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THEORY AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF STATE AUTHORITIES PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

Abstract

The essay covers the underlying concerns surrounding the structure of security for those in positions of authority in the government. Security has become one of the overriding values that has come to dominate previously valued products. Protection formations, which are found in the civilian and/or military organizations of every country on the planet, are in charge of them. The organization and implementation of protective measures are influenced by a wide range of criteria connected to achieving an acceptable degree of protection for persons and things subject to special protection. The purpose of this essay is to give scientifically supported strategies for securing persons who undertake managerial duties in the government. Theoretical research approaches were applied in the writing of the work. The concerns offered in the article suggest that the state's system of protection for persons in management positions requires scientific investigation, the findings of which, when compared to protective formations' experience, should be used to improve these systems.

Keywords

security, threats, system, organization, protection, plan

Introduction

Each state has always had a vital role to play in ensuring the safety¹ and security of its residents and those who make crucial choices about how it operates. Regardless of a country's political or military condition, ensuring the security and safety of persons such as the president, prime minister, ministers, and diplomatic corps members should be a top priority in its security policy and strategy. The same law applies to individuals, businesses, or organizations who have chosen private protection².

In an era of globalization, cyber threats, rapid technological development, terrorism³ and the possibility of subversive and sabotage activities⁴, migration crises⁵, states of emergency⁶ and even war⁷ the security of the so-called

VIP (Very Important Person⁸) has become one of the most important needs, not only of a single individual or state, but also of many international organizations, such as the European Union and the North Atlantic Pact. International organizations and institutions have been working for years to design procedures and put in place systems that would ensure security on a local, international, and global scale.

It is hard to disregard past experiences, as well as present occurrences and processes impacting civilization's evolution, while thinking about VIP safety in Poland or elsewhere today. The study of issues concerning the security of the state's governing organs has been and will continue to be a juxtaposition of historical events with the present and future⁹.

It was and continues to be a challenge to provide safety and security through diverse structures¹⁰. As a result, every effort has been taken to entrust the execution of these activities to suitably selected and well-trained individuals, ensuring

¹ A. Czupryński, *Aksjologiczne aspekty bezpieczeństwa*, Europejski Przegląd Prawa i Stosunków Międzynarodowych, No. 4(35)/2015, p. 71-85.

² T. Goryca, *Identyfikacja i ocena zagrożeń dla bezpieczeństwa VIP*, [in:] *Różnorakie perspektywy bezpieczeństwa*, ed. Banasik M., Rogozińska A., Wydawnictwo Difin, Warszawa 2019, p. 72.

³ P. Lubiewski, *Reguły i metody działania wspólnocennych organizacji terrorystycznych*, Zeszyty Naukowe Państwowej Wyższej Szkoły Zawodowej im. Witelona w Legnicy, No. 29(4)/2018, Legnica 2018, p. 113-122.

⁴ P. Lubiewski, A. Dróżdż, *Sabotaż i dywersja – konteksty działania i doskonalenia zwalczania*, [in:] *Racjonalizacja zarządzania jednolitymi formacjami mundurowymi odpowiedzialnymi za bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne*, Tom 8, B. Wiśniewski, M. Gikiewicz, R. Kochańczyk (red. nauk.), Szkoła Główna Służby Pożarniczej, Warszawa 2020, p. 87-98.

⁵ More: P. Lubiewski, *Terroryzm a migracja. Zależności i skutki*, Wydawnictwo TUM, Wrocław 2018.

⁶ More: Socha R., Sokolska T., *Prawne uwarunkowania stanów nadzwyczajnych*, Wyższa Szkoła Bankowości i Finansów, Bielsko - Biała 2010.

⁷ More: *Wojna i pokój przedmiotem badań polemologiczno - irenologicznych*, M. Huzarski, A. Czupryński, Akademia Obrony Narodowej, Warszawa 2012.

⁸ L. Drabik, E. Sobol, *Słownik języka polskiego*, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 2007, p.689; Wiśniewski B., *Challenges and Hazards of the Third Decade of the 21st Century*, „Security Dimensions”, No. 2021/3/31, Apeiron, Kraków 2021, p. 180.

⁹ T. Goryca, *Slużba Ochrony Państwa w kontekście poprawy bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, [in:] *Bezpieczeństwo Państwa w świetle zagrożeń i nowych wyzwań*, ed. P. Majdan, A. Mróz-Jagiełło, A. Zagórska, Akademia Sztuki Wojennej, Warszawa 2018, p. 319.

¹⁰ B. Wiśniewski, *Przygotowania obronne resortu spraw wewnętrznych*, Wyższa Szkoła Policji, Szczecino 2014, p.150-151 oraz B. Wiśniewski, J. Prońko, *Ogniwo ochrony państwa*, Akademia Obrony Narodowej, Warszawa 2003, p. 59.

that the process of exercising power is not disrupted¹¹.

Methodology

The major issue, whose solution is described in this article, is phrased as a question: how to build an effective system for maintaining the security of the most powerful governmental organs?

Theoretical research methods were used throughout the research process, including analysis (which allowed for the separation of individual components and special features of the studied subject), synthesis (which allowed for the establishment of relationships between individual elements of the studied subject), defining (which assisted in the approximate definitions of the studied subject), and inference (it facilitated the derivation of new conclusions about the examined subject)¹².

The study literature was examined¹³, with a focus on Polish and international monographs, printed scientific publications, and online sources, as well as specialist textbooks, instructions, and recommendations, as well as appropriate legislative rules.

Planning protective activities of managerial state bodies

Protective activity organization and command¹⁴ necessitate well-thought-out and meticulously planned actions that secure the protected people's safety in a wide sense.

All actions aimed at safeguarding the personal safety of state leaders are highly comprehensive. Assuring the safety of the persons who are being safeguarded is a difficult task, because prospective attackers pick the best time¹⁵ and location to carry out an assault, as well as the weapon or explosives they would employ. There is a serious threat to those who are legally protected in our country today. As one of the agencies in charge of ensuring the safety of the state's most important persons, the State Protection Service works to mitigate possible dangers by carrying out activities linked to the protection of the state's governing bodies. Only flawless security, free of flaws, can ensure that a prospective bomber will not succeed in his mission or that the attack would fail. However, this level of security comes at a cost, not only in terms of money, but also in terms of changing one's lifestyle and adapting to the commands of the officers who secure one's safety.

Protection of individuals is defined by B. Służałaska and J. Służalski as "an action whose primary purpose

¹¹ T. Goryca, *Rys historyczny i ewolucja polskich formacji ochronnych w latach 1918–2018*, [in:] *Polska Niepodległa 1918–2018*, ed. K. Łukomia, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Archaeograph, Lódź 2018, p. 173.

¹² More: *Bezpieczeństwo. Teoria–Badania–Praktyka*, A. Czupryński, B. Wiśniewski, J. Zboina (red. nauk.), Centrum Naukowo-Badawcze Ochrony Przecipożarowej im. Józefa Tuliszkowskiego Państwowy Instytut Badawczy, Józefów 2015, p. 32.

¹³ More: *Nauki o bezpieczeństwie. Wybrane problemy badań*, A. Czupryński, B. Wiśniewski, J. Zboina (red. nauk.), Centrum Naukowo-Badawcze Ochrony Przecipożarowej im. Józefa Tuliszkowskiego Państwowy Instytut Badawczy, Józefów 2017.

¹⁴ More: Wiśniewski B., Zwęgłyński T., Socha R., *The Theory of Commanding*, Вісник Львівського Державного Університету Безпеки Життєдіяльності, No. 14/2016, Lviv 2016, p. 47–52.

¹⁵ B. Wiśniewski, *Praktyczne aspekty badań bezpieczeństwa*, Difin, Warszawa 2020, p. 29–31.

is to safeguard the safety of life, health, and personal inviolability”¹⁶. Physical (personal) protection is defined differently by J. Piwowarski and P. Pajorski “Physical protection” means “human security systems (physical protection) with the appropriate technology tools, such as communication and direct coercion, ”¹⁷ according to them. Direct protection, according to J. Kaczyński, is “a group of security agents that serve as the final physical barrier between the attacker and the target of the assault”¹⁸.

Regardless matter where the protected person is located, effective personal protection measures (physical, direct) must be implemented on a constant basis. This means that the protected person must be completely safe no matter what scenario he is in. It is considerably simpler to give such security at a permanent institution or at work, when access to the protected individual may be controlled and persons entering can be checked. The execution of protective measures connected to direct protection in public areas, due to increased access to the protected person, is a considerably more difficult undertaking that necessitates the engagement of many more forces and resources. Personal protection officers must then enhance their focus as they go closer to the protected person, paying special attention to persons approaching the protected person, sounds, or a cir-

cumstance that might suggest a threat to the protected person¹⁹.

Personal protection tasks

Personal protection officers (agents) who carry out protective duties are sometimes referred to as “living shields” who, in the case of a threat or assault on a protected person, cover them with their own body and take a VIP missile. The fundamental aim of personal protection, it may be argued, is to ensure the safety and general comfort of the person who is being protected, that is, to ensure maximum safety with least disturbance. As a result, police undertaking VIP protection jobs should plan ahead of time to assess the conditions and locations where these tasks will be carried out in order to anticipate any hazards or inconveniences.

Protective measures are based on not only the officers’ appropriately selected equipment or physical condition, but also what should characterize the best protective formations, namely analytical thinking skills, proper recognition and intelligence activities, and analysis of the potential threat to protected persons.

Personal protection officers employ a variety of methods, equipment, strategies, and procedures that are common in protective formations across the world to prevent an assault on a protected person. The majority of them are kept private.

Selection and surveillance of those in close touch with the protected person, action to avoid a direct assault on the

¹⁶ B. Służalska, J. Służalski, *Pracownik ochrony. Słownik tematyczny*, Wydawnictwo Policealnej Szkoły Detektywów i Pracowników Ochrony O'CHIKARA, Lublin 2008, p. 74-75.

¹⁷ J. Piwowarski, P. Pajorski, *Ochrona obiektów*, Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego i Indywidualnego „Aperion”, Kraków 2013, p. 58.

¹⁸ J. Kaczyński, *Taktyka działań ochronnych*, Gdańskie Wydawnictwo Psychologiczne, Gdańsk 2009, p. 52.

¹⁹ R. Radziejewski, S. J. Siudalski, *Ochrona osób i mienia*, Wydanie II, Wydawnictwo Bel Studio, Warszawa 2013, p. 130.

protected person, and resisting the attack if it happens are the key duties associated with the execution of personal protection. Other personal protection tasks include:²⁰

- threat analysis of the protected person's surroundings,
- observation of the surroundings for possible attacks,
- full readiness to take immediate action in the event of a threat and direct attack,
- constant readiness to evacuate the protected person,
- providing first aid in the event of an attack on a protected person
- rapid response in the case of a danger or assault; and
- adherence to tactical protocols.

Planning of personal protection activities

The adoption of preventive measures against the state's managerial organs is a complex and tough task to organize. Protected individuals frequently have a highly active public and private life, making it difficult to anticipate all of the scenarios that may emerge during the execution of protection measures. No one will be allowed to recompense the protected person in any manner if he suffers a health impairment or loses his life, for example, in the case of financial or material losses. Protected individuals' attitudes toward security officers, as well as their awareness of procedures that apply not just to officers but also to the protected persons themselves, might be crucial.

The primary purpose of personal protection planning is to devise and implement a way for employing an effective protective approach in order to avoid or deter an assault on the person who is being protected. The commander is in charge of overseeing the whole execution of personal protection operations. He must ensure that each person is appropriately equipped, understands the extent of the tasks and duties allocated, is aware of the provisions of communication, and is aware of the alarm signals when choosing individuals and assigning them tasks to be completed. Furthermore, the commander should be aware of the protected person's attitude toward security services²¹.

The hunt for the correct approach and acceptable methods to secure individual security²² has become a top issue for governments and international organizations throughout the world.

Collecting information and the security of the protected person

"Information perception as a safety factor does not appear to be a novel approach. All human action involves the use of information. It acts as a catalyst for human activity. In the context of state security, this word may be used to show the importance of knowledge in molding the behavior of an entity attempting to build a secure environment. Information is an

²⁰ J. Kaczyński, *Taktyka działań...*, op. cit., p. 33.

²² More: B. Kaczmarczyk, B. Wiśniewski, R. Gwardyński, *Security of an individual*, Zeszyty Naukowe Państwowej Wyższej Szkoły Zawodowej im. Witelona w Legnicy, No. 3 (28) 2018, Legnica 2018, p. 67-78.

element in this strategy that contributes to developments in the security field”²³.

This information refers to two key regions, it should be mentioned in this context.

The first kind is official (internal) information, whose circulation and administration are outlined in crisis response rules. The second category is external (public) data²⁴.

The proper planning procedure for the implementation of personal protection actions begins with gathering information about the protected individual. In this instance, the protected person is the major source of information for the protection team. Before you have your first discussion with the protected person, you should know who he or she is, what he or she does, what role he or she has, if he or she has any adversaries, if someone has talked adversely about him or her in public or on the Internet, and if he or she has been threatened. The protected person should be informed of the relevance of information received from him in the security planning system during the initial discussion, and the VIP should be ensured of the confidentiality of the data obtained during this talk. It should also be underlined that honesty is required during such a dialogue, as well as the necessity to augment material gathered from other sources²⁵.

Establishing the rationale for a person’s protection is one of the most essential pieces of information or queries. A person who is endangered by criminal organizations or hooligans is protected in a completely different way than someone who is protected by the law (e.g. president, prime minister). The installed protective measures might then be used as part of a preventative strategy.

The following set of inquiries should involve the duration of the person’s protection (on certain days, months, years, at what times). The extent of implemented protective measures (whether it will be merely personal protection, will it be done only in the nation or overseas, or will the protected person’s place of abode be safeguarded) is a critical consideration. It is also vital to clarify who this protection will apply to in order to effectively organize the troops and resources required to accomplish protection (whether only a single person or the immediate family)²⁶.

Knowing the protected person’s attitude toward protection and the tasks he performs is critical in planning protective measures, as it determines whether the protected person views protection and everything associated with it as a necessary evil, but due to the impending danger, he agrees to cooperate²⁷ with security, and whether the security officers’ suggestions will be implemented. Another crucial consideration is the protected person’s privacy and any misgivings he or she may have. It is vital

²³ Administracja rządowa wobec wyzwań bezpieczeństwa państwa, ed. S. Zalewski, Wyższa Szkoła Administracji, Bielsko-Biała 2007, p. 7.

²⁴ P. Gula, J. Prońko, B. Wiśniewski, *Zarządzanie informacją w sytuacjach kryzysowych*, Wyższa Szkoła Administracji, Bielsko-Biała 2009, p. 5.

²⁵ R. Radziejewski, S. J. Siudalski, *Ochrona osób...*, op. cit., p. 117.

²⁶ Ibidem.

²⁷ P. Lubiewski, *Systemowe ujęcie współdziałania w sferze bezpieczeństwa publicznego – szkic problemu*, Zeszyty Naukowe SGSP, No. 75/3/2020, Warszawa 2020, p. 51-65.

to determine if the persons doing protective jobs can stay with the protected person at all times and in all places, as well as how near they can be to this person in different scenarios. It's also crucial to learn about the protected person's personality, habits, and attitude toward his family and closest colleagues. Having this knowledge might help her avoid and mitigate a variety of conflicts that arise from her regular interaction and presence with persons who protect her safety²⁸.

All information collected from the protected person or his acquaintances and family should be treated with caution by security. Because the VIP may have a limited amount of knowledge and may try to hide embarrassing, embarrassing, or inconvenient information²⁹, it is advisable to seek confirmation of the information obtained, including obtaining additional data from people in the protected person's immediate vicinity, as well as from other services.

Data on permanent facilities where the protected person most frequently stays is needed during the planning phase of protective measures: place of residence, place of employment, locations where the protected person spends his leisure time, holidays, hotels, restaurants, theaters, and so on. Above all, mechanical and electronic security, monitoring systems for these facilities, the number of entries and exits, the organization of individual rooms, their accessibility to outsiders, and the configuration of the region around these structures should be

of importance. Possible approaches and driveways to buildings in which the protected person is, as well as the location of neighboring buildings, analysis of traffic intensity in the immediate vicinity, and on the routes of crossings and crossings on which the protected person is most often protected moves are all examples of information that should be verified.

You should also know where the nearby police stations, municipal police, hospitals, emergency services, and fire departments are located and how to call them³⁰.

This information should be subjected to a selection process and categorized topically.

Those in charge of security planning will be able to determine:³¹

- the forces and resources required to ensure the safety of the protected person,
- tasks for specific groups and security agents,
- the method and location of a possible attack or attack,
- all threats to the protected person, and
- limitations related to the implementation of protective measures, in collaboration with the security commander.

This builds a database that serves as the foundation for the overall VIP protection strategy. A secrecy clause is added to such a plan after it is created. It may constitute a source of threat to the protected person if it is lost or made available to unauthorized people.

²⁸ R. Radziejewski, S. J. Siudalski, *Ochrona osób...*, op. cit., p. 117.

²⁹ K. Chmielarz, *Bodyguard*, op. cit., p. 74.

³⁰ R. Radziejewski, S. J. Siudalski, *Ochrona osób...*, op. cit., p. 117.

³¹ Ibidem, p. 35.

Analysis of the collected information and establishing the concept of protection

It is vital to understand the possible hazards³², that may arise during the deployment of protective measures in order for personal protection to operate properly. Effective risk avoidance³³ necessitates a thorough examination of the data gathered. All accessible information on the protected person should be collected in order to effectively assess the data³⁴.

“Dismantling, decomposing the whole into components, elements; analysis of specific traits, qualities of the phenomena” is defined as “dismantling, decomposing the whole into components, elements”³⁵. The National Security Terms Glossary defines “The identification of properties or components of an examined phenomenon or object in order to identify significant facts and their subsequent interpretation” is defined as “the identification of properties or components of an examined phenomenon or object in order to identify significant facts and their subsequent interpreta-

tion” An important component of intelligence (reconnaissance) operations”³⁶.

A threat is defined as “a scenario in which a condition detrimental to the environment is possible”³⁷.

First and foremost, while examining the information gathered earlier, it is required to respond to the issue of the true sources of threat to the protected person, as well as the circumstances surrounding their occurrence. If such signals or sources of threat to the protected person surface after evaluating the available information, the following questions in the analysis process will involve the evaluation of the nature of these threats and when and to what degree they may occur. The research also identifies potential targets for an assault on the individual who is being safeguarded. The protected person's day, week, and month plans, as well as their routines and habits in terms of their influence on the degree and breadth of security, are the next step of the investigation. The findings of the analysis of the obtained information, as well as a possible recommendation for modifications, should be given in order to improve the security of the protected person and reduce the likelihood of an assault or attack. Following that, these recommendations should be incorporated into the state's protection strategy and system³⁸.

An examination of existing technical security measures (electronic, mechan-

³² More: P. Lubiewski, A. Dróżdż, *Zagrożenie – rozwijania na gruncie teorii*, Zeszyty Naukowe Państwowej Wyższej Szkoły Zawodowej im. Witelona w Legnicy, No. 34(1)/2020, Legnica 2020, p. 77-88.

³³ B. Wiśniewski, J. Koziół, J. Falecki, *Podejmowanie decyzji w sytuacjach kryzysowych*, Wyższa Szkoła Policji, Szczytno 2017, p. 26-27 oraz *Bezpieczeństwo w teorii i badaniach naukowych*, wydanie trzecie uzupełnione i poszerzone, ed. B. Wiśniewski, Szczytno 2021, p. 33.

³⁴ P. Grześ, J. Kazulek, *Ogólne zasady przygotowania i prowadzenia ochrony*, [in:] *Ochrona osób i mienia: Vademecum*, ed. D. Kowalski, Wydawnictwo Policealnej Szkoły Detektywów i Pracowników Ochrony O'chikara, Lublin 2000, p. 289.

³⁵ W. Kopaliński, *Słownik wyrazów obcych...*, op. cit., p. 32.

³⁶ J. Kaczmarek, W. Lepkowski, B. Zdrodowski (red.), *Słownik terminów z zakresu bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, Wydanie szóste, Akademia Obrony Narodowej, Warszawa 2008, p. 9.

³⁷ Ibidem, p. 172.

³⁸ R. Radziejewski, S. J. Siudalski, *Ochrona osób...*, op. cit., p. 118.

ical, and maybe monitoring systems, alarm systems), vehicles, and other items is also carried out, with the request for adjustments or expansion taken into account³⁹.

Following the analysis of the above-mentioned data, personal protection methods are planned in all of the most common situations: during the protected person's stay at home and at work, in places where the protected person most frequently meets other people (e.g. restaurants, cinemas, shopping malls), in places where visitors and invited guests are received, and in places where the protected person most frequently meets other people (e.g. restaurants, cinemas, shopping malls). There are also many routes planned to get to these locations (main route, backup route, evacuation route, alternative route, etc.). A communication and alert system is also being developed: for the VIP's permanent abode as well as for the protected person's trips and movements⁴⁰.

The so-called "Safe haven" is used during the analysis stage in the case of a danger to the protected person or a direct attack on the VIP. This type of room should meet several basic requirements, including being easily accessible so that the endangered VIP can be moved there quickly (without risking health or life), having at least two exits (main and emergency), and storing water and food supplies to provide a temporary safe haven for the VIP and possibly his family. Basic firefighting equipment, backup lights, basic first-aid equipment, and a second

telephone, among other things, should be included in the room. If there are any, reinforced doors and windows, as well as technical safety mechanisms, should be included in the "safe shelter." The indicated room might be in the basement of the protected person's house or on the top level of the protected person's home or workplace⁴¹.

A sudden change in weather conditions, the potential of traffic issues, the probability of a car accident, a change in the protected person's plans, or the protected person's illness should all be considered during the preliminary analysis for the execution of protective measures.

The efficiency with which acquired and processed data is analyzed is impacted by methodical search and update. The speed with which acquired and processed information on the protected person is transferred and exchanged is also a key aspect in the analysis process.

Identifying the concept, forces, and resources required to put protective measures in place

The establishment of the protection idea, as well as its early development, is a preparatory and typically planned action for the protection of the protected person⁴².

A thorough timetable is established for all officers (agents) responsible for the implementation of protective measures based on the analysis of previously acquired data.

The procedures to be followed in the event of a threat to the protected person's

³⁹ K. Chmielarz, *Bodyguard*, op. cit., p. 75.

⁴⁰ R. Radziejewski, S. J. Siudalski, *Ochrona osób...*, op. cit., p. 118.

⁴¹ K. Chmielarz, *Bodyguard*, op. cit., p. 75.

⁴² J. Kaczyński, *Taktyka działań...*, op. cit., p. 39.

safety, as well as accidents in random situations, such as:

- the appearance of attackers in close proximity to the protected person,
- undesirable persons intruding into the protected facility,
- fire hazards in the facilities where the protected person is staying,
- information on planting explosives,
- a traffic accident involving the protected person,
- a gathering of aggressive groups of people near the protected person's place of residence or workplace,
- illness, fainting of the protected person,
- blocking the protected person's routes,
- the protected person's method of transportation fails,
- climatic fluctuation in the place where the protected person is present,,
- change in the protected person's schedule or schedule of the day, week, or month⁴³.

After the concept has been formed, it is time to start considering the forces and means that will be required to put it into action.

Preparation of a protection plan

The last planning stage is the creation of a protection strategy. It entails the creation and graphic presentation of a thorough division of tasks and obligations of those responsible for the state's governing bodies' protection, based on a previously defined and agreed-upon idea. Due to the sensitive nature of the infor-

mation contained in the protection plan, it should include a confidentiality provision, and access to the material should be restricted to those who assist the covered person in implementing protective measures. Each employee, officer, and security agent must read and affirm that they have read the security plan, which must be done by hand.

It should be evident from the protection plan who, when, where, and in what precise scenarios protective measures should be implemented, as well as what methods and how they should be implemented. Actions to deal with various forms of threats, assaults, and the measures deployed, as well as probable repercussions, should all be included in the protection plan⁴⁴.

The model protection plan should include, among other things, task descriptions, general assumptions, basic information about the protected person and accompanying persons, a program, a schedule of the protected person's stay, a developed concept of security, and a general presentation of the situation resulting from the specificity, such as the protected person's program of stay in a specific location. In addition, the plan should include information on:⁴⁵

- modes of transportation;
- the particular roles of those engaged in implementing protective measures;
- individual security personnel arming
- communication system
- quartermaster security

⁴³ Ibidem, p. 39.

⁴⁴ R. Radziejewski, S. J. Siudalski, *Ochrona osób...*, op. cit., p. 120.

⁴⁵ J. Kaczyński, *Taktyka działań...*, op. cit., p. 41.

- intelligence assessment or preventive actions taken in relation to the protected person's environment
- methods of securing and protecting information
- securing the mass media,
- securing the protected person's places of stay,
- a list of people who will participate in securing the implementation of protective measures
- medical security
- Police officers', agents', and security personnel's actions in the case of an emergency
- protocols to follow in an emergency.

Conclusions

For generations, attacks against humans have been planned and carried out. The bombers had a wide range of reasons. They are frequently used to attain political objectives.

They were the product of a mental ailment or an obsession on the part of the bombers. The reason for the assault might sometimes be unexpectedly simple and little understood. It's important remembering that the bomber killed Ronald Reagan because he wanted to impress one of the actresses. Francisco Duran, who tried to assassinate Bill Clinton, said that he intended to "remove the umbilical-cord fog with some extraterrestrial thing,"⁴⁶ and Rebecca's killer Schaeffer was in love with her. It is feasible to affirm with certainty the requirement of cyclical adjustment of the adopted protective measures towards individuals and things subject to required

protection by assessing the variety of modern dangers.

The goal of planning and arranging direct protective measures is to minimize danger and promote safety for the people and things that need to be safeguarded. The need for effective and efficient security services is continually increasing due to shifting threats to VIP safety in Poland and throughout the world.

It must be accepted that operations linked to safeguarding the safety and security of critical individuals and infrastructure in Poland and throughout the world have become more professional over time. The ever-increasing need for agents or personal protection staff, as well as investments in advanced weaponry, communication systems, and other technologies, demonstrate this.

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