

The Perception of Terrorist Threats in Terms of the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland

Jadwiga Stawnicka

ORCID: 0000-0002-0404-5383

Jerzy Kukuczka University of Physical Education in Katowice, Poland

Beata Bekulard

ORCID: 0000-0002-6409-4718

Police Academy in Szczytno, Poland

Abstract. *The purpose of this article is to indicate changes in the perception of terrorist threats and the approach to them on the basis of normative documents defining strategic objectives in the area of security. The focus is on strategic papers in the field of security from 2000 to 2014, on the one hand, and on the other, on the law of 10 June 2016 about anti-terrorist activities. The content of the following normative documents has been analysed with regard to the recognition, combating, and prevention of terrorist threats. The authors focus their attention on: the Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland from 2000, the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland from 2003, the National Security Strategy of National Security Bureau, from 2007, and the National Security Strategy of the National Security Bureau from 2014. The implementation of the Polish security policy strategy is contained in four types of activity, i.e. national activities, integration with Western security structures, involvement in international actions to resolve hazardous situations, and cooperation with other international actors in strengthening international stability and security. The discussed strategies were created on the basis of the provisions of the amended Act on the universal obligation to defend the Republic of Poland.*

DOI: 10.5604/01.3001.0014.3195

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0014.3195>

Keywords: national security, national security strategy, terrorism

Introduction

The 1990s were a daunting period for Poland. It was a tough period of political, strategic, conceptual and organisational changes in the transitional period. These changes were aimed at the transition from the state's participation in the non-democratic system of the Eastern bloc to its participation in democratic structures, i.e. from the Warsaw Pact to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. In the late 90s, self-reliance in defence and security matters was established in Poland. This was reflected in the development of the national strategic culture.

Since that time, the national security concept has changed several times (1990, 1992, 2000, 2003, 2007, 2014). These changes were influenced by Poland's membership in Western security structures (NATO 1999), and in the European Union (2004). Below is an analysis of the changes in the perception of terrorist threats in the context of the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland.

In the 1990s, the national strategic defence planning and programming procedure was developed and deployed. The most important achievements in the field

of shaping the national strategic culture of the period were joining NATO, and the integration of defence issues into one coherent system of national defence¹.

The Defence Doctrine of the Republic of Poland of 1990 was the first open document in the Polish post-war history setting out the fundamental elements of the national defence strategy of the Republic of Poland and the main orientations of the defence policy of the State. The purpose of this document was to indicate the new Polish defence policy based on the changes which had taken place in Central Europe in 1989. It was adopted by the resolution of the National Defence Committee of February 21, 1990. The 9-page document indicated the need to maintain the national defence system, prepared to stand up to any possible aggression. The resolution, however, was already out-of-date at the time of adoption, since it was a modification of the document drawn up at the end of the Polish People's Republic in 1987, 'Nodal defensive assumptions of the Polish People's Republic'. It assumed the participation of Poland in the Warsaw Pact, which at the time existed only on paper.

However, the document indicated the lack of a Polish commitment in support of the Warsaw Pact in the event of a conflict. What should be stressed is the introduction of the principle of socialisation of the national defence policy, i.e. shaping of the defence policy with the participation of the public, although the introduction of the document was not preceded by a public consultation. The document evaluated possible security threats to Poland, mainly internal coalition conflict between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and identified the tasks that should be undertaken with a view to their eradication. Work began on a new strategic concept, which was presented in the documents 'Assumptions of the Polish Security Policy'², and 'Security Policy and Defence Strategy of the Republic of Poland'³. The documents were adopted by the National Defence Committee on 2nd November, 1992⁴. In the latter, national security was treated extensively with the recognition of political, military, economic, environmental, and social issues.

Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland of 2000

The Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland of 2000 was adopted in January, several months after Poland obtained NATO membership. The strategy did not contain the adjective 'national' in its name⁵.

The implementation of the Polish security policy strategy is contained in four types of activity, i.e. national activities, integration with Western security structures, involvement in international action to resolve hazardous situations, and cooperation with other international actors in strengthening international stability and security.

¹ Koziej S, *Obronność Polski w warunkach samodzielności strategicznej lat 90. XX wieku. Bezpieczeństwo Narodowe*, No. 21, 1–2012, pp. 20.

² PL Założenia polskiej polityki bezpieczeństwa.

³ PL Polityka bezpieczeństwa i strategia obronna Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej.

⁴ Kajetanowicz T.J, *Strategie bezpieczeństwa Polski w drugiej połowie XX wieku. Zeszyty naukowe WSOWL*, 2011/3, p. 245.

⁵ In May 2000, another document entitled 'The Defence Strategy of the Republic of Poland' was adopted.

Reference was made to terrorist threats, as reflected in the following strategies. In the section on the evaluation of challenges and threats was a statement which became the subject of criticism. The statement saying that 'In the foreseeable future, the independent existence of Poland is not threatened, our country is not facing direct military aggression' is in fact undermining the legitimacy of further work on the safety strategy. What is significant is the distinction of significant threats, excessive concentration of military potential in some regions, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, economic risks, (including matters of power security), danger of new divisions in Europe, uncontrolled cross-border migration, threats to the environment, terrorism and organised crime, and the activity of foreign secret services and the protection of information. Within the framework of the integration activities, the main directions were outlined — integration with NATO and the European Union. In the area of international activity, integrating with NARO structures and involvement in the processes of international security as well as international cooperation were indicated. The word terrorism appears once in the context of pointing out threats and challenges.

The National Security Strategy of 2003

The following strategies were created on the basis of the provisions of the amended Act on the common duty of self-defence of the Republic of Poland. The national security strategy of 2003 was in line with many new trends in the field of international and national security, which appeared after 11th September, 2001, and in the context of prospects for imminent accession to the European Union⁶. It was adopted at the meeting of the Council of Ministers, which took place on 22 July 2003, and the President signed the document on 8th September, 2003.

Changes in the approach to the threats were formulated in paragraph 1, where the following thought was formulated:

'the essence of the changes in our security environment is, therefore, to move the centre of gravity from classic threats (armed invasion), whose meaning is getting incrementally smaller, to unusual threats, generated also by extra-state entities, which are difficult to identify.'

Among the most serious threats, it is organised terrorism that puts Poland at the most serious risk. It was found that organised international terrorism poses the most severe danger among new threats, although the specific level of terrorist threat varies from one state to another.

'The most serious danger among the new threats to the international system and the security of individual countries, including Poland, is posed by organised international terrorism, although the degree of terrorist threat for individual states varies.'

Organised international terrorism and uncontrolled proliferation of weapons of mass destruction were considered the most serious among the new threats⁷.

⁶ Koziej S, Brzozowski A, 25 lat polskiej strategii bezpieczeństwa. *Bezpieczeństwo Narodowe*, 2014/30, pp. 11–40.

⁷ The aforementioned idea is identical with the diagnosis contained in the European strategy, however — again — as opposed to it, it is formulated in a far more definite way. The European Security Strategy does not claim that terrorism is the biggest, but only a growing strategic threat

In the chapter entitled 'General assumptions', where it is stated that an 'active role in the anti-terrorist coalition can put Poland at risk of attack and hostile action on the part of the groups which the international community has cracked down on'⁸. When comparing the National Security Strategy with the European Security Strategy, a Poland-specific threat is the risk of the penetration, disorganisation, and misinformation of key state information systems and databases by foreign special services, extremist terrorists, and organised crime groups⁹.

The National Security Strategy of 2007

Work on an amendment began in 2006, and the strategy was adopted in a meeting of the Council of Ministers on 5th November, 2007. The strategy was correlated with the European Security Strategy and NATO's Strategic Concept. The strategy design is very clear, and contains 4 chapters:

- Chapter I. National interests and strategic objectives of the Republic of Poland in the field of security
- Chapter II. Conditions of the national security of the Republic of Poland
- Chapter III. The concept of national security. Objectives and tasks of the sector
- Chapter IV. National Security System of the Republic Of Poland¹⁰

The strategy focuses largely on terrorist threats. Chapter 2 'Conditions of the national security of the Republic of Poland' refers to the alliance with the United States as a 'guarantor of national security'. Some weakening of the position of the United States related to the operation in Iraq and the war against terrorism is indicated, and in paragraph 19, it is concluded that improvement of transatlantic relations, aligned views of the allies, including those on the issue of combating terrorism and bringing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to a halt, are all beneficial phenomena. Further, in paragraph 24, reference is made to the deterioration of security in the Middle East, inter alia, as a result of the threat of terrorist attacks.

In one part of Chapter II, however, entitled 'Security challenges and threats', in paragraph 34, there is a discussion on the question of the threat for Europe, including Poland, in the form of organised international terrorism. Further, in paragraph 41, it is recognised that there is a need to improve the capacity of the Atlantic Alliance to combat non-traditional threats, including those caused by terrorism. In the section entitled *Internal security*, in paragraph 61, there is reference to the necessity to take into account the possibility of terrorist threats, and preventing their potential occurrence. In the event of a terrorist threat, it is necessary to ensure

to the whole of Europe.' 'Terrorism puts lives at risk; it imposes large costs; it seeks to undermine the openness and tolerance of our societies, and it poses a growing strategic threat to the whole of Europe'; European Security Strategy, 2003, p. 2; Podolski A, Polska Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego jako praktyczna implementacja Europejskiej Strategii Bezpieczeństwa — między teorią a praktyką. *Centrum Stosunków Międzynarodowych. Raporty i Analizy*. 2005/1, pp. 1–16.

⁸ Podolski A, pp. 5–6.

⁹ Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego, 2007, p. 3.

¹⁰ In 2009, 'the Defence Strategy of the Republic of Poland' was adopted. It was the only document specifying and developing provisions concerning defence included in the 'National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland' of 2007.

proper mobility, efficient organisation and appropriate conduct of citizens. This risk should be determined on a broad basis, taking into account not just the threat of attack itself, but also its international nature, sources of financing, the international commitments of the country, and technical methods of implementation.

The section 'National defence', paragraph 94, emphasises the willingness of the armed forces to maintain readiness to participate in activities of an asymmetric nature, including multinational, combined operations to combat terrorism, conducted in accordance with international law, organised by NATO, the EU, or temporary coalitions.

In the context of the ongoing war on terrorism, it is the Special Forces that are of particular importance, as they are best prepared for action against asymmetric threats, and for cooperation with other specialised institutions and bodies active in the system of national security (para. 99). It shall be stressed that special importance should be attached to preventing and countering terrorism, defence and, the economic protection capabilities of the country, affecting its international position, eliminating or reducing the risk of distortion of internal safety, the constitutional order, and corruption, as well as prevention of undesirable activities of foreign special services (para. 102). It was emphasised that the security of citizens is threatened both by a minor crime and hooligan behaviour, as well as by the activity of organised crime or terrorist organisations. Attention is drawn to the issue of cooperation with the European judicial authorities, especially as regards the fight against organised crime and terrorism. The issue of the prevention of the financing of terrorism was addressed, and similarly, in the same area — the improvement of financial transactions monitoring as well as operational and exploratory cooperation between the ABW, CBA, the Police, and the Border Guards, whereas at the international level — with the financial intelligence units of other countries (para. 124).

The Customs Service plays a special role in the fight against terrorism, cooperating with other departments in the fight against abuse, cross-border organised crime, and terrorism. There is also a discussion on the increase in the importance of the effectiveness of the control and monitoring of transport, storage and distribution of hazardous goods, and of so-called dual-use material, with the possibility of its use for terrorist purposes.

The section entitled *Health* indicated the need for the appropriate preparation of mobilised forces and medical resources at the central, regional, and local government levels, in connection with the growing threat posed to the health and life of large groups of the population as a result of terrorist activities.

National Security Strategy, National Security Bureau of 2014

National Security Strategy, National Security Bureau of 2014 was adopted on 5th November, 2014. It consists of four chapters:

- Chapter I. Poland as the subject of security
- Chapter II. The security environment of Poland
- Chapter III. The concept of strategic actions. Operational strategy
- Chapter IV. The concept of strategic preparation. Preparation strategy

National security is recognised as a whole. It consists of all of the spheres related by content to the security of the state. A consistently implemented safety policy, which is an inherent part of Polish foreign policy, promotes the strengthening of the defence potential in the military and non-military dimensions¹¹. The topic of the military and non-military potential is referred to, the concept of security includes the military, economic, energy, social, and cultural aspects. 16 strategic objectives in the field of security are formulated, among which there is 'the improvement of system solutions for the prevention of and the fight against terrorism as well as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction'. In one section of chapter I, as part of the discussion, the strategic potential of national security is mentioned when talking about internally diverse protective potential, created, inter alia, by the system of justice, special services, state-owned services, guards and inspections, specialising in the protection of public order, attention is drawn to the important role of entities responsible for the protection of cybersecurity and the prevention of and the fight against terrorism and extremism¹². The threat of the uncontrolled development of weapons of mass destruction is mentioned, as is the emergence of a new arms race or access to this type of weapons by terrorist groups¹³. The strategy indicates that international terrorism and organised crime are the main threats to the modern global world as components of instability and internal conflicts as well as sources of such pathologies as: smuggling of weapons, nuclear materials, and dual-use items, drug and human trafficking, kidnapping for ransom, and illegal financial operations. However, what is particularly important in paragraph 31 is that the emergence of new threats was indicated: cybercrime, cyberterrorism, cyberespionage, cyberconflicts with the participation of non-state entities, and cyberwarfare — as a confrontation between states in cyberspace. These are new concepts which had not been used previously in any of the strategic documents.

More and more often, an important challenge for international security are various forms of **extremism** with a political, religious, ethnic, socio-economic, or other background, which are particularly dangerous when they use terrorism as an instrument of action. The international nature of terrorism and the increasing intensity of its expressions were indicated¹⁴.

The role of the armed forces, inter alia, in terms of participation in anti-terrorist activities internally and abroad was indicated¹⁵. Key tasks in countering and combating terrorism and extremism were formulated, including: identifying and monitoring terrorist threats to Poland and its citizens internally and abroad; detection and neutralisation of terrorist threats, including the physical fight against terrorism; elimination of sources of terrorist financing; criminal prosecution of the perpetrators of terrorist threats, in accordance with Polish law and the international law standards applicable to Poland; identifying sources of terrorism

¹¹ National Security Strategy, National Security Bureau of 2014, p. 14.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 55.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 31.

and the symptoms of radicalisation of behaviour and their prevention; bilateral and multilateral international cooperation at the political, operational, analytical, and criminal-law levels, in the field of combating terrorism; anti-terrorist prevention, the development of public-private partnerships, media policy and informing the public about potential risks, and social education. The need to strengthen the coordination of activities and institutions participating in the anti-terrorist protection of Poland was indicated. These issues are referred to in the following documents: the National Anti-terrorism Program for 2015–2019 and the Act of 20th June on anti-terrorism activities¹⁶.

Recommendations for the next edition of the national Security Strategy

The future strategy should be complete in terms of the content, and coherent in the conceptual context. The strategy recognises threats in the form of the emergence of a new type of cyber-threats (p. 31, 47, 57), international terrorism and organised crime (p. 30, 31, 55), and the existence of sources of potential destabilisation in Europe (p. 35). This completes the catalogue of risks contained in the document. Cybercrime, cyberterrorism, and cyberwarfare were indicated as a new threat to national security. In the third part — operational strategy — we find the guidelines for the prevention of and the fight against terrorism and extremism, and in part four — preparation strategy — the institutions of the prevention and the fight against terrorism and extremism will be determined. It should be noted that such systematisation of the problems seems to be advantageous for state authorities, which get guidelines for action, and a clear assignment of competences to a particular institution, or the proposal of the appointment of a new institution. In the National Security Strategy, there is no hierarchy of threats, indication of the relationship between them, or an attempt at their quantification or risk assessment¹⁷.

The basis for security policy remains the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland of 2014. It presents the fundamental strategic objectives of the Polish security policy, and the threats and challenges our country has to face.

International terrorism was indicated as a source of destabilisation of the security environment of Poland. The operational and implementation-orientated document of this strategy is the National Anti-Terrorism Program for the years 2015–2019. In the context of threats of a terrorist nature, and relationships with the European Union Strategy, it should be noted that its main assumptions were developed while taking into account the essential elements of prevention and fighting against terrorist threats, which are set out in the Strategy of the European Union. The experience of other countries in the fight against terrorism is used in the process.

¹⁶ Dz.U. 2016, item 904, as amended.

¹⁷ Dybczyński A, *Przyszła strategia bezpieczeństwa narodowego*, [in:] Kupiecki R (Ed.), *Strategia bezpieczeństwa narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Pierwsze 25 lat*. WCEO, 2015, p. 184.

Conclusion

Nowadays, the most serious threat posed to the international system is international terrorism. It is challenging for states, services, and institutions which safeguard security. The phenomenon of terrorism is evolving, and virtually every aspect of this threat has changed over the last decades. Over time, the objectives of terrorist organisations have become different, the forms and methods of performing terrorist attacks have changed, and so did logistic rules of the organisation of terrorist attacks¹⁸.

Strategic thinking related to terrorist threats has evolved. The strategies of today take into account, among other things, such non-military components of security as environmental protection, energy fuel supply guarantees, protection of critical infrastructure and cyberspace, migration, economic development disparities, terrorism, organised crime, etc. With such a distinction, the classic division into issues assigned to the internal activities of the state and foreign policies gets blurred.

The process of building and strengthening Polish security, at every stage of its development, has been accompanied by the appropriate strategic concepts, from the Defence Doctrine of the Republic of Poland of 1990 to the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland of 2014. The assumptions of the Polish security policy and strategy have been changing. The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland of 2014 is an expression of a new approach to the issue of national security, and to the new philosophy of security, which is expressed through the strategy of sustainable internationalisation and self-empowerment of Poland in the field of security. The national security of the Republic of Poland is included in the Strategy as a whole, in the form of a system. It was the safety of the state and the nation that came first. Ensuring that safety means, *inter alia*, having a workable system of national security and defence capabilities. The strategy included changes that have occurred in around world in the security environment over the recent years. Polish participation in alliances, its international relations, and their impact on safety was recognised. Nowadays, terrorism is a challenge for states, services and institutions safeguarding security. This phenomenon is subject to intense evolution, and over the last few decades, almost every aspect of this threat has undergone changes, as reflected in the strategies to follow.

The systematic approach to the Strategy of 2014 enabled entities related to the security of Poland to be distinguished and identified, which include the Ministers heading government administration activities, the managers of central offices, voivodes, local government authorities, and others. The national security strategy RO 2014 is an important tool of state policy, the expression of State independence, and has the ability to recognise its place as an entity in the complex field of national security. It is a manifestation of the development of strategic culture in Poland, especially — since it was the subject of the article — in the context of the fight against terrorism and the prevention of terrorist threats. Are the proposed solutions optimal? The appropriateness of the solutions adopted in the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland will be verified by time.

¹⁸ Zagrobny S, p. 128.

References

1. Aleksandrowicz T, Strategia bezpieczeństwa narodowego RP. *Electronic source: www.wszystkoconajwazniejsze.pl/tomasz-aleksandrowicz-strategia-bezpieczenstwa-narodowego-rp/*, accessed: 21.04.2015.
2. Dybczyński A, Przyszła strategia bezpieczeństwa narodowego, [in:] Kupiecki R (Ed.), *Strategia bezpieczeństwa narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Pierwsze 25 lat. WCEO*, 2015.
3. Dybczyński A, Przyszła strategia bezpieczeństwa narodowego, [in:] Kupiecki R (Ed.), *Strategia bezpieczeństwa narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Pierwsze 25 lat. WCEO*, 2015.
4. Kajetanowicz T.J, Strategie bezpieczeństwa Polski w drugiej połowie XX wieku. *Zeszyty naukowe WSOWL*, 2011/3, pp. 238–248.
5. Koziej S, Brzozowski A, 25 lat polskiej strategii bezpieczeństwa. *Bezpieczeństwo Narodowe*, 2014/30, pp. 11–40.
6. Koziej S, Obronność Polski w warunkach samodzielności strategicznej lat 90. XX wieku. *Bezpieczeństwo Narodowe*, No. 21, I–2012, pp. 19–30.
7. Kulisz M, Analiza procesu planowania strategicznego bezpieczeństwa Polski w latach 1990–2007. *Doctrina. Studia społeczno-polityczne*, 2008, No. 5, pp. 99–111.
8. Legucka A, Główne założenia Strategii Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego RO 2014, [in:] Kupiecki R (Ed.), *Strategie bezpieczeństwa narodowego RO. Pierwsze 25 lat. WCEO. Warsaw*, 2015.
9. Narodowy Program Antyterrorystyczny na lata 2015–2019.
10. Podolski A, Polska Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego jako praktyczna implementacja Europejskiej Strategii Bezpieczeństwa — między teorią a praktyką, Centrum Stosunków Międzynarodowych. *Raporty i Analizy*, 2005, Vol. 1, pp. 1–16.
11. Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, adopted at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 22nd July, 2003.
12. Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego, Biuro Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego. Warsaw, 2007.
13. Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego, Biuro Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego. 2014.
14. Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, adopted at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 4th January, 2000.
15. Ustawa z 10 czerwca 2016 o działaniach antyterrorystycznych. Dz.U. 2016, item. 904, as amended.
16. Ustawa z 21 listopada 1967 o powszechnym obowiązku obrony Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Dz.U. 1967, No 44, item. 220 as amended.
17. Zagrobny S, Polityka i strategia bezpieczeństwa państwa na tle współczesnych wyzwań i zagrożeń, [in:] Urbanek A (Ed.), *Wybrane problemy bezpieczeństwa. Teoria. Strategia. System. Słupsk*, 2012.
18. Zalewski S, Polityka a strategia bezpieczeństwa, [in:] Gryz J (Ed.), *Strategia bezpieczeństwa narodowego Polski. Warsaw: PWN*, 2013.

About the Authors

Jadwiga Stawnicka, Professor, an author of more than 170 publications, including 13 scientific monographs, including 8 monographs devoted to the issue of Police functioning, a member of the Scientific Council of Forensic Expertise Institute and national and international associations, a member of the Scientific Council of the 'Policja 997' magazine. She cooperates with uniformed services in the academic, educational and organizational area. The scope of interests includes the issues of: security, communication in management, human aspects of management, strategies of internal and external communication of an enterprise, communication in crisis situations, psychology of conflict and negotiations, police sciences, organizational culture in Police, community policing — philosophy of police activities, security policy. E-mail: j.stawnicka@awf.katowice.pl

Beata Bekulard, police major, PhD in linguistics, specialisation: social communication; head of the Foreign Languages Department at the Police Academy in Szczytno. As an academic teacher at the Police Academy, she teaches classes in social communication. Author of publications on social communication and internal security. E-mail: b.bekulard@wspol.edu.pl

Streszczenie. Celem niniejszego artykułu jest wskazanie zmian w postrzeganiu zagrożeń terrorystycznych i w podejściu do tych zagrożeń na podstawie dokumentów normatywnych określających cele strategiczne w obszarze bezpieczeństwa. W artykule skupiono się z jednej strony na dokumentach strategicznych z zakresu bezpieczeństwa z okresu obejmującego lata 2000–2014, z drugiej zaś — na ustawie o działaniach antyterrorystycznych z dnia 10 czerwca 2016 r. Analizie poddano treść powyższych dokumentów normatywnych w zakresie rozpoznawania, zwalczania i zapobiegania zagrożeniom terrorystycznym. Autorki artykułu koncentrują swoją uwagę przede wszystkim na: Strategii bezpieczeństwa Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z 2000 r., Strategii bezpieczeństwa narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z 2003 r., Strategii bezpieczeństwa narodowego Biura Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego z 2007 r. oraz Strategii bezpieczeństwa narodowego Biura Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego z 2014 r. Realizacja strategii polskiej polityki bezpieczeństwa obejmuje cztery rodzaje działań, a mianowicie: działania na poziomie krajowym, integrację z zachodnimi strukturami bezpieczeństwa, udział w międzynarodowych działaniach na rzecz rozwiązywania sytuacji niebezpiecznych oraz współpracę z innymi podmiotami międzynarodowymi na rzecz wzmacniania stabilności i bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego. Omawiane strategie zostały stworzone na podstawie przepisów znowelizowanej ustawy o powszechnym obowiązku obrony Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej.

Zusammenfassung. Ziel dieses Artikels ist es, Änderungen in der Wahrnehmung terroristischer Bedrohungen und deren Herangehensweise auf der Grundlage normativer Dokumente, in denen strategische Ziele im Bereich der Sicherheit festgelegt sind, aufzuzeigen. Seine Verfasserinnen konzentrieren sich einerseits auf strategische Dokumente im Bereich Sicherheit aus dem Zeitraum 2000–2014, andererseits auf das Gesetz über Aktivitäten zur Terrorismusbekämpfung vom 10. Juni 2016. Ebenfalls wurde der Inhalt der oben genannten normativen Dokumente im Bereich der Erkennung, Bekämpfung und Verhütung terroristischer Bedrohungen analysiert. Die Autorinnen des Artikels fokussieren ihre Anstrengungen hauptsächlich auf folgenden Dokumenten: die Sicherheitsstrategie der Republik Polen ab 2000, weiter die Nationale Sicherheitsstrategie der Republik Polen ab 2003, dann die Nationale Sicherheitsstrategie des Nationalen Sicherheitsbüros von 2007 und schließlich die Nationale Sicherheitsstrategie des Nationalen Sicherheitsbüros von 2014. Die Umsetzung der polnischen sicherheitspolitischen Strategie umfasst vier Arten von Maßnahmen, dh. Maßnahmen auf nationaler Ebene, dann Integration in westliche Sicherheitsstrukturen, weiter Teilnahme an internationalen Maßnahmen zur Lösung gefährlicher Situationen sowie Zusammenarbeit mit anderen internationalen Organisationen zur Stärkung der internationalen Stabilität und Sicherheit. Die diskutierten Strategien wurden dann auf der Grundlage der Bestimmungen des geänderten Gesetzes über die universelle Verpflichtung zur Verteidigung der Republik Polen erstellt.

Резюме. Целью статьи является определение изменений в подходах и взглядах на угрозу терроризма на основе нормативных документов, определяющих стратегические цели в сфере безопасности. В статье основное внимание уделяется, с одной стороны, стратегическим документам в области безопасности за период 2000–2014 годов,

с другой стороны — Закону «О мерах по борьбе с терроризмом» от 10 июня 2016 года. Проведен анализ законодательства в области выявления, борьбы и предотвращения террористических актов. Авторы статьи уделяют основное внимание: Стратегии безопасности Республики Польша от 2000 года, Стратегии национальной безопасности Республики Польша от 2003 года, Стратегии национальной безопасности Бюро национальной безопасности от 2007 года и Стратегии национальной безопасности Бюро национальной безопасности от 2014 года. Реализация стратегии польской политики безопасности включает четыре вида деятельности, а именно: мероприятия на национальном уровне, интеграцию с западными структурами по безопасности, участие в международной деятельности для устранения опасных ситуаций и сотрудничество с другими международными структурами в целях укрепления стабильности и международной безопасности. Соответствующие стратегии были разработаны на основе положений обновленного Закона о всеобщей обязанности защищать Республику Польша.

