

Ladies and Gentlemen!

Today's security environment is dynamically transforming. In particular, the nature and scale of threats - both internal and external - are changing. The negative phenomena we are currently facing are not a closed catalogue and have a strong impact on not only regional but also global security.

Just a decade ago, few would have predicted the occurrence of a conventional conflict on European soil. At the time, the biggest security challenges were terrorism and organised crime, cyber-terrorism and cyber-crime, cyber-conflict and cyber-war, espionage, corruption, the future of NATO and the EU, threats to ICT and financial systems, global demographics, especially in Europe, social divisions, health security and increased demand for energy, water and food.

Today, world powers have changed their strategies of action. The main determinant is the imperial drive of the Russian Federation, reflected in its ultimate stance in international relations, resulting in the exertion of a great deal of political and economic pressure on certain states and international organisations within its sphere of influence. These factors, and above all the Russian invasion of Ukraine, have remodelled the global security architecture and forced the modification of the list of major threats.

Various types of current threats and challenges in the security sphere are discussed by the authors of the articles featured in the 28th issue of the Internal Security Review. Kamil Baraniuk, based on data from 2018 and early 2022, analysed the Polish-language segment of Facebook in terms of its discussion of Russophobia, which is one of the current threats in the information environment. Also linked to Russian issues is an article by Marek Świerczek, who described the 2014 storming of the Luhansk headquarters of the Security Service

of Ukraine as an example of a Russian Federation special services operation. The armed conflict across our eastern border also has implications for energy security. The aim of Klaudia Grzebiela's article was to present legal solutions to protect certain groups of consumers in the Polish natural gas market and minimise the negative socio-economic effects in the event of disruptions to its supply. Marek Ilnicki described the role of the Maritime Border Guard Regional Unit in counteracting non-military emergencies in Polish maritime areas against the background of existing threats and systemic solutions. Two articles in the issue were devoted to polygraphic research. Marcin Gołaszewski pointed out the effects of multiple testing in polygraph screening and the resulting implications for internal security, while Michał Widacki discussed a publication by Ukrainian polygraphers on polygraph tests conducted to identify Russian saboteurs. Konrad Żurek's article describing the organisation and activities of the criminal police in Poland in the inter-war period deviates from the current topic, but in my opinion it is definitely worthwhile to broaden one's knowledge of the history of the services.

In this issue of the Internal Security Review, you can also read Artur Kotowski's review of the legal monograph entitled *Legal aspects of the European Intelligence Services' activities*, edited by Piotr Burczaniuk, as well as excerpts from his master's thesis and doctoral dissertation, which were awarded in the competition of the Head of the Internal Security Agency.

I would like to express my thanks to the authors, reviewers and editorial team for their efforts in preparing this issue, and I encourage you to read it.

Editor-in-Chief
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