

## ЗАГАЛЬНОНАУКОВІ ПРОБЛЕМИ РОЗВИТКУ ЗБРОЙНИХ СИЛ УКРАЇНИ

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### THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY

*It is impossible to provide an unambiguous definition of national security. The reason for this is that each member of the human community defines security differently, depending on his or her individual needs. It is, therefore, reasonable to make an attempt to find the answers to the four questions about security asked by Paul D. Williams. It is also necessary to take steps to demonstrate how national security should be interpreted considering the specific conditions prevailing in Central Europe at the beginning of the 21st century. From the theoretical perspective, it is important to look at the question of security in terms of the referent object(s) security and the subject of security. This approach would make it possible to demonstrate what is and can be considered as the referent object(s) security and what is and can be considered as the subject of security in the military aspect.*

*This approach is followed by a discussion of a number of important ways that can be used in the process of ensuring national security in Poland. The theoretical considerations thematically related to the question of national security are expected to be followed by a series of articles showing the importance of the broadly defined area of logistics in the process of ensuring security for the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland as part of their participation in activities aimed at ensuring national security.*

**Keywords:** *security, national security, Armed Forces, logistics, sovereignty, economic development, civil liberty, rights, environmental security*

### INTRODUCTION

The term 'security' is widely used, not only in daily life, and it is defined differently. "Security is the actual state of internal stability and national sovereignty which reflects the lack of any risks in the sense of satisfying the basic existential and behavioural needs of society and treating the State as a sovereign entity in international relations." (Słownik terminów z zakresu bezpieczeństwa narodowego, 1999, p.10.). Such an approach is fully reasonable, as different people understand the term differently. Every member of the human community will perceive the related aspects differently, depending on his or her position in society and the time of his or her perception of the aspects. Given the above, it is reasonable to attempt to define the term security and, based on the definition, identify the fundamental aspects of national security in the first half of the 21st century.

The term **security**, like other theoretical concepts set within the context of social sciences, has no single and final definition that would be shared by everyone unambiguously. Both the academic and popular understanding of the word 'security' reflects only certain general characteristics of the concept. The word 'security' becomes a term not before the referent object and the subject of security are defined clearly. The following step is to define the word so that the resulting term could be considered as one that has a precisely defined and understood meaning (Cf Brzeziński 2009p.30). The variety of definitions is the result of the fact that some representatives of particular branches of science perceive and describe security from the perspective of the knowledge and terminology applied in a particular branch of science (Cieślarczyk 2009 p.9).

It is, therefore, not incorrect to claim that **security** is, in fact, the theory and practice of providing conditions under which a particular person or entity that functions in a particular environment and under certain conditions is able to survive and to do what is necessary for that person or entity to achieve their goals and objectives. The person or entity should take advantage of every opportunity to succeed and to minimise the risks that may render such goals and objectives difficult or even impossible to achieve (Kuzniar 2005 s.27 – 43).

An interesting proposition concerning the theoretical perception of security is a set of four questions asked by Paul D. Williams. The questions are as follows (Williams 2012 s.18 – 20):

- a/ What is security? /How should it be interpreted?/
- b/ Whose security are we talking about?
- c/ What counts as a security issue?
- d/ How can security be achieved?

An attempt to answer the above questions may help define, in the theoretical perspective, the fundamental aspects of security and at, the same time, enable us to proceed smoothly to an in-depth discussion of the problems of logistics as a factor affecting security in its various dimensions.

### **WHAT IS SECURITY HOW SHOULD IT BE INTERPRETED?**

There is no single and unambiguous definition of the term 'security' which could be applied in all areas of human activity. It is also true that attempts are made to provide such a definition of the term which would respond to the expectations of a large audience. It seems that such a definition is the one according to which security is seen as a mental state that is opposite to the state of fear or danger (Williams 2012 s. 18 – 26). Based on the above, it is legitimate to claim that it does not have to be a mental state only, but also a legal state whose quality allows individuals and institutions to feel certain that nothing they perceive as bad should happen. This mental state is somehow reinforced by knowing that one can receive help or support from other people, especially friends or relatives, or other institutions functioning within a particular legal system.

Security as a particular state may be defined as lack of any danger. This state relates to individuals, social groups, nations or various entities and institutions. A sense of security allows a particular individual, social group, nation or institution to be certain that even in the case of unfavourable circumstances or accidental events, certain mechanisms will be activated and enable them to avoid the negative consequences of such circumstances or events.

In our attempts to answer the question 'what is security and how should it be interpreted?', we tend to equate, at least partially, a sense of security with the broadly defined area of peace. It is, however, wrong to do so, as peace (*pax* in Latin) in the sense of a state of politics relates mainly to relations between states or, sometimes, nations. Peace is also perceived as the internal state of a particular country where there is no war underway and where any military conflict or use of violence cannot happen.

From the perspective of an individual, a sense of security causes the individual to feel happy, sometimes cheerful, and generally the individual does not feel any fear. It is also noted that the individual is mentally calm. It can also be said that security, or a sense of security, is the most important need of every person and that the need must be satisfied to be able to provide the right living conditions, as well as the right conditions for the personal, (Cf. Maslow 1990) emotional and mental development of each member of the human community.

If the above theoretical considerations related to the general definition of security are set within the context of national security seen as a process (Cf Nowakowski 2009), a number of particularly important components of the process can or even should be identified. The first such component is the taking of actions that allow a state /nation/ to survive as a result of successful activities that enable the state to achieve its goals and objectives, taking into account the actual external and internal conditions that prevail. Another component of the process is the taking of such actions which enable the state to take advantage of opportunities and/or favourable circumstances to maximise their benefits while minimising and reducing the unnecessary, non-standard risks. The third component of national security as a process is to prevent or, where necessary, to counteract various dangers that a particular state or nation is exposed to and/or that adversely affect the interests of either of these two fundamental entities.

### **WHOSE SECURITY ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?**

National security seen as a process in fact relates to an entire state or nation. Today, security is perceived and assessed comprehensively and in multiple dimensions. It is, therefore, necessary to precisely define the criteria for distinguishing between various fields, types, areas or sectors where the security aspect is a valid issue and where

the state of security translates into the security of individuals. Based on the above and making an attempt to answer the question asked in the title of this section, it seems reasonable to define what is or can be the referent object of security and the subject of security.

The referent object of national security is the entire society organised mainly in the form of government (or state) structures. We can thus talk of individual security, which relates to a particular individual (or person), and of group security, which relates to groups, e.g. occupational or national groups. National security in the aspect of the referent object can be seen and interpreted as the entire state or its individual components such provinces, districts, communes, villages, towns or even families, and, finally, as individuals. It is, therefore, not wrong or inappropriate to mention, as the referent object of security, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland, which, as a fundamental component of the State, must be taken into account in a security-focused analysis. Such a broad spectrum of entities means that it is necessary to individualise their needs in the aspect of a sense of security and the actual provision of security, and the ways to satisfy such needs. After all, ensuring the security of an individual is one thing and ensuring the security of a district, province or an entire country is another. Now, at a time of widespread globalisation, security should no longer be considered in terms of individual nations, but the perspective of European and the entire world should be applied. This means that defining the referent object(s) of security clearly is a kind of prerequisite for other actions related to ensuring security in a particular area.

In terms of the future tasks and obligations, it is necessary to be clear about the referent object(s) of security. In general terms, the referent object of security is any type, area, field, sector and branch of the activity of a particular entity, where entity is defined by the author as 'the state' and all its areas of activity. Referring to the aforementioned Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland, the subject of security can be, *inter alia*, the provision of full logistics support for all the components of the Armed Forces. Logistics support is defined as providing armies with supplies, evacuation operations, the repair of military equipment, the provision of transport services, the provision of accommodation and welfare services necessary for the performance of the tasks set by the people in charge.

If we assume the activity of the 'the state' as the starting point of our analysis, we can identify a number of fundamental areas of security. One of the areas could be economic security, including energy security, which is gaining in importance given the present international situation. If we look at the present situation of Poland in terms of demographics, adherence to environment protection standards and the operation of information technology and information systems, we should distinguish between the following areas of significance from the perspective of national security: **demographic security, environmental security and information security**.

A special area of security is **military security**. This relates to the question of defensibility, meaning the ability to take actions to counteract external threats, both military and political ones. In another dimension, military security should be seen as public security, sometimes referred to as 'civil security', which relates to actions and activities undertaken to prevent the consequences of natural disasters and, in certain situations, to prevent threats to the public order of a particular country.

In the literature (Koziej 2006), military security is defined as a state obtained by maintaining properly organised, trained and equipped armed forces. An additional component of military security is the capacity to establish, and the establishment of, military alliances and to develop ideas of how the armed forces should be used in certain situations, in accordance with previously prepared operational plans. The above understand of military security leads to the conclusion that the following are the fundamental components of military security:

the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland, their organisation, equipment and the quality of training;

the international alliances established by the Republic of Poland and the country's participation in a collective security system;

ideas about how the Armed Forces should be used, and operational plans specifying how the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland should be used in the event of a threat or war.

The above provides sufficient explanations about what should be taken into account in answering the question about whose security we are talking about. The referent object of security is the individual, being

part of society and functioning within various organisational structures. The subject of security, on the other hand, covers all the areas of human activity where people are organised within various structures, up to the level of international organisations.

### WHAT COUNTS AS A SECURITY ISSUE?

If security is defined as the theory and practice of providing conditions under which a particular person or entity that functions in a particular environment and under certain conditions is able to survive and to do what is necessary for that person or entity to achieve their goals and objectives, there are four fundamental problems requiring a more detailed analysis. A more detailed analysis is necessary because the problems have a fundamental effect on security with regard to the entity we are talking about. The problems are defined by the author to be the following:

- the threats that (mostly negatively) affect the functioning of the referent object of security;
- the external conditions that determine the functioning of the referent object of security;
- the external factors that determine the functioning of the referent object of security;
- the qualitative and quantitative potential of the referent object of security<sup>1</sup>.

The functioning of the fundamental organisational structures, economic institutions, financial institutions and all organisations of whatever form of organisation, purpose and tasks, and, last but not least, individuals is exposed to various threats. Such threats are normally defined as factors that hinder or sometimes prevent their normal functioning in accordance with their pre-defined objectives. It can, therefore, be assumed that if such threats are pre-defined, the decision-makers in the area of security will be able to take adequate steps to eliminate or at least minimise the possible negative consequences of the occurrence of such threats. It is, therefore, important to note the fact that the essence of military threats has changed, as we have seen the decreasing needs for and capabilities of using such aggression which military experts describe as activities undertaken by one country to take possession of the territory of another. This means that there is little likelihood of a massive attack in Central Europe today. AWACS satellite surveillance data indicates that no country in Europe is currently preparing a traditional aggression against any other country. However, asymmetrical threats are growing. These include, for example, cyber-attacks or territories attacks, which can be exemplified by the ongoing activities in Eastern Ukraine today and in Crimea earlier. The development of modern combat systems (missiles and self-controlled aircraft) and the widespread use of means of cyber aggression are making it easy for the application of coercive policy. This may lead to extortion, blackmail and intimidation and, sometimes, asymmetrical aggression, which involves local attacks with surgical precision. Non-military (or civil) threats and challenges to the stability of security systems continue to be a valid issue. This relates, in particular, to terrorism and the growing use of pressure in the area of energy commodities.

Considering the complexity of the reality as it is today, we can expect to have to face situations where it will be difficult, in certain ways, to define threats clearly and, sometimes, where decision-makers will be surprised by a particular threat.

Now, at a time of widespread and overwhelming globalisation, many activities are taking place in a self-regulating system. This may result in a number of different factors determining national security. Such factors may include threats of various types and at various levels, which group should comprise, in the author's opinion, military threats, including terrorism and cyberterrorism, economic threats, threats to energy security, as well as environmental threats. The external factors are not and do not have to be limited to constituent threats that increase the sense of security. This relates to various international institutions (political, economic and military ones) where our membership reinforces our security on the international arena.

It is unacceptable to put the national security of Poland in the hands of others, i.e. to make our future security dependent on external factors. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the external conditions and to arrange

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<sup>1</sup> A graphic presentation of the fundamental aspect of security is contained in an appendix.

them in such configurations as to enable the referent object of security, i.e. Poland, to make the fundamental decisions regarding its security. The fundamental constituents in this area concern the quality of our external relations, political security, public security, public peace, public order, demographics, the condition of the economy (the level of economic development), the education levels of society, the condition of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland and the quality of their logistics support, as well as many other aspects that constitute the quality of our daily life and the perception of Poland on the international arena. The above conditions are only a signal of or a contribution to a broad perspective on the factors we can control fundamentally and which, at the same time, constitute the core of our national security.

### HOW CAN SECURITY BE ACHIEVED?

Before making an attempt to define, even if only in general terms, the ways of achieving Poland's objectives in the sphere of national security, it is essential to identify the fundamental objectives to be achieved if the security of the Republic of Poland is to be ensured. The source documents specifying the activities related to the national security of Poland are "The Strategy for the Development of the National Security System of the Republic of Poland by the Year 2022"<sup>2</sup> and "The Strategy for the National Security System of the Republic of Poland by the Year 2007"<sup>3</sup>. The two documents clearly set out the objectives to be achieved to as the condition for the national security of the Republic of Poland and the people of Poland. The principal objectives for the people of Poland for Poland itself are the following:

- to ensure the sovereignty of the Republic of Poland by, *inter alia*, maintaining and ensuring the territorial integrity of Polish borders in the future;

- to provide favourable conditions for economic and civilizational development;

- to guarantee civil liberty in accordance with the letter and spirit of constitutional law (the constitution of the Republic of Poland);

- to provide conditions for developing Poland's relations on the international arena actively and in line with the interests of Poland;

- to ensure the full security of Polish nationals living and staying outside Poland;

- to actively support business activities in and outside Poland;

- to effectively protect the national (material and spiritual) heritage of Poland;

- to ensure a sense of security and stability for all citizens of the Republic of Poland;

- to protect the natural environment as the legacy of our ancestors.

The above fundamental objectives related to ensuring security for all citizens of the Republic of Poland contain a wide range of issues concerning all the areas of the life of the society. For the above objectives to be achieved, it is necessary to carry out various, often very specific tasks. They are expected to ensure security perceived as the need of the moment, but also in the future. It is the obligation of the contemporary generation of adults to make such efforts today as to ensure that the generations to come are able to continue the efforts and activities undertaken today in order to ensure the security of Poland and its people.

The achievement of the fundamental objectives requires us to think about the way in which the tasks required to achieve the objectives should be carried out. The author is of the opinion that it is reasonable to consider the problems relating to the areas of interest and to the potential to be used in the process of carrying out the tasks needed to ensure the security of the Republic of Poland.

At a time of widespread globalisation and given the wide spectrum of issues resulting from the fundamental objectives listed above, it must be assumed that it is a pipe dream to think that it is possible to function

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<sup>2</sup> See. MONITOR (THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND), Warsaw, 16 May 2013.

Item 377. RESOLUTION 67 OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS of 9 April 2013 adopting "The Strategy for the Development of the National Security System of the Republic of Poland by the Year 2022"

<sup>3</sup>The document was approved in Warsaw (Source: National Security Bureau) on 13 November 2007 by the President of Poland, Lech Kaczyński, at the request of the Prime Minister. The document was issued pursuant to Article 4a.1.1 of the Act of 21 November 1967 on the general duty to defend the Republic of Poland.

independently on the international arena. If the largest superpowers today have to take into account various external conditions, then a medium-sized country such as Poland must enter into different political, economic and military alliances, thus creating favourable conditions for its national security. It can, therefore, be said, without the slightest doubt, that Poland's membership of the European Union, NATO, the United Nations or other international organisations is an extremely important factor determining the country's security. Poland, as a country, is unable to be an independent player on the international arena, as its economic, military, intellectual or any other potential is not sufficient for Poland to pursue independent policies irrespective of other entities.

An important factor in the country's achievement of the objective of ensuring national security is the legal system. It means a body of legislation that sets out the national security tasks to be fulfilled by the country and names those responsible for their fulfilment, and such legislation is an important condition for ensuring national security. It is, therefore, necessary to refer to certain significant provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and, based on this, to formulate a vision for the years to come<sup>4</sup>, a vision to be the basis for detailed regulations regarding all areas of the functioning of the State.

Another important point for national security is Poland's place on the world's economic map<sup>5</sup>. At present, the standard of living in Poland is described as good. However, it is not something that could be seen as the reason for our self-content. It is no news that a country that is economically strong has more favourable conditions for the security of its people. Understanding the above correlation between economic development and national security, it is necessary to take continuous and consistent steps to improve the present situation and to ensure that the country's economic performance is growing.

Economic development is directly related to the development of science and technology, which manifests itself through the quality of science and the implementation of innovative solutions in the manufacture of goods and the supply of services. It is practically impossible for any country to develop economically without properly prepared personnel and without good results in the area of research and development. Hence, one of the ways to achieve the country's national security objectives is to encourage the development of science seen as a tool that can be used to achieve a sufficiently high level of economic growth.

An important way to ensure national security is to possess, maintain and develop the country's military potential. Knowing the importance of the simple words that maintaining your own military forces is very expensive, but the use of external military forces is far more expensive, efforts must be made to ensure that only the first part of the above statement is materialised. This means that in a time of peace, the people of Poland should be made aware of the need to spend certain amounts of money to maintain the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland in a state where they are prepared to fulfil their basic duties towards the State and the people. It is also advisable to signal the problem that maintaining well-armed, well-equipped and well-trained sub-units, troops and tactical formations alone may not be sufficient. It is essential to provide support for them, including (or, perhaps, above all) logistics support.

A problem that is not given due attention today is demographics. Figures provided by Poland's central statistics bureau (GUS) show that the country's society is getting older and older. The increasingly common use of the term 'demographic disaster' is nothing wrong, because forecasts show while the number of new births should reach slightly over four hundred thousand in 2015, this figure will have dropped to three hundred thousand by the end of the 2020s<sup>6</sup>. This may lead to a double disaster. Firstly, the number of people ready to work may be insufficient. Secondly, we may end up in a situation where there are no people interested in learning to work as and taking employment as professional soldiers. Improving the demographic situation of Poland as a way to create

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<sup>4</sup> See. MONITOR (THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND), Warsaw, 16 May 2013.

Item 377. RESOLUTION 67 OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS of 9 April 2013 adopting "The Strategy for the Development of the National Security System of the Republic of Poland by the Year 2022"

<sup>5</sup> Report by the Centre for Economics and Business Research /CEBR/. In 2012, Poland was ranked 24th among the world's economies.

<sup>6</sup> Detailed provided by the Department of Demographic Research of GUS GŁÓWNEGO URZĘDU STATYSTYCZNEGO

favourable conditions for the country's national security is no easy task. It is necessary to undertake comprehensive measures to allow the people of Poland to live normal lives, not only to live on the brink of poverty.

The above measures that should be taken to create favourable conditions for the achievement of the fundamental objectives and, at the same time, for the use of the available tools to ensure national security are not and may not be the only such measures, as the continuous changes of both external and internal conditions may indicate new areas of interest. Given their not fully defined content, these areas need to be monitored on an ongoing basis, and adequate decisions must be made with respect to a particular event or a series of events. This may be exemplified by the situation in Ukraine and the resulting threats to Poland's security, for example in the area of energy security. As a result, this area of Poland's national security has become very important. At the same time, we should not ignore other factors that may adversely affect the security of Poland.

### Summary

The attempt to discuss, in theoretical terms, the fundamental aspects of national security by answering the four questions asked by Paul D. Williams is, by no means, exhaustive as far as national security is concerned. It is only an introduction to the problems of security, and the author intends to continue to study the problem, focusing on the military aspects relating to the question of logistics support. The need to continue to study the problems is the result of the fact that not all policymakers, particularly decision-makers, fully appreciate the role of logistics support in the successful performance, by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland, of their tasks aimed at ensuring the country's national security. Another reason why it is necessary to address issues related to logistics support as a component of national security is the need for structural changes to the management and command structures (the establishment of the General Headquarters of the Polish Armed Forces as of 1 January 2014). Not less important in this regard is the implementation of a territorial system of logistics support for the Polish armed force, ensured through specialised structures such as Regional Logistics Bases, Military Economic Units, Military Port Command Headquarters or Aviation Bases.

In consequence, it is reasonable to present the role and importance of the different organisational units of logistics in the aspect of their tasks undertaken with the aim of ensuring national security. Therefore, the following topics will be addressed in the articles to come:

Logistics security as an indicator of effective performance of the training tasks of military units

The regional logistics system as a component of national security

The management of logistic systems in the process of fulfilling tasks aimed at ensuring the national security of the Republic of Poland

The operation of military economic units as a component of security on their area of responsibility

The operation of aviation bases as a component of security in the Air Forces of the Republic of Poland

The operation of Military Port Command Headquarters as a component of security in the Polish Navy

The logistics dimension of security in the performance of the tasks of the military units of the Polish Military Contingents.

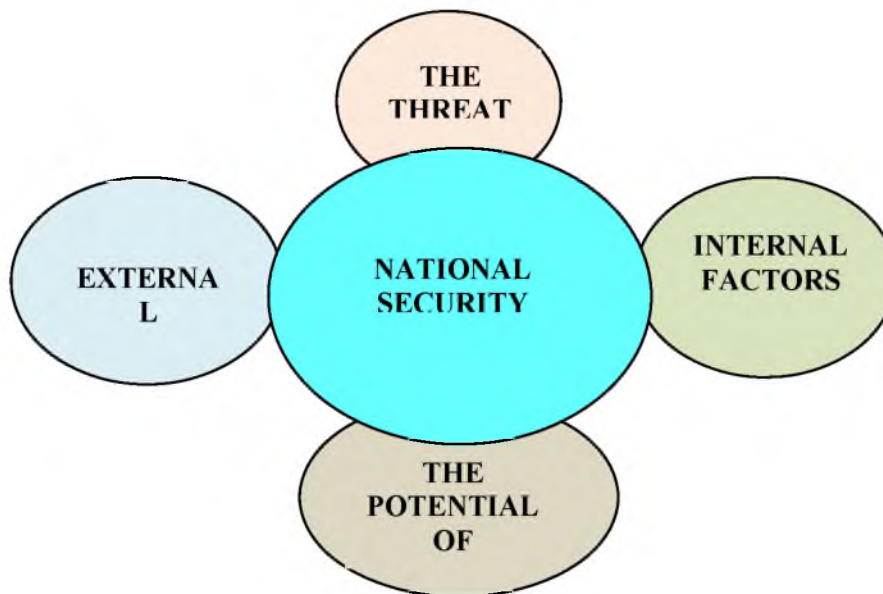
The author believes that a comprehensive discussion of the problems of logistics support in the aspect of national security will serve as an introduction to the fundamental relationships between national security issues and the role of the logistics potential of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland in this respect.

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An appendix

OF THE FUNDAMENTAL ASPECT OF NATIONAL SECURITY<sup>7</sup>ТЕОРЕТИЧНА ПЕРСПЕКТИВА ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНИХ АСПЕКТІВ  
НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ

М. Павлісяк

Неможливо забезпечити однозначне визначення національної безпеки. Причиною цього є те, що кожен член людської спільноти визначає безпеку по-різному, залежно від його або її індивідуальних потреб. Тому доцільно спробувати знайти відповіді на чотири запитання про безпеку, поставлені Полом Вільямсом. Необхідно також взяти заходів, щоб продемонструвати, як слід тлумачити національну безпеку, враховуючи специфічні умови, що склалися у Центральній Європі на початку XXI століття. З теоретичної точки зору важливо розглянути питання про безпеку з точки зору безпеки референтного об'єкту (-ів) і суб'єкту безпеки. Цей підхід дозволить продемонструвати те, що є і може розглядатися як безпека референтного об'єкту (-ів) та що таке, що і може розглядатися як суб'єкт забезпечення безпеки у військовому аспекті.

За цим підходом обговорюється ряд важливих способів, які можуть бути використані в процесі забезпечення національної безпеки в Польщі. Очікується, що теоретичні міркування, які тематично пов'язані з питанням національної безпеки, повинні супроводжуватись рядом статей, що показують важливість широко визначеної сфери логістики в процесі забезпечення безпеки збройних сил Республіки Польща в рамках їхньої участі у діяльності, спрямованій на забезпечення національної безпеки.

**Ключові слова:** безпека, національна безпека, збройні сили, логістика, суверенітет, економічний розвиток, громадянська свобода, права, екологічна безпека

<sup>7</sup> Develop your own



## ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ПЕРСПЕКТИВА ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНЫХ АСПЕКТОВ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

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*Невозможно дать однозначное определение национальной безопасности. Причина этого заключается в том, что каждый член человеческого сообщества определяет безопасность по-разному, в зависимости от его или ее индивидуальных потребностей. Поэтому разумно попытаться найти ответы на четыре вопроса о безопасности, заданных Полом Уильямсом. Также необходимо предпринять шаги, чтобы продемонстрировать, как следует интерпретировать национальную безопасность с учетом конкретных условий, сложившихся в Центральной Европе в начале XXI века. С теоретической точки зрения важно взглянуть на вопрос безопасности с точки зрения безопасности референтного объекта (объектов) и субъекта безопасности. Такой подход позволил бы продемонстрировать, что является и может рассматриваться в качестве безопасности референтного объекта (-ов), а что является и может рассматриваться в качестве субъекта безопасности в военном аспекте.*

*Этот подход сопровождается обсуждением ряда важных способов, которые могут быть использованы в процессе обеспечения национальной безопасности в Польше. Ожидается, что теоретические соображения, тематически связанные с вопросом национальной безопасности, будут сопровождаться серией статей, показывающих важность широко определенной области материально-технического обеспечения в процессе обеспечения безопасности вооруженных сил Республики Польша в рамках их участия в мероприятиях, направленных на обеспечение национальной безопасности.*

**Ключевые слова:** безопасность, национальная безопасность, вооруженные силы, логистика, суверенитет, экономическое развитие, гражданские свободы, права, экологическая безопасность