

*Delegation from*  
**Poland**

*Represented by*  
**ESCP Europe**

*Position Paper for General Assembly Plenary*

**I. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism**

Poland has been a terrible witness of the horrors human beings can do during World War Two. Since then, it has always committed itself to defend democratic values, including security, and hence, early wished to fight against terrorism. By joining the European Union (EU) in 2004, Poland agreed to abide by the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). With this membership, we committed ourselves, in cooperation with all the EU members, to prevent the spreading of terrorism, protect Poles against potential attacks, prosecuting terrorists and preparing the consequences a terrorist attack could lead to. Being part of the EU means regional responsibilities and commitments. Hence, in its declaration on Poland's foreign policy for 2010, the Minister of Foreign Affairs described his top-five priorities for Poland's future presidency of the EU, among them the Common Security and Defence Policy. On the international scale, Poland reaffirmed its commitment to fight against terrorism in A/56/439 and pledged that all countries should act together within a common organization. Likewise, Poland always sought for a stronger involvement inside NATO which it only joined in 1999. Since then, we showed our beliefs in NATO and our respect of its rules, for instance by supporting the USA in the 2003 Irak invasion. However, we think NATO should extend its actions or at least better define its goals and rules. Hence, we think NATO should focus on the article 5 of the Washington Treaty which does not clearly designate the sort of attacks a country could be the victim. Hence, its position stays vague about terrorist attacks. In more concrete terms, Poland has shown its involvement in the fight against terrorism by increasing its contribution to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to 1,600 troops. Moreover, we established a Counter Terrorism Working Group in 2005 with the United States and set up cooperation between our countries, consisting of workshops, seminars and courses. This led to bilateral agreement between the USA and Poland concerning cyber terrorism. In the future, we wish that the UN as other global organisations will strengthen their positions on terrorism and elaborate better definitions and charts so that we could wage a more comprehensive and efficient war against terrorism.

**II. The role of science and technology in international security and disarmament**

Poland is deeply convinced that science and technology are playing an increasing role in international security and disarmament. We urge the Member States to use the scientific and technological progress to implement arms control and disarmament treaties, called for in A/RES/45/61. Poland is dedicated to strengthening the control on trade of nuclear weapons or special fissionable material, as exemplified through our 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, as amended in July 2004. Poland, as a member of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), calls upon Member States to

limit the uncontrolled spread of dual-use items, since they can be used to create nuclear weapons. Poland also fulfils its obligations to article III, paragraph 2 of the Non Proliferation Treaty through participation in the European Community regime and by strengthening its borders controls in accordance with the U.S. Second Line of Defense programme. We emphasize the need for Member States to share their informations in the framework of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, especially concerning the dual-use items. Poland recommends States to fully cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to improve the transparency concerning their nuclear activities, similar as our current aim to be completely transparent in developing a peaceful nuclear energy sector in Poland. We launched our nuclear program in 2009 and we act in accordance with the international non-proliferation norms established by the Agency. A high level of nuclear safety is indeed of utmost importance for Poland. We view the potential acquisition of nuclear weapons by non-state actors as one of the greatest danger for international security. Poland urges Member States to join the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism as we did in 2007. Finally, Poland strongly supports all initiatives concerning the development of a scientific diplomacy as Japan does. We encourage the scientific community to contribute to international disarmament's efforts.