

The pace of change in the security environment is proceeding exponentially redefining the global security context, making complexity, disorder and uncertainty the new normal. This perception of the security situation is driving the need to build state resilience as part of a holistically created security system. Complementing the measures taken to build resilience can be the development of a national anti-access system.

A personal interest in security issues, building resilience and developing anti-access systems was one of the author's primary motivations for taking up the topic. The main objective was to investigate how building our own national anti-access system would affect Poland's level of resilience and thus enhance national security.

The dissertation consists of five chapters, an introduction and a conclusion. Chapter one is devoted to the research methodology. Chapter two characterizes the contemporary security and operational environment in terms of its impact on Poland's national security. Chapter two defines the essence of state resilience and presents the degree of Poland's resilience to identified threats in the context of the seven areas defined at the 2016 NATO summit in Warsaw. Chapter four characterizes the anti-access systems of selected countries, recognizing them as elements that can contribute to maintaining and strengthening an adequate level of resilience. Chapter five defines the assumptions and presents a proposal for the construction of a national anti-access system as an element of strengthening Poland's resilience. The conclusion refers to the degree of solution of the adopted research problems and verification of hypotheses, and presents a proposal for the assumptions of the national anti-access system.

The research process used a diagnostic survey method with an expert interview technique and SWOT analysis. The survey showed that Poland's resilience is at an average level, with the least resilient areas being the level of energy supply security, population movement management and health care capacity. One of the elements for strengthening resilience is the construction of a national anti-access system with the option of integration with a regional or allied system. However, it is necessary to use modern technologies, change mentality, analyse regulations and have an effective training process.

The dissertation is an analytical study of both theoretical and practical nature. Its utilitarian value stems from the holistic treatment of the issues related to the building, maintenance or reconstruction of state resilience, as well as the proposal of solutions for the establishing of a national anti-access system, which is particularly important in terms of our country's security.

Key words:

Resilience, anti-access system, multi-domain operations, security environment, operational environment

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