



CURRENT SECURITY RISKS IN SLOVAK REPUBLIC

AKTUÁLNE BEZPEČNOSTNÉ HROZBY V SR

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Abstract:

Based on the content analysis of actual security documents the article meets and outlines the issue of internal security threats. Based on the joint research realized by the Police Academy of the Czech Republic in Prague in Prague and the Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava "Estimation of Factor Composition of Security Threats for Slovak Republic and its Comparison to Czech Republic" the study presents partial results, compares them and, based on this, characterizes the internal security and demonstrates interdependence of the internal and the external environment. It emphasizes essential hazard sources of internal security and public order and defines group of preventive measures to ensure security.

Keywords: *internal security, external security, current hazard sources, spheres of hazards, hazard source analysis, preventive measures.*

Abstrakt:

Predkladaný príspevok na základe obsahovej analýzy aktuálnych bezpečnostných dokumentov rieši a predostiera problematiku vnútorných bezpečnostných hrozieb. Na základe realizovaného spoločného výskumu Polície akademie ČR v Praze a Akadémie policajného zboru v Bratislave „Odhad faktorové skladby bezpečnostných hrozieb pro Slovenskou republiku a její porovnání s Českou republikou“ v štúdií prezentuje čiastkové výsledky, komparuje ich a na tomto základe charakterizuje vnútornú bezpečnosť a ukazuje na vzájomnú podmienenosť vnútorného a vonkajšieho bezpečnostného prostredia. Zdôrazňuje podstatné zdroje ohrozenia vnútornej bezpečnosti a verejného poriadku a vymedzuje skupinu opatrení prevencie na zaistenie bezpečnosti.



Kľúčové slová: vnútorná bezpečnosť, vonkajšia bezpečnosť, aktuálne zdroje ohrozenia, oblasti ohrozenia, analýza zdrojov ohrozenia, opatrenia prevencie.

Introduction

Internal security of the state is a situation, in which the threats to the state and to its interests are eliminated to acceptable degree, and the state has sufficient law environment, institutions, forces, resources and mechanisms created for solving of different crisis situations. It is the level of democracy, economic prosperity, protection of its citizens and the application of the law. [1] It is necessary to consider the core of internal – domestic – security: securing of lawful and democratic functioning of society – state administration and self-administration, development of democratic structures and tools; growth of prosperity for both society and citizens, sustaining and strengthening of the public good; ensuring the highest possible protection of life, health and security of citizens; ensuring protection of both private and state property; protection and conservation of cultural spiritual and material heritage of the nation; protection from natural forces and environmental protection; protection of social infrastructure. Among the important components of internal security belongs also state and quality of public order, ... determining rules of behaviour for persons in public or locations that are accessible to public, as well as activities and competence of state authorities to ensure the desired level of these relations, therefore de facto ... Balanced status in area of rights and obligations in relation to public order, as well as following the rights and obligations of individual subjects against each other, represent an important condition to protection of public order in conditions of democratic and lawful society. [2]

Internal security directly depends on external security and external security environment through threats specific in time and space. Due to this it is necessary to implement actions necessary for providing of the internal security, which surpass the internal framework and create conditions for internal security, for example protection of the state against external disruption of its sovereignty, guaranteeing and ensuring the inviolability of national borders, protection of European and state values, protection of democratic basis of the state and the fight against the terrorism. At the same time the state constitutes and provides its own internal security, public order, political stability, economic prosperity, democracy, and supports international cooperation. These starting points are based on the situation, when the security environment in central Europe and Slovak Republic is stabilized but is also becoming more intensely influenced by external factors of the economic, financial, informational, cultural, etc. globalization, as well as by the natural conditions and their anomalies. The structure of internal and external hazards corresponds to these processes that create the security environment are currently in progress. [3]

The subject of the submitted study must be limited due to the complexity of the issue. Therefore based on the content analysis of current Slovak security documents this study deals with and outlines the issue of internal security threats using selected results of the joint research realized by the Police Academy of the Czech Republic in Prague in Prague and the Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava “*Estimation of Factor Composition of Security Threats for Slovak Republic and its Comparison to Czech Republic*”. [4] It compares the results and based on this describes the internal security, demonstrating interdependency of internal and external security environment. It emphasizes essential sources of threats to internal security and public order and

defines a group of preventive measures to ensure security. The goal of this study is to present and analyse basic attributes of the security of the Slovak Republic with emphasis on mutual dependency and coherence of internal and external security environment of the internal security and public order. Attention is paid to current and dominant external sources of threats, to processes that increase risks of their activation, as well as the necessity of realization of adequate measures. Decisive attention is paid to current sources of threats to internal security and public order and preventive measures that ensure acceptable level of risk and safety. To fulfil the set goal, the study uses mainly the analytic-synthetic methods, method of summarization and comparison of research results, which allow us to reveal important processes in subject field and define conclusions and recommendations based on scientific foundation.

1. Current and Dominant External Threat Sources

Current threat sources of the Slovak Republic are characterized in security-political documents *Security Strategy of the Slovak Republic 2005 and 2017*, which apply complex approach to security threats, identify security challenges and are basis for realization of security politics of the state, creation of security system, starting point for legislation, practical security policy and creation of crisis plans and scenarios. These documents also contain an important statement that that the security environment in which SR fulfils its security interests has worsened significantly. Based on the analysis of contents of Security Strategy of the Slovak Republic years 2005 and 2017, as well as Defensive Strategy of the Slovak Republic year 2005 and 2017, **among the external threat sources belong mainly:**

- **terrorism** – a strategic global threat. It utilizes ideologies that support racial, ethnical or religious hatred, violence and genocide, and attempts to undermine basic democratic values of the society. It focuses its attacks on civilians as well as critical infrastructure of the state with its goal to cause massive casualties, damages and to invoke fear and feeling of endangerment. It attempts to acquire weapons of mass destruction and their carriers for fast and irrevocable achievement of its objectives,
- **cyberattacks** – became daily part of life and are becoming more complex, sophisticated and dynamic. They are used by both state and non-state actors and are becoming utilized more often in both conventional and hybrid warfare. Consequences of cyberattack may reach a level comparable with results of conventional attacks and may significantly threaten operation of the state and safety of its citizens,
- **illegal and uncontrolled migration and unbalanced demographic development** – based on negative socio-economic conditions and population growth in individual world regions. Illegal migration is often connected to different forms of organized crime, increases of ethnical and national intolerance and increases probability and speed of spreading of infectious diseases,
- **proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their carriers** – factors such as scientific and technological advancement, mobility of scientists, illegal trade with radioactive material and dual-use materials and failure to respect accepted

Current security risks in Slovak Republic

Vladimír BLAŽEK, Ladislav KITTEL

international norms all contribute to uncontrolled spreading and to lowering of inhibitions that prevent their use by extreme forces,

- **extremism, radical nationalism and intolerance** – ongoing globalization, integration and migration for employment is accompanied by feelings of endangerment of own existence, standard of living, culture, national or ethnical identity. Political populism that spreads extremist, nationalistic, political and religious fanaticism utilizes political organizations and modern technologies,
- **activities of foreign intelligence services** – it is assumed that in relation to the membership of Slovak Republic in NATO and EU, an increase of activities of these services from countries that are not members of the Euro-Atlantic Integration Grouping is expected. Both traditional and non-traditional methods as well as new technologies are utilized, with focus on all areas of life in society,
- **failing states** – countries that are not able or willing to ensure and provide basic functions of state, to guarantee its own safety, upholding of human rights and freedoms for their citizens and fulfilment of their international obligations, become a threat for their surroundings and increase regional instability. They create conditions for abuse of power and become bases for terrorist and extremist groups and networks, and become a source of migration by themselves,
- **regional conflicts** – a source of their origin are often intrastate conflicts, questioning of borders, creation of pseudo-states. They are accompanied by increase of extremism, terrorism, attempts to acquire weapons of mass destruction, poverty and massive migration. Conventional weapons are often concentrated in excess in these unstable regions.
- **organized crime** – using technological advances, new communication technologies, it is trying to penetrate into all areas of public life. Activities of organized crime focus on illegal manufacture and distribution of drugs, illegal migration, human trafficking, prostitution, computer piracy and stealing of intellectual property. It is a source of finances for terrorism, it spreads corruption and illegal economy, and as such it threatens security and economic stability of states,
- **globalization** – it brings with itself phenomena and processes that are outside the control of state, it removes and relativizes the differences between internal and external security, as well as the borders between domestic and foreign politics. Subjects that operate globally have increasing influence on global development. Global informational services are becoming more vulnerable, allowing potential access to weapon systems and information of security character.
- **increasing influence of non-governmental agents** – on stability and security in the world, ability of state as subject of international law to be a decisive factor of international relations and is confronted by non-governmental groups, organizations and multinational networks. A gradual loss of monopoly of the state on the guarantee of security and use of military or other force occurs.
- **economic imbalance in world** – economic and social backwardness of countries and regions leads to significant differences between standards of living of citizens, to rise of discontent and radicalism, is a source of growth of extremism

Current security risks in Slovak Republic

Vladimír BLAŽEK, Ladislav KITTEL

and terrorism, exploitation of religion and tradition, rise of religious fanaticism and origin of authoritarian regimes,

- **dependency of states from vital resources, including food** – increase of energy- and resource-related demands of industrial fields and increasing demands of people on quality of life increase probability of origin of severe resource- and energy-related crises. “Non-renewability” of most resources and competition for these resources, as well as their thoughtless and inefficient utilization leads to gradual exhaustion and irreversible damages, threatening economic prosperity and stability along with security of the state, and may lead also to armed conflicts,
- **natural disasters, incidents and catastrophes** - their unpredictable nature and consequences represent a permanent threat to lives and property on a large scale. Changes to ecology, such as pollution, lack of drinking water and disruption of natural ecosystems lead to worsening or even to endangerment of life on the Earth. [5]

Among the substantial results of the analysis belongs the fact that an increase of risk occurred during the observed period, mainly in following security threats: terrorism, illegal and uncontrolled migration, cyberattacks, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their carriers, activities of foreign intelligence services, regional conflicts, climatic changes and natural disasters. These phenomena are accompanied also by: attrition of the abilities of U.N. and OSCE to prevent crises and conflicts, to solve them and to stabilize the aftermath; origin of new focus points of tension, long-term conflicts and failing states that can not guarantee security and stability; violation of basic principles and norms of international law; decrease of public confidence in the EU and NATO institutions in the member states; increase of fragmentation among the EU and NATO member states when promoting common interests and increase of tendency to promote own security, economic and power interests. External and internal environment that influences the security of our state is in process of dynamic changes of instability and reciprocity.

Findings of the research, where total number of respondents for Slovak Republic was 407, consisting of 217 members of police force and 190 civilians [6], show that the public considers following as the actual sources of threats (list ordered according to their significance using regressive coefficient): 1. Disruption of the robustness of IT infrastructure 0,860; 2. Cyber espionage 0,848; 3. Cyberterrorism 0,767; 4. Uncontrolled migration – 0,747; 5. Disruption of Government security 0,704; 6. Islamic radicalism 0,702; 7. “Lone wolf” terrorism 0,609 [7]. These demonstrate the fact that first three listed groups of sources of external threats to our state – terrorism, cyberattacks and migration – are evaluated as highly relevant by the respondents.

The dynamic of relevance of security threats is indicated in the respective part of the Security Strategy of the Slovak Republic of 2017, which, in part *Internal security of the state* in articles 30-40 emphasizes mainly:

- **Decrease of public confidence in national, European and transatlantic values, principles and institutions**, upon which the security, stability and prosperity of Slovakia rests;

Current security risks in Slovak Republic

Vladimír BLAŽEK, Ladislav KITTEL

- **Spreading of intolerance, hatred, extremism and increase in manifestations of radicalization and violence** in the society;
- **Increase in critique focused on state institutions and international organizations**, that Slovak Republic participates in;
- **Spreading of anti-western propaganda** using electronic forms of communication, mainly social networks;
- Terrorist threats are mainly **violent activities of radical individuals or smaller cells and the phenomenon of foreign** (terrorist) fighters;
- **Activities of organized crime**, which attempts to infiltrate the public life, focusing on illegal production and distribution of drugs, smuggling, human trafficking, illegal weapon trade, computer piracy, violation of intellectual property rights, financial criminality and some forms of environmental criminality as well as crimes related to dangerous substances.

To fulfil the requirements for security, peaceful development and prosperity based on analysis and recommendations of the Security Strategy of the Slovak Republic of 2017 is the security policy in following period focused on:

- Strengthening of the validity of basic principles and norms of the international law;
- Strengthening of security and stability of Euro-Atlantic area;
- Strengthening of security and stability in European neighbourhood;
- Strengthening of security system of the state;
- Strengthening of the state defence;
- Strengthening of security and robustness of the state;
- Strengthening of confidence and support of the citizens;
- Suppressing the extremism and terrorism;
- Guaranteeing of material, economic and environmental precondition of safety of the state;
- Protection of the citizen at home and abroad. [8]

Among the main security interests of the Slovak Republic belongs also “Strengthening of security and stability of Euro-Atlantic area, including strengthening of solidarity and cohesion of NATO and EU, as well as their ability to face security threats, ... and Strengthening of security and stability in wider neighbourhood of EU and NATO, including prevention, management and mitigating the consequences of local and regional crises and conflicts. [9] „As conclusion of the first part the study it is necessary to emphasize the positive fact of the scientific finding that mid- and low-level security managers that were respondents identified contextually with decisive international threats presented in security policy documentation of the Slovak Republic that has a strategic and conceptual character.

2. Actual sources of hazards to the internal security and the public order

The document *National Strategy of Management of Security Risks of the Slovak Republic* of December 2015 informs about **following security threats**, which may negatively influence Slovak Republic and its citizens **during next 10 years**:

- uncontrolled migration of large scale,
- influence of changing climate and related threats (occurrence of incidents with wide-reaching consequences caused by extreme weather, flash floods, landslides, drought, fires, windstorms, snow calamities, etc.)
- terrorism and organized crime,
- vulnerability of the critical infrastructure and related threats to energy security, information and communication infrastructure (computer crime, cyberattacks),
- interstate conflict with regional impact,
- dangerous substances (leaks, explosions, finds, landfills),
- social events and conflicts (situations that can not be managed by own forces and resources by the public). [10]

Current sources of hazards for internal security and public order of the Slovak Republic

Based on realized analyses and conclusions of the *Security Strategies of the Slovak Republic of 2015* and subsequent security documents, following **basic types and sources of internal threats to the state** have been identified for the field of internal security. These are mainly [11]: Different forms of attacks on the authorities of public power; different forms of attacks on the objects of particular importance and other important objects; illegal migration of large scale; ethnical, religious and ideological conflicts of large scale; racial intolerance of large scale; social riots of large scale (pillaging of shops, warehouses, mass attack on property); damaging or threatening of operation of generally beneficial facility; threat or execution of terroristic attack of large scale; violent illegal activities, which, by its scale or impact substantially threatens or violates public order and security of the state; long-term inversed situation; natural disasters and catastrophes of large scale (floods, extensive forest fires, snow calamities, windstorms, landslides, earthquakes); large-scale mass infections of persons – epidemics; large-scale mass infections of field cultures – epiphytes; large-scale mass infections of animals – epizootics; nuclear facility accident; accidents of large scale caused by specific dangerous substances; industrial and technological accidents of the large scale (fires, explosions, destruction of aboveground and underground parts of buildings, accidents on oil pipeline); traffic accidents on a large scale (on roads, railroad transportation, air transportation); disruption of dams on significant watercourses and creation of breakthrough wave; pollution of air, water and natural environment by large-scale accidents; disruption of oil supply and supply of oil products; significant disruption of financial management of the state; disruption of supply of electrical energy, gas or thermal energy; disruption of food supply; disruption of supply of drinking water on large scale; disruption of supply of medicine and medical supplies on large scale; disruption of function of

Current security risks in Slovak Republic

Vladimír BLAŽEK, Ladislav KITTEL

transportation system; failure to provide functioning public telecommunication and information system; disruption to function of postal service on large scale; massive impairment of persons outside epidemics – consequences of hygienic or other regimes; foreign incidents.

Above listed definition of basic types and sources of internal threats is a basis for creation of resort security strategies, type scenarios for crises and plans for solving of objective crisis situations.

Dynamic of security environment in individual time and space dimensions pushes forward individual types and sources of threats, creates new modifications, as well as new sources of hazards, and therefore this listed overview is not complete, but only basic (starting).

According to experts, **following facts**, such as listed below, are currently an important **potential source of intrastate social tension, conflicts and security threats**: division of the society into the rich and the poor; high unemployment rate, especially at productive groups of the population; low natality; bad health in large groups of population; relations between majority and maladjusted minorities; clashes between supporters of different political parties that declare different political, integrational and security orientations; mass engagements of the extremists; differing value and cultural behavioural patterns; high crime rate of foreigners, mass manifestations against execution of state power and public government; mass illegal migration and residence of foreigners in the region; failure of self-government that threatens functioning of the region; mass prison riots and correctional facilities, mass escapes of prisoners and violent activities related to them; religious conflicts and clashes that threaten lives and property in large scale; terrorist attacks. [12]

Between 1990 and 2015 an increase in number and severity of natural incidents or incidents caused by humans has been registered in Slovak Republic. This increase has been significant mainly in case of natural disasters. It is expected that the situation shall be worsened mainly in case of loss of lives, damages to economic and social infrastructure and decrease of quality of the already fragile ecosystems. Slovak republic is threatened mainly by: floods (especially flash floods in latest periods), landslides, snow calamities, windstorms, fires, dangerous substances (leaks, explosions, finds, landfills), droughts and heat waves. [13]

For example, in 2017 the Section of Crisis Management of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic, based on the data of the Central Monitoring and Control Centre registered 378 incidents. These incidents were (sorted according to their intensity from most frequent): floods, alarm reports, findings of unknown substance, leak of dangerous substance, mortality of birds, fires, windstorms, landslides, snow calamities, traffic accidents of large scale. Competent authorities also declared 57 emergencies [14]. In 2018 the Centre registered 251 incidents (sorted according to their intensity from most frequent): floods, alarm reports, findings of unknown substance, leak of dangerous substance, fires, traffic accidents, landslides, windstorms, snow calamities, other (lack of drinking water, fall of a building, critical state of a bridge, found ammunition from 2nd World War, death of fish, threats to public health of the 2nd grade, found hospital material, critical traffic situation) and competent authorities declared 37 emergencies. [15] Listed example demonstrates

Current security risks in Slovak Republic
Vladimír BLAŽEK, Ladislav KITTEL

relative stability of primary sources of threats, as well as wide and variable potential for formation of new unexpected sources of threats that lead to rise of emergency.

For more complex view it is desirable to list as example also overview of interventions of the integrated rescue system, especially of the Fire and Rescue Service.

Based on the data provided by the coordination centre of the Fire and Rescue Centre, following Table of reported incidents has been created, covering years 2014 to 2018.

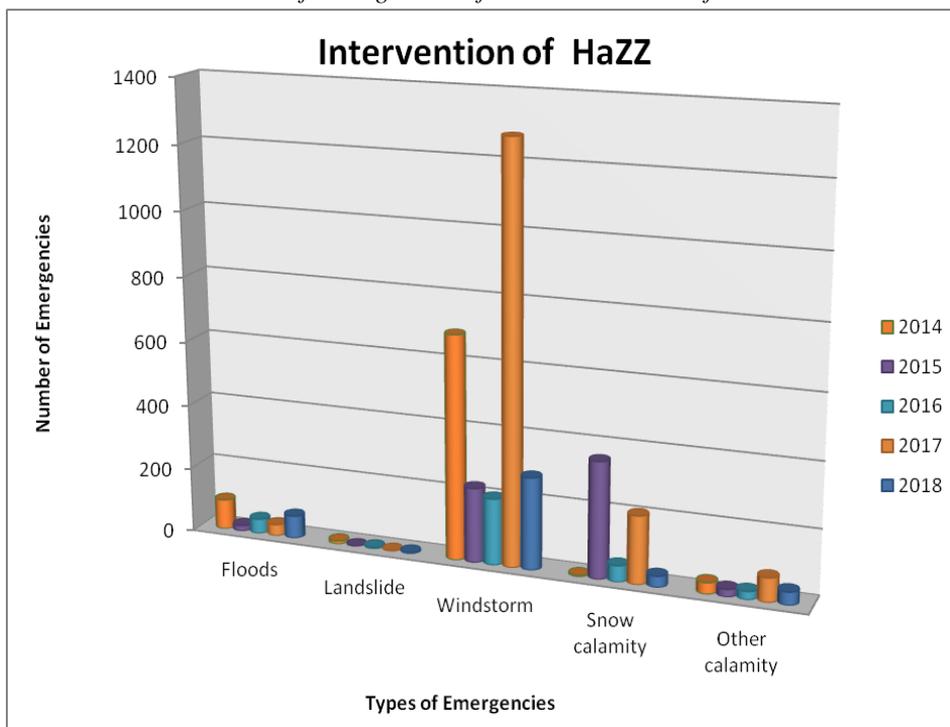
Tab. 1 Amount of Incidents Reported to Coordination Centres (2014 - 2018)

Event	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Floods	93	17	45	35	70
Landslide	9	1	5	2	4
Windstorm	690	230	205	1277	284
Snow calamity	4	358	50	209	34
Other calamity	35	23	25	74	40
Traffic accident	6806	5323	7998	8211	8454
Fire	9220	9437	8872	10643	9305
Dangerous substance leak	936	692	825	890	873
Other technical help	9444	8081	9560	10445	10271
Alarm report	644	474	592	677	672
Practice	1137	790	1176	1275	1348
Total	29018	25426	29353	33738	31355

Data provided clearly shows the amount of incidents of natural character is much lower than incidents caused by human factor, while the overall amount of incidents does not change significantly. On the contrary, amount of threats of the natural character demonstrates much larger, unpredictable fluctuations.

To demonstrate we provide a chart with amount of Fire and Rescue Service interventions related to natural or climatic emergencies for years 2014-2018.

Chart no. 1 Amount of Emergencies of Natural Character from 2014 to 2018



Increasing risk of threats to life, health, property or environment caused by increased amount of accidents and disasters, or as result of potential terrorist threat, requires a systematic change in providing of help in case of emergency by the rescue services. This change consists of transfer from partial activity of rescue services to a coordinated one. The principle of coordinated progress is related to ensuring of preparedness and to execution of activities and measures related to providing of help in case of emergency. [16]

Findings of the realized research “*Estimation of factor composition of security threats for Slovak Republic and its comparison with Czech Republic*” [17] brought forth valuable knowledge also for the field of current sources of hazards to the internal security and public order in the Slovak Republic. Even though the research did not cover all abovementioned sources of hazards, the entries were similar and compatible. Value of the regressive coefficient of the threats observed in the research may be sorted in following order (thirteen selected entries follow): influencing of the public administration by foreign power 0,993; large-scale disruption of supply of electricity 0,950, large-scale disruption of oil supply 0,929; exploitation of public contracts and budgets 0,900, left-wing extremism 0,878; influencing of the public by foreign power 0,870; large-scale disruption of supply of natural gas 0,865; organized tax crime 0,854; large-scale disruption of drinking water supply 0,821; large-scale disruption of food supply 0,781; right-wing extremism 0,781; nuclear radiation-related accident 0,754; legalization of profits from illegal activities 0,716. Listed order of threat relevancy from the viewpoint of Slovak respondents of the research shows correctness

of resulting six-factor model of 34 classified security threats to Slovak Republic. The six-factor model is: 1. Threats related to energy, raw materials and industry; 2. Hazards related to the scope of state activities and its economic stability; 3. Hazards related to the scope of state activities caused by foreign hostile influences; 4. Hazards related to migration; 5. Cyberspace hazards; 6. Threats of extremism. [18] Differentiated relevance of threats from the side of respondents reflects the dynamic and contradictions of current security environment, as well as the interdependency of influences of the reference subjects in the security system of the state.

Preventive measures for ensuring of the acceptable level of risk and safety

Current overview of the types and sources of hazards represents a basis that can be used by competent authorities of state administration to produce conceptual documents such as: Energy security policy; Food security policy; Policy for protection of critical infrastructure; Cyber security policy; as well as adequate crisis plans and security measures for listed areas.

Definition of basic types and sources of threat and cooperation in field of crisis prevention and management, which belongs to group of competencies in responsibility of central authority of government administration, became the basis for producing of sector security strategies, type crisis scenarios and plans for management of specific crisis situations

Above listed groups of types and sources of threats become the subject of crisis situations and content matter of crisis scenarios, subject of practical exercises and practical training of members of crisis staff on individual levels or parts of security system, as well as of citizen preparedness.

There are crisis plans produced for sources of hazards and occurring emergencies and crisis situations, based on verified scenarios of origin, process and solving of the situation. At the same time these are in process of analysing their substance and acquiring of new knowledge and experience in changing security environment – generating new alternatives for crisis scenarios and plans for managing of unexpected crisis situations. This need is conditional on diversity of target group, for which the crisis scenarios and plans are produced, e.g. central crisis staff, crisis staff of state administration authority – resort, crisis staff of district offices in county seat, crisis staff of district offices, crisis staff of municipalities. Further factors for branching and production of new or modification of existing crisis plans and procedures are for example:

- scope and quality of acquired competence of crisis managers in structures of crisis management and their ability to apply this competence;
- competences of specific crisis authority and its place in system of crisis management;
- number of subjects interested in solving of specific crisis situation (state administration, self-government, persons and entities, elements of integrated rescue system, foreign subjects of NATO/EU, etc.);
- nature and character of crisis situation, such as social, economic and societal; mass infections and disasters; industrial accidents, etc.;

Current security risks in Slovak Republic

Vladimír BLAŽEK, Ladislav KITTEL

- forces and resources available for solving of crisis situation.

Identification and analysis of the sources of threats to internal security is a process of searching for and revealing of real threats to security interests of the state, threats to lives, health and property of its citizens and our society based on the internal resources [19]. After identification of the threat source of the internal security its analysis follows. The analysis is a cognitive process of systematic decomposition of subject events, phenomena and activities into parts, systematic obtaining of information about events and attributes of observed threats and their utilization with the goal being determining the level of threat.

The analysis is a process of identification and decomposition of threats, determining their scope, examining their mutual relation, predicting the extent of the negative influence on the internal security.

The goal of the analysis of internal security threat sources is to know the current state, as deeply as possible, as the result of previous events in evaluated time and space, and to create preconditions for objective prognosis of manifestations and consequences of the threat and possibilities how to avert it, minimize it or adequately manage it. The purpose is therefore to utilize scientific methods that rely mainly on acquired objective, relevant and significant facts about the threatened system – internal security – and to prognosis its development tendencies and manifestations as a whole, as well as its individual parts (areas) in changing social and living environment, in different crisis situations, and to define the possible spontaneous or controlled reaction. Analysis of the sources of internal threats to the Slovak Republic is an activity performed in the period of prevention, utilizing approaches and tools of the system analysis. Its results, in the form of various purposeful analytic and synthetic materials, serve in operative, decision-making, planning and control activities for individual subjects of the public administration. Analysis of sources of threats to internal security is focused on knowledge of status and providing of objective information, as well as data about individual sources of threats. It is realized mainly in following areas:

- identification and revealing of threats – processes, status, objects, etc. – which cause the hazard in given space, and their localization;
- characteristics of threats – quantitative, qualitative, spatial, temporal, etc.;
- classification of threats, its sorting into groups according to their identifying features;
- evaluation of threats, qualitative and quantitative factors, determination of priority according to consequences, importance, etc.;
- prognosis of development of threat source;
- definition of preconditions for minimalization of hazard, acceptance conditions;
- interpretation and utilization of results acquired in practice of security subjects and crisis management authorities. [20]

Based on acquired knowledge and experience it is possible to define following approaches to ensuring the internal security:

- Identification, knowledge of nature, reasons for origins, progress and qualitative/quantitative factors of destructiveness of both real and potential sources of threats and unexpected negative phenomena, is a basis for classification of threat source into groups based on their impact on protected security interests and definition of the scope of their security monitoring.
- Preparation of preventive measures (in technical, organizational, material area, etc.) on scale that removes or decreases the effects of crisis situation based on knowledge of threat sources and their monitoring.
- Process of preparation for management of crisis situation should result into unambiguously defined competency and responsibility of individual levels of state administration and self-administration, from the state government to the municipalities and to individual citizen. This system should not be created when crisis is in progress, as in this period specific measures should be decided. Results of scientific knowledge and practical experiences become the basis for creation of crisis scenarios.
- Security system, including individual levels of state administration and self-administration should respect their professional (resort-related) profiling, which means we meet various types of crisis scenarios. Due to this it is necessary to respect their differences in content and approach – methodology, creation and application of crisis scenario types.
- Each crisis situation is unique, original and unrepeatable. This places high requirements on coordination, cooperation and improvisation of relevant subjects, and therefore also on their preparedness.

Subsystem of internal security and protection of public order has a dominant influence on ensuring of internal security of the state. For this purpose the statements of the Security Strategy of the Slovak Republic of 2017 from article 39 are important: „Realization of security interests of the Slovak Republic significantly influence the ability of **security system of the state to react on crisis situations**. Current management of the security system is not able to adapt to the quickly changing security environment. It is burdened by many institutional complications, among which dominates the high amount of subjects that have input into control, vague horizontal and vertical competence interface, and absence of matching information and communication flows, as well as valid legislation that does not allow an adequate reaction to newly rising threats. Functioning of security system of the Slovak Republic is limited also by consequences of long-term source deficiencies of majority of its elements.”

Conclusion

Current external and internal threats need to be understood and analysed from the viewpoint of their reciprocal determination, accumulation and possibility of origin of chain reaction of individual threats that may lead to large-scale hazards. Development of human civilization and accompanying processes of globalization cause increase of hybrid sources of threats to human society. In this stage it is not possible to separate natural threat sources from civilization-related and social ones, but it is necessary to learn to understand them and to create preconditions for minimalization of their negative influence.

Above listed security threats may come from different directions and geographic areas, while being able to combine also internal threats with external ones. Security of the state depends more and more on the ability of the state or the society to face not only the external sources of threats and the military assault. Many internal security threats are able to grow into crisis situation and, subsequently, change in a significant way also the external security environment. Many of these may be caused on purpose, even controlled, escalated and systematically coordinated. Dynamics of the security environment in individual spatial and temporal dimensions pushes forward individual types and sources of threats, it creates new modifications, as well as new sources of threats, which were so far unknown for given region.

Solving the questions of the internal security in context of issues of protection, rescue – prevention, reaction, response – security strategy and security policy is not possible without scientific analysis and evaluation of non-military challenges, risks and threats, current security situation, producing detailed probability prognoses of future development. Based on the abovementioned reasons it is necessary to pay continual attention to creation of scientific security conceptions, corresponding security policy, crisis plans in listed areas, and threat groups from the viewpoint of protected security interests of the society.

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Current security risks in Slovak Republic

Vladimír BLAŽEK, Ladislav KITTEL

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