

GERMANY'S SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN THE LIGHT OF THE INTEGRATED SECURITY – CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS

Vladan Mirković^{1*}

¹University in Novi Sad, Faculty of Law in Novi Sad, Republic of Serbia,
e-mail: v.mirkovic@pf.uns.ac.rs



Abstract: In June 2023, the Federal Government of Germany presented the first national security strategy (NSS). The NSS promotes Integrated Security as a new foreign and security policy. However, research has shown that the idea of Integrated Security is not new and that the integration of all resources of national power has been a goal for Germany for 30 years. Research has purpose to give an answer to following questions: Can the current organization of the German national security system support the idea of Integrated Security as a new security policy and what are the key requirements related to the organization, functioning and management of the German national security system that should be fulfilled so that Integrated Security can be implemented? The basic hypothesis of this research is that the national security system of Germany is not organized and governed in a way that can enable the implementation of Integrated Security, primarily because, on the strategic level, Germany does not have a national security council which could serve as a focal point and impetus for integration, coordination and government of a security system. In order to provide answers to the above stated questions in the first part of paper we explained Integrated Security and the national security objectives of the NSS, then we described organization of the three ministries and security services as the most important actors in the implementation of the NSS objectives at the operational level and at the end we did the capability analysis of the strategic level of management to implement Integrated Security. The research showed that the organizational solutions have not been aligned with the determinations stated in the NSS. The result of this research are proposed solutions for organization and position of the Federal Security Council which should be provided with competencies that will enable the integration of elements from all levels into a single structure which aims to achieve the national security objectives.

Keywords: Integrated Security, Hybrid Warfare, Security Management, F.R. of Germany.

Field: Humanities

1. INTRODUCTION

In June 2023, the Federal Government of Germany presented the first National Security Strategy – Integrated Security for Germany (NSS). The NSS introduces Integrated Security as a new security policy. Integrated Security represents “the collaborative interaction of all relevant actors, resources and instruments that, in combination, can comprehensively guarantee the security of our country (Germany) and strengthen it against external threats” (NSS, 2023, p.11). Furthermore “Integrated Security means joining up civilian, military and police capabilities in crisis prevention, conflict management and peace building and including these capabilities in ... actions at international and multilateral level” (NSS, 2023, p.14). By uniting all of these capabilities, a new quality, which is different from their simple sum, emerges.

With the new NSS and the adoption of “Integrated Security”, Germany is in need of an integrated national security system from the strategic to the operational level. That is the reason why the security management of the Federal Republic of Germany is the subject of this analysis. The scientific problems were defined through the following questions:

1. Can the current organization of the German national security system support the idea of Integrated Security as a new security policy?

2. What are the key requirements related to the organization, functioning and management of the German national security system that should be fulfilled so that Integrated Security can be implemented?

The basic hypothesis of this research is that the national security system of Germany is not organized and governed in a way that can enable the implementation of Integrated Security, primarily because, on the strategic level, Germany does not have a national security council which could serve as a focal point and impetus for integration, coordination and governance of a security system. In order to provide answers to the above stated questions, the security system of the F.R. of Germany (security management particularly) was examined in the light of the NSS.

*Corresponding author: v.mirkovic@pf.uns.ac.rs



2. INTEGRATED SECURITY AND RELATED CONCEPTS

The core idea of Integrated Security is the integration of all resources of national power. However, this idea is not new. Shortly after reunification, Germany presented "a concept that makes active and flexible use of the options provided by all spheres of policy" (White Paper, 1994, Sec.309). This idea was also presented in the 2006 White Paper, which used phrases "networked security", "comprehensive approach" and "interministerial approach to national security" (White Paper, 2006, p.22). In the 2016 White Paper, "comprehensive approach" was seen as a key national area of engagement which "provides a framework for the use of all security policy instruments available," because "the successful prevention of hybrid threats calls for state and whole-of-society resilience and thus comprehensive defense capabilities" (p.15, 38 and 39).

The integration of all resources of national power represents a core idea of the whole-of-government (WoG) or whole-of-society (WoS) approach, which are general names for a plethora of different concepts which embrace the idea of integration. NSS is „all-of-government document“, which „draws on a whole-of-society concept...“ (Bindenagel, 2023). In the United States, the phrase "integration of all resources of national power" (Interim National Security Strategic Guidance, 2021) is frequently used, while the UK developed the Fusion Doctrine (Global Britain in a Competitive Age, 2021).

In March 2022, the Council of the EU presented the Strategic Compass for Security and Defence in which it announced the establishment of the unique coordinating mechanism, called EU Hybrid Toolbox, which should bring together all civilian and military instruments, tools and measures which are suitable for countering hybrid threats (Strategic Compass for Security and Defence, 2022). In the Strategic Concept, NATO announced the enhancement of "global awareness and reach to deter, defend, contest and deny across all domains and directions" using "military and non-military tools in a proportionate, coherent and integrated way to respond to all threats" (Strategic Concept, 2022, p. 6).

According to Western discourse, WoG/WoS are developed as a reaction to the adversaries hybrid warfare (See: National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review 2015, 2015, p.18, 87; French White Paper – Defence and National Security, 2013, p. 81, 82; Joint declaration by the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission and the Secretary General of the NATO, 2016; NATO Capstone Concept for the Military Contribution to Countering Hybrid Threats, 2010, p. 2). Nevertheless, a comparative analysis showed that WoG/WoS and hybrid warfare are the same concepts because their content and key characteristics are identical (Mirković, 2021, 2022, 2023). Hybrid warfare also implies the integration of all resources of national power, thus achieving a new quality through synergetic effect (Hoffman, 2007, 2009, 2018; Mattis & Hoffman, 2005; Korybko, 2015; D'Agostino, 2010). This is reason why hybrid warfare should be treated as a value-neutral concept (as WoG/WoS) since it represents one of the possible (and very efficient) approaches to security in a very challenging and demanding security environment.

A key prerequisite for successful integration is the existence of a scheme of vertical and horizontal relations between subjects of different status, function, level and authority. This scheme enables the strategic level of security management to integrate numerous actors and actions into a single structure which aims to achieve national security. The organization and functioning of this structure are made possible by the existence of relevant legal and political acts at all levels of management. The structure is managed from the highest level, whereby the integration, coordination and control, depending on the specificity of the tasks, are ensured by the lower levels of management (Mirković, 2022). This research showed that the organization of the Germany's security system has not been aligned with idea of Integrated Security.

3. INTEGRATED SECURITY AND THE GERMANY'S SECURITY MANAGEMENT – CURRENT STATE

The NSS promotes a "larger picture" of national security which implies an active role of Germany, both in Europe and internationally. That is why in pursuing the policy of Integrated Security, the Federal Government has to work with allies, neighbors and partners to foster security in Europe and around the globe (NSS, 2023, p. 17). Germany saw this need for an active role in international relations in the interdependence between stable and secure environment, particularly rule-based international order and internal security (Talmon, 2023).

"The executive branch has two institutional levels or structures: the Federal President mainly has ceremonial and political duties and the Federal Government, which is consisted of the Federal Chancellor and the Federal Ministers and represents the real center of political power in Germany" (Vasović, 2008, p.

630-631). In fact, the real center of political power in Germany is the Cabinet which consists of the ministries of the most important departments. Nevertheless, the Federal President appoints and dismisses federal civil servants, as well as commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Armed Forces (Basic Law, Art. 60) and thus affects the strategic management.

The Chancellor determines and is responsible for the general guidelines of policy. Within these limits, each Federal Minister shall conduct the affairs of his department independently and on his own responsibility (Basic Law, Art. 65). In exercising this constitutional authority, the Chancellor is restrained by the political obligation which arises from a pre-government coalition agreement which sets up a political agenda of the future government. Coalition agreement expresses a compromise of the interests of political parties that have different traditions and political ideologies. Consequently, the Chancellor does not possess an absolutely free political power to determine government policy.

The Federal Security Council (the Council) is at the middle level of security management along with the Federal Chancellery which is subordinated to the Cabinet and the Chancellor. Regarding its functions, the Council can be seen as a special coordinating body while the Federal Chancellery can be seen as a general coordinating body since the Council has the responsibility only in national security matters while the Federal Chancellery coordinates overall governmental activities including the security policy.

Federal Foreign Office (FFO) is responsible for the foreign policy (Basic Law, Art. 32 (1)) as the first aspect of Integrated Security. FFO is under the guidance and control of the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs (MFA). MFA is at the top of a complex structure which can generally be divided into two parts. The first part consists of missions abroad that execute regular diplomatic and consular functions, while the second part consists of individuals and bodies with mainly political functions. Coordinators and commissioners are very important individuals and they represent special political envoys for particular and very important political relations and issues. Their function is to coordinate state and non-state actors, to create desirable circumstances for cooperation and to facilitate cooperation. Considering the German foreign policy objectives, the most important coordinators and commissioners are those that are in charge of strengthening transatlantic cooperation, human rights and humanitarian assistance, German-French and German-Polish cooperation.

To a certain extent, German diplomacy relies on the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) as a foreign intelligence service. However, BND as an autonomous agency is directly subordinated to the Federal Chancellery which is subordinated to the Cabinet. It gathers information on foreign and security policy significance for the Federal Republic of Germany, evaluates it and reports it to the Federal Chancellery and all the departments of the Federal Government, especially those that deal with foreign and internal affairs, defense, economic affairs and international economic cooperation (Law on the Federal Intelligence Service (BND – Gesetz – BNDG), Art. 1 (1)).

Integrated Security should ensure that Germany has a robust defense, a resilient society and that it acts sustainably. The Federation has exclusive jurisdiction in the matters of defense (Basic Law, Art. 73, (1- 1)). The Federal Ministry of Defense and the Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community (FMIC) have responsibility for a robust defense. A robust defense is based on strong military (Bundeswehr) and civil protection forces at all levels, from the federal to the municipal one, including private businesses.

The Federal Minister of Defense (FMoD) is the head of the Federal Ministry of Defense and in accordance with the Basic Law, he/she is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces in a peacetime (Basic Law, Art. 65a), while the Chancellor is the commander-in-chief in wartime (Basic Law, Art. 115b). FMoD issued Defense Policy Guidelines - DPG (2011) which "set the strategic framework for the mission and the tasks of the Bundeswehr as an element of the whole-of-government approach to security" (p.1). DPG also introduces "homeland security" as a term which became popular after 9/11 attacks in the U.S., presenting it as a defense policy goal which involves all branches of the government.

The Bundeswehr is the core element of the Ministry. It "consists of the armed forces and the Federal Defence Administration" (Bundeswehr, no date). The armed forces are armed services (Army, German Navy and German Air Force) which have a mission to prepare, train and equip units which are going to be used on the battlefield by Joint Forces Operations Command (JFOC). "In order to strengthen the inter-ministerial approach to crisis and conflict management, representatives of the Federal Foreign Office, the Federal Ministry of the Interior and, temporarily, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development are represented with liaison elements at the Command" (The Reorientation of the Bundeswehr, 2013, p.33). JFOC represents a suitable model for desired organizational and functional integration which is needed for pursuing Integrated Security.

Individual cases of integration on the operational level can be seen in the following examples. The Netherlands' 43 Mechanised Brigade is subordinated to the German 1 Armoured Division. Also, there is the 1 German/Netherlands Corps which "has the function either of a classic corps headquarters

or of a headquarters for a special response force. It can also serve as a Land Component Command headquarters." (Bundeswehr, 1 Corps, no date). Germany has soldiers who serve in the Eurocorps which "is a multinational, fully deployable and highly autonomous headquarters comprising Germany, France, Belgium, Spain and Luxembourg as Framework Nations" (Bundeswehr, Eurocorps, no date). In 1999, Germany, Poland and Denmark established the Multinational Corps Northeast which is "fully operational to receive and exercise command and control over the so-called NATO 'spearhead', when forces are deployed to the region." (Bundeswehr, MCN, no date).

Civil protection implies the protection of the population against all kinds of natural and man-made disasters, including war. The supreme authority for civil protection in Germany is the Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (BKK) which, as an executive agency of FMIC, offers "a wide range of services for authorities at all administrative levels, organizations and institutions involved in civil protection" (Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance, no date).

A resilient society implies safeguarding values such as open society, freedom of expression and human rights, while at the same time strengthening the state's inner capabilities and defending "free democratic order against illegitimate foreign interference, disinformation and all forms of extremism" (NSS, 2023, p. 15). The core pillars of this dimension of security are the FMIC and the Constitutional Protection Authorities. The FMIC does not execute only the internal affairs. It contributes to the national security in two ways. Firstly, it holds a central position in the legislation process and "has overall responsibility as regards state organizational law" (Federal Ministry of Justice, Manual for Drafting Legislation, 2008, p.29). It must be involved "in the preparations for drawing up international treaties in order to verify that they are in accordance with the Basic Law" (Joint Rules of Procedure of the Federal Ministries (GGO), 2020, Sec.72) and it is responsible for clarifying essential matters regarding the adherence to the GGO (Sec.77). The FMIC manages interdepartmental committees on organizational, informational and communication matters which decide on "the organizational and technical standards required for cooperation between the Federal Ministries" (GGO, Sec. 20 (1) and (2)). Within these capacities, the FMIC could have a great impact in implementation of Integrated Security through inter-ministerial integration.

Secondly, the FMIC deals with organized crime, terrorism and other threats to the internal security. At the middle level management, there is Directorate-General for Federal Police Issues which is responsible for "managing and coordinating the Federal Police. It deals with general operational, administrative, budgetary and human resources... At the same time, it advises the Minister on Federal Police issues" (The Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community, no date).

In the Federal Republic of Germany, police forces consist of the Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt or BKA), the Federal Police (Bundespolizei) and the State Police (Landespolizei) for each of the 16 federal states. In accordance with the Article 30 of the Basic Law, police duties fall within the jurisdiction of the federal states unless the Basic Law states otherwise. The state could ask for assistance from the federal law enforcement agencies in order to maintain or restore public safety and order, for instance, in case of a natural disaster, a serious accident or in order to avert any kind of imminent danger to the existence of the free democratic basic order. Furthermore, Article 73 gives exclusive jurisdiction to the Federation over border protection, air traffic, the German railways, terrorism, cooperation between the Federation and the federal states related to criminal police.

The Federal Police is responsible for the tasks assigned to it by the Act on the Federal Police. It is responsible for border protection, the protection of the federal railways, aviation security, the protection of federal bodies, taking security measures on the sea outside the territorial sea of Germany in accordance with the international law, tasks in the case of emergencies and prosecution of criminal and administrative offences. An important aspect of the Federal Police's mandate is the cooperation with and support of other federal agencies, especially the Federal Criminal Police and the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, as well as the State Police (Federal Police Act, BGS 1994, Sec. 1.)

"The Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt or BKA) is the central office for cooperation between the Federation and the States in all criminal police matters. It also serves as the central office for police information and intelligence and constitutes the National Central Bureau of the Federal Republic of Germany for the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO-Interpol)" (OSCE Polis, 2006).

In order to protect the constitutional and democratic order, the Federation and the States established offices for the protection of the Constitution. The Federal Office for the protection of the Constitution (The Federal Office) is an intelligence service of the FMIC which serves as the supreme authority for the cooperation between the federal and state governments in matters of constitutional protection. The cooperation between the federal and state offices occurs in accordance with the Law on cooperation between the federal and state governments in matters of constitutional protection and the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BVerfSchG).

The task of the Constitutional Protection Authorities is to collect and evaluate information on: efforts directed against the constitutional order; efforts which endanger foreign interests of the Federal Republic of Germany through the use of force or preparatory actions in preparation for this purpose; foreign intelligence; associations whose aims or activities contravene the criminal laws or that are directed against the constitutional order or the concept of international understanding (according to the Basic Law, Art. 9 (2)) and efforts directed against the peaceful coexistence of peoples (according to the Basic Law, Art. 26 (1)) (BVerfSchG, Art. 3 (1)). In accordance with the Law, it must not be affiliated to a police force. However, it must cooperate with police forces because it is not authorized to arrest anyone or perform a search of anyone's home.

4. INTEGRATED SECURITY AND THE GERMANY'S SECURITY MANAGEMENT – PROSPECTS

The analysis of the Germany's security system in the light of the NSS showed that, at the lower organizational levels, there are a lot of elements needed for the implementation of Integrated Security. Nevertheless, a successful integration depends on the ability of the strategic level to integrate these elements into one structure or activity. The Federal Government was promoted into a supreme authority responsible for the implementation of Integrated Security. This position derived from the constitutional position of the Federal Government.

In order to pursue Integrated Security, the Federal Government (the Cabinet) needs to address several issues. Firstly, it needs to specify when particular questions that fall within the jurisdiction of two or more departments become a national security issue or how issues which fall within the jurisdiction of a single department become relevant for all departments and for the Federal Government as a national security issue. Furthermore, it is their task to determine how these issues should be tackled in an integrated manner, which department will be the leader and how the Federal Ministries need to establish cooperation, as well as to determine the responsibility of ministers if they do not follow the new security policy.

The Cabinet achieves consistence at every level of the executive branch by adopting the GGO which set up common regulations and principles for the departmental organization and procedures, interdepartmental cooperation, cooperation between the Federal Ministries and external subjects. For the purpose of Integrated Security, the Cabinet could adapt Rules of Procedure to the new security policy or use it as a model for a specific national security document which would regulate the national security issues. This document would be of paramount importance for all interested parties which could then get a clear view of their political and legal obligations within the new security infrastructure.

However, it is hardly expected from the Federal Government (the Cabinet), which has to deal with a lot of different issues, to deal successfully with a task as specific and demanding as Integrated Security. The Federal Government as the supreme executive authority could formally keep its position, but a smaller and more specific body at the strategic level, which is dedicated only to national security issues, should be the best suited solution for pursuing Integrated Security. Comparative experiences confirm this claim (Mirković, 2022; Mirković, 2023).

Kefferpütz (2023) underlines the lack of institutional changes in the NSS as a huge missed opportunity, especially through citing National Security Council as an adequate and desirable institutional solution. Nevertheless, if some future coalition agreement does include the NSC, the basis for establishing such a body should be the Federal Security Council (the Council). The Council was established in 1955 as a coordinating body in the field of national defense and security which do not or do not yet require full Cabinet discussion. Through time, the Council changed focus and name (until 1969 it was called Federal Defense Council), but until present day it has remained a key coordinating body for national security matters. Within the limits of its jurisdiction, the Council makes recommendations to the Cabinet as a whole and makes obligatory decisions only in cases when the Cabinet delegates such an authority (arms export, at the moment). The Federal Chancellor chairs the Council and the Vice Chancellor is the Deputy Chairman. The Federal Minister of Defense is the so-called representative chairman and he presides in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor. Other permanent members include the Federal Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Finance, the Interior, Justice, Economics and Technology, Economic Cooperation and Development and the Head of the Federal Chancellery. The Inspector General of the Bundeswehr is also a regular participant, but only in an advisory capacity. Other departmental ministers and other officials who do not belong to the Federal Government can be invited to the meetings on a case-by-case basis (Der Bundessicherheitsrat, no date).

Over time, the idea to strengthen the position of the Council and to transform it into the National Security Council (NSC) arose. This idea was particularly highlighted after the Cold War because of the

contemporary security environment requires synergy and integration of all interested parties that take care of security. In 1998, Ischinger, as a state secretary of the German Foreign Office “produced a proposal for a new decision-making setup for national security issues, ensuring closer coordination” (Ruge, 2022). Despite of this proposal being dismissed at the time, the debates about the NSC have continued until present day.

Several German politicians proposed “upgrading the existing the Federal Security Council (Bundessicherheitsrat) – a cabinet committee that almost exclusively deals with arms export – to a national security council” (Brockmeier, 2023). The 2016 White Paper states that, in accordance with the principle of ministerial autonomy, the Federal Security Council should more consistently address strategic issues and resulting threat scenarios in order to further strengthen its role as a provider of strategic stimulus (White Paper, 2016, p.57). Moreover, the Council was seen as an appropriate inter-ministerial format for establishing the new security infrastructure. All this is on account of the fact that “without a national security council, strategic policy planning and policymaking in Berlin will continue to lag behind” (Fix, 2023).

During the NSS drafting process, there was mention of the National Security Council (NSC). However, it “did not survive disagreements between the Chancellor and foreign minister over where to house such a body and who would control it” (Schreer, 2023). Foreign Minister defended the decision not to move forward with the NSC, because Germany does not have a presidential political system (Morris and Brady, 2023). Nevertheless, the reason for omitting the NSC is less of legal and more of political nature since positioning the NSC at the strategic level would leave the Chancellor invested with more political power.

Based on the existing constitutional order, following some comparative experiences and opinions of experts, the Council should be positioned at the strategic level of management. It should become a central forum for discussing national security issues, for preparing the NSS and evaluating the results of its implementation, for directing federal, state and municipality authorities in national security matters and for addressing particular issues. In other words “Germany needs a National Security Council to manage policy debates on various issues” (Bindenagel, 2023). The Council should become expert and advisory body to the Chancellor and the Federal Government with the right to establish subcommittees which would deal with specific questions.

The Federal Chancellery is the Chancellor’s staff office and its function is to help the Chancellor coordinate all government activities. The Head of the Federal Chancellery holds a rank of the Federal Minister for Special Tasks, along with being a member of the Council and being directly responsible to the Chancellor. The basic executive organizational unit of the Federal Chancellery is the Department (Organisationsplan des Bundeskanzleramtes, 2023). Department 2 is responsible for foreign, security and development policy. Inside this department, Group 23 prepares and schedules meetings for the Council, prepares materials and performs other organizational matters, thus performing the function of a secretariat. Group 23 should be transferred to the Council so as to become a permanent secretariat. In DAGP Report from January 2021, the German Council on Foreign Relations proposes that experts and methodologists (on subjects such as big data, strategic foresight...) represent one half of the permanent membership, while the representatives of relevant ministries represent second half of the membership. The secretariat should prepare expert reports and suggest topics for discussion by the Council on its own initiative (DAGP, 2021, p. 21). With such a permanent secretariat position, the Council would hold more power and influence within the new security infrastructure.

The last department (Department 7) is in charge of the coordination of intelligence services of the Federal Government and oversight and control of the BND. The tasks and duties of Department 7 could be transferred to the Council. Alternatively, this department could become the Council’s subcommittee so as to strengthen the role of the Council and bring together all national security matters at one place. The Chancellor as a supreme chief of the Federal Chancellery, and subsequently of Department 7, would stay its supreme authority while the Head of the Federal Chancellery, who is also member of the Council, would hold the function of the Chairman of this Department if it became the Council’s subcommittee.

The Council should have the authority to issue orders and give instructions within its jurisdiction to subjects at the lower levels of management. By implementing the above-mentioned changes, the Council would become the driver and guarantor of Integrated Security. A comparative experience has shown that at least three things are required in order to establish a strong position of the NSC. The first is an adequate legal and constitutional framework. The second is the authority and personal devotion of the chairman of the Council who has to acknowledge the importance of the NSC. The third is some kind of integrative security culture that should exist at every organizational level. Political culture and the coalition agreements which focus on other political issues often impede such positioning of the Council. This was

confirmed on the example of the new NSS. Nevertheless, the NSS is new incentive for the reformation of Germany's national security infrastructure. This primarily refers to the strengthening of the position of the Council and harmonization of the organizational structure at the lower levels of the security system in accordance with the Council's new position.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The NSS Security represents a new impetus to the development of the German security system because it introduces Integrated Security in the political and security discourse as a new approach to national security. This approach provides guidelines for Germany to return to the international scene. On the other hand, at the domestic level, Integrated Security should strengthen the country's defense capabilities, make the society resistant to various subversive activities and influence Germany to act sustainably in the light of severely limited natural resources. However, research has shown that the idea of Integrated Security is not new and that the integration of all resources of national power has been a goal for Germany for 30 years.

Integrated Security starts at the strategic level which should set general rules and guidelines, manage the integrated national security system, as well as supervise and control other elements that participate in the pursuit of Integrated Security. Research has shown that the organization and functions at the strategic level do not correspond to the idea of Integrated Security while at the lower levels there are a lot of elements that can enable a successful integration. Comparative experiences suggest that integration depends on the existence of the top level body such is the National Security Council. The NSC should be the highest advisory and expert body in the field of national security and it should provide advisory services to the Federal Government and the Chancellor/president. Furthermore, it should have the right to issue orders and instructions to the lower levels of management, draft a national security strategy, evaluate the achievement of the strategic goals of the lower levels of management and decide on important issues regarding the implementation of Integrated Security.

As a result of this research, the idea of the Federal Security Council as the top level security management body was proposed, along with the functions and the potential organization that would fulfill the expected role. The proposal is based on the results of the analysis of the National Security Strategy, comparative experiences and theory. If Integrated Security remained only a determination of the NSS, without further elaboration and organizational changes, German security system would not be adapted to the new security environment and it would miss out on the opportunity that the adoption of the first national security strategy could provide.

In this sense, the conclusion can be drawn that the hypothesis has been confirmed and that the questions from the beginning of the research have been answered.

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