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## FACTORS INFLUENCING CROSS-BORDER SECURITY

### CZYNNIKI WPŁYWAJĄCE NA BEZPIECZEŃSTWO TRANSGRANICZNE

**Abstract:** In the article the author analyses the issues of security in general, public security and security of society and other types of security. Aspects of understanding the idea of ensuring security both within the state and around it, along with the establishment of cross-border security are introduced. Attention has been paid to the challenges of modern times, taking into account historical experience. The author has analysed the presence of a large number of factors affecting the development of the state, its internal structure, the development of society, the economy, crime levels, which significantly affect cross-border security and, accordingly, the living standards of various groups and individuals.

**Zarys treści:** W artykule autor analizuje problematykę bezpieczeństwa w ogóle, bezpieczeństwa publicznego i bezpieczeństwa społeczeństwa oraz innych rodzajów bezpieczeństwa. Wprowadzane są aspekty rozumienia idei zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa zarówno wewnątrz państwa, jak i wokół niego wraz z tworzeniem bezpieczeństwa transgranicznego. Zwrócono uwagę na wyzwania współczesności, biorąc pod uwagę doświadczenia historyczne. Autor przeanalizował obecność dużej liczby czynników wpływających na rozwój państwa, jego wewnętrzną strukturę, rozwój społeczeństwa, gospodarkę, poziom przestępczości, które w istotny sposób wpływają na bezpieczeństwo transgraniczne, a tym samym na poziom życia różnych osób – grupy i jednostki.

**Key words:** public safety, security of society, provision of security, cross-border security, crime, civilization, globalism

**Słowa kluczowe:** bezpieczeństwo publiczne, bezpieczeństwo społeczeństwa, zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa, bezpieczeństwo transgraniczne, przestępczość, cywilizacja, globalizm

The Basic Law of Ukraine establishes that the constitutional system of Ukraine is based on the principle of priority of human and civil rights and freedoms, and the state, in turn, is responsible to human beings and society for its activities.<sup>1</sup> At the same time, it should be borne in mind that civil rights and freedoms in Ukraine are

<sup>1</sup> *Konstytutsiya Ukrainy* // Vidomosti Verkhovnoyi Rady Ukrainy 1996, №30, s. 141.

inseparable from their implied public duties. Arbitrariness and irresponsibility are incompatible with true democracy.

The National Police of Ukraine, according to the Law of Ukraine 'On the National Police', is the central executive agency that serves society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, ensuring public safety and keeping order. One of the main functions of the police is protecting and ensuring public safety.<sup>2</sup>

Public order and safety are an integral part of a democratic state, which requires great efforts from the state and society and a systematic approach. It is important to realize that the security of society as a whole consists of the security of individuals, but individuals are constantly under pressure from adverse circumstances and dangers that threaten their well-being, social status and even lives.<sup>3</sup>

It should be noted that strong public safety is a necessary component of a civilized way of life, the normal functioning of society and state institutions. Public safety includes relationships that prevent or eliminate harmful effects that can be caused by human actions or an artificial or natural source of increased danger.

In our opinion, ensuring individual public safety, personal security and other factors that affect public order and public safety always have a psychological component. These issues are important and relevant in the activities of the state to prevent offences and ensure the security of ordinary citizens.

Consider the very concept of 'security'. This category has been studied for decades by many scholars but, demonstratively, there is no generally accepted scientific definition of security, despite its everyday application. For example, I.I. Prykhodko notes that this provision is due to the special complexity and internal contradictions of the fundamental concept of 'security', the meaning of which has been formed for a long historical period. Besides, he continues: 'Terminological analysis of this concept has demonstrated that mainly similar ideas about security in different subcultures of the world have been formed, the leading components of which are: security of the individual; no threats to humans; the condition of a person being out of danger. The special attention of numerous modern definitions has been paid to the mental state of a man, associated mainly with a calm, secure stay in the present, not excluding the possibility of transformation in the future.'<sup>4</sup>

The problem of security has existed throughout the existence of society itself. Mankind has reflected this issue in religious, legal and political views and ideas. The basic elements of security were the fundamentals in the works of thinkers of Ancient Greece and Rome. According to the 'contract theory', one of the reasons for the emergence of the state is the conclusion of an agreement ('social contract') by members of

<sup>2</sup> *Pro Natsional'nu politsiyu: zakon Ukrayiny vid 02.07.2015 № 580-VIII // Baza danykh «Zakonodavstvo Ukrayiny» / Verkhovna Rada Ukrayiny, <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19>, [data zvernennya: 20.02.2018].*

<sup>3</sup> V. Mel'nyk, *Bezpeka osoby v systemi zahal'noyi bezpeky*, Naukovyy visnyk Uzhhorods'koho universytetu. Seriya: Politolohiya, Sotsiolohiya, Filosofiya, Vypusk 11, 2009, s. 45–49.

<sup>4</sup> I.I. Prykhod'ko, *Psykholohichna bezpeka personalu ekstremal'nykh vydiv diyal'nosti: kontseptsiya, transformatsiyina model', metodolohiya doslidzhennya*, Aktual'ni problemy sotsiolohiyi, psykholohiyi, pedahohiky 2015, №4 (29), s. 118.

ancient societies to overcome the chaos and enmity of the 'natural status'. That is, the purpose was both to ensure the security of society itself and each individual. Subsequently, this concept under monarchies passed to ensure the security of the monarch, the ruling classes and the very institution of the monarchy. However, at the beginning of the Renaissance, the subjects of security became man, society and state.<sup>5</sup>

Speaking about national security, which necessarily is affected international security, it should be noted that the world faced a global, unprecedented violation of the human right to security during the two world wars of the 20th century. According to Winston Churchill, all ties that bound people together disappeared in World War II. The Germans, under Hitler's rule, committed such crimes that allowed for them to be condemned for crimes which had no equal in scale and malice in the entire history of mankind. But, after all we have experienced and achieved, we still face problems and dangers no less, but incomparably more formidable than those, which we have so difficulty coped with. He continues: 'As one of those who lived and acted in those days, I set myself the goal of showing, first of all, how easy it would be to prevent the tragedy of a world war; how the malice of the wicked was reinforced by the weakness of the virtuous; how there are no elements of stability and conviction in the structure and customs of democratic states, unless they merge into larger organisms, that can only ensure the security of ordinary people ...'<sup>6</sup>.

The concept of 'security' can both characterize the status of security of the most common things, and relate to the characteristics of specific situations related to an individual and society<sup>7</sup>. In a general sense, 'security' (from the Latin word 'securitas') means freedom from fear and from hostile outside influence.

Most scholars in modern scientific research, analysing the concept of 'security', emphasize that it is the state of positive functioning and development of social, economic, technical, environmental and biological systems, which eliminates threats to sustainable development of society, state, economy and individuals, as well as their dependence on other states or individual human groups. In general, the concept of 'security' was usually considered as 'absence of danger, safety, reliability', that is, the meaning of the word can be interpreted in actions – to ensure the absence of danger, to preserve this state and to reliably protect and defend it.

National security is achieved by having an effective mechanism for managing and coordinating the activities of all executive agencies, political forces and social groups, as well as effective institutions for its protection. There are three levels of security in the system of modern scientific views: security of society, security of a person and

<sup>5</sup> H.V. Dzhahupov, *Pytannya bezpeky osobystosti pry zabezpechenni hromads'koyi bezpeky*, H.V. Dzhahupov //Naukovyy visnyk Uzhhorods'koho natsional'noho universytetu, Seriya «Pravo» 2015, № 35-2, T. 2, s. 71–75.

<sup>6</sup> U. Churchill', *Vtoraya mirovaya voyna* (V 3-kh knigakh), Kn. 1, T. I–II, Sokr. Per. s angl. M.: Voenizdat 1991, s. 27–28.

<sup>7</sup> V.V. Tretyak, *Ekonomichnabezpeka: sutnist' ta umovyformuvannya* / V.V. Tretyak // *Ekonomika i derzhava* 2010, № 1, s. 6.

national security<sup>8</sup>. D.O. Bezzubov adds another level – ‘public safety’.<sup>9</sup> Security of society, according to Ya. A. Zhalilo, provides the existence of social institutions, norms and developed forms of social consciousness that allows realizing the rights and freedoms of all groups of the population and counteracting the division of society.<sup>10</sup>

‘Social security’ (societal security – ‘social’, ‘public’ and ‘sociological’) – is a general term for defining efforts to overcome modern threats to public security. The concept of ‘social security’ was formed as a result of awareness of the phenomena of identity and cohesion of society as sources of instability. Public security is a new dimension that is now being created. It must fill the gap between national security and human security.<sup>11</sup>

National security is a multifaceted concept that covers defence, environmental, energy, food and other security. However, it is impossible to achieve any level of military security or social harmony without a powerful and efficient economy.<sup>12</sup> V.A. Lipkan says that national security as the system of fundamental, typical properties of any country embodies all spheres and areas of life and development of man, society, state and nature. In terms of content, its components are information, intellectual, political, military, economic, state, environmental and other elements of national security.<sup>13</sup>

As well as the security of an individual, which consists in the formation of a set of legal and moral norms, social institutions and organizations are allowed develop and realize their own social abilities and needs, without being opposed by the state and society.<sup>14</sup>

In turn, the security of every individual is a component of the security of society as a whole. The dynamic transformations of the world system, states and societies, crises and instability, which are their consequences, cause various threats – global problems, uneven economic development, terrorism and other forms of risk that deprives individuals of confidence in the future. Accordingly, individuals try to restore this confidence, and therefore independently, or in cooperation with others, build such a security system that would guarantee it and society the highest possible level. The security of the individual, which is a response to such human needs, covers more and more areas of human life, and therefore is embedded in a security system that includes

<sup>8</sup> YA. Zhalilo, *Stratehiya zabezpechennya ekonomichnoyi bezpeky Ukrainy. Prioritety ta problemy implementatsiyi* / Zhalilo YA, *Stratehiya natsional'noyi bezpeky Ukrvyny v konteksti dosvidu svitovoyi spil'noty*, K.: Sat-sanha 2001, s. 78.

<sup>9</sup> D.O. Bezzubov, *Suspil'na bezpeka (orhanizatsiyno-pravovi zasady zabezpechennya)* : monohrafiya, K. : «MP Lesya», 2013. s. 50.

<sup>10</sup> YA. Zhalilo, *Stratehiya zabezpechennya ekonomichnoyi bezpeky Ukrainy. Prioritety ta problemy implementatsiyi*, Zhalilo YA, *Stratehiya natsional'noyi bezpeky Ukrvyny v konteksti dosvidu svitovoyi spil'noty*, K.: Sat-sanha 2001, s. 23.

<sup>11</sup> *Bezpeka suspil'stva u rehioni Rumuniya–Ukrayina–Respublika Moldova: trystoronniy pidkhid / Prohrama Skhid-Skhid: «Partnerstvo bez kordoniv»*. Bukharest– Kyshyneu–Kyyiv: B.v., 2008, s. 4–8.

<sup>12</sup> *Profesiyyny ryzyk v diyal'nosti pratsivnykyv podatkovoyi militsiyi: navch. posib*, [O.A. Dolhyy, M.T. Zadoyanyy, V.P. Kroshko ta in.]; pid red. O.O. Spyrndonova, K.: Atika-N 2002, c. 141.

<sup>13</sup> V.A. Lipkan, *Natsional'na bezpeka i natsional'ni interesy Ukrvyny*, Lipkan V.A. K.: KNT 2006, s. 68, (Seriya «Natsional'na i mizhnarodna bezpeka»).

<sup>14</sup> D.O. Bezzubov, *Suspil'na bezpeka (orhanizatsiyno-pravovi zasady zabezpechennya)*: monohrafiya, K.: «MP Lesya», 2013, s. 452.

a significant number of levels and types, i.e. in the general security system.<sup>15</sup> At the end of the 20th century the world faced global transformations. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, humanity entered a new era of existence. Most predictions of future processes were reduced to the inevitable flourishing of Western civilization. However, the events of the early 21st century have shown the opposite – the growth of the anti-globalization movement, the rise of nationalism, the spread of Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism.

In 1996, the work of one of the world's leading political scholars, an American scientist and director of the Institute for Strategic Studies named after J. Olin at Harvard University, Samuel Huntington's 'Clash of Civilizations' was published. 'Global politics is the politics of civilizations', says the American scholar.

A. Halchynskyyi, analysing the work of S. Huntington, notes that the defining argument is the position on the socio-humanistic orientation of the civilization process – each individual civilization (whether Chinese, Islamic, Western or Orthodox) is a manifestation of the highest cultural and religious community of people, their system identity, those realities that directly form the social environment where human life takes place.<sup>16</sup> Cultural landmarks that have been formed over many centuries of the development of the civilization identity of certain peoples will prevail over political ideas. Economic growth and development of societies in various remote regions will lead to increased disintegration. According to S. Huntington, the ideological basis of the split will be religious differences, which, in contrast to economic and political conflicts of interest, are less susceptible to adjustment and settlement. It is the cultural and religious community that will determine the political and economic factors of integration and disintegration between civilizations. The political scientist predicts the possibility of a conflict between Western and Islamic and Chinese civilizations along the lines of boundaries between them, which could lead to global war.

As for the Europe, the relevant line here, according to S. Huntington, runs 'along the current borders between Russia and Finland, between the Baltic states and Russia, cuts Belarus and Ukraine, turns West, separating Transylvania from the rest of Romania, and then passes through Yugoslavia, almost exactly coinciding with the line separating Croatia and Slovenia from the rest of Yugoslavia.'<sup>17</sup>

It should be noted that speaking of cross-border security, it should be noted that the disintegration tendencies in the world are intensifying nowadays. Military actions between nations is gaining momentum, they often have features of religious, racial and cultural conflict. These problems are covered in the theoretical justifications of many modern ideological concepts. They focus more and more attention on the factor of civilization, and the theory of S. Huntington is very relevant in this case.

<sup>15</sup> V. Mel'nyk, *Bezpeka osoby v systemi zahal'noyi bezpeky*, Naukovyy visnyk Uzhhorods'koho universytetu, Seriya: Politolohiya, Sotsiolohiya, Filosofiya, Vypusk 11, 2009, p. 45–49.

<sup>16</sup> *Hal'chyns'kyy Anatolii Hlobal'ni transformatsiyi: kontseptual'ni al'ternatyvy*, Metodolohichni aspekty: Nauk. vyd. K.: Lybid', 2006, s. 98.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibidem*, c. 105.

It is also necessary to mention another factor that affects cross-border security. The current world civilization is rapidly entering the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution – the era of radical, large-scale changes, which have not been seen in the history of mankind.<sup>18</sup> According to the authors of ‘Information Technology in Law Enforcement Activity’, the most fundamental and reasonable interpretation of the concept and content of the Fourth Industrial Revolution is provided in the works of the founder and executive director of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Klaus Schwab, ‘The Fourth Industrial Revolution’<sup>19</sup> and ‘Technologies of the Fourth Industrial Revolution’.<sup>20</sup> Thus, in his opinion, ‘... We are at the origins of a revolution that will fundamentally change our lives, our work and our communication. In scale, scope and complexity, this phenomenon, which I consider the fourth industrial revolution, has no analogues in all previous human experience. We should only realize the fullness of the pace of the development and scope of the new revolution.’<sup>21</sup>

Essentially, the technological advances of the fourth industrial revolution are widely used and will be used even more in the criminal world. Areas of criminal activity may include the use of artificial intelligence, the use of robots and drones, criminal 3D printing, technological drug trafficking, the technology of street and non-organized crime, the use of biotechnology and large-scale terrorist acts.

With regard to the latter, the authors of the above-mentioned publication note that large-scale terrorist acts for a long time required long preparation, the involvement of many participants, expenditure of significant and diverse resources and, finally, the physical presence of terrorists in the vicinity of the terrorist act. The most striking examples were the attacks on 11 September 2001, the explosions in the London Underground and at the train station in Madrid. They all had the above features. National security forces failed to prevent those acts, but the above characteristics allowed them to attack the planners and perpetrators of the barbaric acts and to punish them. The same features have allowed the national security forces of different countries to prevent several dozen large-scale terrorist acts in the last 15 years, which in their consequences could have even surpassed the events that occurred.<sup>22</sup>

However, the situation has recently changed dramatically, and unfavourably so. There is an active automation and robot automation of the above. Along with increasing technical reliability and cost savings, this process has extremely negative consequences. Today the lives of millions in developed countries of the world depend on networks

<sup>18</sup> *Informatsiyi tekhnolohiyi u pravookhoronniy diyal'nosti. Chastyna 1: Vysokotekhnolohichni trendy u pravookhoronniy sferi zarubizhnykh krayin : navch. posib.*, MVS Ukrayiny, Kharkiv, nats. un-t vnutr. sprav; za zah. red. kand. tekhn. nauk, dots. V. M. Strukova [V. M. Strukov, D.V. Uzlov, YU.V. Hnusov ta in.], Kharkiv: KHNUVS 2020, s. 254].

<sup>19</sup> K. Shvab, *Chetvertaya promyshlennaya revolyutsiya*, M.: Izdatel'stvo «E» 2016, s. 206.

<sup>20</sup> K. Shvab, *Tekhnologii chetvertoy promyshlennoy revolyutsii*: M.: Izdatel'stvo «Eksmo» 2018, s. 333.

<sup>21</sup> *Informatsiyi tekhnolohiyi u pravookhoronniy diyal'nosti. Chastyna 1: Vysokotekhnolohichni trendy u pravookhoronniy sferi zarubizhnykh krayin: navch. posib.*, MVS Ukrayiny, Kharkiv, nats. un-t vnutr. sprav; za zah. red. kand. tekhn. nauk, dots. V.M. Strukova; [V.M. Strukov, D.V. Uzlov, YU.V. Hnusov ta in.], Kharkiv :KHNUVS 2020, s. 254.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 100.

of critical infrastructure, and this is almost all essential support systems – power, heat and water supply, communications, etc.

All these systems are controlled by automated systems connected to the Internet. Unidentified hackers have recently repeatedly attacked power supply systems, automated control systems and data storage facilities, hydraulic structures and even nuclear power plants in many countries, and especially the United States of America. As a result, unknown individuals or organizations have information about the vulnerabilities and shortcomings of the management and security systems of those facilities.

The idea of ensuring security cannot be abstract, it always depends on the development of society as a whole, from the development of various types of security and security around the state, i.e. cross-border security. It should be borne in mind that ensuring security is based on value-normative models of society. It must be admitted that there is a need to find new ways of understanding security and the realities of qualitative and quantitative changes of a global nature, based on a scientific analysis of the essence of the state. Nowadays, a huge number of factors influence cross-border security, and the development of any state, namely its internal order, development of society, economy, and crime rate will inevitably create a general regional or continental security system of different peoples.

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### Summary

In the article the author analysed the issues of security in general, public security and security of society and other types of security. The main stress has been put on a value-normative model of society and its influence on security. There is a need to find new ways of understanding security and the realities of qualitative and quantitative changes of a global nature, based on a scientific analysis of the essence of the state.