



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

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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland to the United Nations Office and the International Organisations in Vienna presents its compliments to all Delegations and Permanent Missions to the OSCE and to the OSCE Secretariat/Conflict Prevention Centre and in accordance with the FSC Decision 2/09 has the honour to transmit herewith the Poland's response to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland to the United Nations Office and the International Organisations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the all Delegations and Permanent Missions to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration. *AB*

Vienna, 17 April 2015



**To:**

**All Delegations and Permanent Missions to the OSCE in Vienna  
The Conflict Prevention Center**

**Vienna**

POLAND

ENGLISH only

**Exchange of Information on the  
OSCE Code of Conduct  
on Politico-Military Aspects of Security**

**Section I: Inter-State elements**

**1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism**

1.1 To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, subregional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

Poland is a party to the majority of international agreements adopted to prevent and combat terrorism, or contributing to the reduction of this phenomenon, including in particular:

- 20 UN conventions and protocols (Annex, Item 1-20);
- 8 Council of Europe conventions and protocols (Annex, Item 27-34);

In addition, Poland has concluded a number of bilateral agreements to combat organized crime, including terrorism (Annex, Item 39-61). They establish mechanisms for cooperation, coordination of efforts, information sharing, joint working groups, etc.

1.2 What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the above-mentioned agreements and arrangements?

Polish legislation has been repeatedly updated to fulfil its obligations under the signed and ratified conventions and protocols listed above, and other international agreements concerning identification, prevention and combating terrorism. The most important legislation in this area includes:

- the Act of June 6, 1997, Penal Code, penalizing acts of a terrorist nature (Journal of Laws of 1997, No. 88 Item 553);
- the Act of November 16, 2000 on the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism (Journal of Laws of 2010, No. 46 Item 276);
- the Act of April 26, 2007 on crisis management (Journal of Laws of 2013, Item 1166 consolidated text);
- the Act of October 12, 1990 on the protection of the state border (Journal of Laws of 2009, No. 12 Item 67);
- the Act of September 4, 2008 on the protection of inland and sea ports (Journal of Laws of 2008 No. 171 Item 1055);
- the Act of August 29, 1997 on the Banking Law (Journal of Laws of 2012, Item 1376 consolidated text with later changes);
- the Act of July 3, 2002 on the Air Law (Journal of Laws of 2013, Item 1396 consolidated text with later changes).

In addition, regulations governing the recognition, prevention and combating terrorism, and the division of powers in this area between the institutions of governmental and local administration, are included in a series of acts or implementing acts issued by the Council of Ministers. Among others in:

- the Act of April 6, 1990 on the Police (Journal of Laws of 2011, No. 287 Item 1687);
- the Act of October 12, 1990 on the Border Guard (Journal of Laws of 2011, No. 116 Item 675);

- the Act of May 24, 2002 on the Internal Security Agency and Foreign Intelligence Agency (Journal of Laws of 2010, No. 29 Item 154);
- the Act of March 16, 2001 on the Government Protection Bureau (Journal of Laws of 2004, No. 163 Item 1712);
- the Act of June 9, 2006 on the Military Counterintelligence Service and the Military Intelligence Service (Journal of Laws of 2006 No. 104 Item 709);
- the Act of December 17, 1998 on the principles of use and stay of the Polish Armed Forces abroad (Journal of Laws of 1998, No. 162 Item 1117);
- the Act of August 24, 2001 on the Military Police and military law enforcement bodies (Journal of Laws of 2013, Item 568 consolidated text with later changes);
- the Act of November 29, 2000 on foreign trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance for national security and the maintenance of international peace and security (Journal of Laws of 2013, Item 194 consolidated text).

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

In Poland, the main role in identifying threats, preventing and combating terrorism is exercised by Police, supported by other law enforcement services and institutions.

If the Police do not have the capacity to effectively protect security of people and the public order, the assistance may be provided by the Polish Armed Forces (Art. 18, Law on Police). The decision to use the armed forces is made by the President of the Republic of Poland at the request of the Prime minister. In urgent cases, the decision to grant assistance is made by the Minister of National Defence at the request of the Minister of Internal Affairs, specifying its scope and form, immediately informing the Prime minister and the President of the Republic of Poland of the measures taken. Border Guard and the Military Police can also be used to support the Police.

The Internal Security Agency's tasks include the investigation, prevention and detection of terrorist offences as well as the prosecution of perpetrators (it is the public prosecutor who decides whether the criminal investigation is to be run by the Internal Security Agency or by the Police). One of the Internal Security Agency units is the Counter-Terrorist Centre (CAT) which was set up in 2008. This unit works within the anti-terrorist protection system at the operational level. Its remit includes chiefly coordination of information exchange among the services and institutions involved with the prevention and combating of terrorist threats, analytical assessment of information, and reporting to the state leaders on terrorist threats and steps taken in this respect.

In cases when there is a suspicion that a foreign civil aircraft flying in the airspace of the Republic of Poland or a vessel sailing in the Polish waters may be used as agents of a terrorist attack a major role plays the Ministry of National Defence. In such cases decisions are made on behalf of the Minister of National Defence by the Operational Commander of the Polish Armed Forces. These issues are governed by the Law of 12.10.1990 on the protection of the state border and the Law of 4 September 2008 on the protection of inland and sea ports.

### 1.4 Provide additional 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 tasks associated with the diagnosis of threats, prevention and combating terrorism are in particular carried out by:

- **the Ministry of the Interior**, together with the National Police, the Border Guard, the Government Protection Bureau;
- **the Ministry of National Defence**, together with the Military Intelligence Service, the Military Counterintelligence Service, the Military Police;
- **the Ministry of Foreign Affairs**;
- **the Ministry of Finance**, together with the General Inspector of Financial Information, the Customs Service;
- **the Internal Security Agency**;
- **the Foreign Intelligence Agency**;
- **the Government Centre for Security**;
- **the National Security Bureau**.

Coordination and advisory functions in combating terrorism are performed by the established Interministerial Team for Terrorist Threats working under the Prime Minister. The Team consists of: the Minister of the Interior (chairman), the Minister of National Defence (vice-chairman), the Chief of General Staff and the Commander in Chief of the Military Police.

Among the above-mentioned services the leading role in the recognition of terrorist threats plays the Internal Security Agency, and in relation to a physical fight against terrorism - the National Police.

The bodies participating in the Polish counter-terrorist system are, among others: the Interministerial Team for Terrorist Threat, Ministry of Interior, Internal Security Agency, Police, Border Guard, Government Protection Bureau, Foreign Intelligence Agency, Military Intelligence Agency, Military Counterintelligence Agency, Customs Service, National Security Bureau, Government Centre for Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Fire Service, General Inspector of Financial Information, General Staff of Polish Armed Forces, Military Police and other institutions which may poses information important for the counter-terrorist protection of the country.

The counter-terrorist protection of the Republic of Poland consists of three levels:

- a) Strategic level - tasks carried out by the Prime Minister and his subordinate bodies, mainly by the Government Security Centre, and the Interministerial Team for Terrorist Threats which is headed by the Minister of Interior. A support structure for the Team is the Standing Expert Group. This level performs tasks involved with ensuring appropriate cooperation of government administration bodies in the scope of investigating, countering and combating terrorist threats.
- b) Operational level - tasks carried out by the Counter-Terrorist Centre of the Internal Security Agency. This level is tasked with constant, immediate and comprehensive reporting to state leadership about any terrorist threats and action taken in connection with those threats by state bodies. That level also includes the coordination of analytical and reporting work of national services and institutions regarding the identification and prevention of terrorist threats.
- c) Tactical (executive) level - tasks carried out by national services and institutions participating in the national counter-terrorist protection system.

The main objectives of The Strategy for development of the national security system of the Republic of Poland till the year 2022 is the development of a stable international security

environment in the regional and global dimensions and strengthening the defence capabilities of the state. In 2014 The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland was adopted. The new document provides an updated assessment of the security measures, priorities and proposals for long-term activities in areas relevant to security and defence.

### *Preventing the financing of terrorism*

The main piece of legislation used to counter the financing of terrorism is the adopted on June 25, 2009 Act on counteracting money laundering and terrorism financing (entered into force on October 22, 2009). The Act implements the 2005/60/EC Directive of the European Parliament and the EU Council of October 26, 2005 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for money laundering and the financing of terrorism. In addition, the financing of terrorism offense has been penalized by law in the Act of June 6, 1997 Penal Code Article 165a that penalizes collection, transfer, or offering of payment, financial instruments, securities, foreign currencies, property rights or other movable or immovable property in order to finance a terrorism (entered into force on 22 October 2009).

The leading role in the system of combating financial crime and terrorist financing is played by the General Inspector of Financial Information (GIFI). His tasks include carrying out the procedure of transaction suspension or account blocking; sharing and requesting information about transactions, transferring documents justifying the suspicion of committing a crime to the authorized bodies; exercising control over the compliance with regulations on counteracting money laundering and terrorist financing; cooperation with foreign institutions and international organizations. In October 2009, the Interdepartmental Committee for Financial Security was appointed by the General Inspector of Financial Information, having a consultative and advisory function concerning the use of specific restrictive measures against persons, groups and entities, such as freezing of assets in order to combat terrorism and prevent its financing.

The institution responsible for collecting information on suspicious financial transactions is the Polish Financial Intelligence Unit (PFIU) - Department of Financial Information in the Ministry of Finance. PFIU verifies the suspected money laundering and terrorist financing, contained in the reports, and subsequently collects the evidence and notifies the prosecutor's office, which, in cooperation with law enforcement authorities, takes action to bring an indictment against the suspected persons. PFIU is supervised by the General Inspector of Financial Information (GIFI). On the international arena PFIU participates in the work of e.g. MONEYVAL and the Egmont Group.

Poland fulfils the recommendations of the Special Committee on the Prevention of Money Laundering - The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) - 40 Recommendations concerning financial crimes and 9 FATF Special Recommendations regarding detecting, preventing and combating the financing of terrorism (9 Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing).

### *Border Guard*

Border Control in Poland is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Schengen Borders Code and the Act of October 12, 1990 on the Protection of the State Border. It is carried out by the Border Guard cooperating with the Customs Service and special services. The Border Guard is also working with other national and international partners (including the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders - Frontex).

Border Guard undertakes activities in prevention of terrorism in the following areas:

- Prevention of illegal border crossing by persons and vehicles and revealing of crimes and offences and prosecuting perpetrators;
- Prevention of entries of undesirable aliens and persons suspected of terrorist activities;

- Prevention of transportation across the border explosives, weapons and ammunitions, radioactive and nuclear materials and harmful chemical substances without required permission;
- Providing security in international transportation and public order in a range of border crossings and in border zone in the scope of Border Guard responsibilities;
- Conducting security control in international transport means and in a range of land, maritime and river border crossings. Participation in supervision of security control performed by services of airports' authorities (*In March 2013 security control performance duties were finally transferred to security services subordinated to airport authorities*);
- Providing security guards on passengers aircrafts (air marshals),
- Protection of main international transportation routes against crimes in the scope of Border Guard responsibilities;
- Control of aliens' stay legality in Poland including activities related to identification and prevention of terrorist threats;
- Gathering and analyzing information on potential terrorist threats and exchange of information with e.g. Antiterrorist Center of Internal Security Agency, Police, military intelligence agencies, General Inspectorate of Financial Information;
- Conducting intelligence activities on identification and prevention of terrorist threats in the scope of Border Guard responsibilities;
- Information exchange with law enforcement services of neighboring countries and other countries and international institutions on terrorist threats prevention,
- Control of large scale money transport across the state border;
- Providing opinions on visa issuing by the state consular offices;
- Monitoring of ships for their compliance with regulations in effect in the Polish maritime areas.

#### *Protection of radioactive materials*

Poland is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (International Atomic Energy Agency - IAEA) and the European Atomic Energy Community (European Atomic Energy Community - Euratom). It implements the documents and regulations of these organizations.

Despite the absence of nuclear power plants, Poland has well-developed legislation and a nuclear safety system, under which supervision is exercised over all operations involving the use of nuclear materials and sources of ionizing radiation.

Technical solutions for nuclear safety involve mainly the monitoring and controlling radioactive contamination and keeping records of nuclear materials and radioactive sources.

The main body dealing with issues related to radioactivity in Poland is the National Atomic Energy Agency. This body reports directly to the Minister of the Environment and is responsible for nuclear safety and radiological protection.

The principal document in Polish legislation regulating nuclear safety is the Act of November 29, 2000, the Atomic Energy Law.

The Act regulates, among others:

- conduct of business rules in the field of peaceful use of atomic energy;
- actions taken in the event of radiological emergencies;
- specific rules for the protection of individuals against the dangers arising from the use of ionizing radiation for medical purposes.

The Border Guard conducts radiometric control not only at borders but also within the country. All collected information are delivered via a central computer system to the Border Guard Headquarters in Warsaw, where they can be analyzed. The relevant data is regularly made available to the National Atomic Energy Agency and International Atomic Energy Agency's Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB).

Radiometric control is preformed based on detailed internal BG operational procedures. BG officers exchange information and consult National Atomic Energy Agency (NAEA) what was regulated in special agreement. Radiometric control is performed by officers - professional radiometrist trained in BG training center by trainers certified by NAEA.

The radiometric control system is regularly upgraded. Co-operation with US Department of Energy contributed much to the modernization of the system in last several years.

#### *Use of the Internet and other computer networks for terrorist purposes*

In the context of counter-publishing online incitement to commit terrorist offenses important was introduction to the Act of June 6, 1997 Penal Code Article 255a which penalizes dissemination or public presentation of the content which might facilitate committing a crime of terrorist nature with an intent for such crime to be committed (entered into force on 14 November 2011).

The Department of Tele-information Security of the Internal Security Agency along with the Government Computer Incident Response Team (CERT.GOV.PL) are responsible for cyber security in Poland. Within the Polish Armed Forces exists the Center for Security Management of Networks and Communication Services and the Center for Cyber Security of Armed Forces (created in accordance with the decision of the Minister of National Defence of 13 November 2013). It is overseen by the Plenipotentiary for Cyberspace Security of the Minister of National Defence. In the context of the ongoing challenges arising from building security systems in this area, there is a need for special supervision over wider cybersecurity (including legislative, strategic and organizational issues).

#### *Prevention of violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism*

The main acts related to extremism are penalised in the Act of June 6, 1997 Penal Code, especially in the articles:

- article 119, referring to using violence or unlawful threat because of the victim national, ethnic, racial, political or religious affiliation or because of a lack of any religious denomination of a victim;
- article 256, referring to propagating fascism and totalitarianism, racism and intolerance;
- article 257, referring to public insulting of a group of people of different worldview, national or racial affiliation.

## **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 freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law.

The Polish Armed Forces do not have permanent bases or units stationed permanently outside the country. Military units and soldiers are staying temporarily on the territories of other countries, with their consent, performing tasks under international missions with the purpose of introduction, maintenance and construction of peace, in accordance with the mandate of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), decisions of international organizations and / or relevant international agreements.

In 2014, the Polish Armed Forces and their representatives participated in 12 missions carried out under the aegis of NATO, the EU and the UN:

- In Afghanistan - the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). The legal basis for the involvement of the Polish Military Contingent (PMC) in Afghanistan was the resolution No. 2120 of October 10, 2013 of the UN Security Council, describing the mandate of the Forces till 31 December 2014. The PMC, which consisted of 986 troops till June, and since then 360 soldiers, finished its mission at the end of 2014.
- In Kosovo - KFOR International Force (Kosovo Forces). The legal basis for PMC action is the UNSCR No. 1244 of June 10, 1999. The Polish contingent consisted of 240 troops.
- In Bosnia and Herzegovina - ALTHEA operation conducted by the forces of the European Union (European Forces - EUFOR). The legal basis for the participation of PMC in this operation are annually adopted resolutions of the UN Security Council, starting with No. 1551 of July 9, 2004, and ending with the latest No. 2123 of November 12, 2013 as well as the “Joint Action on the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina” adopted by the Council of the European Union 2004/570/CFSP of July 12, 2004 (OJ No, L 04.252.10) and the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina of November 21, 1995 (the Dayton Agreement). The PMC consisted of 38 people.
- In Mali - in the European Union Training Mission (EUTM Mali). The legal basis for the action of the PMC was the UNSC resolution No. 2085 of 20 December 2012 and the Decision of the Council of the European Union 2013/87/CFSP of 18 February 2013 on the launch of the European Union military mission to contribute to the training of Malian armed forces (EUTM Mali). The PCM consisted of 19 troops and finished its mission on 18 May 2014.
- In the Central African Republic (CAR) – in the European Union military operation EUFOR RCA. The legal basis for the action of the PMC was the UNSC resolution No. 2181 of 21 October 2014 and the Decision of the Council of the European Union of 7 November 2014. The PMC commenced its mission on 1 May 2014 with 50 troops. The main component of the contingent was the unit of military police, part of European Force of Military Police (EUROGENFOR). In addition, two officers were stationed in the operation’s Headquarters in Larisa (Greece).
- In the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) – in the NATO Air Baltic Policing mission. The legal basis for the action of the PMC was a Memorandum of the NATO Military Committee of 27 July 2007. The Polish contingent consisted of 96 people was fulfilling its task between 15 April and 15 September 2014.
- the EU Monitoring Mission to Georgia (EUMM Georgia) and observation missions under the aegis of the UN: in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Kosovo (UNMIK), in Liberia (UNMIL), in Western Sahara (MINURSO), in South Sudan (UNMISS) and Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) participated 22 observers.

In total there were about 1500 soldiers and military employees outside the country at one time.

### **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 indivisible security are implemented in good faith.

Poland attaches importance to the UN developed concept of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, on the basis of which agreements are created and implemented mitigating the threats to peace, both at global and regional levels. We recognize that the compliance with the principle of transparency, reciprocity and equivalence of the fulfilment of obligations ensures international security at the lowest possible level of military arsenals.

Poland puts into effect, implements, provides transparency, predictability and reliable verification of treaties and agreements in the field of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation existing on both global and regional level - in the OSCE area.

Poland is a party to the vast majority of multilateral treaties, conventions and agreements, including:

- The Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE);
- The Treaty on Open Skies (OS);
- The Vienna Document 2011 (VD'11);
- all agreements on confidence and security building measures agreed upon in the OSCE;
- The Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);
- The Treaty banning the research on nuclear weapons (CTBT);
- The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC);
- The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage and Use of Biological and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BTWC);
- The Convention on the Prohibition or Restriction of the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW), and all its Protocols;
- The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Storage, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.
- The Arms Trade Treaty.

Poland implements these treaties and agreements, as well as other international instruments and initiatives in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, such as:

- UN Security Council Resolution No. 1540,
- The UN Plan of actions concerning Small Arms and Light Armament,
- The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT);
- Initiative for the Non-proliferation of WMD (Proliferation Security Initiative - PSI).

In addition, Poland is an active member of the following export control regimes:

- The Nuclear Suppliers Group (Nuclear Suppliers Group – NSG);
- Zangger's Committee (ZC);
- The Australia Group (AG);
- Missile Technology Control Regime (Missile Technology Control Regime MTCR);
- Wassenaar Agreement (Wassenaar Agreement - WA).

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

In addition to the implementation of the above-mentioned treaties, conventions and agreements, and active participation in the decision-making bodies, Poland has been involved nationally and internationally in various projects in the field of arms control, among others pursuing verification projects under the CFE, VD'11 and TOP as well as bilateral agreements on additional confidence and security building measures. In addition, representatives of the Polish Armed Forces supported the verification activities in the Balkan Peninsula.

Polish arms control policy is also focused on international cooperation to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of their delivery. We are active participants in the control regimes. We follow the guidelines of the EU Strategy on the Weapons of Mass Destruction (The EU's WMD Strategy). Poland notified and promotes the initiative on Tactical Nuclear Weapons. We participate in the process of preparation for the NPT Review Conference in 2015.

Poland also actively participates in the meetings of the G8 Global Partnership against the Proliferation of WMD.

Poland had a significant contribution *inter alia* in EU civilian crisis management missions in the OSCE area. Polish representatives took part in missions in Georgia (EUMM), Kosovo (EULEX), Bosnia-Herzegovina (EUFOR).

## **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 posture and defence expenditures in your State?

##### *National planning and the decision-making process*

The basis for the planning and defence programming are the political and strategic decisions in the field of state's defence policy made by the supreme legislative and executive powers.

The Parliament, as the supreme legislative body, 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. The Parliament and its committees (the Senate and the Parliamentary Committee on National Defence) also exercise control functions.

The President is the supreme head of the Polish Armed Forces. His advisory body in the field of internal and external security is the National Security Council.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, managing national security in time of peace is exercised by the Council of Ministers, working with the President of the Republic of Poland as part of their domestic and foreign policies. The Council of Ministers is responsible for the internal and foreign policy of the Republic of Poland, ensuring its internal and external security and exercising general control in the field of defence. The implementation of the policy of the Council of Ministers in the field of defence is ensured by the Prime Minister, who also specifies the ways of its implementation. Matters of particular importance in the field of defence may be examined by the Cabinet Council, which shall be convened and chaired by the President of the Republic of Poland.

The tasks of the Council of Ministers involve *inter alia* the development of national security strategy drafts and the planning and implementation of state defence preparations, including planning the development and the potential of the Armed Forces.

The Act of 22 February 2013 on restructuring, modernization and financing of the Polish Armed Forces regulates directions of the development of the Polish Armed Forces, including defining the rules for planning the development of the Polish Armed Forces, sources of financing defence preparations and the size of defence spending.

Issues of planning and programming the development of the Armed Forces and defence system are regulated *inter alia* by the Act of November 21, 1967 on the common duty to defend the Republic of Poland (Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 21, Item 205, as amended). According to it,

the President of the Republic of Poland, in the area of sovereignty over the Polish Armed Forces determines, at the request of the Minister of National Defence, the main directions of development of the Armed Forces and their preparations for the defence of state.

Currently, the long-term Armed Forces development planning is governed by the rules of defence planning of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Plans are drawn up in a ten-year planning horizon and updated every two years. The substantive grounds for the development of the Development Program of the Polish Armed Forces are: The Development Strategy of the National Security System and the main directions of development of the Armed Forces and their preparation for the defence of the state established by the President of the Republic of Poland. The detailed directions of reconstruction and modernization of the Armed Forces determined by the Council of Ministers and the guidelines of the Council of Ministers for the programming of Polish defence preparations.

Within the framework of the long-term defence planning, based on the ten-year planning horizon, are drawn up:

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

#### *Defence expenditures*

Annually, expenditures from the state budget of not less than 1.95% of gross domestic product from the previous year are allocated for financing the defensive needs of the Republic of Poland.

The following financial plans are prepared:

- the State's Multiannual Financial Plan (part of the budget – national defence) containing the four-year planning horizon. It provides a basis for the preparation of the budget bill for the next financial year. The Minister of Finance presents to the Council of Ministers a draft State's Multiannual Financial Plan;
- the annual budget of the Ministry of National Defence (with a two-year forecast). The Minister of National Defence issues appropriate decision;
- the Modernisation of the Armed Forces Fund's financial plan (including the two-year forecast). It is approved by the Minister of National Defence.

The budget for defence spending and the armed forces shall be approved annually by the Parliament during the general works on the state budget for the next year. The budget draft law, after being approved by the Council of Ministers, is submitted to the Parliament at least three months before the start of the financial year in order to adopt it as an Act. Then, in up to four months the parliament passes the Act and presents it to the President of the Republic of Poland, who signs the budget Act within seven days.

The Parliament within its respective competences also controls the implementation of the adopted budget. The principle of transparency of the development of defence spending and monitoring of the implementation of the defence budget are guaranteed by relevant regulations.

#### 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?

The main task of the foreign policy and the security and defence of Poland policy is to ensure the independence, territorial integrity, as well as security and civil liberties of its citizens. For this

purpose, in accordance with the strategic documents and decisions of the democratically elected government, Poland maintains and develops the Armed Forces and defence capabilities at such a level that is necessary for the defence and independence of its territory and to fulfil its allied and international commitments.

As a member of the European Union and NATO, Poland belongs to the group of countries that share common democratic values and a common goal of building a zone of stability and security. It is a part of these activities, and promotes them. This is accomplished through political dialogue, crisis response, and close co-operation with neighbouring countries. Poland is developing strong cooperation and friendly relations with all its neighbours, as well as cooperation with other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, seeing it as a chance to strengthen the zone of stability and security in this part of the continent. Poland aims to strengthen the cooperation within the Weimar Triangle and the Visegrad Group, and supports the development of other sub-regional institutions, contributing to greater security and stability.

Poland is actively seeking opportunities to increase international cooperation and to strengthen cross-border dialogue to resolve the most pressing threats to international security. These activities are implemented mainly through international forums and organizations, including the UN, NATO, EU and OSCE. In the case of military involvement abroad the legal basis for the use of and stay of the Polish Armed Forces in other countries are the UN Security Council resolutions, decisions of international organizations engaged in international missions and / or relevant international agreements.

## **2. Existing structures and procedures**

### 2.1. What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic control over the military, paramilitary and internal security forces, and the police?

All forces and services listed above are subject to civil and democratic control in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. They are led by the heads of government departments, having a political mandate. The democratic control is ensured by the constitutional authorities of legislative and executive branches, that is the Parliament, the President, the Council of Ministers and the individual ministers.

#### *Armed Forces*

The principle of the civil and democratic control over the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland is specified in Article 26, par. 2 of the Polish Constitution and the Law of June 21, 2013 on changing the Law on the Office of the Minister of National Defence. The provisions of the Act, the package of executive legal and organizational acts, issued by the Council of Ministers and the Minister of National Defence, determine the Minister of National Defence as directing the national defence part of government administration and the body, through which the President of the Republic of Poland in peacetime exercises authority over the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland and implement a policy to civilian and democratic control over the military. In the above-mentioned acts the roles of the minister, and the extent of his competence with respect to directing all the activities of the Armed Forces have been clearly specified.

#### *Special Services*

The model of supervision over the activities performed by the special services is a complex one. The supervision is exercised by the following bodies:

1. The Parliament

The Parliamentary Commission for Special Services operates in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Procedures of the Polish Parliament. The scope of the Commission's powers includes giving opinions on bills, regulations, decrees and other legal acts concerning activities of special services, including examination of the annual reports of heads of special services. Another important task of the Commission is issuing opinions on budget drafts of special services, including annual reports on the implementation of the budgets and other financial information gathered from special services. The Commission evaluates candidates for heads of special services and their deputies.

Special services are obliged to provide the Commission with information about particularly important events in the course of their activities, including suspicion of irregularities in the activities of special services and suspected violations of law. Special services are also obliged to provide access to information, documents and materials which are obtained as a result of fulfilling their statutory tasks.

## 2. The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister defines the guidelines for the Internal Security Agency activities by issuing instructions. The Agency presents the Prime Minister with plans of activities for next year. The Agency is also obliged to present information about its activity in the previous year.

The government Committee for Special Services is a consultative and advisory body which is responsible in the matters of programming, overseeing and coordinating the activity of law enforcement and intelligence agencies. The Prime Minister is the chairman of the Committee, and the Committee is placed in the Chancellery of the Prime Minister.

## 3. The Judiciary

### 3.1 Intelligence activities.

In the course of performing intelligence operations undertaken by the Internal Security Agency, when other measures have proved ineffective or there is a high probability that they would be ineffective or useless, the court of law may, upon a written request by the Head of the Internal Security Agency submitted upon a written approval of the Prosecutor General, order operational control (Article 27 of the Internal Security Agency and Foreign Intelligence Agency Act of 24 May 2002). Operational control is to be performed in secrecy and may involve the control of the contents of written correspondence, control of the contents of postal parcels and application of technical measures enabling a secret collection and recording of information and evidence, especially the contents of telephone conversations and other information transmitted via telecommunication networks.

The court decision regarding operational control is made by the District Court in Warsaw. In cases of urgency where a delay might result in the loss of information or obliteration or destruction of the evidence of crime, the Head of the Internal Security Agency may order operational control upon a written approval from the Prosecutor General, while simultaneously submitting a request to the court of law for a decision in this matter.

### 3.2. Special operations.

In criminal cases referred to in Article 5 paragraph 1, subparagraph 2 of the Internal Security Agency and Foreign Intelligence Agency Act, operational activities carried out in order to verify previously obtained credible information about crime, or to establish its perpetrators and to obtain evidence of crime, may consist in a secret acquisition or interception of objects obtained by crime, objects which are subject to forfeiture or objects whose production, possession, transportation or trade in are prohibited. Such operational activities may also consist

in accepting or handing in a material profit. Such actions may be ordered by the Head of the Internal Security Agency, for a specified period of time upon prior obtaining a written approval from the Prosecutor General. Then the head of the Internal Security Agency informs the Prosecutor General on an ongoing basis about the course of those actions and their result. Should the information on the commitment of crime specified in Article 5 paragraph 1, subparagraph 2 be confirmed, the Head of the Internal Security Agency forwards to the Prosecutor General materials collected in the course of the operational activities with a request to initiate a criminal procedure. (Article 29 of the Internal Security Agency and Foreign Intelligence Agency Act of 24 May 2002).

Another form of operational work is set out in Article 30 of the Internal Security Agency and Foreign Intelligence Agency Act of 24 May 2002. In criminal cases referred to in Article 5 paragraph I, subparagraph 2, within the frames of operational activities carried out in order to record such crimes, to establish the identity of the perpetrators, or to intercept the objects of crime, the Head of the Internal Security Agency may, prior to the initiation of the criminal procedure, order a secret surveillance of the production, transfer, storage and trade in objects of crime, on condition that it would not endanger the life or health of any person. The Head of the Internal Security Agency immediately notifies the Prosecutor General of the ordering, course and results of actions undertaken according to the procedure provided for in paragraph 1, and the Prosecutor General may order that such operational activity be discontinued. Should the information on the commitment of crime be confirmed, the Head of the Internal Security Agency forwards to the Prosecutor General the materials acquired as the result of the operational activity with a request to order the initiation of criminal proceedings.

### 3.3. Criminal proceedings.

The Internal Security Agency may also perform tasks ordered by a court or a public prosecutor to the extent defined in the Criminal Code. All investigative activities of the officers of the Internal Security Agency are subject to judicial supervision.

### *The Border Guard*

According to the Act on the Council of Ministers and the Act on the Border Guard, the control over the activities of of the Border Guard exercise both the Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, who directs, supervises and controls the activity of the organs of the Border Guard. In particular, the Prime Minister appoints and dismisses the commanders in chief of of the Border Guard at the request of the Minister of Interior. At the same time Minister of Interior has the right to appoint and dismiss the deputy commanders in chief and regional units commanders of the Border Guard. In addition, the Minister of Interior, by regulation, establishes and liquidates the regional units of the Border Guard.

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

General leadership in this area is exercised by the President of the Republic of Poland. The implementation of procedures is ensured by the Council of Ministers and its members - the Ministers, who control individual departments.

The parliament as the supreme legislative authority deals with the defence issues mainly in the course of legislative work and in the course of determining the main activities of the state. These issues also appear in the preparation of financial plans and regulations that affect the state budget. In addition, due to the performed functions, the Parliament:

- regulates all the basic issues of defence by means of enacted laws, and thus directly affects the functioning of the Minister of National Defence and his Ministry;

- affects the appointment of a civilian, being a member of a democratically chosen Council of Ministers, to the position of the Minister of National Defence and enforces his/her responsibility for the implementation of the state policy in the field of defence.

The parliament and its committees (the Senate and the Parliamentary Committee on National Defence) also exercise control functions.

### 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?

The task of the *Polish Armed Forces* is:

- ensuring the defence of the state and opposing aggression;
- participation in the process of stabilization of the international situation and in crisis response and humanitarian operations;
- supporting homeland security and providing aid to the public.

To ensure the ability of the state to defend itself and resist aggression within the framework of the allied commitments, the Polish Armed Forces maintain their readiness to carry out the tasks related to the defence and protection of the inviolability of the borders of the Republic of Poland, by participating in anti-terrorist operations in the country and abroad, by participating in solving local or regional armed conflicts within the NATO's area of responsibility or outside it, by participating in defence operations outside the country according to the alliance commitments, by conducting a strategic defence operation in Poland.

The co-participation in the stabilization of the international situation and in crisis response and humanitarian operations requires the Polish Armed Forces to maintain the strength and ability to: participate in peacekeeping and crisis response operations led by the NATO, the EU, the UN and other operations resulting from international agreements; participate in humanitarian operations conducted by international organizations, governments and others; enable military cooperation in the development and application of confidence and security building measures.

The head of the Polish Armed Forces is the President. In times of peace he exercises authority over the Armed Forces through the Minister of National Defence, who, pursuant to the Article 134 (1) and (2) of the Polish Constitution, is the supreme body of state administration in the field of defence. Consent to the use of military force in the country and abroad is given by the President of the Republic of Poland, at the request of the Council of Ministers. The scope of activities of the Minister of National Defence is determined by the Council of Ministers Ordinance of July 9, 1996 on the detailed scope of activities of the Minister of National Defence.

#### *The Border Guard*

The Border Guard is responsible for protecting the state border on land and at sea and border traffic control, as a separate, unitary, uniformed and armed police-type service.

Under the Act of October 12, 1990 on the Border Guard, the following tasks of formation have been defined and performed mainly:

- state border protection,
- fighting border crime and prosecuting perpetrators,
- organisation and execution of border traffic control,
- fight against illegal migration
- execution of international agreements regarding legal relations on the state border,
- supervision of the exploitation of Polish maritime areas and the obeying of regulations valid in these areas by ships,

- providing law and order within the border crossing as well as in the border zone,
- preventing transportation of drugs, psychotropic and chemical substances, harmful wastes, ammunition and explosives without proper permit required by separate regulations.

### **3. Procedures related to the personnel of various forces**

#### 3.1. What kind of procedures does your State use for the recruitment and drafting of personnel for service in the armed forces?

Since 2009, in Poland the compulsory mandatory military service has been suspended. Appropriate regulations have been included in the Act of November 21, 1967, amended on January 1, 2010 on the common duty to defend the Republic of Poland (Journal of Laws of 2012, Item 461, consolidated text). The National Reserve Forces (NSR) were established, which are an integral part of the drafting system of the Armed Forces. They are a kind of voluntary personal pool provisioning for increased availability to perform active military service in the event of threats. The service of the reserve soldiers in the NSR is carried out on the basis of crisis allocations as a result of voluntarily concluded contracts, signed with the Ministry of Defence for a period of two to six years, with a possibility of renewal, but limited to a maximum period of 15 years. The size of the NSR meets the needs of the state in time of crisis, ensuring the acquisition of a sufficient number of volunteers with the desired abilities and skills for the Polish Armed Forces (up to 20 000 soldiers).

Regulations concerning the appointment of the professional army personnel are contained in the Act of September 11, 2003 on the professional military service (Journal of Laws of 2010 No. 90, Item 593, with later changes) and the Regulation of the Minister of National Defence of March 9, 2010 on the appointment of the professional army personnel (Journal of Laws No. 45, Item 265). Particularly important is the possibility of recruitment of non-commissioned officers and privates professionals by the Chief of General Staff, commanders of branches of Armed Forces, Commander in Chief of the Military Police and the Commander of the Warsaw Garrison. It allows for more detailed qualifying procedures.

Professional military service can be carried out in two ways: permanent and contract. Appointment for permanent service is binding for an indefinite period of time, while for contractual service for a limited time specified in the contract (2 to 6 years). The contractual service may be carried out for the total period of no more than twelve years.

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

Polish Armed Forces are fully professional. Consequently, alternatives to military service have not been foreseen.

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

Polish Armed Forces Personnel enjoy all the constitutional rights of citizens, with the exception of the right to combine the duties of a professional soldier with the function of a member of Parliament, including the European Parliament, a Senator, executive positions filled on the basis of election, positions in local governments and the right to associate in political parties and trade unions.

In the event of violation of rights stemming from military service, members of the Forces have the right of administrative appeal, provided for in relevant legislation relating to pragmatics of military service.

The rights and obligations of professional soldiers are specified in detail in the fourth chapter of the Act of September 11, 2003 on professional military service (Journal of Laws of 2010 No. 90, Item 593 consolidated text). Among other things, the soldier is entitled to reimbursement of expenses incurred for legal assistance if the preliminary inquiry initiated against him for an offense committed in connection with the performance of his duties will be concluded by a final decision on redemption. Detailed regulations also apply to the system of aid activities for soldiers injured in the course of performing of their duties, as well as for family members of soldiers who have died as a consequence of their service.

Disciplinary matters are regulated by the Act of October 9, 2009 on military discipline (Journal of Laws of 2009 No. 190, Item 1474), which aside from establishing the provision of efficient disciplinary response, emphasises also the constitutional powers of the soldier.

#### **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?

International Humanitarian Law and the Law of Armed Conflicts are propagated obligatorily through the system of training and professional development of the entire personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland. This issue is addressed within the framework of educational and professional development programs:

- Military Academies and Higher Officer Schools for the candidates for professional soldiers and improvement courses for commanders and legal advisors;
- Training centres of all types of Polish Armed Forces and military units as part of the routine training and professional development of soldiers;
- Military exercises, the scenarios of which include the requirement to take into account in military operations the rules and the limitations of International Humanitarian Law.

Issues of International Humanitarian Law of Armed Conflict were addressed in accordance with the Methodology of the civic education of soldiers in active military service, introduced by the Minister of National Defence on November 5, 2012

The scope of knowledge transferred in the course of education, was supplemented, on a regular basis, with information on international agreements to which Poland is a party, as well as experience gained by participating in peace missions and stabilising operations. The instructors were supported by legal advisors.

Issues to be covered in the field of international humanitarian law of armed conflicts were implemented in all personal bodies of the Polish Army and involved in particular:

- Use of basic principles of international humanitarian law of armed conflicts during combat. Criminal liability for infringement of these rules;
- Protection of human rights in the Armed Forces on the basis of the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers for the Member States;
- Protection of cultural property during military conflicts, peacekeeping and stabilization operations (Second Additional Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954). Criminal liability for the destruction of cultural property.

Transferring knowledge, in particular, the importance to abide by the basic principles of the laws of war was emphasized, such as: prohibition of the use of specific methods and means of warfare, the protection of civilian persons (including humanitarian personnel) and the principles of treatment of prisoners and detainees.

The above issues were integrated into conducted exercises. Their main objective was to develop the attitudes and habits of soldiers, which will allow for the proper behaviour in extreme combat conditions that is inconsistent with the norms of international law. All the soldiers and civil employees participating in peacekeeping and stabilization missions undergone mandatory training in this field, and were familiarized with the cultural and legal considerations functioning in the conflict areas.

In order to promote knowledge, as well as familiarize soldiers and civilian employees of the Army with the obligations contained in the international humanitarian law and issues of individual responsibility for their actions, numerous training and informational materials were disseminated in 2014.

#### 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?

Information on this topic has been partially included in Section 4.1 above.

In addition, this issue in 2014 was included into specialized courses for officers and non-commissioned officers, carried out in the National Defence Academy, Naval Academy, the Military College of the Air Force, Military Centre for Civic Education, Navy Training Center, Land Forces Training Centre and Training Centre for Peacekeeping.

#### 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 accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Poland has taken responsibility for respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief.

Information on this topic has also been partially included in Section 2.1 above.

#### 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?

The information has been included in Chapter II, Section 2.1 and 3.3

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

Information has been partially included in Chapter II, Section 2.1

Poland supports the strengthening of international cooperation and international law and strictly adheres to accepted international obligations. The adoption of international obligations is automatically incorporated into the national legal system, which ensures its compatibility with international law.

Doctrinal and strategic documents and laws need to be compatible with the ratified international agreements. The study of this compliance, in accordance with Article 188 of the Polish Constitution falls under the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court, which decides, among others, on the conformity of laws with the ratified international agreements, whose ratification required prior consent granted by statute and on the conformity of legal provisions, issued by central State organs, with Constitution, ratified international agreements and statutes.

Polish strategic documents are consistent with the doctrinal documents of NATO and the European Union.

### **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?

This information is available on the websites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [www.msz.gov.pl](http://www.msz.gov.pl) and the Ministry of National Defence [www.mon.gov.pl](http://www.mon.gov.pl).

##### 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?

In addition to the Code of Conduct of individual States, there are no additional publications on the subject, apart from specialist or academic documents, publicly available, for example, via the Internet.

Replies to the Questionnaire of the Code of Conduct of individual States, are publicly available on the OSCE website.

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

The Republic of Poland shall offer its citizens the right to obtain information about the activities of public authorities and public office holders, which is referred to in Article 61 of the Constitution. These constitutional provisions have been defined in the statutes. Among others in the Act of September 6, 2001 on the access to public information and the Act of January 26, 1984 - Press Law. Public access to information may be restricted only in cases of the necessity to protect national security or in the cases provided by law, for example, relating to classifying information and documents and dealing with them.

Public access to information on the Polish Armed Forces is ensured by the implementation of the information policy of the government and the Ministry of National Defence. It is regulated by the decisions of the Minister of National Defence of April 7, 2009 on the principles of the implementation of the information policy in the Ministry of National Defence and of June 13, 2007 on guidelines for the electronic exchange of correspondence in the Ministry of National Defence in order to make information available to the press to make information available to journalists and of 29 May 2014 on the rules for access to public information in the Public Information Bulletin of the Ministry of Defence. The institution implementing information policy is the Department of the Press and Information of the Ministry of National Defence and supervised by the Director of the Department - the press service of the Ministry of Defence. On July 15, 2014 the Department of the Press and Information launched a new site of the Public Information Bulletin. The site enables citizens to make a submission for access to public information through an online application form.

The Ministry of National Defence pursues the information policy through a range of modern tools. Providing current information for the public and the personnel of the Armed Forces takes place through the official websites (in the form of messages, information, reports, as well as photo and video galleries). The main sources of information include the official web site of the Ministry of National Defence [www.mon.gov.pl](http://www.mon.gov.pl) (edited and maintained by the Department of Press and Public Information) and the [www.wojsko-polskie.pl](http://www.wojsko-polskie.pl) portal in the area of internal information, education and promotion (edited and maintained by the Department of Defence Education and Promotion).

In order to ensure consistent information policy through social media, the guidance of 25 January 2013 of the director of the Department of Public Information on the implementation of this policy and the presence of representatives of the Ministry of National Defence in the media was introduced.

Profiles of the Ministry of National Defense are maintained on Facebook (Main profile, a profile with ZOOM photos and a profile for veterans), Twitter (main profile in Polish and English and a profile for veterans), Google and Youtube.

The public is also kept informed by the Military Publishing House in Warsaw (since April, 10 2014 directly subordinated to the Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of National Defence). The Institute is a state cultural institution supervised by the Minister of National Defence.

The main activities of the Institute in 2014 was the issuing of online media products, including:

- a) the online journal-portal - [www.polska-zbrojna.pl](http://www.polska-zbrojna.pl);
- b) the magazine "Poland Armed";
- c) quarterly scientific "Quarterly Bellona";
- d) the quarterlies of individual types of the Armed Forces: „Przegląd Wojsk Lądowych”, „Przegląd Sił Powietrznych”, and „Przegląd Morski” (aimed primarily at soldiers up to the level of company commander) are designed to provide an adequate level of new tactical knowledge and concerning the methods and methodology of education, specialized training of subordinate soldiers, trends in technique and technology, review of the knowledge of other armies.

## **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 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the Department of Security Policy (Al. J. Ch. Szucha 23, 00-580 Warsaw, Telephone No.: + 48 22 523 9205, fax: +48 22 523 8749.

### **Section IV Additional information on the implementation of the Security Council Resolution No. 1325 concerning women, peace and security, submitted pursuant to the provisions of the OSCE Action Plan for the promotion of gender equality, in accordance with the Ministerial Decision No. 14/04, as well as No. 14/5 on Women In Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post Conflict Rehabilitation.**

Last year, the issues of implementing the UNSCR No. 1325 were coordinated in the Ministry of National Defence by the Ministry of National Defence Representative for Women's Military Service. This subject has been involved in training, education and development programs for soldiers and civilian employees of the Army. These activities have been supported by the Ministry of National Defence and the General Staff of the Polish Army aiming at the implementation of the NATO proposals regarding the practical implications of the above

mentioned resolution for the planning of the mission of the Alliance.

Moreover, informational and promotional activities were undertaken, related to the functioning of the service of women, prevention of violence against women, the dissemination of knowledge on the UNSCR No. 1325. Information on the military service of women have also been given during the Congress of Women.

Upon the decision of the Minister of National Defence of November 25, 2014 a Council for Women has been set, composed of 24 professional soldier – women. The Chairwoman of the Council detains also the office of the Plenipotentiary of the Minister of National Defence for Women's Military Service. Simultaneously, upon decision of the Minister of National Defence of November 25, 2014 a Coordinator for Equal Treatment has been convened in the Ministry of National Defence. He cooperates with, among others, the Plenipotentiary of the Minister of National Defence for Women's Military Service, also with the Plenipotentiary of the Government for Equal Treatment, and national and international non-governmental organisations and institutions.

At the web site [www.wojsko-polskie.pl](http://www.wojsko-polskie.pl) there is a tab “Council for Women in the Armed Forces”.

In addition, activities were carried out educational and promotional information related the functioning of the service of women, prevention of violence against women, the dissemination of knowledge on UNSCR 1325. At the website [www.wojsko-polskie.pl](http://www.wojsko-polskie.pl) there is a tab "Council for Women in the Armed Forces." In October, a conference was organized in Poland on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of women's military service. Two persons have been trained abroad (Spain, Sweden) on preparing experts in the above mentioned area. Moreover, representatives of the Ministry of National Defence participated in two international conferences: *Committee Gender Perspectives* and *Female Leaders in Security and Defence*.

#### *Professional military service of women*

In 2014 there were further changes introduced in the development of the professional military service of women. First of all, an increase in the number of women in the military and their appointment to positions in all branches of the Armed Forces and personnel corps was apparent. Women's interest in the military service was a result of appropriate information about the possibilities of pursuing a career in the Polish Army. In addition to serving as part of the medical service and other logistics services, women were increasingly taking command positions (400): 217 on officer positions and 183 on non-commissioned officers positions.

The universities and military academies have continued to be the main source of recruitment of women. In addition, 1137 women were trained in the NSR.

By the end of 2014, 3570 women (1153 officers, including 128 higher rank officers, 1025 lower rank officers) as well as 726 non-commissioned officers and 966 privates served in the Polish Army, representing 3,6% of professional soldiers. At universities and military schools 416 women were in training, which represented 17% of all candidates. Women most often occupied positions in the Land Forces (1374), then in the General Command of Branches of Armed Forces (644), the Air Force (513) and the Military Navy (316) and the Inspectorate for Armed Forces Support. They were the most represented on the positions of platoon leader – 121 and squad leader – 70. 32 women filled the positions of company commander and 28 the position of medical evacuation group commander.

#### *The participation of women in peacekeeping and stabilization operations.*

Last year, the number of women participating in missions outside the country decreased due to the ongoing reduction of staff in the PMC Afghanistan (in 2014 the participation of the PMC in this country has been ended. Supporting the recommendations of the UNSCR No. 1325, in order to perform tasks on the missions, 30 female soldiers and 12 female civilian employees were sent in 2014.

Most women (14) participated in the PMC Afghanistan. They occupied a variety of positions in all personnel corps. Within the KFOR PMC there were 9 women. Within the PMC Mali there were 4 woman and 4 in PMC Orlik. Among the participants of the missions women are still employed mainly on medical positions. In other specialties women with the officer corps served on positions such as: deputy company commander, platoon leader, counselor, legal clerk, section chief, socio-educational officer, liaison officer, operations officer.

## 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).

	<b>Name of the treaty</b>	Party by: ratification P(R), accession P(a), succession P(s), acceptance P(A), approval P(AA), or Not party	Law and date of ratification, accession, succession, acceptance or approval
<b>Universal legal instruments</b>			
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	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)	PL (R)	12.11.2001

18	Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (2001)	PL (R)	21.02.2005
19	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
20	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction	PL(R)	14.12.2012
21	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)	PL (R)	08.04.2010
22	Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)		
23	Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety or Maritime Navigation (2005)		
24	Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixes Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005)		
25	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (2010)		
26	Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (2010)		
<b>The Council of Europe legal instruments</b>			
27	European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1957)	PL(R)	06.07.1994
28	European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977)	PL (R)	01.05.1996
29	European Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (1990)	PL (R)	20.12.2000
30	Convention on Cybercrime (2001)	PL (R)	23.11.2001
31	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
32	Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (2003)	PL (R)	10.11.2004
33	Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005)	PL (R)	03.04.2008
34	Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (2005)	PL (R)	01.05.2008
35	European Convention on Extradition (1957)	PL (R)	13.09.1993
36	Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1975)	PL (R)	13.09.1993
37	Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1978)	PL (R)	13.09.1993
38	European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959)	PL (R)	17.06.1996
39	Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1978)	PL (R)	17.06.1996
40	Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (2001)	PL (R)	01.02.2004
<b>Export control regimes</b>			
41	The Nuclear Suppliers Group	PL (R)	1978
42	The Australian Group	PL (R)	1985

43	Missile Technology Control Regime	PL (R)	1987
44	The Wassenaar Agreement	PL (R)	1995
45	The Zangger Committee		2006
46	The Arms Trade Treaty	PL (R)	2014
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.			
46	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
47	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
48	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
49	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain on cooperation in combating organized crime and other serious crimes (2000)	PL (R)	27.02.2004
50	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)	27.08.2004
51	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
52	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
53	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
54	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
55	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
56	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
57	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)	09.12.2004
58	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)	25.07.2004
59	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
60	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and	PL (R)	23.04.2004

	the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on cooperation in combating organized crime (2003)		
61	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
62	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
63	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
64	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
65	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
66	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
67	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
68	Agreement between the Minister of National Defence of the Republic of Poland and the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Lithuania concerning cooperation in the field of defence (2010)	PL (R)	13.10.2011
69	Amendment to the 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 signed in 2005 (2010)	PL (R)	31.07.2011
70	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on cooperation in the fight against crime (2007)	PL (R)	9.08.2008
71	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Austria on cooperation in preventing and combating crime (2002)	PL (R)	01.12.2003
72	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium on cooperation in combating organized crime (2000)	PL (R)	01.01.2004
73	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on cooperation in combating organized and other forms of crime (2005)	PL (R)	17.02.2006
74	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Czech Republic on cooperation in combating crime, protection of public order and collaboration in border regions (2006)	PL (R)	02.08.2007
75	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Finland on co-operation in prevention of and combating against organized crime and other crimes (1999)	PL (R)	20.11.2003
76	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of Georgia on the co-operation in the fight against organized crime and other types of crime (2007)	PL (R)	03.05.2008

77	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation of police and border guard forces in border regions and in combating crime (2006)	PL (R)	08.07.2007
78	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Ukraine on the cooperation in combating organized crime (1999)	PL (R)	24.08.2003
79	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Uzbek Republic on the cooperation in combating organized crime (2002)	PL (R)	22.11.2003
80	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Italy on the cooperation in combating organized crime (2007)	PL (R)	25.06.2009
81	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Federal Republic of Brazil on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crime, signed on 9 October 2006		
82	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on cooperation in combating crime, signed on 9 July 2010;		
83	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan on cooperation in combating international terrorism, organized crime and other forms of crime, signed on 4 June 2008.		