Norway grants

PERSON – DOCUMENT

CONTROL AND SECURITY

VERIFICATION OF IDENTITY, TRAVEL AND OTHER DOCUMENTS' SECURITY FEATURES

PRACTICAL HANDBOOK

Warsaw 2021

Norway
grants

PERSON – DOCUMENT CONTROL AND SECURITY

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The aim of the project is more effective detection and combating of crime, including crime related to human trafficking, as well as protection of citizens and the Schengen acquis through tightening control over the authenticity of documents.

An essential element of the undertaking is a nationwide specialist training addressed to a group of over 100 trainers and over 10,000 participants. It serves the purpose of direct preparation and appropriate equipping of public officers to enable their efficient performance of tasks in the face of threats related to the illegal use of documents. The acquisition of competencies in this field has an important European dimension, as it is an indispensable element of ensuring public security at various levels.

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Principles of verification of documents secured against forgery

The Law of 22 November 2018 on public documents in Article 42 indicates that a public officer must be familiar with the templates of public documents and their security features as well as have the ability to check the document authenticity in the scope of the first and second degree of verification.

1. View the document in visible light

- check that the document forms a whole,
- check the workmanship of the document: the precision of guilloche pattern, background graphic features and other overprints, check the personalisation of the document for alterations (damage to the substrate within the personalisation features),
- check the integration of the holder's photograph with the document substrate,
- in the case of documents made on a plastic card, such as an identity card or a driving licence, check that there is no additional film with a secondary image on the document (this may be indicated, for example, by protruding corners).

2. Touch the document – check the presence of tactile features, such as:

- raised laser engraving on polycarbonate documents,
- embossed elements on the document surface,
- the relief of the ink on documents made using the intaglio technique (passports, paper identity cards and vehicle licences),

3. Look against the light – check the security features visible in the transmitted light

- See-through register (accuracy of fitting the components),
- in the case of paper documents – watermark and security thread which should be located in the substrate of the document,

4. Moving the document, look at it at an angle – check the optically variable features

- holograms – check if there are colour and shape alterations and the precision of the hologram elements,
- check for colour alterations within graphic features made with optically variable ink,
- check for clear alterations of print within the features of the optically variable CLI/MLI.

If you have supporting tools in the form of a magnifying glass and an ultraviolet lamp, use them to take a closer look at the document.

5. Examine the document under a magnifying glass

- check under magnification the quality of the guilloche pattern, background and the legibility of the microprints for possible imprecise printing (e.g. by computer printers).

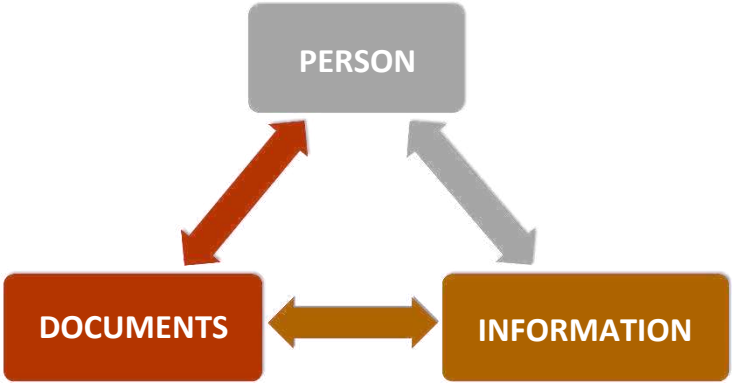
6. Examine it under ultraviolet light

- check that the document has graphic features visible under UV light,
- check in particular the UV-visible graphic features within the holder's image,
- check the substrate of the document – blue luminescence of the substrate under UV light usually indicates forgery.

Identity check of persons

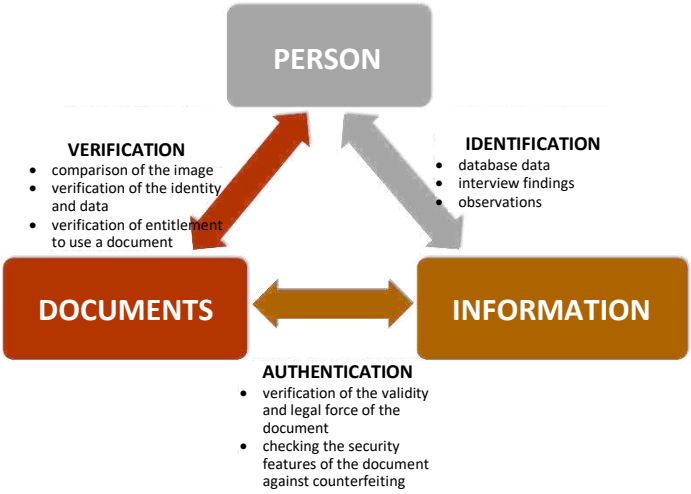
Identity triangle

The essence of identity verification is the determination of the factual correspondence between a person's characteristics and their image, personal data and the data contained in the document and authorised databases. However, no document or database can serve its purpose unless the controller verifies that the document and information are used by an authorised person. On the other hand, the use of even the best security features in documents is meaningless if the inspector cannot assess their authenticity.



The triangle of identity is the link between the person and the documents (allowing to confirm their identity) and information (data from databases, the information given by the controlled person and observations of the controller).

The mere identification of a person with a document does not confirm anything, as the document is only a carrier of information that must be skilfully verified. In the process of establishing identity, one must be able to compare the appearance of a person with their image in documents and assess the authenticity of the documents by checking their security features, validity and legal force. However, an essential element of identification is the use of all available information to confirm or deny the reliability of the information given by the controlled person and resulting from the analysis of the content of documents.



To ID a person means to officially check someone's documents.

The essence of this activity is that in order to achieve the required result, it is necessary to verify the authenticity of the document based on which the identity of the person being checked is established. Due to security features against forgery used in documents, this cannot be done without physical contact with the document. Therefore, simply showing a document, even in a manner that allows for free and unhindered reading of the data it contains, cannot be considered a full and effective identification of a person.

The law imposes an obligation on the person subject to legal proceedings to hand over the document(s) in their possession to a police officer – pursuant to Article 65 § 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure – "*whoever, despite the obligation, does not provide documents regarding their identity, is subject to a fine*."

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act on Public Documents, a public officer verifies the authenticity of public documents to the extent of the first degree of verification which includes checking the authenticity of submitted public documents without

the use of technical equipment or verifies the authenticity of public documents also to the extent of the second degree of verification if the controller has magnifying or UV-emitting instruments at his/her disposal.

Checking the identity of persons based on documents presented

The mere possession of a document by a person does not confirm anything – it is YOU who must verify the reliability of the information contained in the document and check whether it is not forged, counterfeited or fantasy (pseudo-document).

REMEMBER! You may encounter the following attempts at deception using an identity, travel or driving licence document:

- use of an original document by an unauthorised person,
- use of a forged document (e.g. with an altered photo or an altered image),
- use of a counterfeited document – a document which has been falsified in its entirety,
- use of an invalid document,
- use of a document without legal value (pseudo-document).

Pseudo-documents

Fantasy/pseudo and camouflage documents and imitation documents, as well as documents issued by authorities of internationally non-recognised territories, are intended in their form and content to suggest their official character but are pseudo-documents without legal value.

The concept of pseudo-documents, regardless of their form and content, is inextricably linked to the need to determine the legal force of a piece of plastic, paper or content on a smartphone screen presented or disclosed. A person who possesses or tries to use as a document something that is not a document counts on the lack of competence of the document controllers.

The issue of the correct determination of the legal force of documents is of particular importance, tantamount to the ability to reveal the forgery or counterfeiting of a document.

Four basic types of pseudo-documents used to mislead the controller are:

- Fantasy/pseudo documents (invented names of countries and institutions),

- camouflage documents (using the names of countries and institutions that no longer exist),
- documents from internationally unrecognised territories,
- imitation of documents.

Imitation of documents include content, graphic elements and security features similar to the documents of existing states or organisations but their appearance (layout of content and elements) is not in accordance with the officially valid models.

Determining the legal validity of a document is not only the basis for the process of verifying the identity of a person but also for checking the qualifications of that person, important for public security (e.g. driving licence). In the case of pseudo-documents used as driving licences, apart from the issue of unofficial international driver's documents ("pseudo-translations"), documents not recognised under international conventions (Vienna or Geneva) are also revealed. The legal validity of a document is a fundamental parameter in the verification process using documents and being competent in this respect is as important as being able to ascertain the factual correspondence between a person's characteristics and their image, personality and data contained in the document, as well as being able to check the document's security features.

Verifying a person's identity based on graphic and textual data contained in a document involves:

1. Comparing the person's face with the facial image in the document:
   – look at the eyes and facial features taking into account the proportions of the face (see section **PERSONS APPEARANCE AND IMAGE CONTROL** – page 8),
2. Comparing the facial features on the document (eye colour, height),
3. Taking into account the age progression – the changes in appearance caused by the passage of time between the taking of the photograph on the document and the moment of the check:
   - check the date of issue of the document,
   - check the expiry date of the document.

4. Questioning the person on the data contained in the document:
   - ask for the name(s) and surname,
   - ask for age – **not date of birth!**
   - ask about the place of birth,
   - ask about parents' first names.
5. If in doubt about the accuracy of the data, ask the person to:
   - write the name of the place of birth in capital letters
   - sign their name in the same way as on the document.

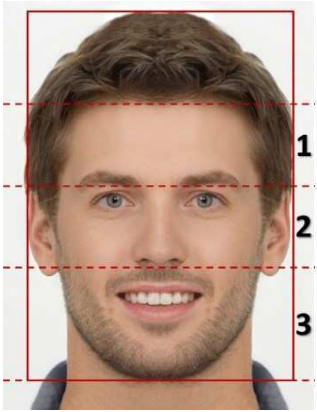
The essence of identity verification is the determination of the factual correspondence between a person's characteristics and their image, personal data and the data contained in the document. However, no identity document will serve its purpose unless you check that it is being used by an authorised person. Even the best security features will fail if you do not verify them. The mere possession of a document by a person does not confirm anything – it is YOU who must verify the reliability of the information contained in the document and check whether it is not forged, counterfeited or fantasy (pseudo-document).

Checking the appearance and the picture of a person

In order to make a proper comparison of a person's appearance with their image and the descriptive data contained in the document, it is necessary to refer to the morphological features (shape, size and arrangement of the various parts of the head).

The physiognomy of a face is divided into three parts:

- forehead part – from the hairline to the root of the nose,
- nasal part – from the root of the nose to its base,
- mandible part – from the base of the nose to the base of the chin.

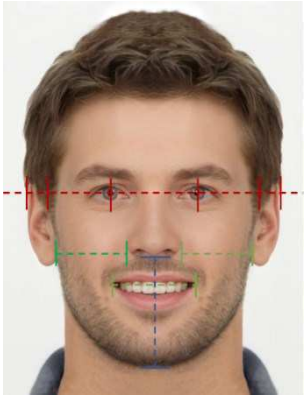


However, we compare the shape of the face taking into account the elements influencing the person's appearance (e.g. facial hair, make-up, glasses), which can make the assessment more difficult or seem to resemble the image on the photograph. It should be remembered that physiological facial asymmetry is also one of the individual features.

The next step is to divide the face into individual parts and compare each of them.

We evaluate eyes, nose, mouth, ears, skin, bones. The position of each part in relation to the other must also be compared:

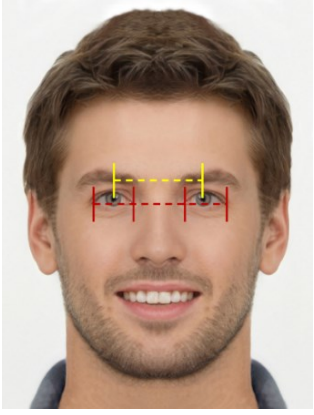
- the position of the eyes in relation to the ears,
- the distance of the nose from the chin,
- the position of the mouth in relation to the ears.



The distance between the eyes, the size of the eye, the eye shape (horizontal, slanting), their position in the eye sockets (e.g. deep, protuberant), the eye colour and special features (e.g. strabismus, leucoma). The upper eyelids (e.g. with fold, without fold) and the lower eyelids (e.g. sagging, baggy) are also analysed.

The nose should be divided into 4 parts and each part analysed:

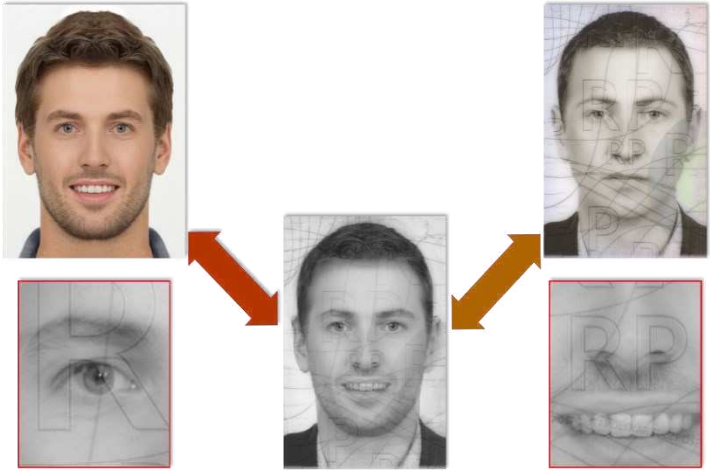
- nasal dorsum,
- nasal tip,
- nostrils,
- base.



During the analysis of the auricle, attention should be paid both to the place of its connection with the head and to the earlobe, which can be adhered or free. Additionally, we evaluate the zygomatic bones (the so-called cheekbones) – their manner of protrusion, the outline of the jaw and mandible, the features of the chin as well as the presence of scars (e.g. after acne, smallpox), pigmentation marks (the so-called moles), furrows and folds of the skin (e.g. wrinkles), dimples, tattoos and piercings and other special characteristics.

Image morphing

Image morphing involves combining the images of two people into one false image and is used to deceive the observer and the verification system in the visual inspection process.



There are two basic mechanisms for using this technique:

I. **The falsified image is submitted to the office by an authorised person applying for the issuance of a document for use in the personalisation process.**

It is important to remember that in the personalisation process, the modified image also enters the database and the electronic layer of the document as biometric data.

The use of the manipulated image in the personalisation process constitutes a document forgery and the harm caused by this is very high because the

manipulated image is an integral part of the original document issued by the authority and contained in the verification database.

II. The image in the original document is falsified by adding lines and points to manipulate the image.

The original document or the forged document with the manipulated image may be used by an unauthorised person other than the legitimate user due to the apparent similarity resulting from the image manipulation.

This technique is used to deceive automatic control systems and controllers, however, a trained observer is able to notice graphic elements (additional points and lines) indicating image morphing.

Documents confirming identity issued in Poland

Identity card

Passport

Residence card issued to non-nationals

Polish identity card issued to non-nationals

Temporary identity certificate issued to non-nationals

Temporary identity certificate issued to non-nationals (paper version)

Document confirming possession of a permit for tolerated stay

Polish travel document issued to non-nationals

Seaman's book

Military identity card

Polish identity card issued to non-nationals

It confirms the identity of a foreigner during their stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland but does not confirm their citizenship. This document does not entitle foreigners to cross the border and does not exempt them from the obligation to have a visa, residence permit for a fixed period, settlement permit or

a long-term residence permit issued to an EU resident. The document can be issued to a minor foreigner born in the territory of the Republic of Poland staying in this territory unaccompanied by his/her parents, who does not possess a travel document if the interest of the Republic of Poland and the wellbeing of the child does not oppose this and obtaining a travel document by him/her encounters obstacles difficult to overcome; in particularly justified cases the Polish travel document can be issued to a foreigner who does not have any citizenship and is staying in the territory of the Republic of Poland without a travel document if it is in the interest of the Republic of Poland and if it is impossible for the foreigner to obtain another document confirming his/her identity. The document is valid for 1 year. After the expiry of the validity period, another identity document can be issued for no longer than 2 years.

Temporary identity certificate issued to non-nationals

The certificate of identity, during its validity period, confirms the identity of the person to whom it was issued and entitles that person and minor children, whose data are entered therein, to stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland. A foreigner who has received a final decision on granting the refugee status is obliged to return the identity certificate to the authority which issued it. If a foreigner who has received a final decision on granting the refugee status leaves the territory of the Republic of Poland, he/she returns the identity certificate to the commanding officer of the Border Guard checkpoint when crossing the border. In accordance with the Act, the authority accepting the application for refugee status issues ex officio to the applicant and the spouse on behalf of whom the applicant submitted the application. The temporary identity certificate issued to non-nationals is valid for 30 days.

A document confirming a permit for tolerated stay called "Zgoda Na Pobyt Tolerowany" (Permit for Tolerated Stay)

The document is issued to a foreigner who has been granted a permit for tolerated stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland. The Permit for Tolerated Stay is issued by the commanding officer of the Border Guard division or the commanding officer of the Border Guard post which granted the foreigner a permit for tolerated stay. In the case of an exchange or refusal of an exchange, the document is issued by the commanding officer of the Border Guard division or the commanding officer of the Border Guard post competent for the foreigner's place of residence. The

Permit for Tolerated Stay during its validity period confirms the identity of a foreigner during his/her stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland but does not confirm his/her citizenship and does not entitle to cross the border. The Permit for Tolerated Stay is valid for 2 years from the date of its issuance.

Polish travel document issued to non-nationals

Polish identification document of a foreigner confirms the identity of a foreigner during his/her stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland and does not confirm his/her citizenship. This document does not entitle foreigners to cross the border and does not exempt them from the obligation to have a visa, residence permit for a fixed period, settlement permit or a long-term EU residence permit. The document can be issued to a minor foreigner born in the territory of the Republic of Poland staying in this territory unaccompanied by his/her parents, who does not possess a travel document if the interest of the Republic of Poland and the wellbeing of the child does not oppose this and obtaining a travel document by him/her encounters obstacles difficult to overcome; in particularly justified cases the Polish travel document can be issued to a foreigner who does not have any citizenship and is staying on the territory of the Republic of Poland without a travel document if it is in the interest of the Republic of Poland and if it is impossible for the foreigner to obtain another document confirming his/her identity. The document is valid for 1 year. After the expiry of the validity period, another identity document can be issued for no longer than 2 years.

Seaman's book

Seaman's book is a personal document of a seaman, which certifies their identity, documents the course of their employment on ships and entitles them to cross the border of the Republic of Poland and stay in all ports of the world. A seaman who is a Polish citizen may return to Poland based on a seaman's book within 12 months from the date of its expiry. The seaman's book is issued by the Director of the Maritime Office and abroad by consular posts. One person can have more than one seaman's book as well as a seaman's book of a given country without being a citizen of that country.

Military identity card

The identity card is defined as an identity document in the Act on the Common Obligation to Defend the Republic of Poland. In accordance with article 54a, paragraph 1, of this Act, military authorities equip with identity cards and plates soldiers in active military service and persons performing service in militarised units assigned to the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland, civilian medical and sanitary personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland, civilians accompanying the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland, personnel of the "Polish Red Cross" organization and other voluntary aid organizations, civilians performing pastoral activities, and other persons specified by international law.

Polish identity card

Templates of identity cards currently in force in Poland:

Model issued from 2001 to November 2013

Model issued from November 2013 to March 2015

Model issued from March 2015 to March 2019

Biometric identity card – model issued from March 2019 to November 2021

Biometric identity card – model issued from 8 November 2021

An identity card is a document confirming the identity and Polish citizenship of a person on the territory of the Republic of Poland and other European Union Member States, countries of the European Economic Area which are not members of the European Union and countries which are not parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area whose citizens may exercise the freedom of movement based on agreements concluded by those countries with the European

Community and its Member States and based on unilateral decisions of other countries which recognise this document as sufficient to cross their borders.

Every citizen of the Republic of Poland is entitled to have an identity card. An adult citizen of the Republic of Poland residing on its territory is obliged to possess an identity card.

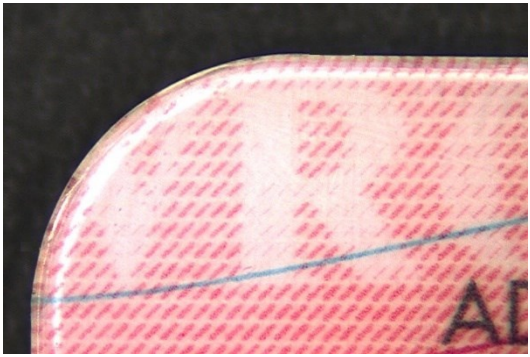
From 7 November 2021, an identity card issued to a person who is under 12 years of age is valid for 5 years from the date of its issue. An identity card issued to a person who has reached the age of 12 is valid for 10 years from the date of issue.

An identity card issued to a person over 12 years of age from whom it is not physically possible to take fingerprints of any of the fingers for the time being is valid for 12 months from the date of its issue.

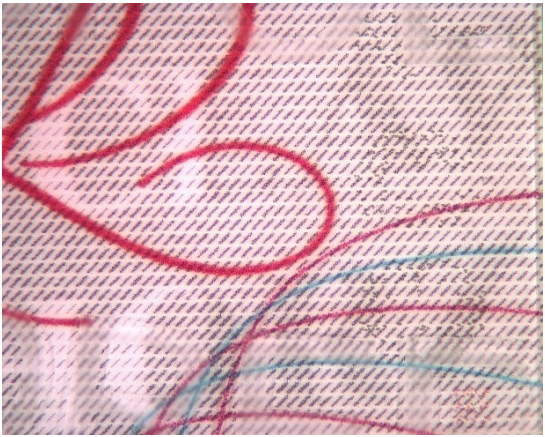
All versions of Polish identity cards are made on a polycarbonate substrate.

Verification of the authenticity of the identity card – the 2001 model

1. Check the quality of the document for the possible presence of an additional film with a secondary photograph.



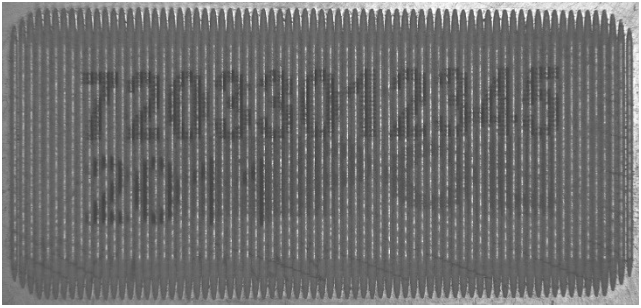
2. Check the quality and precision of printing on the document



3. Check the tactile elements – raised date of birth – recto

4. Check the tactile elements – Braille alphabet letters – verso

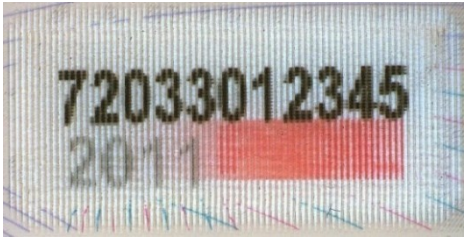
5. Check the tactile elements – the CLI element – verso



6. Check the tactile elements – contours of Poland – verso

7. Check the optically variable ink – verso

8. Check the optically variable feature – CLI – within PESEL number – verso



9. Check the hologram – recto

10. Check the microprint – recto

11. UV Check the graphic UV features – recto

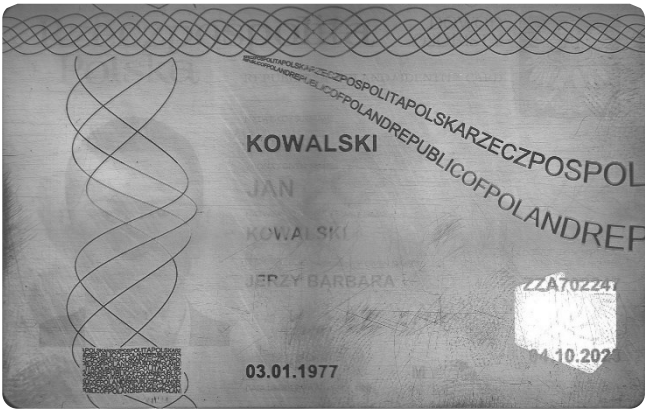
12. UV Check the graphic UV features – verso

Verification of the authenticity of the identity card – the 2013 model

1. Check the quality of the document for the possible presence of an additional film with a secondary photograph. 2. Check the quality and precision of printing on the document	Similarly as in the 2001 version

3. Check the tactile elements – recto

- raised date of birth,
- raised surname,
- reliefs on the recto.



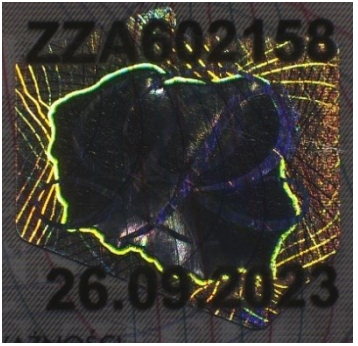
4. Check the tactile elements – verso

- contours of the map of Poland,
- CLI element,
- letters in Braille alphabet,
- unique numbering within the machine-readable zone.

5. Check the optically variable ink	Similarly as in the 2001 version

6. Check the optically variable feature – CLI – within the PESEL number – verso

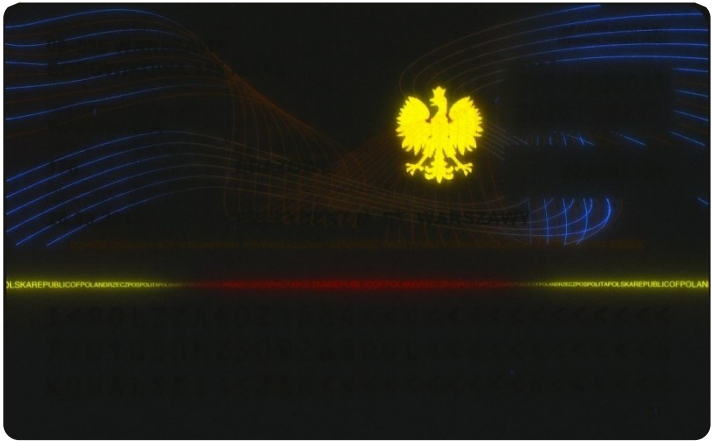
7. Check the hologram



8. Check the microprints	Similarly as in the 2001 version

9. UV Check the graphic UV features – recto

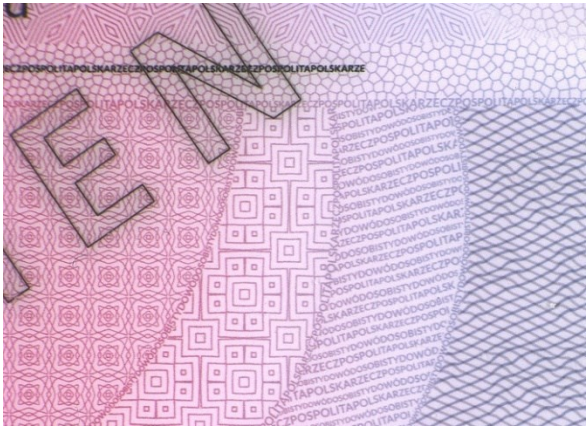
10. UV Check the graphic UV features – verso



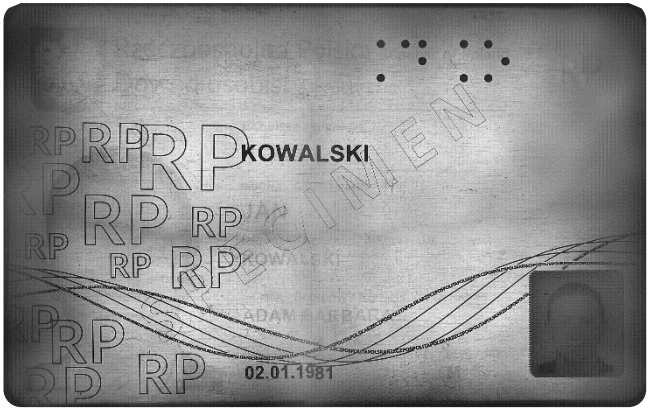
Verification of the authenticity of the identity card – the 2015 model

1. Check the workmanship of the document

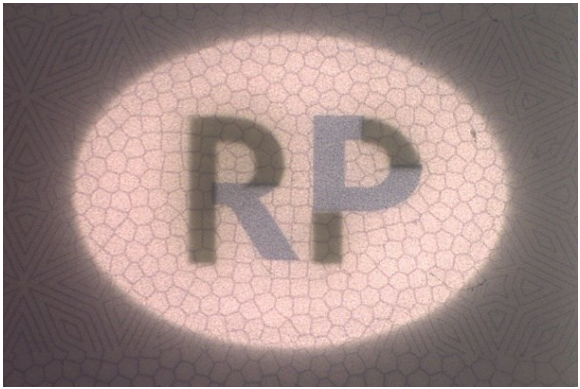
2. Check the quality and precision of printing on the document



3. Check the tactile elements – recto



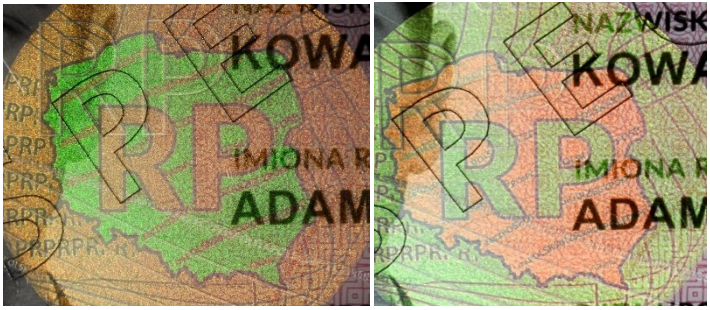
4. Check the see-through feature



5. Check the optically variable ink – verso

6. Check the optically variable feature – recto

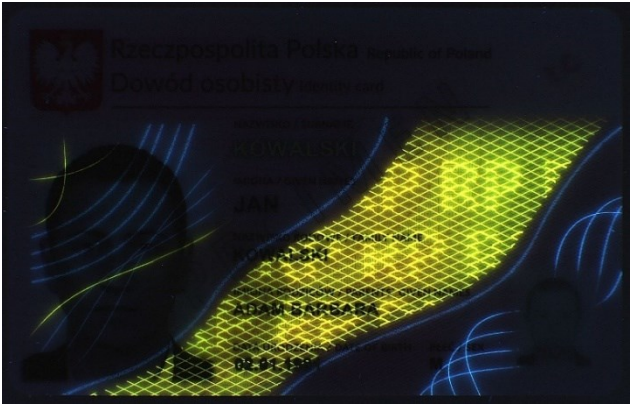
7. Check the transparent hologram within the photo – recto



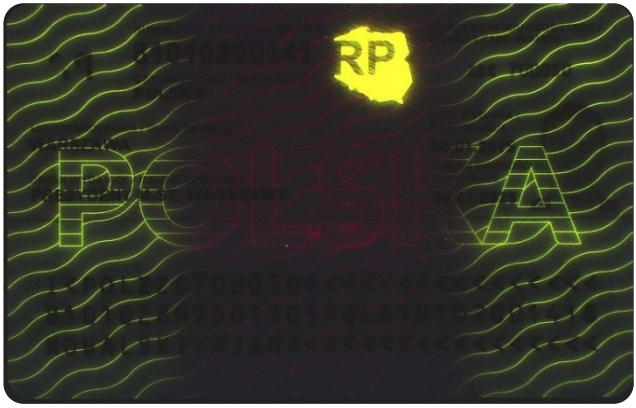
8. Check the microprints – recto

9. Check the legibility of the microprints on the verso

10. UV Check the graphic UV features



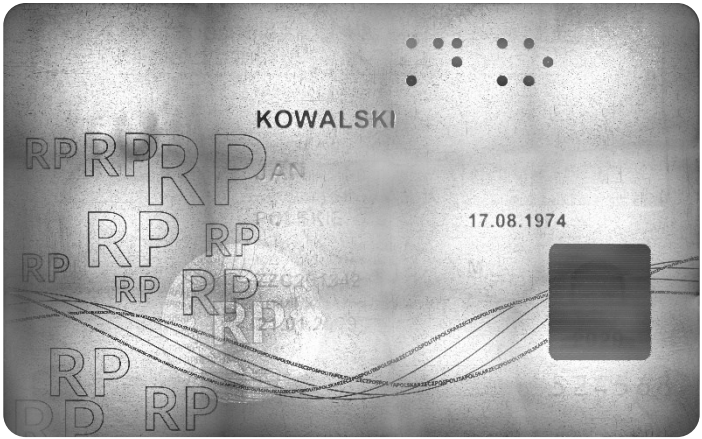
11. UV Check the graphic UV features – verso



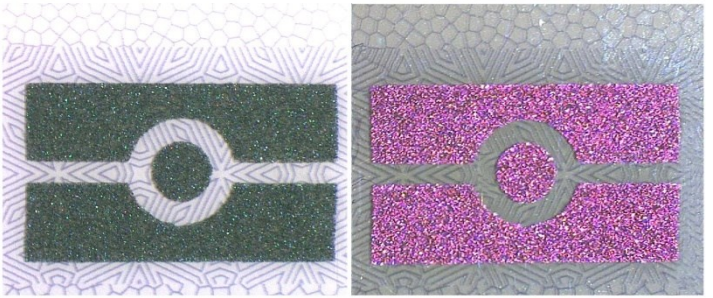
Verification of the authenticity of the identity card – the 2019 model

1. Check the quality of the document for the possible presence of an additional film with a secondary photograph. 2. Check the quality and precision of printing on the document	Similarly as in the 2015 version

3. Check the tactile elements – recto



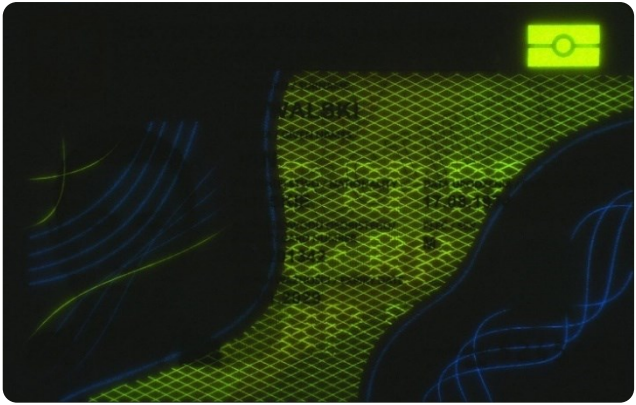
4. Check the optically variable ink – recto



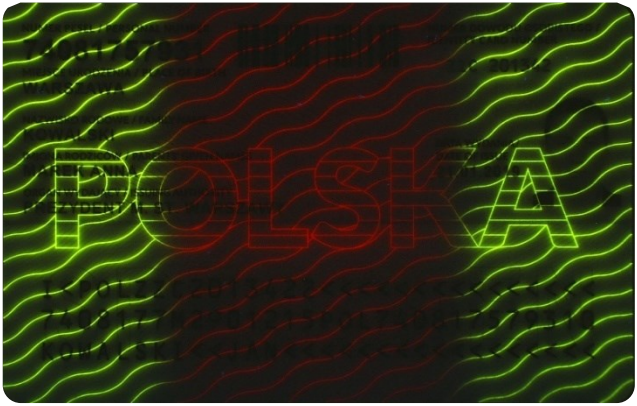
5. Check the optically variable feature – recto

6. Check the legibility of the microprints	Similarly as in the 2015 version

7. Check the graphic UV features – recto



8. Check the graphic UV features – verso

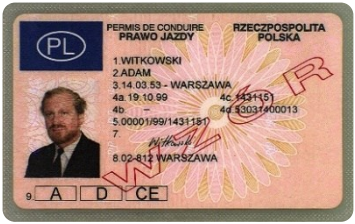


Verification of the authenticity of the identity card – the 2021 model

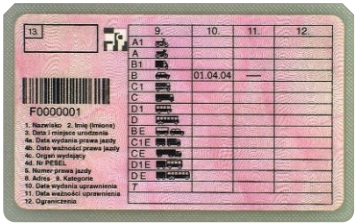
1. Check the workmanship of the document 2. Check the quality and precision of printing on the document 3. Check the tactile elements – recto 4. Check the optically variable ink – recto 5. Check the optically variable feature – recto 6. Check the legibility of the microprints 7. Check the graphic UV features – recto and verso	Similarly as in the 2019 version

Polish driving licence

Templates of currently valid driving licences in Poland:



Model issued from 1999 to 2004



Model issued from 2004 to 2013

Model issued from 2013 to 2019

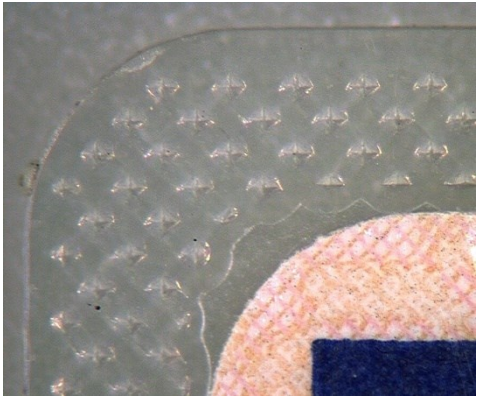
Model issued from 2019 onwards

A driving licence is a document stating entitlement to drive vehicles and, in some cases, other types of road vehicles.

It is valid until the date indicated in “4.b” (recto); the minimum age of the holder to obtain a valid document is 14 years for the AM category only. During the probationary period of a first-time driving licence holder, the period of validity is 2 years.

Verification of the authenticity of the driving licence – the 1999 model

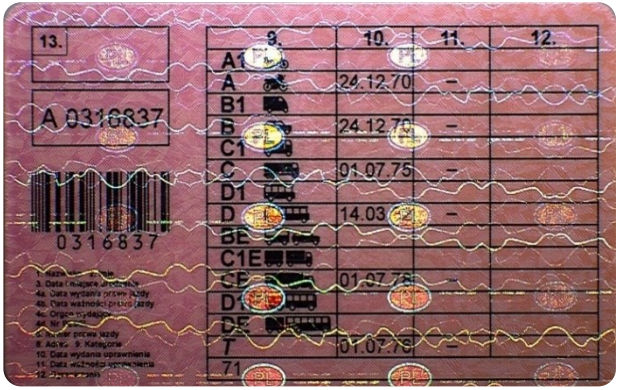
1. Check the lamination quality of the document (edge knurling)



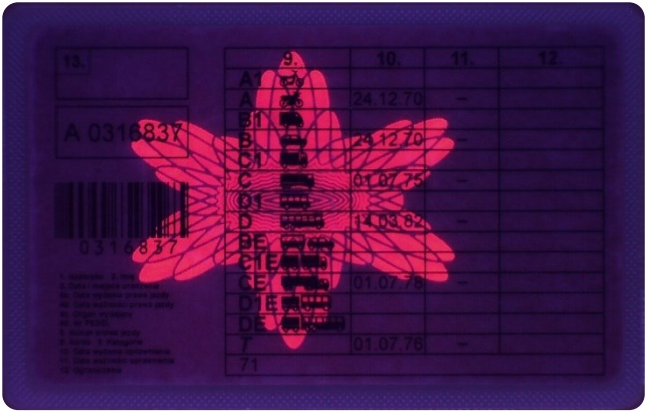
2. Check the quality of the background graphic features on the document

3. Check the watermark on the document

4. Check the holographic foil

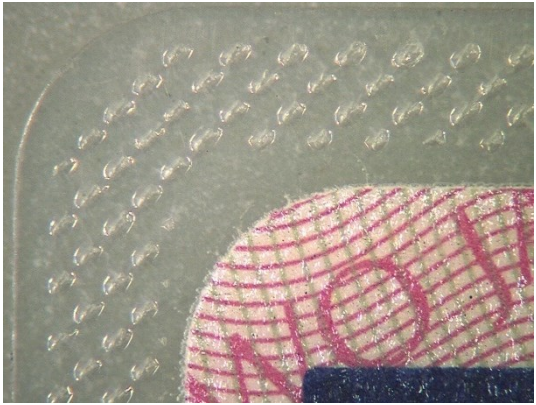


5. UV Check the graphic UV features

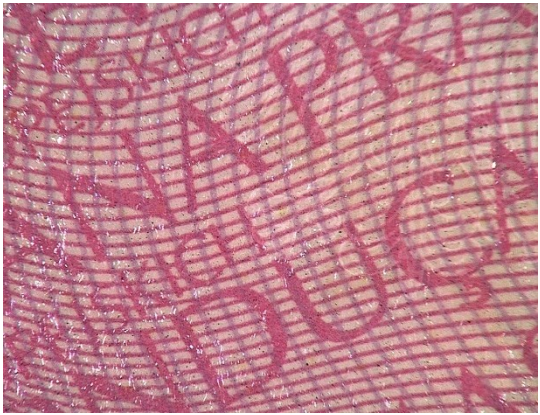


Verification of the authenticity of the driving licence – the 2004 model

6. Check the lamination quality of the document (edge knurling)

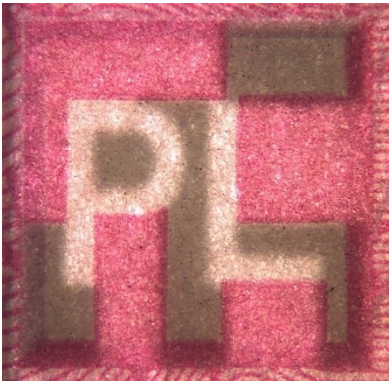


1. Check the quality of background graphic features on the document

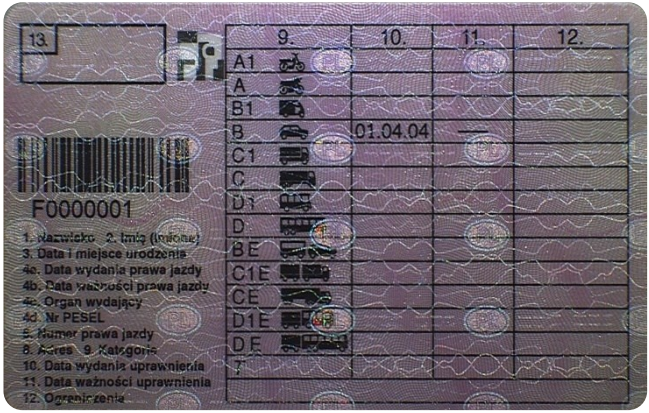


2. Check the watermark on the document

3. Check the see-through feature



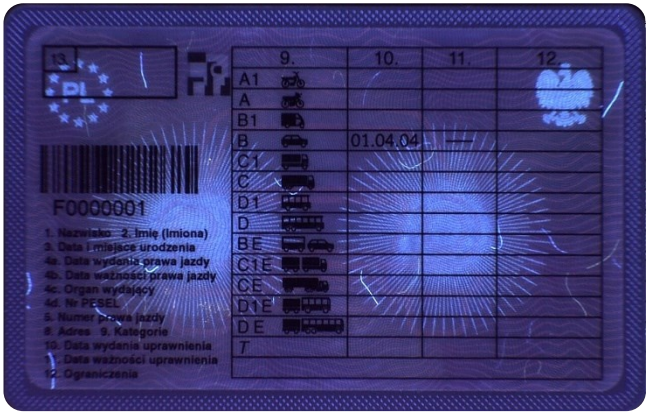
4. Check the holographic foil



5. Check the optically variable ink – recto

6. Check the microprint – verso

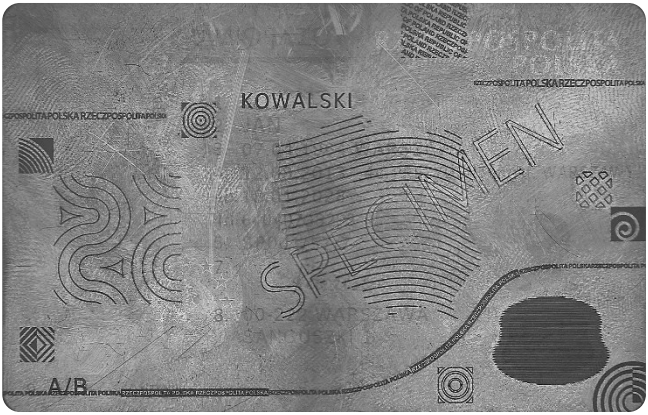
7. UV Check the graphic UV features



Verification of the authenticity of the driving licence – the 2013 model

1. Check the workmanship of the document

2. Check the tactile elements



3. Check the optically variable ink – recto

4. Check the optically variable feature – recto

5. Check the transparent hologram within the photo

8. Check the microprints

6. UV Check the graphic UV features – recto

Verification of the authenticity of the driving licence – the 2019 model

1. Check the workmanship of the document 2. Check the quality and precision of printing on the document 3. Check the tactile elements – recto 4. Check the optically variable ink – recto 5. Check the optically variable feature – recto 6. Check the legibility of the microprints 7. Check the graphic UV features – recto and verso	Similarly as in the 2013 version

Residence card issued to non-nationals

Templates of currently valid residence cards issued to non-nationals

Model issued from 23 August 2011 to 29 September 2020

Model issued on 30 September 2020.

The Residence Card allows the controller to establish the identity of a foreigner in Poland for the period of validity indicated in the document. Together with a travel document, it entitles the holder to multiple border crossings without a need to obtain a visa.

A residence card is issued to a foreigner who obtained:

- a residence permit for a fixed time (valid for the period of the permit),
- a permit to settle (valid for 10 years),
- a residence permit for a long-term EC resident (valid for 5 years).

A residence card is also a document issued to foreigners who have obtained protection in the territory of the Republic of Poland. The validity period of a residence card issued to a foreigner varies depending on the type of protection granted.

This period is:

- 3 years in the case of granting the refugee status,
- 2 years in the case of granting subsidiary protection,
- 1 year in the case of granting a permit for tolerated stay.

Verification of the authenticity of a residence card issued to non-nationals– the 2011 model

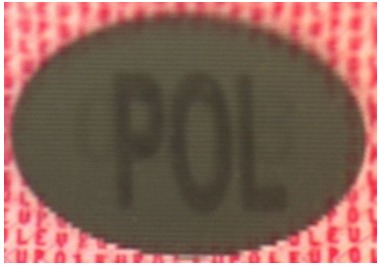
1. Check the workmanship of the document – edges

2. Check the quality of background graphic features on the document

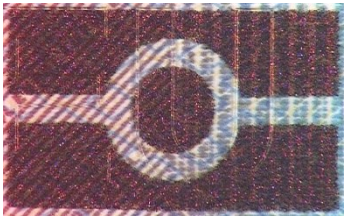
3. Check the tactile elements

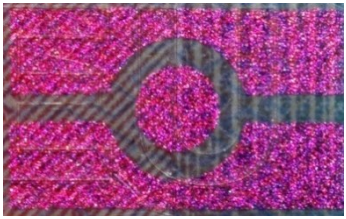
4. Check the transparent hologram within the photo

5. Check the optically variable feature – recto



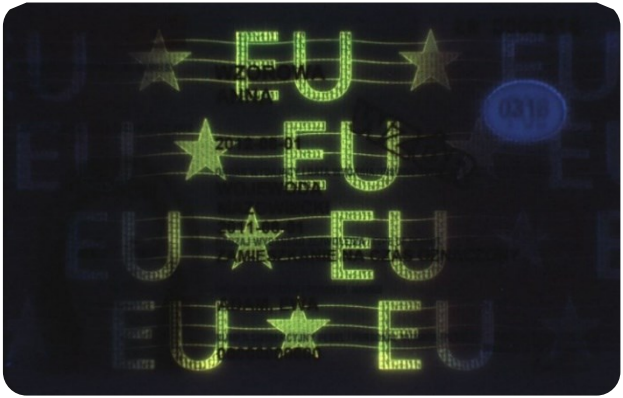
6. Check the optically variable ink – recto





7. Check the microprint – recto

8. UV Check the graphic UV features – recto

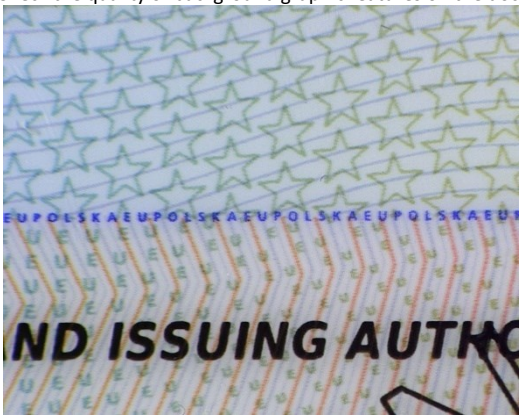


9. UV Check the graphic UV features – verso

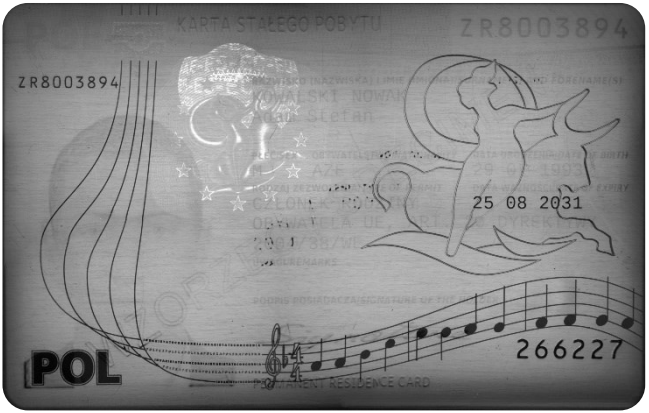
Verification of the authenticity of a residence card issued to non-nationals– the 2020 model

1. Check the workmanship of the document – edges

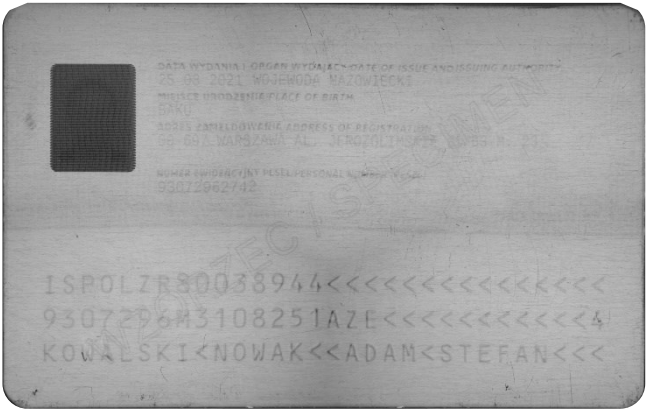
2. Check the quality of background graphic features on the document



3. Check the tactile elements – recto



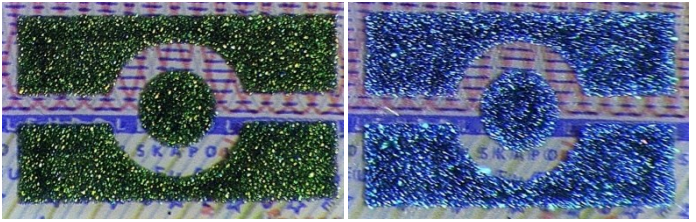
4. Check the tactile elements – verso



5. Check the transparent hologram within the photo

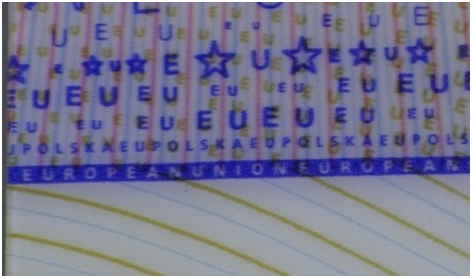
6. Check the optically variable feature – verso

7. Check the optically variable ink – recto



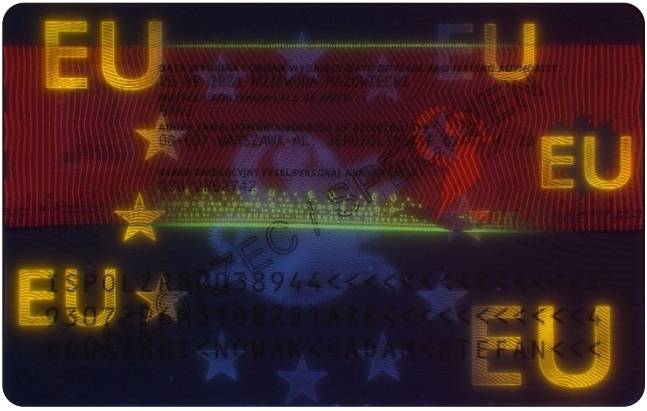
8. Check the microprints – recto

9. Check the microprints – verso



10. UV Check the graphic UV features – recto

11. UV Check the graphic UV features – verso



Polish passport

Templates of regular biometric passports currently valid in Poland

Model issued from 1 January 2006 to 4 November 2018

Model issued from 5 November 2018

A passport entitles its holder to cross the border and stay abroad, as well as certifies Polish citizenship and the identity of the person indicated in the document to the extent of the data contained therein.

A passport is issued for 10 years if the applicant has reached the age of 13.

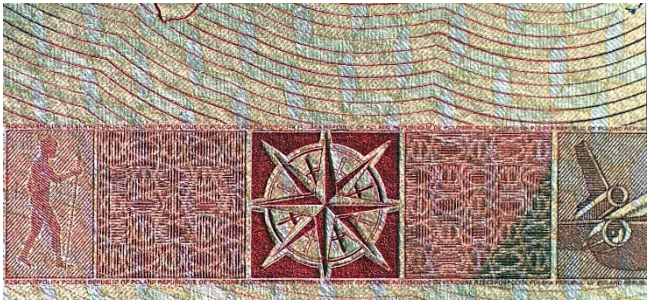
A passport issued to a minor who is at least 5 years old and under 13 years old is valid for 5 years from the date of its issuance.

A passport may be issued to a minor who is under 5 years of age for 12 months.

Verification of the authenticity of the passport – the 2006 model

1. Check the workmanship of the document – passport biodata page and stitching

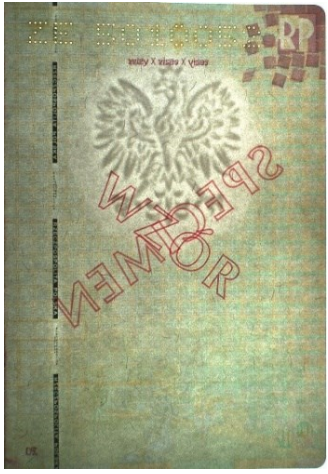
2. Check the tactile intaglio elements on the sticker



3. Check the tactile elements – data on the biodata page

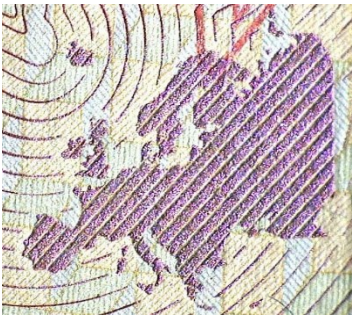
4. Check the watermark on the biodata page

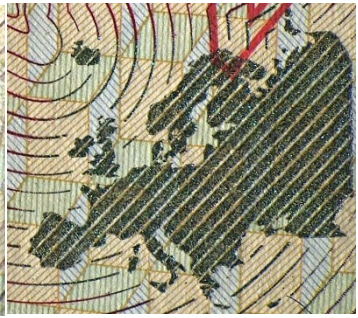
5. Check the watermark and security thread on the visa pages



6. Check the see-through feature on the visa pages

7. Check the optically variable ink on the sticker of the passport

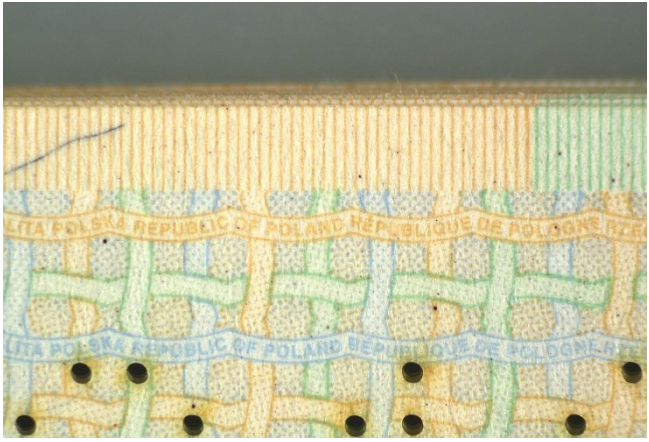




8. Check the hologram on the biodata page

9. Check the microprints on the biodata page

10. Check the microprints on the visa pages

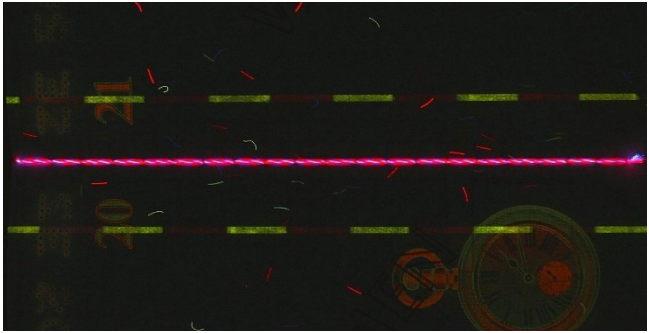


11. Check the microprints on the sticker

12. UV Check the graphic UV features on the biodata page

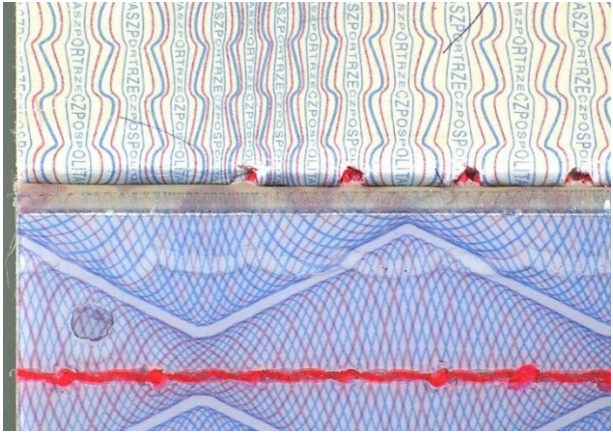
13. UV Check the graphic UV features on the visa pages

14. UV Check the UV-luminescent stitching thread

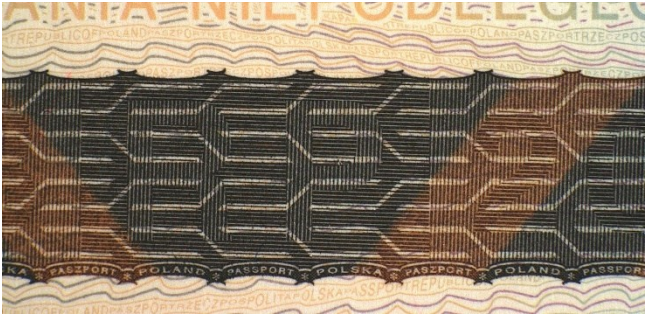


Verification of the authenticity of the passport – the 2018 model

1. Check the workmanship of the document – passport biodata page and stitching

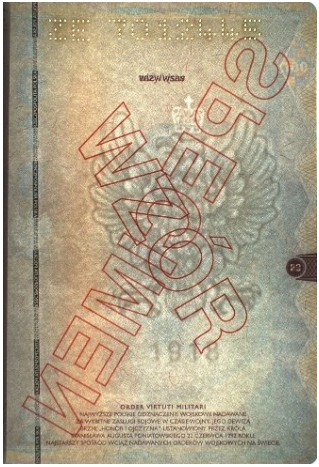


2. Check the tactile intaglio elements on the sticker

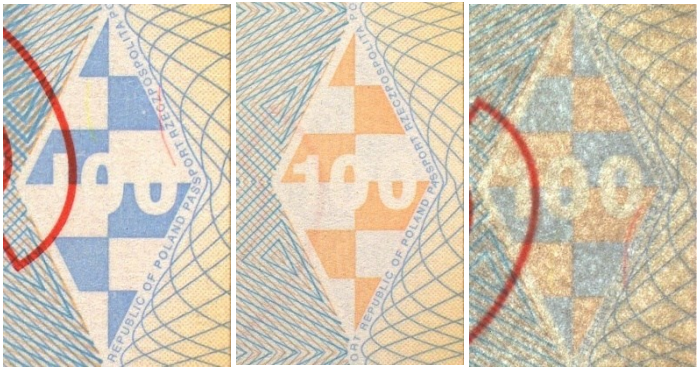


3. Check the tactile elements – data on the biodata page

4. Check the watermark and security thread on the visa pages



5. Check the see-through feature on the visa pages



6. Check the optically variable ink on the sticker of the passport

7. Check the optically variable ink on the biodata page

8. Check the hologram on the biodata page

9. Check the window on the biodata page

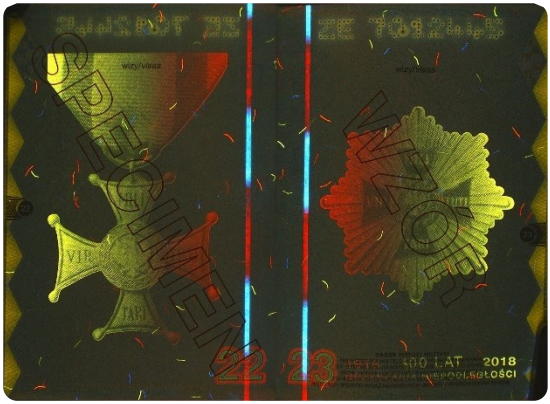
10. Check the microprints on the biodata page

11. Check the microprints on the visa pages

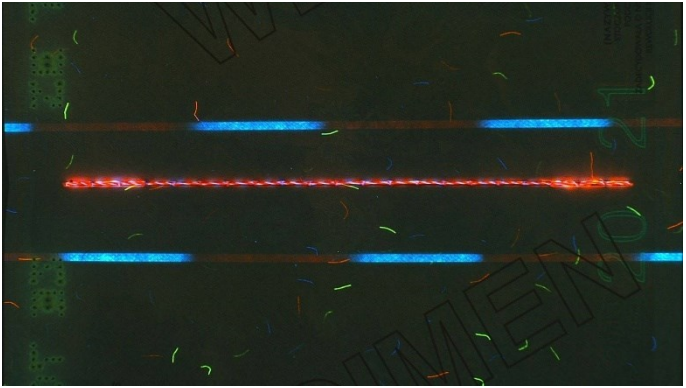
12. Check the microprints on the sticker

13. UV Check the graphic UV features on the biodata page

14. UV Check the graphic UV features on the visa pages

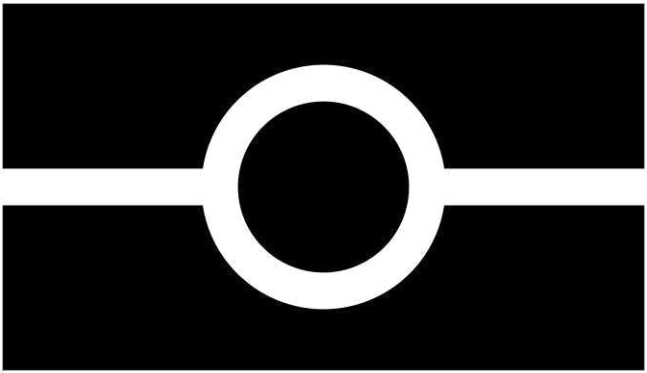


15. UV Check the UV-luminescent stitching thread



Verification of biometric documents

Documents containing biometric data stored on a contactless microchip are marked with a symbol:



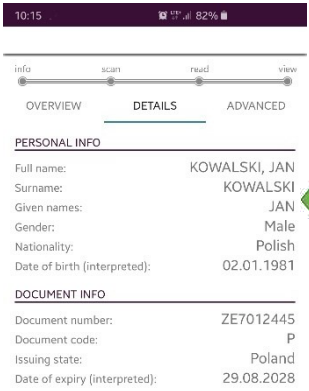
Biometric documents issued since 2009 contain a facial image and fingerprints recorded in electronic form.

Data can be read and verified using a mobile device equipped with Internet access, a camera, an active NFC interface and the appropriate software (application providers offer this type of software free of charge).

Read data from the machine-readable zone (MRZ) using the device's camera

Read data from the chip with an NFC reader – place the document on the device within its NFC reader area

Compare the data read by the device with the information on the document's biodata page



Compare the data read by the device with the information on the document's biodata page

Information on security features in documents and information on identity documents and travel documents of other countries and "*Non-exhaustive list of known pseudo ('fantasy') and camouflage passports, which are not subject to recognition or non-recognition, do not authorise the holder to cross the external borders and should not be endorsed with a visa.*" – (Annex to Decision No 1105/2011/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011), can be found at:

www.consilium.europa.eu/prado/pl

www.consilium.europa.eu/prado/pl/prado-glossary/prado-glossary.pdf

www.consilium.europa.eu/prado/pl/prado-recognised-documents.html