
POTENTIAL THREATS TO LITHUANIA NATIONAL SECURITY AND CRITICAL ISSUES FOR STATUTORY OFFICERS' EDUCATION

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Annotation. This study intends to provide a descriptive-analytical inventory of models and policies that Lithuania are using with regard to recruitment, selection and training of statutory officers. For statutory officer ranks, it is compulsory that the applicant have a diploma from a university or a diploma recognized by the Lithuanian state in case they have graduated from a university outside Lithuania. While the idea of university education for statutory officers was first proposed many years ago, there is still no consensus about what officer's professionalism actually means. While the idea of university education for statutory officers is supported by both police and state border guard managers and academics, in principle, the body of knowledge in policing is still being developed. The situation in the world is characterized by a dynamic transformation of the system of international relations. Russia is in a war state against Ukraine now. Practically Russia is in a state of war against Europe. It is a very important in aspect of Lithuanian national security. The primary interests of the Republic of Lithuania are: viability of NATO and the EU, security, democracy and welfare of all states of the Euro-Atlantic community. The external risks, dangers and threats which must be given particular attention by the institutions ensuring national security are as follows: economic and energy dependence (energy, transport, finances and crediting); crime and shadow economy, international organized crime and other cross-border crimes – human trafficking, smuggling, illicit trade in drugs, arms, dual-use items, money laundering, illegal immigration, cyber-crime and other criminal acts. The police and state border guard officers must be professional in order to do their tasks professionally. The article strives to disclose the higher statutory officer's education at the Faculty of Public Security Mykolas Romeris University in Lithuania. The trends and developments in higher state border guard officer's education in Lithuania have generally confirmed the principal challenges identified in the Bologna Declaration – standardizes and integrates the Lithuanian education in the European Higher Education Area. This paper is part of a larger study into university education for the police and state border guard officer's managers and presents the preliminary findings of the study.

Keywords: statutory officer, education, national security.

INTRODUCTION

Society and the media are quick to notice the faults of statutory officers and advance them as a lack of professionalism, integrity, and morality. The dissolution of the Soviet Union -- which started with the failed coup of August 1991 and was formalized in December of that year -- has fundamentally transformed the European security setting. Whereas past decades of Cold War were dominated by concerns about a massive invasion by the Warsaw Pact and global thermonuclear war, Western policy-makers are now worried about a myriad of less tangible threats to their security. According to a well-known truism, the first victim of war is

truth. Nevertheless, since there are different wars and different societies, truth follows a variety of trajectories until it is established as dominant historical view. To start a war is a difficult choice for any government. Governments are naturally interested in proving that their decision was right and that the threat they claimed led to the war existed and left them no other choice. Lithuanian President Dalia Grybauskaitė in the European Council meeting (Bruxelles, 30 August 2014) told reporters: *“It is the fact that Russia is in a war state against Ukraine. That means it is in a state of war against a country which would like to be closely integrated with the EU. Practically Russia is in a state of war against Europe”*. It is a very important in aspect of state national security. Using the framework of international agreements, there must be effective collaboration with foreign states and their law-enforcement and special agencies, and also with international organizations tasked with fighting terrorism. Broad use must be made of international experience of dealing with this phenomenon and there must be a well-coordinated mechanism for countering international terrorism, closing all available routes for illicit weapons and explosives within the country and preventing their import from abroad¹.

The priorities and tasks of implementation of national security policy create conditions for consistent implementation of the goal of national security policy as established in the Law on the Basics of National Security, namely, through the concerted efforts of the State and its citizens, to develop and strengthen democracy, to ensure the safe existence of the Nation and internal and external security of the State, to deter any potential aggressor and to defend the independence, territorial integrity and constitutional order of the State of Lithuania. The Republic of Lithuania perceives its national security as preservation of national security interests. National security of the Republic of Lithuania is a constituent part of the indivisible security policy of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (hereinafter referred to as NATO) and the European Union (hereinafter referred to as the EU), is based on the security guarantees embedded in NATO and EU treaties, the threat analysis, strategic goals and activity guidelines provided in the strategic security policy documents of NATO and the EU. National security is the basis for the prosperity of the State². Only a secure environment is capable of ensuring the functioning of a mature democratic constitutional order, sustainable economic growth, protection of human rights and freedoms, viability of civil society. The

¹ Faull, J. (2009). Security in Europe-objective, initiatives and measures of the European Union. The New Police in Europe. The Professional Journal for Further Education and Training. Vol 1, No 1, pp. 3–5.

² Greičius, S., Pranevičienė, B. (2010). Challenges to Lithuanian national security: Security of Society and Public Order : Proceedings of scientific articles (10) / Kaunas : MRU. Nr. 4, p. 31-40.

necessary condition of national security is contribution of civic-minded citizens to creation of the country's security and welfare, their preparedness to contribute to its defense under critical circumstances. Favorable internal and external factors are functioning of democratic institutions, protection of rights and freedoms of citizens, exercise of the civilian control of the Armed Forces, respect of the international community for the independence of the Republic of Lithuania, an open, transparent, non-confrontational security policy pursued by the Republic of Lithuania, membership in NATO, the EU and other international security organizations, friendly inter-state relations. However, the State may face the challenges of consolidation of the national budget and sustainability of public finances. Although there is no direct military threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State, a dynamic, complex and difficult to predict security environment poses certain external and internal risks, dangers and threats to the national security interests of the Republic of Lithuania.

The police and state border guard officers in their job constantly meet the situations that require for determinate communication independent from believes, but dictated by the present social role. Good intentions and will are not enough in professional activity, and a special knowledge is also needed³. Basic education allows you to maintain the required level of preparedness for long. After a certain period, each officer has to improve their qualifications. It is important to organize the professional development of those areas where knowledge changes are essential⁴. Border guards have appropriate specialization trained specialists, according to the officer's and the common core curriculum. The programs include special training. Member States, assisted by EU agencies, encourages officers to learn languages that are necessary to perform their duties. Functioning state border management system, coordinated with border security management system of the European Union, is an integral component of the national and European security system. It provides freedom and smoothness of the legitimate movement of people and goods across the border. These standards are achieved while maintaining a high level of security and cohesion of the social community by protection of the border against threats to national security, the national economy, public health and the unauthorized crossing. The implementation of the statutory tasks by the services responsible for state border protection and certain public institutions, which form the

³ Pagon M., Bjorg T., Romerio F.B. (2007). Perspectives of Police Science in Europe. Bramshill: CEPOL Series No 2.

⁴ Janušauskas, A. (2013). How to develop a professional police officer? Journal of education and human development. [American Research Institute for Policy Development]. Vol. 2, no. 2, December, p. 24-29.

broader border management system, helps to raise the level of national security and a sense of security for all citizens⁵.

The aim of work: to define some actualities of the European Union external border guards' officer's education in the context of Lithuanian national security; to define some aspects of education professionalism and responsibility in state border guard officers. The main purpose of this survey is to provide information about the current content of state border guard officer's professional education and training that is relevant in the sense of the Bologna Process.

The following methods were applied in the research: analysis of scientific literature and documents, content analysis.

THE PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF LITHUANIA

The following are the principal tasks for ensuring the Lithuanian national security:

- to promptly detect and identify external and internal threats to national security;
- to ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lithuania and the security of its border lands;
- to ensure citizens' personal security and constitutional rights and freedoms in Lithuania;
- to ensure Lithuanian cooperation, especially with the world's leading countries, on equal and mutually advantageous terms;
- to increase the state's military potential and maintain it at a sufficient level;
- to take effective action to identify, avert and intercept intelligence and subversive activities by foreign states against Lithuania;

Assurance of the Lithuanian national security also includes protecting the cultural and spiritual–moral legacy and the historical traditions and standards of public life, and preserving the cultural heritage of all Lithuanian peoples. There must be a state policy to maintain the population's spiritual and moral welfare, prohibit the use of airtime to promote violence or base instincts, and counter the adverse impact of foreign religious organizations and missionaries. The principal goal of Lithuania's foreign policy is to create a secure environment for the country and its people, to safeguard the continuity of statehood and to

⁵ Seniutienė, D., Oliveira, P.F., Janušauskas, A. (2013). Challenges to European security in the process of globalization. *Journal of international relations and foreign policy*. [American Research Institute for Policy Development]. Vol. 1, no. 2, December, p. 10-17.

ensure future development and prosperity. Lithuania's foreign policy is based on major objectives - the maintenance of good relations with neighboring states.

On the foreign policy level, Lithuania has been participating in the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy. At last on 1 May 2004 Lithuania joined to EU. As we see there are same advantages from this treaty. Lithuania applied for NATO membership in January 1994. Its aspirations to join NATO are grounded on a: strong democracy, the rule of law, fast economic growth, mutual useful relations with all countries and some commitment to the development defense structures. Lithuania joined to NATO on 29 March 2004. The 1996 Law on the Fundamentals of National Security states that national security is ensured by "the state's integration into the European Union, the Western European Union and NATO, with the aim of membership of these organizations". The provisions of this law ensure that the defense structures will be developed in compliance with the NATO defense system. It also acts as a solid legal basis for continuity and predictability in foreign policy. Integration into NATO is supported by all major political parties in Lithuania, and the public, which regards NATO membership as the only reliable means of ensuring security. Lithuania became a member of the United Nations on 17 September 1991, and ever since it has participated actively in various UN undertakings. The peculiar feature of the development of human civilization as for now is the growth of integration ties between the states. Such situation unavoidably results in necessity for every state to co-ordinate conceptual fundamentals, directions and methods of ensuring national security with the interests of other countries, foremost with the next-door neighbors (European Parliament and Council Regulation No.562/2006). Lithuania as a young independent state is to realize itself in a geopolitical context and in the context of world civilization development, to define the priorities in the context of security taking into account the difficult system of intercommunications between the countries of the world.

Characterizing the general direction in Lithuanian foreign policy since the proclamation of its independence, it should be mentioned that from the first steps of its existence our state rushed towards the formation of good-neighbors relations both with nearby countries and other states. Solving the most difficult international problems, our state proved its ability to do this by political means, thus demonstrating to the whole world that any problem can and should be solved without threats and use of force. Active participation in proper international organizations and multilateral forums, unconditional implementation of the existing agreements as for the arms control comprise the considerable contribution of our state to strengthening of international security of XXI century. The importance of clear determination

of priorities in Lithuanian national security stipulates the attention today as for elaboration of strong scientific-methodological foundations, guided by which, it becomes possible to perfect normative and legal base in the above-mentioned sphere. Legal foundations of the Lithuanian national security are stated in the Lithuanian Constitution - Fundamental Law of our state. One of Chapter of the Lithuanian Constitution determines that the protection of the sovereignty and territorial indivisibility of Lithuania, and the ensuring of its economic and informational security are the most important functions of the State. Lithuanian Constitution proclaimed that foreign political activity of Lithuania is aimed at ensuring its national interests and security by maintaining peaceful and mutually beneficial co-operation with members of the international community, according to generally acknowledged principles and norms of international law. Pursuant to this Law, the President of Lithuania develops and approves the Strategy of National Security of Lithuania, the doctrines, conceptions, strategies and programs, which determine special purpose options and leading principles of military cooperation, as well as the directions for the activities of public authorities in specific situations aimed at defining, preventing and neutralization the threats to the national interests of Lithuania in proper time.

In our opinion, the creation of reliable system of security in Europe is impossible without the liquidation of threats to the national security in Lithuania. After integration to European Union, the first steps strengthening the security of our country should be made in changing the laws, which regulate the activities of law-enforcement and military structures, aimed at securing the rights of the subjects of the democratic civil control over Military organization and law enforcement bodies of the state, the range of their authorities, methods and means of their activities, rights and duties of the representatives of the mentioned state bodies during the exercise of such control. It will allow the necessary transparency in the activity of the militarized bodies of the state to be achieved and it will promote the advance of our country towards the new stage in its democratic development. Lithuania sees new threats resulting from globalization. The distance between rich countries and countries that are poorly developed increases. It creates frustration and social displeasure, and due to that - conflicts, which may transform in terrorist attacks. In order to prevent that, Lithuania is associated with international organizations. One of the most important organizations is the NATO. Cooperation with member countries in the field of politics and military is the most important warranty of external peace and stable development of Lithuania. Especially close contacts with the United States can be seen, among others, in the armed interference and stabilizing

operation in Iraq. Unfortunately it is connected with the risk of a terrorist attack. Apart from countries also international organizations have joined the terrorism fight. Nevertheless this fight rather consists of adopting resolutions condemning terrorism and showing the path of legal orders in member countries. The European Union or the United Nations may be an example of organizations, which in their decisions and resolutions have given the member countries certain guidelines for fighting. There is an increased threat to the national security of the Lithuania in the information sphere. A serious danger arises from the desire of a number of countries to dominate the global information domain space and to expel Lithuania from the external and internal information market; from the development by a number of states of “information warfare” concepts that entail creation of ways of exerting a dangerous effect on other countries’ information systems, of disrupting information and telecommunications systems and data storage systems, and of gaining unauthorized access to them.

Schengen Convention enshrined in the form of cooperation, which at first glance, like a traditional state sovereignty in violation of law. Uniformed and armed officer of the State shall be entitled to (in exceptional cases, even without prior permission) to carry out his official assignment in another State. Schengen Convention sets out the basic principles of law enforcement cooperation. Introduced two forms of co-benefits - over the border Monitoring and across the state border of the pursuit of land. It can be argued that there is a beyond traditional inter-agency and cross-boundaries, since some, the Convention regulated cases between state officials the right to operate in another country. This means that the performance of routine tasks related to public order and public security, the statutory officer will take into account the interests of other Member States⁶. The monitoring and prosecution of cross-border enforcement will require good knowledge of the neighboring countries national legal framework, as all activities will take place in the territory of another Member State in accordance with the law on the operating authority. For each State ways in which it applies in all of its obligations under international law is not a matter of international law. However, there may be instances where the State has agreed to fulfill its obligations only in a certain way. Not all countries establish clear international and national relations. Some countries have accepted that international laws constitute the entire legal system, as is currently the European Union and the Schengen area. To combat international crime, the EU

⁶ Seniutienė, D., Greičius, S. (2005). The Schengen Convention influence on Lithuanian Border Organization. *Jurisprudencija*. T. 73(65), p. 77-85.

national police and judicial authorities need to cooperate⁷. Freedom, security and justice concepts are closely interrelated. Freedom becomes largely meaningless if people can live in safety, if not protected by a legal framework in which they can trust.

EDUCATION OF POLICE AND BORDER GUARDS' OFFICERS IN LITHUANIA

Essentially, the question is what can higher education do for police and state border guard service and what can it do for service management? Believe that the answer should be: higher education represents expanded knowledge and understanding, determination, and endurance. It displays the culmination of numerous classes related to a specific field of study. University education looks as a mark of professional and personal accomplishment. There are several starting points by which the development of statutory officers training systems in the European Union can be characterized⁸. The first one is the extent to which academic degrees have become part of officer's studies and some police education institutions have university status. Secondly, there is a development starting from the university system with a deep long-term impact on the police training system. It is the Bologna process, which aims at turning the university study programmes and courses into internationally compatible learning modules. Thirdly, research and science have reached the police organization⁹.

Initiated in 1999 in Bologna, the process of developing the European Higher Education Area has had a vital impact on changes taking place in higher statutory officer education in Lithuania. In line with recommendations of the Bologna Declaration – standardizes and integrates the Lithuanian education in the European Higher Education Area¹⁰. Analyses of training needs clearly indicate that there is a great unfulfilled demand for this kind of educational service. The Lithuanian experience in adopting the Bologna Process is briefly described, the approach to curricula development is analyzed and its relation to the quality assurance of education is outlined. Curriculum development is undoubtedly one of the key

⁷ Janušauskas, A., Seniutienė, D., Tumas, V. (2013). Lithuania in the Schengen area: new challenges to national security and state border guard control. *Journal of power, politics & governance*. [American Research Institute for Policy Development]. Vol. 1 no. 1, December, p. 27-33.

⁸ Wawrzusiszyn, A. (2008). *Udział Straży Granicznej w zapewnieniu bezpieczeństwa państw Unii Europejskiej*, [in] *Pedagogika obronna wobec procesów globalizacji edukacji międzykulturowej*. Scientific editor R. Stępień, Warsaw.

⁹ Stam, J.G., Grotendorst, A., Prinks, A.B., Peeters, M.H. (2007). *New Look, Reforms in Police Training. Police Education and Training in a Global Society*. Lanham: Lexington Books.

¹⁰ Janušauskas, A. (2012). After the Bologna process: new developments in University education of police officers. *Public security and public order: scientific articles (7)* Kaunas: MRU. Vol 7, pp. 103-111.

aspects of quality assurance in higher education institutions. In order to understand the nature and aims of the curriculum planning in most European Higher Education Area it is important to consider concepts such as Dublin Descriptors. One of the most important concepts in curriculum planning is learning outcomes, which is defined as “statements of what a learner is expected to know, understand and/or be able to do at the end of a period of learning”. The term “learning outcome” is used in higher education to encompass core subject-based outcomes, personal transferable outcomes and generic academic outcomes¹¹. The main purpose of the Bologna reform in Lithuania consisted mainly in the renewal of degrees so that they could better meet the demands of research and working life. In addition to improving the general quality and international comparability of qualifications, another important aim in Lithuanian was shortening of study times. Higher education in Lithuania is provided through the study programmes; in compliance with the Higher Education Act, the higher education institutions may admit the students to accredited study programmes only. In the spirit of the Bologna Declaration, the Lithuanian Higher Education Act sets that higher education shall be carried out through the study programmes at three levels. The first level is represented by the Bachelor study programmes, the second level by the Master, and the third level by the PhD study programmes. The standard length for the Bachelor study programme as a study programme of the first level is at least three years and at most four years. According to recommendations of the Bologna Declaration, the Bachelor study programmes are oriented at acquisition of theoretical knowledge and practical knowledge based on the current state of science and art and at mastering their use at performing a profession or in the follow-up Master study. The Bachelor’s degree has become an obligatory requirement for proceeding to the Master’s level. For the study programme of the second level (Master study programme) the standard length of study is not less than one year nor more than three years, however, with the total standard length of the study according the Bachelor study programme and the follow-up study programme of the second level in the same or relative field of study, it is not less than five years. In addition to that, all bachelor and master programmes offered by the Faculty of Security are subject to accreditation procedures as a result of the Declaration of Bologna¹².

Education is so integral to our life in society that even if we consider only formal instruction, it is not too much to say that the enterprise of education either has come to

¹¹ Chapell, A. (2008). Police Academy Training: Comparing across curricula / Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management. Vol 31, No 1, pp. 36-56.

¹² Janušauskas, A., Seniutienė, D. (2013). Statutory officer’s training actuality. European international journal of science and technology. Newcastle : Center for Enhancing Knowledge. Vol. 2, no. 8, p. 1-10.

involve everyone alive or is expected to, that every other human endeavor of any importance depends on it and is served by it, and that almost every other such enterprise is stimulated by it and plays a part with respect to it, either as a source for its premises and methods, as part of its curriculum, or as one of its aims. Education is a practical art and a science and its normative justification takes man in society as its starting point. Education serves the social and the ethical and if it does not create difference, if it does not cultivate, confirm and contribute to the development of the excellences then it is not education¹³.

Within the Lithuanian system of police education, there is a coherent system of training at all levels of education. Each level is supported by an occupational profile and a related curriculum for each statutory officer. All profiles and all modules have been developed by academic professionals and police partners. The outcome of this process has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Education of Lithuania and state border guard departments of the Ministry of the Interior of Lithuania. Lithuania, after becoming the member state of the Europe Union, is induced to follow recommendations of the Europe Union institutions when choosing optimal directions of statutory officer's preparation and qualification rise and participating in education of European policemen's. Therefore today's challenge is the development of cooperation of statutory officers and society in public safety problems, modernization and rationalization of police and state border guard departments work, the improvement of planning, organization and coordination of activities with social partners, the creation of effective statutory officers work control, the enforcement of optimal distribution of activities and officers competence and responsibility in accordance with principles of subsidiary, good administration, proportionality, legal expectations, transparency, social partnership, and the involvement in joint Europe Union crime control, prevention and cooperation system. The main goal border guard service the Republic of Lithuania is serving the people and ensuring the safe living of residents, seeking to be the active guarantors of people's safety and not only the registrars of criminal facts. Border guard service maintains public order, fights and prevents the crime. Its activities are related to law observance but at the same time police, as a public institution, is under the influence of various political forces, on which depends the leverages of state governance. Statutory officer is voluntarily committed public officer who has assumed extraordinary and complex obligations for society demanding for special

¹³ Janušauskas, A. (2012). Developmental trends in higher police education in Lithuania. *Bezpieczenstwo - ujęcie kompleksowe. Wyższa szkoła zarządzania marketingowego i języków obcych w Katowicach ; pod redakcją Zbigniewa Grzywny*, pp. 163-176.

knowledge or preparation. Voluntariness of statutory officer's competence based on professionalism and knowledge of equal evaluation of public and private interest is that "conciliatory" aspect of statutory officer with society and all subjects legally seeking for self-benefits. Statutory officers assists other person by realizing his duties, authority and rights, and helps others to implement their rights and needs. Appropriate competence must be obtained for this.

Educator's activity is based on the responsibility for educate, consistently seeking for the set tasks of personality development and choosing optimal education measures. The only statutory officers training facility which provides higher statutory officers education in Lithuania is the Mykolas Romeris University Faculty of Public Security in Kaunas. In the spirit of the Bologna Declaration, the Lithuanian Higher Education Act sets that higher education shall be carried out through the accredited study programme only. The study programme may be carried out only in the field of study which is a part of the defined list of the higher education fields of study. According to recommendations of the Bologna Declaration, the Bachelor study programme are oriented at acquisition of theoretical knowledge and practical knowledge based on the current state of science and art and at mastering their use at performing a profession or in the follow-up Master study. We defined statutory officers training as a process of imparting or acquiring particular knowledge or skills necessary for police and state border guard officers work. University education enables critical evaluation of material. It provides a theoretical framework by which practical application is derived. It grants a broad understanding of subject matter. Mandating university for statutory officers will instill these benefits and serve to raise the standard among law enforcement officers, facilitating professionalism¹⁴. Educated officers would succeed in changing the very nature of policing, reforming it from the inside. The study programme is divided into subjects. For clear arrangement of the content of study and evaluation of the study results a regulation was issued to set for higher education institutions the duty to elaborate an information sheet of the subject in which the basic information about the subject is indicated. Previously, study attainments were measured in study weeks, which corresponded to 40 hours of study time whereas current ECTS credit corresponds to 26 hours of study time. Instead of focusing on the courses required for completing a degree, the emphasis was to be on the skills and competences students should gain during their studies.

¹⁴ Paoline, E.A., Terrill, W. (2007). Police education, experience, and the use of force. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. Vol 34, No 2, pp. 179-196.

Internal aspects of the process were the analysis of core content and student workload. This tool gives heuristic help for classifying curriculum contents in relation to three categories: essential knowledge, supplementary knowledge and specialized knowledge. Essential knowledge is knowledge that all students must possess and which is a necessity for further studies. Supplementary knowledge, in turn, is something that students should know, but it is not compulsory. Specialized knowledge includes specific details which are good to know but not necessary for proceeding with studies. The division into the three types of knowledge was taken into account when determining student workload and the number of hours needed for completing each course. Knowledge, skills and abilities gained in a higher school have to form a comprehensively sophisticated personality having abilities to plan, analyze actions and suitably and responsibly direct activities of other people¹⁵. Appropriate competence and qualification must be achieved in order to help a future specialist to proceed from cognizance to practical application of knowledge and abilities to analyze and integrate available information and to demonstrate high common cultural competence¹⁶. Within the Lithuanian system of statutory officer's education, there is a coherent system of training at all levels of education. All profiles and all modules have been developed by academic professionals and statutory institutions partners. The outcome of this process has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Education of Lithuania and Police and State border guard Departments of the Ministry of the Interior of Lithuania. Statutory officer's reaction to the crime always had various forms and depended on customs and law. Therefore ethics and humanism have extremely important role. Even the first contact of police officer and law breakers requires the highest level of tact and discretion. Justice and responsibility are the qualities that should always determine conduct of policeman. Individual delinquencies and faults of every policeman humiliate status of the whole police. Therefore it is essential constantly develop and reinforce professional skills and principles of conduct necessary for policeman's or state border guard officers. Currently role of police and state border guard service changing all over the world. Police and state border guard service authority has huge importance when ensuring conditions in society that people could live and work quietly. High requirements are

¹⁵ Bankauskienė, N., Nedzinskas, E., Janušauskas, A. (2009). Education of general abilities preparing engineers and judicial officers (the case of Kaunas Technological University and Mykolas Romeris University). Global cooperation in engineering education: innovative technologies, studies and professional development: conference proceedings. Kaunas University of Technology, Kaunas, Technologija, pp. 166-177.

¹⁶ Jaschke, H.G., Neidhardt, K.A. (2007). Modern police science as an integrated academic discipline: A contribution to the debate on its fundamentals. *Policing & Society*. Vol 17, No 4, pp. 303–320.

established for police and state border guard service; its activity is often criticized and therefore it seems almost all the time that statutory officer's works poorly.

Looking from the today's prospect and discussing about police and state border guard service problems from the viewpoint of Lithuania's integration to European processes, it is very important that service of different rank statutory officer's for the community would be based on humanism principles and systemic approach on public relations administration would be enshrined. The most important police and state border guard service duty is to find out such problems as earlier as possible and to organize all forces, especially official institutions responsible for law enforcement, to prevent events that could have negative aftermaths to people, disturb stability of public relations and conditions of social development.

CONCLUSION

To prevent further tensions and military confrontation between Russia and the Ukraine, US–Russian and NATO–Russian security cooperation must be patiently and constantly rebuild step–by–step. This must be accomplished on a pragmatic basis and without excessive expectations, gradually expanding the zone of cooperation, while at the same time building the required solid public support. One of the core objectives of the European Union is to provide its citizens with a high level of security within an area of freedom, security and justice. The ongoing consolidation period of the area of freedom, security and justice enables to enhance the most valuable element of the efficient management of external borders which is mutual trust between Member States and between Member States and the institutions of the European Union. It is assumed that the intelligent use of modern technologies in border management will contribute to the fact that Europe will become more accessible for people travelling in "good faith" and stimulate innovation among enterprises in the European Union. Consequently, this will lead to greater prosperity and growth in Europe and provide a sense of security to the citizens of each country. Each state's priority is national security, therefore Republic of Lithuania like every country, created the National Security Strategy, which sets forth national security interests, security policies, national security policy, national security strategy, and means and methods of risk factors, risks and threats to national security. Currently role of statutory institutions is changing all over the world. High requirements are established for police and state border guard service. Statutory officer's education and training in Lithuania is changing. General skills gained in a Faculty of Public Security

Mykolas Romeris university have to form a comprehensively sophisticated personality having abilities to plan, analyze actions and suitably and responsibly direct activities of other people. Appropriate competence and qualification must be achieved in order to help a future specialist to proceed from cognizance to practical application of knowledge and abilities to analyze and integrate available information and to demonstrate high common cultural competence. A particularly strong stimulus in this respect was the integration of police and state border guard officer's education into the system of general education and the incorporation of the latter in implementation of the Bologna Process.

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GALIMOS GRĖSMĖS LIETUVOS NACIONALINIAM SAUGUMUI IR KRITINIAI STATUTINIŲ PAREIGŪNŲ RENGIMO KLAUSIMAI

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Santrauka

Šiuo metu Pasaulyje vyksta grėsmingi pokyčiai kuriems būdinga dinamiška nusistovėjusių tarptautinių santykių sistemos transformacija. Rusija yra karinio konflikto su Ukraina iniciatorė bei grasina kitoms Europos valstybėms. Tai labai svarbus aspektas Lietuvos nacionaliniam saugumui. Išoriniams pavojams ir grėsmėms nacionaliniam šalies saugumui turi būti skiriamas ypatingas dėmesys institucijų, užtikrinančių nacionalinį saugumą. Turi būti stiprinama kova su nusikalstamumu (šalies viduje ir tarptautiniu organizuotu lygiu), šešėline ekonomika, kontrabanda, neteisėta prekyba narkotikais, ginklais, pinigų plovimu, nelegalia imigracija, elektroniniais nusikaltimais ir su kitomis nusikalstamomis veikomis. Policijos ir Valstybės sienos apsaugos pareigūnai turi būti profesionalūs, siekdami atlikti pavestas užduotis tinkamai. Tik nuo tinkamai parengto statutinio pareigūno priklauso visos šalies teisėtvarkos politikos sėkmė. Tampa akivaizdu, kad universitetinis išsilavinimas yra statutinio pareigūno privalumas. Tai siejasi su pasikeitusiomis nusikaltimų tendencijomis, jaunesnių ir žiauresnių nusikaltėlių gausėjimu, grupuočių valdomų narkotikų platinimo sudėtingų tinklų atsiradimu, teroristinių išpuolių ir tarptautinio nusikalstamumo bei nusikaltimų, vykdomų panaudojant sudėtinės technologijas, išplitimu. Piliečiai iš statutinių institucijų reikalauja daugiau įvairesnių nusikalstamumo prevencijos paslaugų, didesnės atskaitomybės ir efektyvaus darbo. Straipsnyje pagrindžiama nuostata, kad, rengiant šiuolaikinius statutinius pareigūnus, nepakanka vien tik profesinio mokymo, formuojančio specialiuosius įgūdžius, o būtina jiems suteikti galimybę įgyti aukštąjį išsilavinimą. Konstatuotina, kad racionalus profesinių įgūdžių formavimas universitete atsispindės būsimoje statutinių pareigūnų veikloje. Straipsnyje siekiama išryškinti universitetinio lavinimo svarbą rengiant statutinius pareigūnus Mykolo Romerio universiteto Viešojo saugumo fakultete.

Pagrindinės sąvokos: nacionalinis saugumas, statutinis pareigūnas, aukštasis išsilavinimas.

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