

## **PROTECTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORGANS – GOVERNMENT PROTECTION BUREAU**

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### ABSTRACT

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Government Protection Bureau as a uniform and armed organization was created on the basis of the act from 16 March 2001 on Government Protection Bureau. The organization deals with the issues within the public administration competence. It fulfils the duties contained in the catalogue of government administration ventures such as ensuring public safety and order and state security. Government Protection Bureau is a qualified formation realizing duties within the field of the security of constitutional organs and facilities crucial for state security. The tasks of the organization are defined in Article 2 of the above mentioned act on the Government Protection Bureau. Implementation of the statutory tasks concerning personal protection and protection of the facilities, taking into consideration dynamically changing threats to the safety, requires legal instruments and adequate preparation of the bodies cooperating during particular projects.

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Security, as a need of every human being, as well as the subjects of state security system responsible for maintenance of this crucial value, have been and will be in the future the objects of numerous publications. This situation is justifiable. First, it is the correlation between state of security itself and the subjects that – within their tasks – care to preserve it. Secondly, it is an interesting complexity of the matter of safety set among the dynamically changing threats. It is a matter of security, modern threats and the organizations responsible for ensuring safety to the persons and facilities that the author's publications have dealt and will deal with in the future. The reason for it is the fact that the subject

is inspirational and additionally – impossible to exhaust because of its variability<sup>1</sup>.

Security undoubtedly was and will be the most important among human needs despite the times, political, military and economic conditions. It is provided when there exists a system that introduces and maintains it<sup>2</sup>. This situation is described as a state without threats, state of tranquility, secure<sup>3</sup>, freedom from danger,

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1 B. Wiśniewski, *System bezpieczeństwa państwa. Konteksty teoretyczne i praktyczne*, Szczytno 2013, p. 18.

2 J. Piwowarski, *Fenomen bezpieczeństwa. Pomiędzy zagrożeniem a kulturą bezpieczeństwa*. Kraków 2014, p. 64

3 Słownik języka polskiego, PWN, Warszawa 1978, t. I, p. 147, cyt. za J. Stańczyk, *Współczesne pojmowanie bezpieczeństwa*, Warszawa 1996.

fear or attack<sup>4</sup>. Generally, the term “security” comes from Latin “sine cura securitas” meaning state of tranquility, safety and protection from threats<sup>5</sup>. Most of the researchers claim that security belongs to the anthropocentric category<sup>6</sup>. It is described as a state that guarantees the sense of security. The state that is characterized by the lack of risk of loss of crucial values for an individual as well as for the nation and international community<sup>7</sup>. In the literature it is often mentioned that the term “security”, as many other theoretical categories, does not have one coherent definition. Colloquial meaning, as well as the scientific one, presents its general and special features<sup>8</sup>. Only after subjective and objective complementation it turns into a notion. The analysis of the above brings to the conclusion that security in objective meaning states for the desired condition in every field of state’s activity. Thus, state’s security structure is more or less the same as in case of the structure of the systems responsible for those functioning in the country<sup>9</sup>.

In the subjective meaning, security is understood as a condition of a country, representing its own goods, striving for their development and survival. Such vast description of the security contains also the definition of national security. It appeared at the beginning of the 80. in the 20th century and was presented in UN Secretary – General’s report from 1985 as a *summary and result of the security of every*

*single and all of the member countries of the international society*<sup>10</sup>. Particular attention needs to be paid to the interpretation of the above mentioned definition presented by J. Stańczyk, who claims that *the primary purpose of the state and nation is to ensure safety to themselves*<sup>11</sup>. Taking it into consideration, national security is primarily to protect the social stability and constitutional order. In addition, national security is not only the protection of our nation and territory against physical assault, but also protection by various means, the vital economic and political interests, which loss would threaten the viability and the fundamental values of the state<sup>12</sup>, it has to be treated as a process. In the same way national security is defined by W. Kitler who describes it as a process containing: a variety of treatments in the field of international relations and internal and protective and defensive (in the broad sense) projects, aimed at creating favorable conditions for the functioning of the state in the international and internal field, as well as the opposition to the challenges and threats to national security<sup>13</sup>.

If we assume that national security is the highest existential value as well as the need of the nation and a priority objective of the state organization, it seems obvious that the wisdom<sup>14</sup> and experience should be found an important and valuable part of creating a coherent strategy for action to ensure the security of the state<sup>15</sup>. Undoubtedly the Republic of Poland should use the experience and wisdom gained during the rich history of previous centu-

4 According to classic description of Ch. Maunig, *The Elements of Collective Security*, [in:] W. Bourquin (red.) *Collective Security*, Paris, p. 134, cyt. za Z. Stefanowicz, *Anatomia polityki międzynarodowej*, Toruń 1999, p. 187.

5 R. Zięba, *Kategoria bezpieczeństwa w nauce o stosunkach międzynarodowych*, Toruń 2005, p. 33.

6 J. Kukułka, *Bezpieczeństwo a współpraca europejska: współzależności i sprzeczności interesów*, „Sprawy międzynarodowe” 1982, z. 7, p. 29.

7 J. Stańczyk, *Współczesne pojmowanie bezpieczeństwa*, Warszawa 1996, p. 4.

8 M. Brzeziński, *Kategoria bezpieczeństwa*, [in:] S. Sulowski, M. Brzeziński (red.), *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne państwa. Wybrane zagadnienia*, Warszawa 2009, p. 30.

9 Por. S. Koziej, *Teoria i historia bezpieczeństwa*, skrypt internetowy: [www.koziej.pl](http://www.koziej.pl), Warszawa 2006.

10 *Leksykon politologii*, Wrocław 1997, p. 35.

11 J. Stańczyk, *Współczesne pojmowanie bezpieczeństwa*, Warszawa 1996, p. 23.

12 *Ibidem*, p. 21.

13 W. Kitler, *Obrona narodowa III RP. Pojęcie. Organizacja. System*, „Zeszyty Naukowe AON” (suplement), Warszawa 2002, p. 44.

14 „Wisdom” – knowledge gained from the science or experience, ability to use it, understanding world and people, knowledge about them...” *Słownik języka polskiego*, PWN, Warszawa 1978, t. I, p. 129.

15 R. Jakubczak, *Podstawy bezpieczeństwa narodowego Polski w erze globalizacji*, Warszawa 2008, p. 14.

ry. Therefore, a complex issue, which is widely understood security, also requires a reference to the origins and structure of selected national security threats. Especially that the structure of today's threats is multi – dimensional and multi – leveled and is the proportion of ongoing changes in the areas of politics, the military and economics around the world. The process of increasing globalization follows the changes, which from a security perspective leads to the spread of the phenomena that are advantageous and disadvantageous as well. Creating conditions for countering some threats make at the same time other threats appear<sup>16</sup>.

In order to make the origin of modern threats more clear it is crucial to refer to the historical events. For the purpose of this article, the author adopted dividing line starting from the 80. of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This choice was determined by the important facts that significantly affected the character of modern threats as well as the shape of the structure of the present state security system.

For the centuries security systems were built and improved. Their aim was to ensure military balance between Eastern and Western world. Bipolar world was divided into two spheres of influence. One of them consisted of the richest countries with democratic societies, with USA ahead<sup>17</sup>. The other one – the countries of Eastern bloc among which there were poorer communistic societies, gathered around the Soviet Union that was a leader<sup>18</sup>. The end of the Cold War, the disintegration of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact<sup>19</sup> led to the destruction of bipolar world with the powers guarding the world order so far.

The progressive evolution of the powers has opened a new chapter in the history of human-

ity, starting the era of globalization. The era of civilization fear, of fundamentalism – that described character of the threats brought by the aggressive forms of the religious revival<sup>20</sup>. The era of globalization, defined as the age of eschatology and Messianism, made humanity all over the world face many political, economic and cultural challenges – on a scale that had not appeared during the period of the Cold War. Progressive changes in the fields of politics, economy and culture led also to many changes in the perception of threats that came out not from ideological, political or economic changes but from the cultural ones. Confirmation of this thesis can be found in the theory of global tensions proclaimed by Samuel P. Huntington. It refers to the geopolitical situation that happened after the collapse of the bipolar world. As S. P. Huntington describes it in *The Clash of Civilizations*, a tension from cultural differences described as the clash of civilizations. Phenomena related to the cultural and political tensions not appearing in the history of humanity before. Paradoxically, in reference to the above mentioned theory of S. P. Huntington, in Muslim countries it is the Soviet – Afghan conflict that was considered as a “civilization war”<sup>21</sup>. While US and USSR politicians and people related to the military service, as well as public opinions in both countries, considered it as a conflict between communistic Eastern world and democratic and liberal West<sup>22</sup>.

In the mentioned publication one may read: “*Peoples and nations are trying to answer most basic questions that they face: who are we? And answer them in the most traditional way, as people always used to answer, referring to their crucial values*”. The author claims also that there are no homogeneous civilizations but the ones that vary in terms of ethnic, culture,

16 S. Koziej, *Między piekłem a rajem: Szare bezpieczeństwo na progu XXI wieku*, Toruń 2006, p.27.

17 S. P. Huntington, *Zderzenie cywilizacji*, Warszawa 2004, p. 18.

18 Ibidem, p. 18.

19 J. Cymerski, *Terroryzm a bezpieczeństwo Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, Warszawa 2013, p. 43.

20 Por. A.K. Merchant, *Religious Liberty and the Third Millennium: a Baha' i View of the Turning Point for All Nations* [in:] *Fides et Libertas 2000. The*

21 J. Cymerski, *Terroryzm a bezpieczeństwo Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, Warszawa 2013, p. 103.

22 R. Borkowski, *Terroryzm ponowoczesny. Studium z antropologii polityki*. Toruń 2006, p. 51.

society, economics and politics. They occur in different parts of the globe and are represented as well by the Western civilization as by the Muslim ones<sup>23</sup>. According to S. P. Huntington, the described cultural, ethnical and social differences will cause ignitions between members of various civilizations. It is the representatives of Muslim countries that presently ask themselves questions about religion, language, history, values, customs and institutions<sup>24</sup>, creating this way new global politics' configuration taking into account the line of division between cultures.

Modern changes caused by the dynamic development of culture and civilization are characterized by the reevaluation of the challenges with which the Republic of Poland must face as well. Economic development, growth of population, the acceleration of the processes of industrialization and urbanization directly influence the increase and change in the profile of the threats<sup>25</sup>. As well as the other countries, we are affected by the dynamic development of the civilization, globalization, unrestricted flow of information, mobility of the citizens and objective diffusivity of social phenomena<sup>26</sup>. The factors that affect growth and dynamic change of threats in 21<sup>st</sup> century. It was predictable that after the Cold War and the collapse of bipolar world the time, when we had to wonder if we are threatened by another military conflict, has come to an end. For the last years Europe has been convinced that the wars were over irrevocably<sup>27</sup>. The events that took place in Ukraine in 2014 led to a thorough re – evaluation of awareness in this regard, especially in the Polish society, as today the risk of another war in Europe

has to be seen in real, not potential, categories<sup>28</sup>. Furthermore, the terror attack that was taken by Cherif and Said Kouachi in Paris at the offices of satirical magazine "Charlie Hebdo"<sup>29</sup> still does not allow to feel safe. Therefore, concern about the stability of constitutional organs, as well as persons statutorily protected in terms of their positions in managing the state, is crucial from the point of view of national security, its existence and development.

In case of such dynamic threats to the state security, the Republic of Poland has security system that functions in national and international dimension, taking into consideration multifaceted needs in terms of preventing and defeating dangers. One of the system's tasks is providing security to the persons that take key positions in the country<sup>30</sup>. In order to ensure safety to them, a formation for protecting people and facilities crucial for the state security has been created. The legal regulations for the activities has been released<sup>31</sup>. This way the formation obtained statutory tasks and instruments such as armament and equipment that allows to fulfil protective activities.

In particular countries different solutions have been used in terms of the structure of state security with reference to protective formations. They can be divided into four groups<sup>32</sup>:

1. Separate protective formations (United States of America, Poland, Latvia, Japan);
2. Dedicated police units (Great Britain, Germany, Sweden);
3. Separate special forces units (Israel, Russia);
4. Separate military units (Libya, military units additionally are involved in the protection of VIPs during foreign missions).

23 J. Cymerski, *Terroryzm a bezpieczeństwo Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, Warszawa 2013, p. 103.

24 S. P. Huntington, *Zderzenie cywilizacji*, Warszawa 2004, p. 18.

25 Por. G. Sobolewski, *Zagrożenia kryzysowe*, Warszawa 2010, p. 7.

26 K. Jąłoszyński, *Współczesny wymiar antyterroryzmu*, Warszawa 2008, p. 13.

27 P. Bogdalski, J. Cymerski, K. Jąłoszyński, *Bezpieczeństwo osób podlegających ustawowo ochronie wobec zagrożeń XXI wieku*, Szczytno 2014, p. 5.

28 Ibidem, p. 5.

29 <http://wiadomosci.onet.pl/swiat/terrorysci-zaatakuja-wielki-marsz-w-paryzu-cieslak-ryzyko-jest-wielkie/behd5> (11.01.2015)

30 Ibidem, p. 5.

31 Ibidem, p. 5.

32 Ibidem, p. 39.

Among important public figures from the state protection point of view one must see the President, Prime Minister, some of the ministers, chiefs of the central banks – as the representatives of constitutional bodies. They belong to high – risk group and are exposed to potential attacks. Thus it is so important to prepare the state in terms of protection against modern threats in case of people that are under protection, as well as the facilities that are used by these persons.

In the Republic of Poland it is the Government Protection Bureau that provides security against modern threats to the constitutional bodies and persons that according to Polish law are under protection. The formation has 90-years-old tradition and is a successor of the Protective Brigade that was created by the order of the Minister of Internal Affairs Zygmunt HÜBNER from 12 June 1924 that was providing protection to the President of the Republic of Poland<sup>33</sup>.

Presently it is uniformed and armed formation that was brought to life under the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170). The existing shape of the structure of the Government Protection Bureau was introduced by Decree No. Pf-2 of the Minister of the Interior and the Administration of 25 May 2007 on the introduction of the detailed structure of the Government Protection Bureau. The above mentioned act is not public and is of secrecy<sup>34</sup>. The Government Protection Bureau deals with the issues within the public administration competence. It performs statutory tasks included in the catalogue of public administration activities, among which there is the provision of the security and public order. It acts within the department of internal affairs that deals, among the others, with

public order and security<sup>35</sup>. In accordance with the statutory provisions, the formation performs tasks in the field of protection of persons, objects and devices of special importance to the security of the state. These tasks have been defined in the Article 2 of the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170).

The tasks performed by the formation contain ensuring protection to the President of the Republic of Poland, the Marshal of the Sejm and of the Senate, the Prime Minister and Vice – President of the Council of Ministers, ministers competent for internal affairs, foreign affairs and other persons designated according to the appropriate regulations of the Minister of Internal Affairs<sup>36</sup>.

The formation provides also protection to the former Presidents of the Republic of Poland, according to the Act of 30 May 1996 on the salary of former Polish President (Dz. U. 1996 No 75, poz. 356). Under the terms of the above mentioned act, former Presidents retain the right to protection only within the territory of the Republic of Poland.

In addition, the formation was imposed with the tasks of ensuring protection to other persons for the sake of the state<sup>37</sup>. These are indicated by the decisions of the Minister of Internal Affairs, the decisions on these activities bear secrecy clause.

The next task concerns providing protection to the delegations of foreign countries residing in the territory of our country during the official and working visits, this duty is accomplished by the Government Protection Bureau according to the Article 2.1 pt 4 of the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170).

33 A. Misiuk, *Administracja spraw wewnętrznych w Polsce od połowy XVIII wieku do współczesności. Zarys dziejów*, Olsztyn 2005, p. 299.

34 K. Jałoszyński, J. Cymerski, *Organy administracji rządowej wobec zagrożeń terrorystycznych. Biuro Ochrony Rządu*, Bielsko-Biała 2013, p. 39.

35 Zob. Ustawa z dnia 4 września 1997 r. o działach administracji rządowej (Dz. U. z 2007r. Nr 65, poz.437 z późn.zm.)

36 art. 2 ust. 1 pkt. 1 ustawy z dnia 16 marca 2001 roku o Biurze Ochrony Rządu ( Dz. U. z 2014 r., poz. 170)

37 art. 2 ust. 1 pkt. 2 ustawy z dnia 16 marca 2001 roku o Biurze Ochrony Rządu ( Dz. U. z 2014 r., poz. 170)

Important – from the point of view of safety of Polish diplomatic missions – task concerns the protection of the Polish diplomatic representations and consular offices as well as the representations of international organizations located outside the territory of the Republic of Poland<sup>38</sup>. This task is performed in accordance with issued – pursuant to Art. 2.5 of the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170) – Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 20 March 2003 on the terms, conditions and mode of the exercise of the Government Protection Bureau's officers in terms of protecting Polish diplomatic missions, consular offices and representations of international organizations located outside the Republic of Poland (Dz. U. No 55, poz. 491). It is worth mentioning that Government Protection Bureau's officers provide protection to Polish diplomatic missions located in the countries of high threat of terrorist attacks, social unrest and crime<sup>39</sup>. The definition of the tasks imposed to the Government Protection Bureau in Article 2.1 pt 8 of the Act on Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170) contains also the ones in the field of protection of the objects and facilities for the use of the President of the Republic of Poland, the Prime Minister, the Minister of the Internal Affairs and the Minister of Foreign Affairs<sup>40</sup>.

On the basis of Art. 2. 1 pt. 6 of the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170), the formation performs tasks related to ensuring protection and operation of the objects and devices of particular importance. The scope of the activities in this area is determined by the decision No. 00-10 of the Minister of Internal Affairs

and Administration of 26 June 2003 on ensuring the protection to the objects and devices of special interest by the Government Protection Bureau<sup>41</sup>. The decision is accompanied by a clause “top-secret”.

The next task involving protection is the conduction of the radiological and pyrotechnical recognition within the Chancellery of the Sejm and the Senate. An important part of the implementation of this task is cooperation with the Marshal's Guard – a formation subjected to the Marshal of the Sejm<sup>42</sup>. According to the Article 127.2 of the Act on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170), the tasks within the safety of Sejm and Senate are performed by the Marshal's Guard – the uniformed formation. The scope of the protection of the Senate is set by the Marshal of the Senate with the Marshal of the Sejm<sup>43</sup>. The guards of the Marshal's Guard perform also representative tasks, especially during the welcoming and goodbye ceremonies during parliamentary visits and honor escorts<sup>44</sup>. The range of activities for the Government Protection Bureau in the area concerning this task is defined in Decision No. 0-28 of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration of 18 October 2001 on the pyrotechnical and radiological reconnaissance in the objects of the Chancellery of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland and the Senate of the Republic of Poland<sup>45</sup>.

The Government Protection Bureau, as a formation performing protective tasks, which aim is to ensure the protection of persons, objects and devices, is equipped with the delega-

38 art. 2 ust. 1 pkt. 5 ustawy z dnia 16 marca 2001 roku o Biurze Ochrony Rządu ( Dz. U. z 2014 r., poz. 170)

39 K. Jałoszyński, J. Cymerski, *Organy administracji rządowej wobec zagrożeń terrorystycznych. Biuro Ochrony Rządu*. Bielsko-Biała 2013, p. 39.

40 J. Cymerski, *Terroryzm a bezpieczeństwo Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, Warszawa 2013, p. 196.

41 K. Jałoszyński, J. Cymerski, *Organy administracji rządowej wobec zagrożeń terrorystycznych. Biuro Ochrony Rządu*. Bielsko-Biała 2013, p. 40.

42 art. 127 ust. 2 ustawy z dnia 16 marca 2001 roku o Biurze Ochrony Rządu ( Dz. U. z 2014 r., poz. 170)

43 art. 127 ust. 4 ustawy z dnia 16 marca 2001 roku o Biurze Ochrony Rządu ( Dz. U. z 2014 r., poz. 170)

44 art. 127 ust. 3 ustawy z dnia 16 marca 2001 roku o Biurze Ochrony Rządu ( Dz. U. z 2014 r., poz. 170)

45 K. Jałoszyński, J. Cymerski, *Organy administracji rządowej wobec zagrożeń terrorystycznych. Biuro Ochrony Rządu*. Bielsko-Biała 2013, p. 40.

tions specifying the forms of legal action that can be used during its activities. Forms of the activity are described in the Article 11 of the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170). Planning the protection of persons, facilities and equipment is performed on the basis of the Article 11.1 of the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170). It requires defining the forces and resources' amount necessary for the optimal protection of a person, object or facility. During the planning process it is crucial to pay particular attention to those elements that may affect completion of the task regarding to the accompanying conditions<sup>46</sup>.

Another form of the Government Protection Bureau's activity is identifying and analyzing the potential risks and preventing the threats<sup>47</sup>. This allows the formation to undertake preventive actions. "Prevention" is understood as the use of various measures in order to prevent accidents, damages and disasters<sup>48</sup>. Formation is allowed to perform preventive actions only within the scope of the subject of its protection, which are persons, objects and facilities and these activities serve widely understood prevention<sup>49</sup>. The preventive actions are undertaken in relation to all the persons, objects and facilities that are under the protection of the Government Protection Bureau<sup>50</sup>. The forms of the preventive activities are defined in the Article 16 of the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170). These regulations concern prevention from the offences within the meaning of criminal law, in

which a protected person could become a victim. Furthermore, they refer to the determination and identification of all the threats to the fulfilment of the tasks described in the Article 2.1 of the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170)<sup>51</sup>.

The formation uses the preventive methods and measures that are defined in the Article 17.1 of the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170). They concern gathering, proceeding and using the data and refer to the control of the objects and facilities that are under the Government Protection Bureau's protection in order to reveal the threats to their safety<sup>52</sup>. The preventive actions undertaken by the Government Protection Bureau are also used for the analysis of the threats prepared in terms of the assessment of risk of the protected persons, objects and facilities. The above mentioned analysis is prepared also on the basis of the information obtained from the organizations cooperating within the Anti – Terrorist Center of the Internal Security Agency<sup>53</sup>. Cooperation between the services is based on the legal delegation concerning interactions with other formations and objects within the field of support and gathering information in order to ensure security of the representatives of the constitutional organs<sup>54</sup>. Rules for the exchange of information between the organizations are set in the Regulation of the Prime Minister of 4 March 2008 on the scope, conditions and procedures for the transfer to the Government Protection Bureau information obtained by the Police, Internal Security Agency, Intelligence Agencies, Border Guard, Military Counter-Intelligence Service, Military Intelligence Service and Military Gendarmerie (Dz. U. No. 41, poz. 243).

46 Ibidem, p. 40.

47 art. 11 ust. 2, art. 11.ust. 3 ustawy z dnia 16 marca 2001 roku o *Biurze Ochrony Rządu* ( Dz. U. z 2014 r., poz. 170)

48 Zob. Mały słownik języka polskiego, red. S. Skorupa, H. Auderska, Z. Lempicka, Warszawa 1989, p. 632.

49 Zob. J. Lipski, U. Nalaskowska, K. Zaidler, *Ustawa o Biurze Ochrony Rządu - Komentarz*, Warszawa 2008, p. 47.

50 K. Jałoszyński, J. Cymerski, *Organy administracji rządowej wobec zagrożeń terrorystycznych. Biuro Ochrony Rządu*. Bielsko-Biała 2013, p. 41.

51 Por. J. Lipski, U. Nalaskowska, K. Zaidler, *Ustawa o Biurze Ochrony Rządu - Komentarz*, Warszawa 2008, p. 47.

52 Ibidem, p. 48.

53 K. Jałoszyński, J. Cymerski, *Organy administracji rządowej wobec zagrożeń terrorystycznych. Biuro Ochrony Rządu*. Bielsko-Biała 2013, p. 42.

54 Ibidem, p. 42.

In the Article 11 pt 4, 5 and 6 of the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170) there are indicated also – among the forms of activities of the Government Protection Bureau – coordination of undertaken protective activities, performing direct protection of people, facilities and equipment. Information concerning coordination of the activities, protection of persons and objects bear confidential clause<sup>55</sup>. Taking into consideration the character of the tasks performed by the Government Protection Bureau as well as the dynamics of changes of the threats to the representatives of the constitutional bodies and facilities, the formation – according to the Article 11 pt 7 of the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170) – is committed to improve its working methods. This improvement is achieved by the following elements. First of them encompasses current research carried out after the completion of protective actions. The conclusions allow to make modifications and changes during the particular stages of the realization of protective tasks. Another element of the improvement of working methods is training of the officers of the Government Protection Bureau. The training process is implemented by the unit responsible for the trainings that conducts trainings in the field of physical and defense as well shooting<sup>56</sup>. The purpose of the training and improving process is to prepare officers theoretically and practically for fulfilling the tasks described in the Article 2 of the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170).

The Government Protection Bureau, as formation ensuring protection to the representatives of the constitutional organs, objects and facilities used for their purposes, is found among the most important organizations re-

sponsible for the state security and among the ones that continually introduce the necessary changes in order to successful accomplishment of its tasks<sup>57</sup>. It is partly determined by the specificity of the environment in which the Government Protection Bureau performs its tasks and partly by the characteristic and dynamics of the threats to the state security.

## SUMMARY

Ensuring protection to the representatives of the constitutional organs, objects and facilities for their purposes is only a part of the tasks of Government Protection Bureau performed according to the Article 2 of the Act of 16 March 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Dz. U. 2014, poz. 170). These tasks contain within their scope the protection of the delegations from foreign countries during their official and working visits on the territory of the Republic of Poland. Furthermore, the protection of Polish diplomatic missions, consular offices and representations of international organizations located on the territories of the countries overwhelmed with wars or terroristic threats, belong to the tasks of the Government Protection Bureau.

The scale of the dangers to the representatives of constitutional bodies, their complexity, the dynamics of their changes undoubtedly confirm the necessity for creating the state security systems. Within these systems, the formations responsible for prevention and fighting against modern threats are brought to life. They become able to effectively ensure security thanks to legal means, armament and training they are provided with. Taking into consideration the character of the modern threats to the security, the initiative from the legislator is expected that will equip the formations with legal means ensuring fulfilment of the protective tasks. In terms of means that would enable international and local cooperation. As forms of

55 K. Jałoszyński, J. Cymerski, *Organy administracji rządowej wobec zagrożeń terrorystycznych. Biuro Ochrony Rządu*. Bielsko-Biała 2013, p. 42.

56 Ibidem, p. 44.

57 Ibidem, p. 48.



legal regulations providing the possibilities of using optimal forms and methods necessary for the protection of persons and facilities in the country and abroad as well.

A part of the above mentioned professional provision of the protective activities is cooperation with the organs of public and local administration. For this reason, coordination and managing the protective actions is necessary. This coordination is realized by the Government Protection Bureau, according to the binding legal acts and should be carried in accordance with precise legal documents describing competences of the objects and organs involved in the particular task.

It is also reasonable to build awareness of both, protected persons and people working in the structures of public and local administration of the threats to the security, as well as training for the desired behavior in case of the occurrence of the threats<sup>58</sup>.

The Government Protection Bureau, as a formation protecting representatives of the constitutional organs, objects and facilities of the special meaning to the state security, operates in the area of risk prevention. The essence of the activities carried by the Government Protection Bureau is undertaking actions prior to the real threats. The nature of these activities is perfectly described by the words of Henry Kissinger, US politician, diplomat, Nobel Peace Prize winner: "Security is the foundation of everything we do"<sup>59</sup>.

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