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THE ESSENCE OF THE STRATEGY AND  
SYSTEM OF SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF POLAND.  
THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL  
CONSIDERATIONS  
(PART II)

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**ABSTRACT**

The article continues the deliberations regarding the strategy design and assumptions of the national security system of the Republic of Poland, with particular emphasis on the organization of the security system of the Republic of Poland. This was reflected in the presentation of issues concerning the theoretical and practical aspects of systems and the specifics of the Poland's security system. The article decomposes this system. On this basis, the place, role and meaning of its components were determined. As a consequence, the requirements set for the security system of the Republic of Poland were presented, emphasizing the issue of the requirements set before it and its improvement.

**Keywords:** security, security management, challenges, threats, strategy, system, state, crisis, information

## INTRODUCTION

The inquiries regarding the strategy and security system presented in the previous and this article indicate, among other things, the close relationship between the security strategy and the security system as well as the complexity of this system. In the context of the above, it should be emphasized that the concept of security refers to the process of satisfying needs and interests of participants in the process related to the implementation of projects related to ensuring the safe functioning of the state. This process is carried out in a strictly defined environment, and its consequences concern the entire security system constructed for the needs of the organization in close connection with the state security strategy.

The state's concern for security remains closely related to its security strategy. "The security strategy of each state is created in the process of "clashing" political goals with the possibilities of their actual implementation. Its content should, among others, take into account the potential implications of the country's geostrategic position, possible directions of state security policy development, projected military threats, consequences of advantage of opponents' military potentials and capabilities for their neutralizations, probable character of future military operations, as well as experiences resulting from contemporary military conflicts and crisis situations"<sup>1</sup>. This strategy determines the shape of the state security system.

The construction of the state security system can be summarized in the following three stages:

- the system identification on a specific object and its presentation;
- the diagnosis of the structure and behavior of the system;
- the project(s) of improvements or corrections to the system along with their implementation.

It is worth considering the essence of the various stages. The identification of a system on a specific object consists in the separation of system elements, its surroundings and important links both between the elements of the system and between elements and the environment. The division of the system into elements can be carried out in an ambiguous manner, i.e. largely contractual. The system components are separated in two stages.

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<sup>1</sup> B. Wiśniewski, *System bezpieczeństwa państwa. Konteksty teoretyczne i praktyczne*, WSPOL, Szczytno 2013, p. 45; M. Robełek, *Wybrane problemy strategii obronnej Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* [in:] *Bezpieczeństwo Polski w zmieniającej się Europie*, M. Kern-Jędrzychowska (ed.), Adam Marszałek, Toruń, 1994, p. 8.

In the first stage, the object is quantized, i.e. it is divided into parts and relations between particular parts are defined.

The second stage boils down to the simplification of the object (reduction). The system's reduction is aimed at limiting its diversity, which facilitates the analytical description of the system. This is not performed without costs. The cost of system reduction is the generation of errors in the system operation (its behavior in the case of the impact of various external stimuli). A compromise between the degree of system reduction and its costs is therefore desirable. Applying elimination methods and aggregation methods reduces the system.

Elimination methods are used when the goal is to optimize the system performance. Then, the aggregation methods should not be used.

Aggregation methods are used when the goal is to track the dependencies between subsystems and to check the behavior of individual system components.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF SYSTEMS

The characteristic feature of the reality under examination is in fact its complexity. Disregarding certain properties simplifies the reality, which facilitates its analysis and, as a result, enables the construction of analytical models. Excessive simplification of the reality description leads to too simple models, the use of which in the analysis process results in erroneous conclusions. The current development of computer science has made it possible to study reality on the basis of very complex models. Therefore, there is no need to over-simplify them. On the other hand, without simplifying the description of reality, we are forced to consider a very large number of factors that can affect the analyzed phenomena, which even if it is not troublesome from a technical point of view, often does not allow for identification of the main reasons determining this and the other behavior of the system.

In other words, the system identification comes down to three stages:

- defining criteria for identifying things that are important from the point of view of the analysis being performed;
- describing the system model, i.e. its structure and functions. A model is an abstract concept that includes only relevant information about the subject of research. Other information is rejected. The importance of rejected information increases with the size of all data collection;
- determining whether a given reality (material or social) meets the built-in system model, which means that the structure and functions of the model can be distinguished in it.

The word “identification” defines a cognitive decision at a specific level of abstraction, which out of all the features of the subject extracts those that are relevant to the analysis. As seen above, the system identification consists in defining it, which is not an easy task and is largely based on intuition. The system elements are separated based on one of two criteria: the organization criterion (the organizational unit is an element of the system) or the function criterion (an activity is the system element). There is also the option of combining the two types of criteria specified above.

The characteristics of the state security system would not be possible without a brief characterization of the typological criteria of the systems. This paper focuses on selected ones that were considered particularly important as regards the presented considerations<sup>2</sup>.

The size of the system seems to be the basic typological criterion. In this respect, Piotr Sienkiewicz divides the system into three size classes<sup>3</sup>:

- simple – consisting of elementary objects, none of which can be considered a system;
- complex – consisting of objects, of which at least a few can be treated as simple systems;
- large – consisting of objects defined at least as simple systems.

Władysław Mróz speaks in the similar vein, but in a different aspect when proposing the division into systems according to the same criteria, namely<sup>4</sup>:

- simple, characterized by a small number of internal connections that do not cause difficulties in mathematical description;
- complex, characterized by the fact that they can be described mathematically, but with great difficulty due to the branch structure and more internal connections;
- very complex, characterized by the fact that they do not submit to the mathematical description due to extensive branching and the complicated internal structure.

Furthermore, systems can be broken down by the interchangeability of system components during their operation. These systems are split into: open, closed and locked.

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<sup>2</sup> B. Wiśniewski, *System bezpieczeństwa państwa...*, op. cit., p. 93.

<sup>3</sup> P. Sienkiewicz, *Podstawy teorii systemów*, AON, Warsaw 1993, p. 47.

<sup>4</sup> W. Mróz, *Kierowanie i organizacja pracy sztabowej w okresie pokoju*, MON, Warsaw 1993, p. 110.

On the other hand, in subjective and objective terms, systems can be divided into: real (representing a specific reality) and conceptual (being some thought constructions). The first ones in turn can be divided into homogeneous (in the sense of generic features) and heterogeneous (combining systemic features of individual classes of homogeneous systems)<sup>5</sup>.

#### THE SECURITY SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND – OUTLINE OF THE PROBLEM

Both the past and the present have been struggling with various types of threats that are extracted from the environment. Various safety systems stem from the above<sup>6</sup>.

The state security system of the Republic of Poland is one of them. It is a derivative of the tradition and culture of security, changes in the security environment as well as allied and international commitments. Numerous entities that create, co-create many systems are elements of this system. Dictionary of terms in the field of national security defines the term “a state security system” as “an internally coordinated set of organizational, human and material elements aimed at counteracting any state threats, in particular political, economic, psychosocial, ecological and military ones”<sup>7</sup>, while the term “a defense system” as “an internally coordinated set of organizational, human and material elements interconnected and acting for the state defense”<sup>8</sup>. The state security system consists of inter alia: the state border protection system, the integrated state border management system, the personal data protection system, the classified information system, the National Fire and Rescue System, the fire protection system, the State Medical Rescue system and the state and constitutional order protection system, as well as from the state defense system.

It should be emphasized that in order for the national security system to be highly efficient, it must be subject to such transformations that will enable monitoring and forecasting of potential threats, effectively responding to them and developing the ability to remove the consequences of crisis situations<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> More: P. Górski, *Zastosowanie modelowania systemowego do opisu wybranych elementów systemu obronnego państwa*, AON, Warsaw 1998, p. 10.

<sup>6</sup> J. Kaczmarek, A. Skowroński, *Bezpieczeństwo. Świat — Europa — Polska*, Alta-2, Wrocław 1998, p. 5.

<sup>7</sup> *Słownik terminów z zakresu bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, AON, Warsaw 2009, p. 139.

<sup>8</sup> *Biuletyn informacyjny* No 1/159, Sztab Gen. WP, Warsaw 1994, p.7 after: *Słownik terminów z zakresu bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, AON, Warsaw 2009, p.140.

<sup>9</sup> *Strategia bezpieczeństwa narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, BBN, Warsaw 2014, p.108.

Until now, it was assumed that the key element of the concept of preparatory activities refers to “the proper combination of its military and non-military components, internal and external ones, in the national security system. These activities will focus on the implementation of three preparatory priorities: an appropriate integration of the national security management sub-system; professionalization of operational (defense and protection) subsystems; universality of preparation of support (social and economic) subsystems”<sup>10</sup>. It is assumed that the main activities will be aimed at establishing legal and organizational foundations of the integrated national security system and “implementation of the principles and procedures of political and strategic management of national security, uniform in all states of state security”<sup>11</sup>.

The essence of operation of the elements of the state security system within their competence is their functioning within the framework of the legal scope, tasks and responsibilities granted to them by law, allowing them to be distinguished from other systems.

The security system of the Republic of Poland consists of a management subsystem and executive subsystems. It is defined as “the entirety of forces (entities), measures and resources designated by the state to implement tasks in the field of security, organized (in subsystems and cells), maintained and prepared accordingly. It consists of a management subsystem (system) and executive subsystems (systems), including operational (defense and protection) subsystems and support (social and economic) subsystems.

The system of national security management (state security) is an integral part of the national security system intended to guide its functioning. This system consists of public authorities and administrations and managers of organizational units entrusted with the execution of tasks related to national security together with advisory bodies and the administrative apparatus as well as operational procedures and infrastructure necessary to perform managerial functions.

It should be stated in the conclusion to the above that the subsystem of the state security system management comprises public authorities and managers of organizational units that perform national security tasks together with advisory bodies and administrative apparatus as well as operational procedures and relevant infrastructure. A special role in the management

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<sup>10</sup> Ibidem, p.109.

<sup>11</sup> Ibidem.

of national security is exercised by the Parliament, the President of the Republic of Poland and the Council of Ministers<sup>12</sup>. The above-mentioned system carries out tasks related to the identification and monitoring of sources of threats affecting the security of the state and prevention of their occurrence both within the territory of the country and abroad, as well as consequences of these threats and their removal.

Executive subsystems (including elements) of the security system of the Republic of Poland are “forces and means foreseen for the implementation of statutory tasks in the area of security that are at the disposal of security management bodies. There can be distinguished:

- operational subsystems: defense subsystem and the state and population protection subsystems;
- support subsystems: social and economic.

Each of the above-mentioned subsystems implements its own, separate and detailed tasks. These are as follows:

- the defense subsystem – is responsible for maintaining and qualitatively transforming the national security potential in the defense field, including the primary need for the capabilities necessary to ensure the direct security of its own people and citizens as well as the territory and state structures. The preparation of defense potential addresses the development of diplomacy, the Polish Armed Forces, special services operating in the defense sphere and industrial defense potential. It is part of the strengthening of NATO’s defense capabilities and the construction of such capabilities of the European Union. The defensive planning is the area linking the defense subsystem with other subsystems<sup>13</sup>;
- protection subsystems – the development (organizational, technical, training) of services, guards and all institutions adapted to the operational strategy, they are responsible for civil protection, public order and crisis management as well as ensuring the freedom to exercise civil rights and freedoms<sup>14</sup>;
- social subsystems – ensure their effective functioning in the event of threat and war, and improve principles, procedures and capabilities of implementing social support tasks for operational subsystems<sup>15</sup>;

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<sup>12</sup> *Strategia bezpieczeństwa ...*, op. cit., p.16.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibidem*, p.115.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibidem*, p.124.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibidem*, p.139.



- economic subsystems – develop and implement strategies and programs to ensure the safe functioning of the state’s economic entities during the times of threat and war, and carry out tasks of economic support for operational subsystems of the national security system<sup>16</sup>.

These subsystems are also assigned operational requirements for the national security system, which should be understood as the needs for the directions of preparation of individual subsystems resulting from the tasks anticipated in the operational strategy and operational plans of the state functioning.

The unquestionable features of the security system of the Republic of Poland are: efficiency and cohesion. This is achieved by improving the efficiency of essential elements of the security system of the Republic of Poland. The above is possible owing to the implementation of such goals as:

- shaping a stable international security environment in the regional and global dimension;
- strengthening the defense capacity of the state;
- development of resilience to threats to national security;
- increasing the integration of public policies with security policy;
- creating conditions for the development of an integrated security system.

## CONCLUSION

Measures undertaken to ensure the organization’s security are a special form of concern for the security of the state as an organization. “The reality or the potentiality of occurrence of an undesirable situation, a phenomenon, a combination of events, etc., forces the state to make an effort to undertake remedies. The state security remains in connection with threats and means its capability to oppose it. The considerations presented above allow the conclusion that in the contemporary world security threats may arise from conflicting interests on the political, social, economic, religious, ethnic, military or other grounds”<sup>17</sup>. Bearing in mind the above, it should also be noted that the following thesis is assumed in the considerations on state security: “regardless of the epoch and the system, the behavior of the state in the international arena is governed by aspirations reflecting basic national interests:

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<sup>16</sup> Ibidem, p.145.

<sup>17</sup> B. Wiśniewski, *System bezpieczeństwa państwa...*op.cit., s. 25.

- firstly – the will to survive – to preserve one's existence and identity; and therefore sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- development and growth of the position in the environment<sup>18</sup>.

This aspiration is reflected in the systemic approach to the issues of security, which allows for achieving such a state. This is manifested by the verification of findings of the security strategy of the Republic of Poland carried out as part of strategic security reviews, based on competent authorities and public administration. The permanent improvement of the state security system is the consequence of the above.

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<sup>18</sup> W. Gajdziński, S. Miłosz, *Rola sił zbrojnych wybranych państw w polityce bezpieczeństwa*, AON, Warszawa 1998, s. 70.

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