



**Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland
to the United Nations Office and
International Organisations in Vienna**

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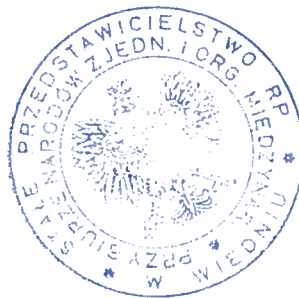
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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland to the United Nations Office and International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to all Delegations and Permanent Missions to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and has the honour submit the 2012 replay to the Questionnaire to the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico – Military Aspects of Security in accordance with the Decision No. 2/09 of the Forum for Security Cooperation.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Delegations and Permanent Missions to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 13 April 2012



**To all Delegations and Permanent Missions to the OSCE in Vienna
To the Conflict Prevention Centre
Vienna**

Information on the Code of Conduct on Political-Military Aspects of Security in 2011

Section I: Inter-State elements

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

1.1. List of international agreements, including UN conventions and protocols on preventing and combating terrorism, to which the Republic of Poland is a party

Poland participates in the implementation of 18 UN conventions and protocols designed to combat international terrorism. It is also a party to 7 conventions and protocols of the Council of Europe concerned with prevention and suppression of terrorism and terrorism-related crimes (as detailed in the Annex hereto).

In this field, Poland is a party to the following control regimes:

- the Australian Group – established in 1985 to coordinate export policy in areas connected with the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (signed in 1972) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (signed in 1993);
- the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) – established in 1987 to control exports of missiles capable of transferring nuclear weapons (lift capacity of at least 500 kilos, range of at least 300 kilometres) and other related technologies. In 1993, the scope of control was extended to missiles capable of carrying biological and chemical weapons;
- the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) – since 1978 it has supervised the suppliers of nuclear goods and technologies for peaceful purposes, to prevent nuclear weapons proliferation;

In addition, Poland is a party to the following international agreement:

the Wassenaar Arrangement – established in December 1995 to control exports of conventional weapons and dual-use goods (i.e. which can be used for both civilian and military purposes).

As an EU member, Poland participates in numerous EU undertakings, in compliance with the following documents:

- the Council Framework Decisions of 13 June 2002 on: combating terrorism, the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, as well as the joint investigation teams;
- the European Security Strategy, adopted by the European Council on December 12, 2003;
- the Declaration on Combating Terrorism of March 25, 2004 and the European Action Plan on Terrorism;
- the European Union Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism of 24 November 2005;
- The European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy of 30 November 2005; 30 listopada 2005 r.
- the Council Framework Decision of September 20, 2005 on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences;
- the Council Framework Decision on money laundering, the identification, tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscation of instrumentalities and the proceeds of crime;
- the Agreement amending the Partnership Agreement between the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States, of the other part, signed in Cotonou on June 23, 2000 and signed in Luxembourg on June 25, 2005. Poland has been a party to the Convention since July 1, 2008.
- the Council document “New lines for action by the European Union in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems” of December 12, 2008.

To prevent and combat terrorism Poland entered into 22 bilateral agreements (see items 40-61 of the Annex).

Poland links its security directly to the security of NATO and the EU. Hence, the issues concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism are considered as part of common security building. By adopting the relevant solutions and actions proposed by those organizations, Poland automatically obligates itself to fulfil specific tasks.

In view of the 2001 events, in its decision of August 30, 2005, the North Atlantic Council implemented a crisis management system at the Alliance level. In order to present the Alliance with a uniform and cohesive system of crisis management, in 2010-2011 the NATO Crisis Response System Manual – NCRSM was extended to include threats related to ballistic missile and cyberspace attacks.

Projects included in the Manual are used both in the case of the Alliance's defence operations (application of Article 5 of the Washington Treaty – common defence), as well as in crisis response operations that are performed outside of NATO countries (non-Article 5 crisis response operations) and result from the Alliance's response to terrorist threats. The measures provided for in the Manual are also used during NATO crisis management training with partner countries and other international organizations, including the UN, the EU and the OSCE. The North Atlantic Council may decide to apply such measures in any of the six NATO crisis management phases, following the receipt of information obtained through the NATO Intelligence Warning System.

The measures covered in the Manual consist of the following elements: Preventive Options, Crisis Response Measures, Counter-Surprise Measures, Counter-Aggression Measures and Alert States. They allow NATO member countries to take more coherent and coordinated actions in crisis situations.

Given the increased threat of terrorist attacks, the Manual places special emphasis on non-military aspects of crisis management, namely its political, civil and economic dimensions, as well as on the civil-military cooperation. It also facilitates the mutual exchange of information and cooperation in the fields of civil protection and critical infrastructure. Moreover, the Manual provides for introducing the Alarm State "constraints" (Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta). Designed to enhance security, they limit the movement of people and vehicles, and ensure better protection of premises and officers.

In order to build a broader security environment and foster common threat prevention, especially terrorist threat prevention, the Manual may also be used, in a particular scope, by Alliance partner countries.

Poland, as an EU Member State, is legally bound by the EU's primary and secondary law. On December 1, 2009, the Reform Treaty came into force. In Article 222 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, it establishes a solidarity clause for the event that a Member State or a group Member States are the object of a terrorist attack. The clause obligates other Member States to assist the State affected by the attack. The implementation of the abovementioned Treaty provisions creates the need to develop new or upgrade the existing EU institutions that are responsible for crisis management. However, this process is not yet finished.

1.2. What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the abovementioned agreements and arrangements?

Pursuant to Article 89 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland of April 2, 1997, an international agreement concerning peace, alliances, and political or military treaties requires ratification upon prior consent in the form of an act. International agreements that do not require ratification are subject to approval by the Council of Ministers - in line with Article 12 (3) of the International Agreements Act of April 14, 2000. In the light of Article 91 (2) and (8) of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, an international agreement ratified upon prior agreement in the form of an act takes precedence over an act, if this act cannot be reconciled with the agreement's provisions.

The Crisis Management Act of April 26, 2007 lays down provisions on preventing and combating terrorism. It sets out authorities responsible for crisis management, their tasks and operation rules, as well as the funding of crisis management operations.

In line with the Act's premises, crisis management is supervised by the Council of Ministers (in urgent cases – by the minister responsible for internal affairs), the ministers (in branches of government administration they direct), voivodes (in voivodeships), and local government authorities (in counties, cities or communes respectively).

The Act envisages two functional divisions: management teams and management centres, to be established at all public administration levels, the governmental level (the Government Crisis Management Team and the Government Centre for Security), the ministerial and voivodeship levels, and the county and commune levels. To ensure effective State response to emergency situations or acts of terrorism, in 2009 a number of amendments were introduced into the Crisis Management Act. The amendments laid down the rules of cooperation between public administration bodies and the Head of the Internal Security Agency and dealt with preventing, counteracting and eliminating effects of acts of terrorism.

Crisis management centres are the means for implementing cooperation between public administration bodies and coordinating their counterterrorist operations.

In 2011, the Inter-ministerial Team for Terrorist Threat supervised by the Ministry of Interior and Administration drafted the *National Counterterrorism Programme for the Republic of Poland 2012-2016*. **The process of its adoption is underway.** The NATO Crisis Response System Manual (NCRSM) served as the basis for the introduction in June 2005 of “The register of undertakings and procedures of launching of the national crisis management

system”. Basic elements of the Alliance system are equivalent to those defined in the register, which allows to preserve the consistency of the national system with the Alliance’s system.

In cooperation with government administration bodies, in 2011 the Government Centre for Security coordinated works aimed at enhancing the register. They focused on specifying entities tasked with assignments in different centres, laying down implementation procedures for Poland, as well as complying with the Manual modifications and changes in the government administration. On 19 October 2011, the Order of the Prime Minister of 12 October 2011 on the Projects and Procedures Register for the Crisis Management System came into force.

The register is binding on all ministries, central offices and voivodeship authorities. It provides a basis for identifying entities tasked with assignments in ministries, central offices and voivodeships. Within the framework of the national crisis management system, the listed entities are obligated to exchange information about threats and to assign tasks based on decisions taken by the entitled organs.

At the central level, actions proposed by the Government Centre for Security are presented for approval to the Government Crisis Management Team. The Government Crisis Management Team’s opinion together with recommendations are submitted to the Council of Ministers, which decides to implement appropriate actions or procedures. The implementation of tasks by the various authorities is coordinated by the Government Centre for Security. In the case of threats or incidents of a terrorist nature, the Counter-Terrorism Center of the Internal Security Agency supports the Government Centre for Security in the preparation of proposals and coordination of performed tasks.

In the case of threats or incidents of a terrorist nature, the Act delegates the right of introducing Alarm States to lower decision-making bodies. According to the Act, detailed solutions (including relevant procedures, tasks and conditions of Alarm States implementation) are specified in the abovementioned register. In addition to the Council of Ministers, depending on the area and threatened facilities or systems, Alarm States may also be introduced by ministers and voivodes. To preserve consistency with the Manual, four types of Alarm States are to be introduced (first, second, third and fourth). The implementation of tasks included in the higher Alarm State implies the realization of all tasks included in the lower Alarm State. The higher the Alarm State, the more limitations and restrictions it imposes, however, it covers a smaller area and lasts shorter. This stems from the need to maintain or restore, as soon as possible, the normal functioning of the affected area or region.

To ensure better consistency of Polish law with recognized international standards, in 2011 the following legal acts were amended:

- the Penal Code of 6 June 1997, as amended, (the amended version came into force on 14 November 2011) – the new Article 255a penalizes the dissemination of information that could facilitate terrorist offences

- the State Border Protection Act of 5 January 2011 (entry into force: 23 March 2011) – the amended Article 18b provides for destroying alien military aircraft that have crossed the state border or remain within the airspace of the Republic of Poland without its consent – in the event that such aircraft are used to carry out a terrorist attack. The Act also refers to alien civilian aircraft that have crossed the state border and carry no persons onboard or solely persons who intend to carry out a terrorist attack by means of aircraft.

- the Act of 30 June 2011, Amending the Act – Air Law (entry into force: 18 September 2011) – the amended Article 2 introduces the concept of "unlawful interference in civil aviation," which is defined as an unlawful and deliberate action such as hijacking an aircraft with its crew and passengers to carry out a terrorist attack from the air.

New legislation also includes:

- the Act of 29 June 2011 on Preparation and Implementation of Investments in Nuclear Power Facilities and Related Investments (entry into force: 1 July)

- the Act of 13 May 2011 amending the Act – Atomic Energy Law and some other acts

On 6 September 2011, the **UEFA EURO 2012** Committee for Safety and Security adopted the Integrated Safety and Security Concept. It covers issues related to organizational and infrastructure security of stadiums, strengthening air defence system and addressing CBRN threats during the upcoming European Football Championships.

3. What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

Article 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland determines the role and tasks of Polish Armed Forces, which include safeguarding the independence and territorial integrity of the State, and ensuring the security and inviolability of its borders.

That is why the Armed Forces may be used to prevent and combat terrorism only in exceptional situations. Such a situation is envisioned in Article 18 of the Act on the Police of April 6, 1990. It provides for the use of units of the Polish Armed Forces – on the basis of a decision of the President, taken at the motion of the Prime Minister - in the event of a threat to public security connected with a crime of terrorist nature endangering facilities of significant importance to State security or defence, or human lives, if the use of the Police or other armed units is considered insufficient. The assistance referred to above may have the form of independent measures undertaken by units and subunits of the Armed Forces to counteract a terrorist threat or a terrorist crime, in the event that Police units and subunits are incapable of effectively preventing such threats.

Pursuant to Article 2 (1) of the Law of December 17, 1998 on the principles of the use or stay of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland outside the state frontiers, Polish troops can be deployed abroad, among other things, to prevent acts of terrorism or mitigate their effects.

One of the three main missions of the Polish Armed Forces included in the Strategy of National Security of the Republic of Poland adopted on November 13, 2007 is supporting State authorities in ensuring Poland's internal security and providing the essential military assistance to the relevant government institutions and national or local agencies, civilian organizations and the society in responding to threats. Hence, a great emphasis is put on the Polish Armed Forces maintaining sufficient ability to provide assistance to the relevant authorities and the society in the event of terrorist threats.

Similar classification of the Polish Armed Forces missions has been included in the adopted on December 23, 2009, Defence Strategy of the Republic of Poland, according to which one of the three main missions of the Polish Armed Forces is supporting the internal security and assisting the society. The purpose of this mission is to maintain the capability of military forces to monitor and protect the airspace, perform surveillance and intelligence activities, monitor radioactive, chemical and biological contamination within the country and provide assistance to State authorities, public administration and the society in responding to threats, by carrying out counter-terrorism activities, counteracting to non-military and asymmetrical threats and performing tasks implemented in crisis situations.

In accordance with the Act on Crisis Management, the Act on the Universal Duty to Defend the Republic of Poland, the Act on the State of Natural Disaster, the Act on the State of Emergency and the Act on the Police, Polish Armed Forces units and sub-units can be used to support national authorities' activities in crisis situations, where the use of other forces and resources is not possible or may prove to be insufficient.

In order to implement provisions laid down in Article 25 of the Act on Crisis Management, the Ministry of National Defence has prepared a Plan for Crisis Management. One of the Plan's appendices defines principles and procedures for the use and financing of units and sub-units of the Polish Armed Forces in crisis situations, including counterterrorist operations. Furthermore, the capabilities of Special Forces are continuously being improved to ensure a proper response to a potential terrorist threat.

One of the three fundamental missions of the Polish Armed Forces specified in the Strategy of National Security as well as in its executive document entitled Defence Strategy of the Republic of Poland, is maintenance of the State's defensive capacity and its ability to counter aggression as part of allied commitments. In this context the Strategy of National Security of the Republic of Poland underlines the need to maintain readiness for participation in multinational counter-terrorism operations, conducted in accordance with international law and organized by the NATO, the EU or impromptu coalitions of States. With reference to combating terrorism, the Strategy highlights the role of Special Forces as best-trained to address asymmetrical threats and collaborate with other specialized institutions and organs operating within the system of State security.

With reference to international operations, both documents - the Strategy of National Security of the Republic of Poland and the Defence Strategy - highlight the need for the Polish Armed Forces to possess operational capacities permitting significant participation in the NATO and the EU crisis response operations and support for similar UN operations. The document also contains important provisions on the need for a continuous transformation of the Polish Armed Forces, based on the evaluations and recommendations of the defense equipment and structural review, carried out under the Strategic Review of National Security. This transformation will include the necessary exchange of weapons and equipment, rearrangement of the structure, increasing readiness and mobility of the troops and will, in result, provide a more flexible and internally uniformed command system, in order to ensure its effective operation in the time of peace, crisis or war.

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland participate in coalition counter-terrorism operations in Afghanistan (ISAF – International Security Assistance Force) and on the Mediterranean Sea (OAE – Operation Active Endeavor). The ISAF operation has been assigned priority status both by the Alliance and the Polish Armed Forces.

1.4. Provide any additional and relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, e.g. pertaining inter alia to financing of terrorism, border controls, security of radioactive sources, use of the Internet and other information networks and legal cooperation.

The Strategy of National Security of the Republic of Poland defines organized international terrorism as a threat to Europe and Poland and sets out ways to counteract this threat and orders tasks related to combating terrorism to relevant bodies of the national security system.

In accordance with the provisions of the Strategy of National Security of the Republic of Poland the terrorist threat is primarily the result of Polish participation in the campaign against terrorism and in stabilization and peacekeeping operations led by NATO and the EU. The involvement of the Republic of Poland in the international operations entails the risk of counter-attacks and a possible attack may particularly affect Polish entities that carry out tasks under the responsibility of the Polish Military Contingents. The Polish accession to the implementation of the Schengen Agreement may cause difficulties in combating terrorist threats.

The Strategy of National Security of the Republic of Poland points out the need to improve NATO capabilities to combat terrorism and further develop cooperation within the European Union in areas relevant to internal security, including counter-terrorism. It also declares Polish support for the development of international law and legal norms, which will be an effective tool in combating terrorism.

The document paper orders constant consideration of the possibility of terrorist threats and prevention of their possible occurrence. It also stresses the need to ensure proper mobility, efficient organization and the citizens' ability to react correctly in the event of a real terrorist threat. Moreover, it indicates the need for good cooperation of agencies and bodies responsible for countering terrorist threats and professionalism in carrying out statutory tasks.

The Strategy of National Security of the Republic of Poland assigns particular counter-terrorism tasks to institutions and authorities responsible for national defence, special services, public administration and internal affairs, the judiciary system, budget and public finances, transportation and health care.

The special services bear primary responsibility for preventing and countering terrorism. Their fundamental role consists of obtaining, analyzing, processing and supplying relevant authorities with information which may have significant influence on the matters of national security, including advance information on potential and actual threats. The Police and the Border Guard are also obliged to monitor threats of terrorist nature and cooperate with other services.

The Defence Strategy of the Republic of Poland considers international terrorism as a growing threat to the security of Polish citizens. Tackling and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other asymmetric and non-military threats remains a fundamental task for the State.

The Defence Strategy of the Republic of Poland is in favour of the active influence of Polish State on combating the potential dangers of global terrorism. This involvement is reflected in conducting preventative foreign and socio-economic policy, including readiness to participate in activities against terrorism.

According to the document paper as a defence against terrorism Poland will be involved in the alliance and international counter-terrorist activities outside the country. They will be implemented in the form of military operations or support given to the authorities of the countries in order to mitigate the consequences of a terrorist attack.

As part of activities for the defence against terrorism, in case of obtaining information about the possible threat of terrorist attack, relevant bodies will start the implementation of tasks included in the register of projects and procedures of crisis management system and crisis management plans. The authorities responsible for crisis management will mobilize the necessary forces and resources in order to eliminate the consequences of terrorist attacks and strengthen the protection of critical infrastructures in the country.

National plans envisage the attainment of full compatibility of the national system of crisis management with the NATO and EU systems of crisis response, exchange of information with other states, primarily in Central Europe, and the development of operational capabilities.

In 2011, the Team for Special Situations was still in operation at the Ministry of National Defence. It provided advice on ways of responding to the abduction of staff members by terrorists. Meanwhile, designated units of the Armed Forces were prepared to provide backing to the public administration in any counter-terrorism actions, in line with the adopted plans.

Matters pertaining to crisis management, in particular with respect to terrorist threats, are discussed during workshops, seminars and international experiments designed to upgrade operational capabilities of the member states and during discussion forums (conferences) organized for the purpose of exchanging experience. A good example is the annual “Athena” conference organized under the auspices of the Greek Ministry of National Defence. The participants in these events include representatives of different Polish ministries and central State institutions like the Ministry of National Defence.

The planning documents, including NATO crisis management exercise scenarios, elaborated during planning conferences, also provide for the possibility of terrorist threats directed against the Alliance’s security.

The Government Protection Bureau is responsible for ensuring the security of Polish diplomatic missions, especially against terrorist threats. The judiciary bodies are obligated to develop cooperation with their European counterparts in the field of terrorism prevention. In order to prevent the financing of terrorism, measures will be taken to improve the monitoring of financial transactions and to upgrade operational cooperation with the Internal Security Agency, the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau, the Police, the Border Guard and – at the international level – with financial intelligence units of other States. The Customs Service is also obligated to cooperate with other services in combating terrorism. The Strategy of National Security of the Republic of Poland underlines the importance of effective controlling and monitoring of shipments, storage and distribution of dangerous and dual-use goods, due to the possibility of their use for terrorist purposes. The document also indicates the need to have well-prepared medical staff and resources at the central, voivodeship and local levels, in view of the threats to the health and lives of large groups of the population posed by terrorist attacks, including radiation, chemical and bio-terrorism threats.

The Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT.GOV.PL) was launched in 2008, under the Internal Security Agency Department for IT Security. Its basic task involves ensuring and enhancing the ability of organizational units of the Polish public administration to protect themselves against cyber threats, with special reference to attacks against IT systems and networks, the destruction or disruption of which could endanger the lives or health of individuals, national heritage or the environment on a substantial scale, or could cause considerable material losses, or disruption of State functions. On March 9, 2009 the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers

adopted the *Government Program for the Protection of Cyberspace of the Republic of Poland for the years 2009-2011* prepared by the Internal Security Agency and the Ministry of Interior and Administration. The first document of this type in Poland, it was aimed at initiating actions to create a cohesive strategy for the protection of cyberspace in Poland over the next several years. Later on, an Interministerial Team began works on the *2011-2016 Government Cyberspace Protection Programme*, which was replaced by the *2011-2020 Cyberspace Security Policy of the Republic of Poland*. On 2 June 2011, the latter document was adopted by the Council of Ministers' Committee for Computerisation and Communications, followed on 16 June 2011 by the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, which simultaneously recommended it to the Council of Ministers. The adoption procedure of the abovementioned draft is currently underway at the Council of Ministers' Committee for Digitalisation. A Task Force for the 2011-2020 Government Cyberspace Protection Programme is active within the Ministry of Administration and Digitalization.

On 25 June 2009, the previous Act on Counteracting the Introduction to Financial Circulation of Financial Assets Originating from Illegal or Undisclosed Sources and on Counteracting the Terrorist Financing (as amended) of 16 November 2000 was renamed the Act on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (entry into force on 22 October 2009). It transposes Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005 on the Prevention of the Use of the Financial System for the Purpose of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing.

Since 2008, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has led the Inter-Ministerial Team for the Prevention of Illicit Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. It is responsible for monitoring current tendencies in WMD proliferation and the efforts of the international community and Poland (in the framework of the Kraków Initiative – PSI, and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism – GINCT), with a view to possible terrorist threats.

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

2.1. Provide information on stationing of your State's armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law.

The stationing of the Polish Armed Forces on the territory of other states is regulated by:

- the provisions of the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the status of their armed forces, done in London on June 19, 1951 and ratified by Poland on May 27, 1999;
- the provisions of the Agreement among the States Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and the Other States participating in the Partnership for Peace regarding the status of their armed forces, and its additional protocol, done in Brussels on June 19, 1995 and ratified by Poland on February 18, 1997;
- the provisions of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the temporary stay of members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland and members of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Germany on the territory of the other state, done at Warsaw on August 23, 2000, ratified by Poland on December 28, 2001.
- the provisions of the Law of December 17, 1998 on the principles of the use or stay of the Armed Forces of the RP outside the State frontiers, as well as executive regulations to the Act.

Decisions on the use of troops abroad, and on shortening or extending their deployment, are made by the President upon a motion of the Council of Ministers.

Military activity under the international operations (performed by the UN, NATO and EU)

In 2011 Poland was engaged in 13 international operations conducted by NATO, the UN and the EU.

International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). The legal basis for the engagement of the Polish Military Contingent in Afghanistan is provided by:

- the mandate determined by Security Council Resolution No. 1386 of December 20, 2001, extended by Security Council Resolution No. 2011 of October 12, 2011 to October 13, 2012;
- the decision of the President of the RP of October 10, 2011 on the prolongation of the deployment of the Polish Military Contingent (PMC) in Afghanistan to April 13, 2012.

In 2011, the PMC in Afghanistan consisted of 2421 soldiers and civilian army staff. They were responsible for security in the Ghazni province. Contingent members working in CIMIC Support Group teams provided practical assistance to the civilian population in such areas as electrification, health care, irrigation, education and civil engineering. Aid projects were financed from the state budget reserve.

The NATO Training Mission – Iraq (NTM-I). The legal basis for the operations of the PMC was provided by the decision of the President of December 23, 2010, which allowed for the use of the unit abroad until December 31, 2011.

The Polish Armed Forces assigned a PMC of 20 soldiers to the NATO Training Mission in Iraq. They have fulfilled tasks connected with training of Iraqi Security Forces.

The mission was completed on 31 December 2011 pursuant to the North Atlantic Council's decision of 12 December 2011.

KFOR (Kosovo Forces). The legal basis for the deployment of the PMC was provided by the decisions of the President of the RP of December 23, 2010 and of 28 June, 2011, which allow for the use of the unit abroad until December 31, 2011. The unit consisted of 212 soldiers and civilian army staff. The PMC was a part of the Multinational Battle Group East (MGB-E). Its main tasks included monitoring and enforcing of international agreements and treaties, carrying out manoeuvres, including by demonstrating the KFOR's presence in Kosovo and setting up checkpoints to counteract criminal activities in the entire KFOR's area, provision of humanitarian assistance and monitoring border areas.

ACTIVE ENDEAVOR (OAE). Until March 1, 2011, the submarine ORP "BIELIK" with 30 PMC soldiers took part in the operation, and from 14 March until 18 June 2011 the ORP "CZERNICKI" with 60 PMC soldiers. They were tasked with patrolling the waters and communication routes of the Mediterranean Sea.

Missions under the auspices of EU and UN:

(European Forces - EUFOR). The legal basis for the participation of the PMC in Operation ALTHEA in Bosnia and Herzegovina was provided by the decisions of the President of the RP of November 19, 2010 and of November 17, 2011, which allowed for the use of PMC abroad until November 18, 2012. In 2011, the PMC carried out its tasks with 50 soldiers and civilian army staff. The personnel carried out the following tasks: monitoring security and cooperation with representatives of local governments, public institutions and NGOs in their zone of responsibility. Currently the main task for PMC is training and enhancing capabilities of Bosnia and Herzegovina Armed Forces.

Observers of the Polish Armed Forces with the EU Observation Mission in Georgia

In 2011, the Polish Armed Forces assigned 10 observers for service with the mission. Their primary task involved collection of information, analysis of incidents of violation of stabilization process and the six-point peace agreement between the parties to the conflict, and facilitation of dialog between the parties to the conflict.

Participation of the Polish Armed Forces in UN peace missions

In 2011, 13 observers were assigned to participate in UN peace missions. They served in the following countries: Afghanistan (UNAMA) – 1 person, Kosovo (UNMIK) – 1 person, Congo (MONUSCO) – 4 persons, Liberia (UNMIL) – 1 person, Western Sahara (MINURSO) – 1 person, Sudan (UNMIS) – 2 persons, and the Ivory Coast (UNOCI) – 3 persons.

Participation of women in peacekeeping and stabilization missions

In recent years, the number of women taking part in missions abroad has been steadily growing. In 2011, 140 female soldiers and 68 female civilian army staff (a 10% increase on the previous year) were sent on peace and stabilization missions abroad. The largest group of female soldiers (120) took part in the PMC Afghanistan. They filled different positions in all personnel groups. The PMC KFOR included 18 women (twice as many as in the previous year), while the PMC EUFOR two female officers representing land forces. Among the female mission participants, the majority are still medical staff. Other positions occupied by female officers include: deputy company commander, platoon commander, consultant, legal officer, section head, social and educational welfare officer, liaison officer, and operations officer.

3. Implementation of other international commitments related to the Code of Conduct

3.1. Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building as an element of providing security are implemented in good faith.

Poland, as a sovereign and democratic state in Central Europe possessing substantial political and military potential, wants to continue its contribution to the consolidation of common values and development of cooperation in the European Union, in the Euroatlantic space and on global scale, in order to strengthen lasting world security.

Involvement in international efforts to reduce the risk of major armed conflicts and to ensure the transparency and predictability of military activity is one of the areas of operation of the armed forces. The Ministry of National Defence bears the primary responsibility for the fulfilment of the State's obligations in this sphere.

November 4, 2008 saw the adoption of resolution no. 242/2008 of the Council of Ministers concerning the fulfilment by the Republic of Poland of the international agreements on arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures (Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty, Concluding Act of the Negotiation on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, Treaty on Open Skies, 1999 Vienna Document, Agreement between

the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on additional confidence-building measures, Additional Confidence- and Security-Building Measures supplementing the 1999 Vienna Document, adopted by the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Belarus, and the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security) which elaborated the relevant responsibilities of the ministers of foreign affairs, national defence, interior, transport, communications, public finances, health and provinces (voivode-level administration).

The Minister of National Defence following the above mentioned resolution introduced a Decision no. 332 of September 23, 2009 on the Ministry of National Defence tasks relating to the fulfilment by the Republic of Poland of obligations stemming from international agreements on arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures in Europe. The Decision builds on experience gained in the course of implementing past disarmament agreements. It addresses issues pertaining to allied coordination of verification and standardization efforts and cooperation between the verification units of different countries. It also deals with involvement in the works of permanent bodies and organs defined in agreements, conferences and meetings devoted to assessing the implementation practice, as well as negotiations on possible changes in the system of European security. The decision also defines the competencies of senior Ministry officials and commanders up to independent battalion level with regard to the implementation of obligations.

3.2. Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area.

In 2011, the Ministry of National Defence executed the following undertakings as part of implementation of commitments stemming from international agreements on arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures in Europe:

- it organized and conducted (according to the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty) three inspections abroad (including one training inspection), received in Poland three foreign inspection teams (including one training team), took part in nine allied inspection teams abroad, and took part in works to extend the international involvement in verification activity by organizing multinational inspection teams (with the participation of eight inspectors from seven countries);

- under the Vienna Document 1999 and Vienna Document 2011 implementation, it received one evaluation visit and three on-site inspections and carried out one evaluation visits and one on-site inspections;
- under the bilateral agreements on additional confidence- and security-building measures it conducted two evaluation visits and two on-site inspections and received two evaluation visits and two on-site inspections;
- it held three annual bilateral evaluation meetings;
- it took part in eleven visits to air bases and other military facilities and in shows of new types of weapons;
- it participated as an assistant in two inspections conducted in accordance with Article IV of the Dayton Peace Agreement;
- under Treaty on Open Skies, it received three observation flights and conducted three observation flights;
- it took part in five observation flights of other states;

- it took part in two meetings of the Multinational Advisory Group (MAG) of the Centre for Security Cooperation – (RACVIAC);

- it organized a course for supernumerary arms control inspectors with the participation of 68 professional soldiers and civilian army staff members and four lecturers from abroad.

Moreover, fourteen Polish representatives took part in eleven foreign courses for Conventional Forces in Europe/Vienna Document/Treaty on Open Skies inspectors organized by verification centres of States Parties to disarmament agreements.

Disarmament control undertakings were also implemented as part of the fulfilment by Poland of the Chemical Weapons Convention, signed in 1993 and ratified in 1995. Pursuant to article 25 of the Act of June 22, 2001 on the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention the Minister of National Defence is obligated to ensure fulfilment of the Convention provisions in organizational units subordinated to the Minister of National Defence and related State enterprises.

Furthermore, on November 9, 2010, the Minister of National Defence issued a regulation concerning the production, processing, application, acquisition, stockpiling, storage, disposal and transfer of toxic chemical agents and their precursors. The document specified tasks of the organizational unites subordinate to the Minister.

Section II: Intra-State Elements

1. National planning and decision-making process

1.1. What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military resources and defence expenditures in your State?

National planning and decision-making

The process of defence planning and programming is based on political and strategic decisions of the supreme authorities of the legislative and executive branches.

The Parliament, i.e. the Sejm and the Senate, as the supreme legislative bodies, deals with defence-related issues primarily in the course of its law-making work and when defining basic State policy. Those issues are also addressed during the elaboration of fiscal plans and normative acts relating to the State budget. Furthermore, the Parliament:

- adopts laws regulating all basic defence matters, thus directly influencing the work of the Minister of National Defence and his Ministry;
- influences the appointment of a civilian member of the democratically-elected government as a Minister of National Defence and monitors his discharge of State defence policy.

The Parliament and its committees also fulfil certain controlling functions.

Issues relating to the defence of the State are taken up in Parliament by the National Defence Committees of the Sejm and the Senate.

The Council of Ministers exercises general leadership with regard to national defence and determines the number of citizens drafted for active duty in the Armed Forces on an annual basis.

The basic documents defining Poland's defence policy are the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of September 21, 2004 on the defence readiness of the State and the Politico-Strategic Defence Directive of July 16, 2009. The two documents specify the foundations of Poland's defence policy, the scope of activity, instruments of its implementation and the foundations of defence strategy.

The documents define the general assumptions of national defence and the conceptual basis for the implementation of doctrine documents, strategic and operational plans and defence programs. The strategy is based on the fundamental principles of national responsibility and universality of defence, allied solidarity and integration, cooperation and partnership, consolidation of confidence and regional military stability, deterrence and credibility, civilian-military cooperation and balancing of the needs and possibilities.

The Politico-Strategic Defence Directive will be gradually updated, in line with any changes in the country's security situation and the capacity of the defence system.

The national security command system is also defined in the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of April 27, 2004 on the preparation of the system of national security management. Its main objective is to ensure continuity of decision-making and action for the preservation of national security, including monitoring of the sources, types, directions and scale of threats to national security on the territory of the Republic of Poland and beyond its borders, prevention of the effects of threats to national security and their elimination, as well as the management of the country's defence.

Defence expenditures

Parliament within its jurisdiction adopts the State's defence budget and supervises its implementation. The amount and manner of disbursement of financial resources for defence and armed forces are set in part of the State budget, which is administered by the Minister of National Defence. The principle of openness in shaping defence expenditures and the control of the defence budget are guaranteed by the relevant provisions.

The Act of May 25, 2001 on the restructuring, technical modernization and financing of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland is the basic legal act regulating the development directions of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland, the principles of long-term development planning, the sources of defence preparation financing and the volume of national defence expenditures.

In line with NATO defence planning, the multiannual development planning of Poland's Armed Forces is based on a four-year cycle and a ten-year planning horizon. Development Programme of the Polish Armed Forces is drafted on the basis of the following documents: Main Development Directions of the Polish Armed Forces and their Readiness to Defend the Country laid down by the President of the Republic of Poland; Detailed Directions for Restructuring and Modernizing the Armed Forces laid down by the Council of Ministers; and the Council of Ministers' Guidelines for Programming Defence Preparations of the Republic of Poland.

In the framework of the multiannual defence planning, the following programmes are developed (all of them covering a ten-year planning horizon):

- Development Programme of the Polish Armed Forces;
- Economy Mobilization Programme;
- Non-military Defence Preparedness Programme.

The multiannual defence spending plan takes into account the assumptions of the Multiannual National Financial Plan, which is based on a four-year planning horizon. Defence spending for subsequent years is forecast pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Act on the

restructuring, technical modernization and financing of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland. Under the Act, “from the central government budget, the Republic of Poland allocates at least 1.95 per cent of the previous year’s GDP for defence in a given year”. The forecast also takes into account macroeconomic indicators provided by the Ministry of Finance.

The Ministry of National Defence works out the following plans:

- 1) section 29 of the draft National Financial Plan – “National Defence”, according to a four-year planning horizon;
- 2) draft annual budget of the Ministry of National Defence and a spending forecast for the subsequent two years.

The expenditure structure in section 29 – “National Defence” – of the National Financial Plan reflects the assumptions of the Development Programme of the Polish Armed Forces, as well as current priorities of the Government and the Minister of National Defence. The National Financial Plan is adopted by the Council of Ministers. It provides the basis for drafting next year’s budgetary statute.

The budget of the Ministry of National Defence for the following year is drafted on the basis of the draft central government budget and the defence spending limit set by the Council of Ministers (the spending is defined on the basis of the aforementioned Act).

The Minister of National Defence divides the spending limit referred to above between the Ministry’s expenditures and defence spending provided for in other State budget sections. The latter include non-military defence preparations, Economy Mobilization Programme supervised by the Minister of Economy, as well as research and development projects in the field of defence supervised by the Minister of Science and Higher Education.

Following the approval by the Council of Ministers, the draft budget is submitted to the Sejm, which makes it into a law. The budgetary statute must be signed by the President.

1.2. How does your State ensure that its military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability?

Poland develops its capability to implement national strategic security objectives in its immediate neighbourhood and in the European and Euroatlantic space. Accordingly, our country supports transformations in Eastern and Southern Europe. The North Atlantic Alliance is seen by Poland as the most important form of multilateral politico-military security cooperation, constituting the foundation of the continent’s stability and the primary platform of Transatlantic relations. Poland unconditionally supports the comprehensive

development of the Alliance's potential to prevent crises, conduct stabilization operations, combat terrorism and counter threats stemming from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The development of the Alliance's cooperation with partner countries is a key factor enhancing the security of the entire Euroatlantic area.

As an EU member, Poland implements the objectives set by the European Headline Goal. Poland intends to make substantial human and material contributions to EU stabilization, peace, humanitarian, rescue and training missions. Poland supports the further development of cooperation between EU arms industries, harmonization of acquisitions and joint military research programs. Poland supports the development of consistent, institutionalized security cooperation between NATO and the EU.

Poland develops vigorous cooperation and friendly relations with all its neighbors and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, convinced that this enhances security in our part of the continent. Poland seeks closer cooperation within the Weimar Triangle and the Visegrad Group and supports the development of other sub-regional institutions, thus helping consolidate security and stability. Particular emphasis is put on the relations with states preparing for membership in the North Atlantic Alliance and the European Union or declaring their desire to join these organizations.

2. Existing structures and procedures

2.1. What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland maintain political neutrality and are subject to civilian and democratic control pursuant to Article 26 (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. Democratic control over the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland is ensured by the constitutional bodies of legislative and executive branches, i.e. the Parliament, the President, the Council of Ministers and the Minister of National Defence.

The principle of civilian and democratic control of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland was included in the Act of December 14, 1995 on the office of Minister of National Defence. The provisions of the Act and of a packet of legal and organizational acts issued by the Council of Ministers and the Minister of National Defence describe the Ministry as the central body for directing the Armed Forces, and introduce the principles of civilian and democratic control over the military. The aforementioned acts unambiguously define the tasks of the minister as the leading authority of state administration in the field of national defence,

and the scope of his competences with regard to directing the overall activity of the Armed Forces.

2.2. How is the fulfilment of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

The Parliament, as the supreme legislative body – in addition to its law-making, budgetary and appointment functions – also performs controlling duties with regard to national defence issues. In the Parliament, those functions are fulfilled by the national defence committees of the Sejm and the Senate, and also by individual deputies and senators through parliamentary queries and interventions. The Sejm National Defence Committee, the Senate National Defence Committee and the Sejm Special Services Committee are particularly active in this matter. The Sejm National Defence Committee is responsible for matters pertaining to the activity of the Armed Forces, the system and functioning of territorial and civil defence, the strengthening of national defence by state authorities, cooperative and social organizations and citizens, as well as the defence industry.

The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland. In peacetime, he exercises that competence through the Minister of National Defence. The President appoints the Chief of the General Staff and the commanders of the respective armed forces. The President also has the wartime prerogative of appointing and dismissing the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces pursuant to Article 134 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. The President is advised on defence matters by the National Security Council, which is composed of the Speakers of the Sejm and the Senate, the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, National Defence and Interior and Administration, the head of the National Security Bureau, as well as the chairmen of political parties represented in the Parliament.

The Council of Ministers exercises general leadership in the scope of national defence. The Minister of National Defence is the central authority responsible for monitoring and assessing the state of national defence. The minister is also the initiator of decisions taken by the relevant state authorities.

2.3. What are the roles and missions of the military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State control such forces so they act solely within the constitutional framework?

Pursuant to Article 26 of the Constitution, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland shall safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the State, and shall ensure the security

and inviolability of its borders. The forces are subject to civilian, democratic control. Meanwhile, the Strategy of National Security highlights the significance of special services in the protection of external and internal security, also underlining the need for their effective civilian, democratic control. The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the RP. In peacetime – in accordance with Article 134 paragraphs 1 and 2 - he exercises that authority through the Minister of National Defence, who is the chief authority of state administration with regard to national defence.

Pursuant to Article 19 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Act on the branches of government administration of September 4, 1997, in peacetime it is “national defence” branch that takes care of matters pertaining to national defence and the Armed Forces, and also to the participation of the Republic of Poland in military undertakings of international organizations connected with the fulfilment of military obligations stemming from international agreements. In accordance with Article 5 paragraphs 1 and 7 of the Act on the Council of Ministers of August 8, 1996, the Prime Minister may authorize a cabinet minister to act within a specified scope of issues, and he may also rule on the scope of competences of ministers in the event of a competence dispute between them.

The terms of reference of the Minister of National Defence are included in the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of July 9, 1996 concerning the precise scope of competences of the Minister of National Defence.

3. Procedures related to different forces personnel

3.1. What kind of procedures does your State apply for the recruitment and drafting of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces?

Under Article 85 of the Constitution, every citizen is duty-bound to defend the Homeland. The scope of military service is specified by the Act on the universal duty to defend the Republic of Poland of November 21, 1967. The Act stipulates that the duty of performing military service applies to all Polish citizens whose health and age permits performance of military service. Due to the professionalization of the Polish Armed Forces, conscription to basic military service and military training have been suspended. Persons with double citizenship are exempted from mandatory service if permanently residing outside the Republic of Poland.

Changes to the Act on the universal duty to defend the Republic of Poland, which entered into force on January 1, 2010, amended the following areas:

- Legal possibility to perform – by general rules - active military service by women,
- Creation of the National Reserve Forces and performing volunteer service in reserves for emergency assignments,
- Changes in the scope of activities of local bodies of military administration in relation to the tasks of recruitment for voluntary service,
- Abolishing of extended compulsory military service (it was included in the contractual military service),
- Replacing the existing subject of ‘Civil Defence’ in junior high schools and high schools for the "Education for security" and the abolishing of ‘Civil Defence’ and military training for students during their studies,
- Changes in the scope of individuals able to serve active military service,
- Abolishing obligation to participate in military classes by students of marine universities and liquidation of military university unit providing these classes,
- Introduction of the preparatory service targeted to people who will want to serve volunteer military service and who do not wish to devote themselves permanently to the military profession,
- Introduction of the institution for recognition of degrees of other services, which is meant to value the achievements of officers or persons with a certain degree of service,
- Introduction of the qualifying ranks for the corps soldiers – non-commissioned officers and privates, which together with a very good official opinion gives a possibility for financial benefits, which is a real incentive to undertake activities related to raising the level of training and knowledge,
- Introduction of institution specifying the ability to professional military service with certain restrictions, which means a limited ability to continue to perform voluntary military service in particular types of Armed Forces, other forces and business positions, of professional soldiers, who due to accident resulting from performing active military service or illness arising in connection with specific nature or conditions of military service, suffered a permanent or long-term damage to health,
- Up until June 12, 2011 former (injured) professional soldiers and former soldiers of extended compulsory military service having a limited ability to perform voluntary military service will be able to apply to the Minister of National Defence for the appointment to the professional military service,
- Introducing the possibility of converting extended compulsory military service into a professional contract military service (provided that a contract is concluded).

Professional military service

The regulations governing drafting to professional military service are contained in the Act of September 11, 2003 on the military service of professional soldiers and the regulation of the Minister of National Defence of April 23, 2008 on drafting into professional military service.

A professional soldier has to be a person who holds Polish citizenship, has an unimpeachable reputation, whose loyalty to the Republic of Poland is beyond doubt and has the appropriate qualifications, as well as physical and mental capacity to perform professional military service. The physical and mental capacity to perform professional military service is assessed by a military medical commission. Professional soldiers are divided into officers', non-commissioned officers' and privates' corps.

Professional military service may be performed in two forms: permanent and contractual. Permanent service is held for an indefinite period of time, while contractual service for the time specified in the contract. It must be noted that the contractual service can be held for a total period not exceeding twelve years. The total duration of contractual service includes periods of performing other forms of active military service and periods of service in the following agencies: the Police, Border Guard, Government Protection Bureau, State Fire Service, Prison Service, the Internal Security Agency, Intelligence Agency, Military Intelligence Agency, Military Counterintelligence Agency or the Office of State Protection.

Permanent military service status is obtained by way of appointment on the basis of volunteering for service and may take place in the corps of officers and non-commissioned officers. Contractual military service status, on the other hand, is obtained by way of appointment on the basis of a contract (from 18 months up to 6 years) concluded between a person volunteering for service and the appropriate military body in a corps of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. Personal orders on appointment to professional military service are issued by:

- the Minister of National Defence in the case of appointments to the rank of colonel (commodore) and general (admiral);
- the director of the human resources department at the Ministry of National Defence in the case of appointments for service in the professional officers' corps to the ranks of lieutenant colonel (commodore) and non-commissioned officers' and privates corps in military units not mentioned below;
- Chief of General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces, commanders of the armed forces, the Operational Commander of the Armed Forces, Chief of the Inspectorate for Armed Forces

Support, the Chief Commander of Military Police and Commander of Warsaw Garrison, in non-commissioned officers' and privates corps in the subordinate military units;

- the commander of a military unit holding the rank of colonel (commodore) or higher, in the subordinate military units, in the privates' corps.

Permanent military service officer applicants can be as follows:

a) a soldier appointed to the rank of Lieutenant (Sub-Lieutenant) after graduating from a higher military academy;

b) an officer of contractual service whose rank is equal to or lower than the professional degree of the official position to which he/she is to be appointed after being drafted to permanent military service and received very good feedback from the latest official duty;

c) a reserve officer:

- holding a professional master's degree;

- holding a military degree equal to or lower than the professional degree of the official position to which he/she is to be appointed after being drafted to permanent military service;

- performed, prior to being dismissed from the service and transferred to reserves, permanent or contractual military service;

Non commissioned officer applicants can be as follows:

a) a non-commissioned officer of contractual service whose rank is equal to or lower than the professional degree of the official position to which he/she is to be appointed after being drafted to permanent military service and received very good feedback from the latest official duty;

b) a non-commissioned officer:

- holding a professional master's degree;

- holding a military degree equal to or lower than the professional degree of the official position to which he/she is to be appointed after being drafted to permanent military service;

- performed, prior to being dismissed from the service and transferred to reserves, permanent or contractual military service;

Contractual military service applicants can be as follows:

1) in professional officers corps - a soldier holding a professional master's degree, appointed to a rank of lieutenant (sub-lieutenant), who has completed military university training or a reserve officer who holds a military degree equal to or lower than the professional degree of the official position to which he/she is to be appointed after being drafted to permanent military service.

2) in non-commissioned officers corps - a soldier holding a secondary school certificate, appointed to the rank of corporal (or leading seaman), after completing a school for non-commissioned officers or a non-commissioned reserve officer holding a secondary school certificate or a military degree equal to or lower than the professional degree of the official position to which he/she is to be appointed after being drafted to permanent military service.

3) in professional privates corps - a soldier holding a junior high school certificate, after completing military training in a military training unit or a reserve soldier who completed active military service and holds at least a junior high school certificate and possesses vocational training or special qualifications or abilities needed in the Armed Forces or a military degree equal to or lower than the professional degree of the official position to which he/she is to be appointed after being drafted to permanent military service.

Women in professional military service

In 2011, professional military service of women moved in the direction of changes that had been taking place in the previous years. First and foremost, there is an increase in the number of women serving in the army. In addition, more women are now assigned to fill posts in all branches of the Armed Forces and personnel categories. Women are showing more interest in military service thanks to successful information strategy about professional opportunities in the Polish Armed Forces. Apart from medical jobs, women are increasingly holding positions that are unrelated to traditional logistics.

For several years now, universities and military schools have been the main source of women's recruitment. In 2011, the majority of women recruited for contractual or permanent military service served in the Military Health Service Inspectorate – 49, and the Air Force – 44. The Navy drafted 22 women and the Inspectorate for Armed Forces Support – 15. The remaining organizational units recruited a total of 16 women.

As at the end of 2011, a total of 1954 women were seeing their service in the Polish Armed Forces, which accounted for 2.1 % of all professional soldiers. At the same time, 377 women were continuing their education at military schools and universities, which represented 16% of all candidates. The total number of women in active military service amounts to 2331.

Since 2010, the number of women in official positions has increased by 203. Women are most strongly represented in the Land Forces (736), the Air Force (391) and the Navy (190). The largest group are still officers (917), whereas non-commissioned officers total 666 persons. Out of the 1954 women in active service, 478 are commanders (including 262 platoon commanders). Last year saw another increase (by 67%) in the number of women serving in the professional private corps (371 persons). They work as snipers, electromechanical engineers, gunners, drivers, paramedics, radiotelephone operators, scouts or clerks.

3.2. What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your State allow?

Due to the professionalization of the Polish Armed Forces, conscription to basic military service has been suspended (see the Act on the Universal Duty to Defend the Republic of Poland of 1 January 2010).

Should the universal duty to defend the Republic of Poland be restored, conscripts subject to basic military service will be able to apply for alternative service, if their moral or religious beliefs prevent them from seeing military service.

Pursuant to the Act, the service is performed under the supervision of the minister responsible for labour affairs. The duration of alternative service is 18 months, and 6 months for graduates of higher education institutions.

That service consists in the performance of works connected with environment protection, fire protection, health care, social assistance, care for disabled or homeless persons, and works for the public administration and jurisprudence.

Service in armed formations which are not part of the Armed Forces (prevention units of the Police, the Border Guard or the Government Protection Bureau) is equivalent to the performance of basic military service. Assigning a person to such a 12-month service is possible only with their consent.

People assigned by the Head of the Conscription Office to an armed formation, perform such service based on the principles provided for in the regulations on the service of the officers of the Police, Border Guard and the Government Protection Bureau.

3.3. What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces personnel?

Members of the Polish Armed Forces enjoy the same constitutional rights as civilian citizens of the Republic of Poland, with the exception of the right to stand in elections, join political parties and trade unions. However, professional soldier can stand for the Sejm and the Senate and the European Parliament, take executive positions filled on the basis of election and apply for positions in local governments. For the duration of the election campaign the soldier shall be granted unpaid leave.

In the event of violation of rights stemming from military service, members of the Forces have the right of appeal, as set forth in relevant provisions on military service pragmatics.

Rights and obligations of professional soldiers are fully specified in the fourth chapter of the Act of September 11, 2003 on military service of professional soldiers. Professional soldiers, under those provisions, are entitled to uniforms, accommodation, meals, free-of-charge travel to the place of family residence, etc. on the terms specified in the relevant acts. In addition, a professional soldier is entitled to reimbursement of costs incurred for legal assistance if the preparatory proceedings initiated against him for an offense committed in connection with the performance of official duties are discontinued by a final court judgment. Specific regulations also apply to the system of aid for soldiers injured while performing duties, as well as for family members of soldiers who died performing duties connected with the service. This system includes obtaining education financial support and housing benefits. However, the Act of October 9, 2009 on military discipline, which entered into force on January 1, 2010, established the provision of efficient disciplinary response, while maintaining the constitutional powers of the soldier as a human being and citizen. The Act introduces, inter alia, awards for former soldiers, including posthumous awards, for achievements in military service. Moreover, new awards were introduced - the expungement of record of criminal conviction before the due time specified in the act and two new reasons to grant 'collective' awards. Firstly, for heroic and sacrificial acts during war or in a war zone, and for outstanding achievements while performing military duties during the use of the Polish Armed Forces outside the country, the accused may request a voluntary submission to punishment (in this case, if the circumstances of committing the offense are obvious, further investigating proceedings may be discontinued). Secondly, during war or in a war zone, and while performing military duties during the use of the Polish Armed Forces outside the country, if the participation of the accused during the examination of his case is impossible or limited, a disciplinary decision may be issued without his participation. However, in the amendment of the Act on the accommodation of Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland - Act of January 22, 2010 on amending the Act on accommodation of Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland

and certain other acts, which came into force on July 1, 2010, the essence of the changes is to adjust the rules governing the area of accommodation to the process of professionalization of the Polish Armed Forces. In this context, the following issues are emphasized:

- equal rights to accommodation for all professional soldiers, regardless of the type of performed military service (contractual or permanent), and four equivalent and interchangeable forms of accommodation for soldiers and their families;
- the basic form of accommodation is the allocation of accommodation for the duration of service; alternative forms of accommodation are as follows: accommodation in a dormitory, and the two recently introduced forms – payment of housing benefits or temporary accommodation in a military unit;
- two separate modes of conduct in housing matters were introduced: for professional soldiers - administrative mode, and for non-soldiers - civil law mode;
- a change in the rules of flat sale for entitled persons was introduced, stating that in the future the flats will be sold with a relief lowered from 95% to 60% but inclusive of the land value. The abovementioned changes are the legal basis for the professionalization of the Armed Forces, and due to them an effective continuation of the Polish Army reforming process is possible.

4. Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law

4.1. How does your State ensure that International Humanitarian Law and Law of War are made widely available e.g. through military training programs and regulations?

Thanks to the professionalization of the Polish Armed Forces the principles of international humanitarian law of armed conflicts have taken on a much more practical dimension. As a result, the law of war features more prominently in practical soldiers' training, commanders' and unit staff's training has been intensified and a number of law of war trainers have been educated.

In addition, officers of the Polish Army have begun to take part on a regular basis in international seminars and courses devoted to this area of law and organized, among others, by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in Sanremo, and the International Society for Military Law and the Law of War.

The dissemination of international humanitarian law of armed conflicts in the Polish Armed Forces in 2011 was conducted in accordance with methodology training in subjects like:

“Civic education” and “Military discipline and prophylaxis”, introduced by decision of the Minister of National Defence of December 21, 2009.

Training in international humanitarian law of armed conflicts was provided to all corps of the Polish Armed forces and covered the following topics:

a) for officers:

- The application of international humanitarian law of armed conflicts in combat. International and non-international (asymmetric) conflicts. Protection of cultural assets during armed conflicts, soldiers’ liability for destroying cultural assets in the context of missions abroad – 2 hours;

b) for non-commissioned officers:

- The application of international humanitarian law of armed conflicts in combat. Protection of cultural assets during armed conflicts, soldiers’ liability for destroying cultural assets in the context of missions abroad – 2 hours;
- International and non-international (asymmetric) conflicts, bans and limitations with respect to combat methods. Protection of injured and sick persons – 2 hours;

c) for professional privates:

- The application of international humanitarian law of armed conflicts in combat. Protection of cultural assets during armed conflicts, soldiers’ liability for destroying cultural assets in the context of missions abroad – 2 hours;
- Fundamental principles of international humanitarian law of armed conflicts. International and non-international (asymmetric) conflicts, bans and limitations with respect to combat methods. Protection of injured and sick persons – 2 hours.

During the training, special emphasis was put on such fundamental principles of the law of war as the ban on specific methods and means of combat, protection of civilians and civilian goods (including humanitarian personnel) and the treatment of prisoners of war and detainees. In the framework of the “Professional soldiers training system for the Polish Armed Forces” the following projects have been implemented:

a) in the field of international humanitarian law of armed conflicts:

- specialist course for commanders of Navy sub-units at the Naval Academy;
- two specialist courses for company and platoon commanders of the Land Forces at the Land Forces Training Centre;

- five specialist courses for battalion and squadron commanders (equal rank) at the National Defence University's Officers' Training Centre;

- two supplementary courses for non-commissioned officers at the Military Centre for Civic Education;

b) in the field of cultural assets protection:

- course for soldiers and civilian army staff on the protection of historic military real estate at the Centre for Civic Education;

- supplementary course on cultural assets protection in armed conflicts during emergencies and the Polish Army's missions abroad organized by the Centre for Civic Education.

As part of supplementary training, regular courses are also run to familiarize soldiers and civilian army staff with principles and obligations under the international humanitarian law and to increase their awareness of personal liability for actions they take.

Under the decision of the Minister of National Defence (the Standard for Military Education for candidates for officers – Minimum Program Requirements), candidates for professional soldiers trained in the course of full-time studies and at the Post-Secondary Officers' School have been offered, among other things, the following subjects:

- "International humanitarian law of armed conflicts" – 20 hours;
- "Selected issues of national and international security" – 40 hours.

In addition to the above-named requirements schools, depending on the field of study, conducted from 20 to 40 hours of additional classes on international humanitarian law of armed conflicts.

Following consultations conducted within the Ministry, detailed curricula and expected results (skills and competencies) have been agreed in line with the aforementioned Standard. In addition, the scope of knowledge required of graduates to carry out tasks at the beginning of their professional career has been defined. The training curricula and results can also be put into practice during tactical operations of armed forces branches.

Under the decision of the Minister of National Defence of September 12, 2008, issues relating to international humanitarian law have been introduced at all education and training levels as part of post-graduate studies and qualification courses covering from 4 to 6 hours.

It should be emphasized that both day-to-day training and exercises take into account the international humanitarian law of armed conflicts. The principal objective is to promote in

soldiers attitudes and habits that would prevent them from violating international law standards when in extreme combat situations. Obligatory training in this regard is provided to all soldiers going on peacekeeping and stabilization missions. They are also familiarized with a given country's cultural and legal background.

A representative of the Education and Defence Promotion Department took part in the quarterly meetings of the Commission for the Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law and the works of the Team operating alongside the Central Board of the Polish Red Cross and in the sessions of the inter-ministry Programming Council for the Protection of Cultural Goods in Situations of Special Threat functioning alongside the Commander-in-chief of the State Fire Service.

In 2011, the Republic of Poland ratified the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954. As a result, in 2012 the Second Protocol was included in the Civic Education training for Polish Army servicemen.

Under the decision of the Minister of National Defence of 7 October 2009, a special team was formed within the Ministry to deal with the subject matter of trainings in the international humanitarian law of armed conflicts and to draft a concept of education and training in this field by the end of 2011.

To ensure proper protection of cultural assets during acts of war, pursuant to the decision of the Minister of National Defence of August 4, 2005 on obeying rules on the protection of cultural goods in the activity of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland, "Instructions concerning the principles of protection of cultural goods in the activity of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland" is implemented. In addition, the Ministry's Infrastructure Department issued the "Guidelines on historic military real estate protection." The documents specify the tasks and competencies of the Ministry of National Defense top officials, commanders of the Armed Forces and administrators who manage historic military real estate on a permanent basis.

The director of the Education and Defence Promotion Department as a representative of the Minister of National Defence took part in meetings of the "Advisory Committee", which is a subsidiary body for the Council of Ministers in matters of coordination of activities regarding the protection of monuments in the event of an armed conflict.

To familiarize soldiers of the Polish Army with the principles, regulations, conventions and obligations included in the international humanitarian law and issues relating to individual liability for actions taken, a number of training and information materials were disseminated.

The Department of Education and Defence Promotion published the following training materials for members of military missions abroad:

- “International Humanitarian Law – rules of engagement - *KOSOVO*”;
- “Manual on mines, booby-traps and dangerous explosive charges”;
- A CD entitled: “How to fight according to the rules”
- “Manual on the rights and duties of soldiers taking part in combat operations”;
- “Monuments protection in national and international law”;
- “Soldier Manual – Afghanistan” (supplement) GHAZNI;
- “Afghanistan – When to use force”
- “Protective signs and symbols in international humanitarian law of armed conflicts”, including a brochure.

In addition, the Department of Education and Defence Promotion in cooperation with the Military Centre for Civic Education has formed a special team tasked with developing teaching materials on these subjects for the purposes of civic education. In 2011, a training manual was issued entitled “Application of international humanitarian law of armed conflicts in combat, the criminal liability of servicemen for violating the international humanitarian law of armed conflicts”.

4.2. What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their actions?

To familiarize the Polish Army servicemen with the provisions, principles, conventions and obligations under the international humanitarian law and to increase their awareness of the personal liability for actions in line with internal legislation and the international law, in 2011 the following topics were covered as part of the “Military discipline and prophylaxis” course:

a) for officers:

- Soldiers’ liability for law violations. Granting awards and reacting to breaches of military discipline – commanders’ powers and responsibilities - 2 hours;

b) for non-commissioned officers:

- Disciplinary and criminal liability of soldiers. Reacting to breaches of military discipline. Commanders’ powers and responsibilities - 2 hours;

c) for professional privates:

- Criminal liability of soldiers for violating military service obligation and breaches of military discipline. Criminal consequences of violating the Act on Fighting Drug Addiction, Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism - 2 hours.

- Disciplinary and criminal liability of soldiers for law violations. Servicemen's rights in criminal and disciplinary proceedings - 2 hours.

The individual accountability of members of the Armed Forces was taken up in military schooling during classes on "Selected issues of international law of armed conflicts".

The programs of training in military units and training centres include "Selected issues of the law of war", as part of the subject "Legal Training".

When preparing for peace missions, soldiers undergo training in "Issues of the law of war, humanitarian principles and related obligations".

Moreover, the General Staff of the Polish Army organizes annual training at the Peace Forces Training Centre in Kielce for professional soldiers designated for service within operation commands abroad. The participants receive instruction in international law of war, with special reference to prohibited methods and means of combat.

The relevant provisions of domestic penal law are taught to soldiers during practical intensified training at command, staff and unit levels. The program of supplementary training for professional soldiers has been increased and its crucial element is the implementation of the aforementioned laws in the practical military training. The presence of issues relating to domestic law and international law of armed conflicts in the training of troops for peace and stabilization missions helps shape their attitudes and instils the habit of respecting national law and international humanitarian law.

4.3. How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights and to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

Acting in line with the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Poland has undertaken to respect human rights and fundamental liberties, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion and beliefs. In 2009, Poland suspended conscription for basic military service (which lasted 9 months) in connection with the professionalization of the Polish Armed Forces. Pursuant to the legal regulations in force there are exceptions from and alternatives to military service (as detailed in Section II point 3.2 of this Questionnaire). Citizens may fulfil their duty of national defence by serving with armed formations not constituting the Armed Forces (prevention units of the Police, the Border Guard and the Government Protection Bureau) or performing alternative service (for persons whose religious beliefs or moral convictions prevent them from

performing military service). Such service may involve work in environment protection, health service, social assistance, fire prevention etc.

The Polish Armed Forces include the Field Chaplaincy Service, the Orthodox Chaplaincy Service and the Evangelical Chaplaincy Service.

4.4. What has been done to provide for the individual service member's exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral?

Members of the Polish Armed Forces enjoy the same constitutional rights as civilian citizens of the Republic of Poland, with the exception of the right to stand in elections, join political parties and the right to strike. In the event of violation of rights stemming from military service, members of the Forces have the right of administrative appeal.

The Polish Armed Forces maintain political neutrality, which means a ban on supporting any party, organization or person seeking political power. The Forces are subject to civilian control and democratic supervision by civilian authorities. This is characteristic of the armed forces of all NATO states and constituted a goal of the transformations of the Polish Armed Forces, in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the Constitution. It is in the interest of democratic development of the State to ensure political neutrality of the armed forces and their non-engagement in current political activities.

4.5. How does your State ensure that its defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law?

The basic documents defining Poland's defence policy are the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of September 21, 2004 on the defence preparedness of the state and the Politico-Strategic Defence Directive of the Republic of Poland of July 16, 2009. The two documents specify the foundations of Poland's defence policy, the spheres of activity and instruments of its implementation and the foundations of defence strategy.

The documents specify the general assumptions of national defence and the conceptual basis for doctrine implementation documents, strategic and operational plans and defence programs. Under the law, their provisions must comply with ratified international treaties. Under article 188 of the Constitution, the Constitutional Tribunal is the body competent to ascertain the compliance of acts with international agreements the ratification of which

required prior statutory consent, and the compliance of legal regulations issued by central authorities with the Constitution, ratified by international agreements and statutes.

Polish strategic documents are consistent with the doctrinal documents of NATO and the European Union. Both the Strategy of National Security of the Republic of Poland and Defence Strategy of the Republic of Poland emphasize the role and importance of the United Nations and its Charter of the United Nations in ensuring the world order. Poland supports international efforts to maintain international peace and security, and manifests it by participating in stabilization missions with NATO, EU and UN. In its strategic documents, Polish government supports the development of international law and ensures its common respect. It also seeks to develop legal standards that will provide effective tools of combating modern threats.

Section III: Public access and contact information

1. Public access

1.1. How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

Decision of the Minister of National Defence of April 7, 2009 concerning the implementation of information policy by the Ministry of National Defence provides guidance for public information activity concerning the Armed Forces and defence issues (including the subject matter addressed by the Code of Conduct) and for the promotion of a positive image of the Armed Forces with the use of the mass media.

The Ministry's information policy is designed to meet the public's need for information and stimulate public support for the Ministry's activity.

The press service of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland is composed of the Press and Information Department of the MOND, the Press Team of the General Staff, press departments (in the commands of the respective Armed Forces, the Operational Command, the Support Inspectorate, the Central Headquarters of the Military Gendarmerie and the Warsaw Garrison), the press sections of military districts, divisions, flotillas and Air Force wings, press officers subordinated to the commanders of the Military Health Service Inspectorate, the Ministry of National Defence Inspectorate for Flight Safety, Air Force bases, tactical and transportation Air Force bases, 2nd Mechanized Corps, brigades, military academies and officer higher education institutions, training centres of the respective Armed Forces, Land Forces schools for non-commissioned officers, Air Force schools for non-

commissioned officers, voivodeship military staffs, and press officers of Polish military contingents.

1.2. What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g. replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State?

After the adoption of the Code of Conduct, various measures were taken to publicize its content, particularly within the Armed Forces. In 1996 the Bureau of Civic Education of the Social Relations Department of the Ministry of National Defence issued a publication presenting the content and significance of that innovative document, adopted on December 4, 1994. Steps were also taken to amend national legislation in line with the spirit of the Code. In subsequent years the content of the Code was incorporated in military training programs. The annual exchange of information in the form of the questionnaires, initiated in 1998, increased the engagement and interest of military institutions in issues covered by the Code. After the events of September 11, 2001, the problem of countering terrorism gave the Code new significance. The two updates of the questionnaire in 2003 and 2009 put particular focus on the issues of combating terrorism, democratic control over the armed, paramilitary and police forces and observance of international humanitarian law. These matters were taken up in 2011 during civic training throughout the Armed Forces, including specialist training provided for units designated for peace and humanitarian operations and specialized units.

1.3. How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's armed forces?

Constitutional and legal basis governing public access to information on the functioning of the Polish Armed Forces

a) Constitutional right to access to information

Under Article 61 (1) of the Polish Constitution "A citizen shall have the right to obtain information on the activities of organs of public authority as well as persons discharging public functions". Article 61, paragraph 2 adds that "the right to information includes access to documents and entry to sessions of public administration bodies formed by means of general elections, with the possibility to record sound or picture."

Procedure for the provision of information referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 is specified by the acts and in respect to the Sejm and the Senate by their standing rules:

b) the Act of January 26, 1984 – Press Law, whose Articles 2 and 4 read as follows: "pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, the organs of public authority shall create

conditions that enable the press to fulfil its functions and tasks and that allow daily papers and journals representing different editorial lines, thematic scopes and attitudes to operate.”

c) the Act of September 6, 2001 on access to public information.

Under this Act, every person has the right to information on the activities, competences, legal status, principles of operation, assets, allocation of public funds and decisions taken by the organs of public authority. These organs are obligated to publish unclassified information about their activities in the Public Information Bulletin and to immediately (within 14 days) provide such information upon an individual application.

Ministerial legal acts:

- Decision of the Minister of National Defence of June 13, 2007 on guidelines concerning electronic circulation of correspondence within the Ministry of National Defence for the purpose of providing information to journalists (within 24 hours).
- Decision of the Minister of National Defence of October 4, 2007 on the principles of disclosing public information in the Public Information Bulletin of the Ministry of National Defence. The document specifies the principles of disclosing public information regarding the activities of the Ministry of National Defence in the aforementioned Bulletin.

The Ministry of National Defence Website

The official Ministry of National Defence website (www.mon.gov.pl) is administered by the MOND's Press and Information Department. As a rule, press releases of the Ministry of National Defence are first posted on this website. In addition, the Ministry's Education and Promotion of Defence Department operates its own website www.wojsko-polskie.pl.

Public access to parliamentary debates.

The law of the Republic of Poland guarantees its citizens access to parliamentary debates. For example, stenographic records from the debates are posted on the Sejm's website at www.sejm.gov.pl.

”Military complexes open days” for example, in the garrisons

”Military complexes open days” are organized by the commanders of military units and institutions in collaboration with local government units, voivodes proxies on combatants matters, and non-governmental organizations. The project objective is to promote the tradition of armed forces of Polish Army, present its current character, build the social defence background and promote the occupation of a professional soldier. ”Military complexes open days” are of special importance, especially during public holidays (May 3rd, Polish Flag Day,

etc.). During the "Military complexes open days" roll calls, demonstrations of equipment and sports and recreation events are being held. In some units during the event information points are opened, where people can get information about the service in the National Reserve Forces.

Press conferences.

In 2011, the Press and Information Department organized a total of 30 press conferences. Press conferences and briefings were concerned with key decisions made by the Ministry's top officials, major events and changes taking place in the Polish Armed Forces.

Press publications.

The military press is published by the Military Publishing Institute, which is subordinate to the MODN Press and Information Director. For the purposes of the Ministry of Defence, the Institute publishes internal bulletins, including specialist journals for a strictly defined readership: professional soldiers, army staff, the Ministry's civil servants and people involved in the country's defence matters. The Institute's publications comprise:

- weekly "Polska Zbrojna";
- monthlies dealing with different branches of the Armed Forces: "Przegląd Wojsk Lądowych," "Przegląd Sił Powietrznych," "Przegląd Morski";
- quarterly "Nowa Bellona";
- online information service.

2. Contact information

2.1. Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

The national contact point for the implementation of the Code of Conduct is the Disarmament Control Section at the Department of Foreign Military Affairs of the Ministry of National Defence (Al. Niepodległości 218, 00-911 Warsaw, phone: 00 48 22 6874 430, fax: 00 48 22 6840 244, e-mail: z.zielinski@wp.mil.pl).

ANNEX – List of international agreements and arrangements

Please indicate if your State is party to the following universal and regional legal instruments relevant to preventing and combating terrorism and related co-operation in criminal matters. If your State is not a party to a treaty, but considers becoming a party, kindly indicate at which stage is such consideration (e.g. undergoing inter-ministerial coordination, approved by government and sent to parliament, approved by parliament and awaiting enactment by president, etc).

	Name of the treaty	Party by: ratification PL(R), accession PL (a), succession PL (s), acceptance PL(A), approval PL(AA), or Not party	Law and date of ratification, accession, succession, acceptance or approval
Universal legal instruments			
1	Convention on Offences and Certain Others Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)	PL (R)	16.06.1971
2	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968)	PL (R)	03.05.1969
3	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)	PL (R)	20.04.1972
4	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)	PL (R)	27.02.1975
5	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972)	PL (R)	11.12.1972
6	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons (1973)	PL (R)	13.01.1983
7	International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979)	PL (R)	24.06.2000
8	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (1979)	PL (R)	08.02.1987
9	Convention on Prohibition or Restriction on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or Have Indiscriminate Effects (1980)	PL (R)	02.06.1983
10	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988)	PL (R)	11.09.2004
11	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)	PL (R)	01.03.1992
12	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)	PL (R)	01.03.1992

13	Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Identification (1991)	PL (R)	25.11.2006
14	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (1993)	PL (R)	27.07.1995
15	International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)	PL (R)	04.03.2004
16	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)	PL (R)	26.10.2003
17	Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (2001)	PL (R)	21.02.2005
18	Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War to Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (2003)	PL (R)	01.07. 2011
19	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)		
20	Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)		
21	Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety or Maritime Navigation (2005)		
22	Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixes Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005)		
23	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (2010)		
24	Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (2010)		
25	The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)		
The Council of Europe legal instruments			
26	European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977)	PL (R)	01.05.1996
27	European Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (1990)	PL (R)	20.12.2000
28	European Convention on Extradition (1994)	PL (R)	
28	Convention on Cybercrime (2001)	PL (R)	23.11.2001

29	Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems (2003)	PL (R)	10.11.2004
30	Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (2003)	PL (R)	10.11.2004
31	Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005)	PL (R)	03.04.2008
32	Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (2005)	PL (R)	08.08.2007
33	European Convention on Extradition (1957)		
34	Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1975)		
35	Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1978)		
36	European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959)		
37	Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1978)		
38	Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (2001)		
39	European Convention the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (1972)		
<p>Please list below any other regional, sub-regional, or bilateral agreements or arrangements relevant to preventing and combating terrorism and related co-operation in criminal matters, to which your country is a party.</p>			
40	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on cooperation in combating terrorism, illegal trafficking in drugs and organized crime (1996)	PL (R)	14.05.1998
41	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on cooperation in combating terrorism, organized crime, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors (1996)	PL (R)	06.04.1998
42	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the French Republic on cooperation in internal affairs (1996)	PL (R)	01.03.1998
43	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain on	PL (R)	27.02.2004

	cooperation in combating organized crime and other serious crimes (2000)		
44	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of Romania on cooperation in combating organized crime, terrorism and other types of crimes (2001)	PL (R)	27.02.2004
45	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Ireland on cooperation in combating organized crime and other serious crimes (2001)	PL (R)	13.03.2006
46	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on cooperation in combating crime (2002)	PL (R)	27.02.2004
47	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the United Mexican States on cooperation in combating organized crime and other types crimes (2002)	PL (R)	27.02.2004
48	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on cooperation in combating organized crime and particularly dangerous crimes (2002)	PL (R)	27.04.2004
49	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in combating organized crime and other types of crimes (2002)	PL (R)	19.04.2005
50	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on cooperation in combating crime (2003)	PL (R)	07.05.2004
51	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of India on cooperation in combating organized crime and international terrorism (2003)	PL (R)	13.12.2004
52	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on cooperation in combating terrorism, organized crime and other types of crimes (2003)	PL (R)	30.11.2004
53	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on cooperation in combating organized crime and other types of crimes (2003)	PL (R)	23.04.2004
54	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on cooperation in combating organized crime (2003)	PL (R)	23.04.2004
55	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on cooperation in combating organized crime and other types of crimes (2003)	PL (R)	16.08.2004

56	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on cooperation in combating crime (2003)	PL (R)	04.03.2005
57	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Armenia on cooperation in combating crime (2004)	PL (R)	18.03.2005
58	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Slovak Republic on cooperation in combating crime and joint actions in border regions (2004)	PL (R)	26.10.2006
59	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden on cooperation in combating serious crime (2005)	PL (R)	14.11.2005
60	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Chile on cooperation in combating organized crime (2006)	PL (R)	20.09.2007
61	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Macedonia on cooperation in combating organized crime and other types of crimes (2008)	PL (R)	21.02.2009