

**Report of the Republic of Poland on the resolution:  
„Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction”  
(A/RES/63/30)**

1. Poland is a strong supporter of all international efforts aimed at preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, in particular the UNGA resolution 63/60, UNSC resolution 1540 and the Proliferation Security Initiative. Poland is party to numerous international agreements regulating the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), among others:

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) of 1968;
- Australia Group;
- Wassenaar Arrangement;
- Nuclear Suppliers Group
- Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism;
- Proliferation Security Initiative.

Moreover Poland is actively involved in the international cooperation within the EU, NATO, as well as the Counter-Terrorist Group and the Club of Berne. State institutions participate in projects concerning the possible use of weapons of mass destruction, which are carried out by these organisations and institutions.

2. Poland does not possess any weapons of mass destruction or their components. Therefore, there is no direct threat of spreading WMD or the technologies of their production from Poland. Potential threats might be related to illegal trafficking of dual-use items. To this end, Poland has adopted multiple legal solutions aimed at effective prevention of such risk, i.e. EU solutions concerning Community system of the control of exports of dual-use items and technology (2004); the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources and orphan sources (2006); Introduction of provisions allowing for the realization of the NPT and implementation agreement to the Treaty in the Republic of Poland (2006). An important step element of Polish strategy against proliferation of WMD is the 2003 European Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and the EU New lines for action in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems (December 2008).

In 2008 Poland implemented on a national basis two Conventions of the Council of Europe: (a) on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism; and (b) on the Prevention of Terrorism.

Furthermore Poland has taken numerous steps in order to implement the PSI Statement of Interdiction Principles and to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist:

- held a review of existing national legal measures aimed at preventing and intercepting illegal trafficking of WMD to state and non-state actors;
- participated in PSI interdiction training exercises and actual operations;
- concluded relevant agreements to establish a solid foundation for co-operation (i.e. transborder co-operation in combating organized crime and terrorism);
- established an interministerial co-ordination mechanisms for non-proliferation of WMD.

Polish representatives also participated in seminars and workshops in the framework of the Global Initiative to Combat Terrorism, including the first field exercise held in September 2008.

On May 14 2009 the motion of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism was submitted in order to continue the ratification procedure.

3. Moreover in 2008 Poland has further strengthened existing, and established new, co-ordination and co-operation mechanisms for the fight with proliferation of WMD. The Government Security Centre was created within the Ministry of Interior Affairs and Administration. It is responsible for analysis of current threats, preparation of crisis management procedures, supervision of the validity of crisis response plans and coordination of the institutions and services competent in matters of crisis management.

As far as preventing and countering terrorism are concerned a Counter-terrorist Centre (CAT) has been created in October 2008. Its main goal is to increase the capability to anticipate a possible terrorist attack, including an attack with the use of WMD, as well as to co-ordinate the efforts of the various state institutions involved in the anti-terrorist protection of the nation and the state. The main tasks of the CAT include:

- preparing updated, synthetic and comprehensive information for state authorities on the level of terrorist threat in the country and activities carried out by services and state institutions in order to mitigate the threat,
- coordinating operational activity in the field of counter-terrorism,
- preparing terrorist threat assessments for Poland as well as analyses of terrorist threats in other countries in the context of the security of Poland's strategic interests and its citizens.