

Pursuant to requirement as laid down in with par. 10 of Declaration (A/RES/49/60 17 February 1995) on collecting of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing, please find enclosed information on new measures that you may consider to be relevant to the issue at question.

These measures supplement broad legislative framework in force that was presented by the Republic of Poland in the last comprehensive report submitted to the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations in 2021 and in the subsequent reports submitted in 2022, 2024 and 2025 on additional measures to address the terrorist threat.

It is worth mentioning that on 10 September 2025, the amended provisions of the Act of 9 May 2018 on the processing of passenger name record data¹, entered into force. The Act was aimed at implementing into the Polish legal system provisions of Directive (EU) 2016/681 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 *on the use of Passenger Name Record (PNR²) data for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime*. The Act provides the legal basis for the functioning of the PNR data collection mechanism for the purpose of detecting and combating crimes, in particular those of a terrorist nature.

The aim of the said amendment to the Act was to improve the system, based on the accumulated 7 years of experience in its application. Above all, the act is intended to ensure the compliance of the Polish legal system with the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union, and thus to confirm the activities undertaken within its framework, which remain crucial in the fight against terrorism and organised crime.

In line with new provisions, PNR data from non-EU flights are processed and stored on the same terms as before, while changes have been introduced regarding the processing and storage of PNR data from intra-EU flights – these data are currently processed when one of the alert levels referred to in the Act on Anti-Terrorist Activities is in force on the territory of the Republic of Poland³. However, in the event that such an alert level is not in force, this processing will take place only in relation to selected flights, specified in a secret order of the minister responsible for internal affairs, based on an appropriate threat assessment carried out by the Commander-in-Chief of the Border Guard.

In addition, the Act also provides for a special measures in a situation where alert levels are not in force and the threat could not have been predicted sufficiently in advance on the basis of the flight prediction mechanism. In such a case, the processing of PNR data from an intra-EU flight, not covered by the typesetting, will also be allowed to take place, but only with the consent of the competent authority, such as the court conducting the proceedings, the prosecutor conducting or supervising the preparatory proceedings, or the district prosecutor competent for the seat of the authority performing operational and reconnaissance activities.

It is also worth underlining the core strategic pillars of the European Union's comprehensive Internal Security Strategy- ProtectEU. The strategy is designed to safeguard citizens against evolving hybrid threats, organized crime, cybercrime and terrorism. The Strategy focuses on

¹ Act of 9 July 2025 amending the Act on the Processing of Passenger Name Record Transfer Data (Journal of Laws, item 1179).

² *Passenger Name Record*.

³ Due to the increased terrorist threat resulting from the geopolitical situation in the region, exacerbated by hybrid warfare and acts of sabotage, respective alert levels have been introduced throughout the territory of the Republic of Poland.

upgrading intelligence networks and addressing the root causes of radicalization, especially among minors online, through specialized prevention toolboxes. The EU will develop a comprehensive prevention toolbox to tackle root causes of radicalisation, to allow for early identification and interventions focused on vulnerable individuals, including minors. Another aspect is to enhance the EU capabilities to protect public spaces, through reviewing the rules on explosives precursors, strengthening the European Protective Security Advisory programme and expanding available EU funding for the protection of public spaces. What is more the system will address the challenges posed by terrorist financing, including continued support to counter-terrorism financial investigators and exploring the creation of a new EU-wide system to track terrorist financing.