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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Poland

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	3
I Summary of the proceedings of the review process	3
A. Presentation by the State under review	3
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review	3
II. Conclusions and/or recommendations.....	3
Annex	
Composition of the delegation	15

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of Poland was held at the 13th meeting on 9 May 2017. The delegation of Poland was headed by Ms. Renata Szczech, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At its 17th meeting held on 11 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Poland.

2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Poland: Hungary, India and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Poland:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/POL/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/POL/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/POL/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America was transmitted to Poland through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

[To be completed]

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 72 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

[To be completed]

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

6. **The following recommendations will be examined by Poland which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2017:**

- 6.1. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Montenegro) (Spain);
- 6.2. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy) (Philippines);
- 6.3. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Philippines);
- 6.4. Conduct further steps towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Georgia);
- 6.5. Continue its efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Andorra);
- 6.6. Ratify, before the next UPR cycle, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Czechia);
- 6.7. Intensify its measures and initiatives to support the persons with disabilities and to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, which was signed in 2013 (Mongolia);
- 6.8. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families (Albania) (Algeria) (Angola) (Bangladesh) (Honduras) (Kyrgyzstan) (Sri Lanka);
- 6.9. Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);
- 6.10. Promptly ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Guatemala);
- 6.11. Consider ways forward for the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);
- 6.12. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Albania) (Iraq);
- 6.13. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and integrate it into national norms (Sierra Leone);
- 6.14. Finalize the procedure of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Montenegro);
- 6.15. Ratify, before the next UPR cycle, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Czechia);

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 6.16. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Estonia) (Slovenia);
- 6.17. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Italy) (Philippines);
- 6.18. Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala);
- 6.19. Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Andorra);
- 6.20. Consider acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Bulgaria);
- 6.21. Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Australia) (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.22. Accede to and fully implement the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions in order to secure the basic rights of stateless persons and introduce a formal statelessness determination procedure (Hungary);
- 6.23. Promptly ratify the ILO Convention no. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Guatemala);
- 6.24. Ensure comprehensive implementation of the international human rights instruments ratified during last several years (Ukraine);
- 6.25. Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.26. Adopt the necessary measures to give full effect, into the domestic legal order, to the recommendations made by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uruguay);
- 6.27. Allocate the necessary resources to the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights (Timor-Leste);
- 6.28. Provide the Human Rights Commissioner's office with sufficient financing to fulfil its obligations (Norway);
- 6.29. Provide all necessary support for the effective exercise of the mandate of the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights in Poland (Serbia);
- 6.30. Provide the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights with the necessary means to enable it to carry out its mandate in a full, efficient and independent manner (Guatemala);
- 6.31. Enable the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights to receive and deal with complaints of victims of discrimination (Honduras);
- 6.32. Implement the recommendations made by the International Ombudsman Institute's Fact Finding Mission to Poland with regard to Poland's Commissioner for Human Rights (Austria);
- 6.33. Establish an independent body, which is authorised to receive complaints on violence and abuses by the police (Russian Federation);

- 6.34. Reinforce institutional and administrative measures, including the reestablishment of the Council for the Prevention of Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Mexico);
- 6.35. Consider the reestablishment of the Council for the Prevention of Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Peru);
- 6.36. Reinstate the Council for the Prevention of Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, dissolved in April 2016 (Chile);
- 6.37. Reinstate the Council for the Prevention of Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, or establish an alternative multi-stakeholder institution with the objective of further preventing discrimination and intolerance (Greece);
- 6.38. Reinstate the Council for the Prevention of Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance or create an alternative multi-stakeholder institution with the objective of preventing discrimination and intolerance, in all its aspects (Sierra Leone);
- 6.39. Consider either reinstating the Council for the Prevention of Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, or establishing an alternative multi-stakeholder institution with the objective of preventing discrimination and intolerance (Albania);
- 6.40. As a follow-up to recommendations 90.45, 90.46, 90.47, 90.48, 90.49, 90.57 and 90.60 from the second cycle, reinstate the Council for the Prevention of Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, with a view of also addressing racism in sport to demonstrate the authorities' seriousness in combatting such prejudices, in full consultation with key stakeholders (Haiti);
- 6.41. Prevent and combat all forms of discrimination (Philippines);
- 6.42. Strengthen its fight against cases of violence, hate speech and discrimination (Bulgaria);
- 6.43. Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, also by amending relevant legislation and launching awareness-raising campaigns (Italy);
- 6.44. Amend its anti-discrimination law in order to ensure that discrimination on any grounds is prohibited in all areas of life (Finland);
- 6.45. Take steps to ensure the acceptance and the general public knowledge of the existing law on anti-discrimination and to increase the practical use of the law (Sweden);
- 6.46. Improve further its non-discrimination legislation by criminalizing hate crimes on the grounds of age, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity, while taking the necessary measures to combat discrimination based on race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, religion or any other grounds (Brazil);
- 6.47. Amend the penal code to provide that crimes motivated by discrimination on any grounds, including disability, gender identity and expression and sexual orientation, are included in the code and therefore can be investigated and prosecuted as hate crimes (Norway);
- 6.48. Harmonize the Act on Equal Treatment with the international human rights instruments ratified by Poland (Honduras);
- 6.49. Amend the Act on Equal Treatment in order to prohibit discrimination, in a comprehensive manner, including on the basis of sexual orientation and gender

identity, in all areas and sectors, in particular, taking into account access to education, health, social protection and housing (Mexico);

6.50. Extend its anti-discrimination laws and hate crime legislation, to ensure equal treatment and broad protection for all from discrimination, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

6.51. Redouble efforts to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Angola);

6.52. Adopt further measures to address racism and support community tolerance (Australia);

6.53. Highlight in the next report the measures against perpetrators in combatting racist crimes (Bangladesh);

6.54. Take measures to reduce numbers of crimes committed based on xenophobia and racial intolerance (Russian Federation);

6.55. Review its Criminal Code to enhance punishment to combat crimes based on racial motivation (Republic of Korea);

6.56. Amend its criminal code, specifically making racial motivation of a crime an aggravating circumstance and allowing for enhanced punishment to combat occurrence of such acts (South Africa);

6.57. Publicly denounce anti-Semitic and other hate speech and acts at the highest levels of government, as well as support tolerance awareness-raising and training efforts (United States of America);

6.58. Take an active stance in combatting and raising awareness against racism and intolerant political rhetoric and strengthen legal and other measures to address bias-motivated crimes (Turkey);

6.59. Ensure effective enforcement of laws under which any party or organisation that encourages racial discrimination or incites to it is declared illegal (Russian Federation);

6.60. Strengthen and continue the national measures to combat racism, xenophobia, and hate crimes (Egypt);

6.61. Adopt a comprehensive national action plan against racism and adopt clear measures to effectively combat racially motivated violence (Botswana);

6.62. Strengthen legal and other measures to address bias-motivated crimes and prompt and effective prosecution of racist and xenophobic hate crimes (Islamic Republic of Iran);

6.63. Give the appropriate training to the Polish police and other public bodies responsible for victim support services to assist the victims of hate crimes (Ireland);

6.64. Take additional serious measures to combat xenophobia, hate speech and discrimination based on race, nationality, ethnicity and religion (Kyrgyzstan);

6.65. Develop effective law enforcement tools to monitor and prevent online hate crimes (Israel);

6.66. Continue collaborating with the sport associations with a view to promoting tolerance and diversity (Algeria);

- 6.67. Establish awareness campaigns against the discrimination towards members of the Roma community (Timor-Leste);
- 6.68. Strengthen the legal framework and implement measures to combat racism and xenophobia, sanctioning hate crimes, in particular those against migrants in irregular situation (Chile);
- 6.69. Continue strengthening measures to prevent discrimination and hate crimes, especially against migrants through trainings and dissemination programmes on obligations and commitments on human rights (Indonesia);
- 6.70. Strengthen measures aiming at combatting discrimination, racism and xenophobia in the country, notably against migrants, asylum seekers and the Roma community (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.71. Combat violence and discrimination against LGBTI persons (United States of America);
- 6.72. Amend the Criminal Code to provide that crimes motivated by discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity are investigated and prosecuted as hate crimes (Belgium);
- 6.73. Amend the Penal Code to provide that crimes motivated by discrimination on any grounds, gender identity and expression and sexual orientation, are investigated and prosecuted as hate crimes (Iceland);
- 6.74. Amend the Penal Code to ensure that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex persons are fully protected against discrimination, hate speech, and hate crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Canada);
- 6.75. Recognise civil unions between same-sex persons (Spain);
- 6.76. Strengthen protection of individuals against discrimination, including based on sexual orientation or gender identity, *inter alia*, through allowing the legal status of same-sex couples and, in this regard, pass a law on civil union or registered partnership (Czechia);
- 6.77. Strengthen efforts to protect LGBTI persons against violence and discrimination, including through the inclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity in hate speech provisions, making provision in law for same-sex civil partnership or marriage; and further making arrangements for provision to Polish citizens wishing to marry or otherwise register a same-sex relationship abroad of all necessary documentation by the relevant Polish authorities (Ireland);
- 6.78. Consider increasing the level of Official Development Assistance (Sierra Leone);
- 6.79. Strengthen oversight over Polish companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);
- 6.80. Review the counter-terrorism legislation and ensure that any interference with the right to privacy therein complied with the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality (Greece);
- 6.81. Consider incorporating the definition of torture according to the international standards in its legal order (Peru);
- 6.82. Adopt measures to improve detention conditions in Polish prisons (Russian Federation);

- 6.83. Make further efforts towards improving the conditions in prisons and complying with relevant international standards (Romania);
- 6.84. Take into thorough consideration the recommendations of the Venice commission in the process of elaboration of national legislation (Ukraine);
- 6.85. Implement the recommendations issued by the Venice Commission and the European Commission with regard to the Rule of Law (Sweden);
- 6.86. Take measures to protect the independence and impartiality of the judiciary (Guatemala);
- 6.87. Ensure reform efforts, respect and strengthen judicial independence and improve delivery of justice (United States of America);
- 6.88. Implement the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee regarding the full independence and impartiality of the judiciary (Belgium);
- 6.89. Take necessary measures, in the context of the judicial reform and the reform of the national judicial council, to guarantee the separation of powers and the independence of the judicial system (Switzerland);
- 6.90. Uphold the independence of the judiciary, including by maintaining the procedures of nominations and promotions of judges by decisions of the judiciary in accordance with the Polish constitution as well as international standards (Austria);
- 6.91. Respect the integrity and independence of the Constitutional Court (Chile);
- 6.92. Adopt the necessary measures to protect and preserve the independence of the Constitutional Court as well as implementation of its judgements (Spain);
- 6.93. Take immediate measures to restore the independence, integrity, and effective functioning of the Constitutional Tribunal and its judges, including by amending pertinent legislation (Canada);
- 6.94. Ensure the independent functioning and decision-making of the Constitutional Court free from any political interference as a fundamental pillar of democracy, rule of law and human rights protection (Czechia);
- 6.95. Ensure the independence of the judiciary in order to safeguard the rule of law by taking immediate steps to ensure that the Constitutional Tribunal is able to deliver effective constitutional reviews (Denmark);
- 6.96. Guarantee, including within the draft constitutional reform announced on 3 May 2017, fundamental freedoms and the independence, integrity and efficiency of the justice system, in particular concerning the execution of the constitutional review (France);
- 6.97. Take into account the opinion formulated on 14 October 2016 by the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe on the Act of the Constitutional Tribunal (Switzerland);
- 6.98. Protect the independence of the judiciary. Respect the opinions of the Venice Commission, the OSCE office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and the EU Commission, especially regarding justice reform. Ensure that the independence of the Constitutional Tribunal and of judicial institutions is maintained (Germany);

- 6.99. Review and reform the Prosecution Office with a view of clearly separating the function of the Minister of Justice and Prosecutor General, in full consultation with key stakeholders (Haiti);
- 6.100. Restructure the Office of the Attorney General in order to separate functions of the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General with a view to further guaranteeing the independence of the Attorney General (Spain);
- 6.101. Ensure that any reform of the justice system takes place only after careful consultation with the representatives of the legal professions, and that it is in line with international standards of judicial independence described by, for example, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the United Nations Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and the advisory bodies to the Council of Europe, particularly the Venice Commission and the Consultative Council of European Judges (Netherlands);
- 6.102. Review its educational system so that grades obtained in Islamic religion are recorded on school certificates (Republic of Korea);
- 6.103. Reconsider, with regard to concerns raised by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance, legislation that restricts open and honest scientific research and that can serve to intimidate researchers (Austria);
- 6.104. Take decisive steps to decrease political control over state owned media and to ensure independence of private as well as state owned media (Sweden);
- 6.105. Guarantee freedom and independence of the media. Ensure that rules regarding media ownership comply with European Union law (no discrimination and no retroactive legislation) (Germany);
- 6.106. Ensure that the implementation of its legislation in the field of media respects the independence and pluralism of the media, by, inter alia, applying the decision of the Constitutional Tribunal of 13 December 2016 which aims at restoring the competences of the National Broadcasting Council (Switzerland);
- 6.107. Promote the right of access to information by protecting the freedom of press and the use of mass communication (Holy See);
- 6.108. Guarantee the full right to freedom of expression, through amendments to laws adopted from 2015 that limit the independence of the media, undermine trust on its impartiality and, in anti-terrorism cases, could violate privacy (Mexico);
- 6.109. Guarantee freedom of expression and assembly, including by civil society organizations, notably in the context of public gatherings (France);
- 6.110. Repeal the restrictive amendments on the Law on Assemblies to restore full freedom of peaceful assembly, in keeping with Poland's international obligations (Canada);
- 6.111. Ensure a legal and financial framework that allows non-governmental organizations to operate (Norway);
- 6.112. Ensure a transparent and enabling environment for non-governmental organisations that allows them to benefit from available support and contribute to the development of a vibrant civil society (Austria);
- 6.113. Take concrete steps to enhance the broad and full participation of civil society in all political and societal life, by ensuring transparent distribution of NGO funding and by safeguarding that the freedoms of expression and association can, in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, be exercised in

practice, including by taking further steps to ensure prompt investigations of physical attacks and/or threats against civil society actors (Finland);

6.114. Take further steps to combat human trafficking (Armenia);

6.115. Ensure the effective implementation of the National Action Plan against Human Trafficking for the period 2016-2018 (Cyprus);

6.116. Continue the national efforts in the framework of the new National Action Plan against Human Trafficking to ensure preventing and combating human trafficking and rehabilitation of victims (Egypt);

6.117. Consider introducing procedures for the identification of persons vulnerable to trafficking, strengthen prosecution of human trafficking and further support the rehabilitation of victims (Serbia);

6.118. Reinforce the work already underway to tackle modern slavery, through the strengthening of efforts to obstruct criminal networks and identify victims of human trafficking (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

6.119. Continue developing national mechanisms to combat trafficking in human beings, including conducting thorough investigation of reports on cases of human trafficking and establishing legal framework for the protection of child-victims of human trafficking (Belarus);

6.120. Pay attention to the prevention and protection measures addressing the particular vulnerability of children to trafficking (Islamic Republic of Iran);

6.121. Strengthen actions to combat human trafficking, with emphasis on the prevention and protection measures addressing the particular vulnerability of children to trafficking (Georgia);

6.122. Ensure that regulations pertaining to the right to privacy are in line with the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality. Establish an independent and effective oversight mechanism (Germany);

6.123. Review its procedures, practices and legislation to ensure that any interference with the right to privacy is consistent with international human rights standards, especially with the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality (Brazil);

6.124. Continue to protect the natural family and marriage, formed by a husband and a wife, as the fundamental unity of society, as well as the unborn (Holy See);

6.125. Ensure the implementation of all the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, within the national legal system (Iraq);

6.126. Ensure that all provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are given full effect in its domestic legal order and in this regard to ensure the justiciability of these rights (South Africa);

6.127. Strengthen policies to counter the phenomenon of homelessness, especially among children, and put an end to it (Libya);

6.128. Ensure the full implementation of women's rights, in particular in relation to effective access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (France);

6.129. Ensure protection of the right of women to access abortion and for women (and couples) to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children (Australia);

- 6.130. Ensure that women are provided the necessary medical and professional service to exercise their legal right to termination of pregnancy, and ascertain that women have the right to decide over their own bodies (Sweden);
- 6.131. Ensure that women can access lawful abortion by creating clear, legally binding regulations for the implementation of the 1993 Family Planning Act (Norway);
- 6.132. Ensure that safe and legal abortion can be accessed in practice by creating clear, legally binding regulations for the implementation of the 1993 Act of Family Planning (Iceland);
- 6.133. Ensure that safe legal abortions are available and accessible in practice, in keeping with the 1993 Act on Family Planning and consistent with Poland's obligations under Articles 12 and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Canada);
- 6.134. Fully and effectively implement the judgements of the European Court of Human Rights on access to abortion (Iceland);
- 6.135. Fully and effectively implement the European Court of Human Rights judgments in the case of *RR v. Poland* and *R&S v. Poland* on the issue of women and girls' access to sexual and reproductive health care and services (Netherlands);
- 6.136. Expand the scope of the compulsory course on family life education, to provide a comprehensive and age-appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health and rights and to ensure unimpeded access to sexual and reproductive health services, including to safe and legal abortions (Slovenia);
- 6.137. Take further steps for the elimination of discrimination against women (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.138. Continue its efforts to put in place improved solutions and legislation aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women (Cyprus);
- 6.139. Undertake further governmental initiatives and projects aimed at comprehensively combatting discrimination against women (Romania);
- 6.140. Continue its efforts for promoting gender equality by focusing on the implementation of the National Action Programme for Equal Treatment (Pakistan);
- 6.141. Take further effective measures to combat violence against women (China);
- 6.142. Continue its efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women (Timor-Leste);
- 6.143. Intensify its actions to combat violence against women and to counter discrimination against women (Sri Lanka);
- 6.144. Adopt a comprehensive strategy aimed at preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against women (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.145. Continue its efforts to eliminate violence against women, including domestic violence (Philippines);
- 6.146. Harmonise its national legislation with the provisions of the Istanbul Convention (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 6.147. Harmonise its national legislation with the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Turkey);

- 6.148. Continue its efforts in combating violence, including violence against women, and adopt a comprehensive strategy aimed at preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against women (State of Palestine);
- 6.149. Strengthen the elimination of all forms of violence against women by criminalizing domestic violence and marital rape (Belgium);
- 6.150. Amend the Criminal Code to clearly criminalize domestic violence and implement a comprehensive strategy to eliminate all forms of violence against women (Sierra Leone);
- 6.151. Work to address the issue of domestic violence in Poland and also ensure support for victims (Australia);
- 6.152. Organise a national campaign in order to raise awareness on the specific needs of women victims of domestic violence and gender based violence (Croatia);
- 6.153. Provide adequate and stable funding for legal, psychological and medical assistance and shelter for victims of domestic violence (Denmark);
- 6.154. Continue its good efforts to address violence against women and domestic violence, including by increasing support for victims of domestic violence (Latvia);
- 6.155. Provide adequate and stable funding for care centres and shelters for women and children victims of domestic violence (Chile);
- 6.156. Proceed with the implementation of the programme titled “Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence on Grounds of Gender” (Israel);
- 6.157. Strengthen the protection of migrant women from gender-based violence (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.158. Adopt measures to protect women’s rights, including through strengthening of laws against sexual violence as well as ensuring equal participation of women in political and public affairs (Botswana);
- 6.159. Continue to promote the participation of women in public and political life of the country (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 6.160. Take appropriate measures to strengthen the implementation of 2011 Act on Support for Family and Alternative Care Systems (Pakistan);
- 6.161. Continue to reinforce actions aimed at protection of children against violence and other forms of maltreatment (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 6.162. Ensure that all cases of sexual abuse of children are investigated and prosecuted and that victims are adequately compensated and rehabilitated (South Africa);
- 6.163. Take steps to ensure the acceptance and the general public knowledge of the existing measures for the legal protection of children, in particular with regard to children with disabilities (Sweden);
- 6.164. Continue to improve the situation of persons with disabilities, including accelerating the preparation of relevant strategies for 2017-2030, and start implementing them (Libya);
- 6.165. Accelerate the implementation of the Strategy for People with Disabilities for the period of 2017-2030, in order to strengthen the task force on the support system for people with disabilities, their families and caretakers (Indonesia);

- 6.166. Continue its policies and measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of the national minorities (Armenia);
- 6.167. Guarantee the rights of education, health, housing and employment of Roma and other ethnic minorities (China);
- 6.168. Strengthen the policies and programmes aimed at levelling opportunities for the Roma population in the access to services (Peru);
- 6.169. Continue its efforts to better assist children of Roma origin to have access to quality education and therefore advance the integration of Roma (Hungary);
- 6.170. Strengthen efforts to provide pre-school education for Roma children as a prerequisite for their equal access to further education without discrimination (Croatia);
- 6.171. Adopt concrete measures to strengthen protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Guatemala);
- 6.172. Adopt the necessary measures to combat *de facto* and *de jure* discrimination against migrants in irregular situation (Uruguay);
- 6.173. Take urgent measures to investigate and sanction acts of discrimination against migrants, refugees and minorities, in particular through ensuring the necessary protection to those who report acts of discrimination (Argentina);
- 6.174. Guarantee appropriate treatment to migrants in irregular situation, waiting for deportation from the country, including access to legal remedies (Russian Federation);
- 6.175. Continue to make efforts to protect migrant workers from all forms of exploitation and abuse, in particular North Korean workers in Poland, by improving their working condition in accordance with relevant international standards (Republic of Korea);
- 6.176. Guarantee basic services to the children of migrants in irregular situation, in particular in the area of education and health (Uruguay);
- 6.177. Increase attention to the integration process for refugees (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.178. Consider participation in further burden sharing programmes such as the European Union's refugee relocations scheme and the refugee quota system (Turkey);
- 6.179. Consider issues related to the access of asylum seekers, taking into account obligations under the international treaties (Belarus);
- 6.180. Take measures towards fully respecting the principle of non-refoulement when it comes to a foreigner's refugee status (Greece);
- 6.181. Prepare a draft amendment to the Foreigners Act prohibiting detention of families with minors and unaccompanied minors for the purposes of both return and asylum proceedings (Kyrgyzstan);
- 6.182. Take urgent measures in order that asylum seeking children are not deprived of their liberty (Argentina);
- 6.183. Take measures to guarantee full access to education and health care for the most vulnerable persons, including refugees and asylum seekers (Holy See);

6.184. Continue its efforts to ensure due commemoration of the Holocaust (Israel);

6.185. Investigate thoroughly all acts of vandalism against graves and monuments of Soviet soldiers who perished in the fight against Nazi Germany and bring the perpetrators to justice (Russian Federation);

7. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Poland was headed by H .E. Ms. Renata Szczech, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and composed of the following members:

- **H.E. Mr Piotr STACHANCZYK**, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Poland to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva, **Deputy Head of the Delegation**;
- **Mr Wojciech KACZMARCZYK**, Director of the Civil Society Department, Chancellery of the Prime Minister;
- **Mr Krzysztof MASLO**, Director of the Department of International Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Justice;
- **Ms Anna WIDARSKA**, Director of Mother and Child Department, Ministry of Health;
- **Mr Michał ZON**, Director of the Legal Department, Central Board of Prison Service;
- **Mr Mariusz CICHOMSKI**, Deputy Director of the Public Order Department, Ministry of the Interior and Administration;
- **Mr Maciej JANCZAK**, Deputy Director of the United Nations and Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- **Mr Adam KNYCH**, Deputy Director of the Analysis and Migration Policy Department, Ministry of the Interior and Administration;
- **Mr Piotr RYCHLIK**, Deputy Director, Legal and Treaty Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- **Mr Jerzy BAURSKI**, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Poland to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva;
- **Ms Magdalena LUBELSKA**, Head of Section, Bureau of the Head of the Office for Foreigners;
- **Ms Daria WOŁOSIUK**, Head of Human Rights Section, Department of the United Nations and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- **Ms Agnieszka KARPINSKA**, First Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland to the UN Office at Geneva;
- **Mr Paweł JAROS**, Judge, Chief Specialist, Department of International Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Justice;
- **Mr Paweł KACZOR**, Judge, Chief Specialist, Department of International Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Justice;
- **Mr Przemysław DOMAGAŁA**, Judge, Chief Specialist, Department of International Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Justice;
- **Ms Beata SOBIERAJ-SKONIECZNA**, Prosecutor, Prosecution General;
- **Mr Zbigniew WIERZBOWSKI**, Prosecutor, Prosecution General;
- **Mr Jacek LAZAROWICZ**, Prosecutor, Prosecution General;

- **Ms Anna BLASZCZYK**, Minister's Counsellor, Mother and Child Department, Ministry of Health;
 - **Ms Wirginia PREJS-IDCZAK**, Minister's Counsellor, Analysis and Migration Policy Department, Ministry of the Interior and Administration;
 - **Ms Wiesława KOSTRZEWA-ZORBAS**, Counsellor of the Chief of Chancellery of the Prime Minister;
 - **Ms Iwona PRZYBYŁOWICZ**, Border Guard Captain, Counsellor in the Board for Foreigners, National Border Guard Headquarters;
 - **Mr Krzysztof LASZKIEWICZ**, Plenipotentiary of the National Police Headquarters for protection of human rights, National Police Headquarters;
 - **Mr Wojciech DEPTULA**, Chief Specialist, Department of International Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Justice;
 - **Ms Joanna MACIEJEWSKA**, Chief Specialist, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy;
 - **Ms Małgorzata SKORKA**, Chief Specialist, Department of Strategy and International Cooperation, Ministry of National Education;
 - **Ms Maria KRAINSKA**, Senior Specialist, Department of the United Nations and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - **Mr Krzysztof PIOTROWICZ**, Attaché, Department of the United Nations and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - **Ms Katarzyna DZICZKOWSKA**, Intern, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland to the UN Office at Geneva;
 - **Ms Katarzyna GORSKA-LAZARZ**, Interpreter;
 - **Mr Mateusz CYGNAROWSKI**, Interpreter.
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