Security Design

Paweł Kępka
Main School of Fire Service in Warsaw, Poland

Abstract. *The article presents issues related to security design including, among others, the classification of security design, criteria for its division, the essence of design, security interests and objectives, security determinants (environment), concepts for safety-enhancing activities under specified conditions, security potential and the concept of security enhancing activities. The considerations are based on the assumption that security is first and foremost based on the need to protect against the real risks posed by elements that could negatively affect individuals, communities or entire countries. On the other hand, the long history, beyond the defined approach to providing security, resulting strictly from the willingness to live in a specific environment (space), indicates cases in which the sense of security is related to the authority, capabilities, quality of assets and resources possessed. Both of the approaches presented emphasise that, regardless of their attitude, the issue of protection of human life and health is the most important category of things to be protected. The first approach indicates a reactionary character, closely related to intervention in respect of a given threat (real or imaginary), while the second one draws the perspective of organising the security potential that constitutes the strength of the individual in general, including the case of a real threat. It is a sign of preparing resources (legal, organisational, material, financial, informational) for the potential threat from nature, another person or a country. The concepts defined for preparing for what becomes a threat to the protected values are not only logical, but can also be seen in a hierarchical way. The proof in this case is that, first of all, people repel what threatens them here and now and only then do they think about building their security potential as an answer to what they may face in the future.*

Introduction

Security as such is perceived in different ways depending on the approach. It can be considered in terms of value, need, state, process or product.

Security in terms of needs refers to both the individual and the whole country. In individual terms, it is most often considered in the light of all human needs in general and their hierarchy, starting from the most basic (physiological, safety) and ending with the needs of the higher levels (respect and recognition, self-fulfilment). The need to ensure the security of the nation, on the other hand, is connected with the accomplishment of needs as a motive for actions aimed at achieving the desired values.[1] In a broader sense, the security needs of the nation are "the conscious and necessary efforts to prepare the state, at all levels

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[1] Kitler W, Bezpieczeństwo narodowe RP. Podstawowe kategorie. Uwarunkowania. System. Warsaw: Wyd. AON, 2011, p. 80.

and in all fields of its organisation, for the continuous and effective protection and defence of its interests and national values against military and non-military threats in conditions of uncertainty and progress, ensuring the survival of the nation and its values, success and prosperity and the creation of favourable conditions for present and future generations".[2] Apart from national security needs, from the point of view of the subject, in the area of security in its broadest sense society requires meeting the needs relating to its particular areas: security and public order, general safety, health protection and health and epidemic safety, environmental protection and waste management, protection of cultural heritage and national identity, economic security and education and training.

Security as a condition often refers to certainty, peace, absence of danger, an achieved sense of security.[3] In desired conditions, in general, it can occur when the risk is low and the perception is correct (a state of security). Among the possible security assessments, except in the case mentioned above, it is also possible to indicate:

- an insecure condition (a hazard exists) — characterised by a high level of risk occurrence and correct (up to the scale of possible effects) perception,
- an obsession with danger occurring when a minor hazard is perceived as major,
- a false security situation where a serious risk is perceived to be negligible.[4]

R Zięba, pointing to the aspect of time, in addition to perceiving security as a state, also considers the so-called security process, thus referring to security without defining it (in process terms) is incomplete and needs to be supplemented.[5]

Security seen as a process means a set of interconnected activities, the performance of which enables the achievement of the expected result resulting from the needs in the field of security as broadly understood. The process approach allows for the mapping of dynamics and an awareness that security is not a permanent element; one established once and for all.

Most definitions in the literature refer to security as a temporary situation and do not take into account the dynamics of processes. According to E Chołda, this dynamic of processes creates the so-called multidimensionality of security which makes it difficult to identify the sources of its variability. The above-mentioned author draws attention to the need to redefine security in terms of a dynamic process, the level of which depends on the objectives pursued, the conditions, evaluation criteria and the culture of action.[6] A similar opinion is expressed by M Ciszek, who, following R Zięba, referring to the process-oriented dimension

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[2] Marczak J, Potrzeby i udział społeczeństwa w tworzeniu bezpieczeństwa narodowego, [in] Kitler W (Ed.) Wojskowe wparcie władz cywilnych i społeczeństwa — założenia przygotowania i użycia, part 2. Warsaw: Wyd. AON, 2004, p. 94.

[3] Koziej S, Bezpieczeństwo: istota, podstawowe kategorie i historyczna ewolucja. *Bezpieczeństwo narodowe*, 2011, Vol. 18, p. 20.

[4] Kołodziński E, Wprowadzenie do zarządzania bezpieczeństwem, skrypt UWM w Olsztynie. *Electronic source*: http://www.uwm.edu.pl/mkzk/download/wprowadzenie.pdf, *accessed:* 5.05.2017.

[5] Zięba R, Instytucjonalizacja bezpieczeństwa europejskiego: koncepcje — struktury — funkcjonowanie. Warsaw, 1999, pp. 30–32.

[6] Chołda E, Bezpieczeństwo oraz zdarzenia destrukcyjne i działania ratownicze, wystąpienie konferencyjne. Warsaw: SGSP, 2016.

of security, means a division referring to the variation in time of subjective and objective aspects of security.[7]

S Koziej, when defining the strategic and political aspects of the security of the entity, described the process perception of security as an area of its activity, the content of which is to ensure the possibility of survival and freedom to pursue one's own interests in a dangerous environment, in particular by: taking advantage of opportunities (favourable circumstances), facing challenges, reducing the risk and preventing (preventing and counteracting) all kinds of threats to the entity and its interests.[8]

The professional literature also indicates attempts to define **security in terms of a product** in the form of a service provided, an efficient organisation dealing with the provision of security in a broad sense.[9]

The approaches presented are not an in-depth description of the classification of security. They are only an outline of the most common perceptions of security. There are countless publications in the field of security theory and it seems pointless to refer to them on a large scale.

Security, regardless of its definitions, is a need of such a type that cannot be questioned by anybody. It concerns individual persons, as well as groups, entities, services, inspections, bodies which are obliged to provide security within a certain scope in a precisely determined area. The former (citizens) have the need to feel it, the latter, because of the public role connected with the service, are responsible for providing this security.

Categories of Security — Dividing Security According to the Selected Criteria

Scurity, depending on the adapted criterion, may be classified differently. The criterion of space (area) makes it possible to consider it in a global, international (cross-regional) perspective, on a national, regional and local level. The state's territory criterion makes it necessary to divide it into internal and external security, and the object criterion (fields of security) — into cultural, social, ideological, military, public, common, political, ecological and economic security.[10]

To complement the considerations on the classification of security, one needs to differentiate it on the basis of the entity criterion as well as the criterion of methods of organising it. The first one allows for distinguishing between international and national security.

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[7] Ciszek M, Teoretyczne podstawy bezpieczeństwa państwa, [in:] Repozytorium UPH. Siedlce, 2017. *Electronic source:* https://repozytorium.uph.edu.pl/bitstream/handle/1133 1/104/Doc_9.Ciszek.Teoretyczne_podstawy_bezpieczenstwa_panstwa.pdf ?sequence=1, *accessed:* 5.05.2017.

[8] Koziej S, *op. cit.,* p. 20.

[9] *See:* Wolanin J, Kępka P, Bezpieczeństwo i jego poczucie, [in:] Jemioło T, Rajchel K (Eds). Bezpieczeństwo narodowe i zarządzanie kryzysowe w Polsce w XXI wieku — wyzwania i dylematy. Warsaw, 2008.

[10] Kitler W, Bezpieczeństwo narodowe …, *op. cit.*, pp. 40–41.

International security is seen as a formula relating to the state of security of a certain group of countries and a system of international nature in which these countries actively take part. This is the notion which, as a rule, defines relations between countries in the first place. When considering a single country, international security refers to its national security only in an external aspect.

Discussing the criterion of activity, international security may be characterised in a positive aspect connected with activities for counteracting threats or in a negative one relating to a lack of threats (e.g. lack of aggressive aspirations of neighbouring countries).

National security, in a broad sense, is a 'certain system of values constituting its essence'.[11] W Kitler, developing this idea, defines it in terms of the highest value, national need and priority goal of the state, individuals and social groups, and at the same time a process comprising various measures that guarantee a sustainable, undisturbed existence and development (…)'[12].

International as well as national security can be considered both internally (internal stability) and externally (ability to withstand external threats).

It should be noted, however, that certain authors, when considering the entity criterion, also indicate the security of individuals (persons)[13], while others place personal security (concerning individual people) in a spatial aspect.

The last of the criteria discussed for classifying security is the method in which it is organised. It allows security to be defined in the form of a concept: collective security, common security, comprehensive security, defensive security, cooperative security, individual (unilateral) security.[14]

The concept of collective security implies the possibility of creating an organisation that is heterogeneous in political, legal and administrative terms (a federation), headed by republican governments which guarantee peace in the world. Collective security includes a ban on the use of force, peaceful solutions, recognition of the general principles of international relations, arms control and limitation, and building a system in the form of an organisation of an international character resulting from the signing of a joint agreement or treaty.[15]

Among the concepts of security listed one may define these which, in fact, are but different variants of collective security (common, comprehensive, defensive and cooperative).

The concept of common security is based on the conviction that only cooperation and cooperation of states create safe existence and development of nations. Their international connections of a multilevel character exclude one country

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[11] Kukułka J, Bezpieczeństwo a współpraca europejska — współzależność i sprzeczność interesów. *Sprawy Międzynarodowe*, 1982, Vol. 7, p. 20.

[12] Kitler W, Bezpieczeństwo narodowe …, *op. cit.*, p. 31.

[13] *Electronic source*: http://stosunki-miedzynarodowe.pl/bezpieczenstwo/954-typologia-bezpieczenstwa-nowe-wyzwania, *accessed:* 5.05.2017; Kukułka J, Narodziny nowych koncepcji bezpieczeństwa, [in:] Kukułka J (Ed.), Bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe w Europie Środkowej po zimnej wojnie. Warsaw, 1994, pp. 40–41.

[14] *Electronic source*: http://stosunki-miedzynarodowe …, *op. cit., accessed:* 5.05.2017.

[15] Kuźniar R, Bezpieczeństwo w stosunkach międzynarodowych, [in:] Haliżak E, Kuźniar R (Eds), Stosunki międzynarodowe. Geneza, struktura, dynamika. Warsaw: Wyd. UW, 2006, pp. 156–165.

gaining control of over another in order to build individual security at the expense of another states' security.

The concept of comprehensive security covers a very wide range of considerations, starting from conflict prevention, protection against social, economic and natural threats, threats to human rights and freedoms, to political, economic or legal stability, or cooperation in the field of economics, culture and ecology. At the same time, it completely overlooks military elements and marginalises the role of international cooperation.

The concept of defensive security is creating armed forces to meet the individual needs of states against dangers, together with a differing degree of influence on the security of other countries.

Cooperative security is considered as the most effective one and it is the method of ensuring security which meets the requirements of the present times. From the modern point of view, this concept is based on the establishment and efficient functioning of a division of responsibilities between stakeholders focused on mutual dependence, cooperation and jointly organised response to the real and anticipated threats.

The Essence of Security Design

A discussion on security needs to start from defining the meaning and essence of the action taken.

In the common sense, designing means a creative and innovative action focused on the optimal use of the available (possessed) knowledge, technology and financial capabilities with the aim of transforming our expectations into something of use.[16] Simultaneously, the design process is inseparably linked to finding answers to the following questions:
- what (the expected product/system)?,
- for whom (receiver)? and
- with whom and what (sources and resources/instruments)?

Independently of the level (international, national, regional, local) on which initiatives in the area of designing new solutions for security are taken, it is possible to name them conceptually as security development in general.

Regardless of the final structure of entities influencing its shape, security design is simply defining the tasks to be performed which maintain it at the expected level (security is the state, process, of civilisation and natural environment expressed by the level of acceptable risk occurring in it) in normal conditions (uninterrupted course, monitoring and current reaction to the existing threats) and in crisis conditions (causing disruption to its functioning in several areas).

The bodies responsible for carrying out the tasks assigned to them are, on the one hand, closely linked and, on the other hand, able to perform different but complementary functions, such as management and execution. They inevitably form a system (organisation).[17]

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[16] *See:* Sienkiewicz P, 25 wykładów. Warsaw: Wyd. AON, 2013.
[17] *See:* Kitler W, Bezpieczeństwo narodowe …, *op. cit.*, p. 83.

M Lisiecki points out that, from a pragmatic point of view, security design is a search for solutions that can become model ones for the needs defined by the object of protection.

Accordingly, security by design consists in the shaping of the response to the needs related to the protection of particularly important values, recognised as essential (protection of life, health, environment, property) for the efficient functioning and development of individuals, societies or entire countries.[18]

In organisational terms, designing new solutions characterised by a high level of quality can be implemented through two extreme concepts based on empirical or conceptual design.[19]

Empirical design recognises the actual state of reality as the starting point, and the improvement of this state is regarded as a new project whose assumptions are based on the requirements of the future. Conceptual design, on the other hand, implies the rejection of what exists and comes down to designing an almost ideal model, the implementation of which, in terms of its idea, is possible in a very distant time perspective, and which, for the time being, is adapted to the current possibilities (financial, organisational, technical, social, etc.).[20]

Both of the approaches presented have their supporters and opponents. It should be assumed, however, that the conceptual approach should be considered more adequate for new solutions. It is based on three stages:
1. Defining of the subject and purpose.
2. Development of the model, gathering information and creating practical solutions, followed by the choice of the best solution.
3. Implementation of the chosen solution, controlling the results.[21]

In fundamental terms, security by design is a strategic task. In the most general sense, the security strategy is a theoretical and practical approach to the management of security-related issues of a given authority by the decision maker, which first of all consists in defining security objectives and the methods of their implementation.[22]

Security-related strategies can be defined at various levels and can be the province of various entities. They can be individual, group, national, international (according to the criterion of the entity), political, economic and defensive in nature (according to the area of activity). Nevertheless, regardless of their type, their characteristic element is the definition of instruments, tools, means and resources necessary to achieve the expected goals, as well as contributing to the correct order (logic) of the implemented activities.

The relevant literature or pragmatics expressed as strategic security reviews of a particular type (level), allows definition of a four-phase strategic cycle, including:
1. Diagnostic activities, defining interests and goals.

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[18] *Compare:* Kępka P, Projektowanie systemu bezpieczeństwa uczestników uroczystości religijnych, [in:] B. Wiśniewski *and others*, Bezpieczeństwo uczestników zgromadzeń religijnych, Warsaw: SGSP Publishers, 2017.

[19] Lisiecki M, Zarządzanie bezpieczeństwem publicznym. Warsaw: Łośgraf Publishers, 2011, p. 238.

[20] *Ibid.*

[21] Lisiecki M., Zarządzanie …, *op. cit.,* p. 242.

[22] Koziej S, *op. cit.,* p. 21.

2. Assessment of the security environment from the external and internal perspective.
3. The concept of strategic activities including the manner in which the system is maintained and transformed as a response to operational needs.[23]

The defined strategic cycle is de facto carried out as sequential elements allowing implementation of the strategy in a certain logical course of action.

Security-related Interests and Objectives.

Security by design, related directly to the design of a specific space, involves the creation of a solution in such a form which will determine the implementation of the desired processes. Given its mission (purpose), the solution in question should contain interrelated and coordinated management and executive elements, related with each other by an overriding element ordering their relations. The designed solution should ensure the security of life, health, property, environment, continuity of public administration, institutions, entrepreneurs or other protected categories (including the maintenance of ongoing processes). This is possible, among others, through:

-   the building (developing) of a solution based on the defined role, location and tasks of individual authorities responsible for security management (decision-maker, advisory body, operations unit) and executive bodies (elements of defence, protection and support),
-   identification of opportunities and determination of challenges,
-   systematic recognition and identification of potential threats and thorough indication of the risk of their occurrence,
-   implementation of various preventive and operational activities as well as recovery plans,
-   integration of solutions performing similar protective and recovery functions,
-   continuous improvement of the cooperation of stakeholders including, first of all, public administration and private sector bodies (public-private relationship),
-   development of knowledge and ability to cooperate and exchange information at all levels of activity,
-   creation of good practice, defining standards and recommendations for cooperation, partnership and sharing of responsibility between stakeholders,
-   education of the public about how to behave properly in the event of threats and how to deal with them at the level of an individual citizen.

The basis for indicating the feasible mission (purpose) of the solution being developed and defined in the form of a system (it includes a catalogue of important protected values due to the broadly understood interest of an individual; assumes a multidimensional, comprehensive protection against threats coming from different directions; creates a framework for active involvement of authorities) is values,

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[23] White Paper on the National Security of the Republic of Poland. BBN. Warsaw, 2013, pp. 25–234.

needs, interests and goals, especially those that determine the essence of security related to its disruption.

The Constitution of the Republic of Poland of April 2, 1997[24] defines national interests. They are: the existence of an independent Polish state within inviolable limits, free and secure lives for citizens, public safety, protection of national heritage and environmental protection assurance based on the principle of sustainable development. Among the interests outlined in the Basic Law, interests in the area of security can be distinguished. They are related to the development of an individual security potential, participation in credible alliances, freedom to exercise rights and freedoms without generating damage to other categories which are subject to protection, individual and collective protection against possible threats or provision of safe conditions for the development and economic and social security support.[25]

Determination of interests makes it possible to define objectives involving the achievement of readiness for action and preparation of activities aimed at strengthening the protective, intervention and recovery capacity. Identification of interests and goals allows the security conditions to be specified.

Conditions (environment) of Security: Opportunities, Challenges, Risks and Threats

Defining a security environment can be completed as a determination of the context of functioning or simply as identification of elements that can affect the achievement of the expected goals. The sources of this influence should be sought in the internal and external environment. Both in the internal and external perspective, key activities include identification of threats, recognition and seizure of opportunities, definition of challenges, as well as the recording of and response to emerging risks and threats.

Opportunities in the security environment are associated with favourable economic conditions, often independent of authority, enabling or conducive to the achievement of the expected goals, or previously determined interests. A characteristic feature of opportunities is their dynamic nature, often associated with the complex and not fully recognised dependence between the "security market players". Possibilities — emerging opportunities can be taken advantage of and thus can enhance the security potential regardless of the level of its organisation. On the other hand, their loss in the area of security may, under favourable circumstances, be neutral or negative in nature — in a situation where opportunities are seized by those whose intentional or unintentional behaviour may have a direct impact.

Challenges for security involve situations with an 'electric charge', generating questions and dilemmas, often related to the expectations of the remaining stakeholders. The act of taking on and facing a challenge contributes to the increase in security standards and requires an active involvement and costs to be paid for (financial, organisational, image-related ones, etc.). Ignoring challenges faced

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[24] Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 2nd April 1997, OJ 1997, No. 78, item 483, art. 5.
[25] *Compare:* White Paper on Security …, *op. cit.,* pp. 104–105.

by an individual, organisation or a state can generate problems for operations carried out by a bigger group of stakeholders or their interests.

Security-related risk can be considered from different perspectives and it is usually related to the potential for threats and their effects to be materialised. Having considered it from a broader perspective, such a risk is strictly related to the scope of activities undertaken by a security entity and refers to the insecurity of those involved and possible negative effects resulting from the involvement. From a perspective of the increase in risk exposure to negative consequences, of great importance seems to be risk assessment and its reduction.

Threat, which is considered in the category of an element destabilising the activities of an entity, can be completed with a quartet of security environment elements. Depending on the accepted threat criteria, it can occur in various dimensions (subjective — objective, military — non-military, external — internal, intended — random, etc.), and its level can be dependent on such determinants as approach and possibilities of an opponent or available response time.[26]

The Concept of Activities Undertaken to Build Security in Particular Conditions

The concept of operational activities including the principles and methods of achieving operational goals in particular security conditions has been included in an operational strategy that specifies the operational requirements.

The activities undertaken to achieve the intended goals include the maintenance of security and its promotion, response to incidents and defensive action undertaken in case of an intentional attack by other security environment stakeholders. Among the most profitable, desired and difficult to carry out, there seems to be the prevention of threats through monitoring an area and changing conditions, eliminating the sources of potential threats and developing available pro-security solutions, including threat forecasting systems.

Prevention activities seem to be the best form of building a broadly-understood security, despite them being sometimes impossible or ineffective. In such a case, an activity involving the maintenance of a particular level of security becomes a broadly-understood response to incidents, understood not only in the limited categories defined by the actions of crisis management, but also in a broader meaning, coming from the concept of the NATO Crisis Management System, involving activities related to crisis prevention, escalation and problem-solving. Crisis response is focused on responding to emergency. According to a micro scale, it is focused on the elimination of sources generating negative results, forecasting the development of a situation and involvement of adequate means and resources for demands generated by an incident.

Defensive efforts, as a rule, are taken in case of external aggression, when previously undertaken prevention and diplomatic activities have turned out to be ineffective.

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[26] Koziej S, *op. cit.,* p. 28.

Security Potential

Designing security, involving the concept of creating security systems, can be analysed at different levels (individual, local, national, regional and international security) or scales (micro and macro). Regardless of the scale of each designed solution, of key importance is defining, organising and preparing the security potential (means and resources) of a given entity when performing its assignments. The above-mentioned potential includes both management and executive elements.

On a macro scale, management is within the domain of public administration authorities and entities dealing with broadly-understood security, whilst an executive element (subsystem) is created by means and resources planned to be used by the aforementioned groups. The functions implemented by relevant executive bodies make it possible to identify them, and they include protective, defensive, economic and social sub-systems.

On a micro scale, the division of executive subsystems into more detailed ones seems to be useless due to a much higher range of functions to be carried out by the resources available to management authorities.

The Concept of Activities Aimed at Improving Security

Activities targeted at building security in conditions defined by a prospective approach require improvement. There are many determinants of such a kind, first of all, the changing conditions of security environment and, consequently, newly defined needs, values, interests and objectives. This means that elements (systems) functioning in real conditions need principles and methods for the maintenance and transformation of security to be defined.

The basis for the preparation of security elements from the prospective perspective is defining possible changes, which are as follows:
- the increase in the level of being dependent on other stakeholders,
- the pursuit to gain total independence while undertaking action,
- a sustainable integration with other stakeholders.

From a functional perspective, the pursuit to design activities aimed at improving security should include all possible states of the functioning of an entity, i.e.:
- the state of its functioning in standard conditions which allow it to realise its mission and interests, and to achieve the defined goals,
- the state of disrupting the functioning of an entity in selected areas, hindering its development,
- the state of the loss of continuity of the functions being implemented, which is related to the lack of results of activities being undertaken (emergency).

The activities in question should involve a wide range related to education, perception, adaptation and response to existing threats, as well as to functional, legal and organisational issues. Simultaneously, they should be planned, and prepared in advance, and implemented in a long-term perspective. From a practical

perspective, the activities aimed at the maintenance and evolution (reconstruction) of security structures, regardless of their level of performance, are related to the interference with security management structures (a decision maker, unit supporting a decision-making process and an organisational and technical section), reconstruction and equipment provision, verification of applicable procedures and executive structures. Taking into account a greater and greater need to carry out protective and defensive activities, of increased significance are also opportunities to support executive structures by social and economic ones, or through education, research and development, a favourable media policy or financial subsidies.

Conclusions

Designing security is an enormous challenge. Considering its concept, it constitutes an activity focused on such an expected value which will respond to the question about the identified needs, values requiring protection, interests necessary to be fulfilled and objectives resulting from them.

The article aims at the identification and presentation of the elements necessary for the process of designing security. The process requires the identification of expectations about the prepared product (system in a micro or macro scale), of its recipients and the method for its organisation. In methodological terms, its description leads to the question of how to organise the designing process so that the essence of security can be defined, as well as its categories based on the verified criteria, and defining and discussing the essence of designing security, understood as the creation of a response to existing needs and values requiring protection.

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About the Author

Paweł Kępka, *Chief Brigadier, DEng, Dr habil, professor of the Main School of Fire Service in Warsaw and Commandant-Rector of the Main School of Fire Service in Warsaw. Specialises in internal security, crisis management, risk assessment and security operational research. Author and co-author of many publications published in Poland and abroad.* Correspondence: *Szkoła Główna Służby Pożarniczej, ul. Juliusza Słowackiego 52/54, 01-629 Warsaw. E-mail: sgsp@sgsp.edu.pl.*

Streszczenie. *W artykule zaprezentowano zagadnienia dotyczące projektowania bezpieczeństwa, m.in:. klasyfikację bezpieczeństwa, kryteria podziału, istotę projektowania, interesy i cele w bezpieczeństwie, uwarunkowania (środowisko) bezpieczeństwa, koncepcje działań na rzecz budowania bezpieczeństwa w określonych warunkach, potencjał bezpieczeństwa oraz koncepcję działań usprawniających bezpieczeństwo. Rozważania oparto na założeniu, że zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa każdorazowo w pierwszej kolejności było związane z potrzebą ochrony przed rzeczywistymi zagrożeniami stwarzanymi przez elementy mogące negatywnie wpływać na funkcjonowanie pojedynczych osób, społeczności, czy też całych państw. Z drugiej strony, historia stuleci poza zdefiniowanym podejściem do zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa, wynikającym stricte z chęci do życia w określonym środowisku (przestrzeni), wskazuje przypadki, w których poczucie bezpieczeństwa jest związane z posiadanym władztwem, możliwościami, jakością posiadanych dóbr i zasobów. Obydwa z prezentowanych podejść podkreślają, że niezależnie*

od postawy, problematyka ochrony życia i zdrowia człowieka stanowiła najważniejszą kategorię dóbr chronionych. Pierwsze z podejść wskazuje na charakter reakcyjny, ściśle związany z interwencją na dane zagrożenie (rzeczywiste czy wyimaginowane), drugie zaś rysuje perspektywę organizacji potencjału bezpieczeństwa stanowiącego o sile jednostki w ogóle, w tym także w sytuacji zmaterializowania się zagrożenia. Jest ono wyrazem niejako przygotowywania zasobów (prawnych, organizacyjnych, materialnych, finansowych, informacyjnych) na możliwość wystąpienia zagrożenia ze strony natury, innego człowieka lub państwa. Zdefiniowane koncepcje przygotowania się na to, co zagraża wartościom chronionym, nie tylko nie są sprzeczne, ale dodatkowo mogą być postrzegane w układzie hierarchicznym. Dowodem w tym przypadku jest fakt, iż w pierwszej kolejności człowiek odpiera to, co zagraża mu tu i teraz, a dopiero później myśli o budowaniu potencjału bezpieczeństwa jako odpowiedzi na to, co go może spotkać w przyszłości.

Резюме. В статье представлены вопросы, касающиеся проектирования безопасности, в том числе: классификация безопасности, критерии деления, сущность проектирования, интересы и цели в сфере безопасности, условия (среда) безопасности, направления деятельности по обеспечению безопасности в определенных условиях, потенциал безопасности и направления деятельности по повышению уровня безопасности. Рассуждения основывались на предположении, что обеспечение безопасности каждый раз в первую очередь связано с необходимостью защиты от реальных угроз, создаваемых элементами, которые могут негативно повлиять на отдельные лица, общества или целые государства. С другой стороны, долгая история, выходящая за рамки определенного подхода к обеспечению безопасности, вытекающего из желания жить в конкретной среде (пространстве), отмечает случаи, когда чувство безопасности связано с властью, возможностями и качеством имеющихся благ и ресурсов. В обоих представленных подходах подчеркивается, что независимо от позиции, вопросы, связанные с защитой жизни и здоровья человека являются важнейшей категорией охраняемых благ и прав. Если первый подход указывает на реакционный характер, тесно связанный с ответом на данную угрозу (реальную или выдуманную), то второй подход определяет перспективу реализации потенциала безопасности, который представляет собой силу личности в целом, включая ситуацию, когда эта угроза материализуется. Это является признаком своего рода подготовки ресурсов (юридических, организационных, материальных, финансовых, информационных) к потенциальной угрозе со стороны природы, другого человека или государства. Определенные концепции в сфере подготовки к тому, что угрожает защищаемым ценностям, не только не противоречат друг другу, но могут также рассматриваться как элемент иерархической структуры. Доказательство в этом случае заключается в том, что люди прежде всего отталкивают то, что угрожает им здесь и сейчас, и только тогда они думают о создании своего потенциала безопасности в качестве ответа на то, с чем они могут столкнуться в будущем.

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