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PERCEPTION OF THE NATIONAL TOWARDS SECURITY SYSTEM FRANCE (HEXAGON)

Abstract

Security is an extremely important issue for the individual, society, and the country. Relys to provide protection against threats such as crime, terrorism, war, and diseases, accidents, or natural disasters. The security system of France is a big measure on the protection of citizens, because it is the value of life for the French most important. However, it should be remembered that security is not only a personal or state feeling but priority for the entire earth. Territorial protection is in the background, but isn't that what should be priority? What priorities are the most important to the French? What is the reason for their attitude nowadays? What are France's relations with Ukraine and Russia in the event of a conflict?

Key words

Security, Threat, Nation, France, Priorities, History

Introduction

What is the definition – safety¹? Nothing more than a process, or a state in which we as individuals, as citizens, and as a society have no sense of hazards. This definition, like any other, is exposed to changes in the context of the era, in this case, paying attention to the interwar period, where in fact safety was the highest priority, everything would be lost. National security is a matter known from the beginning, as in the case of the Bible, when the first men, Adam, and Eve, were left to themselves on condition of observance of the principle from God – not to pluck the apple. The rule was broken, so along with this came a fear of possible danger. The human impulse was a desire to hide from God and remain in the state of security that was there at the time.² It was so important. Faith is for believers a refuge of peace and security, for it is said:” In peace I will lie down and fall asleep, for you alone, LORD, make I live safely³” which means that despite the threats that lie in wait for us, faith strengthens us in the belief that nothing with God in our hearts threatens us. In Ancient Egypt – how was the national security issue perceived? The above thought assured an army, which in turn consisted of highly trained and armed men. The Egyptian army consisted of many troops thanks to its numerous supplies. She was also involved in the construction of various towers, such

as wall defenses, that were supposed to prevent attacks from enemies. What did the situation look like in Ancient Greece? Well, very similarly, an impeccably trained army, consisting of citizens (soldiers) in city-states such as Sparta and even Athens. The Greeks, in contrast to the Egyptians, were known for their perseverance, discipline and zeal to fight. Ancient Rome was provided by the army, which was very well organized and equipped with weapons. It consisted of various branches, such as legit, cohorts, and manipulations. The Romans also built various fortifications, such as defensive walls and forts, to prevent attacks from enemies. In ancient China, national security was provided by the imperial army, which was organized hierarchically and consisted of various troops such as front and rear guards and regular and reserve troops. They also built various bastions, such as the Great Wall of China, to prevent attacks by enemies.

Methodological and methodical assumptions

In preparing this essay, extensive research methods were used, allowing an in-depth observation of the French security system. The paper relied mainly on the analysis of white papers and national literature. When considering the current socio-political context in France, it was necessary to take into account issues of history, social tensions,

1 See: R. Zięba (ed.), *Bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe po zimnej wojnie*, Warsaw 2008.

2 M. Feltynowski, M. Zawistowski, *Threats related to the use of unmanned systems in emergency services*, “Safety & Fire Technology” 2018, Volume 51, p. 138-149.

3 <http://biblia-internetowa.pl/Ps/4/9.html> (access: 22.09.2023 r.).

migration, perception, science, social design and political change, which in turn influenced the approach to the security system at the time. As for the White Paper aspect, it provided us with a lot of solid data on security strategy, while the literature allowed us to understand the development and evolutionary history of a particular system. The country's history, as in the case of other countries, has had a great impact on the formation of national security policy. Social conflicts, migration and terrorism are important elements in the study of understanding security in France. In summary, the research methodology adopted allows for a comprehensive understanding of the French national security system, taking into account many social, political and historical aspects.

From Global Threats to Personal Well-being

National Security is one of the most important issues today⁴. With technological development, globalization, and the increasing risk of terrorism and armed conflicts, this issue is becoming increasingly important for every country.⁵ In our era, the above value is a global issue, and its protection is the task of the whole society. National Security includes a wide range of issues. It concerns both defense against external attacks and defense internally. In the case of an external threat, it is most often about border protection,

defense against aggression from other countries, and protection against terrorism and a cyberattack. Internal threats mainly concern criminal activities such as drug trafficking, smuggling, domestic terrorism, and corruption. Today's national security is particularly threatened by the development of new technology and increasing cybercrime. Cyberattacks on state institutions and private ones are becoming more frequent and technologically advanced. They may lead to the leakage of confidential information and the loss of control over critical infrastructure, such as power plants, telecommunications, and transport systems. Therefore, today, protecting cyberspace is as important as protecting borders or defending against terrorism. Another threat to national security is armed conflict. These days, wars are no longer just about one country or region, they are increasingly global. Conflicts in the Middle East and Africa have an impact on situations throughout the world. Therefore, the protection of peace and stability in the world has become one of the most important tasks for international organizations such as the United Nations or NATO. In addition to external and internal threats, national security is also threatened by climate change and related natural disasters. Global warming, changes in rainfall, and rising levels are just some of the factors that can lead to conflict, migration, or the loss of critical infrastructure.

4 W. Kitler, *Bezpieczeństwo Narodowe RP, Podstawowe kategorie, Uwarunkowania, System*, Warsaw 2011, p. 15-36.

5 See: M. Feltynowski, M. Langer, *The role of EASeR project in enhancing search and rescue teams performance*, "Safety & Fire Technology" 2019, Volume 53, Issue 1, p. 130-143.

The Swiss political scientist Daniel Frei distinguished 4 types of security perception⁶:

- Insecurity state – when there is a large threat, and the perception is correct,
 - The state of obsession – when there are small threats, and the perception is as large,
 - State of false security – when there is a serious threat, but it is seen as small
- Security status – when there is a slight threat, and the perception is correct⁷.

Today, when many threats lurk at every step, paying attention to different types of safety is crucial for maintaining health and well-being. So, what kind of security do we have? The first is personal safety, which every person should feel in his daily life, it is about protection from violence, theft, health risks, and other risks. Safety and personal protection can be guaranteed by the use of appropriate protection measures, such as alarm systems, surveillance cameras, and lighting, as well as by avoiding dangerous situations and places. The second type is financial security. In XXI, the issue of money is extremely important, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic, when the prices of each product have increased dramatically. Ensuring financial safety is really important, so the question arises, how to achieve it? So, you should manage your finances in such a way as to avoid any debt, dispose of money responsibly, and, in the case of black hours (such as job loss), have savings and security. Safety cybernetics is the third type of security mentioned.

The year 2023 is connected with the fact that every individual, older or younger, has an internet connection in greater or lesser ways. From year to year, technology is developing more and more, and in the following years, avoiding technology will be impossible, so it is important to use the Internet. The use of the Internet is associated with many threats, including hacking, theft, fraud, viruses, and even violence. It is important to use strong passwords, avoid the use of cameras, and avoid suspicious sites on the Internet through any links or methods, including the use of tools. Health safety has been growing since the COVID-19 pandemic introduced many restrictions that were to serve only our safety. Any risks should be avoided, such as illness, infection, accidents, or other unpredictable situations. These are, of course, almost impossible to achieve even when using all the latest medical methods. We can help reduce the risk through regular medical examinations, healthy eating, physical activity or avoiding any dependencies. It is also worth taking care of your mental health through visits to the psychologist, talking to friends or the lack of the above-mentioned addictions. Of course, there are many types of security, and they could be exchanged for hours, but in scientific terms, we distinguish only three types of safety, and these are:

- Due to the area it covers: global – regional, international – national,
- Due to the attitude to the area of the state: internal – external,

6 Prof. dr hab. Daniel Frei (1940–1988), Swiss political scientist, academic teacher at the University of Zurich, international security theorist, member of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

7 D. Frei, *Sicherheit, Grundfragen der Weltpolitik*, Stuttgart 1997, p. 17–21.

- Due to the field in which it occurs: ecological – social, economic – information, physical – cultural, social – military, energy – political.⁸

Security is a matter that we have been taught since childhood, but it is not really that important, even though it is an important element. Students in schools should acquire knowledge about safety through classes and training in outposts. Security concerns not only military issues but also economic, social, technological, social, economic, etc. In schools, you should not only teach the basic things related to security, but, because it is only theoretical knowledge, visual classes should be conducted because, for the young mind, the exercises work best. In schools, they should discuss issues such as cybersecurity, international policy, and emergency management (e.g., success, accidents, fires, earthquakes). In addition, the science of national security should be conducted in an interdisciplinary manner with other fields of science, such as geography, history, politics, and mathematics. Such a perspective allows students to understand the complexity of issues related to national security and their impact on everyday life. The science of safety is crucial in the case of shaping a person or also shaping civic attitudes because learning about a given definition helps in thinking, “What can be done for yourself, for family, for friends, and for the nation within security?” The safety of our loved ones should be our top priority. Even the simplest actions, such as the science of road regulations, are able to improve

knowledge of this safety. It is important that in schools, the teaching of the subject of national security be conducted in an objective manner, independent of politics and propaganda. Unfortunately, in the XXI century, it is difficult to avoid the elderly passing along their own personal policies along with expressions of intolerance towards others.

France’s Evolving Security Landscape

After understanding the tested definition, is it worth explaining what a national security system is?⁹ The simplest definition may be that it is a community of institutions, procedures, activities, and tools for the protection of national interests and values, as well as ensuring the safety of every area of social life. The actions concerned are aimed at ensuring the security of the state, society, land, territory, and, of course, the citizens of a given country against all threats, internal or external. National security is the absolute minimum, but at the same time, it is also the most important element of the functioning of any country in the world. Of course, a given process requires constant monitoring of the situation and, at the time of danger, an immediate response to the danger posed. Another important element of the national security system is threat analysis. The modern world is very unpredictable and changeable, as each of us could already notice in any situation: wars (the situation on the eastern border of Poland), epidemics (COVID-19), etc.

8 <https://szkolnictwo.pl/szukaj,Bezpiecze%C5%84stwo> (access: 24.09.2023 r.).

9 <https://zpe.gov.pl/a/system-bezpieczenstwa-narodowego---ogolna-charakterystyka/D10Rh2ZnC> (access: 24.09.2023 r.).

Threats to security come from various sources, such as terrorism, epidemics, etc., cyberattacks, wars, armed conflicts, or ordinary political conflicts in the national arena. Such situations force the security system to conduct uninterrupted analysis and monitoring of the situation.

France is a country located in Western Europe, bordering countries such as Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Spain, and Andorra. After Russia, it is the largest country in Europe. Its area is 551 695 km², and it stretches from the Mediterranean coast to the Alps and the Pyrenees. The capital is Paris, which is known all over the world through numerous monuments such as Notre Dame Cathedral, the Eiffel Tower, or the Louvre. French wines, cheeses, and perfumes are products known for their precision, diligence, or simply good taste. French history is no less interesting than Polish history; this country has experienced such events as the French Revolution (May 5, 1789–November 9, 1799), which led to the uprising. It was the above-mentioned republic that introduced the three most important rules for this state: freedom, equality, and brotherhood. In the years 1940–1944, the above country struggled with the Vichy regime, which divided the inhabitants by some factors introduced by The Germans, but the national conflict was quickly resolved¹⁰. France is also one of the founders of the European Union, and he actively participates in political and

economic organizations internationally. The stretching of a helping hand by a given country is something on the agenda, as can be seen in the situation of the current war in Ukraine, through the supply of raw materials, humanitarian aid, or military aid. Contemporary France has a very well-developed economy that is based on tourism and trade. Science is extremely important to citizens, so it is not surprising that a nation has a very well-developed educational sector, with numerous universities or artistic schools at the forefront. What France looks like as a democracy is based on the Constitution, which clearly states that it is an indivisible state with a democratic and social republic at its head. There is a multi-party block system, which means that on the ground more than three political parties may be in force in a country and the main parties in France are:

- Revolutionary Communist League (Ligue communiste révolutionnaire),
- Workers' Fight (Lutte Ouvrière),
- Workers Party (Parti des travailleurs).¹¹

In this nation reigns the presidential system, that is, a form of government in which power is divided between the president and the parliamentary system. Of course, the president, who is elected for a five-year term, is currently in this position, Emmanuel Macron's. The president has a representative function and is responsible for politics internationally, he is the formal chief commander of the army and has the right to issue decrees and countersign laws. The

¹⁰ <https://www.polskieradio.pl/39/156/artykul/1168361,rzad-vichy-%E2%80%93-ratunek-dla-kraju-czy-hanba> (access: 24.09.2023 r.).

¹¹ <https://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Francja-Partie-polityczne;4574117.html> (access: 30.09.2023 r.).

most important decisions in the country are made by the head of state. Legislative power, in turn, belongs to the bicameral parliament, including the National Assembly, which has 577 deputies, and the Senate, which has 348 deputies. The courts are divided into general military administrative courts and accounting courts. The law is based on the Constitution V of the Republic of 1958, which is still in force today and is the highest legal act in the whole country.

“New internal security strategy” (Novella Strategic de Securitate Interference in the Security Strategy) was announced in February 2021 by the current president, Emmanuel Macron. What strategy was actually announced? This is a strategy that aims to counteract any new potential threat, such as further terrorist attacks, or cybercrime, which is the most common danger in the XXI century. The new strategy assumes an increase in the number of police officers and more, because of the security services. Strengthening border control is also an inseparable element because it is there that many illegal things happen, including human trafficking. Another important element is the public’s awareness of the public about the authorities and the security services, because of French citizenship he believes that police officers only prevent crime, but do not believe that such services exist to help a country live better and safer. This approach of the French has been created for several years, through various types of violence used by people who are trying to avoid it. The awareness of

society is to be introduced through various types of lectures, dialogues, or a new partnership approach to solving problems by officers. As part of this strategy, it is also planned to increase the funds allocated to fight against organized crime and cybercrime.

France’s new security strategy is based mainly on five priorities, and these are:

- Knowledge and prediction,
- Prevention,
- Deterrence,
- Protection,
- Intervention.

Each priority covers France’s internal and external security. One can expect that the greatest emphasis and the greatest hopes are placed on knowledge and prediction, since it is considered that “Knowledge must be delivered as early as this possible decision-makers, military commander, and persons responsible for security internal and civil affairs to go from forecasts to action”¹². For this purpose, it is planned to coordinate the interview within which the function of the coordinator for matters is guaranteed, an interview that, of course, falls under the authority of the president. The second priority, that is, prevention, connects all diplomatic tools, through economy, military, and culture, into one whole. This function consists of an immediate reaction upon the appearance of any threats to national security. France does not use nuclear weapons or tools, because it is the ultimate guarantor of its independence. Territorial protection and protection

12 *Le livre blanc sur la défense et la sécurité nationale* (p. 14–16), (www.defense.gouv.fr/livre_blanc/les_conclusions__1/le_livre_blanc_1_integrale/le_livre_blanc_1_integrale__1), (access: 24.09.2023 r).

of the public are the most important priorities for the French, because safety, including the country, insists on internal security to ensure the protection of civilians. Human life is the most important thing, and the above country shows it perfectly at every step. The citizens of this beautiful country can boast of empathy and respect for the other man, which in present times is a rarity, at least in their everyday lives. Intervention, on the other hand, refers to the external security of the country through the requirement of armed forces. The security and protection system of France is very extensive and aims to provide, as the name suggests, protection against threats of any kind. The basis of this strategy is to ensure the territorial integrity and security of citizens, as has already been mentioned. France has an extremely well-developed armed force, which includes a land army, navy, and air force, and participates in missions for peace within NATO and beyond. French security forces such as the police gendarmerie or Special Services are responsible, as in any other country, for ensuring internal security. For the past few years, France has changed its defense strategy, because it has focused on asymmetric threats. (With a broad sense asymmetric threats should be understood as a struggle in the public sphere, information struggle, and, hitting the opponent's weak point, unfair fight, and threat of using weapons mass destruction), such as transnational organized crime or very international terrorism is popular today¹³. The government actively supports and helps

its state develop cooperation in the European arena, as part of the initiative of the Association of European Nations. 1949 was the year of France's accession to NATO, or NATO for short, and it has since been one of the five member states with permanent membership in the UN Security Council. The North Atlantic Alliance is extremely important in French foreign policy, because it mostly fills this country with a wide range of benefits, but also with commitments. In any other organization, there is no one-sided action. As a result of the above situation, France takes part in missions and operations whose aim is to combat and respond to any armed conflict, stabilize the situation in countries in crisis, and ensure the protection of member states. Another benefit can be the fact that the organization enables the development of cooperation with other countries (partners), and, in times of crisis, reaches out and stabilizes the national situation. Despite reaching out a helping hand, thanks to cooperation, France gains new experiences, new technology, knowledge, and fashion, which increase the development of a given country. One thing is Europe's stability and security, which are really crucial for the interests of any state, including France, of course. As it was before the aforementioned, nothing works unilaterally, so the above country must comply with certain obligations to the organization, such as supporting a defense initiative and maintaining adequate protective capacity. Money in these times is very important, and so France also contributes

13 <https://ine.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/INE.zagrozeniaasymetryczneiichwplyw.pdf> (access: 18.09.2023 r.).

financially to the NATO budget. If it is about summarizing the relationship between France and NATO, it is a North Atlantic alliance that offers many benefits in the form of security, stability, and development, but at the same time it requires certain obligations and behaviors on the part of France. As we have known for several years, The North Atlantic Alliance is not the only partner of France, and another important organization is The European Union, which, like NATO, provides a wide range of benefits. One of the positives is access to the single market, which of course allows easier trade with other European countries, which unfortunately can also bring losses and various types of dangers, such as the possibility of introducing terrorists to a given country. The European Union boosts the competitiveness of French companies, so the motivation is still greater. In addition, you can often hear about common policies in many areas, such as, for example, health or environmental and cultural protection in a given area. France, as it is known to be one of the largest European countries, plays a really important role in making some decisions, especially regarding the future. At the same time, the above Organization requires certain obligations, such as, for example, achieving European policy objectives, respecting the internal market, and respecting all the rules. Another task on the part of France is to respect values, the rule of law, and democracy – priorities for the citizens of the Union. As in the case of NATO, the European Union requires a financial contribution from France.

Priorities, Principles, and Global Standing

In the French White Paper, five strategic priorities are presented. In addition, they have been ordered in a hierarchical way, that is, in order from the most important to the least important, which, however, does not mean that the last point does not have high weight:

- Territorial protection of the state and citizens of France, and guarantee the duration of the necessary functions of the State. France and other countries face many dangers on a daily basis, starting with terrorism, through pandemics, and ending with cyberattacks. Avoiding any threats is extremely difficult, if at all possible. The internal and external security of a country is a priority to protect the citizens, and as was mentioned before for the French, human life is highlighted. The above country invests a lot of funds, security services, and education in a given field at a very high level to ensure only effective protections,
- Guaranteeing the common security of Europe and the North Atlantic. France plays a high role in NATO and strives to maintain stability in its own territory. The country is involved in a number of military operations and peacekeeping missions to ensure the avoidance of any conflict or spread of other threats. France is also one of the initiators of The European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), which aims to enable the EU to effectively respond to crises, conflicts and threats. This country seeks to create European armed forces and strengthen the

EU's military capabilities. During the armed conflict in Ukraine, it was involved in many dialogues with Russia in order to increase security in the area,

- Stabilization of the neighborhood of Europe. France shall organize such activities by developing dialogues with countries at risk, as in the case of Russia in the conflict with Ukraine, or talks in North Africa and the Balkans. The country is involved in initiatives to stabilize its neighbors through, for example, the peace process in Syria, negotiations with Iran on a nuclear program, and the fight against terrorism in Africa's North and Sahel. France believes that only stable and well-managed neighboring countries within the European Union can contribute to the stability and security of the EU,
- Stabilization of the Middle East and the Gulf States. Of course, security in these regions is crucial to the preservation of the international community. France is famous for its commitment to the fight against terrorism in the Middle East and its support of an international coalition against the Islamic State. Human life is the most important thing; the sowing of humanitarian aid is spread on a very large scale, for example, people affected by the conflict in Syria. The state prides itself on being the initiator of the international agreement on the Iranian nuclear program, the aim is to prevent the development of nuclear weapons in Iran because, as you know, between the above country and the Western countries, the situation is

tense. The country works to this end, both within the European Union and in consultation with regional partners such as Saudi Arabia, Iran and Turkey,

- Contributing to world peace. France is an active member of the European Union and NATO, thanks to which it is involved in conflict resolution as a member of the UN Security Council. It acts to maintain peace in the world through peacekeeping missions, such as in Mali or Lebanon. Military-diplomatic actions, humanitarian aid, or support for the targeted countries' terrorism are just some of the things that France does on a daily basis. Collaboration and international and interstate dialogue are key to achieving world peace, and France is one of the leaders of this initiative.

France has five vectors in its security system, the key elements of the Strategy, which are at the same time the basic objectives of French policy defensively.

- Knowledge and prejudice – education in France is achieved at a very high level so that the young generation can in the future create their own state that is safe, secure, and democratic, which could be an authority for others. This country acts to counteract any threats that can only be imagined,
- Nuclear deterrence – France has a very well-equipped arsenal of nuclear weapons and considers it a fundamental part of its deterrence strategy, but it also considers it a final weapon, when diplomatic actions do not work, and the country of terrorism does not want to cooperate in any way. Nuclear weapons are considered the most dangerous but also the best-acting factor,

because they will effectively deter but at the same time kill,

- Protection – France defends its territory in a very effective way, including more of its citizens and interests around the world. The state tries to do everything to protect your own borders against threats such as terrorism or organized crime. The French government puts people first, which is why, immediately after the protection of citizens residing in the territory of France, it provides all possible resources for people of French origin outside the country,
- Prevention: The above country acts to counter threats before they become a real problem. The country is working for this purpose in an international framework organizations such as the UN, NATO and the EU. As a partner and member of the above organizations, he works in peacekeeping missions, extends a helping hand, and receives it,
- Intervention – France is the ultimate factor in the work to resolve conflicts within a given country, or problems of international rank, through diplomatic, peacekeeping and possibly military interventions. As has been repeated many times, the country believes that world stability is the key to its own security.

Despite its priorities, France also has four main rules for the implementation of its security and defense strategy:

- The principle of strategic autonomy means that the state constantly strives to possess its own military but also political capabilities, which in turn allow it to make decisions on safety by itself. As it was before, France invests a lot of money in the development of its armed forces, such as the army, navy and aviation. Under this principle, France also seeks to possess independent technological capabilities, such as the production of various types of weapons. The principle of strategic autonomy also includes political issues, as well as taking international decisions independently of any other country. Strategic autonomy is one of the key elements of the concept of national defense in the country, and it allows the country to maintain its independence in crisis situations and to take effective measures for the security and defense of the country,
- Another important rule is the principle of consistency in the military model, which means that France strives to create a unified, common, democratic model of the military. Such forces enable effective action for security because soldiers have awareness of their high rank, which is currently very difficult to gain. This principle is based on key elements such as joint action in crisis situations or integrating different types of forces. The concept of reservists is also extremely important, and it is important because having a well-developed army is the key to success. The French reserve forces consist of professional soldiers and civilians who, of course, have reached the appropriate degree and have undergone the applicable training and preparation. The consistency of the military model also includes the development of cyber-encrypted capabilities and

electronics, which at the present time are the total minimum. In pursuit of consistency, the army enables effective action in crisis situations to protect interests and safety,

- The principle of behavior of various types of armed forces to implement strategic functions, it consists of maintaining a variety of military forces, including land, sea and aircraft. The purpose of this principle is to provide flexibility and enable adaptation to a very volatile situation on the international stage. The above rule is hard to maintain and requires a high level of training and equipment for every possible situation. That is why France invests in modern military technologies, such as drones, warplanes, submarines and rockets, to provide its forces with an adequate level of operational capacity,
- The principle of the need to look for opportunities to share skills together consists of striving to maximize the use of defense potential through cooperation with other countries. France is committed to developing cooperation with other countries in the framework of NATO, the EU and other international structures to strengthen its defensive potential. This cooperation shall include both the exchange of experience and the provision of military capabilities, such as air defense systems, transport military systems, or reconnaissance and surveillance systems. This way, the state is able to perform its defense tasks in a more effective and efficient manner, increasing your security in an international dimension.

The political and military conditions in France are important for the strategy, security, and defense of the country. It is a country with a rich political history, which has influenced its current position on the international stage. Politically, France is a semi-presidential republic in which the president serves as head of state. Systemic political power is based on the principle of the separation of powers, which means that the executive power, the judiciary, and the legislature are independent and separate. As part of its foreign policy, it aims to maintain independence and autonomy in decision-making, and to maintain its role as a key player in Europe and the world. In military terms, France has one of the largest and most technologically advanced troops in Europe. The French army consists of five types of armed forces: the land army, the navy, the air force, the space air force, and the National Guard. It is also one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, which gives it an impact on safety decision-making at the international level. The military and political conditions of France influence its strategy on security and defense, including decisions on the use of armed forces in international operations and the selection of appropriate tools and means to protect the country and its citizens.

France is one of the most important world powers, both politically and militarily. This country is one of the most important organizations internationally, such as NATO, the G7 Group, the G20 or the International Energy Agency. France maintains close relations with

the US, as well as with Russia and China. Cooperation with the USA is particularly important in the context of NATO and the fight against terrorism, while relations with Russia and China are often dominated by economic and strategic issues. At the same time, France is also acting as a leader in Africa and the Middle East. In the military-political field, France has conducted military operations in various regions of the world, including Syria, Mali, Chad, the Central African Republic, and Iraq. One of the priorities for France is also the development of its defense industry and military capabilities, including the maintenance of nuclear ones¹⁴.

France, like many other countries, faces various threats of security. Below are some of the most serious threats that France he can now bet:

- Terrorism: Recent years have been extremely difficult for the French because of terrorism. Torched cars, the use of firearms, or various forms of violence in this physical were at the beginning of the day, despite the fact that in a given country there are three main principles of freedom, equality and fraternity, and unfortunately, political conflicts occur in every part of the world, some of which are more or less visible,
- Cybersecurity: Technology is something that is constantly growing, becoming bigger and more powerful. Computers nowadays are an inseparable part of everyday life. The country is struggling with a given danger in various forms, such as phishing, ransomware and DDoS attacks,
- Organized crime: France is struggling with problems such as the trade of drugs and people, the falsification of documents, identity theft, migration of people, etc., and the smuggling of illegal substances, all these are the actions of gangs that operate on the territory countrywide,
- Pandemic COVID-19: fortunately, the name sometimes passes as part of the epidemic, but before it completely disappears, it will be a few more years. This is a huge challenge for France, despite the threat to public health, this pandemic is affecting national, economic, political or international relations,
- Immigration: A mixture of different cultures that you may encounter in France may cause intolerance, which is something that most people struggle with; however, this does not mean that it is inevitable. Multiculturalism brings risks such as xenophobia, assimilation, radicalism and social exclusion,
- Religion: in France, you can encounter several religions, from Christianity through Buddhism up to Judaism, although every religion prohibits crime. In the middle, religion grows a sense of superiority over its own, through which are born different kinds of conflicts,
- Espionage: in every European country, the practice is used to obtain secret information and data for the benefit of another country. This can be useful in times of war,
- French citizens staying abroad are also exposed to various threats, including

¹⁴ https://www.gdr-elsj.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/conclusions_decembre_2014.pdf (access: 24.09.2023 r.).

terrorist threats, organized crime, and the dangers arising from political unrest and armed conflicts. French diplomacy and security services are taking a number of actions to ensure the safety of their citizens abroad.

Summary

To sum up, France is a member and organizer of many international organizations, such as the UN, NATO, and the European Union, which act to increase security in their countries and the countries of the agreement. On the first level, France always puts the life of another person first, which can be seen on many international levels. The above country has a very well-developed safety structure and security system, and nuclear deterrence is finally the most effective decision. The stability of its neighbors and Europe's neighbors is a priority to guarantee your own safety. France participates in many peacekeeping missions, like those in Iraq or Russia. The above country is very positive and friendly towards others; it does not support violence, but for defense, citizens will do anything. Democratic governments operating on its territory are equally well organized, so it monitors every situation in the world that can create any threat or danger to your country.

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