

Original article

Conditions determining decisions on the announcement, change and revocation of alert levels and CRP alert levels

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INFORMATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The issue of announcing, changing and revoking alert levels and CRP alert levels for threats in the Polish cyberspace (CRP alert levels) is inseparably connected with anti-terrorist actions taken by public administration bodies. The Counter-Terrorism Act of 10 June 2016 sets out the principles of conducting counter-terrorism activities and the principles of cooperation between authorities in the scope of such activities. It specifies the bodies which are entitled to announce change and revoke alert levels and CRP alert levels. Until recently, alarm levels associated mainly with the protection of military command, agencies and institutions play an increasingly important role in the area of protection of the civilian population. The proof of this is the extension of the existing formula for the use of alarm levels in the civil (non-military) environment and the cyberspace of the Republic of Poland. The decision to announce, change and revoke an alert level and a CRP alert level depends on a number of factors, including the following: the reasons for their announcement, the division of competences of the bodies responsible with respect to their announcement, change and revocation, and the execution of projects required to be carried out for the introduction of particular alert levels or CRP alert levels.

KEYWORDS

alert levels, decisions, official bodies, cyberspace, threats



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Introduction

Alert levels derive from the NATO nomenclature and are embedded in the concept of the NATO Emergency System (SP NATO), which includes the protection of commanders, agencies and institutions of this organisation. It is through this optic that we can perceive alert levels as a state of readiness of NATO forces and measures aimed at determining the options for initiating and conducting activities [See: 1, p. 74]. The alert levels implemented in Poland were a part of the National Defence Emergency System (NSPO), and later the National Emergency Response System (NSPK).

The first legal provisions concerning alert levels in Poland have been implemented in the Crisis Management Act of 26 April 2007 [2] and ordinance no. 74 of the Prime Minister of 12 October 2011 on the list of undertakings and procedures comprising the crisis management system [3]. At present, the legal basis for the use of alert states is laid down in the Counter-Terrorism Act of 10 June 2016 [4] and ordinance no. 163 of the Prime Minister of 1 December 2016 [5]. Additionally, all issues related to the determination of the scope of undertakings to be carried out in connection with particular alert levels and CRP alert levels are laid down in regulations of 25 July 2016 [6, 7] and 28 September 2016 [8].

Alert levels can be divided into alarm levels introduced in the classic environment and alert levels introduced in the cyberspace (CRP alert levels) in connection with any existing threats (threats). Both the alert levels and the CRP alert levels can be divided into four levels. These are:

- first alert level (ALPHA) and first CRP alert level (ALPHA-CRP),
- second alert level (BRAVO) and second CRP alert level (BRAVO-CRP alert level),
- third alert level (CHARLIE) and third CRP alert level (CHARLIE-CRP alert level),
- fourth alert level (DELTA) and fourth CRP alert level (DELTA-CRP alert level).

Alert levels and CRP alert levels are introduced in the event of the occurrence of specific factors, by official bodies authorized to do so, while their announcement is preceded by an assessment of the terrorist threat by the Head of Homeland Security. Only an assessment of the latter at least at a moderate level can provide a rationale for recommending that the authorized body should introduce an alert level or a CRP alert level.

Purpose of announcing alert levels and CRP alert levels

Alert levels are announced where there is a threat or situation which is suspected to have arisen from terrorist criminal activities, as referred to in Article 115 § 20 of the Penal Code, i.e. a prohibited act punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of at least 5 years, committed to:

- intimidate or terrify a population,
- force a public authority of the Republic of Poland or another country or an authority of an international organization to undertake or abstain from specific actions,
- cause serious disturbances in the political system or the national economy of the Republic of Poland, another country or an international organization,

as well as any threat to commit any of these acts [9, Art. 115, para. 20].

Alert levels and CRP alert levels are respectively announced:

- where there is a threat of a terrorist event or where such an event has occurred.
- where there is a threat of a terrorist incident involving the information and communication systems of public administrations or the information and communication systems of critical infrastructures or where such an incident has occurred.

The purpose of the announcing an alert level and a CRP alert level is not only to conduct undertakings aimed at preventing terrorist events, but also to carry out preparatory actions to take control over them in a planned manner, to intervene, to minimize the effects and to reconstruct intervention possibilities.

The announcement of alert levels and CRP alert levels can be both preventive and reactive. It should be noted that, in Poland, alert levels and GRP alert levels were announced many times in connection with the organization of mass events, i.e. during:

- the UEFA EURO 2012 Football Championships (first ALPHA alarm level),
- the NATO Summit in 2016 (first ALPHA alert level),
- the World Youth Day in 2016 (first ALFA alert level and second alert level for threats to the Polish cyber space – BRAVO-CRP).

Decision on the announcement of an alert level and a CRP alert level as a multi-stage process

Decision making is always a complex, multi-stage process. It involves determining the conditions which cause a direct impact on the pace and quality of the solutions implemented, and an attempt to define the scope of effects which this particular decision making may cause.

In the discussion about the process of deciding whether to announce, change and revoke an alert level and a CRP alert level, the following aspects, among others, should be specified:

- legal grounds for action,
- area of application of alert levels and CRP alert levels,
- the reasons justifying the introduction of specific alert levels and CRP alert levels,
- the method of introducing alert levels and CRP alert levels and informing about the disposition introducing alert levels and CRP alert levels,
- entities authorized to introduce alert levels and CRP alert levels,
- the obligations of selected entities and the scope of the actions to be carried out by the entities under individual alert levels and CRP alert levels as part of the implementation of actions to prevent, prepare to take control of and respond to terrorist threats in a planned manner, and to respond in the event of their occurrence, and of the recovery and restoration of the capacity of the resources to respond to these threats,
- reporting on the progress of tasks,
- the circumstances of the change and revocation of alert levels and CRP alert levels.

The procedure for announcing, changing and revoking alert levels and CRP alert levels was set out in the National Crisis Management Plan. It consists of 13 stages, i.e. [Cf. 10, p. 480-2]:

1. Obtaining information about the threat.
2. Informing the Prime Minister.
3. Organizing a meeting of a consultative and advisory body.
4. Preparing the draft Disposition.
5. Issuing the disposition on the introduction of an alert level and a CRP alert level.
6. Providing the disposition to executors.
7. Implementation of undertakings.
8. Announcing the introduction of an alert level.
9. Monitoring the development of the situation and the progress of the undertakings.
10. Obtaining information which changes the situation.

11. Preparing a draft disposition amending/revoking the alert level.
12. Providing executors with the disposition amending/revoking the alert level.
13. Implementation of undertakings resulting from the change/revocation of individual alert levels and CRP alert levels.

It should be noted that the aforementioned thirteen-stage procedure related to the introduction, change and revocation of alert levels and CRP alert levels presented the point of view of the government administration and its tasks. Procedures related to the introduction, change and revocation of alert levels and CRP alert levels applied by local administration bodies have a slightly different form. On the one hand, in most cases, they commence after the receipt of information about a disposition introducing an alert level and a CRP alert level, and on the other hand, they focus on activating the implementation of undertakings to be carried out in connection with the introduction of a specific alert level or CRP alert level.

Legal bases for the implementation of the undertakings to be carried out within the framework of the individual alert levels and CRP alert levels

As of 10 June 2016, the basic legal act governing the introduction, amendment and revocation of alert levels and CRP alert levels is the Counter-Terrorism Act of 10 June 2016, which specifies the bodies which are entitled to announce change and revoke alert levels and CRP alert levels [11]. However, in terms of the tasks imposed on public administration bodies, the key ones are the executive regulations issued as secondary legislation to the Act, i.e.:

- regulation on the scope of undertakings performed in particular alert levels and CRP alert levels [6, 7],
- regulation on the detailed scope of undertakings performed by the managers of foreign posts of the Republic of Poland in response to particular alert levels or CRP alert levels [8].

The former of the cited regulations defines the scope of undertakings to be implemented within the framework of particular alert levels and CRP alert levels by public administration bodies, heads of services and institutions competent in matters of security and crisis management, while the latter is defined by heads of foreign posts (diplomatic representation, permanent representation with international organizations, general consulate, consulate, vice consulate, consular agency, Polish institute or another institution subordinate to the minister in charge of foreign affairs, having its registered office outside the Republic of Poland) [Cf. 12].

Area of application of alert levels and CRP alert levels

Alert levels and CRP alert levels may be announced pursuant to article 16 paragraphs 1-2 of the Counter-Terrorism. By principle, the Prime Minister has the authority to introduce them, in consultation with the heads of agencies competent in domestic and external security of the country, along with the minister competent in internal affairs and the minister competent in foreign affairs, respectively. In the event of a situation classified as “urgent”, the alert levels and CRP alert levels shall be introduced by the said ministers after consultation with the Heads of the agencies competent in domestic and external security of the country in question, respectively, and shall immediately notify the Prime Minister of the issue of a disposition introducing a specific alert levels and CRP alert levels. Alert levels and CRP

alert levels serving to ensure national security may be implemented throughout the country, a part of it, whether or not related to the administrative division of the country, in reference to specific public administration units, prosecuting attorney's offices, courts or other public administration or critical infrastructure facilities, and in cases where the consequences of terrorist incidents may affect:

- Poles living abroad,
- Polish institutions,
- Polish infrastructure located outside the borders of the Republic of Poland with the exception of foreign posts.

At the same time, alert levels and CRP alert levels may be introduced in order to protect the external security of the country in relation to specific foreign posts (diplomatic representation, permanent representation with an international organization, consulate general, consulate, vice-consulate, consulate agency, Polish institute or another institution subordinate to the minister in charge of foreign affairs, having its registered office outside the Republic of Poland) and in the event of a threat of a terrorist event threatening the IT systems of the minister in charge of foreign affairs. The detailed scope of application of alert levels and CRP alert levels and the official bodies authorized to announce them are presented in Table 1.

The reasons justifying the introduction of specific alert levels and CRP alert levels

Alert levels are announced where there is a threat or situation which is suspected to have arisen from terrorist criminal activities.

A recommendation on the introduction of a specific alert level or a CRP alert level is made by the Head of Homeland Security in a situation where an assessment of the country's terrorist threat by the Head of Homeland Security indicates at least a moderate threat level. The terrorist threat levels of the country are:

- low level (green) – means that there is no information that could directly indicate a terrorist threat to the Republic of Poland,
- moderate level (yellow) – indicates that the terrorist event is unlikely to occur, although there is information indicating that it might,
- high level (orange) – means that the terrorist event is likely to occur and there is verified information indicating that it may occur,
- very high level (red) – means that a terrorist event has occurred or information obtained by the services indicates that preparations for a terrorist event are at their final (advanced) stage [Cf. 14, Annex No. 1, p. 2].

The rationale for introducing specific alert levels and CRP alert levels is directly defined in article 15 paragraphs 1-2 of the Counter-Terrorism Act.

The first ALPHA or ALPHA-CRP alert level may be introduced when information is obtained indicating the possibility of a terrorist threat, the type and extent of which are difficult to predict.

The second BRAVO alert level or the BRAVO-CRP alert level can be announced in a situation where, although the specific target of the attack has not been determined, the information

Table 1. Area of application of alert levels and CRP alert levels and official bodies authorized to announce them

Legal basis	Scope of application	Official body
art. 16 paragraph 1 of the Counter-Terrorism Act of 10 June 2016 (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 796)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the whole country, – one or more territorial units (municipalities, poviats, voivodships), – an area defined according to other rules than in reference to administrative subdivisions, – specific organizational units of public administration, prosecuting attorney’s offices, courts or other infrastructural facilities of public administration or critical infrastructure, – in the case of possible or actual terrorist events, whose consequences may affect Poles staying abroad, Polish institutions or Polish infrastructure located outside the territory of the Republic of Poland with the exception of foreign posts 	The Prime Minister, after consulting on with the Head of the Homeland Security and the minister in charge of internal affairs, and, in urgent cases, the minister in charge of internal affairs after consulting on with the Head of Homeland Security (then immediately informing the Prime Minister)
art. 16 paragraph 2 of the Counter-Terrorism Act of 10 June 2016 (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 796)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – with respect to specific foreign posts (diplomatic representation, permanent representation with an international organization, consulate general, consulate, vice-consulate, consular agency, Polish institute or another institution subordinate to the minister in charge of foreign affairs, having its registered office outside the Republic of Poland) – with regard to the ICT systems of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 	The Prime Minister, after consulting on with the Head of the Foreign Intelligence Agency and the minister in charge of foreign affairs, and, in urgent cases, the minister in charge of foreign affairs after consulting on with the Head of the Foreign Intelligence Agency (then immediately informing the Prime Minister)

Source: Study based on: [13, p. 195].

from the services nevertheless indicates an increase in the possibility of a foreseeable threat occurring.

The third CHARLIE alert level or CHARLIE-CRP alert level is announced in the event of:

- 1) the occurrence of an event confirming the probable purpose of a terrorist event, which affects the public security and public order/security of the Republic of Poland/security of other countries or international organizations, and which poses a potential threat to the Republic of Poland,
- 2) obtaining reliable and verified information on terrorist events prepared in the territory of the Republic of Poland, including events whose consequences may affect Poles staying abroad, Polish institutions or infrastructure located outside the territory of the Republic of Poland.

The fourth DELTA alert level or DELTA-CRP alert level is announced:

- 1) in the event of occurrence of a terrorist event which threatens public security or public order, the security of the Republic of Poland or the security of another state (international organization) and poses a threat to the Republic of Poland,

- 2) in the event of obtaining information on the advanced state of preparations for the materialization of a terrorist threat on the territory of the Republic of Poland,
- 3) together with obtaining information on advanced preparations for an attack to be carried out against Polish citizens outside the border of the Republic of Poland, Polish institutions or national infrastructure, provided that the information obtained indicates the inevitability of the anticipated threat [13, p. 24-7].

The manner of announcing, amending and revoking an alert level or a CRP alert level and informing about the implementation of the disposition

Each introduction of alert levels and CRP alert levels is made by way of a disposition of the Prime Minister or in situations where there the pertinent Minister must act without delay:

- minister in charge of internal affairs – where protection of the internal security of the country is required,
- minister in charge of foreign affairs – when protection of the external security of the country is required.

The disposition introducing an alert level and CRP alert level should include:

- the name of the alert level or CRP alert level announced,
- the area in respect of which a specific alert level and CRP alert level is announced,
- the duration (from-to) of the specified alert level and CRP alert level,
- legal basis for the implementation of projects by the entities envisaged, i.e. public administration bodies, heads of services and institutions competent in matters of security and crisis management or heads of foreign posts,
- a designation and signature of the official body introducing the specified alert level and CRP alert level.

Where the Disposition does not specify the deadline for a particular alert level and CRP alert level, the official body empowered to do so shall issue a disposition amending or revoking a specific alert level and CRP alert level if the message justifying its introduction ceases to exist.

When an alert level and CRP alert level is changed to a higher or lower level, the official body shall issue a separate disposition amending the previously introduced alert level and CRP alert level.

Information on the issue of a disposition to introduce a specific alert level and CRP alert level or a disposition to change or revoke the alert level and CRP alert level shall be provided to the executors of the disposition by the Government Security Center. At the same time, the announcement of the introduction, change or revocation of a specific alert level and CRP alert levels may, regardless of the information about the disposition addressed to executors, be conveyed by the government spokesperson to:

- the editors-in-chief of national newspapers,
- national television and radio broadcasters.

Official bodies authorized to introduce, modify and revoke alert levels and CRP alert levels

As a rule, alert levels and CRP alert levels shall be introduced if there are premises justifying the introduction of a specific alert level and CRP alert level by:

- The Prime Minister, after consultation with the minister in charge of internal affairs and the Head of the Homeland Security (article 16 paragraph (1) of the Counter-Terrorism Act),
- The Prime Minister, after consultation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Head of the Intelligence Agency, if the introduction of the alert levels and CRP alert levels takes place in circumstances stipulated by article 16 paragraph 2 of the Counter-Terrorism Act.

In urgent situations, the alert levels and CRP alert levels are introduced and changed to protect:

- internal security – the minister in charge of internal affairs after consultation with the Head of Homeland Security (article 16 paragraph (1) of the Counter-Terrorism Act),
- external security – the minister in charge of foreign affairs after consultation with the Head of the Intelligence Agency (article 16 paragraph 2 of the Counter-Terrorism Act).

In both cases, ministers “acting as deputies” of the Prime Minister are obliged to immediately notify the Prime Minister of this fact. It should be remembered that the fact of introducing a specific alert level and CRP alert level in relation to the area in which the Sejm, Senate or Chancellery of the President of the Republic of Poland is located obligates the Government Security Center to immediately inform the head of the unit responsible for security matters of these facilities (i.e. the President of the Republic of Poland or the Senate of the Republic of Poland) about this fact (i.e. the Sejm of the Republic of Poland, the Senate of the Republic of Poland or the Chancellery of the President of the Republic of Poland).

Cancellation of a specific alert level and CRP alert level shall take place immediately after the premises justifying its (their) introduction have ceased to exist.

Undertakings to be carried out after the introduction of an alert level and CRP alert level and reporting on the execution of tasks

The general scope of undertakings to be carried out by the official bodies appointed to perform the tasks (public administration bodies, heads of services and institutions competent in matters of security and crisis management, heads of foreign institutions) in the event of the introduction of specific alert levels and CRP alert levels are specified in the regulations. It should be noted, however, that the legislator obligated all executors to define, within 6 months from the date of entry into force of the Regulation, their own procedures for the implementation of undertakings within the framework of particular alert levels and CRP alert levels, including task modules for each alert level and CRP alert level, containing in particular the list of tasks to be completed. The implemented solutions include information exchange with any entities which are supervised and subordinate to central institutions and offices, including critical infrastructure operators.

The following obligations have also been imposed on the executors of the procedure related to the introduction, modification and revocation of alert levels and CRP alert levels:

- the obligation to confirm to the Government Security Center the receipt of information about the introduction of a specified alert level and CRP alert level,
- an obligation to submit to the Government Security Center, within a maximum of 12 hours, a report on the status of the tasks to be performed in connection with the introduction of the alert level and CRP alert level.

It should be noted that, if a disposition is issued introducing a specific alert level and CRP alert level, executors shall initiate prepared procedures without the need to issue internal regulations introducing a specific alert level and CRP alert level. Obtaining information on the issuance of a disposition introducing an alert level or CRP alert level suffices as the basis for the activation of undertakings required to be carried out in connection with the introduction of a specific alert level or CRP alert level according to the procedures in place.

Critical infrastructure operators also participate in the execution of undertakings supervised by public administration bodies and heads of services and institutions competent in security and crisis management matters, which are necessary for the implementation of a specific alert level or CRP alert level – in the scope of undertakings carried out for the purpose of protecting critical infrastructure administered by them.

Change or revocation of alert levels and CRP alert levels

The change of an alert level or CRP alert level may be related to the decrease or increase of the alert level or CRP alert level. An alert level or CRP alert level can be lowered when the rationale for maintaining the previously introduced alert level(s) has ceased but the rationale for maintaining one of the lower alert level(s) or CRP alert level(s) remains in effect. On the other hand, the increase of the alert level or CRP alert level takes place when new confirmed information about the occurrence of premises of higher significance than previously related to the possibility of a terrorist event or its materialisation has been obtained.

Cancellation of an alert level or CRP alert level shall take place immediately after the premises justifying the maintenance of the alert level or CRP alert level have ceased to exist.

Both the change and revocation of an alert level or CRP alert level are made in the form of a disposition, similar to the one issued in order to announce them. In cases where an alert level or a CRP alert level are introduced for preventive purposes, e.g. as was the case in Poland during World Youth Day 2016, organized in Krakow and the Krakow area, the disposition introducing an alert level or CRP alert level may specify their duration [15]. In this case, after the deadline specified in the disposition, the alert level or CRP alert level expires – in this situation, there is no need to issue a separate disposition revoking the alert level or CRP alert level.

Conclusions

Alert levels may be introduced on a four-level scale (from the first to the fourth), both in the case of occurrence of terrorist events which may cause consequences in the classic environment, as well as in the cyberspace of the Republic of Poland.

The rules for the introduction, amendment and revocation of the CRP alert levels and the entities authorized to do so are laid down by the law (the Counter-Terrorism Act), while the scope of tasks to be performed in the event of the introduction of certain alert levels or CRP alert levels by executors (public administration bodies, heads of services and institutions

competent in matters of security and crisis management, heads of foreign institutions) are defined in the secondary legislation of 25 July 2016 and 28 September 2016.

The rationale behind the introduction of certain alert levels or CRP alert levels is related to the assessment of the level of terrorist threat by the Head of the Homeland Security.

The introduction of the alert levels or CRP alert levels has the form of a disposition of an authorized body (the Prime Minister or, in urgent circumstances, a minister acting as their deputy). The change and revocation of alert levels or CRP alert levels shall be made in an analogous mode unless an order introducing an alert level or CRP alert level defines the time frame for the duration of the alert level or CRP alert level.

Information on the disposition introducing, changing and revoking alert levels or CRP alert levels is announced by the Government Security Center to the executors, and additionally to the head of the unit responsible for security matters of the Sejm, Senate and Chancellery of the President, if the alert level or CRP alert level were introduced in relation to the area where the above mentioned facilities are located.

Executors of tasks to be performed in the event of the introduction of specific alert level or CRP alert level start the implementation of the undertakings immediately after receiving information on the issuance of a disposition introducing alert levels or CRP alert levels without the need to issue additional internal regulations. They submit the status report to the Government Security Center within no more than 12 hours of receiving the information on the disposition.

To summarize the study on the conditions for decisions to announce, change and revoke, an alert level or CRP alert level, it is worth recalling some of the most important principles and information relating to the introduction, modification and revocation of alert levels or CRP alert levels.

1. Alert levels and CRP alert levels can be announced either separately or jointly.
2. There is no official obligation to introduce alert levels or CRP alert levels sequentially.
3. Alert levels or CRP alert levels are introduced by the Prime Minister as a rule, but only in urgent circumstances – by another authority.
4. Voivodeship governors and heads of central offices have no competence (as of 2 December 2016) to introduce alert levels or CRP alert levels.
5. Alert levels and CRP alert levels are introduced by means of a disposition.
6. Changes and cancellations of alert levels or CRP alert levels are done in the same way as their introduction.
7. Cancellation of an alert level and CRP alert level shall take place immediately after the premises justifying its introduction have ceased to exist.
8. The introduction of alert levels or CRP alert levels, in principle, involves the initiation of procedures for the implementation of undertakings necessary for the implementation of alert levels or CRP alert levels by heads of services and institutions competent in security and crisis management issues, critical infrastructure operators or heads of foreign institutions.
9. The third alarm level and the third CRP alert level and analogously higher levels (DELTA and DELTA-CRP) may cause difficulties in the functioning of public administration bodies.

10. The alert levels are part of the list of undertakings and procedures of the crisis management system. They may be announced when a terrorist incident or crisis situation related to the response to a terrorist event occurs, including in cyberspace.
11. The evaluation of the use of alert levels in recent years shows that they may apply not only to military areas and facilities, but also to civil facilities of public administration, prosecuting attorney's offices, courts, foreign posts, Polish institutions, as well as Polish infrastructure outside the borders of the Republic of Poland, or the cyberspace of the Republic of Poland, including ICT systems.

Alert levels and CRP alert levels in Poland have been introduced several times so far in connection with the organization of such events as: Euro 2012 (ALPHA), the 2016 NATO Summit (ALPHA), WYD 2016 (BRAVO and BRAVO-CRP).

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Author contributions

The author contributed to the interpretation of results and writing of the paper. The author read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethical statement

The research complies with all national and international ethical requirements.

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Biographical note

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Uwarunkowania podejmowania decyzji o wprowadzeniu, zmianie i odwołaniu stopni alarmowych i stopni alarmowych CRP

STRESZCZENIE

Problematyka dotycząca wprowadzenia, zmiany i odwołania stopni alarmowych i stopni alarmowych dla zagrożeń w cyberprzestrzeni RP (stopni alarmowych CRP) nieodłącznie wiąże się z działaniami antyterrorystycznymi organów administracji publicznej. Ustawa z 10 czerwca 2016 r. o działaniach antyterrorystycznych określa zasady prowadzenia działań antyterrorystycznych oraz zasady współpracy między organami w zakresie prowadzenia takich działań. Precyzuje szczegółowo podmioty uprawnione do wprowadzenia, zmiany i odwołania stopni alarmowych i stopni alarmowych CRP. Stopnie alarmowe kojarzone jeszcze do niedawna głównie z ochroną dowództw, agencji oraz instytucji o charakterze militarnym odgrywają coraz większe znaczenie w obszarze ochrony ludności. Dowodem na to jest rozszerzenie dotychczasowej formuły stosowania stopni alarmowych o środowisko cywilnego (niemilitarnego) zastosowania oraz środowisko cyberprzestrzeni RP. Decyzja o wprowadzeniu, zmianie i odwołaniu stopnia alarmowego i stopnia alarmowego CRP zależy od licznych uwarunkowań, wśród których można wymienić m.in.: przesłanki do ich wprowadzenia, podział kompetencyjny podmiotów w zakresie ich wprowadzenia, zmiany i odwołania oraz wykonywania przedsięwzięć wymaganych do zrealizowania na okoliczność wprowadzenia poszczególnych stopni alarmowych i stopni alarmowych CRP.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE

stopnie alarmowe, decyzje, podmioty, cyberprzestrzeń, zagrożenia

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