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Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

### Poland

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-first session from 7 to 18 November 2022. The review of Poland was held at the 13th meeting, on 15 November 2022. The delegation of Poland was headed by the Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paweł Jabłoński. At its 17th meeting, held on 18 November 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on Poland.
2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Poland: Finland, Indonesia and Senegal.
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);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay was transmitted to Poland through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Poland stressed the importance for Poland of its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms. Since 2001, standing invitations had been extended to all special procedure mandate holders, and all requests for country visits had been granted. The most recent visit, by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, had taken place in July 2022.
6. Two key factors had had a major impact not only on the human rights situation in Poland but also on global politics. The challenges were the unjustified and unprovoked war of aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine that had started in February 2022 and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.
7. The military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine had triggered an unprecedented migration of Ukrainian citizens, many of them women, children and older persons. Although more than 7 million people had crossed the border of Poland with Ukraine since the beginning of the Russian aggression, Poland had not had to set up a single refugee camp for them. The assistance provided by Poland had been focused on receiving refugees and making sure that they were safe and that their needs were addressed in a dignified way. When the situation had been at its most serious, 41 reception points and 148 information points had been launched for the refugees. Everyone arriving in Poland found decent accommodation. In addition, citizens of 179 countries other than Poland and Ukraine had crossed the border between Poland and Ukraine since the beginning of the war, and any foreign national fleeing Ukraine could apply for international protection in Poland.

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/41/POL/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/41/POL/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/41/POL/3](#).

8. A law on assistance to Ukrainian citizens in connection with the armed conflict in Ukraine had been enacted immediately. It granted people coming from Ukraine the right of legal residence for 18 months, extendable to three years, and gave them access to a wide range of social benefits, social assistance, health care and education.

9. Poland had responded to the COVID-19 pandemic with the digital transformation of health services. Its main objectives were to provide patients with the best possible care and access to information on their state of health, to ensure appropriate support to medical staff, to improve the functioning of health-care providers and to increase the efficiency, quality and accessibility of the services offered.

10. Poland had also pursued solidarity measures with respect to the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines. Almost 13.5 million doses of vaccines had been donated to 22 countries, mainly in South-East Asia, the Balkans and in countries of the Eastern Partnership. Refugees from Ukraine had been given access to the free vaccination programme.

11. Under the “Remote School” and “Remote School+” programmes, the Government had transferred 367 million zlotys to local governments for the purpose of buying distance-learning equipment for schoolchildren and teachers. Almost 5,000 local governments had received the assistance. Further means, amounting to 130 million zlotys, had been earmarked to support children in foster care. Assistance programmes for schoolchildren had continued after the pandemic.

12. The above-mentioned programmes had been implemented with no difference in treatment on the basis of any grounds, including sex, race, skin colour, language, religion, political and other views, nationality or social background, membership of a national minority, wealth, birth, citizenship, disability, age or sexual orientation.

13. Social policies had been adopted to increase the quality of life of people in Poland through, for example, improving access to social and health services and supporting groups at risk of poverty and exclusion. Priority was given to measures to create conditions for families to have decent lives and for balancing family and professional life, as well as to protect children and persons with disabilities.

14. The 500+ child benefit programme and its extension in 2019 to all children under 18, whatever the family’s income, covered about 7 million children and had resulted in a significant improvement in families’ material conditions and a decrease in the number of individuals receiving social benefits and subsidized meals. On 1 January 2022, the family care capital had been introduced to cover part of the expenses relating to the care of a second and further children aged between 12 and 35 months.

15. Poland had also adopted new legislative measures and programmes to improve the rights of persons with disabilities, including the Act on Guaranteeing Accessibility to Persons with Special Needs and the “Pro-Life” comprehensive family support programme. That programme provided special support for pregnant women and their families and children who developed severe irreversible impairments or incurable life-threatening illnesses during the prenatal development period or during childbirth.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

16. During the interactive dialogue, 80 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

17. Zambia made recommendations.

18. Argentina congratulated Poland for the efforts made to welcome the approximately 4.5 million people who had come to the country from Ukraine seeking refuge.

19. Armenia welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment 2022–2030, the substantive efforts made to combat trafficking and the implementation of measures to protect the rights of minorities.

20. Australia commended Poland for the immense humanitarian support that it had provided to refugees forced to flee Ukraine and for progress in addressing violence and discrimination against women.
21. Austria commended Poland for the support that Ukrainian refugees had received and continued to receive in Poland. It expressed concern about discrimination and hate crimes based on gender identity and sexual orientation.
22. Bangladesh commended Poland for its generosity in granting entry to and helping to evacuate people stranded in Ukraine as a result of the ongoing war. It welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment.
23. Belarus noted the deterioration of the human rights situation in Poland.
24. Belgium welcomed efforts made to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities. Progress was still needed on women's rights, sexual and reproductive health rights, and the independence of the judiciary.
25. Brazil congratulated Poland for preserving the memory and the legacy of victims of the Second World War. It commended the aid provided to families, in particular for children with disabilities and their family members.
26. Bulgaria recognized the unprecedented efforts that Poland had made to shelter more than 4.5 million Ukrainian refugees and provide them with accommodation, food, health assistance, education and social and financial support.
27. Burkina Faso welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment and encouraged Poland to continue the training of professionals responsible for identifying children who were victims of trafficking in persons.
28. Canada welcomed the adoption of the first national strategy for persons with disabilities and commended Poland for welcoming over 1 million Ukrainian refugees.
29. Chile noted the prohibition of discrimination in the legislation and applauded the humanitarian efforts of Poland for Ukrainian refugees.
30. China noted that Poland had endeavoured to promote economic and social development. At the same time, the rights of minorities were restricted and the rights of migrants and refugees were violated.
31. Costa Rica applauded the response of Poland to the crisis caused by the invasion of Ukraine and the legislation adopted to guarantee Ukrainian refugees access to the health and education systems.
32. Côte d'Ivoire commended measures taken to protect the rights of children and women and encouraged Poland to ensure effective access to justice for victims of racial discrimination.
33. Cuba made recommendations.
34. Cyprus commended Poland for accommodating over 4.5 million Ukrainians who had left their country, fleeing war.
35. Czechia praised Poland for its valuable efforts for the benefit of Ukrainian refugees following the military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine.
36. Denmark applauded the unprecedented efforts in welcoming Ukrainian refugees. It expressed concern about the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.
37. Egypt welcomed efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary, combat discrimination and hate speech against refugees and immigrants and combat violence against women.
38. Estonia expressed appreciation for the progress made in implementing recommendations from the previous review cycle and for efforts to help refugees fleeing from the war in Ukraine.

39. Eswatini hailed Poland for its role in the Eastern European region in accommodating and protecting a large number of refugees and migrants.
40. Finland commended Poland for its solidarity in helping Ukrainian refugees and noted that the ongoing war was a reminder of the importance of safeguarding the rule of law and human rights.
41. Iraq expressed appreciation for the reforms of the judiciary and steps taken to provide social care for the homeless and to reintegrate them, socially and professionally.
42. The Gambia welcomed the creation of the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment, which promoted the equal treatment of women and men, in particular in the area of employment and social security.
43. Georgia commended the assistance provided to Ukrainians, the additional funding for the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights of Poland and efforts in countering domestic violence.
44. Germany expressed appreciation for the support provided to Ukrainian refugees and measures to strengthen the protection of survivors of domestic violence, while expressing concern about the independence of the judiciary and the marginalization of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
45. Greece commended Poland on the hosting of over 1.4 million Ukrainian refugees, and expressed appreciation for the financial support allocated to communes in order to provide supplementary nutrition to families on low incomes.
46. Responding to questions on the state of the judiciary, Poland stated that courts were impartial, in line with article 45 of the Constitution. The independence of the judiciary also stemmed from guarantees that ensured that all judges were free from external pressure. The reform of the National Council of the Judiciary in 2017 had reinforced that policy with reference to the election of members of the judiciary for which a qualified majority was required to ensure the democratic legitimacy of judges and to mitigate political divisions in their selection. The Act of 9 June 2022 had strengthened the independence of judges, including by allowing for tests on whether judges could be impartial in their rulings and by making revisions to the policy on the accountability of judges. The Polish model for appointing judges did not differ from models found in other countries and met all guarantees of independence, while the reform of the National Council of the Judiciary had been modelled on the approach taken in Spain.
47. Although the Criminal Code did not list grounds such as sex, gender identity, age, disability or sexual orientation, it did not mean that crimes motivated by discrimination were not covered by criminal law. Regardless of the reasons or motivation, if the characteristics of the relevant types of prohibited acts were present, the perpetrator of the infringement was subject to criminal liability.
48. On the issue of abortion, the Polish Criminal Code did not penalize women, but only those persons who sought to terminate a woman's pregnancy or help in such termination, in violation of the law. Poland was not party to any international convention that envisaged the right to abortion as a human right.
49. Poland had increased the level of protection of women against domestic violence with the adoption of the Anti-Violence Act, which had entered into force on 23 November 2022 and gave competence to the military police and the police to issue an order to leave a place of residence and its surroundings. Through the use of videoconferencing, training had been provided to 28,421 police officers, about 1,100 soldiers of the military police and 559 first responders. In addition, webinars had been used to provide training to more than 500 probation officers. Information for those affected by such violence had also been made available in Ukrainian.
50. Expenditure for persons with disabilities had increased from 3 billion euros in 2015 to 8 billion euros in 2022. A strategy had been implemented to include persons with disabilities fully in social and professional life. Focus was placed on the employment of women, older persons and persons with disabilities. The development of childcare institutions continued through the "Toddler+" programme. A document had been published

that set out the direction of social policy for older persons. It included shaping positive perceptions of old age and older people in society.

51. Relevant structures had been set up to safely accommodate children from Ukrainian foster care evacuated to Poland so that they were not separated from persons they knew. Children arriving from Ukraine without a guardian were provided with a safe environment and guardians were appointed by a court to care for them. Information technology measures had been taken to ensure the monitoring of children in foster care who had arrived in Poland without a guardian.

52. India commended the efforts of Poland on human rights and its achievements in combating stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination through its National Action Plan for Equal Treatment.

53. Indonesia welcomed the enactment of the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment and measures taken to fulfil the right to family life, which should contribute to children's well-being.

54. The Islamic Republic of Iran encouraged Poland to continue its actions aimed at providing an effective legal protection framework to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities, minorities and homeless persons.

55. France made recommendations.

56. Ireland welcomed the humanitarian response to Ukrainian refugees and efforts to combat hate crimes. It expressed regret at the lack of progress regarding same-sex partnerships and the worrying increase in the stigmatization of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

57. Italy welcomed efforts to combat violence against women and acknowledged the positive evaluation by the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

58. Kazakhstan welcomed the advances made in family and social policy, as well as the support to persons in vulnerable situations.

59. Lebanon commended the commitment to promoting human rights, illustrated by a generous refugee policy and the adoption of an action plan for countering hate speech and crimes of incitement.

60. Libya expressed appreciation for the steps taken to improve the performance of the judicial and health sectors, despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

61. Liechtenstein made recommendations.

62. Lithuania expressed appreciation to Poland for hosting millions of Ukrainian refugees and commended the progress made on gender equality and assisting persons in vulnerable situations.

63. Luxembourg welcomed efforts on the implementation of the recommendations from the third review cycle.

64. Malaysia commended efforts regarding the protection of human rights of vulnerable groups and judicial reform.

65. Maldives commended efforts regarding combating gender-based discrimination and the greater inclusion of persons with disabilities.

66. Mauritius made recommendations.

67. Mexico welcomed the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment and the Strategy for Persons with Disabilities.

68. Montenegro commended the social policy and efforts to receive Ukrainian refugees. It encouraged Poland to continue strengthening the normative framework and implementing anti-discriminatory policies.

69. Morocco commended the adoption of the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment in the fight against discrimination, racism and hate speech.
70. Nepal applauded the adoption of the Strategy for Persons with Disabilities, the creation of the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment and the launch of programmes to address homelessness.
71. The Netherlands commended efforts to reform the judicial system. It expressed concern about the independence of the judiciary and the increased use of strategic lawsuits regarding public participation against journalists.
72. New Zealand commended Poland for its generous support for millions of displaced Ukrainians, including the provision of social support. It expressed concern about the lack of legal protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
73. Norway expressed appreciation for efforts to receive Ukrainian refugees. It expressed concern about developments with regard to the rule of law, judicial independence and respect for fundamental freedoms.
74. Pakistan acknowledged the steps taken in judicial reforms and humanitarian assistance, as well as the enactment of the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment and the National Action Plan Against Family Violence.
75. Panama made recommendations.
76. Peru acknowledged the progress made, including the adoption of the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment.
77. The Philippines welcomed the National Action Plan Against Family Violence, the increase in the budgetary allocation for the Commissioner for Human Rights and the advances in social welfare.
78. Portugal commended Poland for its legislation to assist Ukrainian citizens and to guarantee them access to education and public health care.
79. The Republic of Korea commended efforts to promote human rights, including the provision of protection and assistance to refugees from Ukraine and the strengthening of good governance and democracy.
80. The Republic of Moldova commended the adoption of numerous social policies to benefit marginalized groups and the comprehensive and efficient measures taken to support migrants and refugees.
81. The Russian Federation pointed out violations of the rights of asylum-seekers, such as the disproportionate use of force, and noted that the unwillingness to solve such issues was covered up by references to actions by the Russian Federation.
82. In response to the remarks made by the delegate of the Russian Federation, accusing Poland of Nazism, the delegation of Poland stressed that the only fascist Government today was the one in the Russian Federation that was waging a criminal war of aggression in Ukraine, murdering civilians every day, violating their human rights and committing genocide and war crimes.
83. The rights of minorities were effectively protected under the Constitution and other laws. Support was provided to the Roma community to help them integrate into society and access all public services. That access has been reinforced by actions by the Government since 2021, including through the integration programme for the Roma community and vocational training for Roma women.
84. The issue of hate crimes was included in the priorities of the Police Commander-in-Chief for the period 2021–2023. Cooperation in that area at the police level was based on a network of coordinators at the central and voivodeship levels in relation to various aspects of preventing and combating hate crimes. Within the police force, there was also a network of police plenipotentiaries for the protection of human rights. In 2021, the police had adopted a plan on educational and information activities in the field of protection of human rights and freedoms. Training was available for the police on addressing hate crimes. A central office

for combating cybercrime had been established, which also dealt with combating hate crimes on the Internet.

85. Poland had strengthened its activities on preventing and combating trafficking in persons in the context of the large number of refugees from Ukraine, including women and children, present on its territory. A national action plan against trafficking in persons had been adopted and national intervention centres had been created. Awareness campaigns had been organized for the protection of refugees from trafficking in persons and the punishment of people who engaged in such trafficking had been reinforced by a new law. Stateless persons were treated on an equal basis as citizens of other countries and could apply to become permanent residents in Poland and to obtain Polish citizenship.

86. The Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment and the Commissioner for Human Rights had a mandate to fight discrimination on the basis of race, sex, nationality, belief, religion, disability and sexual orientation. The National Action Programme for Equal Treatment had been adopted. Data collection and analysis on equal treatment would be strengthened, in particular with respect to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons. Poland issued identification cards and passports for children from same-sex relationships legalized in other countries, provided that at least one of the parents had Polish citizenship.

87. Legislative and policy measures had been implemented to prohibit corporal punishment and prevent violence in educational institutions and to provide compensation for children and young persons who were victims of violence in the form of support in rehabilitation, including initiating the Blue Card Procedure, which would trigger an intervention in the students' environment. The responsibility of teachers and other school staff to support children who were victims of abuse was set out in educational law and criminal and civil codes.

88. The Digital Competence Development Programme covered educational activities for all learners, from children in preschool education to older persons. Access to distance learning and to educational resources that were free, age-appropriate and in compliance with the core curriculum available on the integrated educational platform had been provided. High-speed Internet for schools, together with professional security services, was financed from the state budget.

89. Senegal welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment, which provided the opportunity to gather more data from the administration on racial discrimination, including from groups exposed to discrimination.

90. Sierra Leone commended the adoption of the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment and the activities to support vulnerable persons.

91. Slovakia expressed appreciation for the assistance provided to Ukrainian refugees and the legalization of their status, and for the establishment of the Plenipotentiary for Disabled People. It encouraged Poland to boost its legislative process, and to bring it into line with European standards.

92. Slovenia welcomed measures taken to protect the rights of Ukrainian refugees. It urged Poland to take further measures to enhance the scope of protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and to prevent acts of discrimination.

93. South Africa welcomed efforts to eliminate poverty and hunger, including through programmes that supported children and families in rural areas.

94. Spain congratulated Poland for the efforts made to welcome refugees from Ukraine, and for enabling their temporary residence in the country.

95. The State of Palestine commended the Government's commitment to promoting and protecting human rights.

96. Sweden commended Poland for its response to the Ukrainian refugee crisis and for the progress made in reducing economic inequalities. It expressed concern in relation to the rule of law, women's rights, migrants' rights and the situation of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

97. Switzerland made recommendations.

98. Timor-Leste congratulated Poland on the adoption of human rights action plans, the steps taken to reform the justice system and the support rendered to Ukrainian refugees.
99. Togo congratulated Poland for the efforts made in implementing the recommendations resulting from the previous review cycle.
100. Tunisia made recommendations.
101. Türkiye commended efforts to support Ukrainian refugees and encouraged Poland to ensure the same protection for all asylum-seekers and refugees. It welcomed the efforts to ensure the social and professional inclusion of persons with disabilities.
102. Uganda commended Poland for its financial contribution to the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council.
103. Ukraine highly commended the true commitment of Poland to human rights protection, which was best exemplified by its generous hosting of millions of Ukrainians who had had to flee from the war initiated by the Russian Federation.
104. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed efforts to bolster the ability of law enforcement agencies to tackle trafficking in persons and steps to fight discrimination through the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment.
105. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed developments achieved since the previous review cycle and commended the measures to improve family life, including the development of institutions that provided care for children, and the steps taken to address trafficking in persons.
106. The United States of America expressed appreciation for the successful chairmanship of Poland of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for 2022 and commended the commitment of Poland to promoting democracy globally and defending other democracies' sovereignty.
107. Uruguay recognized the efforts to protect human rights, including through the recent reception of flows of refugees from Ukraine.
108. Uzbekistan commended efforts to strengthen the activities of the Commissioner for Human Rights and the adoption of the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment.
109. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about the exponential increase in hate speech in the media and hate crimes as a result of the growth of far-right groups and about the worsening situation of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
110. In its concluding remarks, Poland stated that, on the subject of sexual and reproductive health, the equal access of women to health-care services was protected by the Constitution and public authorities were obliged to provide health-care services to persons with disabilities, pregnant women and children. Abortion was regulated by the law on family planning and could be provided by a doctor in two cases: (a) if the pregnancy was a threat to the life or health of a woman; or (b) if there was a justified suspicion that the pregnancy had resulted from a prohibited act. The organization of health care in entities carrying out medical activities and health services in the field of perinatal care, such as pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium and newborn baby care, had been regulated by a Ministry of Health ordinance on the organizational standard of perinatal care since January 2019.
111. Poland had improved the conditions of detention and the rights of prisoners, including through the building of new infrastructure.
112. Every person fleeing repression had the right to enter Polish territory and seek asylum. Every application for asylum was processed individually by an independent body. Migrants in detention had access to education and to full medical care, including COVID-19 vaccination, on a par with the citizens of Poland.
113. The delegation expressed hope that the dialogue on efforts made by Poland to further improve the human rights situation in the country would continue. The recommendations received would be analysed and addressed by the relevant institutions.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

114. The following recommendations will be examined by Poland, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-second session of the Human Rights Council:

114.1 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Eswatini) (Indonesia) (Senegal);

114.2 Continue to consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);

114.3 Consider ratifying both the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);

114.4 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Eswatini) (France);

114.5 Consider the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Slovakia) (Ukraine);

114.6 Adopt the measures necessary to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

114.7 Ratify as soon as possible the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and accede to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Luxembourg);

114.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus);

114.9 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy);

114.10 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);

114.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Cyprus) (France);

114.12 Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);

114.13 Continue to ratify international human rights treaties, especially the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Slovenia);

114.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Estonia);

114.15 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Italy);

114.16 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Mexico);

114.17 Accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Eswatini);

- 114.18 **Advance towards the ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Chile);**
- 114.19 **Accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 114.20 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 114.21 **Ratify and fully implement the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and amend the current legal definition of rape in the Criminal Code to include non-consensual intercourse (Belgium);**
- 114.22 **Continue the broad dialogue with the European Union and other relevant international institutions on open human rights issues (Slovakia);**
- 114.23 **Consider inviting the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity to visit the country, in order to have timely technical advice to strengthen national policies and counter disinformation (Uruguay);**
- 114.24 **Incorporate in the Constitution the recognition of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica);**
- 114.25 **Amend the law on the National Council of the Judiciary to bring it into line with the Constitution and international standards regarding the independence of the judiciary and the separation of powers (Luxembourg);**
- 114.26 **Criminalize torture as a specific crime in the Criminal Code and adopt a definition of torture in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mexico);**
- 114.27 **Ensure the full implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and withdraw from the Constitutional Court the motion for verification of the Convention's constitutionality (Denmark);**
- 114.28 **Implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 76/149 on combating the glorification of Nazism, indicating the unacceptability of attempts to desecrate and destroy monuments (Russian Federation);**
- 114.29 **Strengthen the legal framework to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia and guarantee effective access to justice for all victims (Costa Rica);**
- 114.30 **Reform the Criminal Code so that sexual orientation and gender identity are expressly included among the grounds to be protected from discrimination (Spain);**
- 114.31 **Amend the Criminal Code by adding sexual orientation as a protected ground of discrimination (Switzerland);**
- 114.32 **Amend the criminal and civil codes to establish sexual orientation and gender identity as a protected grounds for discrimination (Germany);**
- 114.33 **Amend the Criminal Code and anti-discrimination legislation in order to ensure full protection from hate crimes, hate speech and discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Denmark);**
- 114.34 **Criminalize crimes motivated by racial prejudice, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity as hate crimes (Costa Rica);**
- 114.35 **Introduce legislation against hate crimes and expand existing education programmes to prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation,**

gender identity and race to protect members of marginalized communities (Australia);

114.36 Introduce effective legal protection against hate crimes and hate speech based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Austria);

114.37 Amend the legislation to prohibit discrimination against sexual and gender minorities and to provide effective legal protection against hate crimes and hate speech (Finland);

114.38 Amend the Equal Treatment Act to include national origin, skin colour and ancestry as grounds for possible discrimination (Chile);

114.39 Strengthen the legal framework pertaining to the independence of media-regulation bodies (Brazil);

114.40 Amend articles 212 and 196 of the Criminal Code, on defamation, to ensure the protection of freedom of expression and the maintenance of the independence of the media (Canada);

114.41 Strengthen legislation and implement comprehensive policies for the protection of human rights defenders, including environmental defenders, activists and journalists (Costa Rica);

114.42 Consider adopting a governmental hate crime action plan in order to achieve enhanced reporting, assistance and accountability for such crimes (Greece);

114.43 Ensure that the newly adopted National Action Plan for Equal Treatment 2022–2030 is fully implemented to further strengthen equal opportunities and rights for all citizens and groups (Ukraine);

114.44 Continue measures that strengthen the independence and abilities of the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights of Poland (Georgia);

114.45 Take further measures to strengthen the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights by allocating the appropriate human and financial resources for the fulfilment of its mandate (Bulgaria);

114.46 Provide the Commissioner for Human Rights of Poland, in particular its Department of Equal Treatment, with the human and financial resources necessary to enable it to fully discharge its mandates, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Montenegro);

114.47 Put in place appropriate mechanisms to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination and xenophobia and give effect to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (Mauritius);

114.48 Intensify efforts to combat hate speech and discrimination on the grounds of race and nationality (Belarus);

114.49 Step up public campaigns to combat hate speech, incitement to hatred and hate crime (Burkina Faso);

114.50 Take judicial and administrative measures to effectively combat racial discrimination and hate crimes (China);

114.51 Take all measures necessary to effectively fight racist hate speech and incitement to violence, including online (Côte d'Ivoire);

114.52 Take measures to combat and eradicate all forms of discrimination affecting Polish society (Cuba);

114.53 Abolish the use of hate speech, including on the Internet and in the media (Cuba);

- 114.54 **Ensure the implementation of existing legal provisions prohibiting racial discrimination and facilitate access to justice for all victims of racial discrimination (Eswatini);**
- 114.55 **Continue implementing measures against discrimination (Georgia);**
- 114.56 **Take further legal and administrative measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and hate speech, in particular through concrete activities to promote knowledge and awareness-raising about stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 114.57 **Continue to improve policies to combat hate crimes in communities and share best practices with other Member States (Kazakhstan);**
- 114.58 **Pursue the efforts undertaken to fight discrimination against national minorities, including the Roma population (Lebanon);**
- 114.59 **Take all measures necessary to combat hate speech, racism and incitement to violence (Libya);**
- 114.60 **Combat racist hate speech and incitement to violence, including on the Internet (Malaysia);**
- 114.61 **Strengthen efforts to protect the human rights of minorities by tackling discrimination based on gender, ethnicity and race (Republic of Korea);**
- 114.62 **Take measures to reduce the number of crimes motivated by xenophobia and racial intolerance (Russian Federation);**
- 114.63 **Take further measures to eliminate discrimination (Timor-Leste);**
- 114.64 **Take all measures necessary to combat hate speech, racism and incitement to violence, including on the Internet (Tunisia);**
- 114.65 **Strengthen policies to promote intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding among minority groups and religious communities (Brazil);**
- 114.66 **Remove restrictions on the rights of minority groups (China);**
- 114.67 **Promote intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding between the majority and the different minority groups, as well as religious communities (Kazakhstan);**
- 114.68 **Investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement officials (Zambia);**
- 114.69 **Prevent torture and ill-treatment by police officers of people from vulnerable groups and in detention and punish the perpetrators (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 114.70 **Prevent overcrowding and align conditions of detention with international standards (Zambia);**
- 114.71 **Continue to pursue efforts to combat ill-treatment by police forces (Greece);**
- 114.72 **Take measures to improve the conditions of detention of prisoners in Polish prisons (Russian Federation);**
- 114.73 **Take concrete steps to implement the judgments of international courts with regard to the rule of law (Czechia);**
- 114.74 **Protect the independence of the judiciary by fully implementing rulings of the European Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights pertaining to the rule of law in Poland, as well as the recommendations of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Germany);**
- 114.75 **Ensure swift implementation of relevant European Court of Justice and European Court of Human Rights judgments and the recommendations**

contained in the 2022 Rule of Law Report of the European Commission to safeguard the rule of law and the independence of the Polish judiciary (Norway);

114.76 Implement fully the decisions and recommendations issued by the European Court for Human Rights, the European Court of Justice and the European Commission regarding the rule of law, in particular those related to the independence of the judiciary (Sweden);

114.77 Implement all European Court of Human Rights and European Court of Justice judgments, including those relating to cases concerning violations of judicial independence (Austria);

114.78 Guarantee the full independence and impartiality of the judiciary, refrain from any legal and policy changes that could lead to political control over or interference in the judiciary and fully implement the decisions of the international tribunals in this regard (Belgium);

114.79 Ensure that efforts to implement judicial reforms continue to be observed, especially with regard to guaranteeing that the judicial system is free from control by the executive and legislative branches (Greece);

114.80 Amend the Act on the National Council of the Judiciary, in particular with regard to the procedure for appointing its judicial members, and bring it into line with international standards relating to the independence of the judiciary and the separation of powers (Czechia);

114.81 Continue the establishment of guarantees of independence of the judiciary (France);

114.82 Uphold the independence of the judiciary to maintain the rule of law and avoid reforms that put unwanted pressure on judges (Australia);

114.83 Ensure the independent functioning of the judiciary, including by implementing the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice with regard to judicial independence (Ireland);

114.84 Take effective steps to ensure and strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judiciary (Liechtenstein);

114.85 Ensure the independence of the judiciary by addressing concerns regarding the procedure for appointing judges and the composition of the National Council of the Judiciary and adhere fully to rulings of the European Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights (Netherlands);

114.86 Continue to take measures to ensure that any judicial reform process is carried out in an open, fair and transparent manner and contributes to strengthening the independence and impartiality of the judicial system (Peru);

114.87 Continue efforts to ensure that the ongoing reform of the judicial system is in line with international standards relating to the independence and impartiality of the judiciary (Republic of Korea);

114.88 Investigate thoroughly all cases of vandalism of gravesites of Soviet soldiers and monuments to Soviet liberators and bring the perpetrators to justice (Russian Federation);

114.89 Ensure respect for and the execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice, especially in relation to the reforms of the Polish judicial system, in order to guarantee full judicial independence (Spain);

114.90 Strengthen the principles of judicial independence, provide a mechanism for decisions against judges made by the former Disciplinary Chamber to be reviewed, ensure that the disciplinary regime for judges and prosecutors protects judicial independence and strengthen efforts to protect judges from political pressure (United States of America);

- 114.91 **Adopt concrete measures to guarantee the full independence of the judiciary, including ensuring that judges are able to carry out their functions without fear of being subjected to reprisals or other forms of persecution (Uruguay);**
- 114.92 **Abolish provisions allowing for the imposition of disciplinary penalties on judges for their interpretation of law and restore suspended judges (Austria);**
- 114.93 **Continue efforts and initiatives to improve the functioning of the justice system (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 114.94 **Continue efforts to finalize reforms initiated with a view to improving the functioning of the justice system (Uzbekistan);**
- 114.95 **Continue efforts on the reforms initiated by the Government with a view to improving the functioning of the justice system (Armenia);**
- 114.96 **Continue to strengthen the justice system (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 114.97 **Guarantee the right of persons belonging to minority groups to be duly represented in the organs of the criminal justice system and in police forces (Cuba);**
- 114.98 **Take concrete steps to guarantee the freedom of the media, including by adopting a legal framework fostering the development of a free, independent and pluralistic media and by taking effective measures to protect journalists from persecution, intimidation and harassment, both offline and online (Czechia);**
- 114.99 **Adopt a legal framework that fosters a free, independent and pluralistic media and ensures the protection of journalists from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Norway);**
- 114.100 **Recognize the key role of human rights defenders and activists in protecting human rights and improve the police code of conduct in terms of treatment of peaceful protesters (Finland);**
- 114.101 **Ensure freedom of expression for media and civil society groups, including by taking steps to ensure that vexatious legal action is not taken against journalists (New Zealand);**
- 114.102 **Strengthen media pluralism and refrain from actions that may undermine media freedom (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 114.103 **Increase support for media independence and reduce restrictions on freedom of expression, including by repealing criminal defamation laws (United States of America);**
- 114.104 **Respect the freedoms of assembly and expression and take steps to limit political control over the media, guarantee that the media are free and independent and end the harassment of journalists (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 114.105 **Stop the use of unilateral coercive measures that are contrary to international law and the Charter of the United Nations and that have a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights (Belarus);**
- 114.106 **Stop supporting extremists and illegal political associations that openly and unambiguously call for a violent and unconstitutional change of power in Belarus (Belarus);**
- 114.107 **Ensure the principles of impartiality and balanced reporting in all public media institutions (Germany);**

- 114.108 Step up efforts to identify children who are victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking, especially among children in vulnerable situations (Burkina Faso);
- 114.109 Take further measures to ensure the eradication of trafficking in persons by thoroughly investigating relevant cases and holding perpetrators to account (Cyprus);
- 114.110 Continue the training of professionals concerned with identifying victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and referring them to the appropriate services based on their needs (Lebanon);
- 114.111 Take effective steps to prevent the sexual exploitation of and trafficking in children and provide appropriate services and remedies to victims (Liechtenstein);
- 114.112 Strengthen measures to combat trafficking in persons and provide support to victims (Nepal);
- 114.113 Reinforce the identification of children who are victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons, in particular those in situations of vulnerability, such as unaccompanied children who are asylum-seekers, refugees or migrants (Panama);
- 114.114 Continue to take further steps to identify persons and groups vulnerable to trafficking in persons and focus on prevention among them through targeted socioeconomic and other initiatives (Uganda);
- 114.115 Strengthen effective and targeted programmes to provide social protection to homeless persons (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 114.116 Continue taking measures to address homelessness (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 114.117 Consider accelerating efforts to provide universal health coverage to all citizens (Mauritius);
- 114.118 Ensure the universal protection of the rights of women and girls, including refugees, to access safe and legal abortions (Australia);
- 114.119 Ensure effective access to safe and legal abortion (Austria);
- 114.120 Ensure legal, timely and effective access to both safe abortion and contraception (Belgium);
- 114.121 Ensure that safe and legal abortions are accessible in practice, in keeping with the 1993 Act on Family Planning, and amend article 152.2 of the Polish Criminal Code, which criminalizes any form of support to pregnant women seeking an abortion (Canada);
- 114.122 Intensify efforts to protect and promote women's rights, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, in line with international human rights law and standards (Czechia);
- 114.123 Ensure timely and effective access to sexual and reproductive health services and refrain from criminalizing the provision thereof (Finland);
- 114.124 Ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy full access to health services (Iraq);
- 114.125 Ensure access to health services by all persons with disabilities and ensure the availability of such services, regardless of the type of impairment (Gambia);
- 114.126 Ensure full access by women and girls to sexual and reproductive health rights (France);

- 114.127 **Legalize the voluntary interruption of pregnancy in cases of incest and serious malformation of the fetus and guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health services for all women (Mexico);**
- 114.128 **Improve women's rights significantly by implementing initiatives to prevent domestic and gender-based violence, changing the legal definition of rape and reversing the restrictive new abortion law (Norway);**
- 114.129 **Step up efforts to combat violence against women and girls, namely by implementing the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and ensuring full access by women and girls to health services, including sexual and reproductive health services (Portugal);**
- 114.130 **Ensure full access to reproductive health services (Slovenia);**
- 114.131 **Safeguard women's sexual and reproductive health and rights (South Africa);**
- 114.132 **Consider withdrawing reservations to articles 23 (1) (a) and (b) and 25 (a) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which relate to matters of marriage, family, parenthood and relationships, as well as on access to health services (South Africa);**
- 114.133 **Decriminalize abortion through the approval of a law that allows the interruption of pregnancy in all cases (Spain);**
- 114.134 **Decriminalize abortion in all cases and ensure that women have the right to make decisions about their own bodies, including through ensuring their access to necessary professional health services (Sweden);**
- 114.135 **Ensure effective access to timely and non-discriminatory sexual and reproductive health care and services, decriminalize abortion in all cases and ensure that women and girls have access to safe and legal abortion in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Switzerland);**
- 114.136 **Ensure that all women, in rural and urban areas, have access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health care (Tunisia);**
- 114.137 **Take measures to ensure that all persons with disabilities have access to health services (Tunisia);**
- 114.138 **Prohibit corporal punishment within educational institutions (Zambia);**
- 114.139 **Continue efforts to increase the school attendance of Roma children and eradicate discrimination against them in schools (Cyprus);**
- 114.140 **Take adequate measures to guarantee full access to education for all children, including Roma children, in the country (India);**
- 114.141 **Continue to strengthen the education system by improving access to digital technologies (Maldives);**
- 114.142 **Continue efforts to fight all forms of discrimination, in particular through the implementation of awareness-raising measures (Morocco);**
- 114.143 **Improve access to sexual and reproductive services, information and education, including by ensuring access to legal and safe abortion services without discrimination (New Zealand);**
- 114.144 **Continue to ensure equal access to inclusive education for all children (Sierra Leone);**
- 114.145 **Take measures to improve access to education for children living in rural areas (Tunisia);**

- 114.146 Continue efforts towards combating discrimination, racism and hate speech and launch social campaigns and awareness-raising activities as envisaged in the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment 2022–2030 (Türkiye);
- 114.147 Stop ignoring the opinions of eco-activists, scientists and international organizations that express concern about the fence built by the Polish authorities on the territory of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Heritage Site Belovezhskaya Pushcha (Belarus);
- 114.148 Develop inclusive national and international climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies (Timor-Leste);
- 114.149 Take and report on concrete policy measures to establish legislation that addresses the involvement of corporations in conflict-affected areas, including situations of foreign occupation, to prevent all violations (State of Palestine);
- 114.150 Continue to increase the level of official development assistance to achieve the internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income (Bangladesh);
- 114.151 Fully implement the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence to counteract domestic violence more effectively and protect and support victims by improving services to them (Estonia);
- 114.152 Take steps to effectively implement the provisions enshrined in the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment 2022–2030, particularly those on discrimination against women and on combating discrimination, racism and hate speech (Armenia);
- 114.153 Continue the implementation of the initiatives on equal treatment of women and men, especially in the area of employment and social security, as provided for in the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment 2022–2030 (Bulgaria);
- 114.154 Eliminate the social, cultural and political barriers that prevent women from occupying higher positions in all areas of the country's life (Cuba);
- 114.155 Adopt further effective measures to improve women's political participation and provide training and support to women candidates (India);
- 114.156 Continue to adopt further effective measures to improve equal treatment for women in the private and public spheres, including political participation (Indonesia);
- 114.157 Strengthen efforts to address domestic violence (Kazakhstan);
- 114.158 Continue to pursue gender equality through effective implementation of the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment 2022–2030 (Lithuania);
- 114.159 Strengthen the participation of girls, boys and young people in the development and implementation of national and international strategies for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change (Peru);
- 114.160 Promote and support women's political participation and women candidates at the senior level in Government and State institutions, and secure an enabling workplace environment for women (Republic of Moldova);
- 114.161 Comply with the recommendations of the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence regarding the application of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Spain);
- 114.162 Ensure a comprehensive approach to combating sexual and gender-based violence and aligning national laws on domestic violence with international standards (South Africa);

- 114.163 Take further steps to combat gender-based violence, including by bringing domestic laws into line with international standards and improving services for victims and survivors of gender-based violence, as well as their access to justice (Liechtenstein);
- 114.164 Amend the legal definition of rape in the Criminal Code to include lack of consent as a core element and amend the current definition of domestic violence to include economic abuse (Panama);
- 114.165 Ensure a comprehensive approach to combating gender-based violence (Zambia);
- 114.166 Guarantee a comprehensive approach to combating gender violence and ensure full compatibility of the laws that regulate domestic violence with international standards (Chile);
- 114.167 Take further steps towards combating gender-based violence through introducing a consent-based definition of rape and extending the current definition of domestic violence to include economic abuse (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 114.168 Introduce a consent-based definition of rape, among other measures, to protect survivors of family and domestic violence (Australia);
- 114.169 Effectively combat violence against women and safeguard women's rights (China);
- 114.170 Implement measures to combat violence against women and domestic violence and strengthen support structures for victims (Costa Rica);
- 114.171 Strengthen measures to combat domestic violence against women, girls and children and provide necessary and comprehensive support to victims (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 114.172 Prevent domestic and gender-based violence, provide support to victims and create well-funded shelters and centres for psychological and legal assistance (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 114.173 Continue active efforts to combat all forms of violence, especially domestic violence against women and children (Lithuania);
- 114.174 Strengthen policies and programmes to eliminate violence against women, including domestic violence (Malaysia);
- 114.175 Continue efforts towards the prevention of domestic and gender-based violence (Nepal);
- 114.176 Continue efforts towards empowering women, ending violence against women and combating racial discrimination (Pakistan);
- 114.177 Strengthen services for victims and survivors of gender-based violence and their access to justice, in particular women from minorities and migrant women (Peru);
- 114.178 Continue combating violence against women (Timor-Leste);
- 114.179 Implement accessible and confidential reporting and complaint mechanisms for cases of violence against women and children (Togo);
- 114.180 Continue measures to transform the system of alternative care for children into family-based settings (Bulgaria);
- 114.181 Strengthen measures to eradicate corporal punishment within educational institutions and in the home (Estonia);
- 114.182 Increase the opportunities for children living in rural areas to obtain education (Iraq);

- 114.183 Intensify efforts to combat all forms of discrimination in all areas of life, particularly against children and women (Libya);
- 114.184 Take the measures necessary to promote the right to an adequate standard of living for all children by reducing child poverty (Maldives);
- 114.185 Place human rights, gender equality and the participation of children and youth at the centre of national and international strategies for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and ensure that such strategies are consistent with greenhouse gas emission targets and deadlines established in the Paris Agreement (Panama);
- 114.186 Strengthen programmes and measures aimed at preventing, combating and monitoring all forms of violence against children, including digital violence, bullying and domestic violence, while ensuring proper investigation and prosecution of such cases (Republic of Moldova);
- 114.187 Ensure equal rights for parents in same-sex relationships, including by introducing measures to guarantee that minors whose parents are of the same sex may obtain identity documents recognizing both parents (Sweden);
- 114.188 Take the legislative and administrative measures necessary to end the immigration detention of children, ensuring that their best interests are a primary consideration in all decisions that affect them (Uruguay);
- 114.189 Strengthen further measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including by implementing the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Uzbekistan);
- 114.190 Eliminate the deprivation of legal capacity of persons with disabilities and guarantee their autonomy and the enjoyment of their human rights (Cuba);
- 114.191 Continue ongoing efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Egypt);
- 114.192 Consider withdrawing the reservations to articles 23 (1) (a) and (b) and 25 (a) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Eswatini);
- 114.193 Consider paying the attention necessary to promote the enjoyment of human rights by persons with disabilities, particularly women and children with disabilities (India);
- 114.194 Continue to strengthen action to address the needs of persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities (Lithuania);
- 114.195 Continue efforts to improve the situation of persons with disabilities by ensuring employment and adequate access to rehabilitation (Malaysia);
- 114.196 Ensure that persons with disabilities are not subjected to medical procedures without their full, free and informed consent (Mexico);
- 114.197 Continue efforts towards further inclusion and integration of persons with disabilities, particularly in the spheres of education, health care and employment (Türkiye);
- 114.198 Explicitly prohibit multiple and intersectional discrimination on the grounds of disability, sex, age, ethnicity, gender identity or sexual orientation and any other status in its anti-discrimination legislation, including the Equality Act (Montenegro);
- 114.199 Ensure specific legal protection for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in order to guarantee access to all their rights (Argentina);
- 114.200 Amend the Criminal 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);

- 114.201 **Enhance measures, including through policy, to combat discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (South Africa);**
- 114.202 **Take all steps necessary to end stigmatization of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community and introduce legal recognition of same-sex relationships (Ireland);**
- 114.203 **Extend hate crime and hate speech legislation to ensure equal treatment and broad protection for all from discrimination, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 114.204 **Ensure the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, including by preventing and addressing homophobic hate speech and hate crimes and removing discriminatory legal provisions (Liechtenstein);**
- 114.205 **Combat violence and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (France);**
- 114.206 **Revise the legal framework in order to allow same-sex couples to contract a civil union and benefit from equitable treatment, and put in place a mechanism specifically intended to offer legal protection to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Luxembourg);**
- 114.207 **Take steps to effectively combat discrimination in a comprehensive manner, including on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Czechia);**
- 114.208 **Take active measures to guarantee equal rights for all, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and ensure adequate protection of minorities from discrimination and hate crimes, including those based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Netherlands);**
- 114.209 **Implement comprehensive measures to eliminate discrimination against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, including by amending current hate crime provisions to include crimes against a person based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (New Zealand);**
- 114.210 **Implement legal and administrative reforms to ensure non-discrimination against and the full inclusion in society of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, including by combating hate speech and hate crimes and providing legal recognition of same-sex partnerships, legal gender recognition and gender-affirming health care for transgender persons (Norway);**
- 114.211 **Denounce and condemn at the highest political levels all forms of hate speech and intolerant rhetoric, including antisemitism, and statements or resolutions that encourage hostility and violence, and ensure respect for the human rights of all persons, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, members of ethnic minority groups and members of marginalized communities (United States of America);**
- 114.212 **Prevent discrimination and hate crimes against migrants, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and ethnic minorities, guarantee the investigation and sanction of the perpetrators, conduct outreach campaigns so that victims report such crimes and train the police and officials to respect and assist victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 114.213 **Intensify public campaigns aimed at combating hate speech, incitement to hate speech and hate crimes and at combating prejudice and negative sentiments towards national and ethnic minorities, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Argentina);**
- 114.214 **Take urgent measures to prevent discrimination and violence against asylum-seekers and migrants and to stop unlawful pushbacks of asylum-seekers and migrants (Belarus);**

- 114.215 Ensure that non-governmental organization activists and journalists who inform the public about the real migration situation at the borders of Poland are free from intimidation and pressure (Belarus);
- 114.216 End the detention of unaccompanied children, families, pregnant women and mentally ill persons in closed immigration facilities, to comply with international human rights standards (Germany);
- 114.217 Combat racist hate speech, including by intensifying public campaigns to promote tolerance and understanding towards all national and ethnic minorities, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Indonesia);
- 114.218 Step up measures to protect the rights of migrants and refugees (Morocco);
- 114.219 Enhance efforts to protect the rights of migrants and vulnerable groups (Pakistan);
- 114.220 Step up efforts to combat intolerance, violence and discrimination against migrants and ethnic and sexual minorities (Philippines);
- 114.221 Continue efforts to protect children in vulnerable situations, in particular unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and refugee or migrant children (Senegal);
- 114.222 Take concrete steps to combat racist hate speech, incitement to hatred and hate crimes and address prejudices and negative sentiments towards national and ethnic minorities, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Sierra Leone);
- 114.223 Strengthen measures to prevent racial hate crimes, incitement to violence and related discriminatory behaviour against refugees, migrants, ethnic minorities and Roma (South Africa);
- 114.224 Intensify public campaigns to combat hate speech, incitement to hatred and hate crimes and address negative sentiments towards national and ethnic minorities, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (State of Palestine);
- 114.225 Put in place mechanisms to protect migrant workers from all forms of labour exploitation (Uganda);
- 114.226 Work to ensure that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has access to areas where asylum-seekers may be deprived of their liberty, including border and transit areas (Iraq);
- 114.227 Guarantee access to Polish territory and the asylum procedure to persons in need of international protection, ensuring full respect for the principle of non-refoulement (Argentina);
- 114.228 Guarantee to those who seek international protection access to Polish territory and to the asylum procedure, in full respect of the principle of non-refoulement, in particular by ensuring that border measures and emergency measures do not restrict the exercise and benefits of the right to seek asylum (Luxembourg);
- 114.229 Continue to provide support to refugees and asylum-seekers under the principle of equal treatment, especially at border areas (Republic of Korea);
- 114.230 Ensure that all refugees enjoy the same treatment, regardless of race, ethnicity or religion (Sierra Leone);
- 114.231 Take effective measures to ensure the decent treatment of refugees, including access to judicial remedies and medical care (Russian Federation);
- 114.232 Guarantee to persons seeking protection access to the territory and assess all asylum applications individually, in accordance with obligations under international law (Switzerland);

114.233 **Take urgent and concrete measures to ensure the right of potential asylum-seekers to asylum, in particular at its various border crossings, and ensure the principle of non-refoulement (Togo).**

115. **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. Mr. Paweł Jabłoński, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Zbigniew Czech, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Poland to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Deputy Head of the Delegation;
- Mr. Paweł Radomski, Director, Department of the United Nations and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Michał Dzięgielewski, Director, Department of Treatment, Ministry of Health;
- Mr. Krzysztof Masło, Prosecutor, Director, Department of International Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Jolanta Miśkowiec, Director, Department of Cultural Heritage Abroad and Memorial Sites, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (remote participation via zoom);
- Mr. Grzegorz Futyma, Lieutenant Colonel, Director, Penitentiary Office, Central Board of Prison Service;
- Mr. Łukasz Marcisz – Deputy Director, Department of Civil Society, Chancellery of the Prime Minister (remote participation via Zoom);
- Mr. Sebastian Zawadzki – Deputy Director, Department of Civil Society, Chancellery of the Prime Minister (remote participation via Zoom);
- Mr. Andrzej Sosnowski – Deputy Director, Department for Religious Denominations and National and Ethnic Minorities, Ministry of Interior and Administration;
- Ms. Beata Sobieraj-Skonieczna – Prosecutor, Deputy Director, Presidential Office, National Public Prosecutor's Office;
- Mr. Piotr Szpanowski – Deputy Director, Department of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (remote participation via zoom);
- Mr. Łukasz Różycki, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Poland to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
- Mr. Krzysztof Łaskiewicz, Lieutenant Colonel, Plenipotentiary for Protection of Human Rights, National Police Headquarters (remote participation via Zoom);
- Ms. Wanda Mende, Lieutenant Colonel, Head of Section, Office of Prevention, National Police Headquarters;
- Ms. Aleksandra Saniewska – Head of Section, Department of Public Health, Ministry of Health;
- Mr. Paweł Jaros, Judge, Head of Section, Department of International Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Paweł Kaczor, Judge, Head of Section, Criminal Law Legislative Department, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Anna Sporczyk-Popielarczyk – Head of Section, Department of European Law, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Aleksandra Suska-Mentel – Head of Section, Department for International Affairs and Migration, Ministry of Interior and Administration (remote participation via Zoom);
- Mr. Adam Wiącek – Head of Section, Department for Public Order, Ministry of Interior and Administration;

- Ms. Iona Idzikowska-Ślęzak – Head of Section, Department for Public Order, Ministry of Interior and Administration (remote participation via Zoom);
  - Mr. Kamil Kisiel – Head of Section, Department for International Affairs and Migration, Ministry of Interior and Administration (remote participation via Zoom);
  - Mr. Wojciech Flera – Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
  - Ms. Agnieszka Goździk – Prosecutor, National Public Prosecutor’s Office (remote participation via Zoom);
  - Mr. Robert Król – Prosecutor, National Public Prosecutor’s Office;
  - Ms. Magdalena Dźbik – Attorney-at-Law, Media and Creative Sectors Department, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (remote participation via zoom);
  - Ms. Joanna Maciejewska, Counsellor, Department of International Affairs, Ministry of Family and Social Policy;
  - Ms. Małgorzata Skórka – Counsellor, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Education and Science;
  - Ms. Iwona Przybyłowicz – Colonel, Counsellor, Board for Foreigners, National Border Guard Headquarters;
  - Ms. Joanna Długołęcka – Chief Specialist, Department for International Affairs and Migration, Ministry of Interior and Administration;
  - Mr. Łukasz Olszewski – Chief Specialist, Department for Public Order, Ministry of Interior and Administration;
  - Mr. Piotr Sobczak – Third Secretary, Department of the United Nations and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Ms. Katarzyna Musiał – Senior Specialist, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Finance;
  - Ms. Beata Czarnocka, Specialist, Office of the Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment, Ministry of Family and Social Policy;
  - Mr. Maciej Delijewski, Specialist for Legal Affairs, Department of International Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Justice;
  - Ms. Katarzyna Górską-Łazarz, Interpreter;
  - Ms. Joanna Wołowska, Interpreter.
-