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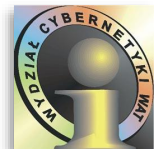
Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



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Situation Awareness tools supporting soldiers and low level commanders during combat. Utilisation of augmented reality techniques in Dismounted Soldie Solutions. [View project](#)



Virtual System for Improving Tactics of State Border Protection and Border Traffic Control



SymSG Border Tactics – DOBR/0023/R/ID3/2013/03

Virtual System for Improving Tactics of State Border Protection and Border Traffic Control

Project funded by National Centre for Research and Development awarded in 3rd edition of safety & security competition.



**Wojskowa
Akademia
Techniczna**

im. Jarosława Dąbrowskiego



Gestorzy projektu



Narodowe Centrum
Badań i Rozwoju

SymSG

**Wirtualny System Doskonalenia Taktyki
Ochrony Granicy Państwowej oraz
Kontroli Ruchu Granicznego
DOBR/0023/R/ID3/2013/03**

Projekt badawczo rozwojowy realizowany w ramach III edycji konkursu z obszaru obronności i bezpieczeństwa państwa prowadzonym przez Narodowe Centrum Badań i Rozwoju

**Wielorozdzielcze zintegrowane środowisko symulacyjne
szkolenia funkcjonariuszy Straży Granicznej.**

- Środowisko symulacyjne zawiera:**
- symulator sztabowy (SymSZ) ukierunkowany na odwzorowanie działania stanowisk kierowania SG w zakresie działań granicznych, KRG oraz działań specjalnych
 - symulator wysokiej rozdzielczości (SymWR) pozwalający na odwzorowanie wybranych działań grup lub pojedynczych funkcjonariuszy SG
 - środowisko integracyjne klasy ESB dostosowane do standardów wymiany danych w środowiskach symulacji rozproszonej HLA

Proponowany projekt jest kompleksowym podejściem do zaspokojenia potrzeb szkoleniowych SG. Oferuje on kompletne, wszechstronne i dojrzałe technologicznie środowisko symulacyjne do ćwiczeń wspomaganych komputerowo CAX (ang. Computer Assisted Exercises). W ramach projektu powstaje metodyka szkolenia mająca na celu zdefiniowanie zasad, reguł i dobrych praktyk dostosowanych do wymagań i potrzeb ćwiczeń Straży Granicznej.

System informatyczny umożliwi demonstrację technologii w warunkach rzeczywistych w końcowej postaci oraz będzie gotowy do zaimplementowania w docelowym miejscu (poziom gotowości technologicznej IX).

Projekt budowany jest w ścisłej współpracy Konsorcjum
z Centrum Szkolenia Straży Granicznej w Kętrzynie.

www.wat.edu.pl

iczna

o

o 2

Wydział
Cybernetyki



Polish Border Guard



Border Guard Training Center in Kętrzyn



**Wojskowa
Akademia
Techniczna**
im. Jarosława Dąbrowskiego



Research Team for modelling, simulation
and computer decision support
in conflict and crisis situations
Instytut Systemów Informatycznych
Cybernetics Faculty
Military University of Technology

MS4S team



Polish Border Guard

- The Polish Border Guard (Polish Straż Graniczna, also abbreviated as SG) - state security agency tasked with securing and patrolling the Polish border.
- It existed in the Second Republic era from 1928 to 1939 and was reestablished in the modern-day Third Republic in 1990, going into operation the following year.
- During the communist era lasting from 1945 to 1989, the role of the border guard was carried out by the Border Guard Army (Wojska Ochrony Pogranicza).
- SG considers itself the successor to the Second Polish Republic formations of the Straż Graniczna and Korpus Ochrony Pogranicza (plus the military heritage of the Wojska Ochrony Pogranicza of the People's Republic)
- SG is one of the only police styled forces to use military style ranks (ppłk SG – Lt.Col. BG)
- From 1 May 2004, the day Poland became a member of the European Union, Straż Graniczna performs its responsibility to guard and protect both the Polish and EU borders.





Polish Border Guard Structure



Border Guard Department Headquarters

1. Warmińsko-Mazurski OSG (Kętrzyn)
2. Podlaski OSG (Białystok)
3. Nadbużański OSG (Chełm)
4. Bieszczadzki OSG (Przemyśl)
5. Śląski OSG (Racibórz)
6. Nadodrzański OSG (Krosno Odrzańskie)
7. Morski OSG (Gdańsk)
8. Nadwiślański OSG (Warszawa)
9. Karpacki OSG (Nowy Sącz)

Training centers

1. Border Guard Central Training Centre in Koszalin
2. Border Guard Training Centre in Kętrzyn
3. Border Guard Specialist Training Centre in Luban



Polish Border Guard Border Crossings



Following Poland's accession to the Schengen area, the border crossing points with Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Lithuania were closed down on 21 December 2007.

Only the infrastructure necessary for the smooth reintroduction of border control in specific cases is maintained, but these are no longer formally border crossings.

At these borders, temporary border crossing points may be set up in accordance with the Schengen Borders Code in response to specific situations - for example, between 8 November and 23 November 2013, border control was reintroduced and 126 border crossing points were established at the border with the Czech Republic, 43 with Germany, 11 with Lithuania and 58 with Slovakia.

przejsie graniczne

Ocena co najmniej

Dowolna ocena

Baltic Germany

Przejsie graniczne

Przejsie graniczne Polowce - Pieszczatka

4,2 ★★★★★ (26)

Przejsie graniczne - Polowce

Przejsie graniczne Terespol - Brześć

2,5 ★★★★★ (42)

Przejsie graniczne

Przejsie graniczne Sławatycze - Domaczewo

2,4 ★★★★★ (20)

Przejsie graniczne

Przejsie graniczne Kukuryki - Kozłowicz

1,6 ★★★★★ (9)

Przejsie graniczne

Główny Inspektorat Sanitarny

4,3 ★★★★★ (3)

Inspekcja sanitarna - Warszawa

Przejsie graniczne Goldap - Gusiew

3,7 ★★★★★ (7)

Przejsie graniczne

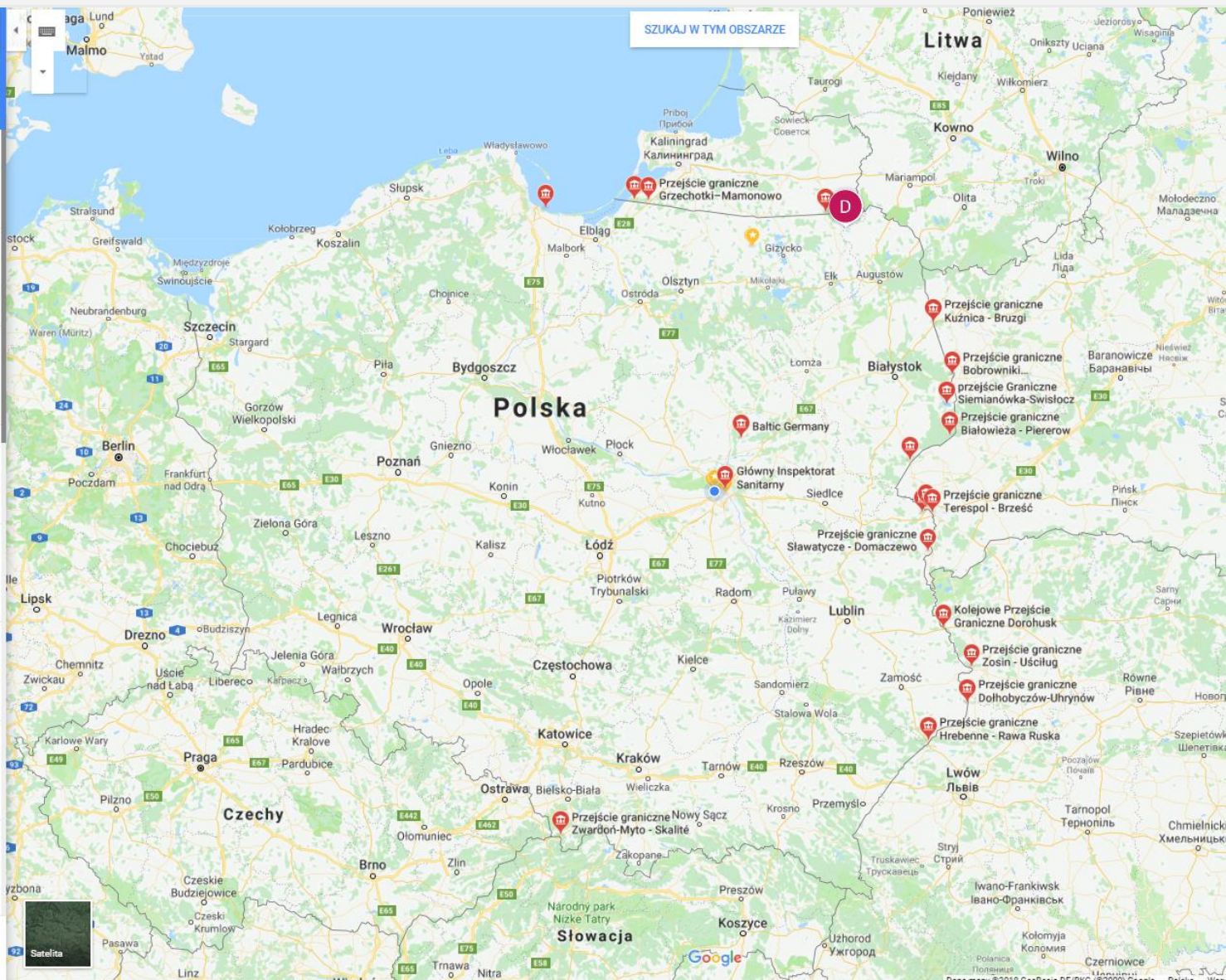
Przejsie graniczne Białowieża - Piererów

3,4 ★★★★★ (13)

Przejsie graniczne - DW689

Wyświetlam wyniki 1-20

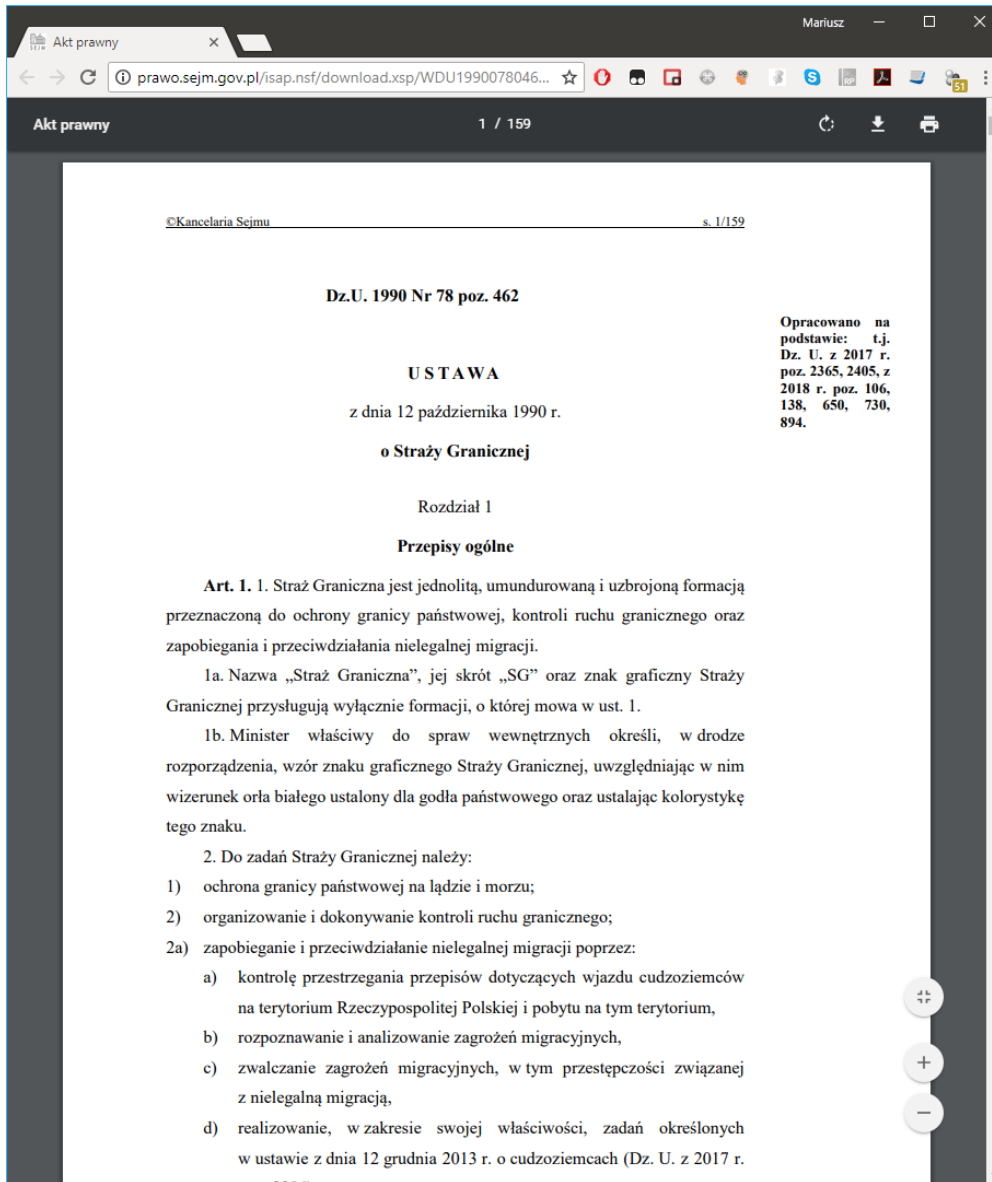
☐ Zaktualizuj wyniki po przesunięciu mapy





The main tasks of the Border Guard include:

1. organising and carrying out border traffic control,
2. preventing and combating illegal migration through control of compliance with the provisions on the entry of foreigners into and stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland,
3. identification and analysis of migration threats, combating migration threats, including crime related to illegal migration, performing, within the scope of its competence, tasks specified in the Act of 12 December 2013. on foreigners (Journal of Laws of 1650 and of 2014, item 463 and 1004),
4. cooperation with authorities and entities competent to grant permits to foreigners to enter or stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland, including activities at the request of these authorities and entities, on the terms set forth in separate provisions,
5. issuing of permits to cross the state border, including visas,
6. identification, prevention and detection of crimes and offences and prosecution of their perpetrators, within the scope of the competence of the Border Guard,
7. ensuring security of international communication and public order within the territorial scope of the border crossing point,
8. carrying out security oversight at airports in accordance with the rules laid down in the legislation on civil aviation security; and to ensure safety on board aircraft used for the carriage of passengers by air,
9. working with other authorities and services to identify and address terrorist threats,
10. collection and processing of information in the field of state border surveillance, border traffic control, prevention and prevention of illegal migration and making it available to competent state authorities,
11. preventing the transport, without a licence as required under separate regulations, of waste, harmful chemicals and nuclear and radioactive materials across the state border, as well as the pollution of border waters,
12. preventing the movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and weapons, ammunition and explosives without the permit required under separate legislation across the state border,
13. carrying out checks on the legality of work performed by foreigners, conducting business activity by foreigners, entrusting the performance of work to foreigners.



Polish Border Guard

Tasks and responsibilities



According to Article 1(2) of the Act on the Border Guard, the tasks of the Border Guard include:

1. surveillance of the national border,
2. organising and carrying out border traffic control,
3. issuing of permits to cross the state border, including visas,
4. identification, prevention and detection of crimes and offences and prosecution of their perpetrators, within the scope of the competence of the Border Guard,
5. ensuring security in international communication and public order within the territorial range of the border crossing point, and within the competence of the Border Guard - also within the border zone, carrying out security checks:
 1. in means of transport in international transport,
 2. within the territorial scope of road, rail, sea and river border crossing points,
 3. at airports in accordance with the rules laid down in the civil aviation security legislation.





Polish Border Guard Tasks and responsibilities



- (1) conducting security controls:
 - (1) in means of transport in international transport,
 - (2) within the territorial scope of road, rail, sea and river
 - (3) border crossing points, at airports in accordance with the rules laid down in the civil aviation security legislation,
- (2) to ensure safety on board aircraft engaged in the carriage of passengers by air,
- (3) protection of communication routes of particular international importance from crime in responsibility of the Border Guard,
- (4) conducting activities to identify and counter terrorist threats,
- (5) settling and maintaining border signs on land and rendering, updating and storing border geodetic and cartographic documentation,
- (6) protection of the inviolability of signs and devices used to protect the state border,
- (7) collecting and processing information in the field of state border protection and border traffic control and making it available to competent state authorities,



Polish Border Guard Tasks and responsibilities



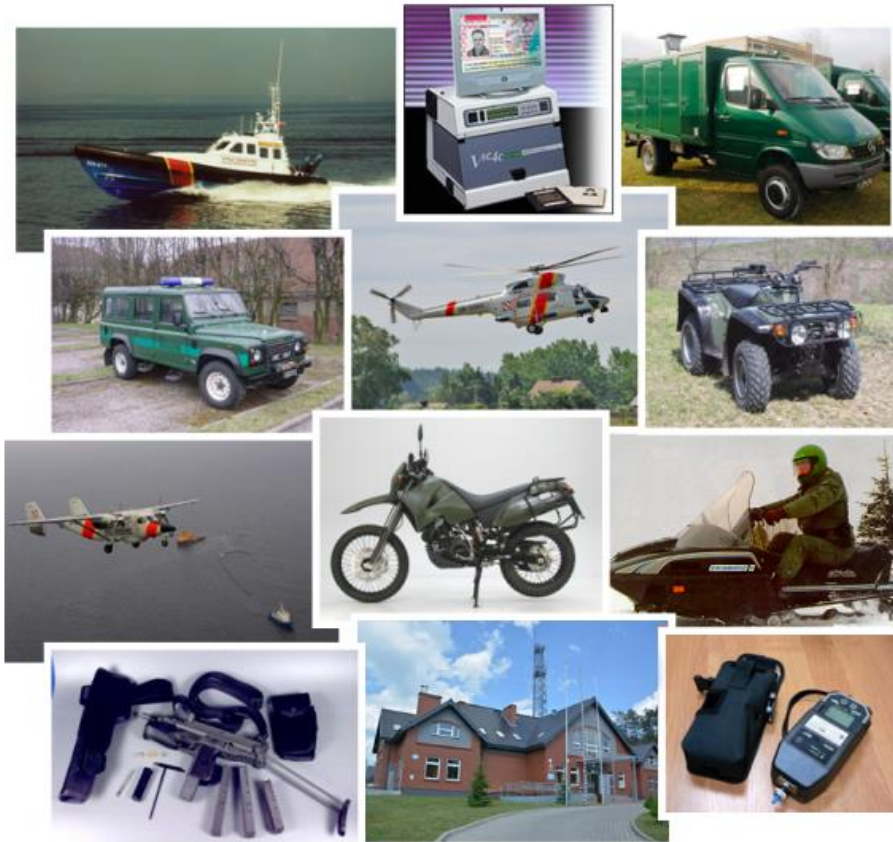
- (8) supervision over the exploitation of Polish maritime areas and ships compliance with the regulations in controlled areas,
- (9) protection of the airspace state border of the Republic of Poland through observation of aircraft and other flying objects crossing the state border at low altitudes, and information on such flights on the part of the appropriate units of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland,
- (10) preventing the transport, without a permit required under separate regulations, of waste, harmful chemical substances and nuclear and radioactive materials across the state border, as well as the pollution of border waters,
- (11) the prevention of the movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and weapons, ammunition and explosives across the State border without the authorisation required under separate legislation,
- (12) carrying out security checks verifying legality of work performed by foreigners, conducting business activity by foreigners.

Polish Border Guard Equipment and systems



According to Article 1(2) of the Act on the Border Guard, the tasks of the Border Guard include:

1. surveillance of the national border,
2. organising and carrying out border traffic control,
3. issuing of permits to cross the state border, including visas,
4. identification, prevention and detection of crimes and offences and prosecution of their perpetrators, within the scope of the competence of the Border Guard,
5. ensuring security in international communication and public order within the territorial range of the border crossing point, and within the competence of the Border Guard - also within the border zone, carrying out security checks:
 1. in means of transport in international transport,
 2. within the territorial scope of road, rail, sea and river border crossing points,
 3. at airports in accordance with the rules laid down in the civil aviation security legislation.



Polish Border Guard Equipment – transport



LandRover 90 LandRover 110 Mitsubishi Pajero Toyota
Land Cruiser Prado Jeep Cherokee Fiat Panda 4x4
Hyundai Ford Focus Kombi Trend Peugeot 307 VW Golf
Fiat Panda 4x4 Hyundai i30 Ford Focus Kombi Peugeot
307 VW Golf

Skoda Yeti VW Transporter TDI Ford Transit Renault
Trafic Grand Passenger Renault Trafic Skoda Yeti Car
VW Transporter TDI Ford Transit Renault Trafic Grand
Renault Trafic Renault Master Mercedes Sprinter

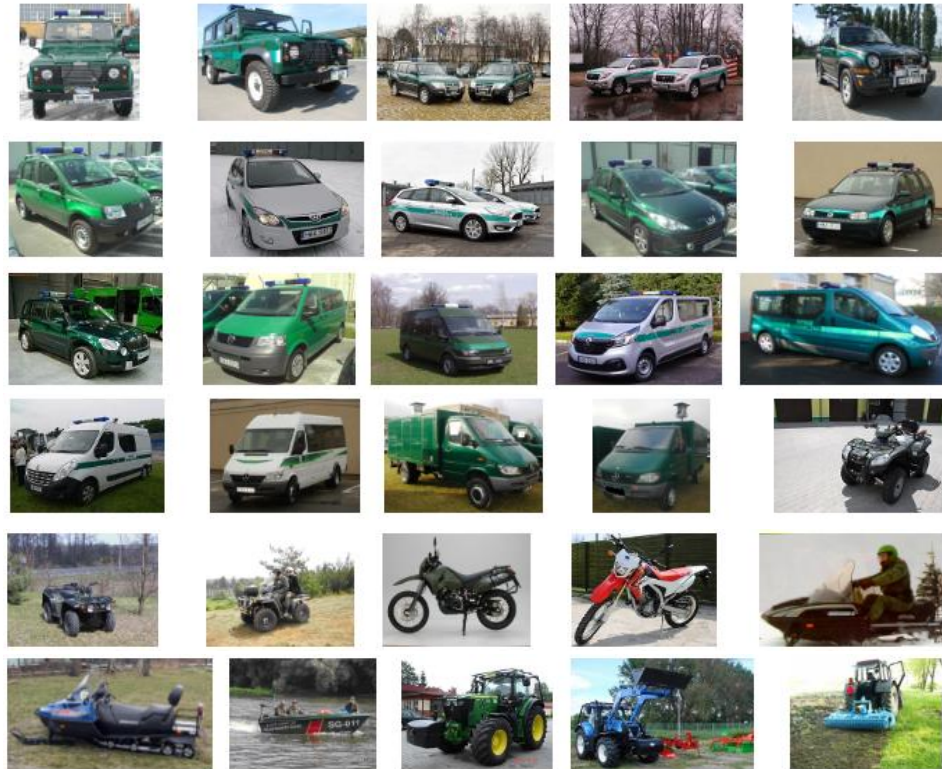
Mercedes PJN Mercedes PJN Kymco ATV Renault
Master Mercedes Sprinter Mercedes PJN Mercedes PJN

Kymco ATV Honda TRX 300 FW ATV IPS SE50
Motorcycle KTM 400 Honda CRF 250 Snowcut Skandic II
503 R Honda TRX 300 FW

IPS SE50 KTM 400 motorcycle
Honda CRF 250 Scandinavian II 503 R Bombardier Snow
Scout Lynx 5900

Askeladden patrol boat Bombardier Lynx 5900 patrol
boat

John Deere New Holland Arable belt kit Askeladden 435
Solid tractor
John Deere tractor New Holland Arable Set



Polish Border Guard Special Equipment & weapons



Lunos Night vision goggles

Noctovisor PS-2000

Video endoscopic kit

Mini-video-camera

Device for checking the authenticity of documents VSC-4C

UV lamp Regulation 1017

Explosives and drug detection device

Sabre 4000

Manual metal detector

Polistinger flashlight

Prism binoculars 7x45 BJ

Road signs suitcase kit

Mesh set with G54 head

Revolver R-2

Revolver R-4

9 mm CZ-75

26 mm signal pistol wz. 78

9 mm P-83

9 mm Glock 17 mm

9 mm Glock 19 mm

Machine pistol MP5K

7.62 mm rifle knife AKMS

7,62 mm rifle SWD

Mossberg' shotgun



Polish Border Guard Service uniforms and camouflage



SymSG Border Tactics Equipment, uniforms, infrastructure





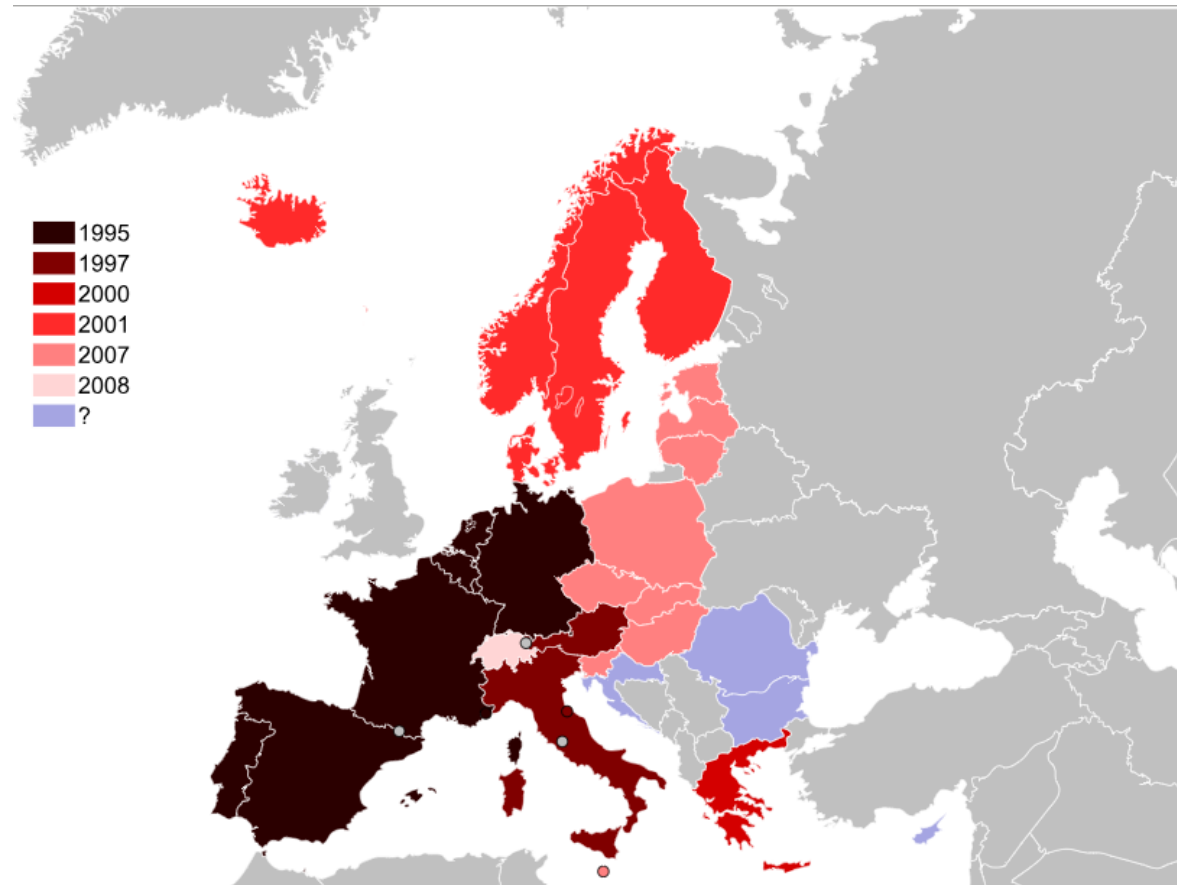
The Schengen Agreement is a treaty which led to the creation of Europe's Schengen Area, in which internal border checks have largely been abolished. It was signed on 14 June 1985, near the town of Schengen, Luxembourg, by five of the ten member states of the then European Economic Community

It proposed measures intended to gradually abolish border checks at the signatories' common borders, including reduced speed vehicle checks which allowed vehicles to cross borders without stopping, allowing residents in border areas freedom to cross borders away from fixed checkpoints, and the harmonisation of visa policies.

In 1990, the Agreement was supplemented by the Schengen Convention which proposed the complete abolition of systematic internal border controls and a common visa policy.

The Schengen Area operates very much like a single state for international travel purposes with external border controls for travellers entering and exiting the area, and common visas, but with no internal border controls.

It currently consists of 26 European countries covering a population of over 400 million people and an area of 4,312,099 square kilometres (1,664,911 sq mi)



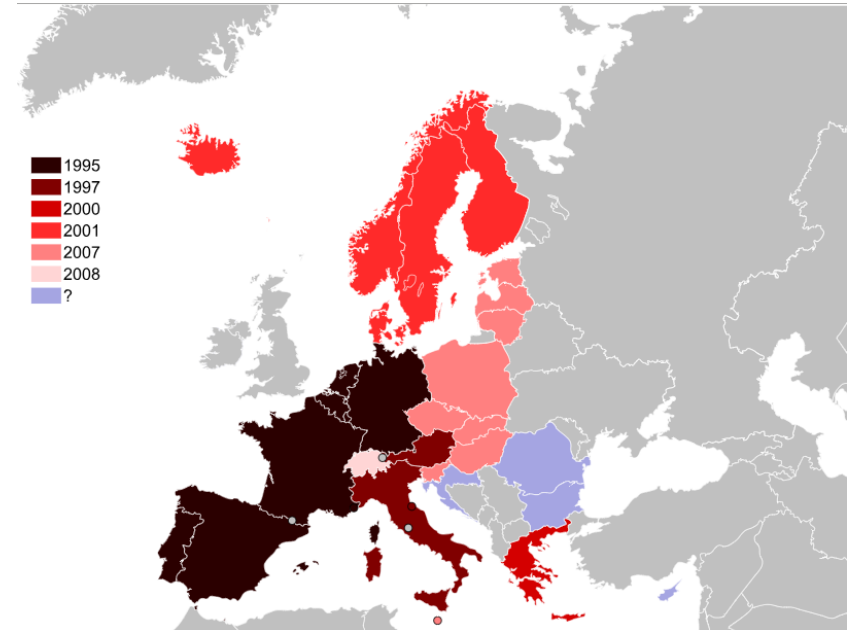
Schengen Area – specific facts

- There are now 25 European countries that are party to the Schengen Agreement, which eliminates all internal border controls between them
- Once you enter one Schengen country you may travel continuously for up to 90 days within the member countries
 - Within the Schengen area, you do not show your passport when crossing country borders
- All Schengen countries are in Europe. However, it should not be confused with the EU (European Union)
- Schengen and European Union are two different agreements between European countries
- Schengen includes all European Union countries (except Ireland and United Kingdom) and three non-EU members (Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland)



The Schengen Agreement is a treaty which led to the creation of Europe's Schengen Area, in which internal border checks have largely been abolished. It was signed on 14 June 1985, near the town of Schengen, Luxembourg, by five of the ten member states of the then European Economic Community

Państwo	Data przystąpienia	Lotn. i morskie przejścia gran.	Uwagi
 Austria	1 grudnia 1997		
 Belgia	26 marca 1995		
 Czechy	21 grudnia 2007	30 marca 2008	
 Dania	25 marca 2001		bez Grenlandii i Wysp Owczych
 Estonia	21 grudnia 2007	30 marca 2008	
 Finlandia	25 marca 2001		
 Francja	26 marca 1995		
 Grecja	26 marca 2000		bez terytorium Athos
 Hiszpania	26 marca 1995		
 Holandia	26 marca 1995		
 Islandia	25 marca 2001		nie jest członkiem UE
 Liechtenstein	19 grudnia 2011	nie ma lotniska na terytorium państwa	nie jest członkiem UE
 Litwa	21 grudnia 2007	30 marca 2008	
 Luksemburg	26 marca 1995		
 Łotwa	21 grudnia 2007	30 marca 2008	
 Malta	21 grudnia 2007	30 marca 2008	
 Monako	26 marca 1995		nie jest członkiem UE, formalnie nie należy, otwarta granica z Francją
 Niemcy	26 marca 1995		
 Norwegia	25 marca 2001		bez Spitsbergenu i Wyspy Niedźwiedziej, nie jest członkiem UE
 Polska	21 grudnia 2007	30 marca 2008	
 Portugalia	26 marca 1995		
 San Marino	26 października 1997		nie jest członkiem UE, formalnie nie należy, otwarta granica z Włochami
 Słowacja	21 grudnia 2007	30 marca 2008	
 Słowenia	21 grudnia 2007	30 marca 2008	
 Szwajcaria	12 grudnia 2008	29 marca 2009	nie jest członkiem UE
 Szwecja	25 marca 2001		
 Węgry	21 grudnia 2007	30 marca 2008	
 Włochy	26 października 1997		
 Watykan	26 października 1997		nie jest członkiem UE, formalnie nie należy, otwarta granica z Włochami





The Schengen Agreement was signed on 14 June 1985 in the Luxembourg Schengen city between Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Germany.

This agreement was created as an attempt to implement the political union initiated by the Treaty of Maastricht, and it also implements one of the four freedoms of the European Union, namely the freedom of movement of persons.

The main objectives of the agreement are to

- 1. Abolish passport controls at internal borders but replace them with tighter controls at external borders,**
- 2. common policy on asylum and visa,**
- 3. the establishment of the SIS (Schengen Information System).**

SIS tasks and functionality:

- The essence of this system is to collect information on undesirable or wanted persons within the EU.
- All data is collected by a special computer located in Strasbourg.
- It is a police information flow system that allows automatic data transfer.
- This means that once information about a particular person has been entered into the national system, for example, the person sought by the police, it is immediately available at the computer terminals of the other countries which are part of the agreement.



Schengen Information System

Tools for Schengen Zone Information Exchange



1. The Schengen Information System (SIS) is a highly efficient large-scale information system that supports external border control and law enforcement cooperation in the Schengen States.
2. The SIS enables competent authorities, such as police and border guards, to enter and consult alerts on certain categories of wanted or missing persons and objects.
3. An SIS alert not only contains information about a particular person or object but also clear instructions on what to do when the person or object has been found.
4. Specialised national SIRENE Bureaux serve as single points of contact for any supplementary information exchange and coordination of activities related to SIS alerts.



SIS II SCG

The main purpose of the SIS is to help preserve internal security in the Schengen States in the absence of internal border checks. The scope of the SIS is defined in three legal instruments:

1. [Regulation \(EC\) No 1987/2006](#) (**Border control cooperation**) - The SIS enables border guards and visa issuing and migration authorities to enter and consult alerts on third-country nationals for the purpose of refusing their entry into or stay in the Schengen Area.
2. [Council Decision 2007/533/JHA](#) (**Law enforcement cooperation**) - The SIS supports police and judicial cooperation by allowing competent authorities to create and consult alerts on missing persons and on persons or objects related to criminal offences.
3. [Regulation \(EC\) No 1986/2006](#) (**Cooperation on vehicle registration**) - Vehicle registration services may consult the SIS in order to check the legal status of the vehicles presented to them for registration. They only have access to SIS alerts on vehicles, registration certificates and number plates.

Not the EU

- All Schengen countries are in Europe.
However, it should not be confused with the EU (European Union)
 - Schengen and European Union are two different agreements between European countries
- Schengen includes all European Union countries (except Ireland and United Kingdom) and three non-EU members (Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland)



E-Passport



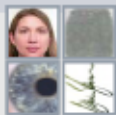
E-Visa



E-ID Cards

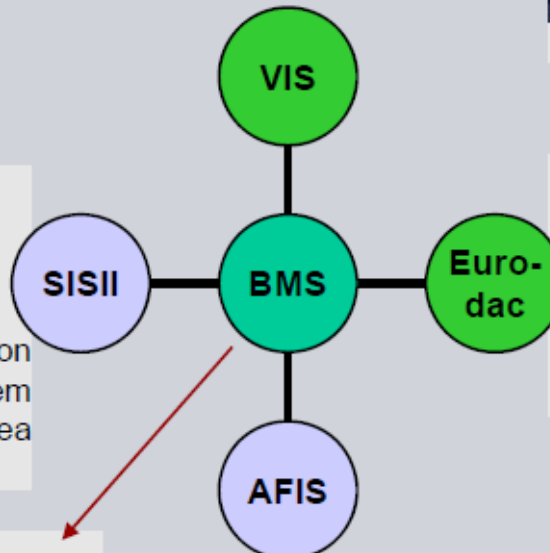
Schengen Information System (SIS)

Automated border control and police information exchange system for Member States belonging to EU Schengen area



Biometric Matching System (BMS)

links fingerprints to individual persons, thereby helping to establish or verify their identity. It will first be used for the VIS and sized to store 70 million 10-print records, thus making it the largest biometric matching system worldwide.



EURODAC

(*European Dactyloscopie*), The European fingerprint database for identifying asylum seekers and irregular border-crossers.

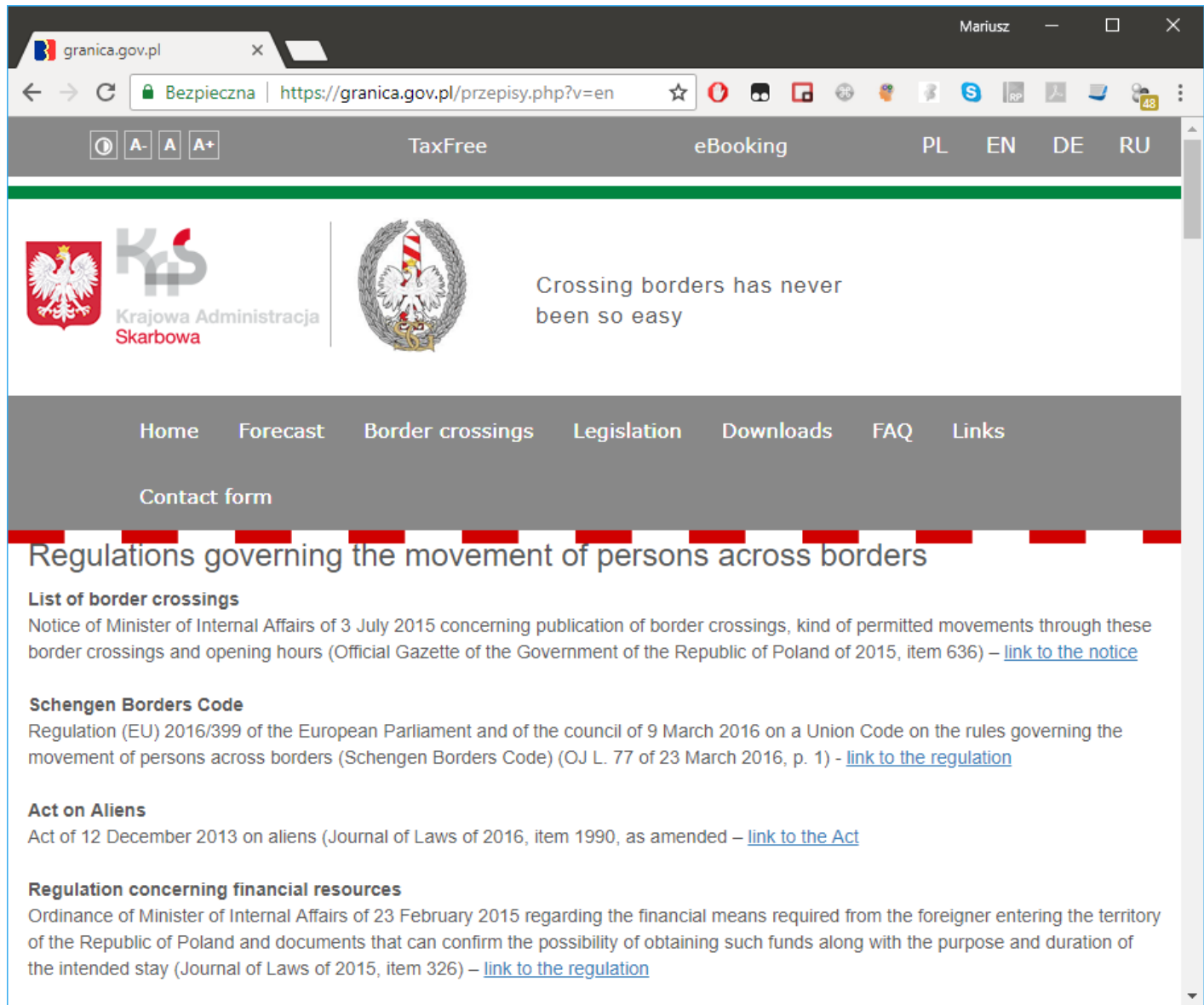


AFIS

'Automated Fingerprint Identification System automatically matching one or many unknown fingerprints against a database of known and unknown prints. Primarily used by law enforcement governmental agencies for criminal identification initiatives.

Regulations and Legislation

Regulations governing the movement of persons across borders



The screenshot shows the official website of the Polish Border Guard (Krajowa Administracja Skarbowa). The browser window displays the URL <https://granica.gov.pl/przepisy.php?v=en>. The website features a green header with navigation links: TaxFree, eBooking, PL, EN, DE, and RU. Below the header, there is a section with the Polish coat of arms and the text "Crossing borders has never been so easy". A navigation bar includes links for Home, Forecast, Border crossings, Legislation, Downloads, FAQ, and Links. A contact form is also visible. The main content area is titled "Regulations governing the movement of persons across borders" and lists several key regulations with links to their full texts:

- List of border crossings**
Notice of Minister of Internal Affairs of 3 July 2015 concerning publication of border crossings, kind of permitted movements through these border crossings and opening hours (Official Gazette of the Government of the Republic of Poland of 2015, item 636) – [link to the notice](#)
- Schengen Borders Code**
Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ L. 77 of 23 March 2016, p. 1) - [link to the regulation](#)
- Act on Aliens**
Act of 12 December 2013 on aliens (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 1990, as amended – [link to the Act](#))
- Regulation concerning financial resources**
Ordinance of Minister of Internal Affairs of 23 February 2015 regarding the financial means required from the foreigner entering the territory of the Republic of Poland and documents that can confirm the possibility of obtaining such funds along with the purpose and duration of the intended stay (Journal of Laws of 2015, item 326) – [link to the regulation](#)