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NOTE

From:	Polish delegation
To:	Working Party on Frontiers / Mixed Committee (EU-Iceland/Norway and Switzerland/Liechtenstein)
No. prev. doc.:	12576/25
Subject:	Prolongation of border controls at the internal borders of the Republic of Poland in accordance with Article 25a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code)

Delegations will find attached a copy of the letter received by the General Secretariat of the Council on 05 March 2026 regarding the prolongation of border controls at the Polish internal borders with the Republic of Lithuania and the Federal Republic of Germany as of 5 April 2026 for a period of 6 months, until 1 October 2026.



Minister of the Interior and Administration
Republic of Poland

IM 2434 2026
05-03-2026

Marcin Kierwiński

E-MAIL

[COURTESY TRANSLATION]

DSMiM.0881.3.2026(2)/KM
Warsaw, March 2026 r.

Ms Henna Virkkunen

Executive Vice-President of the European Commission for Tech
Sovereignty, Security and Democracy

Mr Magnus Brunner

Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Migration

Ms Roberta Metsola

President of the European Parliament

Ms Thérèse Blanchet

Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union

**Ministers of the Interior of EU member states and Schengen associated
countries**

Dear colleagues,

I would like to inform you that in accordance with Article 25a (4 and 5) of 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) (consolidated), due to serious threat to public order and internal security requiring immediate action, Poland intends to prolong the border controls at the internal borders with Republic of Lithuania and the Federal Republic of Germany as of 5 April 2026 for a period of 6 months, until 1 October 2026.

Border control will be carried out selectively and in proportion to the identified threat, so as to minimize any negative impact on travelers, particularly European Union citizens exercising their right to freedom of movement, and on freight.

Stefana Batorego Street 5
02-591 Warsaw, Poland

The current migration situation affecting the security of the borders of the Republic of Poland requires the application of non-standard solutions appropriate to the scale of the threat. In order to minimize the number of incidents related to uncontrolled migration flows, temporary border controls have been reintroduced on the Polish-German and Polish-Lithuanian sections of the state border on 7 July until 5 August 2025 and prolonged on 6 August until 4 October 2025 and on 5 October 2025 until 4 April 2026.

I would like to emphasize that the measures implemented so far as part of the temporary reintroduction of border controls have brought tangible results. Between 7 July 2025 and 1 March 2026, during the temporary reintroduction of border controls, over 2 831 240 people and approximately 1 405 534 vehicles were checked, and 1093 third-country nationals were refused entry to the territory of the Republic of Poland, including 614 at the border with Lithuania and 479 at the border with Germany. In addition, 85 persons suspected of aiding illegal border crossings were detained as part of the measures.

The need to reintroduce and then prolong the border control on the Polish-Lithuanian border arose primarily due to the persistent diversion of part of the migratory pressure artificially created by Russia and Belarus from the Polish-Belarusian border (as a result of the reinforcing the barrier there) to the Lithuanian- and Latvian-Belarusian borders. This results in an increased risk of secondary movement of migrants through the Polish territory towards Germany and other Member States.

As for the internal border with the Federal Republic of Germany, the decision to reintroduce and then prolong the border control was dictated by the need to verify the legal prerequisites for the possible admission of migrants from the German side, which with the new practical way of applying provisions of the Schengen Borders Code by the German side is possible only with the reintroduction of border control.

Moreover, although migration pressure on the Polish-Belarus border has currently decreased due to very unfavorable weather conditions, low temperatures, and persistent snow cover, we believe this is just a temporary change. The situation may change significantly in spring, with a sudden increase in migration pressure on the border with the Republic of Belarus. The persistent migration pressure on this section of the state border directly influences the number of foreigners attempting to illegally cross the Polish-Lithuanian and Polish-German borders.

page N° 2 of 3

In this context, the Polish-German section of the state border remained the most vulnerable to illegal migration of all sections of the internal border. At the same time, this section of the border is experiencing secondary migratory movements. On the border with Germany, migration streams converge leading both directly from Belarus and the Baltic states. In this situation, continuing measures related to the temporary reintroduction of border controls on the border with Lithuania is particularly justified, as it cuts off the migration route at the most convenient point. This is evidenced, among other things, by the recorded attempts to illegally cross the Polish-Lithuanian state border outside the currently designated border crossings.

The threats that arose in both cases could not be eliminated by the measures available to compensate for the lack of internal border control, in cooperation with our partners. However, Poland upholds its belief that the reintroduction of control is a temporary measure used only as a last resort. We are ready to continue working with neighboring countries to develop such measures that would effectively remove the identified threats and allow the reintroduced controls to be lifted as soon as possible.

Best regards,

Marcin Kierwiński



**Minister Spraw
Wewnętrznych i Administracji**

Marcin Kierwiński

IM 2434 2026
05-03-2026

DSMiM.0881.3.2026(2)/KM
Warszawa, 5 marca 2026 r.

Pani Henna Virkkunen

Wiceprzewodnicząca wykonawczej Komisji Europejskiej ds. suwerenności technologicznej, bezpieczeństwa i demokracji

Pan Magnus Brunner

Komisarz Unii Europejskiej ds. wewnętrznych i migracji

Pani Roberta Metsola

Przewodnicząca Parlamentu Europejskiego

Pani Thérèse Blanchet

Sekretarz Generalna Rady Unii Europejskiej

**Ministrowie Spraw Wewnętrznych Państw Członkowskich i państw
stowarzyszonych strefy Schengen**

Stefan Batorego,

chciałbym poinformować Państwa, że zgodnie z art. 25a ust. 4 i 5 rozporządzenia Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady (UE) 2016/399 z dnia 9 marca 2016 r. w sprawie unijnego kodeksu zasad regulujących przepływ osób przez granice (kodeks graniczny Schengen) (tekst jednolity), ze względu na poważne zagrożenie porządku publicznego i bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego wymagające podjęcia natychmiastowych działań, Polska zamierza przedłużyć kontrole graniczne na granicach wewnętrznych z Republiką Litewską i Republiką Federalną Niemiec od dnia 5 kwietnia 2026 r. na okres 6 miesięcy, do dnia 1 października 2026 r.

Kontrola graniczna będzie przeprowadzana selektywnie i proporcjonalnie do zidentyfikowanego zagrożenia, tak aby zminimalizować negatywny wpływ na podróżnych, w szczególności obywateli Unii Europejskiej korzystających z prawa do swobodnego przemieszczania się, a także na przewożone towary.

ul. Stefana Batorego 5
02-591 Warszawa, Polska

Aktualna sytuacja migracyjna, wpływająca na bezpieczeństwo granic Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, wymaga zastosowania rozwiązań niestandardowych, adekwatnych do skali zagrożenia. W celu zminimalizowania liczby incydentów związanych z niekontrolowanymi przepływami migracyjnymi, przywrócono tymczasowe kontrole graniczne na polsko-niemieckim i polsko-litewskim odcinku granicy państwowej od 7 lipca do 5 sierpnia 2025 r. oraz przedłużono je od 6 sierpnia do 4 października 2025 r., a następnie od 5 października 2025 r. do 4 kwietnia 2026 r.

Pragnę podkreślić, że dotychczasowe działania realizowane w ramach tymczasowego przywrócenia kontroli granicznej przyniosły wymierne rezultaty. W okresie od 7 lipca 2025 r. do 1 marca 2026 r., w ramach tymczasowego przywrócenia kontroli granicznych, skontrolowano ponad 2 831 240 osób i około 1 405 534 pojazdów, a 1093 obywatelom państw trzecich odmówiono wjazdu na terytorium Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, w tym 614 na granicy z Litwą i 479 na granicy z Niemcami. W rejonie granicy polsko-litewskiej zatrzymano 85 pomocników/organizatorów prób nielegalnego przekroczenia granicy przez cudzoziemców.

Konieczność ponownego wprowadzenia, a następnie przedłużenia kontroli granicznej na granicy polsko-litewskiej wynikała przede wszystkim z utrzymującego się przekierowywania części presji migracyjnej sztucznie wywołanej przez Rosję i Białoruś z granicy polsko-białoruskiej (w wyniku wzmocnienia tamtejszej bariery) na granice litewsko- i łotewsko-białoruską. Skutkuje to zwiększonym zagrożeniem ruchu wtórnego migrantów przez terytorium Polski w kierunku Niemiec i innych państw Unii Europejskiej.

Jeśli chodzi o granicę wewnętrzną z Republiką Federalną Niemiec, decyzja o ponownym wprowadzeniu, a następnie przedłużeniu kontroli granicznej wynikała z konieczności sprawdzenia warunków prawnych ewentualnego przyjęcia migrantów od strony niemieckiej, co przy nowym praktycznym sposobie stosowania przepisów kodeksu granicznego Schengen przez stronę niemiecką jest możliwe wyłącznie po ponownym wprowadzeniu kontroli granicznej.

Ponadto, mimo że obecnie presja migracyjna na granicy Polski z Białorusią uległa zmniejszeniu, co wynika z bardzo niesprzyjających warunków pogodowych, niskich temperatur oraz utrzymującej się pokrywy śnieżnej, prawdopodobnie jest to czasowa zmiana. Wraz z nastaniem wiosny, sytuacja może ulec istotnej zmianie, polegającej na skokowym zwiększeniu presji

migracyjnej na granicy z Republiką Białorusi. Utrzymująca się presja migracyjna na tym odcinku granicy państwowej bezpośrednio przekłada się na liczbę cudzoziemców usiłujących nielegalnie przekroczyć granicę polsko-litewską oraz polsko-niemiecką.

W tym kontekście odcinek granicy państwowej między Polską a Niemcami pozostawał najbardziej narażony na nielegalną migrację spośród wszystkich odcinków granicy wewnętrznej. Jednocześnie na tym odcinku granicy obserwuje się wtórne ruchy migracyjne. Na granicy z Niemcami zbiegają się strumienie migracyjne prowadzące zarówno bezpośrednio z Białorusi, jak i z krajów bałtyckich.

W tej sytuacji kontynuowanie działań związanych z tymczasowym przywróceniem kontroli granicznej na granicy z Litwą jest szczególnie uzasadnione, stanowi bowiem przecięcie szlaku migracyjnego w najbardziej dogodnym do tego miejscu. O powyższym świadczą między innymi odnotowywane próby nielegalnego przekroczenia polsko-litewskiej granicy państwowej poza obecnie wyznaczonymi przejściami granicznymi.

Zagrożeń, które pojawiły się w obu przypadkach, nie udało się wyeliminować za pomocą środków dostępnych w ramach współpracy z naszymi partnerami, mających na celu zrekompensowanie braku kontroli na granicach wewnętrznych. Polska podtrzymuje jednak swoje przekonanie, że przywrócenie kontroli jest środkiem tymczasowym, stosowanym wyłącznie w ostateczności. Jesteśmy gotowi do dalszej współpracy z krajami sąsiednimi w celu opracowania takich środków, które skutecznie wyeliminowałyby zidentyfikowane zagrożenia i pozwoliłyby na jak najszybsze zniesienie przywróconych kontroli.

MINISTER
SPRAW WNEĘTRZNYCH
I ADMINISTRACJI

Marcin KJERWIŃSKI

Notification of a temporary reintroduction or prolongation of border control at internal borders

1. Notification submitted by:

Poland

2. Date of the notification:

6 March 2026

3. Date and duration of the planned reintroduction or prolongation of border control at internal borders (Article 27(1), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399):

Temporary reintroduction of border controls is planned for the period from 5 April 2026 (0:00 a.m.) to 1 October 2026 (24:00)

4. Scope of the proposed reintroduction or prolongation of border control at internal borders, specifying at which part or parts of the internal borders border control will be reintroduced or prolonged (Article 27(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399)

Prolongation of temporary border controls on the section of Poland's border with the Federal Republic of Germany and the section of the border with the Republic of Lithuania.

5. Notification for a:

☐ first reintroduction of border control at internal borders (unforeseeable event): Article 25a(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

☐ prolongation of border control at internal borders (unforeseeable event): Article 25a(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

Period(s) of previous reintroduction(s) of border control at internal borders:

☐ first reintroduction of border control at internal borders (foreseeable event): Article 25a(4) and (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

☒ prolongation of border control at internal borders (foreseeable event): Article 25a(4) and (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

Period(s) of previous reintroduction(s) of border control at internal borders:

First reintroduction for the period from 7 July 2025 (0:00 a.m.) to 05 August 2025 (24:00) based on Article 25a(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

prolonged for the period from 6 August (0:00 a.m.) to 04 October 2025 (24:00) based on Article 25a(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

prolonged for the period from 5 October (0:00 a.m.) to 04 April 2026 (24:00) based on Article 25a(4) and (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

☐ prolongation of border control at internal borders after 2 years, for major exceptional situation: Article 25a(6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

Period(s) of previous reintroduction(s) of border control at internal borders:

Please indicate the dates of previous reintroductions of border control at internal borders.

- ☐ prolongation of border control at internal borders after 2 years and 6 months, for major exceptional situation: Article 25a(6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

Period(s) of previous reintroduction(s) of border control at internal borders:

Please indicate the dates of previous reintroductions of border control at internal borders.

- ☐ reintroduction of border control at internal borders in accordance with a Council Implementing Decision: Article 28(1) and (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

NB: A continuation of a reintroduction of border control at the internal borders does not have to be considered a prolongation if the serious threat to public policy or internal security upon which it is based is different from the serious threat that motivated the preceding reintroduction of border control at the internal border. If this is the case, please notify for a first reintroduction and specify the new and distinct nature of the serious threat to public policy or internal security under 7.

6. If the notification for a foreseeable event is made less than four weeks before the planned reintroduction or prolongation of border control at internal borders (Article 25a(4), (5) and (6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399):

Please indicate when the circumstances giving rise to the need to reintroduce or prolong border control at internal borders became known.

7. Serious threat to public policy or internal security, consisting of:

- ☐ terrorist incidents or threats, and threats posed by serious organised crime

Please specify and include all relevant data detailing the events that constitute a serious threat.

- ☐ large-scale public health emergencies

Please specify and include all relevant data detailing the events that constitute a serious threat.

- ☐ an exceptional situation characterised by sudden large-scale unauthorised movements of third country nationals, within the meaning of Article 25(1), point (c), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

Please specify and include all relevant data detailing the events that constitute a serious threat.

Please include information as to the sudden nature of the large-scale unauthorised movement, the strain put on the resources and capacities of the competent authorities, the level of preparedness of the competent authorities, the likely risk to the overall functioning of the area without internal border control, and the available evidence from information analysis and all available data, including from relevant Union agencies.

- ☐ Large scale or high-profile international event

Please specify and include all relevant data detailing the events that constitute a serious threat.

X Other

The decision to prolong the reintroduced temporary controls on the internal border with the Republic of Lithuania and the Federal Republic of Germany was taken as a result of persistent migratory pressure on these sections of the border. It aims to maintain proper protection of the state border of the Republic of Poland, to ensure its inviolability and integrity while preserving the resilience of the

Schengen area. The prolongation of border controls on the border with the Republic of Lithuania and the Federal Republic of Germany can significantly contribute to minimizing the migration flows of foreigners from third countries and mitigate the risk of threats to public order and internal security in the Republic of Poland. The reasons that led to the decision to introduce the border controls on the Polish-Lithuanian and Polish-German sections of the border did not cease.

There is a need to maintain consistent and coherent actions to counter uncontrolled migration flows that pose a threat to the stability of the Republic of Poland and EU Member States. This decision is part of the overall state policy and demonstrates the Republic of Poland's decisive response to the overall migration situation in the region.

8. Names of authorised border crossing points

The names of the permitted border crossings are attached to this notification

9. Measures taken by other Member States (if applicable)

As of 16 October 2023 the Federal Republic of Germany has introduced temporary controls on the internal border with the Republic of Poland.

10. Assessment of necessity and proportionality under Article 26(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399

10.1. Appropriateness: explanation how the reintroduction of border control at internal borders is likely to adequately remedy the threat

See 10.2

10.2. Explanation why the objectives pursued by the reintroduction cannot be obtained by:

- the use of alternative measures, such as proportionate checks carried out in the context of checks within the territory as referred to in Article 23, point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;*
- the use of the procedure laid down in Article 23a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;*
- other forms of police cooperation provided for under Union law;*
- common measures regarding temporary restrictions on travel to the Member States as referred to in Article 21a(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.*

The need to prolong the reintroduced temporary controls on the internal border with the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Lithuania results from an analysis of the migratory situation. In 2025, 29 685 attempts to illegally cross the border were recorded along the entire section of the Polish-Belarusian border (compared to 30 475 attempts in the same period in 2024), while from 1 January to 22 February 2026 – 59 attempts to illegally cross the border were recorded (compared to 662 attempts in the same period in 2025). It should be noted that migration pressure has currently decreased due to harsh weather conditions, low temperatures, and persistent snow cover. However, the situation may change significantly during spring, with a sudden increase in migration pressure on the section of the state border with the Republic of Belarus. The continuing migration pressure from Belarus and Russia directly influences the number of foreigners attempting to illegally cross the Polish-Lithuanian and Polish-German borders. Therefore, appropriate security of critical communication routes is essential.

From 1 January 2025 to 22 February 2026, the Border Guard apprehended 681 third-country nationals who illegally crossed the border from Lithuania into Poland. Additionally, in 2025, 330 third-country nationals who had previously illegally crossed the border from Lithuania into Poland were apprehended on Polish territory and near the Polish-German border, while 85 smugglers of attempted illegal border crossings by foreigners were apprehended near the Polish-Lithuanian border (75 individuals were placed in pre-trial detention). From 7 July 2025 to 22 February 2026, the Border Guard apprehended 261 third-country nationals who illegally crossed the border from Lithuania into Poland. Entry was denied to 595 foreigners. 281 foreigners were readmitted from Poland to Lithuania.

The Polish-German section of the state border remains at risk from illegal migration from Poland to Germany. Migration flows from Belarus, the Baltic states, and the Balkans converge at the border with Germany. Due to a significant increase in illegal border crossings from Poland to Germany in August/September 2023, the Federal Republic of Germany decided to introduce point checks along illegal migration routes in the border area on 27 September 2023, and then temporarily reintroduce border controls on the Polish-German border from 16 October 2023, until 15 September 2026.

From 1 January, 2025, to 22 February 2026, the Border Guard detained 428 third-country nationals who illegally crossed the border from Germany into Poland. Meanwhile, 3 926 people were detained for illegally crossing the border into Germany (from Poland), including 607 foreigners who had previously illegally crossed the Polish-Belarusian border. Of the 607 foreigners who had previously illegally crossed the Polish-Belarusian border, 177 were detained before crossing the border into Germany, while 430 were detained after being refused entry to German territory by German services and returned to Poland. From 7 July 2025 to 22 February 2026, the Border Guard denied entry to 468 foreigners.

For the aforementioned reasons, after exhausting the available alternative solutions that did not bring the desired effect of reducing the migratory movements of foreigners on the territory of the Republic of Poland, the decision has been taken to apply a measure of last resort, consisting in continuing the temporary reintroduction of border controls at the internal borders with the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Lithuania.

10.3. Likely impact on the movement of persons within the area without internal border control and the functioning of cross-border regions

Border controls will be carried out with respect for the interests of citizens, in a selective manner and proportionate to the identified threats in order to mitigate the negative impact of the reintroduction of border controls on travelers, in particular on European Union citizens exercising their freedom of movement. and the functioning of cross-border regions on the one hand, but also to protect state and border security as a priority.

Please include an overview of mitigating measures envisaged to limit the impact on the free movement of persons and the functioning of cross-border regions, in particular in relation to frontier workers and economic operators, waiting times and traffic congestion.

Please indicate which cross-border regions, as notified under Article 42b of Regulation (EU) 2016/399, are affected by the reintroduction of control at the internal border.

10.4. If the serious threat consists of sudden large-scale unauthorised movements (Article 25(1), point (c), and 27(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399):

See 10.2

	<i>Please provide a risk assessment and information on the sudden large-scale unauthorised movements, including any information obtained from Union Agencies and data analysis from relevant information systems.</i> <i>Please include quantitative and qualitative data, including for example the number of applications for international protection and unauthorised movements, as well as information on to the sudden nature of the large-scale unauthorised movement, the strain put on the resources and capacities of the competent authorities, the level of preparedness of the competent authorities, the likely risk to the overall functioning of the area without internal border control.</i>
10.5.	Opinion of the Commission and consultation process (if applicable) <i>Please specify:</i> — <i>what action has been taken in response to opinion(s) of the Commission issued in accordance with Article 27a(2) or 27a(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</i> — <i>what action has been taken in response to the outcome of a consultation process established in accordance with Article 27a(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</i>

11. If the notification concerns a prolongation of border control at internal borders after 6 months in accordance with Article 25a(5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (Article 27(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399)

11.1.	Assessment of the necessity and proportionality based on the criteria laid down in Article 26(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 <i>Please fill in point 10, taking into account the previous assessment of necessity and proportionality and the evolution of the serious threat since the reintroduction of border control at internal borders.</i> <i>Maintaining the temporarily reintroduced border control at the internal borders with the Republic of Lithuania and the Federal Republic of Germany remains a necessary and proportionate measure in the face of the continuing serious threat to public policy and internal security. Despite a periodic decline in attempted illegal border crossings, the migration situation at the eastern section of the EU external border remains highly dynamic. The persistent migration routes from Belarus through Lithuania to Poland and then towards Germany are causing secondary migration flows that directly impact the situation at the internal borders. The scale of reported cases of illegal border crossings and apprehensions of third country nationals indicates that abandoning border control could lead to a renewed increase in migratory pressure and an increased threat to public security. Controls are implemented in a targeted manner, respecting the principle of proportionality, without introducing significant restrictions on the freedom of movement of persons. Consequently, it should be considered that maintaining border control is a measure adequate to the identified threat, necessary to ensure internal security and proportionate to its nature and scale.</i>
11.2.	Scale and anticipated evolution of the serious threat <i>Please elaborate on the scale and anticipated evolution of the serious threat, in particular:</i> — <i>how long the serious threat is expected to persist;</i> — <i>which sections of the internal borders may be affected;</i> — <i>information regarding coordination measures with other Member States impacted or likely to be impacted by the border control at internal borders.</i> <i>Data analysis and risk assessment indicate that the threat associated with migratory pressure on the eastern route may persist in the long term, with its intensity dependent on external factors, including the global geopolitical situation and the actions of third countries. Experience</i>

from previous years confirms the seasonal nature of the phenomenon, particularly the increase in attempted illegal border crossings during the spring and summer months. There is a high probability of a renewed intensification of attempts to cross the EU's external border, which could directly translate into increased migration flows towards the Polish-Lithuanian and Polish-German borders. Border control is implemented in constant cooperation and coordination with the relevant authorities of the Republic of Lithuania and the Federal Republic of Germany, in particular through ongoing information exchange.

12. If the notification concerns a prolongation of border control at internal borders after 2 years, for a major exceptional situation (Article 25a(6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399).

12.1.	Assessment of the necessity and proportionality based on the criteria laid down in Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399
	<i>Please fill in point 11.</i>
12.2.	Action taken in response to an opinion of the Commission issued in accordance with Article 25a(6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (if applicable)
12.3.	Action taken in response to a consultation process initiated in accordance with Article 25a(6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (if applicable)
12.4.	Substantiation of the continued threat to public policy or internal security
12.5.	Explanation why alternative measures are ineffective
12.6.	Presentation of mitigating measures
12.7.	Where appropriate: presentation of the means, actions, conditions and timeline with a view to lifting border control at internal borders

13. Any further information (optional)

<i>For example:</i> — <i>details of strategic and operational cooperation with other Member States</i> — <i>details on to the use of alternative measures (Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399)</i> — <i>whether the procedure laid down in Article 23a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 is applied at the time of reintroduction of border control at internal borders</i> — <i>bilateral or regional cooperation initiatives, including with third countries</i>
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14. Withholding of information on grounds of public security (Article 27(5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399)

Please indicate, to the extent that grounds of public security allow, whether any information has been withheld justified on public security grounds, taking into account the confidentiality of ongoing investigations.

Please indicate whether any of the notified information, in whole or in part has been classified under national law.

15. Confidentiality of information (Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399)

Please indicate and specify if any of the notified information is to remain confidential.

List of authorized crossing-points

Explanatory notes:

D – road crossing-point

K – rail crossing-point

R – river crossing-point

Lp.	Authorized crossing-points		Type of traffic	Opening
	Name	Type		
Border section with the Federal Republic of Germany				
1.	Porajów – Zittau	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
2.	Sieniawka	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
3.	Sieniawka tranzyt – Zittau	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
4.	Krzewina Zgorzelecka	D	pedestrian	24 hours
5.	Radomierzyce	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
6.	Zgorzelec – Goerlitz	K	people	during the station opening hours
7.	Zgorzelec	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
8.	Zgorzelec (Most Staromiejski)	D	pedestrian	24 hours

Lp.	Authorized crossing-points		Type of traffic	Opening
	Name	Type		
9.	Jędrzychowice	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
10.	Pieńsk	D	pedestrian	24 hours
11.	Węgliniec – Horka	K	people and goods	during the station opening hours
12.	Bielawa Dolna	D	pedestrian	24 hours
13.	Przewóz – Podrosche	D	pedestrian and people, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
14.	Łęknica – Krauschwitz	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
15.	Łęknica – Bad Muskau (Most Kolejowy)	D	pedestrian and bicycle	24 hours
16.	Łęknica – Bad Muskau	D	pedestrian and people, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
17.	Łęknica (Park Mużakowski) – Bad Muskau „Most podwójny”	D	pedestrian and bicycle	24 hours
18.	Łęknica (Park Mużakowski) – Bad Muskau „Most Angielski”	D	pedestrian and bicycle	24 hours
19.	Siedlec – Zelz	D	pedestrian and bicycle	24 hours
20.	Olszyna – Forst	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
21.	Zasieki – Forst	K	people and goods	during the station opening hours
22.	Zasieki – Forst	D	pedestrian and people, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
23.	Gubinek – Guben	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
24.	Gubin – Guben	D	pedestrian and people, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
25.	Gubin – Guben (Wyspa Teatralna)	D	pedestrian	24 hours
26.	Gubin – Guben	K	people and goods	during the station opening hours

Lp.	Authorized crossing-points		Type of traffic	Opening
	Name	Type		
27.	Żytowań – Coschen	D	pedestrian and people, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
28.	Milów – Eisenhüttenstadt	R	people and goods	24 hours
29.	Świecko – Frankfurt	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
30.	Kunowice – Frankfurt	K	people and goods	during the station opening hours
31.	Słubice – Frankfurt nad Odrą	D	pedestrian, people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
32.	Kostrzyn nad Odrą – Kietz	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
33.	Kostrzyn nad Odrą – Kietz	K	people and goods	during the station opening hours
34.	Gozdowice – Güstebieser Loose	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs and the car ferry	during the period of operation of the ferry
35.	Siekierki	D	pedestrian and bicycle	24 hours
36.	Osinów Dolny – Hohenwutzen	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
37.	Krajnik Dolny – Schwedt	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
38.	Widuchowa	R	people and goods	24 hours
39.	Gryfino	R	people and goods	24 hours
40.	Gryfino – Mescherin	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
41.	Szczecin – Gumieńce	K	people and goods	during the station opening hours
42.	Rosówek – Rosow	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
43.	Kołbaskowo – Pomellen	D	people and goods	24 hours
44.	Warnik	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
45.	Lubieszyn – Linken	D	people and goods	24 hours

Lp.	Authorized crossing-points		Type of traffic	Opening
	Name	Type		
46.	Buk – Blankensee	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
47.	Dobieszczyń	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
48.	Świnoujście	K	people	during the station opening hours
49.	Świnoujście kanał torfowy	D	pedestrian and bicycle	24 hours
50.	Świnoujście – Garz	D	people, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
51.	Świnoujście – Ahlbeck	D	people, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
52.	Świnoujście promenada	D	pedestrian and bicycle	24 hours
53.	Nowe Warpno - Rieth	D	pedestrian and bicycle	24 hours
54.	Łęknica (Park Mużakowski) – Bad Muskau „Most Angielski”	D	pedestrian and bicycle	24 hours
Border section with the Republic of Lithuania				
1.	Berżniki	D	people	24 hours
2.	Podlaski	D	people	24 hours
3.	Ogrodniki	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
4.	Dusznica	D	people	24 hours
5.	Burbiszki	D	people	24 hours
6.	Trakisзки	K	people and goods	during the station opening hours
7.	Krejiwiany	D	people	24 hours
8.	Trompole	D	people	24 hours
9.	Budzisko	D	people and goods, as of the road parametrs	24 hours
10.	Poszeszupie	D	people	24 hours

Lp.	Authorized crossing-points		Type of traffic	Opening
	Name	Type		
11.	Krejwiany – Gmina Rutka Tartak	D	people	24 hours
12.	Sudawskie	D	people	24 hours
13.	Grzybina	D	people	24 hours