

EDITORIAL

Dear readers,

You are looking at this year's second issue which is dedicated to the Slovenian national security system, the role of the armed forces within it, and their future. The authors of this issue primarily come from the areas of the military and defence.

It may be a coincidence, but the Slovenian national security system, the Slovenian Armed Forces and their future seem to play a less important role in times of solving other more challenging issues and situations.

The need for rationality, economy, innovativeness and the achievement of maximum possible impact with minimum resources used is understandable, yet the national security system, as an integral part of international security, may thus become very fragile and vulnerable.

The French economist and statesman of the 17th century, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, believed that trade was the source of finance, while finance was the vital nerve of war. Is it possible to assume that the lack of trade, and thus finance, may lead to social unrest and, consequently, the destabilisation of the national security system?

Constant cuts in the defence budget should not hinder thinking and writing about the future of the Slovenian national security system and its individual elements which include the defence system and the Slovenian Armed Forces. What are the challenges and opportunities?

In the introduction, Lieutenant-General **Ștefan Dănilă**, Chief of the General Staff of the Romanian Armed Forces expresses his views on the *Role and use of the armed*

forces in the future. His thoughts are published at the beginning of this issue to give readers the impression of how the future of the armed forces is viewed in the country about ten times larger than Slovenia.

Pavel Vuk, Sašo Nacevski and Renata Vrtovšek address the *Defence strategy in the hierarchy of strategic documents on national security of the Republic of Slovenia* by carrying out a comparative analysis of defence strategies of six countries and presenting guidelines for the preparation of a new defence strategy of the Republic of Slovenia.

Gregor Garb devotes his attention to the *Role of financial resources in the implementation of a modern security paradigm regarding defence in selected countries*. He describes and compares guidelines for the funding of defence systems in five countries – the Republic of Slovenia and its neighbours.

Ivan Žnidar acquaints readers with *Transformation challenges to safety and security at Slovenian sea*. He states that comprehensive approach, cooperation, coordination and integration of various services for safety at sea present some of the answers to the question of the rationalisation of the modern security environment.

Boris Rutar presents the *Human Terrain System* in the case of Afghanistan. He informs readers of achievements and applicability as well as new opportunities for NATO members.

Blažka Erznožnik writes about the *Importance of security forces training for the stabilisation of Afghanistan: NATO literacy project and the role of the Slovenian Armed Forces*. She believes that the elimination of illiteracy presents a perfectly obvious means of support that significantly contributes to the long-term stability of Afghanistan and exposes the social usefulness of the armed forces.

To conclude, a country's stability depends on its financial situation, which in turn affects its defence capability.