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## INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF STATE

### Introduction

One of the priority tasks of the state is the issue of guarantee the security and protection of external borders in order to maintain territorial integrity. This specific role and importance of the state results from the fact, that in its actions, more than ever other entities of international relations, it is identified with the interests of the nation and its security (Łoś-Nowak, 2000, p. 166). The contemporary international order has been made dynamic. Globalization and the associated transformation processes cause destruction of the existing social order; change challenges and threats. International security environment is being “enriched” in addition to traditional, with new and asymmetric threats, specific to the development of civilization - technological, ecological, energy as well as food threat, and many others.

Implementation of internal security policy is no longer fully sovereign action of each individual state, because it has to take into account the international environment. Factors that could destabilize the autonomous creation of internal security policy by the state, can include, in addition to the position and potential of the state (in political, economic, and technological dimension) also its international context together with the evolution of the international order (Kotarba, 2015, p. 94).

### International order – an evolutionary approach

In the dictionaries and encyclopaedias of the second half of the twentieth century, the concept of “order” was defined from the position of various disciplines. It was treated as “a result of arrangement of certain elements according to some rules” or as a “methodical system of things properly ordered”, “system of things in a useful and harmonious way”, “proper functioning”, “rule established by nature or habit”, “peace resulting from compliance with the laws”; or as a “sensible arrangement of elements that are

rather independent values or contents than a part of a whole, however their mutual relations are subjected to a specific internal law, including also occasional changes”; or finally as “a definite relationship between the parts or the whole community”. The definitions mentioned above include also in a general sense an international order (Kukulka, 2003, p. 228).

International order is a contractual term; it is the result, the resultant state of relations between countries, particularly between the superpowers. Its primary feature is the balance of power, mainly nuclear (Mojsiewicz, 2007, p. 227). Furthermore, it refers to the political, economic, environmental sphere, information technology and culture on a global scale. The participants of international relations may be: the states, international organizations, multinational companies as well as individuals. The construction of the international order may take the form of cooperation, integration or competitions and conflicts. It is timed multi-phase process: from initiation in the form of demands and concepts by building organizational structures operating on generally accepted principles, until its end (Malendowski, Mojsiewicz, 2007, p. 546). The international law has essential meaning to shape the international order.

The concept of “order” appeared when the man began to seek the meaning of the history of the world. Many philosophers and thinkers, researching mental order sought its confirmation in a real governance, in social life in a smaller or a larger scale. The first known philosopher of ancient China, Confucius (551-479 BC) preached that eternal peace in the country, and therefore universal peace, can ensure behaviour according to the law of Heaven for individuals as well as families and the state.

Taoism (also from the sixth century BC) such order attributed the ability to maintain social order, just and lasting peace. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) justified the need to live according to nature, i.e., “in a society with the others” when quest of own good is accompanied by the quest of the common good of the community. In turn, John Locke (1632-1704) saw the base of the social order and every law on reason and the social contract.

On the other hand, Königsberg philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) in his book *Toward Perpetual Peace* searched for public order bases in the moral obligation, called “categorical imperative”. The condition for its implementation would be to use a specific code of moral and legal norms in the activities of states.

Teihard de Chardin (1881-1955) devoted a lot of attention to the world order. In his vision of human development he underlined socialization, understood as the process

of developing inter-relationships between people in the dimension of the whole “humanity on planets”. He showed the possibility and the necessity of peaceful and constructive cooperation of nations, if they want to keep themselves and secure a better universal future for humanity (Kukulka, 2003, pp. 225-227).

Mentioned philosophers and other philosophers and thinkers researching aspects of the social order understood “order” above all, as opposed to chaos, anarchy, disorder, impulsiveness, extreme selfishness, envy, anxiety, violence and destruction. They referred it mostly to the positive transformation processes, interaction and creativity. Frequently they emphasized the mutual interdependence of peace and order in a smaller or larger social scale.

The scientific definition of the term “order” in terms of social dynamics began with sociologists, the founders of the science of organization and political scientists. Already in the mid-nineteenth century Auguste Comte (1798-1857) in his book *The Spirit of Positive Science* defined order as the developing progress (Kukulka, 2003, p. 228). Disputes around the concept of “international order” developed especially as a result of World War I and the establishment of the League of Nations. Versailles order was elaborated, and after World War II – Yalta-Potsdam order; the dominance of the United States and the Soviet Union determined the bipolar order, also called bipolar system.

Bipolar system – domination and rivalry of two major powers (superpowers) clearly dominant over the other, e.g. The United Kingdom and Russia in the years 1815 to 1856 or the USA and the USSR in the years 1945-1991. According to some opinion this system now reborn in the form of G-2 formed by the two superpowers – the US and China (Kostrzewa-Zorbas).

The end of World War II was a time of creating a new world system based on domination and rivalry between two superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. Europe and the world were separated by the “iron curtain” into two parts: the eastern part, which was under the domination of the Soviet Union, and the western part, being under the influence of the United States. Such bipolar order was characterized by strong, although variable political pressure, arms race, ideological confrontation and psychological warfare, battle for influence in peripheral areas from the point of view of the main protagonists and instrumental treatment of commercial and cultural exchanges, while restraint in military activities. The main parties in the conflict came into the possession of nuclear weapons, but avoided its use, and the confrontation was passed mostly to the peripheral areas. The Soviet Union continued the expansion

launched at the end of World War II and described the ideological ground of confrontation, while Western leaders were gradually convincing to the need for an effective response to that challenge, formulating the idea of the “free world” and criticizing communist totalitarianism.

The confrontation between the US and USSR was intensified at various points of the globe. By the end of the 40s the source of the conflict was the issue of the future of Germany (settled in 1949), but also the suppression of communist expansion in Europe (revolution in Czechoslovakia, defeat of the Communists in France, Italy and Greece), the expansion of communism in the Far East (China, the war in Indochina and confrontation in Korea). The first armed confrontation between the Soviet bloc and the West was in the '50s in Korea and the zones of influence previously set were determined. The US and its allies formulated the doctrine of repelling communism, while the Soviet bloc in Europe consolidated and established the Warsaw Pact (1955).

In 1956 there was another culmination of tensions in the form of Soviet intervention in Hungary and ineffective actions of the West in the Middle East. In the 60s the construction of the Berlin Wall and the Cuban Missile Crisis took place and the world was on the brink of nuclear war. The communist system was controverted in 1968, in Czechoslovakia, which led to a military intervention of the Warsaw Pact, however, also a system of alliances of the West suffered because of US involvement in Indochina and the withdrawal of France from NATO's military structures.

In the 70s a relaxation can be observed, which components were: so called Eastern policy of the Federal Republic of Germany and normalization of the status of two German states, the acceptance of the Republic of China to the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (1975) and the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki. Selection of Polish Cardinal Karol Wojtyła as the Pope – John Paul II – (1978) had also political significance, as it undermined the existing dividing lines in the world and gave human rights a new moral dimension.

In the 80s there was the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Polish crisis (1980-1981). At that time, the West has shown consistency and firmness in relations with the USSR and in supporting of anti-communist opposition, at the same time the position of the Soviet Union was weakened (the war in Afghanistan, the economic technological and ideological crisis, as well as frequent personnel changes at the Kremlin). The highlight was a crisis (1983) when NATO states did not buckle under the pressure of the Soviet Union and deployed on its territory, the new US missiles in the response to the Soviet installations.

The decline of the Cold War (late 80s and early 90s) was caused by weakening the position of the USSR as a superpower and the inability to continue the current global policy by the state and at the same time determination of the US and its allies to stop or even eliminate Soviet influence in various points of the globe. Its effect became: the collapse of communist rule in Central and Eastern Europe (1989-90), approval of the Kremlin for the reunification of Germany (1990), the Warsaw Pact (1991) and the USSR (1991) (Brzezinski, 1990; Malendowski, 1994; Roszkowski, 1995; Crockatt, 1995). To determine the new balance of power in the world names such as “monocentric order”, “disorder” or a “cold peace” were created.

Together with the end of the bipolar world ended times of peace held peacefully, especially because all previous conflicts were brought to the division East – West, dominated in turn by nuclear deterrence (Jean, 2003, p. 24).

From the Balkans through Africa, South America to the East Timor ethnic and religious struggle has escalated. The future of the world has been dominated by a huge economic progress of China and Southeast Asia, and the demographic escalation of Third World countries in comparison to the industrialized countries, causing the danger of intergralism and the threat of nuclear proliferation. Scenarios “clash of civilizations” North with Islamic-Confucian alliance took the place of the concept of “the end of history”, the victory of democracy and liberalism and the new world order (Jean, 2003, p. 24).

International relations after the collapse of the Cold War led to the appearance of many new actors, both state and non-state, on the international scene, as well as new global problems of humanity, which are difficult to solve. The world that was understood through the prism of division East – West suddenly lost its transparency, the relationship between the actors of international politics has become so vague, unclear and complicated as never before. If we add to this unprecedented advances in information technology and advancing globalization, it will appear that international relations are no longer as easy as before (Frankowski, 2005, p. 541). The modern world has divided itself, it is multipolar, and at the same time full of anxiety and uncertainty. Methods for determining the international order have lost their usefulness and become extremely complex and difficult to implement.

The beginning of the twenty-first century shows that there is still an increasing number of data for the construction of models of international relations. When it comes to define them, there are often difficult to predict unexpected events, such as financial crises, terrorist attacks, particularistic tendencies. Current world ceased to resemble the image of the billiard table where one bullet hit the second. Model of power balance and

zero-sum game is no longer sufficient to determine the power of individual states and other subjects of international relations in ruled by many entities environment. Therefore, the questions arise whether in the present circumstances, defined by the paradigm of interdependence, we can talk about the international order, or rather about disorder or anarchy? and whether it is possible to create such a scenario of the international order that would present the essence of multilateral interaction in the era of globalization? (Rewizorski, 2012).

### Threats to international security challenge for the internal security of the state

International security is a central issue in the politics of states and in international cooperation. It can be understood as the lack of threats to norms, rules and institutions that serve to ensure the security of states and other entities in international relations. In fact, it comes to the safety of the latter (entities) and of all that what has been created by them in international cooperation for themselves and in the broader sense, for groups of countries, the international community, to the stability of international processes for the peaceful development of all participants of international life (Kuźniar, 2012, pp. 14-15).

In thinking about safety, one of the most coveted and treasured by humanity good, two basic strategies can be distinguish. The first focuses on preparing actions to protect against threats, while the other aims at shaping the environment to recede and minimize the possibility of their appearance. In both cases, although with a different approach, the threat is critical category (Fehler, 2007, p. 34). Therefore, the awareness that a person is not able to free themselves from threats has become universal; threats are inscribed in human nature and nature of environment (Wawrzusiszyn, 2012, pp. 54-77). The threat to the safety is a direct or indirect destructive impact on the entity. It is the most classic factor of the security environment.

Civilization threats apply to each of us, however only in relation to human groups, in relation to the area where the groups are staying, we can talk about the threat, as such. The thesis mentioned above correspond to the words of C. Ashton: "We live in a world where all the challenges and changes are global in nature, and have global consequences. Terrorism, organized crime and the spread of weapons, energy security, climate change and competition for natural resources, trade, investment and financial flows are global phenomena. All of them are complex and interrelated" (Ashton, 2010).

The most important feature of the contemporary global security environment is a low probability of the outbreak of the Great War between the superpowers. The new security environment is characterized by the emergence of entirely new category of threats, though traditional, sometimes adorned in new ideological clothes (the power of the media and the so-called narrative), have not disappeared completely.

Thus, we can talk about four categories of threats:

- the whole spectrum of traditional threats expressed in the use of military force in relations between states,
- non-traditional threats, so-called asymmetric, associated with the appearance in the international life of non-state entities,
- associated with the development of civilization (threat to the natural environment, development of information technology),
- related to the extension of the definition of security (new categories of security in the type of energy security or food) (Kuźniar, 2012, pp. 40-58).

Many regions of the world are experiencing serious economic difficulties, which are a source of conflict and wars. The areas of concern for the international community today are: Eastern Europe, Middle East, Indochina, Africa. Many factors influence on the formation of antagonisms. There are usually differences in religion, ethnic, class, and nation, territorial and economic disputes closely link together.

Often, it happened that the states themselves create security risks, because they have the potential which is used inappropriately or used intentionally, and easily becomes a source of danger to the security of other countries or to the wider international relations in the region. Moreover, states still happen to apply force against other states and they do it, referring to the right of self-defence, but also openly against the law, or trying to get the authorization of the Security Council or other international body, which would give a semblance of legality of the use of force (Kuźniar, 2012, p. 47).

### **Traditional threats of modern security environment**

Referring to the first criterion of traditional threats of the modern security environment, the concept of military threat should be defined. It is a possibility of direct or indirect use of force by one state (coalition of states, group-terrorist, separatist or religious organization) against another state, its independence, territorial integrity, society, with the purpose of achieving own political interests, economic and others at the expense of the other side (Romanchenko, 2001, pp. 64-65).

It is also the deployment of military forces near the borders of another state or conduct military exercises in the vicinity, the introduction of higher states of military readiness, conducting provocations, such as sabotage or terrorism. This may also be a breach of military treaties, especially on the arms or the size of the armed forces. The rationale may be ethnic and nationalist conflicts. It may also take the form of humanitarian intervention (Pęksa, 2009, p. 23).

A classic example are the recent events that have caused serious concern especially in countries of Central Europe. Rebuilding Russia's power position at the expense of the neighbourhood and the intensification of the confrontational policy of the Russian Federation, as exemplified by the conflicts with Georgia and Ukraine currently, including annexation of Crimea, negatively impinge on the security situation in the region. Negotiation attempts bring half-effects. For the Middle East important meaning has the Arab-Israeli antagonism, which is based on a dispute over territory and different religion. Security is also threaten by the Kurdish problem – more than 20 million Kurds who live in Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria are fighting for the right to form their own state. Indochina has a multiannual tensions between India and Pakistan due to competition for the status of regional powers. Power ambitions of India and Pakistan in connection with the controversy over the territorial dispute over Kashmir, as well as clash of Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and minor religions can lead to the outbreak of another war. In contrast, Africa is a place of continuous territorial disputes, ethnic conflicts, civil wars. A common phenomenon on the continent are still armed conflicts, mass emigration, torture, ill-treatment.

### **Non-traditional threats of modern security environment**

One of the most distinctive contemporary non-traditional threats to security environment is symmetrisation. Under the concept of asymmetry, asymmetrical actions, the asymmetric approach is meant, among other things unfair fight, hitting the weak spot, computerized or cybernetic battle, fighting in the sphere of public opinion, threat or use of weapons of mass destruction (Ciupiński, 2004, p. 52). On the international scene appear and develop entities radically different from the classic subjects of international relations, which are the state and their organizations. These differences are expressed both in the very essence (state and non-state), as well as their potentials, organization, goals, motives and ways of acting. Asymmetric confrontational relationship between classical and new (post-classical) bodies are today source of more increasing threats in

the global sense, than symmetrical relationship between the superpowers or blocs of countries that govern the global security over the past centuries, and especially in the twentieth century (Koziej, 2001, p. 21). The diversity of asymmetric threats makes it difficult to determine the set of characteristics common to all the types. The features connecting all phenomena creating such a threat are their variability, diversity and polymorphism (Steele, 2000; Barraks, 2002; Schwartau, 2000).

The reason for the above process is globalization, meaning the creation of a new type of relations between businesses, countries and societies. In the literature the generally accepted features of globalization include the following:

- multidimensionality,
- integration,
- international interdependence,
- connection with the progress of science, technology and organizations,
- dialectical character.

Multidimensionality of globalization lies in the fact that it manifests itself in many different spheres of life at the same time: the economy, politics, military affairs, culture, involving interlacing activities carried out at the same time, but in different spaces. In addition, (in space) the processes in global dimension are taking place. Integrating means merging economies at different levels by closely linking the functioning of entities dispersed throughout the world within the framework of cooperative relations, trade, investment, production and policy. International interdependence can be defined as the possibility of international systems coordination, for example regional groups, cooperation networks or trans-regional agreements – can take asymmetric character and transform into domination of stronger foreign partner or world system. The connection with the progress of science, technology and the organization seems to be obvious. Progress impacts on the process of globalization through technological developments, which in turn serve the development of communication (the Internet, mobile or satellite communications), transport, and most of all – the creation of innovative products, new methods of production, management and organization, the formation of highly qualified personnel resources and modern technology. In contrast, the term “dialectical nature of phenomenon of globalization” should be understood as its perception in the form of ongoing process of occurrence of phenomena or processes of an opposing character.

The literature compiled them in the following pairs: globalization-fragmentation, integration-disintegration, globalization-regionalization, homogenization-differentiation,

local-global dimension (Skulska, Skulski, 2010). Globalization significantly modifies the basic parameters of the international order (Kuźniar, 2003, p. 211). This leads to the weakening of the defence function of state borders, as well as the weakening of state power over its own territory and population that lives there (Piasecka, 2011, pp. 32-33; Wawrzusiszyn, 2015, pp. 33-55).

It is driven mainly by the revolution of information. Therefore, it is information that allows expansion of so far local phenomena, processes, values, etc. for the entire globe. Free and immediate flow of information establishes objective associations, eliminates the differences, reduces space, accelerates the time. Information becomes today one of the basic factors of safety – creating new categories of threats (Bogdal-Brzezińska, Gawrycki, 2003; Weiman, 2004), however, also giving new instruments to counteract threats. The development of information technology leads to the formation of global networks and thus, to the network structure of the modern world (Fonow, 2004). From a security point of view, globalization leads to the spread of phenomena, both beneficial and unbeneficial. It creates favourable conditions to resist threats and raises new ones. It changes security environment, but does not eliminate the risks – disputes, conflicts and crises. It gives them a new quality, a different character (Koziej, 2008, p. 27).

Globalization and the relaxation of the rigors after the Cold War created favourable conditions for activation of international terrorism. It is true that terrorism is not new, but new is its transnational dimension and global reach. That variety of terrorism manifested itself mainly as a consequence, mentioned earlier, globalization and revolution of information. They provide, *inter alia*, collision and accelerated merging and struggling of different cultures and civilizations that are hardly matching to each other. There is no time to get used to them, and no place for a gradual adaptation (Huntington, 1997).

Terrorism is a very complex problem. It is affected by closely interrelated factors: political, religious, ethnic, economic, social, cultural and others. The intensity, frequency and power of influence of these determinants is different and depends on internal as well as external factors (Wojciechowski, 2013, pp. 23-24). Global terrorism is primarily identified with occurring on different continents Islamic fundamentalist terror, that can be exemplified by among others, activities of Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Yemen, activities of the so-called Islamic state in Syria, Iraq, Boko Haram in Nigeria or the functioning of the Caliphate Caucasus. Characteristic for it is the attempt to transfer its activity to the interior of the Western world by inspiring the domestic terrorism phenomenon and conducting so-called individual jihad.

Terrorism has become the communication strategy used for contacts with the media. On the one hand, the aim is to gain sympathizers and supporters convinced of the rightness of the fight. On the other hand, in the community of origin of the victim the feeling of terror, uncertainty and fear should be raised. The decisive role is the value of media attack. Since the early 90s a stronger tendency to try new options, weapons and methods for terrorist attacks can be noticed. Currently, two new forms of terrorist attacks have been added: nuclear-biological-chemical (NBC) and cyber that allow the use of new weapons (Dietl, Hirschmann, Tophoven, 2011, pp. 34-36). The phenomena mentioned above is closely related to the proliferation of missile technologies. As a result particularly dangerous asymmetric nuclear – missile threats are generated today. They just mainly justify the thesis about shaping post-classical nuclear era, as well as accelerate the development of missile defence (Koziej, 2011, p. 44).

The highly dangerous trend is to mix terrorism with organized crime. Today at the operational level terrorists exploit criminal networks to finance its operations and to procure weapons and materials (e.g. using criminal smuggling routes, especially those for drug smuggling) (Koziej, 2011, p. 36). Modern development of terrorist activity creates a global network with huge potential of strategic influence. A new world power is born, unusual, other than classically understood state powers, without a defined territory, without classical diplomacy and the armed forces, however in fact possessing so strong impact as it is comparable to the strength of the global nuclear powers during the Cold War (Koziej, 2008, p. 37); power structure of the so-called Islamic State resembles a totalitarian state.

### **Threats associated with the development of civilization**

The third category of chosen classification of security threats are those associated with the development of civilization, i.e.: threat to the natural environment, development of information technology. The use of natural environment in the process of management leads to tensions not only because of the limitations of resources. Their exploitation and production process involves the destruction and pollution of the environment. Therefore, among the global problems of the modern world environmental problems has grown to rank of those that cause global crisis, involving both developed countries as well as the developing ones. It is a crisis on the approach of man to the environment (Roof, 2015). Environmental hazards are: climate change, air and oceans pollution, destruction of biodiversity, desertification, deforestation and the destruction of ozone

layer (Report of the UN International Panel for Climate Change, 2007). They are also associated with growing sector of biotechnology – e.g. new drugs affect the development of bacteria resistant to the use of pharmaceuticals.

In the area of environment, there are three types of connections:

- threat to the population from the environment (natural disasters, epidemics, global warming);
- threat to the environment caused by human activities (deforestation, growing CO<sub>2</sub> or CFCs emissions), which in the future may cause (or causes) the risk to human being;
- threat to the environment by human being which, although change environment, but do not constitute a direct threat to the human himself (e.g. the extinction of certain species of animals and pollution of outer space) (Frankowski, 2008, p. 248).

Economic development, population growth, increased pace of industrialization, urbanization, motorization as well as chemicals in agriculture directly or indirectly pollute the environment, which disturbs the harmony of nature and the balance of nature. Every part of the environment is subjected to threat: earth, air and water in the form of gases, dust, wastewater and solid residues. Many threats have specific “transnational” nature, they occur not only at the point of contamination, but spread far beyond.

The effects of climate change are already appearing clearly in some regions, or become the cause of international conflicts. It is assumed that the states may lead to a conflict for the reason of ecological deficit and/or desire for control over the strategically important natural resources. An example of a threat at the crossroads of ecological and social sphere can be access to drinking water, which may cause a conflict on a larger scale (Piotrowski, 2005, pp. 86-102; Trottier, 2007, pp. 105-127). It is characteristic that conflicts due to environmental factors appear in developing countries, unstable politically, economically and socially.

The technology is very often associated with the development, which results from the evaluation of period of industrialization. However, if growth does not constitute a threat itself, the technology can be seen in extreme cases, as a threat. Especially when unequal access to it divides society. Furthermore, dependence on technology becomes a threat when instruments for action at the moment of crisis are weak or do not exist at all (Frankowski, 2008, pp. 248-249).

When considering technological threats the following factors should be taken into account:

- the impact of technology on military security,

- engagement between the technology development and the risks generated by non-state actors,
- delamination on the countries with access to technology and knowledge and those excluded from technological progress,
- change in the level of technology management from the level of state to the level of transnational companies,
- change in technology battlefield (Frankowski, 2008, pp. 248-249).

Technological threats may arise on the basis of differently configured situations in which there are: lack of information, limited access to information, too much information, manipulated information, falsified information, illegible information, information acquired illegally, outdated information, etc. It can be assumed that technological (information) threat is a situation where we are dealing with conscious or unconscious limitations in the field of lawful access and free use of current, reliable integral information (Fehler, 2007, p. 42).

The most dangerous are attacks against information systems<sup>1</sup>, such as piracy, viruses, and attacks causing blockade of the service. This new form of criminal activity has no boundaries. The consequence may be an information war involving the destruction of elements of information systems of opponent by the usage of all sorts of measures. The basic tool of information war is telecommunications and information technology, which is used for the rapid and secretive operation on both the civilian and military targets in such a way as to effectively disturb them or prevent their use. In terms of regional or global level it is directed against a particular country or group of countries; targets of attack can be, for example state defence control systems, state infrastructure of strategic importance, e.g. energy, transport, communications, etc.

In the 70s of the twentieth century the scope of security researches was significantly enriched by extending them into new, not taken into account so far, energy problems, food, or analysed earlier, ecological and technological ones. The researchers have begun to notice the relation between the problem of the raw material (energy) and security. The issue of access to mineral raw materials (including energy) has been considered an important factor of state power, as well as an important element in the strategy of war.

In turn, the beginning of the twenty-first century caused a number of changes in the structure of demand and supply of energy resources, drastic change in oil prices,

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<sup>1</sup> Information systems – any device or group of interconnected or related devices, one or more of which perform automatic processing of computer data, as well as data stored, processed, retrieved or transmitted by them for the purposes of their operation, use, protection and maintenance (Council Framework Decision 2005/222 / WSiSW of 24 February 2005 on Attacks Against Information Systems).

diversified import dependence, as well as brought numerous problems with energy infrastructure, in the kind of blackouts (extensive power failure) in the world's metropolises, terrorist attacks on elements of energy system in many regions of the world or the unstable situation in the world's major regions producing oil and gas. The above situation has intensified international rivalry in the global oil and gas markets, which as a result led to the militarization of energy policy of the world's largest consumers and producers of energy resources (Pronińska, 2007). Such way leads to new agreements, treaties, however also to possible conflicts of power. Therefore, to ensure energy security is now becoming a priority task of countries and regions.

Energy security can be defined as the constant availability of energy for a reasonable prices, from various sources, fulfilling the required quality and ecological standards. The key to energy security are the dimensions:

- economical – the structure of the global energy balance, supply and demand trends, the level of fuel and energy prices, the relation between consumption and economic growth;
- geostrategic – security of supply during periods of normal as well as disturbed market (e.g. the energy crises);
- ecological – environmental protection as the factor of connecting importers and exporters interests (Pronińska, 2012, pp. 306-307).

The violation of outlined dimensions of energy security causes threats. The most traditional, common threats can be interruption in the supply of energy resources and the problem of import dependence, caused by armed conflict, war or other accidents, or an action of monopolistic suppliers of raw materials. Such circumstances usually lead to energy crises and increase threats. Another energy threat may be a drop in production of hydrocarbon fuels. Technological progress is so high that states should adapt to such a possibility, however still it does not eliminate an increase in tensions between the world's consumers and producers of hydrocarbon fuels (Pronińska, 2008).

Undoubtedly, terrorist attacks, which are becoming a major threat to the energy security of the country cannot be omitted here. Objects of attacks may be: mining infrastructure, transmission, tanks reserves of raw materials, as well as global or regional shipping nodes, areas of intensive exploitation of marine oil and gas resources, as well as waterways, linking the main mining centres of oil and gas with the areas of greatest consumption called “bottlenecks” and representing strategic importance for the world economy for example: sea straits (Malacca, Ormus, Bab al-Mandab) or road steads, approaches to ports, port facilities and terminals.

In recent years, it is often said about food security. The importance of the problem of ensuring food security by the state confirms the place of food among individual and collective needs. The food is a particular good that if individual needs are reasonably satisfied, it will also meet the needs of the collective, which is the optimal biological development and harmonic social existence (Malysz, 2008, p. 21). Thus, achieving food security can be described as a situation in which all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that allows them to satisfy their needs, so that they can lead an active and healthy life (World Food Summit, 1996).

Is it possible? Today's world faces a real risk of serious problems in the fight against hunger, thus such threat is not distant. It applies to present and will escalate in the coming decades. Sources of threats to food security are primarily climate change affecting the availability of food, a gradual decline in production and problems with distribution, rising and unstable prices as well as threat to food quality and safety. According to experts of the United Nations, International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, nearly 100 million people living in poor countries may be exposed to a life of extreme poverty and hunger because of rising food prices, and another two billion is considered malnourished (UN, New York 2008, p. 6). The bad economic situation combined with rising prices for basic foodstuffs, a lack of balance between demand and supply of agricultural – food raw materials, competition for resources of agricultural raw materials, access to cultivable land cause the threat of increasing social concern and political instability, and the consequence of such situation may be food crises and wars.

It is generally believed that problems for security are caused by threats that should be possible to define in order to allow politics and security strategies effective and timely opposition. Social life has become in fact much more complex, spontaneous, unpredictable to a large extent, which does not mean chaotic. With its multi-layered pragmatic tissue arise complex phenomena that cannot always be simply defined as a security threat for the states and international security. Specific threats have their immediate causes, deeper sources, and finally wider, produced by the historical processes background (context) (Kuźniar, 2012, p. 42).

## Conclusion

Contemporary times still bring unexpected development in the security environment and the need for deep changes in thinking about safety, both international as well as internal. The processes of globalization imposing universalism and cultural

homogenization are in their essence unbalanced and asymmetrical, causing economic and development disproportion, grassroots reactions of disintegration, tension, desire to defend threatened identity and national values. Specific structural transformation of the international system and the increasing interdependence result in increased penetration of the interior of the state by transnational structures, including criminal and terrorist organizations, directly threatening the internal stability and sense of security in society (Pietraś, 2008, p. 69).

These processes must be accurately read, interpret and successfully faced. Their variability and dynamics force the states and nations to permanent effort. The main task and concern of each country and its citizens is to ensure their own security, peace and sustainable development. It is not possible to guarantee the complete security, however, it is possible to reduce its threats.

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**International conditions of the internal security of state**

**Abstract**

Ensuring a high level of internal security is an important element of the internal policy of the state. Internal security policy cannot be an individual and independent action, because it has to take into account the international environment. The emerging international order has a significant impact on the internal security of the state. Today's internal security and external security are closely linked. Threats from outside can be easily transformed into internal threats. Therefore, measures to ensure internal security have to be interdisciplinary.

**Keywords:** *state, society, internal security, threats, security environment*

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