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## COMBATING TERRORISM IN REPUBLIC OF POLAND

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**Annotation.** The article is concerned with the matter of terrorist activity that poses threats to the Republic of Poland, as well as, the country's actions toward preventing those threats. The author outlines the reasons why it is possible to carry out a terrorist attack in Poland and presents varied levels of Poland's activity and the tasks of particular institutions, including recognition and prevention as well as, reaction after a possible attack. Counter-terrorism in Poland deals with many different ministries and institutions, working together in a coordinated manner. The article also presents the alarm degrees valid in Poland and instances of their initiation.

**Keywords:** terrorism, terrorist threats, threats to Poland, combating terrorism

### INTRODUCTION

Terrorist threats are currently one of the most significant issues of safety in Europe and the whole world, noticed and treated with proper attention, in Poland as well.

The danger of terrorist attacks in Poland is in fact low; however, the possibility of such activity within the country cannot be excluded. The pro-western policy of the country, especially the strategic alliance with the United States, as well as, European integration (Poland as a border state of the European Union) and Poland's accession to the Schengen Area fosters the development of terrorism. Due to the political support of terrorism prevention, along with the physical involvement of the Armed Sources of the Republic of Poland and the Police in peace missions on areas of armed conflicts, the country is considered a faithful ally of the United States, and Polish soldiers are often threatened with attacks.

Although there are no local terrorist groups in Poland, and geographically the inhabitants are distanced from the main sources of terrorism, the country is frequently mentioned in Al-Kaida's statements as a potential target of a revenge attack for the involvement in Iraq.

Additional factors, which create favorable conditions for terrorist activity within Poland, are the effect of the globalization of economic processes. Wide border opening has caused lifting travel barriers, which has a significant impact on the number of foreigners who occupy Poland permanently and temporarily. Citizens of high-risk countries may legalize their stay through e.g. marrying a citizen of Poland, apparent scientific or economic cooperation,

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obtaining false documents or purchasing properties. These are few examples of the opportunities to create the logistic background by terrorist organizations in Poland.

It is possible that the alleys of terrorist organizations, as well as, inactive members of organized structures are currently residing in Poland. The number of Muslims is significant, and radicalization of their attitudes cannot be excluded. The radicalization of attitudes of the Polish who converted to Islam is also possible. Considering the increasing number of emigrants from countries, which are in the course of war, especially Iraq, Afghanistan or Chechen, there is a justified suspicion that members of terrorist organizations are among these emigrants.

The normalization of relations between Poland and Israel and tightening mutual contact are further reasons for conducting a terrorist attack in Poland.

Threat increase also considers international mass sports events, take place in this country.

The publications about prisons in Poland are unfavorable, allegedly the terrorist are detained and tortured. Threats toward Poland were made by Arabic terrorists, and propaganda materials were distributed also in Polish language.

Numerous explosions occur every year in Poland; the Police is gathering hundreds of kilos of explosives. Occurrence of terrorist acts with the use of explosive devices is mainly considered a criminal activity or settling accounts between criminals and it is connected with the crime syndicate and not with terrorist groups. The possibility of crime syndicate's involvement in terrorist activity and the connections of members of terrorist organizations with the crime syndicate must be taken seriously. The criminals use methods typical of terrorist activity while struggling amongst themselves for influences or in criminal activity. The two worlds are nowadays approaching each other.

Despite the „merely” potential character of terrorist threats in Poland this subject is treated with proper attention; Poland undertakes numerous initiatives regarding preventing this phenomenon.

## **LEVELS OF COUNTERACTING TERRORIST THREATS AND COORDINATION OF THEIR ACTIONS IN POLAND**

In the system of terrorism prevention and elimination valid in Poland, three levels can be distinguished:

72. Strategic – realized by the Prime Minister and the Interministerial Group for Terrorist Threats,

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73. Operational – realizing the operational reconnaissance actions conducted by national services. This task is realized by the Anti-terrorist Center functioning within the Internal Security Agency;

74. Tactical – executed by services and institutions, which properties remain in the field of terrorism prevention (inter alia: Internal Security Agency, Intelligence Agency, Police, Border Guard, General Inspector of Financial Information).

The **Międzyresortowy Zespół do Spraw Zagrożeń Terrorystycznych** - MZds.ZT, (Interministerial Group for Terrorist Threats) is the most important part of the strategic level of terrorism prevention. The Group is supervised by the Minister of Interior<sup>1</sup>.

Besides the chief (Minister of Interior), members of the Interministerial Group for Terrorist Threats include: chief's deputies – Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, Minister of National Defense, Minister of Justice and a member of the Council of Ministers – minister in charge of coordinating the activities of emergency services. Other members of the Group include: state Secretaries or undersecretaries of the Ministry of the Interior, who supervise the conduction of affairs handled by government administration, Board Secretary for Emergency Service. Chief of Civil Defense, chief of the Internal Security Agency, chief of the Intelligence Agency, chief of the Government Security Bureau, main chief of Police, main chief of the National Fire Brigade, main chief of Border Guard, chief of the Military Intelligence Service, chief of Military Counterintelligence Service, main chief of Military Police, General Inspector of Tax Investigation, General Inspector of Financial Information, Chief of the Border Guard and the Director of the Government Security Center.

The tasks of MZds.ZT include: monitoring terrorist threats, evaluating and analyzing these threats, as well as, presenting the opinions and conclusions to the Council of Ministers. MZds.ZT is also occupied with the elaboration of standard and procedure projects regarding terrorism elimination; especially, the evaluation standards of hazard occurrence and determination of hazard level. Initiating, coordinating, and monitoring actions undertaken by proper administrative authorities; especially, those regarding information usage and recognition, prevention and elimination of terrorism, is an important task as well.

The Group may also undertake actions to organize cooperation with other countries in the area of terrorism elimination, as well as, to coordinate information exchange and organization of common operations.

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<sup>1</sup> Established by ruling No. 162 of the Prime Minister from October 25<sup>th</sup> 2006 on the formation of Interministerial Group for Terrorist Threats.

The **Stala Grupa Ekspertcka** – SGE (Permanent Expert Team), fulfills an important function in terrorist threats monitoring; the Team serves as essential support of the MZds.ZT<sup>2</sup>. Members of SGE include supervision level experts of the services and institutions represented by the members of MZds.ZT. Among the basic tasks of SGE - monitoring, analyzing and evaluating terrorist threats, as well as, evaluation of the level and type of terrorist threats - must be mentioned. The Permanent Expert Team also monitors the actions of proper government administrative authorities in the area of the usage of information regarding terrorist threats. What is more, it evaluates the preparations of Poland's public administration to recognize, eliminate and prevent terrorism. SGE also elaborates propositions to improve the state of preparation of the public administration to prevent and eliminate terrorism.

Basic authorities regarding terrorism prevention and elimination are held by the institutions subordinate to the Prime Minister

## **ENTITIES PERFORMING THE TASKS IN THE AREA OF COUNTER-TERRORISM IN POLAND**

The **Agencja Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego** – ABW (Internal Security Agency) holds broad range of authorities regarding prevention of terrorist threats. The tasks of ABW include recognition, prevention and detection of the following crimes:

- espionage, terrorism, violation of national secrecy and other crimes threatening national security,
- regarding the production and sales of articles, technologies and services of strategic significance for national security,
- illegal production, possession and sales of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials, weapons of mass destruction, narcotics and psychotropic substances, in international sales.

Furthermore, the chief of ABW coordinates the emergency services' operational reconnaissance actions, which may have an influence on the state's security.

**Centrum Antyterrorystyczne** - CAT<sup>3</sup> (Anti-terrorist Center) functions as part of ABW's structure; the objective of CAT is to coordinate the actions of the state's services and institutions in the field of exchange of information concerning preventing terrorist activity, and to

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<sup>2</sup> The Permanent Expert Team was established by decision No. 2 of the chief of the Interministerial Group for Terrorist Threats from December 8<sup>th</sup> 2006.

<sup>3</sup> Established by the ruling of the Prime Minister from 17.09.08 .

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cooperate with the equivalents on international level. Officers in charge of terrorism prevention, delegated from national services and institutions participate in the actions of CAT.

The **Agencja Wywiadu** – AW (Intelligence Agency) holds an important function in the system terrorism prevention. The basic task of AW is to recognize and prevent external hazards, threatening the safety, defensibility, independence and territorial inviolability of Poland. The above mentioned recognition concerns international terrorism, extremism and international crime syndicates, as well as - which is especially important in view of terrorist organizations' functioning - recognition of international sales of weapons, ammunition and explosives, as well as, articles, technologies and services of strategic significance for the state's security, recognition of international sales of mass destruction weapons, and the hazards connected with dissemination of these weapons and means of their transportation.

It is worth to notice that authorities of government administration are obliged to convey the Chief of AW information significant to external safety and the international position of the Republic of Poland, which concern especially:

- external hazards, threatening the security, defensibility, independence and territorial integrity and border inviolability of Poland,
- international terrorism and extremism and international crime syndicates,
- international sales of weapons, ammunition, explosive materials, narcotics and psychotropic substances, as well as articles, technologies and services of strategic significance to the security of the Republic of Poland and to maintain international peace and security.

The **Minister Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji** (Minister of the Interior) realizes tasks regarding preventing terrorist threats, as well as, naturalizing the effects of possible attacks. These tasks are realized directly, or through the actions of subordinate services (Police, Border Guard, Government Security Bureau and the National Fire Brigade).

Supervision of the Interministerial Group for Terrorist Threats, in the system of terrorism prevention, is especially significant in view of the coordinative function of the Minister of Interior.

The **Wydział do Spraw Przeciwdziałania Zagrożeniom Terrorystycznym**, (Department for Terrorism Prevention) functions as a part of the organizational structure of the Public Security Department, within the Ministry of the Interior. Tasks of the Department include; inter alia,: preparing analysis and prognoses of terrorism threat level, as well as,

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preparing conceptions of preventing threats related with terrorism, and participation in the preparation of projects and programs in this field.

The Division for Terrorism Prevention also prepares information and materials connected with the issue of terrorism for Chief of the Interministerial Group for Terrorist Threats - the Minister of the Interior. The Division also serves as substantive, office and technical service for the sessions of MZds.ZT and the Permanent Expert Team. Reports on state of security and public order in the country are elaborated for the management of the Ministry of the Interior, with consideration of motions, prognoses and evaluation of realization state of the tasks - regarding prevention of terrorist attacks - of the Police, Border Guard and the Government Security Bureau.

Basic tasks of the **Police** include the issues connected with protection of human life, health and the properties from illegal actions, which pose threat to these goods, protection of safety, public order, detecting crimes and offenses, as well as, culprit pursue. This property obliges the Police to undertake tasks regarding terrorism prevention (despite the lack of detailed legal task in this field).

Because the issue of terrorism prevention and elimination considers public safety and public order, distinguished prevention divisions and anti-terrorist subdivisions are part of the Police. The Department for Elimination of Terrorist Acts functioning within the Central Investigative Bureau of the Main Police Headquarters is responsible for elimination of criminal terrorism, terrorism and extremism. The **Biuro Operacji Antyterrorystycznych Komendy Głównej Policji - BOA KGP (Anti-terrorist Operations Bureau of the Main Police Headquarters)** is occupied with physical terrorism prevention and execution of combat actions, which consists in the recognition and elimination of terrorism acts. Furthermore, the Bureau is occupied with the supervision of actions of the independent anti-terrorist subdivisions of the Police and antiterrorist units. BOA KGP also cooperates with the national and foreign subjects in charge of preventing terrorist acts.

The Centralne Biuro Śledcze Policji - CBŚP (Central Police Investigative Bureau) coordinates the operational reconnaissance actions (obtaining and verifying information about events connected with subjective threats) of the Police, in the field of terrorism and extremism recognition and prevention.

CBŚP cooperates with police services of other countries; this cooperation especially regards exchanging information of persons and events. The Police Working Group on

Terrorism (PWGT), as well as, the information exchange channels of Europol, Interpol and liaison officers serve as a platform of cooperation in this area.

In case of public safety danger or disturbance of public order, especially by a terrorist crime threat, or crimes committed towards objects of significant importance for the safety and defensibility of the country or that which may pose threat to human life, the Prime Minister may order the usage of armed divisions or sub-divisions of Police (on the motion of minister in charge of the interior).

Additionally, it is worth to notice that policemen may be delegated to serve abroad in order to realize the tasks in the Police quota assigned; inter alia, to participate in the actions of preventing terrorist acts or the effects of these acts.

**Straż Graniczna** (Border Guard) has a detailed legal task to conduct actions in order to recognize and prevent terrorist threats. This task is realized especially by the Operational Investigation Management of the Main Command of the Border Guard. *Furthermore - in perspective of terrorism prevention – one should recognize the Border Guard’s tasks regarding execution of security control in the territorial range of the border crossing, and in the means of international transport, protection on aircrafts, which provide air transportation for the passengers, as well as, protection of communication routes of special international significance from the crimes, which prevention is included in the tasks of the Border Guard. The Border Guard is also responsible for prevention of illegal import and export of the following items: waste, harmful chemical substances, nuclear and radioactive materials, as well as, the illegal import and export of the following: narcotics and psychotropic substances, weapons, ammunition and explosive materials.*

A special quota may be assigned to recognize and prevent terrorist threats, as part of the Border Guard to realize certain tasks abroad.

The tasks executed by the **Biuro Ochrony Rządu - BOR** (Government Security Bureau) are connected with the prevention of terrorist acts, which may target persons under the protection of BOR:

- President of Poland, Speaker of the Sejm, Speaker of the Senate, Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, minister in charge of the interior and minister in charge of foreign affairs;
- Foreign delegations residing on the territory of the Republic of Poland;
- Polish diplomatic representatives, consular offices and the representatives of international organizations abroad the Republic of Poland;

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- Objects and devices of special significance.

The Government Protection Bureau is also occupied with the recognition of pyrotechnic radiological objects of the Sejm and Senate, as well as, the protection of objects serving the President of Poland, the Prime Minister, minister in charge of the interior and minister in charge of foreign affairs.

Effective terrorism prevention is largely dependent on the proper prevention of its financing. The government administration authorities in charge of preventing introducing property values from illegal or undisclosed sources to the financial turnover, and the prevention of terrorism financing are, above all <sup>4</sup>:

- minister in charge of finance institutions, as the supervising authority of financial information,
- General Inspector of Financial Information

Important tasks in this area, indirectly connected with terrorism prevention, are conducted by the Border Guard and the General Inspector of Tax Investigation.

Among the tasks of **Generalny Inspektor Informacji Finansowej** - GIIF (General Inspector of Financial Information) is; above all, to obtain, gather, transform and analyze the information and to undertake actions in order to prevent the introduction of property values from illegal or undisclosed sources to the financial turnover.

In the field of preventing terrorism financing the General Inspector of Financial Information provides the concerned institutions with information on subjects, which are suspected of having connections with terrorist acts, and cooperates with foreign institutions which are occupied with preventing this process.

Withholding transactions and blocking accounts, as well as, initiating other actions which prevent the usage of the Polish finance system for legalization of income from illegal or disclosed sources, is a significant right of GIIF. This includes staff training of the employees of institutions obligated in the range of tasks imposed on these institutions.

**The Custom Service** of the financial resort, is an important part of the system of terrorism prevention. The tasks of this formation serve the realization of the country's custom policy concerning the import and export of articles. This property is connected with preventing terrorism by controlling the import and export of articles, which may be used in a terrorist act.

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<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the ruling from November 16<sup>th</sup> 2000 on prevention of introducing property values from illegal or undisclosed sources into the financial turnover, and on prevention of terrorism financing (Journal of Laws from 2003 , No. 153, pos. 1505 amended)



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The responsibilities of the Custom Service include recognition, detection and prevention of crimes and offenses connected with importing and exporting articles; defined in restrictions or bans, to the Polish custom area, especially such as:

68. harmful waste,
69. chemical substances,
70. and radioactive materials,
71. narcotics and psychotropic substances,
72. weapons, ammunition, explosives,
73. technologies defined in international control;

The **Treasure Intelligence** has similar tasks in the context of terrorism prevention. The treasure control includes the recognition and elimination of crimes connected with the foreign sales of articles and technologies, which are defined in international controls.

The tasks of the **Armed Sources of the Republic of Poland** in the field of eliminating terrorist threats are resulted in their legal responsibilities. The Armed Sources in justified cases may participate in:

- eliminating natural disasters and liquidating their effects,
- anti-terrorist actions,
- search and rescue actions,
- clearing fields from explosives and hazardous materials of military origin and disposing of these materials.

In cases when the usage of armed divisions and subdivisions of the Police is insufficient, the divisions and subdivisions of the Armed Sources may be assigned to assist the Police (on the basis of a ruling of the President of the Republic of Poland, issued on the motion of the Prime Minister). Assistance may also be executed as independent counteraction of the Armed Sources toward threats or crimes, in cases when the divisions and subdivisions of Police are insufficient to act against these threats.

Among many task of the **Żandarmeria Wojskowa** (Military Police) in the context of terrorist threats, the protection of human life, and well-being, as well as, military properties from acts, which pose threat to these goods, and cooperation with the Military Counterintelligence Service, are most important.

**The Służba Kontrwywiadu Wojskowego - SKW (Military Counterintelligence Service)** realizes especially the tasks regarding recognition, prevention and detection of the following crimes:

1. committed by soldiers on active military duty, officers of SKW, Military Intelligence Service, employees of the Armed Sources and other organizational units of the Ministry of National Defense,
2. connected with terrorist activity, posing threat to the state's defensive potential, the Armed Sources of the Republic of Poland and the organizational units of the Ministry of National Defense, as well as, the country's which provide reciprocity.

In these situations, the SKW must cooperate with the Military Police and other authorities entitled to pursue crimes in accordance with their properties. Preventing all sorts of dangers (including terrorist dangers), which may pose threat to the state's defensibility and the combat abilities of the Armed Sources, and informing proper authorities of the country about those threats are among legal tasks of the SKW.

The responsibilities of **Śłużba Wywiadu Wojskowego (Military Intelligence Service)**, in cases of international terrorism threats, include broadly defined recognition and prevention. Especially important tasks are also exercised in the field of recognizing the international sales of weapons, ammunition, explosives, as well as, articles, technologies and services of strategic significance to the state's security; recognizing the international sales of weapons of mass destruction, and the threats connected with the dissemination of these weapons and means of their transportation.

Furthermore, the **Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej** (Ministry of National Defense) is occupied with realization of the Cooperative Airspace Initiative – an initiative realized within NATO-Russia Council, concerning cooperation in the field of aerial space use and aerial traffic management<sup>5</sup>. The basic goal of CAI is to create the possibility of mutual exchange of information concerning aircrafts, which may be used to execute a terrorist attack (RENEGADE), between NATO and Russia.

The function of the **Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych** – MSZ (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) in the system of terrorism defense includes: managing the relations of Poland with other countries and international organizations, as well as, representing and protecting the business of Poland, Polish citizens and Polish legal persons abroad. The **Międzyresortowy Zespół do Spraw Zapobiegania Nielegalnemu Rozprzestrzaniu Broni Masowego Rażenia i implementacji „Inicjatywy Krakowskiej” – Poliferation Security Initiative (PSI)**<sup>6</sup> functions within the MSZ. It is a consulting advisory institution of the Council of

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<sup>5</sup> Established by ruling No. 140 of the Prime Minister from December 15<sup>th</sup> 2008

<sup>6</sup> Established by ruling No. 36 of the Prime Minister from April 3<sup>rd</sup> 2008

Ministers. Tasks of this institution include elaborating statements, which concern the most important issues of preventing the illegal dissemination of weapons of mass destruction, means of their transportation, materials and technologies required in their production and articles of double usage. Elaborating the conception of “the national mechanisms of interception” of illegal transports of the earlier mentioned weapons, means, materials, and articles; and analyzing the problems and legal documents, as well as, providing the Council of Ministers with propositions of legislative acts in the subject field, are also important tasks.

The role of the public prosecutor’s office is to guard the law and order, as well as, to supervise the pursuits of criminals. This task is executed by the **General Prosecutor** and his subordinate prosecutors through:

- conduction or supervision of the preparatory proceedings in penal trials and holding the function of a public prosecutor before the courts;
- conducting research on the issues of crime and its elimination and prevention;
- coordinating actions regarding the pursuit of crime, conducted by other national authorities;
- cooperating with the national authorities and organizational units, as well as social organizations, in order to prevent crime and other violations of the law.

The **Ministerstwo Sprawiedliwości** (Ministry of Justice) is occupied with issues connected with jurisdiction and prosecutor’s offices. Furthermore, it ensures the preparation of the projects of law codification, including criminal law, on the basis of which, the pursuit of terrorists is conducted.

Tasks connected with the prevention and elimination of terrorist threats, and the neutralization of the effects of the possible terrorist acts are conducted by proper services and subjects acting within particular resorts, as well as, government administration subjects and emergency services. In this field, two main areas of tasks realized by proper services and subjects are distinguished:

- prevention of terrorism attacks (prevention and elimination of terrorist threats);
- emergency response after a possible terrorist attack (neutralization of the effects of terrorist acts).

The newly established **Rządowe Centrum Bezpieczeństwa** - RCB (Government Protection Center), together with **Rządowy Zespół Zarządzania Kryzysowego** (Government Emergency Management Team), subjected to the Prime Minister, are basic parts of the

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neutralization of the effects of terrorist acts system. The Government Emergency Management Team, formed by the Council of Ministers, is a consulting advisory institution, in charge of initiation and coordination of actions undertaken within emergency management.

The Government Protection Center is in charge of inter alia: actions undertaken within civil planning, including presenting detailed manners and means of responding to threats and limiting their effects, elaborating and actualizing national emergency response plan, analyzing and evaluating the possibilities of threat occurrence, and threat development along with the elaboration of prevention propositions.

Tasks connected with preventing and eliminating the effects of terrorist events, launching procedures connected with emergency management in the event of threat occurrence, as well as, ensuring the circulation of information between the country and foreign authorities and structures of emergency management are also realized within the center. What is more, RCB forms procedures protecting the critical infrastructure.

RCB cooperates with the organizational units of NATO, the European Union and other international organizations.

Within the department of the Interior, the **Narodowa Straż Pożarna** (National Fire Brigade) fulfills a key function in neutralizing the effects of terrorist attacks. The Brigade's tasks include; inter alia,: organization, prevention and conduction of rescue missions during fires and natural disasters; it also eliminates local threats. Actions undertaken by the Brigade are aiming to protect the human life and the properties, national attainment and the environment through undertaking rescue actions.

Additionally, one should notice that the Prime Minister may introduce through a ruling - on his own initiative, or a proper minister, supervisor of a central office, or voivode - the following alarm level<sup>7</sup> (on the whole territory or part of Poland):

- first alarm level – in case of obtaining information of a possibility of a terrorist act, or another event, which type and range is difficult to predict;
- second alarm level – in case of obtaining information of a possibility of a terrorist act, or another event which poses threat to the safety of the Republic of Poland;
- third alarm level – in case of obtaining information of persons or organizations preparing terrorist acts, which may pose threat to the security of the Republic of Poland, or terrorist acts, which may pose threat to the security of other countries, or

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<sup>7</sup> In accordance with the ruling from April 26<sup>th</sup> 2007 on emergency management (Journal of Laws from 2007; No. 89, pos. 590 amended).

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in the case of obtaining information of possibility of the occurrence of another event which poses threat to the security of Poland or other country;

- forth alarm level – in case a terrorist act or another event, which poses threat to Poland or another country.

In case of an external threat to the country, including threats caused by terrorist actions, the President of Poland may - as a response to the motion of the Prime Minister - introduce martial law on a part of the country or the whole country.

## CONCLUSION

Modern terrorist acts aim for a large number of victims and spectacular effects. A number of factors hinder the struggle with this phenomenon. These factors include: lack of a defined, real territory of the enemy, anonymity and secretiveness of the enemy, unpredictable suddenness and violence of the enemy's actions, developing globalization and the usage of new methods and means of combat. The terrorists are always a step ahead services responsible for the country's internal security. Despite the services' specialization, prevention of terrorist acts is incredibly difficult; precise prediction of the place and time of a planned attack is practically impossible. Therefore, the country's multi-leveled activity, regarding recognition and prevention, as well as, elimination of terrorist threats, aiming above all to protect the citizens, is very important.

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3. The ruling no. 36 of the Prime Minister from April 3<sup>rd</sup> 2008 on the establishment of an Interdepartmental Team for the Prevention of Illegal Propagation of Massive Weapons and Implementation of the "Poliferation Security Initiative".
4. The ruling no. 102 of the Prime Minister from September 17<sup>th</sup> 2008 amending the ordinance on the assignment of the Statute of the Internal Security Agency (Polish Monitor of Law from 2008 r. No 69, pos. 622).
5. The ruling no. 140 of the Prime Minister from December 15<sup>th</sup> 2008 on the formation of the establishment of an Interdepartmental Team for the initiative carried out within the NATO-Russia Council on co-operation in the field of airspace and air traffic management CAI in Poland.
6. Decision no. 2 of the chief of the Interministerial Group for Terrorist Threats from December 8<sup>th</sup> 2006 on the appointment of The Permanent Expert Team.

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## KOVA SU TERORIZMU LENKIJOS RESPUBLIKOJE

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### Santrauka

Šiuolaikiniais teroristiniais išpuoliais siekiama didelio aukų skaičiaus ir poveikio. Keletas veiksnių trukdančių kovai su šiuo reiškiniu: priešo anonimiškumas bei tai, kad globalizacija leidžia ir teroristams naudoti naujus metodus, priemones. Teroristai kartais vienu žingsniu lenkia tarnybas, atsakingas už šalies vidaus saugumą. Paskutiniaisiais metais tarnybų darbas yra optimizuojamas, veikla plėtojama, didelis dėmesys skiriamas prevencijai.

**Pagrindinės sąvokos:** terorizmas, grėsmė Lenkijai, kova prieš terorizmą

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**Waldemar Zubrzycki\*** Doc. Szczytno Policijos akademija. Mokslinių tyrimų kryptys: Kovos su terorizmu aspektai.

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