

POLAND

1. LOCATION AND CAPABILITY OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Poland relies mainly on coal fuel in meeting its energy needs. The Polish energy policy is centered around energy safety, increasing competitiveness of domestic enterprises, and the protection of environment from negative impacts of energy production processes.

High reliance on coal is projected to continue in the near future, although efforts are made on increasing the use of renewable energy sources in accordance with the EU policy on protection of the natural environment. Poland announced in December 2004 that it will construct its first nuclear power plant by the year 2023. <http://www.poland.gov.pl/?document=477>; <http://www.paa.gov.pl/indexang.htm>
http://www.wagingpeace.org/menu/resources/sunflower/2005/01_sunflower.htm#7e

Power Reactors- 0

Research Reactors

Operational: 1

Shut down: 2

Decommissioned: 2

Planned: 0

<http://www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/rddb/>

Uranium Mines

For some twenty years, starting in 1947, a systematic programme of uranium exploration and development was undertaken in the Lower Silesia region, under the direction of Soviet Union experts. Mines were developed at Kowary Podgórze, Radoniów and Kletno and all uranium extracted was consumed in the Soviet Union. <http://www.worldenergy.org/wec-geis/edc/countries/Poland.asp>

After World War II, uranium was mined in different parts of the Sudetic Mountains in Poland near the Czechoslovakian border, e.g. at Stronie Śląskie, Grzmiąca and Kowary.

Currently, Poland has no uranium production capability, no uranium industry nor any plans to undertake uranium production related activities. Uranium mining ended in the 1960s, since exploiting the ore deposits was no longer economically feasible.

<http://www.antenna.nl/wise/index.html?http://www.antenna.nl/wise/373/3665.html>

Mines Shut down

Kowary, Radoniów, Kopaniec, Kletno, Rudki, Radomice, Szklarska Poreba, Wojcieszycze, Okrzeszyn, Mniszków, Miedzianka, Radzimowice, Rochowice, Grzmiąca, Redziny.

<http://www.antenna.nl/wise/uranium/uddeur.html#PL>

2. FISSILE MATERIAL HOLDINGS

Radioactive waste disposal

Low- and intermediate-level waste: Low- and intermediate-level waste is collected, processed, solidified and prepared for disposal by Radioactive Waste Management Plant in Swierk. Afterwards the waste is disposed of in the National Radioactive Waste Repository in Różan, a near surface type central repository site. <http://www.paa.gov.pl/Nuclear-activity-2003.htm>; http://www.paa.gov.pl/National_report/report.pdf

High-level waste: Poland has identified several potential sites within its territory for a deep geological repository for high-level radioactive waste if they are to create a nuclear energy sector in the future. http://www.paa.gov.pl/National_report/report.pdf

3. NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

Research Programs

Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection
Institute of Nuclear Chemistry & Technology
Institute of Nuclear Physics
Instytut Energii Atomowej - Swierk
Instytut Gospodarki Odpadami
<http://www.radwaste.org/research.htm>

Nuclear Cooperation

Czech Republic: Poland serves as a transit country for the transport of uranium to Czech Republic. In 2001, the Polish Atom Agency approved the transport of uranium en route from USA to Temelin nuclear plant in Czech Republic; the cargo transport was top-secret with no information given to the public regarding the associated risks.

<http://www.ce-review.org/01/15/polandnews15.html>

4. INTERNATIONAL NON-PROLIFERATION EFFORTS

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit

Antarctic Treaty, 8 June 1961
Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, 25 May 1999
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 8 February 1987
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 12 June 1969
Outer Space Treaty, 30 January 1969
Sea Bed Treaty, 15 November 1971

Poland ratified the IAEA Additional Protocol 5 May 2000.

Multilateral Groups

Conference on Disarmament
Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation
Missile Technology Control Regime
Nuclear Suppliers Group
Proliferation Security Initiative
Wassenaar Arrangement
Zangger Committee

5. POSITIONS TAKEN IN INTERNATIONAL FORA ON VARIOUS ISSUES OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

Disarmament: "Let me reiterate my Government's longstanding position that advancement of nuclear disarmament implies a successful mixture of unilateral, bilateral and multilateral measures which complement and strengthen one another. Furthermore, progress on and prospects for nuclear disarmament directly affect global peace and security. This is the reason for our belief that the role of multilateral forums on disarmament should not be diminished, although we highly appreciate unilateral and bilateral nuclear disarmament efforts by the Nuclear Weapon States. Accordingly, Poland attaches great importance to the outcome of the 2005 NPT Review Conference as a significant achievement and strongly hope that this event will contribute to disarmament efforts in other bodies and forums, especially this body." - **Statement by H.E. Professor Adam Daniel Rotfeld, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Conference on Disarmament, 17 March 2005.**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/speeches05/Mar15Poland.pdf>

Proliferation and WMD: “The predictable threats caused in the past by the wars between countries have been replaced by indefinite and unpredictable threats caused by international terrorism, proliferation of WMD, and an increasing number of states in distress, whose governments are unable to exercise effective power over their territory and population.

“One of the most important issues, in the light of the particularly threatening nexus of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, is the principle of the non-use of force.” - **Statement by H.E. Mr. Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the 59th Session of the General Assembly, 2004 24 September 2004.** <http://www.un.org/webcast/ga/59/statements/poleng040924.pdf>