

Poland

comission: OSCE

Towards a strategy of cooperation between the OSCE and the European Union to counter terrorism and cyberwarfare.

Poland is located in the center of Europe near the baltic sea. It is bordered by Belarus, Lithuania, Germany, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Ukraine and Russia in the province of Kaliningrad. P Andrzej Duda, a populist from the PiS political party ,has been its president since 2015.This country can be considered a rather conservative country, and is a country where religion has a very important place as catholicism is predominant among its citizens covering 87 percent of the population. It is indeed influenced mostly by catholic values. This country joined the European Union in 2004 after a long adhesion process that began with the membership application in 1994 followed by an integration process that was finally validated after a referendum. The European Union joined OSCE in 2006 and they have since then deepened their cooperation to ensure global security, treating subjects such as terrorism and cyberwarfare.

These past years, with the development of technology, cyber warfare has become a major issue world wide.These types of attacks are affecting most of the countries of the European Union, and are aiming our public and private institutions to destabilize our political systems and civilian infrastructures. Several organizations have been created to cope with cyberattacks and some have included this topic in their subject of debate over the years such as the OSCE. Solutions must be provided to stand up against a common problem that we are all facing and cooperation is hence needed. Regarding terrorism, the rate of terrorist attacks in the European Union have generally sharply decreased and so have they done in Poland where attacks are no longer a first priority. Nevertheless, terrorism should be completely eradicated and non-existing in all of the countries and we will fully support any political measure set up by this commission that we will assess according to our political plans and strategies.

Poland, as an ancient country under Russian influence, could be specially a target of threats and cyber attacks due its current presence in the European Union and in organizations such as NATO. In addition, this could be intensified by our help offered to the Ukrainian community, especially welcoming refugees and supporting sanctions against Russia.Although a direct confrontation against our country would be improbable, cyberattacks remain a very likely possibility.Fighting cybercrime would be one of our top priorities, as cyberattacks can be a dangerous weapon that can be used anonymously and that can therefore be hard to persecute.It is therefore of vital importance for us to be protected and to work in developing(to the maximum) cybersecurity along with this commission. Moreover,we consider that further progress in our capacity to react is necessary to improve our global security.

To fight against these cyberwarfare, Poland adopted a strategy for the years 2017 to 2022, with measures ensuring a high level of security. In its latest strategy plan announced for 2019 to 2024, Poland includes the support of education and awareness of cyber threats by citizens.This would be done by making education of cybersecurity available to children and young people, encouraging higher education institutions to develop specializations in modern technology and cybersecurity to attract specialists. In addition, to stimulate research and the development of this field, research programs would focus on new methods of protection. Moreover, Poland's objective is also to protect enterprises and institutions by making periodic audits and tests to assure that their privacy is being respected and their security, as well as giving entrepreneurs opportunities by financing innovative solutions, industrial and technological resources...

These measures help to increase the capacity of the country to prevent and respond to cyberattacks and to increase its resilience.

However, these are some proposals of solutions that we consider would be necessary in order to enhance cybersecurity in Europe. To fight against cybercrime, we suggest the elaboration of new laws that include new types of cybercrime accompanied by sanctions and penalties. Investing in projects to develop the resources and methods of the members of the European country would protect ourselves from cyberwarfare as we consider that not only must we be able to defend ourselves but we should also be able to react and to know how to solve the problem as fast as possible in case of a cyberattack. Consequently, the investment in new projects that promote the growth and evolution of technologies and cybersecurity would be very interesting. Finally, creating campaigns would raise awareness among citizens and teach them basic knowledge about how to avoid being hacked for instance and the protocoles they should follow.

In conclusion, Poland agrees and supports the cooperation between the OSCE and the European Union to fight against terrorism and cyberwarfare. Even Though Poland is a country that is currently relatively advanced in terms of cybersecurity, we believe that further measures are necessary in a world that is ruled by technologies and where cyberspace has become a new geopolitical space.