undoubtedly, Warsaw focused especially on Ukraine – the country with a considerable potential and the geopolitical importance that influenced directly the then and future state of the country's security. In effect,

Poland has recognised the role of Ukraine in the region and has consequently striven to give a status of “strategic partnership” to Polish-Ukrainian relations.

MILITARY FORCES

Polish defence industry potential during the consolidation period 169

by Witold Lewandowski

After the social and constitutional changes in Poland in 1989, the process of restructuring of Polish defence industry began. Different remedial programs have since then been put into effect with more or less success. The directives of the Government’s “Consolidation strategy and support to the development of the Polish defence industry for 2007–2012” have been carried out and brought up to date. The Polish National Security Strategy emphasises that an essential element of Poland’s economic security zone is the development of defence industry. The consolidation of this branch aims at adjusting the possibilities and the capabilities of Polish defence industry enterprises to the dynamically changing situation of the European and international markets.

Authors’ biographies 183