



CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

REPUBLIC OF POLAND



BACKGROUND

Total Population: 38 317 000

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 62.8492%

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instruments:

- [Penal Code](#).

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

- [Act on Electronic Signature](#)
- [Act on Electronic Payment Instruments](#)
- [The Act on the Protection of Personal Data](#)
- [Act on Providing Services by Electronic Means](#)
- [The Act on the Computerisation of the Operations of Entities Performing Public Tasks](#).

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT & RCC

Poland has an officially recognized national CIRT called [CERT.GOV.PL](#). The first CERT created in Poland was the [CERT Polska](#) followed by the [PIONIERCERT](#) and the [TP CERT](#).

1.2.2 STANDARDS

There is no information available about any officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards in Poland.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no information about any framework for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals in Poland.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY

Poland has officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy and protection plans which are: [National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland](#) and [Cyberspace Protection Policy of the Republic of Poland](#).

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Poland has a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity under the [Cyberspace Protection Policy of the Republic of Poland](#).

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [Ministry of Administration and Digitization](#), [The Ministry of National Defense](#) and the [Internal Security Service](#) are the officially recognized agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

There are reports on the activities of the [CERT.GOV.PL](https://cert.gov.pl) and also [reports](#) on the state of cybersecurity in Poland.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The National Cryptology Center is responsible for the research and development (R&D) of cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The National CIRT [CERT.GOV.PL](https://cert.gov.pl) conducts series of free training for administrators of IT systems of public administration. Courses are offered in cooperation with the Internal Security Agency Microsoft IT security SCP (Security Cooperation Program).

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

The [CERT.GOV.PL](https://cert.gov.pl) members are certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

[CERT.GOV.PL](https://cert.gov.pl) and [TP CERT](#) are certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

1.5 COOPERATION

1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

In facilitating sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Poland has officially recognized partnerships with the following through [CERT.GOV.PL](https://cert.gov.pl) and [CERT Polska](#):

- [FIRST](#) - [TI](#).

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Poland has officially recognized [ARAKIS-GOV](#) as a national program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

There is no information on any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector in Poland.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Poland is a member of the [ITU-IMPACT](#) initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services.

[CERT Polska](#) is a member of [FIRST](#).

Poland also participates in international cybersecurity activities with the following:

- [ENISA](#) - [NATO](#).

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument:

- [Articles 197, 200a and 202](#) of the Criminal Code.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Poland has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).

Poland has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the [Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#).

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

There is no information on any agencies in Poland that support child online protection.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online illegal content can be reported on the website of [Dyzurnet](#).

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More information is available on ITU website at <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/default.aspx>

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