Certified translation from Polish

NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

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Introduction

1. In the first decade of the new millennium the Republic of Poland is a safe country. Its security is the result of profound geopolitical transformations that swept across Europe at the end of the 20th century. The Polish people were at the forefront of these transformations. The "Solidarity" movement invoking Christian values, which formed European civilization and the idea of sovereignty of nations and independence of states, changed the face of Europe. Following the collapse of the communist block, its artificial division into a free and a dominated part was erased. Poland's accession to the European Union in 2004 brought about a positive change of the international situation affecting its security. Poland began to co-define the process of European integration.

2. Poland made good use of this international situation, the best in many decades. Along with other Central European states, Poland became member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union and thus joined the Western community of free nations. It was able to guarantee the inviolability of its borders and its territorial integrity, while Poles regained the freedom to determine their own future and seized the opportunity to develop their country in civilizational terms and to become full participants of the European and global international community.

3. In the lives of nations, like in the lives of individual people nothing should be taken for granted. International order is not a frozen, rigid form. The development of the international situation, although currently positive, brings new challenges. We need to interpret them correctly and face them effectively. Their changing nature and dynamics makes it incumbent upon states and nations to persevere in their efforts. The fundamental task and main concern of every state and its citizens is to safeguard their own security in conditions of sustainable development.

4. This document presents a new approach to the issue of national security. It explains our national interests and expresses our strategic goals in line with the highest tanking legal act, the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. It is an expression of the country's constitutional authorities' concern for Poland's and Poles' security and describes the respective national effort in its various forms. This effort will ensure Poland's security today and in the future and its position in the international area commensurate to its aspirations.

5. The Republic of Poland's National Security Strategy, correlated with allied strategies – NATIO' Strategic Concept and the European Security Strategy – is the basis on which executive strategic directives are developed, in particular the Republic of Poland's Political and Strategic Defense Directive, strategies for different areas of national security, strategic plans of defence response and crisis management and long-term state security system transformation programs, including non-military defence preparation programs and armed forces development programs.

1. National Interests and Strategic Goals of the Republic of Poland in the Area of Security

6. Poland is a sovereign and democratic state in Central Europe with significant population, political, military and economic potential. It wishes to pursue its national interests and the aspirations of its citizens for a safe and worthwhile life in a peaceful and stable environment. It creates conditions so that its citizens can prosper while observing the law and democratic values. At the same time it wants to contribute to the preservation of common values and to the development of cooperation mechanism within the European Union framework, in the Euroatlantic area and on a global scale to guarantee lasting global security.

7. Today Poland operates in a complex and extensive international environment. As a member state of politically, militarily and economically strong organizations: the North Atlantic Alliance and the European Union - it has become an important participant of international cooperation. Membership in NATO and the EU and its alliance with the United States have ensured Poland a high level of security and have become one of the fundamental guarantees of its internal development and its international position.

8. The Republic of Poland, being a NATO and EU border state, occupies an important place in the European security environment and its territory is strategically significant.

9. Membership of the Republic of Poland in the EU has broadened the notion of the national interest and caused it to evolve and also has given rise to the need to consolidate the national and European identity of Poland and its citizens in a united Europe. This goal will be pursued by means of measures aimed at making citizens identify themselves more closely with the state and by developing comprehensive and legitimate integration, based on respecting common democratic and social values

1.1. National interests

10. Fundamental national interests do not change and are based on an overall concept of state security, taking into account political, military, economic, social and ecological aspects. National interests follow from Poland's fundamental and invariable values and their pursuit becomes an overriding concern of the state and its inhabitants. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, national interests include: protecting independence, territorial inviolability, freedom, security, respect for human and civil rights as well as preservation of national heritage and protection of natural environment in conditions of sustainable development.

11. National interests can be put in three groups: vital, important and other significant ones. The Republic of Poland's vital national interests involve guaranteeing the survival of the state and its citizens. They include the need to preserve state independence and sovereignty, its territorial integrity and the inviolability of its borders; to ensure that its citizens are secure, that human rights and fundamental freedoms are protected, and also that democratic political order is being

consolidated. The absolute priority of Poland's security policy is to pursue these interests.

12. Poland's important national interests are: to guarantee that our country develops civilizationally and economically, that conditions are created for the growth of a more prosperous society, for the development of science and technology and for a proper protection of its national heritage and identity, and also of its natural environment.

13. Other significant national interests of Poland involve efforts to ensure that the state maintains a strong international position and is capable of effectively promoting Polish interests abroad. Significant interests also include strengthening the ability to operate and to be effective of the most important international institutions in which Poland participates as well as the development of international relations based on respect for law and effective multilateral cooperation in line with the goals and principles laid down in the UN Charter.

14. The pursuit of national interests and the ensuing goals is accomplished through measures the state undertakes at home and in its relations with the external environment. Poland's ability to operate effectively abroad is conditional upon the quality of its internal political, economic and social order.

1.2. Strategic goals

15. Strategic goals follow from security interests and the development of the Republic of Poland, a NATO and European Union member state, and also from the growing interdependencies between states and economies and from increasingly intensive contacts between individuals and societies.

16. The overriding strategic goal of the Republic of Poland is to provide beneficial and safe conditions in which to pursue national interests by eliminating external and internal threats, reducing risks, adequately assessing challenges undertaken and skilfully taking advantage of the opportunities that arise. The following are regarded as the main strategic goals:

- to ensure independence and territorial inviolability of the Republic of Poland and its sovereignty in determining the internal affairs of the nation, its organization and political system;
- to create conditions for civilizational and economic development, deciding about the nation's and state's ability to operate;
- to ensure that its citizens can exercise their constitutional freedoms, human and civil rights and to create safe conditions for its citizens to lead decent lives and for the entire nation to develop materially and spiritually;
- to ensure that it is possible to actively develop relations in the international environment and to take effective actions through defence of national interests and the promotion of the image of a credible participant of international relations, as well as the implementation of Poland's commitments towards its allies which affect Poland' credibility;
- to ensure that Polish citizens abroad are safe, protected and provided with assistance;

-to promote Polish economy and to support Polish entrepreneurs and to build Poland's prestige in the international environment;
-to ensure that the citizens of the Republic of Poland have a sense of legal security;
-to protect the spiritual and material national heritage (natural resources, citizen's private property and collective national property) and to ensure that it can be safely developed in all areas of national activity, including in particular the economic, social and intellectual areas;
-to protect the natural environment and to protect against the consequences of natural disasters and man-induced catastrophes;
-to ensure wide access to information, to raise the level of national education and to create a strong R&D base connected to manufacturing capabilities in order to improve the competitiveness of the economy.

17. As part of our security policy, these goals are translated into tasks and specific measures, depending on the situation, and taking into account the needs and possibilities of their implementation alone or with other partners.

2. Conditions of national security of the Republic of Poland

18. Poland's security is affected primarily by processes and developments occurring around it – in the region, in Europe and in the Euroatlantic community. The dynamics of relations in the North Atlantic Alliance and the European Union significantly affect security. Poland's membership in the EU creates favourable conditions for its economic development and civilizational progress, while also contributing to increased home security.

19. Globally, the United States which guarantees international security plays a key role. Its position has been weakened to some extent following difficulties associated with the operation in Iraq and the war against terrorism. An improvement in transatlantic relations and a rapprochement of the views of allies on the most important international security issues, particularly the fight against terrorism and putting a stop to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are positive developments.

20. The Russian Federation, taking advantage of the rising energy prices, has been attempting intensively to reinforce its position on a supraregional level. Russia's efforts to establish closer contacts with selected Western countries go hand in hand with the imposition of selective restrictions and discrimination of some NATO and EU members.

21. The worsening of security in the Near and Middle East as a result of the rising influence of fundamentalist forces, threats of terrorist attacks, destabilization of Iraq and Afghanistan and Iran's nuclear ambitions are negative developments. Islamic fundamentalism also exerts a negative influence on the situation in Asian and African and in some European countries.

22. The importance of the economic dimension of security, especially energy security has been growing. The use of energy resources as an instrument of political pressure by some states and the growing rivalry for energy carriers contribute to greater risks in this area. At the same time there is growing belief that the

international community must act together to ensure energy security, to look for alternative sources of energy and to stop negative changes of the global climate.

23. The military forces of many states have become more involved in combating asymmetrical threats, in peacekeeping missions and in stabilization operations. The sources of threat are non-state entities, often difficult to identify and also unresolved regional and local conflicts, which are catalysts of tensions spanning across wide areas. Sources of threat are also rouge states which are not able to control their territories. Their sovereignty is only formal, which favours the development of terrorism and organized crime. The African continent has been ravaged by local wars and conflicts and the HIV/AIDS epidemics which is responsible for mass migrations to the developed countries. The risk of environmental disasters is growing, while access to drinking water is diminishing.

24. The development gap between different regions of the world is growing, which contributes to increased tensions in international relations. These negative trends are accompanied by a growing sense of co-responsibility for the world's future and the belief that joint actions are needed to fight threats and confront challenges. However, international institutions possess limited possibilities to adapt to the changing conditions and to confront challenges.

2.1. Opportunities for security

25. Poland is well established in the European and Euroatlantic structures. We are an active and solidary member of NATO and of the nascent European defence structures. It is in Poland's interest to see the North Atlantic Alliance remain as an instrument of collective defence of member states, while at the same time adapting its civilian and military capabilities to counteract new threats. The consolidation of the transatlantic community, the tightening of relations between the United States and the European Union, especially their ability to cooperate and complement each other in the area of security serve Poland's interests. Poland, a close ally of the United States, wants to see its involvement in Europe grow as a force that guarantees security and stabilizes political and military relations on the European continent.

26. European Union integration provides conditions for the development of relations with partners based on common values and interests. By participating in the shaping of the process of integration, Poland can influence its functional and institutional dimensions. Positive political and economic conditions provided by our membership in the EU are used to narrow the development gap between Poland and the leading Western states. Poland's EU membership has created new possibilities of interacting on the international arena and has contributed to the consolidation of Poland's position in the world.

27. Dynamics of the processes of democratization and economic transformation in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe and the will of many states in this region to establish closer ties with the North Atlantic Alliance and the European Union advance peace and stability on the European continent. Poland, by supporting these processes, especially in relation to Ukraine, Moldova, the Western Balkans and South Caucasus states is developing partnership cooperation with these

states in order to strengthen their democratic aspirations. Democratization of Belarus would have a positive reinforcing effect on Poland's security.

2.2. Challenges to security and security risks

28. In the long-term perspective, Poland's security depends, to a large extent, on our state's ability to face challenges that extend beyond the traditional understanding of security risks. These challenges are the result of coupled political, economic, social, demographic and environmental processes which often cross over state borders. Poland's ability to meet these challenges will be determined by how far and in what way will the technological gap between Poland and developed European states be narrowed.

29. In this context, population changes in Poland, especially the nature and scope of Poland's migration to other states in search of work and a better life and also the falling natural growth and the ageing of the population raise concern. In the long-term this will lead to negative changes in the social structure which may cause the old-age pension system to collapse. In addition, the widening differences in affluence and standard of living of citizens and the gap between different regions of Poland may cause tensions and lead to weaker social cohesion. The diminishing level of substitutability of generations will force Poland and other EU states to accept large numbers of immigrants in order to keep the current pace of economic development. This will necessitate the development of effective policies and measures to integrate the newly arrived immigrants into the societies of their respective host countries, while fully respecting their cultural and religious differences so as to prevent negative developments from occurring as was the case in some West European countries The widening gap in the standard of living between EU states and other regions of the world, as well as the instable political situation and armed conflicts may trigger mass migration movements. Illegal migration, especially its organized forms, may create a risk for Poland.

30. The need to complete the transformation of the Polish legal system, in particular, accounting for the right of ownership and its consequences is regarded as an internal challenge. The improvement of infrastructure, in particular the creation of a modern transport and telecommunications network and a grid to transmit and store energy carriers also remains a challenge. Administrative structures have to be made more effective in order to take full advantage of the development potential offered by membership in the European Union and in other international institutions.

31. The dependence of Polish economy on supplies of energy resources – crude oil and natural gas – from one source is the greatest external threat to our security. To counteract this threat we have to guarantee alternative sources of energy and diversify the supply of energy resources. Not only do we need to diversify supplies, but also increase our country's ability to react to negative market changes, by cooperating more closely inside NATO and the EU.

32. A potential threat to Poland's interests would be posed by the collapse of the process of European integration as a result of states returning to making

decisions solely through the prism of their national interests and the ambition to treat the EU as a counterweight to the United States, as well as EU's inability to architect a common policy. The weakening of ties linking the transatlantic community which would result in states situated on the opposite sides of the Atlantic to drift apart would also create a threat.

33. If authoritarian rule on the Continent is strengthened and if confrontational attitudes are intensified this would be regarded in Poland as a negative development. Tensions in the Transnistria and South Caucasus which are still waiting for lasting peaceful settlements carry a certain destabilizing potential. Disputed issues in the Balkans are yet to be unresolved, although today there is little danger of reeruption of open conflict is.

34. Organized international terrorism is a threat to Europe, including also to Poland. Poland has to factor in the possibility that it can become the object of operations directed against it in connection with its involvement in the anti-terrorist campaign. One cannot exclude the possibility of acts of retaliation as a consequence of NATO- or EU-led stabilization and peacekeeping operations. A special threat to Polish entities involved in missions outside Poland are the armed operations carried out by terrorist groups in the area falling under the responsibility of the Polish Military Contingents.

35. The current level of integration of economic life and financial markets is accountable for the possible negative effect of violent changes and crises occurring not only in Poland's closest vicinity, but also in other regions of the world on the stability, competitiveness and development potential of the Polish economy and also on the security of our state.

36. Organized international crime also poses a threat to Poland. It is a consequence of Poland's transit location and the nature and methods of operation of international crime groups. Poland's accession to the Schengen Agreement and the lifting of border controls along sections of EU internal border may result in reducing barriers to the flow of wanted persons, making counteracting terrorist threat more difficult and making it easier to import to Poland waste polluting the environment, narcotics from EU states where their possession is legal or the illegal export of works of art from Poland. Acts committed in cyberspace against data communication systems and networks of critical infrastructure may create another threat. Material losses and a paralysis of significant spheres of public life are the possible consequence of such acts.

37. Poland may also be at risk of environmental threats as a consequence of inappropriate use of technical and technological progress and of upsetting the equilibrium between men and nature. Such threats may also involve potential break-downs of obsolete nuclear power plants, trading in fissile materials, storage and transport of radioactive materials, chemical substances and organic waste, and break-downs of pipelines transporting crude oil and fuels.

3. National Security: Sector Goals and Tasks

38. In order to achieve strategic goals we have to use a whole range of available political, economic, military and diplomatic instruments and measures. The

blurring of differences between internal and external aspects of national security means that we have to adopt a comprehensive approach. In so doing we should use to the greatest extent possible the opportunities provided by Poland's membership in NATO and the European Union as well as our partnership with the United States. We should be consistent in implementing measures that reinforce the security of the state and its citizens and improve the conditions in which the population can develop. These include, in particular:

- to reinforce Poland's political and economic sovereignty,
- to ensure a higher standard of living of the population and a better quality of life of its citizens,
- to modernize the armed forces and to develop their capabilities of interacting with allied armies,
- to consolidate Poland's international position and image and to make it more responsible for the development of the international situation.

39. The realization of the goals and tasks of the strategic concept of national security will be accomplished using political, economic and military measures and other ventures involving public administration, NGOs and citizens.

3.1. External security

40. It is the duty of the state to consistently strive to create the most favourable international environment for the country and to consolidate its international position, image and prestige. We should create and extend the ability to achieve national strategic goals in the area of security in our immediate vicinity, in the European, Euroatlantic and global space, and we should also create conditions for the reinforcement of effective Community and Allied relations and mechanisms. We should support transformation processes in Eastern and Southern Europe. Globally, our main task is to develop friendly relations with our partners and to counteract negative consequences of conflicts, development disproportions and violations of the international legal order.

41. **The North Atlantic Alliance** is for Poland the most important form of multilateral cooperation in a political and military dimension of security and a pillar of stability on the European continent, as well as the main ground of transatlantic relations. Increasing NATO's capability to carry out its basic tasks – collective defence and creation of grounds for consultations between allies in case of threat remains a priority. Poland fully supports a comprehensive development of the Alliance's potential in crisis prevention and in stabilization operations. It also recognizes the need to improve the Alliance's capabilities to fight non-traditional threats, including those caused by terrorism and other asymmetrical threats and the dangers resulting from proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Poland is in favour of NATO's continued military transformation. It supports NATO's selective engagement in stabilization missions outside Europe, provided, however, that the Alliance maintains a credible potential and is fully capable of collectively defending its member states, and also accounts for the impact of NATO's non-European operations on the course, pace and costs of modernization and transformation of Allied armed forces, including Poland's.

42. Poland shall seek to increase NATO's role as a forum of strategic transatlantic dialogue. This will reinforce Allied bonds and add to NATO's greater cohesion.

Acknowledging the discussion among Allies about a new strategic concept, Poland considers that this concept should reflect the changes taking place in NATO missions. Poland will also actively participate in other operations to make the Alliance more cohesive, including the harmonization of member states' interests on the international arena and the narrowing of the technological gaps between Allies. The purpose of partnership with Russia should increase that country's involvement in transatlantic cooperation, in assuming responsibility for security and stability in the region and by the same token help to increase NATO's effectiveness. Poland will attach particular importance to developing comprehensive cooperation between the Alliance and the European Union. Poland, being part of the Allied defence system, will perform its commitments honestly and will actively participate in NATO-led operations.

43. Poland supports the development of cooperation between the Alliance and partnership countries, regarding it as an important element reinforcing the security of the entire Euroatlantic region, one that also has a stabilizing effect on the Mediterranean Sea and the Middle East regions. Poland advocates reinforcing the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace as well as further development of the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative. Maintaining the Alliance's interest in the development of relations with its partners from Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus region shall remain a priority. Poland recognizes NATO's cooperation with Russia as an area of special importance and it shall be actively engaged in advancing it. Partnership with Russia should result in that country's greater involvement in Euroatlantic cooperation, and thus add to greater security and stability in the region. Poland shall engage in intensive efforts to expand comprehensive cooperation with Ukraine and Georgia.

44. Membership in the **European Union** determines, to a significant extent, the foundations of Poland's security. It radically increased the possibilities of implementation of the Polish security policy and our ability to act internationally. It has strengthened Poland's position in the world and at the same time increased its responsibility for international order. Thanks to such instruments as: the Common Foreign and Security Policy, the European Security and Defense Policy, the Single European Market, a common trade policy, the Cohesion Fund and other mechanisms that support development, cooperation in the fields of Justice and Home Affairs, Poland's membership in the EU has a positive effect on the security and development potential of the state in all aspects of political, economic and social life. At the same time, Poland's security is increasingly becoming an integral part of EU's security. Poland should advocate the deepening of integration processes in the European Union, while maintaining cohesiveness and solidarity of its members. Poland shall actively participate in activities whose aim is to achieve these goals, including the development of new forms of institutional integration and the treaty basis thereof. A task that Poland regards as being particularly important is to agree upon solidary mechanisms of energy security within the framework of the European Union the purpose of which is to provide any and all necessary assistance in case of threat or violation of energy security of any Member State.

45. Strengthening the European Union's position in the world and increasing its international involvement both on a regional and global scale lies in Poland's

security interest. Poland shall actively participate in the development of the Common Foreign and Security Policy, seeking to tighten cooperation among Member States, to bring their respective positions closer together and to harmonize interests as well as to work out new instruments of common policy. We shall focus our attention especially on measures the aim of which is to increase EU's active role in Eastern Europe by, among others, active participation in the development of the European Neighbourhood Policy. Poland supports EU's involvement in alleviating tensions and conflict resolution, especially in the EU's closest neighbourhood, including in Moldova, states in South Caucasus and in the Balkans. It shall actively participate in formulating and implementing EU's common policy towards other regions in the world, as well as in defining EU's role in the stabilization of the Middle East. Poland will gradually increase its contribution to the European Union's development aid, because it considers it an important instrument helping to eliminate the sources of many contemporary threats. Poland shall continue to advocate further enlargement of the EU, considering it an effective way of building pan-European stability.

46. Poland advocates the development of the European Security and Defence Policy. It shall make a significant contribution to the development of EU's military and civil capabilities in the field of crisis response. It shall gradually increase its involvement in the creation of the European Rapid Reaction Force, also by participating in the creation of task groups. It shall seek to implement other projects laid down in the 2010 Headline Goal. Poland shall also make a significant contribution in terms of men and materiel in the UE stabilization, peacekeeping, humanitarian, rescue and training missions. Poland advocates closer cooperation of defence industries, harmonization of procurements and joint military research programmes, and also the gradual building of a European defence market. Poland acknowledges that the European Defense Agency plays a major role in these processes. Therefore, it strongly supports the development of a permanent and institutionalized cooperation in the fields of security and defence between NATO and the EU in order to ensure complementarity of measures undertaken by these institutions and the most effective use of the available resources.

47. Poland seeks to develop EU's cooperation in fields that are important to internal security, including justice and home affairs, combating organized crime and terrorism and counteracting other non-traditional dangers and challenges. Poland being a border country soon to accede to the Schengen Area attaches great importance to closer cooperation between EU Member States in the field of immigration and asylum policy and the protection of borders while preserving the competences of Member States. Poland's membership in the EU also makes it possible to increase the security of the Republic of Poland's state border. EU's financial mechanisms and cooperation in Community agencies will provide additional support for services protecting EU' external borders.

48. Bilateral relations with the United States occupy a special place in the Polish security policy. Poland acknowledges their strategic nature and shall seek to develop them further in the spirit of solidarity and sustainable partnership. Poland shall act to preserve American presence in the European continent, also in a non-military dimension. The development of a comprehensive bilateral cooperation with Poland's main allay should contribute to the strengthening of transatlantic

ties and positively affect the form and quality of NATO's cooperation with the European Union and the United States.

49. Poland has been developing intensive cooperation and friendly relations with all its neighbours. The Federal Republic of Germany is an important partner for us in European policy. The resolution of problems in mutual relations will be conducive to dynamising our cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral. Poland shall seek to develop relations with the Russian Federation on equal terms and based on partnership, counting on its cooperation in solving difficult issues burdening our relations. We shall preserve good relations with Lithuania and other Baltic States, both in bilateral contacts and on the UE forum. The Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary, our southern neighbours are our important partners Recognizing the importance of Ukraine to the security of the European continent and the region, Poland shall seek to further develop its strategic partnership with this country and to deepen relations between Ukraine, as well as Moldova, with Euroatlantic institutions. We are looking forward to Belarus' democratic transformations and to linking it with the community of the Western world.

50. Poland has also been developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation with other Central and Eastern European countries, regarding it as an opportunity to consolidate security in this part of the continent. Poland intends to tighten cooperation in the framework of the Weimar Triangle and the Visegrad Group and supports the development of other subregional institutions contributing to the democratization of the region and to greater security and stability. Special attention is attached to relations with states that are preparing for membership in the North Atlantic Alliance and the European Union or declare their willingness to accede to these organizations.

51. Poland is invariably in favour of maintaining UN responsibility for preserving peace and international security as enshrined in the UN Charter and in favour of strengthening the role played by the UN Security Council in this area. Efforts are made to adapt the UN to the changing international situation and to new challenges. Poland will continue to be engaged in UN-led activities aimed at resolving conflicts and will propose its military, police and civilian staff as candidates to participate in peacekeeping and stabilization operations. It will also strive to increase UN's effectiveness in counteracting threats which arise as a result of economic underdevelopment and unresolved social problems.

52. Poland supports the development of international law and efforts to ensure that it is universally respected. It will advocate the development of legal norms that will become effective tools in combating new threats, especially those relating to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism and organized crime and the phenomenon of rouge states. Poland shall support the strengthening of states' responsibility for the protection of their citizens. It will also support other actions for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and join aid projects as well as seek to develop dialogue among cultures and civilizations.

53. Poland has taken actions to stop the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to control international trafficking in arms and dual purpose commodities. It will concern itself with the effectiveness of arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building measures. The full implementation of binding

international agreements regulating these fields is very important. The fact that other states refrain from implementing these agreements is a challenge to Poland's security. Poland will seek to further develop multilateral control mechanisms in this field, also by looking for new, ever more flexible and effective solutions and instruments of cooperation.

54. Poland shall continue to be involved in the work of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and of other multilateral institutions.

3.2. Military security

55. Readiness to defend Poland's territory and independence and its allies, the elimination of military threats, as well as counteracting possible, negative changes in military balance in the region comprise the overriding goal of our activities in the area of military security. Poland builds its defence policy in relation to the principle of solidarity and loyalty towards its allies. Readiness to assist any member of the North Atlantic Alliance increases the deterrence potential, ensuring security to member states and NATO as a whole.

56. In the foreseeable future the eruption of a large-scale armed conflict is unlikely. Regional or local conflicts in which Poland will not be directly involved will be more likely. Their course and consequences may create crisis situations which carry the risk of spreading and transforming into a war. Poland has to be ready to react to crises which may stir up conflicts requiring the implementation of defence missions in light of Article V of the Washington Treaty.

57. Poland's participation in collective defence pursuant to Article V of the Washington Treaty and support of UN, NATO, EU policies in the field of crisis response and in stabilization operations will involve the need for strategic planning of a widened spectrum of dangers, especially asymmetrical ones, and a new technological context. For military operations to be successful, they need to achieve information dominance; use mission structures of armed forces, be provided with technical equipment that is more modern than the enemy's; use advanced technologies in the field of command; possess the ability to use effective fire, to perform manoeuvres and be able to protect themselves against enemy fire; skilfully apply symmetric strategy to enemy actions, fully use the country's logistics resources and civil and military cooperation.

3.3. Internal security

58. A state's overriding internal security goal is to maintain its ability to react – depending on the situation - in the event of a threat to public security or universal security, involving the protection of legal order, life and health of citizens and national property against illegal actions and the consequences of natural disasters and technical breakdowns.

59. To achieve this goal, coherent legal regulations have to be enacted, social attitudes have to be developed, the work of all state and social entities whose activity is related to state internal security needs to be improved. This will be possible by increasing the effectiveness of operation of public administration and

systematic increase of the professional level of public servants and state institution employees who carry out tasks involving the functioning of the state, and to disseminate knowledge about home security risks.

60. All actions aimed at ensuring adequate, acceptable by the society, level of home security should be directed at carrying out tasks whose aim is to implement a crisis management system, to establish a Population Protection System through ensuring the operation of a Population's Warning and Alert System and an Integrated Rescue System, as well as to integrate and consolidate with activities undertaken by NATO, UE, UN and other international organizations of which Poland or Polish state institutions are members. The former involves the establishment of a modern integrated crisis management system, while the latter entails integrating and consolidating with activities undertaken by NATO, EU and other international organizations of which Poland or Polish state institutions are members.

61. As we build our home security, we should always bear in mind that terrorist threats could appear and that we should counteract them. While doing so we should ensure that there is adequate mobility, effective organization and citizens are able to behave appropriately in the event of a real terrorist threat. This threat should be defined broadly, accounting for not just a threat of attack, but the support groups which exist, the threat's international nature, its sources of financing, our country's international commitment and the technical methods used to carry it out. For this reason, proper cooperation between services and authorities responsible for counteracting terrorist threats and professionalism in exercising statutory tasks are so important. In addition, we should also prevent other actions that are a risk to our state's home security, including those that violate the constitutional order and that promote totalitarian ideologies, racial and ethnic hatred.

3.4. Civil security

62. The overriding goal of the Republic of Poland's actions as a democratic state governed by the rule of law is to ensure a sense of security and justice to all citizens. Special emphasis should be placed on streamlining the work of courts and public prosecutor's offices, shortening the length of proceedings and guaranteeing effective enforcement of court judgements. The ability to guarantee the security of business transactions by streamlining legal procedures and by making them more flexible is also an important element that ensures security to citizens. The constitutional guarantees of protection of rights and freedoms shall be implemented fully, once judicial authorities become generally accessible, act quickly and are friendly towards citizens.

3.5. Social security

63. **Labour and social policy**. The overriding goal of the state's activities in the field of social security is to ensure a fast and noticeable improvement of the quality of citizens' lives. This requires engaging in an active social policy – primarily a radical limitation of poverty and reduction of area of social exclusion by increasing real incomes of all social groups and decreasing the unemployment rate. Actions

undertaken by state institutions should also be aimed at preventing excessive stratification of the society and engaging in a policy of equal opportunities in social development for regions.

64. An active social policy should also aim at ensuring an increase of citizens' social security, accounting for, in particular, a rise of the number of social groups that are active in the labour market and who are in a difficult life situations; increase of social integration and improvement of the social security system; levelling the civilizational differences between towns and the countryside; counteracting negative population changes and the migration of young generation citizens.

65. **Science and education.** Poland is trying to build a knowledge-based society. It therefore seeks high quality of education on all levels of the educational system, higher level of general knowledge among the public as well as further development of specialised teaching, dissemination of innovativeness and new technologies among the public and support for scientific research. The state has to be concerned especially about the system of higher education, in particular its relation with the labour market, the directions of economic development and the demands of public administration.

66. **Active and efficient society.** Providing conditions that guarantee the development of sports facilities and ensuring that they are accessible to the greatest number of people possible is one of the priorities of social security. A continued development of physical culture and the related knowledge about the purposefulness of improving one's physical fitness and by the same token the health condition of the society is an important element that also affects national security. Physical activity should be promoted as a special value in the broadly understood system of individual and social values, serving man's all-around development.

3.6. Economic security

67. State security and its stability should be based on solid economic foundations. A strong and competitive economy is one of the fundamental assets in internal and external policy and a factor that contributes to the consolidation of national identity. The Polish economy, overcoming the effects of many years of degradation and now rapidly developing, determines the state's international position.

68. **The power industry.** A priority of the energy policy is to ensure stable and uninterrupted supplies of energy carriers based on long-term contracts and with the help of an independent industrial infrastructure directly connecting sources of supplies (including deposits) with Poland's territory. Actions undertaken in this area have to combine the interests of national security with the demands of economic performance. The Polish energy security strategy provides for close cooperation with the producers of natural gas and crude oil in the North Sea and the Norwegian Shelf. Permanently linking Poland with Scandinavia by gas pipes lies in the interest of Poland and the whole of Europe for which the transport routes of energy resources along the North-South axis are important. Projects to launch a transport corridor from the Caspian Sea region via the Black Sea to Poland and Central Europe are part of this strategy. The building of the LNG

terminal in Świnoujście, combined with the implementation of the *Baltic Pipe* gas pipeline project to import gas will ensure the necessary diversification of natural gas supplies to Poland. Poland's accession to the International Energy Agency is also a very important element of its energy security. Also very important is to work out a common position with respect to European Union's energy solidarity to enable it to better react in crisis situations relating to the security of infrastructure and the supply of energy carriers.

69. Consolidation of Poland's electrical power industry is in the interest of our country's security. The establishment of a number of large capital groups in place of the existing fragmented and weak structure will enable us to increase the competitiveness of this sector of the economy and can prevent it being taken over by entities acting to the detriment of state security. It is necessary to develop alternative methods of extracting energy by relying to a greater extent on renewable and alternative sources of energy. Moreover, in the coming years Poland intends to initiate a program of development of nuclear energy and will attempt to implement a program of "clean" coal technologies. The development and implementation of energy-saving technologies and technologies increasing the efficiency of energy use in manufacturing and building industries are considered particularly important. Improvement of the technical condition of Poland's infrastructure, enhancement of its transmission capabilities, increasing the effectiveness of fuel and energy distribution facilities and increasing the capabilities of storing primary energy carriers and maintaining strategic reserves of crude oil and natural gas remain important tasks.

70. **Finances.** Budget policy relating to public finances will ensure stability of outlays for expenditures relating to guaranteeing national security and sustainable economic development. This requires primarily that the budget be balanced and that internal and external debt be maintained at an adequate, safe level. The state has to create stable conditions for foreign payment transactions, including in particular seek to achieve and maintain a sustainable balance of payments and appropriate freedom of capital flows. The country's finances should be such in such condition as to guarantee a steady inflow of direct foreign investments. Responsible use of foreign currency reserves is also a must. Poland shall continue to be involved in the work of international financial and business institutions.

71. **Defence industry potential.** The development of the defence industry is an important element of the economic sphere of Poland's security. It has to take into account the nature and intensity of ties with other sectors of the economy and with the potential of science and technology. It has to be in a symbiosis with defence requirements, as laid down in armed forces modernization programmes, and also comply with Poland's commitments as a NATO member. We should make an effort to guarantee a share in long-term defence contracts of strategic importance to the Polish defence industry and try to maximize benefits for enterprises. It is important to ensure an inflow of innovative technologies to Poland and the development of capital links between domestic and foreign enterprises. Trading in commodities and services which have a strategic importance and technological security are particularly important issues. Accounting for actions carried out in the EU, we should improve the national system of inspection of exports of such commodities, technologies and services.

72. Poland will try to increase the share of its own defence industry in international cooperation, especially in research and development programs. Poland's active participation in the European Defence Agency and in the implementation of NATO programs will play a special role in these efforts. To this end it is necessary to engage in measures to increase the competitiveness of the defence industry and to develop its export potential. Its restructuring and further consolidation as well as efforts to establish closer links with the scientific and technological community and with research conducted in Poland have to be continued. Poland will endeavour to create a system of comprehensive support for the defence industry in order to guarantee its stable financing in compliance with the requirements of the EU's common market.

73. **Transport and communication infrastructure.** It is necessary to form and develop a national transportation sector which will be socially, economically and ecologically sustainable and will be based on modern networks. These networks should ensure effective, territorial and branch integration of transportation activities, necessary to attain a high level of quality and security of transportation services. This will require, among others: building a network of highways and expressways, adapting national roads to the European tire pressure standard for trucks and a decided improvement of the conditions in which all roads are maintained; modernization of railroads using modern systems of railroad traffic control, the development of rapid conventional railways transporting passengers and starting to implement a system of high-speed railways; the development of a network of airports and airport ground facilities and the modernization of infrastructure of ports to improve access to ports and the quality of navigation; creation of land-sea transport chains, among others, to service intermodal transportation; to speed up the integration of municipal transportation, among others, by modernizing transportation interchanges and streetcar infrastructure and rolling stock as well as rapid suburban railway network. Measures aimed at integrating Poland's transportation network with EU's infrastructure and the pan-European structure will rank high on the agenda. The necessary investments require a high level of financing of transportation, and by the same token an effective use of domestic and EU funds allocated for this purpose. We need to intensify the construction of a special communication network for the system of crisis management and response to operate effectively, and also of the Integrated Rescue System.

74. We should continue to develop a modern integrated electronic communication structure which would be resistant to break-downs and potential cybercrime attacks. This will require the right kind of cooperation between competent line ministries and agencies as well as private entities.

3.7. Environmental security

75. The overriding goal of the state's activities in the area of environmental security is to ensure that its citizens are provided with the means to improve their standard of living in a healthy environment through nature protection, including stimulation of sustainable development processes.

76. In order to achieve this goal, we will have to fully implement European environmental policy standards, particularly with regard to the completeness and

stability of legal regulations, the cohesion and effects of monitoring and inspection measures, to the scope and effects of educational measures and to the development and implementation of environmental protection projects by NGOs. We need to develop our economy's macroeconomic indicators so that they are conducive to bringing our country's development closer to a sustainable development model. Environmental protection will be financed from sources and with the aid of mechanisms specified in Poland's Environmental Policy.

77. Poland will continue to protect the environment to maintain a balance of nature and the permanence of the basic natural processes in the biosystem. Particularly important tasks include the improvement of the purity of water, reduction of air pollution, prevention of soil degradation and limitation of the risk of occurrence of environmental disasters from natural causes or caused by man and to minimize their effects by developing chemical and environmental rescue system. These tasks will be implemented pursuant to a comprehensive environmental policy whose assumptions comply with respective EU regulations and programmes and are carried out using Polish and EU funds. Poland will continue to be involved in regional and global international cooperation for the benefit of environmental protection, including counteracting the greenhouse effect.

3.8. Information and telecommunication security

78. We should effectively prevent attempts to exert destructive influence on the country's telecommunication infrastructure by making it less susceptible to this influence, by minimizing the effects of possible attacks and by restoring its full operability in a short time.

79. We should draft and develop long-term plans to protect key data communication systems against unauthorized entities having access to data, their normal function being disturbed, identity theft and sabotage. We should continuously assess the possibility of breaking into data communication systems, prepare possible forms of response to attacks and develop methods of evaluating suffered data losses. Supporting national IT programs and technologies will be one of the state's priorities.

80. Counteracting threats to government data communication systems and telecommunication networks is intended to prevent computer crime and other hostile acts aimed at telecommunication infrastructure, including counteracting attacks on elements of this infrastructure. Protection of secret information stored or transmitted in electronic form is particularly important. Drafting and implementing transparent rules of authorized state authorities' access to contents transmitted electronically is an important task. This entails continued approximation of the telecommunication law so that – despite rapid technological progress – it always corresponds to today's reality, accounting for Poland's security.

81. Providing an adequate level of telecommunication security necessitates the development of preventive measures against interference that may occur in this area, as well as the enhancement of capabilities to coordinate investigative processes within institutions that possess government telecommunication infrastructure elements. Designated services will engage in appropriate activities

independently or together with similar structures existing in other countries, especially in NATO and EU member states, and also with manufacturers and suppliers of IT equipment, national telecommunication operators, Internet service providers, research and training centres. Special attention should be focused on ensuring failure-free operation of the IT infrastructure of the banking system. Poland should participate, to the fullest extent possible, in the work of NATO to counteract attempts to destroy the country's information infrastructure.

82. Providing a communication system for government administration, the armed forces and other key institutions of the country that would be based on state-of-the art telecommunication technologies and the highest security standards is critical for state security. The Polish state should build, as soon as possible, its own system of satellite communication, using the assigned positions on the geostationary orbit.

4. The Republic of Poland's National Security System

4.1. Strategic directions of transformation of the national security system

83. The development of an effective, efficient and well organized system of national security remains the fundamental task of the Polish security policy. This system is made up of all authorities and institutions responsible for security under the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and the relevant laws which belong to the legislative, executive and judiciary branches of the government, including the Parliament, the President of the Republic of Poland, the Council of Ministers and central government administration agencies. Important elements of this system include the armed forces and government services and institutions whose duty is to prevent and counteract external threats, ensure public safety, engage in rescue operations and protect the public and property in emergency situations, as well as – to the extent provided for by the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and the relevant laws – local government and other legal entities, including entrepreneurs who create the industrial and defence potential.

84. A comprehensive vision of security on which this strategy is based, corresponding to the current international situation and the nature of threats and challenges, and evidencing the will to maximize the effects of measures taken to ensure security of the state and its citizens, indicates that Poland needs to undertake efforts in every sphere of public life. This gives rise to the need to develop capabilities of coordination and integration of efforts undertaken by respective state authorities, institutions and services. Consequently, as a matter of urgency, the National Security System of the Republic of Poland has to become fully integrated, cohesive and orderly. This will be accomplished by working out mechanisms of comprehensive and long-term planning of the development of a security system based on goals and requirements common to all its components and resulting from national interests taken as a whole. Effective integration of the security system will also necessitate a modification of certain legal regulations, which should make its construction more orderly, the competencies of its respective components, including the leading authorities, precisely defined, and should enhance interministerial cooperation. Poland will seek to enhance the capabilities

of the respective elements of the national security system to cooperate with the relevant structures of other EU member states and allies, while maintaining the capability of taking effective action independently.

85. The national security system has to be organised and furnished so that it guarantees its rapid and efficient operation in any condition and in response to any type of danger and crisis. This capability will be verified, in particular, by regular exercises carried out within the entire national security system or its designated parts. The national security system will also be subject to cyclical reviews to assess its effectiveness, readiness to act and its adequacy relative to the most important needs of the time and capabilities of the country. We should focus our attention on the development of capabilities of the entire system and its respective parts to carry out preventive operations and to respond to emerging problems, challenges and threats at the earliest stage possible. This will require a consolidation of capabilities of the competent institutions and state authorities which form part of the system to forecast international and internal developments and to detect in advance any changes negatively affecting Polish security.

86. Competencies, skills and specialist knowledge of persons participating in the respective subsystems of the security system are particularly important for its effective operation. Special attention should be focused on developing in employees, especially managers, skills of cooperation on the interministerial level, as well as – primarily in connection with the advancing European integration and closer ties with allies – on the international level. Poland should develop its ability to promote and implement – within the framework of competent authorities, institutions and services – the most effective solutions in human resource management, also by means of a system of interinstitutional exchange of experiences.

87. The creation of a fully integrated national security system requires, in addition to developing and implementing appropriate legal and organizational solutions and ensuring high quality personnel, an ongoing improvement of communication between all elements of the system. In this regard, continued informatization and modernization of telecommunication networks of competent services and authorities, especially central government administration and institutions responsible for public order are particularly important.

4.2. Subsystem of national security management

88. Public authorities and heads of organizational units that perform tasks relating to national security and the command authorities of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland make up a management subsystem. The Parliament, the President of the Republic of Poland and the Council of Ministers all have a special role to play in managing national security. The overriding task of the management subsystem is to ensure continuity of decision-making and actions in order to preserve national security.

89. The national security management subsystem also implements projects involving monitoring of sources, types, directions and scale of threats; preventing the emergence of threats to national security in the territory of the Republic of Poland

and abroad; counteracting effects of such threats and eliminating them, as well as managing national defence.

90. To ensure efficient data transmission within the processes relating to national security management, government authorities rely for this purpose on a dedicated separated communication system which is at the disposal of the minister competent for internal affairs. .This system ensures secure and dependable communication among entities that implement national security management tasks.

4.3. Executive subsystems

91. Executive subsystems comprise forces and resources controlled by government ministers, central government agencies, Voivodes and local government authorities and other entities responsible under law for national security.

92. The basic task of the executive subsystems is early reconnaissance of challenges and prevention of threats to our country's security and in the event they appear, counteracting their negative consequences. An equally important task of these services is increasing state potential and its capabilities of pursuing national interests. The effectiveness of efforts taken will be ensured by harmonious and effective cooperation of all state institutions, as well as private entities important for state security. Public support for measures undertaken by state authorities is equally important. This requires that competent public institutions properly inform the public about the international security situation and about the state's initiatives undertaken in this field.

Foreign affairs

93. To ensure security of the state its authorities need to engage actively in foreign policy. Memberships in the North Atlantic Alliance and the European Union have added to the existing tasks of the Polish diplomacy. These cover many areas of political, military, economic and social life. The nature of cooperation with many countries in the field of security and multilateral relations has changed. Analytical and promotion activities of the diplomatic service have grown in importance, while its role as an intermediary in international contacts between Polish institutions and their foreign counterparts and Community institutions has decreased. In light of this situation, effective coordination of external activities of Polish government institutions has become an increasingly urgent need. Further development and improvement of the effectiveness of the consular services is required. Our state's active policy in the field of security requires greater protection of Poles abroad and control of foreigners entering Poland's territory and the Schengen Area.

94. Increased importance of commercial issues in our state's security policy should translate into the development of commercial diplomacy and a system of commercial promotion of Poland and Polish businesses. In promotion activities, it is necessary to influence the formation of positive opinions about Poland and to support decision-making processes beneficial in terms of the Polish raison d'état and its security. The reinforcement of international law and the development of Poland's treaty relations remain important tasks.

National defence

95. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland are an essential element of our national defence. Their fundamental task is to guarantee that the state is capable of defending itself and is ready to counter aggression under our allied commitments. Poland shall develop combat readiness of its armed forces to ensure effective defence and protection of Polish borders within the framework of operations carried out independently or as part of collective defence, as well as outside its borders, pursuant to Article V of the Washington Treaty. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland will maintain their readiness to participate in operations of asymmetrical nature, including multinational, joint anti-terrorist operations carried out in compliance with international law, organized by NATO, EU or an *ad hoc* coalition of states.

96. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland participate in the process of stabilizing the international situation. They are ready to take part in multinational joint stabilization, peacekeeping and humanitarian operations outside Poland's territory. In order to effectively perform such missions, they should possess the operational capabilities that would allow them to participate in a significant way in NATO- or EU-led crisis response operations and to support such operations organized by the UN. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland will continue bilateral and multilateral military cooperation with all the interested partners, especially with neighbouring countries.

97. Supporting other state authorities in maintaining Poland's internal security and providing necessary military assistance to competent central and local government institutions and services, civil organizations and the public in responding to threats is another important task of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland. These types of operations comprise Poland's air space observation and control, supporting the protection of land border and territorial waters, as well as reconnaissance and intelligence operations, monitoring of radioactive, chemical and biological contamination in the territory of Poland and clearing the terrain of explosives and dangerous objects of military origin. In addition, armed forces maintain their readiness to carry out – individually or in cooperation with other state authorities and services – search and rescue (SAR) operations. They will continue to participate in the national crisis management system and will continue to develop their capabilities to provide assistance to relevant public administration authorities and the public in the event of natural disasters, man-made disasters and terrorist threats.

98. Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland will continue to perform their constitutional tasks effectively and to be capable of joint operations with allied troops and will achieve and maintain modern army standards by their ongoing transformation directed by assessments and recommendations of military reviews carried out within the framework of the Strategic Security Review. Transformation of armed forces will involve primarily the necessary replacement of armaments and equipment and reorganization of structures to increase operational readiness and troop mobility. The transformation of Polish armed forces will also lead to a more flexible and internally integrated command system in order to ensure its effective operation in time of peace, crisis and war.

99. The size of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland will not be altered significantly in the nearest future. Reductions made during the past 20 years or so have brought the size of the armed forces to a level on which the continuation of this tendency may carry unwanted risk. However, armed forces will gradually become professional. The structure of the armed forces: the Land Forces, the Air Force, the Navy, Special Forces and the Inspectorate for the Polish Armed Forces Support, which organizes the system of logistic support of the armed forces, is adequately prepared to perform missions. In the context of the ongoing war on terrorism, Special Forces have gained more significance because they are best prepared to carry out operations against asymmetrical threats and to cooperate with other specialized institutions and authorities operating in the state security system. Solutions aimed at effective use of this type of forces should be supported.

100. As a result of transformation, in addition to the existing operational troops, very effective, modern and well equipped National Reserve Forces should be created to carry out tasks during emergency situations and to increase the country's defence potential. The system of long-term planning of technological development should be improved and military technical equipment should be continuously modernized to meet the requirements of innovation and technological development in the context of visions of future operations. Reforming military education to meet the needs of the armed forces and the whole national security system regarding military and civilian personnel training is an important task.

Special Services

101. The nature of modern-day security environment of Poland requires a coherent and comprehensive approach, taking into account cooperation, coordination and exchange of information between institutions and services responsible for national security. The authorities of the Republic of Poland, acting on behalf and in the interest of the Polish people, regard special services as an important instrument of protection of national security. The complex nature of modern-day threats accounts for the fact that effective special services are crucial for the protection of internal and external security, civil rights and the constitutional order. At the same time, the need for effective, civil and democratic control over the operations of these services has gained great importance.

102. Intelligence and counterintelligence operations of special services concern reconnaissance and counteracting external and internal developments which put the country at risk. The fundamental role of special services is to obtain, analyze, process and hand over to competent authorities information that could be significant for state security in all its aspects, and to inform in advance about potential and existing risks for the country. Special attention is focused on preventing and counteracting terrorism, protection of the country's defence and economic capabilities determining its international position, elimination or reduction of the risk of disturbing internal security and constitutional order and corruption, as well as counteracting unwanted activities of foreign special services. Special services ensure counterintelligence protection of the country, particularly with respect to the functioning of the main elements of critical infrastructure, the national economy and its defence system.

103. It is important that the special services be active in forecasting the development of the international situation in terms of the occurrence of all kinds of threats to Poland's security and its citizens. The services' most important tasks, primarily military, include the protection of the Polish armed forces taking part in missions abroad. The many challenges that special services are facing today include reconnaissance and prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of transporting them. This development is particularly dangerous in the context of the threat of terrorism, which is gaining in intensity and can more easily move around the globe. Special services also have a duty to protect the state and its authorities, protect secret information, including information exchanged in the course of allied and international cooperation, as well as to contribute to guaranteeing the country's data communication security.

104. Poland's membership in NATO and the EU is yet another premise mobilizing the country to continue improving the effectiveness of special operations in the field of protection of the country's secret information system. In this respect, the protection of secret information stored or transmitted in electronic form is particularly important. Counteracting computer crime and other hostile acts directed against the telecommunication infrastructure has become increasingly important in the context of the development of computer technologies and informatization.

105. Counteracting actions directed against fundamental economic and social interests of the state constitutes an important area of operations of the Polish special services. Out of concern for the quality of public life, actions are being undertaken in the state to combat corruption among persons who perform important public functions and are involved in organized crime activities. Special services participate in combating particularly serious form of crime, including those relating to the production of goods, technologies and services of strategic importance and trading in them, illegal production of arms, ammunition and explosives, their possession and trading in them as well as narcotic crimes.

Public administration and home affairs

106. Activities aimed at improving home security are one of the fundamental tasks of government administration both on a central, provincial and local level.

107. The Police's mission is to serve the public by providing effective personal and property security and by maintaining public security and order. The police prevent crimes and situations prone to crime, including transborder crimes and criminogenic developments, by cooperating with other guards, services and national inspections and police forces from other countries as well as with international organizations. The police are also being prepared to provide more extensive support to missions carried out by other state and non-governmental entities, and also by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland. Prevention of and effective response to organized crime should continue to be a concern of not only the Police, but other services and line ministries too. Police actions should be supported by civic initiatives, citizens' security improvement programmes carried out on a local-government level, particularly in the field of education and prevention, in cooperation with other state services responsible for public security. NGOs, civilian groups and platforms should also participate in this cooperation

with the Police. Police cooperation on the international forum should be reinforced and its ability to participate in international police operations in crisis areas should be enhanced. Polish police should actively participate in and initiate solutions in international institutions of police cooperation, such as Interpol or Europol and develop a network of its liaison officers who actively represent Polish police outside our borders. Cooperation of law enforcement agencies of the Police, Internal Security Agency with the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau to eliminate situations prone to corruption which have a destructive influence on morale and a sense of fairness among the population are regarded as priority.

108. The overriding goal of the Border Guard is to effectively protect our state borders and to control cross-border traffic in line with the interests of state security. It owes its special role to the fact that it protects one of the longest sections of the external land border of the European Union and NATO and that Poland will shortly assume its commitments under the Schengen Agreement. The transformation of the Border Guard structures should be continued to achieve an ever greater organizational and functional rational formation and to significantly increase its operational-cum-reconnaissance and criminal investigation capabilities as well as to ensure effective cooperation with EU Member States and neighbouring countries. Continuation and improvement of cooperation between the Border Guard and the Police and other services are necessary. Monitoring and the control of migration of foreigners within the whole territory of Poland, which should also include prevention, is another important area where these services should intensify their forms of cooperation. Both the Police and Border Guard, within statutory operations, should monitor, on an ongoing basis, terrorist threats and in doing so cooperate with other services.

109. An overriding goal of the Government Protection Bureau (Polish Secret Service) is to provide effective control of persons, facilities and installations important on account of state interest. The Government Protection Bureau's activities will be focused on intensifying reconnaissance and analysis of potential threats and their prevention by continued training of its officers, modern equipment and close cooperation with the police, the Internal Security Agency and other specialized state institutions. Ensuring proper protection to Polish diplomatic posts, especially against terrorist threats will remain one of its important tasks. In this regard, it is necessary to ensure ongoing cooperation of all state authorities whose competencies include the security of diplomatic posts in the broad sense.

110. The overriding goal of the State Fire Brigades is to identify threats and to prepare and carry out rescue operations. The State Fire Brigades are capable of responding immediately in the event of life or health emergencies and in the event of situations threatening to the environment or property, and in the event of extraordinary hazards, catastrophes and natural disasters. The State Fire Brigades also organize the National Rescue and Fire Fighting System, which is now being transformed into a general Integrated Rescue System. The State Fire Brigades cooperate with all services and rescue entities and NGOs in developing rescue services in Poland and in organizing rescue activities, search and rescue operations and humanitarian relief operations outside Poland. Command posts of the State Fire Brigades analyze current operational readiness of rescue services and entities, distribute rescue forces and resources and coordinate rescue operations. Training to meet the needs of protection of the population is also an

important goal of the State Fire Brigades. The State Fire Brigades also support state services and inspections and NGOs in the realization of tasks relating to protection of the population. It is necessary to improve the operation of the State Fire Brigades as a leading service in the now being created Integrated Rescue System which is an integral part of the Population Protection System.

111. The emergence of new types of threats, especially asymmetrical threats and threats related to civilizational development, political as well as social tensions requires stronger efforts to find new solutions for a more effective implementation of tasks in the field of crisis management and population protection, including civil defence. The building of a crisis management system necessitates cooperation among public administration authorities at all levels and entities from outside this area. The functioning of a crisis management system has to be based on solid legal grounds. One of them is a law on crisis management which is a fundamental step leading to the implementation of a nationwide system solutions in the field of crisis management.

112. The Population Protection System understood as a collection of tasks assigned to respective public administration authorities and units, professional services and NGOs, including volunteer rescue organizations should be correlated with the crisis management system. In situations requiring support and involvement of additional forces and resources to protect the population, this support should be provided and crisis management structures should be involved in it. This system should be able to respond flexibly to crisis situations, up to and including an armed conflict. When building the Population Protection System, we should seek to: create and ensure the operation of a Population Warning and Alerting System and an Integrated Rescue System which will operate on the basis of and by using the State Fire Brigades and its organizational and technical facilities, comprising professional rescue groups and cooperating volunteer groups capable of performing rescue operations. The Integrated Rescue System should operate on the basis of a network of Emergency Call Centres handling the “112” emergency telephone number. The introduction and application of standards in the organization of the emergency call system and methods of financing it will contribute to the creation of a uniform (compatible) emergency call system for the whole country, capable of handling calls from callers who speak foreign languages.

113. A response to the growing level of threats to infrastructure facilities and systems of key importance for the security of the state and its inhabitants should consist in efforts directed at creating a protection mechanism of critical national infrastructure. We should seek to develop a national plan of protection of critical infrastructure and to involve in the process of building the mechanism – in addition to administration and public services – also operators and owners of infrastructure, also private ones. Being aware of the supranational dimension in which this critical infrastructure operates, we should enable Poland to actively participate in the work relating to its protection in which NATO and EU are engaged.

Informatization and telecommunications

114. The overriding goal of informatization in Poland is widespread implementation of solutions improving the technical condition of data communication systems and networks and raising the level of electronic services so that they correspond to the average level of their development in EU Member States. In connection with this, a system of generally accessible electronic services in public administration, business and health care should be developed; the creation and development of Polish content in the Internet important for the competitive position of the Polish economy and the development of entrepreneurship should be stimulated; the state's telecommunications networks should be developed to provide general broad-band access to the Internet, to services provided electronically and contents accessible there; skills necessary to actively and creatively participate in the services of the information society should be developed and the education system should be adapted to meet the needs of a knowledge-based society. The Office of Electronic Communications, which also carries out important tasks in the field of defence, state security and public order, plays an important role in the process of regulation of telecommunication activities and spectrum management.

Justice

115. The legal system of the Republic of Poland should be primarily concerned with safeguarding security and peace of its citizens. Amendments of criminal law aimed at changing the philosophy of punishment and conducting a rational criminal policy will contribute to enhanced security of citizens. Perpetrators of the most serious crimes should be punished more severely out of a sense of justice. A number of possible more flexible approaches of courts towards petty offences committed by first-time offenders is also envisaged. To streamline criminal proceedings instruments imposing trial discipline by courts on the trial participants should be introduced. An innovative approach is also the introduction of a summary procedure with respect to cases relating to offences of small or medium gravity, including hooligan offences. Ensuring security of business transactions and facilitating business start-ups are also important elements. This goal should be achieved through comprehensive informatization of commercial sections of courts, the training of judges who specialize in commercial issues and changes relating to the entire civil procedure intended to accelerate and streamline civil proceedings in a substantial way. Changes in the way court bailiffs operate and foreclosure proceedings are run should lead to substantial increase of effectiveness and speed of performed foreclosures. Making the legal profession accessible is a very important element of ensuring security to citizens.

116. The protection of security and peace of ordinary citizens should become a priority for prosecutors of common crimes. The security and peace of citizens is threatened both by petty crime and hooligan behaviour, as well as by the operations of organized crime groups and terrorist organizations. To this end, the effectiveness and efficiency of proceedings should be enhanced and special emphasis should be placed on the fight against organized crime and corruption.

117. Reform of the prison system is another important component of safeguarding the security of citizens. In addition to creating new places in correctional institutions, among others, by taking over and adapting military facilities, the building of new

prisons in a public-private partnership system should be considered. The basis of success in this field is also the creation of a modern and well trained uniform formation. The nature of the prison system will also be changed when an alternative system to deprivation of liberty by imprisonment will be introduced in the form of electronic surveillance of the convicts.

118. Cooperation between Polish and European justice administration systems, particularly in the field of combating organized crime and terrorism has to be developed if Poland is to implement its commitments as an EU Member State. It is also indispensable that work relating to the process of implementing Community norms in the Polish legal system be continued.

The economy

119. The overriding goal of economic policy is to maintain financial balance, energy and raw materials stability and growth potential of industry and services. Critical tasks in this area are: diversification of the fuel and energy base, state surveillance and influence over the condition of the strategic energy infrastructure, modernization and development of production sources and the national electrical power industry, building new trans-border connections and increasing transmission capacity, building a modern data transmission network to monitor the operated electrical power system.

120. The defence industry faces new challenges. Its market position will depend, to a large extent, on the completion of structural transformations in the sector, including the implementation of the second stage of capital consolidation and the creation of an effective sector support system. A consolidated R&D base of the defence industry should be established in order to intensify R&D in the defence sector and to tighten cooperation of companies producing armaments and military equipment with R&D units.

121. Efforts should be made to establish a Polish defence industry consortium, conditions should be created in which it could grow to become more competitive and the defence production more profitable. At the same time decisive actions should be taken to involve defence companies in wider cooperation leading to the development and production of military equipment, comprising NATO and EU countries, and to continuously improve their economic and financial situation through domestic procurement orders and expenditures relating to modernization of the armed forces. We must also create conditions that would boost defence industry exports.

Maritime economy

122. Key elements of maritime economy are navigation and sea ports. The most important task in the development of maritime navigation is to improve the competitiveness of the transportation fleet. This can be accomplished by renewal and expansion of tonnage and by providing operating conditions for ship-owners comparable to those prevailing in the European Union.

123. In the field of development of sea ports, the overriding task is to strengthen their role in the land and transportation chain, primarily by modernizing and expanding

port infrastructure and the infrastructure providing better access to ports from the land and sea and by implementing EU standards with respect to port management and operation. These measures will make it possible to integrate the country's transportation system and to link it with the European transportation system. Development and implementation of effective security enhancing mechanisms in seaports and at sea and improving maritime environment protection are also important elements of this task.

Budget and public finances

124. The state shall focus its efforts on improving public finances and their management, on increasing the absorption of EU funds and on creating conditions for effective disbursement of EU structural funds and on stimulating entrepreneurship and innovation of enterprises. The overriding goal is to reform public finances. The reform envisages making public finances more open and transparent, improving efficiency and effectiveness of spending budget funds, effecting a real consolidation of public finances and streamlining public finance management procedures. These goals will be achieved by changing the system of planning, performance and assessment of the performance of the central budget. Approach to expenditures will change from a subject-based to a target-based approach, which takes into account the aspect of purposefulness of expenditures and the implementation of a system of long-term budget planning covering many years. Interministerial functions covering different organizational units realizing a common objective will be created to ensure control over and a rational disbursement of budget funds. The state will oversee the stability and security of the domestic money market and the proper functioning of the banking system. Efforts will be made to enhance the monitoring of financial transactions and operational and investigative cooperation with the Internal Security Agency, the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau, the Police, State Border, as well as – in the international dimension – with financial intelligence units of other countries, aimed primarily at preventing introduction into financial turnover of pecuniary values originating from illegal or undisclosed sources and counteracting financial terrorism. It is very important that we cooperate with those international organizations which have as their goal counteracting money laundering.

125. The tasks of the Customs Service are primarily to protect the public against threats, to protect the common market against unfair and illegal trade and to secure the financial interests of European Union Member States. The Customs Services are responsible, in particular, for identifying and disclosing offences and petty offences which pose a threat to state security and its citizens. The Customs Service enforces restrictions and prohibitions relating to the movement of goods whose international trade is restricted or prohibited, implements tasks relating to the management of the external border and cooperates with other services in counteracting abuses, organized transborder crime and terrorism. It participates in programmes guaranteeing safe deliveries and enforces sanctions imposed on countries that ignore the rules of peaceful coexistence, preventing the realization of deliveries of goods used for military purposes.

State Treasury

126. The State Treasury ensures that the state has control over part of the economic infrastructure and exercises ownership supervision over state-owned assets, their privatization and restructuring processes. The overriding goal of efforts undertaken by the State Treasury is effective exercise of ownership rights, effective use of state-owned property and the processes of transformation and privatization for the sake of properly functioning national economy where companies are managed transparently and effectively.

Transportation

127. Building a modern transportation system, in particular public roads, and modernization of railroads, airports and inland waterways, combined with the introduction of modern means of transportation is a key element of the state's defence and crisis response system. In order to ensure high standards of security in the transportation sector it will be necessary to implement an integrated security system that will prevent the occurrence of dangerous situations and effectively mitigate their effects. Integration of preventive measures is particularly important in the case of transportation connection points, areas where different branches of transportation overlap – air and sea ports as well as railway stations integrating different means of transportation. The development of transportation networks will contribute to the improvement of conditions of the movement of people and equipment required in order to undertake activities within the framework of the national security system. Life necessities of the population will also be better met, including its evacuation, and it will become an important element of support of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland and allied troops in case of crisis or armed conflict.

128. The development of modern airport infrastructure will play an important role in the national economy, international cooperation and state defence. The modernization of existing airports and the emergence of new ones should ensure a harmonious development of less development regions, a properly functioning national transportation market and the airline industry as well as an adequate number of airports for use by the air force within the framework of civilian and military cooperation.

129. Membership in the EU has created development opportunities for Poland to rapidly modernize and build a transportation system. Failure to benefit from these opportunities may result in the marginalization of Poland as a transit country and deprive it of the possibilities of engaging in trade exchange in the East European market. At the same time we see the growing importance of effective control and monitoring of transport, storage and distribution of hazardous goods and the so-called dual purpose commodities with the option of using them for terrorist purposes.

Building industry, spatial and housing management

130. The overriding goal of the building industry, spatial and housing management sectors in the area of home security is to implement tasks aimed at preventing construction disasters caused by forces of nature, defects in the construction of

buildings and bad technical conditions of housing resources. Ensuring adequate legal regulations on investing in the building industry and instruments supporting general repairs of buildings and thermo-modernizations are the basic elements of measures undertaken in this field. Energy savings obtained as a result are an important component of wider-scale measures aimed at guaranteeing energy security of the country. An important element of the state's housing policy is to continue supporting private building industry, the development of the sector of flats for rent as well as housing for social groups, which on account of housing conditions are affected or are at risk of being affected by social exclusion.

Agriculture, rural development and agricultural markets

131. Agriculture is a strategic pillar of the national economy and is critical to the livelihood of the population. Poland should guarantee to itself full self-sufficiency in food production, meaning the ability to meet the population's demand for food and to ensure supplies of safe food in all possible conditions of the functioning of the state. This goal will be achieved through the development of agriculture, rural areas and agricultural markets. The existing level of agricultural production and food processing as well as the state stocks and reserves required under separate regulations, as well as their distribution capabilities at a level ensuring full supply of agricultural and food products to the population should be maintained.

Regional development

132. Sustainable development of the country in the long-term perspective is possible provided it is based on the development of the society, continued growth of innovation and competitiveness of regional economy, investments in research and development and on achieving stable economic, social and environmental conditions. The overriding goal of the development policy is to noticeably narrow the gap in the level of social and economic development of the regions, to increase social, economic and territorial cohesion of the country by stimulating economic activity, especially in the Eastern regions and by implementing operational programmes and by fully disbursing EU structural funds allocated for this purposed. These programmes should ensure the development of infrastructure, improvement of the natural environment, extension of the area of scientific research and its stronger links with the economy, modernization of local economies and higher employment and the development of human resources.

Employment, social security and the family

133. The overriding goal of the social policy is to achieve comparable to European living standards, which comprise equal access to social rights, improvement of the conditions in which families live and support for groups and persons threatened with social exclusion. To this end, a pro-employment labour market policy on the regional and local levels will be pursued, supported by active implementation of sectoral and regional operational programmes and proper disbursement of structural funds from the Social European Fund. It is necessary to architect an employment policy based on adapting the increasing level of

education and skills to the existing labour market demands, to pursue a selective migration policy, to use structural funds for vocational training, to support entrepreneurship and investments in human capital. The development and maintenance of an effective pension system that would guarantee the payment of decent social insurance benefits is a priority of social policy.

134. The overriding goals of family policy are to improve the situation of Polish families, to strengthen them and to promote the creation of new families. This policy will be pursued by ensuring that men and women have equal opportunities, by improving the living standards of families and their development opportunities. This will be achieved by supporting the education of young people, especially from small towns and rural areas, by ensuring that they have full access to medical care and by introducing solutions that would reverse negative population trends in the Polish society.

Health

135. The overriding goal of the health service is to ensure protection of life and health of the population in all the conditions in which the state functions, in particular to check the expansion of chronic diseases connected with modern civilization and to bring Poland closer to EU standards in this respect.

136. Taking into account the growing threats to health and life of large groups of population as a result of terrorist attacks, including radiation and chemical terrorism and bioterrorism, as well as mass events and disasters of different nature, we need to possess well prepared and mobilized medical forces and resources on central, provincial and local levels. They should be used to quickly identify threats and to save lives and health of the injured population without infringing on the core organizational and functional structure of health care units. We need to enact laws that would precisely regulate the conduct of rescue operations and define the sources of their financing. A medical rescue system should be upgraded and provided with modern life saving and sustaining equipment and equipment for quick diagnosis.

137. An important task in the field of health protection is to maintain reserves of state-owned medicinal products and medical devices, as well as equipment and drug kits stored in hospitals and in warehouses of the Agency of Material Reserves and in the Specialist Equipment Bases of the State Fire Brigades. Health protection is also an important link in the chain of civilian logistics support from national and allied armed forces responsible for the implementation of common defence tasks and for comprehensive and extensive support provided by the host state.

Science and higher education

138. The overriding goal is to support state security by building a knowledge-based society and by creating educated people, by disseminating innovation and new technologies relying on the potential of research communities and the higher education system. It is necessary to create conditions for the broadest possible contacts of national academic and research centres with foreign institutions and for a significant participation of these centres in international research projects as

part of scientific and technical cooperation and intellectual exchange. Taking into account the state's financial means, scientific research should be focused on areas that can help to bridge the technological gap existing between Poland and highly developed EU Member States. In this context, special importance should be placed on shortening the time of implementation of scientific research results, on monitoring the directions of scientific development, and also on systematically increasing scientific research spending in line with the assumptions of the Lisbon Strategy, and on research in the field of security and the creation of a more effective procurement of EU scientific research funds. Ensuring a rapid flow of research results to the national economy and linking it with science thanks to the co-financing of the latter and dynamising the development of the public-private partnership by supporting private sector initiatives will be instrumental here. An important task is to ensure proper protection of intellectual property and to ensure conditions that would encourage highly skilled persons or those that have exceptional skills to continue their professional carriers at home. It is also necessary to mobilize scientific communities and academic staff around the problems of security and defence and to promote these issues as a universal duty and the common good of citizens.

Education and formation

139. Civic education of children, young people and adults faces important tasks in the field of national security. It is a task for the national education system, for public media, NGOs and local government organizations. The main goal here is to build awareness about the duties of citizens relating to security and state defence, to form patriotic attitudes and to acquire knowledge and skills necessary to act rationally and effectively in time of peace and in emergency situations. We need to intensify efforts to prepare citizens for tasks resulting from situations posing a threat to national security.

Culture and protection of national heritage

140. Culture as an inseparable element of survival and development of any society remains the object of special care of the state. Threats to national heritage are not decreasing from nature and the destructive activity of people. To meet the current and foreseeable challenges, Poland will continue to attach great importance to the development of national culture, to the preservation of national identify and to the protection of the cultural heritage. Legislative, organizational, technical and educational measures will be carried out to meet this objective.

Natural environment

141. The environmental policy of the state will strive to stimulate the country's development processes in such a way as to reduce the threat to the natural environment and its sources to a minimum. This will be implemented in close connection with Community strategies and policies, especially those that have been renewed in the Lisbon strategy and the EU sustainable development strategy. All sector strategies and policies have to take into account the assumptions and principles of the environmental policy.

142. On the basis of the existing legal regulations, a clear and easier to apply environmental law should be created. There is a need to precisely regulate by law the conduct of rescue operations and to identify their sources of financing. Plans to evacuate people and to secure conditions in which they could survive for some time should also be drawn up and updated. It also seems sensible to educate the population on the subject of the environment.

Provincial authorities of government administration and local government authorities

143. Provincial authorities of government administration and local government authorities cooperate in the implementation of strategic goals of the Republic of Poland's security policy.

144. Supporting state security, provincial authorities of public administration carry out planning, organizational and implementing activities. The voivodes (provincial governors) play the leading role here. They direct national security efforts and ensure cooperation between all organizational units of government and local administration, administration controlled by the voivodes and administration controlled by line ministers and entrepreneurs.

145. The involved participation of local government authorities in security enhancement measures on the level of voivodeships (provinces) makes the security system effective and ensures effective operation of rescue groups, as well as crisis management and proper response in situations of threats. The role of these bodies is to monitor and prevent all kinds of dangers, and in the event they do occur – to try to control and eliminate them or to reduce their effects to a minimum.

Conclusion

146. The Republic of Poland's National Security Strategy contains the official interpretation of the Polish national interests, identifies the Republic of Poland's strategic goals in the area of security and sets out how it plans to achieve them, taking into account tasks allocated to different executive subsystems. The National Security Strategy also describes ways in which the national security system will be maintained and the directions of transformation of the national security system.

147. This strategy is addressed to all public administration authorities and to entities implementing tasks in the field of security. Government ministers, heads of central offices, voivodes, local government authorities and other entities, who by law have been entrusted with competencies and duties in the respective subject matter area of national security, are responsible for the implementation of its decisions. After the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland is implemented, strategies for the respective sectors of the government administration, as well as action strategies for the respective institutions that have been entrusted with special tasks in the field of national security should be developed or adjusted.

148. The conclusions of the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland and proposals to update them will be reviewed during National Security Strategic Reviews which will be run cyclically.

149. This National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland supersedes the strategy adopted on September 8, 2003.

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I, the undersigned, KATARZYNA GÓRSKA-ŁAZARZ sworn translator of the English language in Warsaw, license no. TP/117/05, hereby certify that the above is a true and complete translation of the original document in the Polish language presented to me on November 29, 2007.