



Republic of Poland

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Religious Laws

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Internet Freedom

As a member of the European Union, Poland is subject to the Digital Services Act (2022) of the, which came into force in early 2024. The DSA is a set of regulations intended to “safeguard the rights of all parties involved, particularly EU citizens”. It gives the EU the tools to combat illegal content, empowers users to curate the content they see, and provides them with more transparency about the content they see and how their data is used. It also regulates very large online platforms and very large online search engines. The EU overall has been quite successful at reigning in “big tech” by leveraging its market: Either the tech firms comply with regulations, or they will lose access to it.

It is worth noting that Poland has so far failed to fully implement the DSA, despite the February 2024 deadline. The government has also passed a law allowing it to block internet access without court approval. The digital affairs minister claimed that the measures are necessary because moderation cannot be solely left in the hands of social media companies, and that any decisions “will never happen at the expense of freedom of speech”.

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[Digital Services Act | EUR-Lex](#)

[Commission decides to refer Czechia, Spain, Cyprus, Poland and Portugal to the Court of Justice of the European Union due to lack of effective implementation of the Digital Services Act](#)

[Polish government defends plans to allow internet content to be blocked without court approval | Notes From Poland](#)

