



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

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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland to the United Nations Office and International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to all Delegations and Permanent Missions to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Center and has the honor to submit the Reporting Template for the Implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Supplementary Decisions.

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

Vienna, 22 December 2017



**To:**

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

**Vienna**



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

The Secretariat

Conflict Prevention Centre

Vienna, 23 March 2011

**Reporting Template for the Implementation of  
the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons  
and Supplementary Decisions**

In accordance with the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Sections II (D), III (F) and IV (E), participating States (pS) should provide annual updates on relevant SALW related information by 30 June.

In line with its mandate to facilitate the implementation of agreed commitments, the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre conducted a comparative analysis of the reporting mechanisms under the UN Programme of Action on SALW and the OSCE Document on SALW (FSC.GAL/50/2010).

One of the recommendations of the study was to align or harmonize information exchanges submitted to the UN and the OSCE in order to improve their numbers and their quality with possible input from other regional arrangements.

Following the above recommendation, the CPC, in close coordination with the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs, developed an updated tool for reporting on the implementation of SALW related commitments agreed in the OSCE framework.

- The questionnaire is fully based on the new reporting template on the UN Programme of Action on SALW produced in June 2010 (distributed at BMS4 meeting and available at <http://www.poa-iss.org/poa/poa.aspx>).
- No original questions contained in the new UN reporting template have been amended or deleted. Additional questions added to reflect OSCE commitments **are highlighted**. Questions that are not highlighted constitute the UN reporting template on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALW.
- Once completed, the questionnaire can be used for reporting both on the OSCE SALW related commitments as well to report on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALW.

The purpose of the new reporting template is to ease the reporting burden on States through 1) standardized questions; 2) harmonized UN and OSCE questionnaires. At the same time, the new questionnaire aims to ensure better comparability and increase the number of participating States that report on OSCE SALW related commitments.

The questionnaire replaces the OSCE Model Answer produced by the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre in March 2002 (FSC.GAL/39/02). Both highlighted and non-highlighted questions should be answered.

According to the OSCE Document on SALW, the deadline for submitting the completed questionnaire is 30 June. Participating States are encouraged to use the attached format of the questionnaire for the information update due **on 30 June 2011**.

The OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre is grateful for feedback and comments on how the questionnaire can be improved.

**Reporting Template for the Implementation of  
the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons  
and Supplementary Decisions**

**Reporting country: POLAND**

**Reporting date: 19.12.2017**

**SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT**

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>DEV ELOP ING</i>
<b>National Coordination Agency</b>				
PoA II.4	1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?			<b>X</b>
	a) Name of agency: b) Address: c) Contact details: i) Contact person: ii) Telephone number(s): iii) Fax number iv) Email:			
<b>National Point of Contact</b>				
PoA II.5, 24	2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN <i>Programme of Action on Small Arms</i> (PoA)?	<b>X</b>		
	2.1 Details: a) Name: <b>Mr. Piotr Szczepański</b> b) Organization or agency: <b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Security Policy Department</b> c) Address: <b>Al. J. Ch. Szucha 23 00-580 Warszawa</b> d) Telephone number(s): <b>+48 (22) 523-8465</b> e) Fax number: <b>+48 (22) 523-8749</b> f) Email: <b>piotr.szczepanski@msz.gov.pl</b>			
ITI 25	2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the <i>International Tracing Instrument</i> (ITI)?		<b>X</b>	
ITI 25	2.3 If the answer to Question 2 is 'no', does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI?	<b>X</b>		
	2.3.1. Details: a) Name: <b>Komenda Główna Policji (Polish National Police)</b> b) Organization or agency: c) Address: <b>ul. Puławska 148/150, Warszawa</b> d) Telephone number(s): <b>+48 (22) 601-42-79</b> e) Fax number: <b>+48 (22) 601-42-20</b> f) Email: <b>sufo.bpird@policja.gov.pl</b>			
GGE Report para 63(ix)	3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?	<b>X</b>		
	3.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?			
	3.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			

SALW Doc, Section IV, 1.	4. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2, 2.3 or 3.1.1 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions?	X		
	4.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the OSCE Document on SALW and its supplementary decisions?			
	4.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			
FSC.DE C/4/08	5. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2, 2.3, 3.1.1 or 4.1.1 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to OSCE projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?	X		
	5.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to OSCE projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition?			
	5.1.1 Details a) Name: b) Organization or agency: c) Address: d) Telephone number(s): e) Fax number: f) Email:			

## SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources	Question	YES	NO
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
	6. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?	X	
PoA II.2	6.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW?	X	
	6.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Act of 22 June 2001 on performing economical activities in the area of production and trading of explosives, weapons and ammunition, products and technology for military or police purpose (OJ. No of 2017 f, it. 290);</li> <li>- Act of 21 May 1999 about weapons and ammunition (Official Journal of 2017, item. 1839);</li> <li>- Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 3 December 2001 on determining the types of weapons and ammunition, and the list of products and technologies for military or police purposes which production or trading with require a concession (Official Journal of 2001 No 145, item 1625 as amended);</li> <li>- Regulation of the Minister of Economy and Minister of the Interior on the sale of explosives, weapons, munitions, products and technologies for military or police purposes and the control of compliance with the terms of sale (Official Journal of 2013, item. 1625, 343);</li> <li>- Regulation of the Ministry of Economy of 22 August 2012 on the method of registration of made explosives, weapons, ammunition, goods for military or police and marked weapons (Official Journal of 2012, item. 1027)</li> <li>- Regulation of the Ministry of Economy of 22 August 2012 on the method of registration of marketed explosives, weapons, ammunition, and products and technologies for military or police (Official Journal of 2012, item. 1008)</li> <li>- Regulation of the Ministry of Economy of 18 February 2013 on the procedure and the specific conditions under which the records related to the activity business in the manufacturing and trading of explosives, weapons, ammunition products and technology for military or police are transferred (Official Journal of 2013, item 348).</li> </ul>		

	6.1.2 Does your country licence the manufacture of SALW?	X	
BPG, Manufac turing, IV (3) SALW Doc, Section II(A).	If yes, 6.1.2.1 Are licenses specific to location and non-transferrable?	X	
	6.1.2.2 Are the licenses limited in the period of validity?	X	
	6.1.2.3 Is approval of storage facilities a prerequisite for obtaining a manufacturing license?	X	
	6.1.2.4 Are there exceptions when licensing is not mandatory for SALW manufacturers? If so, describe <b>No concession for turnover is required for:</b> <b>1) pyrotechnic articles referred to in art. Article 62c 1 pt. a-c, pt. a and pt. and the Act of 21 June 2002 on Explosives for Civil Use;</b> <b>(2) firearms which were deactivated in accordance with the provisions of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable</b>	X	
BPG, Manufac turing, IV (1)	6.1.2.5 How does your country monitor SALW manufacturers? <b>SALW manufacturers are constantly monitored by concession authority (compliance and control visits/inspections by the authority granting the licenses), whether they meet the conditions for holding the concession which are specified in that concession and in the provisions of the respective law.</b> <b>SALW manufacturers are monitored - registers are examined regarding manufactured SALW, acquired SALW and SALW that were sold.</b>		
PoA II.3	6.1.3 Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country?	X	
<b>Marking at manufacture</b>			
PoA II.7; ITI 8a	6.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture?	X	
ITI 8a	6.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer	X	
	b) Country of manufacture	X	
	c) Serial number	X	
	d) Year of manufacture	X	
	e) Weapon type/model	X	
	f) Caliber	X	
	g) Proofing		X
	h) Other <b>Possibility of placing a manufacturers trademark.</b>	X	
ITI 10	6.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? <b>Firearm and essential components which, being separate objects are marked and registered.</b>		
	6.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?		X
	6.2.3.1 If so, describe		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	6.2.4 Is it necessary for small arms manufacturers under your authority outside your country's territory to apply markings to the same standard as in your country?	X	
<b>Record-keeping by manufacturers</b>			
PoA II.9;	6.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?	X	

ITI 11			
ITI 12a	6.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW manufactured	X	
	b) Type or model of SALW manufactured	X	
	c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW	X	
	d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)	X	
	e) Other	X	
ITI 12a	6.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?		
	a) Indefinitely		X
	b) 30 years		X
	c) Other: <b>The minister responsible for economic development is obliged to store manufacturing records for 20 years after termination of business activity by concessioned entrepreneurs.</b>		
<b>Actions taken during the reporting period</b>			
PoA II.6	6.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)?		X
	4.4.1. Details.		
<b>International assistance</b>			
PoA III.6	7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures?		X
	7.1 What kind of assistance do you require?		
	7.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		X

### SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources	Question	YES	NO
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
PoA II.2, 12	8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?	X	
	8.1. List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW. - <b>The act of 29 November 2000 on foreign trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance to the security of the State and to maintaining international peace and security (Journal of Laws 2013, item 194);</b> - <b>Ordinance by the Minister of Economic Development of 19 September 2016 on the list of military goods to be traded based on a relevant license (Journal of Laws 2016, item 1540);</b> - <b>REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF ECONOMY of 30 July 2012 on the model of import certificate (Journal of Laws 14 August 2012, Item 923);</b> - <b>REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF ECONOMY of 30 July 2012 on the models of applications and licences for trade in items of strategic importance (Journal of Laws, 14 August 2012, Item 924);</b> - <b>ORDINANCE BY THE MINISTER OF ECONOMY Warsaw of 13 May 2013 on the scope of information to be submitted to the trade control authority by entities trading in items of strategic importance based on general licences (Journal of Laws 29 May 2013 Item 620);</b> - <b>ORDINANCE OF THE MINISTER OF ECONOMY of 19 May 2014 on the national general authorization (Journal of Laws 29 May 2014 Item 702);</b> - <b>ORDINANCE BY THE MINISTER OF ECONOMY of 10 May 2013 on the records of trade in items of strategic importance (Journal of Laws 29 May 2013, Item 619);</b> - <b>ORDINANCE OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS of 2 December 2013, on the specimen of report on the actual export of armaments (Journal of Laws, 18 May 2013, Item 1576);</b> - <b>REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF ECONOMY of 12 April 2013 on the list of certification bodies authorized to perform compliance certification and compliance audits of the internal control system (Journal of Laws, 6 May 2013 Item 525);</b> - <b>ORDINANCE BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE of 8 July 2015 on customs offices authorised to clear items of strategic importance for export, import, or transit (Journal of Laws, 23 July 2015, Item 1021);</b> - <b>REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE of 1 July 2013 on the model delivery verification certificate and the method of keeping records of issued certificates (Journal of Laws, 4 July 2013 Item 774);</b>		

	<p>- <b>ORDINANCE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS of 29 April 2014 on the specimen of application for the issuance of reliability certificate of a recipient of armaments transferred as part of general licences for intra-community transfer, issued by authorised bodies of other European Union member states (Journal of Laws, 13 May 2014 Item 601);</b></p> <p>- <b>ORDINANCE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS of 29 April 2014 on the specimen of reliability certificate of a recipient of armaments transferred as part of general licences for intra- community transfer, issued by authorised bodies of other European Union member states (Journal of Laws, 13 May 2014 Item 602;</b></p> <p>- <b>ORDINANCE OF THE MINISTER OF ECONOMY of 25 January 2011 on the format of the authorisation to carry out control of trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance to the security of the State and to maintaining international peace and security (Journal of Laws 2011, Item 163).</b></p> <p><b>In the scope of SALW subject to authorisation for civilian use:</b></p> <p><b>1. Transfer of SALW from the territory of the Republic of Poland to other EU Member States or into the territory of the Republic of Poland from other EU Member State requires proof for consent of transportation / proof of prior consent of transportation.</b></p> <p><b>2. Export or import of SALW to third country is possible after obtaining export authorisation or certificate of acceptance of SALW in the territory of the Republic of Poland.</b></p> <p><b>The rules are set out in the provisions of :</b></p> <p>- <b>Act of 22 June 2001 on performing economical activities in the area of production and trading of explosives, weapons, ammunition, products and technology for military or police purposes (Official Journal of 2017, item. 290);</b></p> <p>- <b>Act of 21 May 1999 about weapons and ammunition (Official Journal of 2017, item. 1839) and administrative procedures to exercise effective control according to Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition.( (Dz. Urz. UE L 94/1 z 30.03.2012).</b></p>																		
<b>Licensing and authorization</b>																			
PoA II.11	8.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorization to transfer SALW from/into your country? <span style="float: right;">X</span>																		
PoA II.3	8.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorization, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorization, in your country? <span style="float: right;">X</span>																		
OSCE SALW Doc	<p>8.4 What penalties does your country apply for trading SALW in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions?</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">1) Administrative sanctions</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Any legal person carrying out trade without a valid authorisation shall be liable to a financial penalty of up to PLN 200,000 imposed by the trade control authority through a relevant administrative decision.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Criminal penalty</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Any person pursuing or committing trade without a relevant authorisation or contrary to conditions set forth in the authorisation, however unintentionally, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 1 year to 10 years.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- If a person is convicted of the referred above offences, the court may issue a forfeiture order in respect of items of strategic importance or other items used or designated for use in order to commit an offence, or resulting either directly or indirectly from such offence, including cash and securities, even if these items are not the offender's property.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) Other</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1) Administrative sanctions	X		- Any legal person carrying out trade without a valid authorisation shall be liable to a financial penalty of up to PLN 200,000 imposed by the trade control authority through a relevant administrative decision.			2) Criminal penalty	X		- Any person pursuing or committing trade without a relevant authorisation or contrary to conditions set forth in the authorisation, however unintentionally, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 1 year to 10 years.			- If a person is convicted of the referred above offences, the court may issue a forfeiture order in respect of items of strategic importance or other items used or designated for use in order to commit an offence, or resulting either directly or indirectly from such offence, including cash and securities, even if these items are not the offender's property.			3) Other		
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3) Other																			
PoA II.11	<p>8.5. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorization.</p> <p>- <b>COUNCIL COMMON POSITION 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment</b></p> <p>- <b>COUNCIL COMMON POSITION 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms brokering</b></p> <p>- <b>Wassenaar Arrangement best practices and guidelines.</b></p>																		



	<p><b>In the scope of SALW subject to authorisation for civilian use:</b></p> <p><b>In Poland Government applies or considers all the General requirements for export, import and transit licensing or authorization systems international commitments when assessing an application for export authorization which are specified in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition. (Dz. Urz. UE L 94/1 z 30.03.2012) for example as follows:</li> <li>- established the effective system of export authorization, as well as of measures on international transit, of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition;</li> </ul> <p><b>Poland verifies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• information on possible objections to the import State or entity: firearms, their parts and essential components and ammunition;</li> <li>• each importing State has to issue an import licence or authorization;</li> <li>• the transit States have to inform in writing, prior to shipment, that they have no objection to the transit;</li> <li>- documentation must contain the place and the date of issuance, date of expiry, the country of export, the country of import, the final recipient, a description and the quantity of the firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and the countries of transit;</li> <li>- Poland upon request, issues or informs the exporting State Party of the receipt of the dispatched shipment of firearms, their parts and components or ammunition;</li> <li>- licensing or authorization procedures are secure and that the authenticity of licensing or authorization documents are verified or validated;</li> <li>- application of simplified procedures for the temporary import and export and the transit of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition for verifiable lawful purposes such as hunting, sport shooting, evaluation, exhibitions or repairs.</li> </ul>	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (A)	<p>8.6 What other criteria does your country take into account when considering exports of SALW and technology related to their design, production, testing and upgrading (i.e. respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms)?</p> <p><b>Included in COUNCIL COMMON POSITION 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.</b></p> <p><b>In the scope of SALW subject to authorisation for civilian use:</b></p> <p><b>Each licensing or authorization for export and transit is preceded by the opinion of the relevant state authorities including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland and the Ministry of Economic Development and Finance.</b></p>	
BPG, Export, IV.1	<p>8.7 Do exporters in your country require government's consent to enter into negotiations with a potential importer?</p> <p><b>In the scope of SALW subject to authorisation for civilian use.</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>X</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>X</b></p>
	<p>8.8. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorizing an export of SALW to another country?</p> <p><b>The following documents are required to proceed with licensing procedures:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- filled in application form,</li> <li>- presentation of a concession or licence for holding goods of strategic importance or pursuing activity connected with the trade with these items, if holding such concession or licences is required by other acts, along with precise identification features of these documents; a draft trade agreement,</li> <li>- draft agreement or trade agreement, if required for a given trade, or letter of intent or a commercial inquiry;</li> <li>- a copy of ICP certificate,</li> <li>- an import certificate or end user certificate,</li> <li>- a consent of the competent foreign authority for specific disposal of the good, if the importer or end user committed to obtaining such consent, or declaration that the applicant has no knowledge of such a commitment.</li> </ul>	

PoA II.12	a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country		
	i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?		
	1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology	X	
	2) Contract number or order reference and date		X
	3) Final destination country	X	
	4) Description of the end-use of the SALW	X	
	5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)	X	
	6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)	X	
	7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction	X	
	8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user	X	
	9) Date of issue and register number and the duration of the EUC	X	
FSC.DE C/5/04	10) Assurances of use only by end-user and for the stated end-use	X	
	11) Other		
	<b>- a statement confirming that items of strategic importance are not to be transferred to any other consignee without prior approval of the export control authority</b>		
	b) Other types of end-user documentation		
	<b>International Import Certificate</b>		
FSC.DE C/12/08	8.9. Has your country provided a sample end user certificate to the OSCE?		X
	6.9.1 If not, have you attached a copy of the end-user certificate to this report?		X
	8.10. What types of licences does your country issue?		
	a) Individual licences		X
	b) General licences		X
BPG, Export, IV.5	8.11. What is the period of validity for licences? <b>- Twelve months</b>		
	8.12. When exporting, does your country places any restriction on re-export of SALW?	X	
	If so, what are the restrictions placed on re-export?	X	
	a) Re-export permitted only when there is prior notification		X
	b) Re-export permitted only when there is prior approval	X	
	c) Other		
PoA II.12	8.13. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?	X	
	8.13.1 Details: <b>verification by diplomatic missions</b>		
	8.14. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?	X	
	8.14.1 Details: <b>verification by diplomatic missions</b>		
	8.15. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?	X	
	8.15.1 If so, under what circumstances?		
	a) Peacekeeping	X	
	b) Temporary exports	X	
	c) Equipment needed for training exercises	X	
	d) Equipment needed for repair	X	
	e) Delivery of spare parts	X	
	f) Other		
	<b>temporary transfer for exhibition, presentation, evaluation (limited list of destinations)</b>		
	<b>Post delivery controls</b>		
	9.16. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State?	X	

	- if necessary		
	9.17. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?		X
	9.17.1. Details		
	9.18. When importing, does your country grant the right to exporting State to conduct physical check at point of delivery?	X	
<b>Marking at import</b>			
ITI 8b	9.19. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?	X	
ITI 8b	9.19.1. Who is required to mark the SALW? <b>The manufacturer of the particular SALW</b>		
	9.19.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Country of import	X	
	b) Year of import	X	
	c) Other		
ITI 8b	9.19.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?	X	
	9.19.3.1. If so, describe.		
	<b>If such a case occurs and the SALW is not marked properly, the importer is required to order appropriate marking from the manufacture who has a concession to perform such services.</b>		
ITI 8b	9.19.4. If SALW imported into your country do not bear a unique marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking?		
	<b>Refer to 9.19.3</b>		
	9.19.4.1 Details:		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section III (B), 7	9.20. Under what circumstances does your country permit transfer or re-transfer of unmarked SALW?		
<b>Record Keeping</b>			
PoA II.9; ITI 12	9.21. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?	X	
	9.21.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Quantity of SALW traded	X	
	b) Type or model of SALW traded	X	
	c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW	X	
	d) Transactions		
	i) Identity of buyer/seller	X	
	ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from	X	
	iii) Date of delivery	X	
	e) Other		
ITI 12b	9.21.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?		
	a) Indefinitely		X
	b) 20 years		X
	c) Other 5 years	X	
<b>Actions taken during the reporting period</b>			
PoA II.6	9.22. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?		
	9.22.1 Details.		
<b>International assistance</b>			
PoA III.6	10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?		X
	10.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	10.2 Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		X

#### SECTION 4: BROKERING (in accordance with FSC Decision 17/10)

Sources	Question	YES	NO
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<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
PoA II.14	11. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?	X	
	11.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country. - <b>Law of 29 November 2000 on foreign trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance to the security of the State and to maintaining international peace and security;</b> - <b>Law of 22 June 2001 on performing the business activity in the production and the trade in explosives, weapon, ammunition and with products and the technology of military or police purpose</b>		
	11.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national export control system?	X	
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.2. Does your country have a definition of brokering activities of persons and entities?	X	
	11.2.1 If yes, provide the definition. <b>Activities related to the movement of military goods between two countries, the Republic of Poland not being any of the states, consisting in:</b>  <b>a) negotiating, business consulting, and assistance in conclusion of contracts,</b>  <b>b) any form of participation in activities related to export, import, transit or conclusion of any lease, donation, loan, or bailment agreement, as well to any contributions in kind,</b>  <b>b) purchase, sale or transfer;</b>		
	11.3. Does your country require brokers to register before they can apply for brokering licences?		X
	11.4. Does your country make a background check on past involvement in illicit activities before registering a broker or issuing a brokering licence?	X	
	11.5. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?		X
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.6. Does your country require a licence for SALW brokering activities on the territory of your country regardless of the nationality of the broker?	X	
	11.7. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by brokers of your country's nationality?	X	
	11.8. Does your country control brokering activities outside your territory carried out by non-citizen residents who are established on your country's territory?	X	
BPG, Brokerin g, V.1	11.9. What is the policy for deciding on the competent State to consider licence application and control?		
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.10. Does your country have a requirement for end-use documentation before authorizing each brokering activity?	X	
	11.10.1 If so, describe - <b>Export license and import license or EUC or IIC are required to accompany license application for brokering.</b>		
	11.11. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorization for each brokering transaction?	X	
GGE Report para 44	11.11.1 Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorization considered for approval on a case-by-case basis? X		
	11.11.2 Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorization for a brokering transaction? X		
	11.11.2.1 Details (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or other government officials)		
	11.11.3 What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorization? <b>As described in the following acts:</b> - <b>Law of 29 November 2000 on foreign trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance to the security of the State and to maintaining international peace and security;</b> - <b>COUNCIL COMMON POSITION 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment;</b> - <b>COUNCIL COMMON POSITION 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms</b>		

	<b>brokering.</b>		
BPG, Brokerin g, V.3	11.11.4 Is ex post facto licencing possible? 11.11.4.1 If yes, under which conditions?		X
	11.12. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?	X	
	11.12.1 Describe those measures. <b>Validation of documentation by the Polish diplomatic missions.</b>		
FSC.DE C/8/04	11.13. Does your country keep records of all issued licences or written authorizations?	X	
	11.13.1 If yes, how long are the records kept for?		
	a) Indefinitely <b>By means of electronic licensing system</b>	X	
	b) 10 years <b>In written form</b>	X	
	c) Other		
BPG, Brokerin g, V.4 (ii)	11.14. Does your country require brokers to report regularly on their activities? 11.14.1 If so, describe		X
	11.15. Is it a criminal offence to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorization, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorization, in your country?	X	
	11.16. Does your country share with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration?		X
	11.17. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW? <b>See 11.2 (definition of brokering services)</b>	X	
	11.17.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) acting as dealers or agents in SALW	X	
	b) Providing technical assistance	X	
	c) Training	X	
	d) Transport	X	
	e) Freight forwarding	X	
	f) Storage	X	
	g) Finance	X	
	h) Insurance	X	
	i) Maintenance	X	
	j) Security	X	
	k) Other services	X	
	11.18. What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities? <b>Refer to 8.4</b>		
	<b>Actions taken during the reporting period</b>		
	11.19. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?		
	11.19.1 Details.		
	<b>International Assistance</b>		
PoA III.6	12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?		X
	12.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	12.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		X
	12.3. Does your country require training on controlling brokering activities in SALW?		X

## SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources	Question	YES	NO
	<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>		
PoA II.17	13. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other body authorized to hold SALW? <b>National supply weapon management and security procedures are regulated by national laws, formal and legal internal regulations, procedures and technical solutions referring to the protection of small arms and light weapons in the Polish Armed Forces such as:</b>	X	

	<b>national acts, formal and legal internal regulations, procedures and technical solutions. The verification of SALW stockpile structure is carried out once a year by an entitled commission, which checks: security systems' efficiency, technical condition and necessary repairs. The Commission draws a written report. The report conclusions are included in the structure certificate. The report is approved by a commanding officer.</b>		
PoA II.17	13.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	X	
	b) Physical security measures	X	
	c) Control of access to stocks	X	
	d) Inventory management and accounting control	X	
	e) Staff training	X	
	f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorized personnel	X	
	g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss	X	
	h) Measures needed to provide adequate protection in emergency situations	X	
	i) Other		
<b>Characteristics of stockpile management and security of military stocks</b>			
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<p><b>14. Stockpile location:</b>  <b>The following criteria are considered to be decisive in the selection process of the proper SALW storage facilities location:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- remoteness from rural and urban population;</li> <li>- appropriate distance from transport tracts and centres;</li> <li>- possibility to make use of existing infrastructure and proper protection of stored firearms and ammunition.</li> </ul> <p>14.1. How is a formal assessment of surroundings made when choosing a location for stockpiles?  <b>Detailed SALW storage facilities location's criteria and conditions are described in the instructions issued by appropriate institutions (refer to 13). When choosing the location for weapons (including SALW) and ammunition storage facility, selected places should be checked and approved by entitled bodies. Checking is performed in order to ensure that given place strictly meet appropriate requirements and regulations.</b></p>		
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<p><b>15. Physical security measures:</b>  <b>In order to provide the physical security of storage facilities the following security measures are applied:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- technical ones (fences, alarm systems, lighting systems, technical security systems against seizure);</li> <li>- personnel ones (security staff and guards – in permanent and patrol systems);</li> <li>- guard dogs;</li> <li>- organizational ones (compulsory for all sites physical security and defence plan which regulates co-operation of technical and personnel categories);</li> <li>- storage facilities, in which SALW is stored are protected round the clock. Keys to the storage locations are stored in sealed containers and given only to the personnel who require access in order to perform their official duties (the fact of key taking and returning is confirmed in special log-books). An entrance door is secured against the attempt of unauthorised entry. All the facilities are fitted in systems signaling such an unauthorised entry or its attempt. Additionally, monitoring systems are used. The facilities are guarded by guards equipped with firearms. All the stockpile facilities are lit;</li> <li>- firearms and ammunition are stored separately (in separate stores) in the stocks;</li> <li>- pieces of weapon are stored in complete sets (spare parts of the weapon are not separately stored);</li> <li>- stockpile facilities are equipped with physical security measures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Apart from physical security measures of the stockpile facilities there are also monitoring systems, which enable constant supervision of those structures to security services and commanding officers of guards;</b>  <b>In the case of SALW loss the appropriate police authorities and public prosecutor's office are informed.</b></p>		
	15.1. Is security assessment conducted for each stockpile?	X	
	15.2. Is SALW and ammunition always stored separately in your country?	X	
	15.2.1 If no, in what cases is SALW and ammunition can be stored together?		

OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<p><u>16. Access control measures:</u>  <b>Only the following people are authorised to access stockpile facilities:</b>  - persons enumerated in: „List of persons authorized to access to stockpile facilities”;  - persons authorized by an appropriate commanding officer (emergency and exceptional situations);  <b>The ground for issuing authorization is a written order of an appropriate commanding officer;</b>  <b>All personnel (military staff and civilian personnel) is subject to vetting performed by proper national institutions appointed to provide counter-intelligence protection;</b>  <b>Keys to stockpile locations are stored in sealed containers given only to authorized people (each fact of key taking and returning is confirmed in special log-registers);</b>  - Persons who are authorized to access stored weapon and take keys to stockpile locations are not authorized to access stored ammunition and vice versa.  16.1. Describe your country’s policies regarding access controls at storage sites.  <b>Refer to 16.</b></p>		
	16.2. Does your country require full records of access to be maintained?	X	
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<p><u>17. Inventory management:</u>  <b>SALW which is newly acquired, which is possessed and which is withdrawn is recorded in compliance with the resort regulations unified within all armed forces.</b>  <b>It is required that inventories shall be kept for 10 consecutive years following the last entering in that inventory. The SALW records are subject to checking in the course of stock audits which are carried out by authorized people, inspection audits and economic audits. The minimal required frequency of SALW quantity balance checks at all organizational levels of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland is strictly specified. Once a year a record on SALW quantity balance and turnover is made. Then, it is compared with the record of the superior level. In case of seizure, loss of weapon or an seizure attempt appropriate procedures of informing military organs and public prosecutor’s office shall be applied.</b>  <b>SALW recording documents and SALW actual state are subject to periodic checks, the frequency of which is specified in the resort provisions.</b>  <b>At the military unit level of SALW quantity balance and turnover report is drawn once a year. Then, it is compared with the record of the superior level.</b>  <b>The frequency of SALW quantity balance check results from the abovementioned provisions (the lower level the more frequent check). SALW quantity balance is also checked at request (e.g. in case of SALW seizure or seizure attempt and every time when the military service soldiers are releases to the reserve).</b>  <b>The possibility to keep detailed and fully transparent SALW records and introduce up-to-date changes within its scope is also enabled thanks to the official labelling system which is in force in Poland. Matters in connection with SALW turnover are within the Military Property Agency (AMW) jurisdiction.</b></p>		
	17.1. Is there a system in place in your country to manage inventory of SALW?	X	
	17.1.1 If yes, a) Is the system computerized? b) How long are the records of access to be maintained? i) Indefinitely ii) Other		
	<p><u>18. Security Plan:</u>  <b>In every military unit and stockpile location a detailed security plan is drawn up. This plan foresees measures to be taken in case of emergency situations. This plan also takes into consideration all aspects connected with protection such as location and the character of stock structures; technical security measures; protection security system; co-operation security system and duty services; possible dangers analysis; the functioning control system organization of structure security system; detailed procedures in emergency situations.</b>  <b>In all places where SALW is stored, there are special services appointed, which undertake actions in emergency situations.</b>  <b>Appropriate security measures provide the appropriate level of security for the stored SALW in emergency situations.</b></p>		

	18.1. Does each SALW storage site have a security plan?	X													
OSCE SALW Doc, Section IV (B)	<p><u>19. Emergency situations and training:</u> <b>On emergency situations refer to 18.</b></p> <p><b>Personnel, responsible for SALW storage and management, is subject to compulsory and systematic training not only in the field of formal and legal regulations but also in the field of practical weapons management. This system is composed of theoretical and practical trainings which are connected with potential emergency posing a threat of SALW loss. The Armed Forces Personnel in the Republic of Poland is obliged to keep the matters in relation to SALW resources secret.</b></p>														
	19.1. Has your country developed measures to provide protection in emergency situations?	X													
	19.2. Are there regular sessions provided to personnel at storage sites on regulations behaviour and procedures related to security?	X													
<b>Surplus</b>															
PoA II.18	<p>20. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies to identify surplus or obsolete SALW?</p> <p><b>SALW surpluses and weapons withdrawn from the exploitation by the Polish Armed Forces are within the Military Property Agency (AMW) jurisdiction. Military Property Agency is responsible for all actions dedicated to these weapons. Stocks identified as surplus or items taken out of service are withdrawn from the exploitation. In disposing the surplus the following methods may be used: sale/donation to another State; sale or transfer to legal entities or destruction.</b></p> <p><b>If destruction is checked the following methods are used: burning or melting; cutting/shredding/; bending/crushing or disassembly.</b></p>	X													
	21. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted? <b>Refer to 20</b>														
	22. Do you include inoperable/unrepairable weapons in ‘surplus’ for the purposes of this questionnaire?	X													
	<p>23. Do you include obsolete weapons (weapons that no longer meet operational standards) in “surplus” for the purposes of this questionnaire?</p> <p>23.1. If no, describe your policy with regard to obsolete weapons, if any.</p>	X													
	24. Are inoperable/unrepairable weapons categorized as “surplus weapons” in your country?	X													
PoA II.18	<p>25. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Officially declare as surplus</p> <p>b) Take out of service</p> <p>c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number</p> <p>d) Store separately</p> <p>e) Other</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> </table>	X		X		X		X						
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	<p>26. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>a) Destruction</p> <p>b) Sale to another State</p> <p>c) Donation to another State</p> <p>d) Transfer to another state agency</p> <p>e) Sale to civilians</p> <p>f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)</p> <p>g) Other</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>X</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> </table>	X		X		X		X			X	X		
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PoA II.19	<p>26.1. If (a) Destruction is checked for Q.26.a, which of the following methods are used (check relevant boxes)?</p> <p>i) Burning or melting</p> <p>ii) Open-pit detonation</p> <p>iii) Cutting/shredding</p> <p>iv) Bending/crushing</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>X</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td></td></tr> </table>	X			X	X		X						
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	v) Dumping at sea		<b>X</b>
	vi) Burial on land		<b>X</b>
	vii) Disassembly	<b>X</b>	
	vii) Other		
	27. Describe the SALW destruction process(es) applied in your country. <b>Refer to 26.1</b>		
<b>Actions taken during the reporting period</b>			
PoA II.19	28. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?		<b>X</b>
PoA II.20	28.1. How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction. 28.2. Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public?		
	28.3. Any further comments regarding destruction?		
<b>International Assistance</b>			
PoA II.29; III.6	29. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures?		<b>X</b>
	29.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	29.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		<b>X</b>
PoA III.6; 14	30. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for destruction of weapons?		<b>X</b>
	30.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	30.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		<b>X</b>
	31. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for storage of weapons?		<b>X</b>
	31.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	31.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		<b>X</b>
	32. Does your country wish to receive training in stockpile management and security and/or destruction of weapons?		<b>X</b>

## SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>
<b>Confiscation and seizure</b>			
PoA II.23a	33. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?	<b>X</b>	
PoA II.23a	33.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated? <b>30 PCS.</b>		
PoA II.16	33.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seize or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Stored securely pending further action	<b>X</b>	
	b) Marked		
	c) Registered or recorded		
	d) Destroyed		
	e) Other <b>X</b>		
<b>Collection</b>			
	34. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?		<b>X</b>
	34.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?		
	a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW		
	b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW		
	c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)		
	d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme		
PoA II.21	34.2 How many SALW were collected?		
	34.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Stored securely pending further action		
	b) Marked		

PoA II.16	c) Registered or recorded d) Destroyed  e)Other		
PoA II.23a	35. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 33.1 and 34.2 were destroyed? <b>0</b>		
<b>International Assistance</b>			
PoA III.6	36. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?		<b>X</b>
	36.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	36.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		<b>X</b>

## SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

Sources	Question	YES	NO
<b>Marking</b>			
PoA II.8	37. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?		<b>X</b>
	37.1. Details		
	38. Has your country developed a national system for marking government-owned SALW?		
ITI 8d	39. Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked?		
OSCE SALW Doc II (B)	39.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks. 39.1.1. Describe common marking techniques applied to SALW in your country. 39.1.2. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?		
	a) Name of the manufacturer		
	b) Country of manufacture		
	c) Serial number		
	d) Year of manufacture		
	e) Weapon type/model		
	f) Caliber		
	g) Proofing (testing)		
	h) Other		
ITI 8c	39.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your country transferred the stocks?		<b>X</b>
ITI 8e	40. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?		
	40.1. Details		
	41. Does your country have a policy on marking unmarked weapons?		<b>X</b>
OSCE SALW Doc, Section II (B), 1	41.1. If yes, what is your country's policy on marking unmarked weapons? A) <u>Seized unmarked weapons:</u>		
	i) Such weapons are destroyed		
	ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]		
	iii) No formal policy		
	iv) Additional information		
	B) <u>Unmarked SALW found in stocks of armed forces, policie or other state security forces:</u>		
	i) Such weapons are destroyed		
	ii) Such weapons are marked by [enter name of responsible agency]		
	iii) No formal policy		
	iv) Additional information		
<b>Record-keeping</b>			
PoA II.9	42. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its terriroty? <b>Polish Armed Forces have special standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all possessed SALW. Poland maintains a central register of military-owned</b>	<b>X</b>	

	<b>SALW. Records include information such as: documents of acquisition, disposal (if sold or withdrawn from use); serial No; description (eg. date of production) and inventory No. Records are kept indefinitely.</b>		
	42.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)? <b>Refer to 42</b>		
ITI 12a, b	42.2. How long does the State/government keep such records? <b>Indefinitely</b>		
	42.3 Does your country maintain a central register of state-owned SALW? <b>Refer to 42</b>		
ITI 13	42.4. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?		
<b>International Assistance</b>			
PoA III.6; ITI 27	43. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?		<b>X</b>
	43.1. What kind of assistance do you require? 43.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		<b>X</b>

## SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>NO</i>
<b>Laws, regulations and administrative procedures</b>			
PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24	44. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?		<b>X</b>
<b>Tracing requests</b>			
	44.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?		<b>X</b>
ITI 25; 31a	44.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?		
ITI 17	44.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes) a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit c) The intended use of the information being sought d) Any markings on the SALW e) Type/calibre of SALW f) Other		
ITI 15	44.4. When receiving information related to SALW as a result of your country's tracing request, does your country have procedures in place to ensure that all restrictions placed on its use are respected, and the confidentiality of such information are guaranteed?		<b>X</b>
<b>Responses for tracing requests</b>			
	44.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country?		
	44.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?		
ITI 22	44.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests? a) Delayed b) Restricted c) Refused		
ITI22	44.7.1 On what grounds? i) Release of the information would compromise ongoing criminal investigations ii) Violate legislation providing for the protection of confidential information iii) Requesting State cannot guarantee the confidentiality of the information iv) Reasons of national security consistent with the Charter of the United Nations		
<b>Cooperation with INTERPOL</b>			
PoA II.37;	45. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)?	<b>X</b>	

ITI 33			
ITI 35a	45.1. If so, in which areas?		
ITI 35b	a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI.		X
ITI 35c	b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.	X	
PoA III.9	c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.		X
PoA III.9	45.2. Does your country support/use the the Interpol's Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IWeTS) for tracing SALW?		X
<b>International assistance</b>			
PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27	46. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?		X
	46.1. What kind of assistance do you require?		
	46.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?		X
PoA III.10; ITI 28	47. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW, and measures to facilitate transfer of such technologies?	X	
	47.1. Details		

## SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>REQ UES TED</i>	<i>RE CEI VE D</i>	<i>PRO VIDE D</i>
<b>Assistance requested / received / provided</b>				
PoA III.3, 6	48. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 1-7 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI?			X
PoA III.16 PoA III.6 PoA III.7 PoA III.7 PoA III.18 PoA III.15	48.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)? a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues d. Law enforcement e. Customs and borders f. Action-oriented Research g. Children/youth h. Awareness raising i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism j Other			X X
	48.2. Details of each assistance activity provided/received:			
	a) The nature of the assistance: i) financial ii) technical b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): c) A description of the assistance activity: d) The duration of the assistance provided/received: e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:			X

Any further comments on OSCE Document on SALW, PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?