

**PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF
MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES,
AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996,
ANNEXED TO THE 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
(PROTOCOL II AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996)**

REPORTING FORMATS

for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH
CONTRACTING PARTY: POLAND

DATE OF SUBMISSION: .09.2010

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This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations

YES

NO

Partially, only the following forms:

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/01/2009 to 31/12/2009

FORM A: Dissemination of information:

changed,
 unchanged

FORM B: Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes:

changed,
 unchanged (last reporting:
2003)

FORM C: Technical requirements and relevant information:

changed
 unchanged (last reporting:
2003)

FORM D: Legislation:

changed
 unchanged (last reporting:
2003)

FORM E: International technical information exchange,
co-operation on mine clearance, technical co-operation
and assistance:

changed
 unchanged

FORM F: Other relevant matters:

changed
 unchanged (last reporting:
2003)

FORM G: Information to the UN-database on mine clearance:

changed
 unchanged (last reporting:
2003)

Form A **Dissemination of information**

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (a)

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depositary ... on:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and
to the civilian population;"

High
Contracting
Party:

POLAND Reporting for
time period from: 01.01.2009 to: 31.12.2009

Information to the armed forces:

All soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces are trained in the international humanitarian law including the rules set by the Amended Protocol II to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. The relevant information is disseminated to them in the framework of:

- Military Academies' curriculums for professional officer candidates and courses dedicated to military commanders and legal advisors – conducted by law scholars;
- training centers for all types of armed forces and military units as a part of a process of improving professional qualifications of military personnel – conducted by superiors and legal advisors in every military unit;
- military exercises which require taking into account specific rules of the IHL norms and regulations;

Moreover, training in international law of armed conflicts and protection of cultural heritage is an important element of the preparation process of the personnel for the peacekeeping and stabilization missions. All mission members are obliged to attend such training before departure.

Information to the civilian population:

The Center for the Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law, attached to the Main Board of the Polish Red Cross, which operates from 1977, is tasked with the dissemination of information on IHL and mission of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Center is running the largest IHL Library (over 5 thousand volumes) which contains a special section on conventional weapons regulations.

From 2001 Center coordinates educational program “Exploring Humanitarian Law” (approved by the Ministry of National Education) and cascade training for future program trainers. The Polish Red Cross has educated some 100 trainers from different institutions (school boards, medical centers, teacher training centers etc.). 3500 training kits (consisting of a program, a methodological manual and a cassette) have been disseminated.

During year 2009 Center for the Dissemination of IHL had organized number of seminars, meetings and lectures devoted to international humanitarian law. Most of them contained topics related to Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. The most important ones were:

- XXVII Warsaw Summer School in International Humanitarian Law (29.06 – 09.07. 2009, Maðralin) – a ten day course in English for law students from Europe, South America and the Middle East. The lectures include top academics from European universities and international institutions;
- XII Polish School in International Humanitarian Law of Armed Conflict (29.03. – 04.04. 2009, Radziejowice) – an annual 4-day course for law and international relations students from civil and military universities, representatives of the Armed Forces, the Police, the Border Guard, and Red Cross workers and volunteers;
- PRC Youth Instructors Training (05.08-23.08, Sulejów) – holiday course for young PRC volunteers appointed by local branches from all over the Poland. It contained a day of conventional arms studies and campaigning/teaching methods;
- Seminar for Red Cross / Red Crescent National Societies on the conventional weapons national campaigns (04.12.2009 – Cartagena, Colombia) – Polish Red Cross had a special lecture on polish dissemination activities and cooperation with the government in relation to CCW, Ottawa Convention and Oslo Treaty;
- International Conference – “IHL – antecedences and challenges of the present time” – (15-16.10. 2009, University of Silesia, Katowice) organized in cooperation with Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Form E**International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance**Article 13,
paragraph 4 (e)

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance;"

High
Contracting
Party:POLAND Reporting for
time period from: 01.01.2009 to: 31.12.2009International technical information exchange:

Unchanged (last reporting 2006)

International cooperation on mine clearance:

During the reporting period Poland contributed to the alleviation of humanitarian problems caused by landmines, unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war.

1) The Polish Engineering Forces engaged in stabilizing missions in Afghanistan and Kosovo, were engaged in the following activities for the benefit of local populations: removal and destruction of mines, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and other explosive remnants of war (in cases of emergency); and providing warning and risk education to the affected communities. The task were performed additionally to their mandatory responsibilities.

In particular, the Polish personnel, acting in close co-operation with other partners engaged in the above mentioned missions, fulfilled the following tasks:

- identification and mitigation of threats caused by mines and UXO;
- mines and UXO cleaning activities;
- removal of unexploded ordnance and abandoned munitions from affected areas and storage facilities;
- participation in the evacuation from areas affected by mines and related rescue actions;
- estimation of explosion risk and elimination of threat in order to adapt buildings and facilities for mission's needs;
- providing warning and risk education to the affected communities.

At the reporting period 45 Polish deminers were directly involved in demining and clearing activities at missions abroad. They identified and destroyed the following amounts of dangerous items:

- Under auspicious of NATO – KFOR Kosovo:
 - 8 pcs of mortar grenades;
 - 4 pcs of anti-tank rocket propelled grenades.
- Under auspicious of NATO – ISAF Afghanistan:
 - 744 pcs artillery munitions and mortar grenades;
 - 341 pcs of hand and anti-tank grenades;
 - 11 474 pcs unexploded ordnance – various types of munitions;
 - 50 kg of explosives.

The total cost for the Polish Ministry of Defence resulting from a deployment of 45 deminers, who were directly involved in UXO and mine clearance operations in 2009, has been estimated about 650 000 €. The above mentioned amount includes: vaccinations, training, insurance, salary as well as board and accommodation costs. Operational costs related to transportation means and other military equipment are not included.

2) As a part of the development aid programme Polish Embassy in Luanda conducted a project on demining activities in Lunda Sul province, Angola, valued at 60 000 USD. Within the same programme Polish Embassy in Bangkok (Thailand) financed a purchase of UXO detecting equipment for National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO LAO) worth 11 500 USD.