**International sanctions**

International sanctions, also known as restrictive measures, are one of the instruments of influence against entities whose activities violate the principles and norms of international law, including international human rights law and constitute a threat to global or regional peace and security. Sanctions may be directed against governments of third countries, non-state actors, as well as individuals or groups (e.g. terrorists). In the UN system, the authority authorized to impose sanctions is the Security Council. Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in the event that the Security Council determines a threat to peace, violation of peace and an act of aggression, it may pass resolutions or decide on the adoption of measures not involving the use of force (sanctions).

The European Union imposes restrictive measures (sanctions) against states, organizations, legal persons or natural persons under the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The legal basis for the imposition of sanctions by the EU is Article 29 of the Treaty on European Union and Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. EU sanctions are adopted by decisions and regulations of the EU Council. The European Union also implements sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. In addition to that, the EU may impose its own autonomous restrictive measures.

The basic types of sanctions are:

* + financial sanctions (e.g. freezing of funds , prohibition of making funds available);
  + economic sanctions (e.g. restrictions on the import or export of specific goods and services);
  + sanctions regarding movement of people (e.g. a ban on entry into certain territories);
  + diplomatic sanctions (e.g. severance of diplomatic relations).

**For more information on UN Security Council sanctions, please visit:**

[United Nations sanctions](https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/information)

[Consolidated list of sanctions](https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list)

**For more information on EU sanctions, please visit:**

[European Union sanctions (EEAS)](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/european-union-sanctions_en)

[European Union Sanctions (COM)](https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures_en)

* Frequently Asked Questions ([FAQs](https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/sanctions-adopted-following-russias-military-aggression-against-ukraine/frequently-asked-questions-sanctions-against-russia_en))
* [Guidance on the implementation of EU sanctions](https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/overview-sanctions-and-related-resources_en" \l "guidance-and-advisories)
* [Whistleblower Tool](https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/overview-sanctions-and-related-resources/eu-sanctions-whistleblower-tool_en)to facilitate the reporting of possible sanctions violations

[Official Journal of the European Union](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/oj/direct-access.html)

[EU Sanctions Map](https://www.sanctionsmap.eu/" \l "/main)

**Sanctions in Poland**

The adoption of sanctions on the forum of international organizations of which the Republic of Poland is a member, and their implementation into Polish national law is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. By participating in the work of relevant working parties of the Council (EU), the MFA is responsible for initiating designation of specific entities, coordinating the review of applicable restrictive measures and it is involved in shaping the EU sanctions policy, also in the legislative dimension. When it comes to the implementation of sanctions the MFA cooperates with the UN Sanctions Committees, the UN Panel of Experts, the Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union (DG FISMA) by submitting implementation reports and national positions. These activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in both areas focus on the international dimension and fall within the scope specified in Article 32 of the Act of 4 September 1997 on government administration departments (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1893).

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

al. J. Ch. Szucha 23,

00-580 Warsaw

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E-mail: kancelaria@msz.gov.pl

**Sanctions implementation** **in Poland : competent authorities**

The competent authorities are responsible for implementation of specific types of international sanctions depending on the matter to which specific restrictive measures apply. Due to the wide scope of sanctions regimes, it is possible that more than one authority is responsible for implementing one type of sanction.

The general division of powers in the implementation of international restrictive measures into national law is as follows:

**Financial sanctions**

**Head of the National Revenue Administration**

Ministry of Finance- National Revenue Administration

ul. Świętokrzyska 12

00-916 Warsaw

Electronic inbox of Ministry of Finance: ePUAP: /bx1qpt265q/SkrytkaESP

https://www.gov.pl/web/national-revenue-administration/about-us

**General Inspector of Financial Information (counterterrorism aspects)**

Ministry of Finance

ul. Świętokrzyska 12

00-916 Warsaw

tel.: (0-22) 694-30-60

fax: (0-22) 694-54-50

<https://www.gov.pl/web/finance/aml-ctf>

**Economic sanctions**

**Minister of Economic Development and Technology**

Pl. Trzech Krzyży 3/5

00-507 Warszawa

tel.: 222 500 130

e-mail: [kancelaria@mrpit.gov.pl](mailto:kancelaria@mrpit.gov.pl)

<https://www.gov.pl/web/rozwoj>

**Restrictions on admission**

**Minister of the Interior and Administration**

ul. Stefana Batorego 5

02-591 Warsaw

tel.: 222 500 112

fax (22) 601 39 88

E-mail: [kontakt@mswia.gov.pl](mailto:kontakt@mswia.gov.pl)

<https://www.gov.pl/web/mswia>

**The Head of the Office for Foreigners**

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02-699 Warszawa

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Electronic inbox of the Office for Foreigners : /UDSC/SkrytkaESP