



**Report submitted by Poland
pursuant to Article 68, paragraph 1
of the Council of Europe Convention
on preventing and combating violence
against women and domestic violence
(First thematic evaluation round)**

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Report on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence by Poland

**1st thematic evaluation round: Building trust by delivering
support, protection and justice**

Adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Poland on 27 July 2026

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List of abbreviations:

- CEDAW – Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Journal of Laws of 1982, No. 10, item 71),
- GREVIO – Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
- Directive 2024/1385 - Directive (EU) 2024/1385 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on combating violence against women and domestic violence (OJ (EU) L2024/1385 of 24 May 2024).
- Justice Fund – Fund for Assistance to Victims and Post-Release Support
- KCPU – National Centre for the Prevention of Addiction
- KSSiP – National School of the Judiciary and Public Prosecution
- KPRM – Office of the Prime Minister
- Constitution – Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 2 April 1997
- Istanbul Convention – Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, drawn up in Istanbul on 11 May 2011 (Journal of Laws of 2015, item 961)
- Criminal Code – Act of 6 June 1997 – Criminal Code (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 383)
- k.p.c. – Act of 17 November 1964 – Code of Civil Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 468, as subsequently amended)
- k.p.k. – Act of 6 June 1997 – Code of Criminal Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 490, as amended)
- Family and Guardianship Code – Act of 25 February 1964 – Family and Guardianship Code (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 236)
- k.w. – Act of 20 May 1971 – Code of Petty Offences (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 734)
- MC – Ministry of Digital Affairs
- MEN – Ministry of National Education
- MON – Ministry of National Defence
- MOW – Youth Educational Centre
- MRPiPS – Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy
- MS – Ministry of Justice
- MSiT – Ministry of Sport and Tourism
- MSWiA – Ministry of the Interior and Administration
- NIK – Supreme Audit Office
- ORE – Centre for Educational Development
- Rules of Procedure – GREVIO Rules of Procedure, adopted at the 1st meeting (Strasbourg, 21–23 September 2015), amended at the 9th meeting (Strasbourg, 14–17 February 2017) and at the 12th meeting (Strasbourg, 9–13 October 2017), GREVIO/Inf(2015)RoP-amdt2
- Council of Ministers Resolution No. 107 – Resolution No. 107 of the Council of Ministers of 23 September 2024 amending the resolution on the establishment of the Government Programme to Combat Domestic Violence for the years 2024–2030 (Official Journal, item 823)

- Council of Ministers Resolution No. 125 – Council of Ministers Resolution No. 125 of 25 September 2025 amending the resolution on the establishment of the Government Programme for Combating Domestic Violence for the years 2024–2030 (M.P. item 1017)
- Council of Ministers Resolution No. 204 – Council of Ministers Resolution No. 204 of 17 October 2023 on the adoption of the National Plan to Combat Offences Against Sexual Freedom and Public Morals to the Detriment of Minors for the years 2023–2026 (M.P. item 1235)
- Council of Ministers Resolution No. 205 – Council of Ministers Resolution No. 205 of 9 November 2023 on the establishment of the Government Programme for Combating Domestic Violence for the years 2024–2030 (M.P., item 1232).
- UPPD – Act of 29 July 2005 on combating domestic violence (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673)

Introduction

In accordance with Article 66, paragraph 1, the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO) shall monitor the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention). Following its baseline evaluation procedure which provided an overview of the implementation of the full spectrum of provisions of the convention by each state party, Article 68, paragraph 3, of the convention and Rule 30 of the Rules of Procedure of GREVIO (the Rules of Procedure) mandate GREVIO to carry out subsequent evaluation procedures divided into rounds. At the beginning of each round, GREVIO shall select the specific provisions on which the evaluation procedure shall be based and shall send out a questionnaire (Rule 31 of the Rules of Procedure). For its 1st thematic evaluation round, GREVIO adopted this questionnaire to be sent to all states parties which have undergone the baseline evaluation procedure, according to an order approved by GREVIO. States parties are requested to transmit to GREVIO a reply to this questionnaire within five months from the date it was sent.

GREVIO decided to focus its 1st thematic evaluation round on the theme of building trust by delivering support, protection and justice. To address this overarching theme, the present questionnaire aims, in its first section, to identify developments in key areas such as comprehensive and co-ordinated policies, funding and data collection that have ensued following the completion of the baseline evaluation procedure. In its second section, it sets to obtain more in-depth information on the implementation of selected provisions in the area of prevention, protection and prosecution, in respect of which baseline evaluation procedures and the Conclusions on the Recommendations of the Committee of the Parties to the Istanbul Convention have revealed significant challenges and the need for further sustained implementation. In its third section, it brings its attention to emerging trends in the area of violence against women and domestic violence. Its fourth and last section requests annual statistics for two complete calendar years prior to receiving this questionnaire on specific administrative and judicial data.

The reply to the questionnaire should be submitted in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe (English and French) and should contain all the relevant information on the implementation of the Istanbul Convention since GREVIO's first baseline evaluation report, including copies or extracts of relevant legislation, regulations, case law and strategic documents or action plans referred to (Rule 33 of the Rules of Procedure).

Part I: Changes in comprehensive and co-ordinated policies, funding and data collection in the area of violence against women and domestic violence

Combating violence against women and domestic violence is one of the State's obligations and priorities. This obligation is grounded in the constitutional principles of respect for the inherent and inalienable dignity of the human person (Article 30), the legal protection of life (Article 38), the protection of health (Article 68) and equal treatment by public authorities (Article 32(1)), as enshrined in the Constitution. It is also inextricably linked to the constitutional prohibition of discrimination on any grounds (Article 32(2)) and the principle of equality between women and men (Article 33(1)).

These principles are further elaborated in several statutory acts, in particular the Act of 29 July 2005 on Combating Domestic Violence (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673; UPPD).

Furthermore, in accordance with Article 9 of the Constitution, Poland respects international law binding upon it. Consequently, the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, drawn up in Istanbul on 11 May 2011 (the Istanbul Convention), the GREVIO recommendations contained in the report of 16 September 2021, and the Recommendations and Conclusions of the Committee of the Parties of 9 December 2021 constitute a key benchmark for the measures being taken.

Poland strengthens measures in the areas of prevention, protection and support for victims of abuse, drawing also on other international legal instruments adopted by the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the institutions of the European Union. These include, amongst others, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Journal of Laws of 1977, No. 38, item 167), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Journal of Laws of 1977, No. 38, item 169), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Journal of Laws of 1982, No. 10, item 71; CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Journal of Laws of 1991, No. 120, item 526), the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, drawn up in Rome on 4 November 1950 (Journal of Laws of 1993, No. 61, item 284, as amended). Directive (EU) 2024/1385 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on combating violence against women and domestic violence (OJ EU L 2024/1385 of 24 May 2024; Directive 2024/1385).

The standards set out in the above international legal instruments and by treaty bodies guide the actions of the Polish government, which takes initiatives to strengthen the rights of victims of domestic violence in criminal proceedings. The aim of these measures is to prevent secondary victimisation and to minimise the legal and psychological barriers that may deter victims from reporting offences to law enforcement agencies or other institutions and organisations, including non-governmental organisations, that provide support.

Article 7: Comprehensive and co-ordinated policy

National strategies:

The Government Programme to Combat Domestic Violence for 2024–2030

Currently, the national strategy for combating domestic violence is set out in **the Government Programme for Combating Domestic Violence**, adopted by the Council of Ministers on 9 November 2023 pursuant to Article 10 of the Act on Combating Domestic Violence.

The Programme was established by a resolution of the Council of Ministers on the establishment of the Government Programme for Combating Domestic Violence for 2024–2030 (Official Journal of 2023, item 1232), which came into force on 1 January 2024. This document sets out the state's policy directions and specific tasks in the areas of preventing domestic violence, protecting victims, interventions targeting perpetrators, and inter-institutional coordination.

Council of Ministers Resolution No. 205 was drawn up considering the findings of a study commissioned in 2022 on the extent of domestic violence amongst a group of people who may be particularly vulnerable to domestic violence, namely older people and people with disabilities.

In order to increase the effectiveness of measures to combat domestic violence, four areas have been identified and specific actions outlined for different target groups:

- 1) Prevention, social assessment and public education: an area aimed at the general public, including individuals and families at risk of domestic violence.
- 2) Protection and support for victims of domestic violence: an area aimed at victims of domestic violence (including women, men, children, spouses or partners in non-marital relationships, older people, and people with disabilities), as well as the relevant services or organisations involved in the protection and support of victims of domestic violence.
- 3) Intervention with perpetrators of domestic violence: an area aimed at perpetrators of domestic violence, as well as at the relevant services or organisations involved in intervening with perpetrators of domestic violence.
- 4) Building capacity, developing and improving the skills of services and representatives of organisations implementing measures to combat domestic violence: an area aimed at representatives of institutions and organisations carrying out tasks related to combating domestic violence.

Prior to the adoption of the Government Programme, during the reporting period, state policy in the area of combating domestic violence was set out under the following programmes:

- 1) Resolution No. 248 of the Council of Ministers of 9 December 2022 on the establishment of the National Programme for Combating Domestic Violence for 2023 (Official Journal, item 1259).

- 2) Resolution No. 183 of the Council of Ministers of 21 December 2021 on the establishment of the National Programme for Combating Domestic Violence for 2022 (M.P. item 1204).
- 3) Resolution No. 16 of the Council of Ministers of 1 February 2021 on the establishment of the National Programme for Combating Domestic Violence for 2021 (M.P., item 235).

The National Plan to Combat Violence against Minors and the National Plan to Combat Offences against Sexual Freedom and Public Decency Committed against Minors

With regard to minors, pursuant to the amendment made by the Act of 28 July 2023 amending the – the Family and Guardianship Code and certain other Acts (Journal of Laws, item 1606), several mechanisms were introduced aimed at enhancing children's safety and streamlining response mechanisms to threats related to violence and neglect. These include, first and foremost, two documents adopted by resolution of the Council of Ministers, namely the National Plan to Counter Violence against Minors and the National Plan to Counter Offences against Sexual Freedom and Public Decency committed against Minors. The assessment of progress in implementing both National Plans and the preparation of reports on their implementation fall within the remit of the Team for the Protection of Minors, which is an advisory body to the Minister of Justice. The adoption of the first National Plan to Counter Violence against Minors is scheduled for the end of 2026. The National Plan to Combat Offences against Sexual Freedom and Public Decency to the Detriment of Minors for 2023–2026 was adopted on 17 October 2023 by Resolution No. 204 of the Council of Ministers.

The aim of the above-mentioned programmes is to ensure the conditions necessary for the effective prevention of offences against sexual freedom and public decency to the detriment of minors and to reduce the scale of this phenomenon in Poland. These objectives shall be pursued through the following measures:

- 1) coordinating the work of government administrative bodies, other institutions and entities involved in the activities covered by the programmes.
- 2) ensuring coherent and comprehensive protection of minors through criminal law provisions.
- 3) intensifying preventative measures to combat offences against sexual freedom and public decency committed against minors.
- 4) increasing the detection rate of offences against sexual freedom and public decency committed against minors, including those committed in cyberspace.
- 5) creating a juvenile-friendly justice system.
- 6) improving the availability and effectiveness of protection and support for minors who are victims of offences against sexual freedom and public decency, as well as for their families and loved ones.
- 7) increasing the effectiveness of measures targeting adults and minors who have committed offences against sexual freedom and public decency to the detriment of minors, and those at risk of committing such offences.
- 8) to enhance the competence of representatives of institutions and organisations carrying out tasks relating to the prevention of offences against sexual freedom and public decency committed against minors.
- 9) raising public awareness of the risks posed by acts prohibited under the law against

sexual freedom and public decency committed against minors.

- 10) considering, in all activities, the needs of people with disabilities, who are particularly vulnerable to abuse and violence.

Launch of the programme 'Comprehensive and coordinated policy to combat domestic violence and gender-based violence in Poland'

In 2026, the Department for Equal Treatment at the Chancellery of the Prime Minister, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, secured funding of PLN 19,000,000 for the implementation of the project 'A Comprehensive and Coordinated Policy to Combat Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence in Poland'. The Ministry of Justice is the programme operator, and the project will run from autumn 2026 to April 2030.

This project will strengthen the mechanism for coordinating actions to prevent and combat all forms of gender-based violence, create a comprehensive cross-sectoral knowledge base, and enhance the skills of specialists through training for trainers. Taken together, these measures will lead to stronger, better integrated and more tailored protection and support for those who experience violence.

The project activities have been divided into five modules:

- 1) **A new coordination model:** developing a model for coordinating public action in the field of combating domestic violence and gender-based violence. The target audience comprises government institutions responsible for national strategies and legislation, public bodies at various levels of administration, organisations providing direct support to victims of violence and perpetrators of violence, and non-governmental organisations.
- 2) **Analysis of local programmes to combat domestic violence:** to conduct a qualitative analysis of local programmes to combat domestic violence. The aim is to identify systemic gaps and areas requiring strengthening in terms of their alignment with international standards (the Istanbul Convention, GREVIO recommendations, CEDAW, Directive 2024/1385). The results will serve as a basis for developing recommendations for a new model of public action coordination. The target audience for these activities comprises officials responsible for developing and implementing policies and strategies to combat domestic violence and gender-based violence, including at local level.
- 3) **Assessment of data quality and availability:** conducting a nationwide survey on the phenomenon of gender-based violence and analysing the availability of administrative data. These measures will enable better monitoring of the phenomenon of violence and an assessment of the effectiveness of the interventions undertaken. The target audience comprises officials responsible for developing and implementing policies to combat domestic violence and gender-based violence, including at the local level.
- 4) **Certification programme for trainers in the area of combating domestic violence and gender-based violence:** development and implementation of a standardised training programme and certification scheme for trainers. The aim is to improve the quality of training for professionals and ensure the transfer of knowledge and skills. The main

beneficiaries of these activities are those who deliver training to public administration staff, social workers, police officers, prosecutors, judges and other specialists.

- 5) **International exchange:** the development and substantive support of the SYNERGY international network of experts, as well as mutual learning activities. The beneficiaries of SYNERGY's activities are government institutions and public bodies, service providers and civil society organisations.

Legislative changes

I. The Act of 29 July 2005 on Combating Domestic Violence (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673).

During the reporting period, the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence (UPPD) was amended four times. Particular attention should be paid to the amendment of 9 March 2023, which entered into force on 22 June 2023.

The key changes introduced by this amendment included:

- 1) **Changes to key terms**, i.e. the replacement of the previous term 'family violence' with the term 'domestic violence', which covers relationships extending between relatives.
- 2) **The introduction of a definition of domestic violence, which covers various forms of violence, including violence perpetrated through electronic means of communication.** Domestic violence is defined as:

'a single or repeated intentional act or omission, exploiting physical, psychological or economic superiority, which infringes the rights or personal interests of the person experiencing domestic violence, in particular:

- a) exposing that person to the risk of loss of life, health or property,
- b) infringing upon their dignity, physical integrity or freedom, including sexual freedom,
- c) causing harm to their physical or mental health, or causing them suffering or harm,
- d) restricting or depriving that person of access to financial resources or the opportunity to take up employment or achieve financial independence,
- e) significantly infringing upon that person's privacy or causing them to feel threatened, humiliated or tormented, including acts committed by means of electronic communications".

- 3) **Expansion of the scope of the Act (victims)**, i.e. extending its provisions of the Act to cover a wider group of persons exposed to domestic violence. The category of protected persons now includes spouses following the dissolution or annulment of a marriage, their lineal relatives, siblings and the spouses of those persons. Protection also extends to ascendants and descendants and their spouses, as well as siblings and their families. The list also includes persons in an adoptive relationship and their close

relatives.

The UPPD covers persons who are currently or have previously been in a cohabiting relationship, their relatives and the spouses of those relatives. Protection is extended to persons living together and running a joint household, as well as persons currently or previously in a stable emotional or physical relationship, regardless of whether they live together. The provisions extend protection to any minor who is subjected to domestic violence.

- 4) **Regulation of matters concerning children who witness domestic violence**, who are now treated as victims of domestic violence.
- 5) **The introduction of a personalised and individualised approach to the support and assistance process**, aimed at enhancing the safety and improving protection for persons at risk of and experiencing domestic violence. In this regard, diagnostic and support teams have been set up in local authorities, comprising a social worker and a police officer who work, respectively, with the victim of domestic violence and the perpetrator.
- 6) **The introduction of an obligation to monitor the situation of individuals covered by the procedure following the conclusion of actions under the 'Blue Card' procedure**, to ensure continuity of support and oversight of their safety.
- 7) **Adoption of regulations concerning access to firearms and ammunition**, whereby a perpetrator of domestic violence who possesses a firearm is deprived of it in the event of a threat to the life or health of the victim of domestic violence.
- 8) **The introduction of a statutory framework for psychological and therapeutic programmes**, enabling perpetrators of domestic violence to rebuild healthy relationships within the home, alongside their participation in corrective and educational programmes.
- 9) **The imposition of sanctions on perpetrators of domestic violence who persistently evade participation in correctional and educational or psychological and therapeutic programmes**. Sanctions include restrictions on liberty or fines.
- 10) **The introduction of a court-issued protection order**, the aim of which is to immediately enhance the safety of victims of domestic violence. This order may require the perpetrator to leave the jointly occupied home and its surroundings, or prohibit them from approaching that location, regardless of whether the parties still live together or whether the perpetrator only visits the premises occasionally. The victim is entitled to apply for such an order even if the victim has left the home due to the threat, as well as in situations where the perpetrator has left the premises of their own accord but there is a risk of their return.
- 11) **Developing a procedure for the immediate protection of a child in the event of a threat to their life or health arising from domestic violence**, to be implemented by a social worker, and guidelines for the police on how to carry out activities related to ensuring

the protection of a child in a situation where their life or health is at risk due to domestic violence.

- 12) **Improving the functioning of the domestic violence prevention system** at the local government level by separating the tasks of interdisciplinary teams operating within local authorities from those of diagnostic and support groups.
- 13) **Increasing the representation of various sectors** within the Monitoring Team for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (an advisory and consultative body to the Minister).

[See Annex 2.V.](#)

II. The Act of 30 April 2020 amending the Act – Code of Civil Procedure and certain other Acts (Journal of Laws, item 956), the Act of 13 January 2023 amending the Act – Code of Civil Procedure and certain other Acts (Journal of Laws, item 289)

Key amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure included the possibility of submitting, on an official form, **applications to require a person perpetrating domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, to issue a restraining order** prohibiting the person from approaching the jointly occupied dwelling and its surroundings, a restraining order prohibiting the perpetrator from approaching the victim of domestic violence, a ban on contacting the victim of domestic violence, as well as a ban on entering the premises of a school, educational institution, care facility, arts centre or sports venue attended by the victim of domestic violence, as well as the victim's place of work or any other place where the victim usually or regularly stays.

Furthermore, amendments have been made to the Criminal Code to introduce provisions criminalising:

- 1) **female genital mutilation**, i.e. causing serious bodily harm in the form of excision, infibulation or other permanent and significant mutilation of the female genitalia (Article 156 § 1(3) of the Criminal Code)
- 2) **inciting or coercing a person to undergo female genital mutilation** in the form of excision, infibulation or other permanent and significant mutilation of the female genitalia (Article 156a § 1 and 2 of the Criminal Code)
- 3) **causing a person to enter a marriage or a relationship** equivalent to marriage within the perpetrator's religious or cultural community, by means of violence, unlawful threats, abuse of a relationship of dependence, or exploitation of the person's vulnerable situation (Article 191b § 1 of the Criminal Code)
- 4) **inducing a person to leave the territory of the Republic of Poland for the purpose of entering such a relationship** by means of deception, abuse of a relationship of dependency or a vulnerable situation (Article 191b § 2 of the Criminal Code)

Following the withdrawal of the reservation made under Article 78(2), fourth indent, of the

Istanbul Convention, and relating to Article 58 thereof, the provisions of the Criminal Code have been formulated such that the limitation period for instituting proceedings in connection with the commission of offences corresponding to Article 37, Articles 38 and 39 of the Istanbul Convention is sufficient and proportionate to the gravity of the offence in question, enabling effective prosecution to be initiated once the victim has reached the age of majority.

From 2023, in the case of offences:

- 1) against life and health, committed against a minor, punishable by a maximum sentence exceeding 5 years' imprisonment,
 - 2) those specified in Chapter XXV (i.e. against sexual freedom and public decency), committed against a minor, or where pornographic material involves a minor,
 - 3) as set out in Articles 156a and 191b, committed against a minor
- the limitation period for the offence may not expire before the person reaches the age of 40.

[See Annex 2.I.](#)

The following provisions have been introduced into the Code of Criminal Procedure:

- 1) a prohibition on asking a witness questions concerning their sex life, unless such questions are necessary for the resolution of the case,
- 2) a preventive measure in the form of a restraining order prohibiting the suspect or accused from approaching the victim within a specified distance,
- 3) measures to improve the standard of questioning in so-called 'special proceedings', primarily with a view to minimising the number of interviews and limiting the involvement of persons with mental health conditions.

[See Annex 2.II.](#)

New immediate measures have been introduced **into the Police Act and the Act on the Military Police and Other Law Enforcement Authorities** in the form of:

- 1) a prohibition on a perpetrator of domestic violence approaching a victim of domestic violence within a specified distance in metres,
- 2) a ban on the perpetrator of domestic violence contacting the victim,
- 3) a prohibition on the perpetrator of domestic violence from entering or remaining on the premises of a school, educational, care or arts institution attended by the victim of domestic violence, or at the victim's place of work.

[See Annexes 2.III and 2.IV](#)

The following protective measures have been introduced into the Act on Counteracting

Domestic Violence:

- 1) a prohibition on the perpetrator of domestic violence approaching the victim within a specified distance in metres,
- 2) a ban on contacting the victim of domestic violence,
- 3) a prohibition on the perpetrator of domestic violence from entering or remaining on the premises of a school, educational, care or arts institution attended by the victim of domestic violence, the victim's place of work or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays, and from remaining on such premises,
- 4) a prohibition on the perpetrator of domestic violence contacting the victim of domestic violence where the perpetrator, through their behaviour, harasses the victim using remote electronic means of communication.

[See Annex 2.V.](#)

III. Pursuant to the Act of 7 July 2022 amending the Act – the Criminal Code and certain other Acts (Journal of Laws, item 2600), Article 105 of the Criminal Code, which concerns the exclusion of the limitation period for criminal liability in respect of selected prohibited acts, has been reworded.

In accordance with the new wording of Article 105 of the Criminal Code, the provisions of Articles 101–103 of the Criminal Code concerning the limitation period do not apply to:

- 1) crimes against peace, crimes against humanity and war crimes,
- 2) intentional offences: murder, grievous bodily harm, serious impairment of health or deprivation of liberty accompanied by particular suffering, committed by a public official in the course of their official duties.
- 3) offences specified in Article 197 § 4 or § 5¹, committed to the detriment of a minor under the age of 15.
- 4) offences specified in Article 148 § 2(2) or § 3², committed in connection with the rape of a minor under the age of 15 or in connection with rape involving particular cruelty.
- 5) offences specified in Article 197 § 4 or 5³, where the perpetrator acted with particular

¹ Editor's note – Article 197 § 4 or § 5 of the Criminal Code concerns the commission of rape against a minor under the age of 15 or where the perpetrator of the acts specified in Article 197 § 1–3 acts with particular cruelty.

² Editor's note – Article 148 § 2(2) of the Criminal Code concerns: the murder of a person in connection with the taking of a hostage, rape or robbery. Article 148 § 3 of the Criminal Code provides that the following persons shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of not less than 15 years or to life imprisonment: 'any person who, in a single act, kills more than one person or has previously been convicted of murder, and the perpetrator of the murder of a public official committed during or in connection with the performance of their official duties relating to the protection of human safety or the protection of public safety or public order.

³ Editor's note: Article 197(4) and (5) of the Criminal Code concern, respectively, the commission of rape against a minor under the age of 15, or where the perpetrator of the acts specified in Article 197(1)–(3) acts with particular cruelty.

cruelty.

- 6) the offence specified in Article 156(1) and Article 197(4) in conjunction with Article 11(2)⁴ .”

[See Annex 2.I.](#)

IV. Pursuant to the Act of 28 June 2024 amending the Act – the Criminal Code and certain other Acts (Journal of Laws, item 1228), the elements of the offence of rape were amended.

In accordance with the current wording of Article 197 § 1 of the Criminal Code, a person is liable to punishment who causes another person to engage in sexual intercourse by means of violence, unlawful threats, deception or in any other manner, despite the lack of that person’s consent. This provision entered into force on 13 February 2025.

In deciding to amend the wording of Article 197 § 1 of the Criminal Code, which previously stipulated that rape occurs when the perpetrator, by means of violence, unlawful threats or deception causes another person to engage in sexual intercourse, the legislature opted to introduce a new approach which places greater emphasis on the issue of lack of consent as the essence of the violation of an individual’s autonomy, rather than solely on the use of violence, threats or deception.

At the same time, in accordance with the wording of the new provision in Article 197 § 1a of the Criminal Code, inducing sexual intercourse ‘by exploiting a person’s inability to recognise the significance of the act or to control their own behaviour’ has also been made a criminal offence, thereby strengthening the protection of victims of violence.

[See Annex 2.I.](#)

In line with the above legislative changes, modifications have been made to the terminology used in all implementing acts under the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence and in the Government Programme.

From 1 July 2024 to July 2025, the Minister for Equality was responsible for combating domestic violence and implementing the government’s policy on the principle of equal treatment; from August 2025 the Secretary of State in the Prime Minister’s Office has been responsible for these matters, and since February 2026, the Government Plenipotentiary for Equality – who is also the National Coordinator of the Government Programme for Combating Domestic Violence – has held this role.

⁴ Editor’s note – the articles referred to concern, respectively: causing grievous bodily harm in the form of deprivation of a person’s sight, hearing, speech, reproductive capacity, or any other grievous disability; a serious incurable or long-term illness; a life-threatening illness; a permanent mental illness; total or significant permanent incapacity to work in one’s profession, or permanent, significant disfigurement or deformation of the body, excision, infibulation or other permanent and significant mutilation of the female genitalia (Article 156(1) of the Criminal Code) and rape of a minor under the age of 15, or where the perpetrator of an act specified in paragraphs 1–3 acts with particular cruelty or the act results in serious bodily harm (Article 197(4) of the Criminal Code). Article 11 § 2 of the Criminal Code concerns the cumulative classification of offences and provides that: ‘if an act fulfils the elements specified in two or more provisions of criminal law, the court shall impose a sentence for a single offence on the basis of all the overlapping provisions’.

One of the Plenipotentiary's key priorities is to streamline the system for combating domestic violence in Poland so that it ensures faster interventions, improved inter-institutional coordination and more effective support for victims of domestic violence. Another priority for 2026 is to bring national regulations into line with international human rights standards arising from, among others, the Istanbul Convention, CEDAW and Directive 2024/1385.

The legislative measures being prepared under the guidance of the Government Plenipotentiary for Equality are primarily aimed at addressing the systemic problems that have come to light. This applies in particular to the irregularities identified during an audit carried out by the Supreme Audit Office (NIK), including excessively long waiting times for victims of violence to receive assistance or support from the police, the fragmentation of administrative data, and insufficient institutional capacity at the local level. In a report published in 2024, the NIK also highlighted the very low participation of perpetrators of violence in correctional-educational and psychological-therapeutic programmes, which limits the effectiveness of measures aimed at preventing a return to violence.

The aforementioned NIK report was subjected to a detailed analysis at a meeting of the Monitoring Group on Combating Domestic Violence in 2025, which was also attended by representatives of the NIK, enabling a direct exchange of conclusions and recommendations.

In response to the above issues, the following measures have been planned.

Participation of the National Police Headquarters in the work of the Monitoring Group on Combating Domestic Violence

In cooperation with the Police Headquarters, the National Coordinator for the Implementation of the Government Programme to Combat Domestic Violence has taken steps to implement the NIK's recommendations regarding the reduction of response times by the emergency services. A representative of the National Police Headquarters attends meetings of the Monitoring Team for Combating Domestic Violence, which provides a formal framework for the implementation of these measures.

Amendment to the Government Programme for Combating Domestic Violence for 2024–2030

Between 2024 and 2025, an amendment to the Government Programme for Combating Domestic Violence for 2024–2030 was drawn up.

The amendments introduced in 2024 concerned the transfer of powers from the Minister responsible for social security to the Minister for Equality, and the alignment of the resolution with the changes introduced by the Act of 15 May 2024 amending certain acts relating to the functioning of government administration. The amendments to Council of Ministers Resolution No. 107 were of an adaptive and organisational nature. Furthermore, they provided for an increase in funding for specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence, as well as for correctional, educational, psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence.

In 2025, funding was increased for the implementation of tasks in the area of combating

domestic violence, namely the maintenance of specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence and the implementation of correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence.

Amendment to the Act on Combating Domestic Violence

The draft Act amending the Act on Combating Domestic Violence (entry in the Council of Ministers' list of legislative and programme work – UD246) responds to numerous requests made by organisations carrying out tasks in the area of combating domestic violence, concerning, among other things:

- initiating a further 'Blue Card' procedure upon the subsequent report of an act of violence involving the same individuals already subject to the 'Blue Card' procedure,
- the inability of staff at nurseries and children's clubs to initiate the 'Blue Card' procedure,
- clarifying the division of responsibilities and deadlines for their fulfilment by the relevant services in the event of a change of residence by a person experiencing domestic violence or a perpetrator of domestic violence,
- a mechanism for the swifter establishment of assessment and support groups (a single-person group appointed by the chair of the interdisciplinary team, rather than a team as is currently the case) and for determining the composition of the assessment and support group,
- further clarification of the responsibilities relating to the conduct of monitoring activities following the conclusion of the 'Blue Card' procedure. These activities may be applied flexibly, and in exceptional circumstances where further monitoring would be unjustified or inappropriate, it is possible, by way of exception, to refrain from continuing them.

The draft amendment addresses the above issues and aims, first and foremost, to simplify the 'Blue Card' procedure by making it more efficient, while ensuring that the documentation is accurate and complete. This will enable members of diagnostic and support groups and interdisciplinary teams to use their time more effectively to provide support to victims of domestic violence, work with perpetrators of domestic violence, and coordinate the activities of the relevant services. It also addresses the need to clarify the regulations concerning the provision of legal representation for minors and stipulates that eligibility for the newly planned benefit – which will remain in place following the reform of family benefits – is conditional upon the child remaining under medical care.

Digitisation of the 'Blue Card' procedure

In response to the problem of data on the 'Blue Card' procedure being stored in separate databases, work has begun on digitalising the 'Blue Card' procedure, carried out in cooperation with the Minister for Digitalisation. The implementation of an integrated system is intended to eliminate data fragmentation and ensure the timely flow of information between all institutions involved in the procedure.

The Government Plenipotentiary for Equality plans to create a digital platform to support the 'Blue Card' procedure, the aim of which is to gather information on domestic violence in one place and to enable the exchange of this information between all participants in the various processes of the domestic violence prevention system. The creation of the platform is intended to streamline the operation of the domestic violence prevention system – information on incidents is to be visible to authorised persons under the Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence, in real time where possible, to enable them to respond appropriately.

Increasing perpetrators' participation in intervention programmes

An audit by the Supreme Audit Office (NIK) revealed a very low participation rate of perpetrators of violence in correctional-educational and psychological-therapeutic programmes: of the 167 people who enrolled in correctional-educational programmes at the audited facilities, only 77 (46 per cent) completed them; 48 people enrolled in psychological and therapeutic programmes, of whom 35 (73%) completed them. A survey conducted by the Supreme Audit Office (NIK) revealed that 25% of participants who had experienced domestic violence did not seek help from any institution. The distribution of funding for these programmes across districts is being analysed to ensure that their availability is not restricted by a lack of funding.

It is worth noting that since 2023, when the NIK audit concluded, funding for correctional-educational and psychological-therapeutic programmes has already been significantly increased, by 10% each year. The total funding allocated for the implementation of correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence, in accordance with the National Programme, amounted to 3,624,000 PLN in 2023; from 2024, under the Government Programme, it rose to 4,000,000 PLN, and from 2027 it will amount to PLN 4,400,000.

The total funding allocated for psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence, in accordance with the National Programme, amounted to PLN 1,224,000 in 2023; from 2024, under the Government Programme, it rose to PLN 1,360,000, and from 2027 it will amount to 1,650,000 PLN.

Substantive support for social welfare centres

Mechanisms are being developed to support local authorities in carrying out reliable social assessments of violence and in creating effective programmes to combat violence. Local authorities are also encouraged to draw on the expertise and resources of non-governmental organisations in this area.

In response to the low percentage of procedures initiated 'Blue Cards' by staff at schools, clinics and hospitals, the Government Plenipotentiary for Equality has entered into cooperation with the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Health to strengthen the sense of shared responsibility among all staff in the education and healthcare systems for combating domestic violence, including the obligation to issue a 'Blue Card' in every justified case.

The overarching aim of the 'Blue Card' procedure is to stop violence and ensure the safety of

those suspected of being victims of domestic violence. The mere initiation of the procedure does not constitute proof of domestic violence but rather serves as an indication of the possible occurrence of domestic violence. If the suspicion of violence is not confirmed or the violence stops, the procedure is closed. On the one hand, the 'Blue Card' procedure is an intervention aimed at bringing the violence to an end; on the other, it involves aiding and support to the victim of violence in such a way as to prevent its recurrence in the future.

This systemic approach to the issue of domestic violence aims to take measures which, on the one hand, ensure the safety of victims of domestic violence and, on the other, introduce remedial measures for perpetrators, which in turn are intended to restore healthy relationships within the family environment. It is important to note that the 'Blue Card' procedure is conducted independently of other types of proceedings, in particular criminal, family or civil proceedings.

Given the importance and effectiveness of this tool, the digitalisation of the 'Blue Card' procedure is a top priority. Its aim is to provide stakeholders in the domestic violence prevention system with real-time access to information about victims of domestic violence and perpetrators of such violence. This will significantly speed up decision-making tailored to the needs and circumstances of the individual and facilitate prevention and protection against violence. The digitalisation of the 'Blue Card' procedure is an essential step towards improving the effectiveness of domestic violence prevention; it addresses identified problems, introduces modern tools to support institutions, and directly contributes to the safety of victims of domestic violence. The implementation of this project will enable a transition from a fragmented and inconsistent system to an integrated, secure and effective nationwide solution. The digitalisation process is due to be completed in 2027.

The Government Plenipotentiary for Equality and the team working with her at the Chancellery of the Prime Minister have experience of collaborating with civil society and organisations carrying out activities to combat domestic and gender-based violence, which facilitates cooperation, further strengthens the sustainability of the planned measures and enables the use of experience-based resources.

Intersectional measures

In accordance with the legislation in force in Poland, access to support for victims of domestic violence is non-discriminatory, which means that anyone in such a situation is entitled to guaranteed protection measures, including, amongst others:

- 1) assistance in the form of psychological, medical, legal and social counselling, crisis intervention and support,
- 2) provision of free assistance in the form of safe accommodation in a specialist support centre for victims of domestic violence,
- 3) prohibiting the perpetrator of domestic violence from contacting the victim and ordering the perpetrator to leave the residential premises, regardless of whether they own them or not,

- 4) ensuring access to a free medical certificate specifying the causes and nature of bodily injuries resulting from the violence,
- 5) ensuring that assistance is provided through an interdisciplinary team and diagnostic and support groups in connection with the 'Blue Card' procedure.

Nevertheless, elements of an intersectional approach are considered during the implementation of the 'Blue Card' procedure. These begin at the intervention and assessment stage, i.e. when working with a person experiencing domestic violence based on an Individual Support Plan. From 2024, updated standards for combating violence against women, including domestic and sexual violence, with particular emphasis on the digital and migration perspectives, are being implemented by the Ministry of the Interior and Administration (MSWiA), which oversees, among others, the Police and the Border Guard.

As part of the 'Safer Together 2025' strategy and government pilot programmes, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration:

- 1) has introduced updated risk assessment questionnaires (which consider the following social and situational factors: age, migration, disability, sexual orientation, social status and experiences of multiple discrimination).
- 2) has rolled out intervention algorithms.
- 3) has conducted a series of training sessions for officers of services under the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, namely the Police and the Border Guard, on recognising new forms of violence (e.g. cyberbullying, forced marriage, economic violence), analysing related forms of discrimination, and responding in accordance with the principles of human rights protection and non-discrimination. These services are covered by a series of training courses on identifying persecution and sexual violence.
- 4) it oversaw the enforcement of the right to confidentiality and equal access to support and protection and implemented a policy of not recording grounds for refusing assistance based on any protected characteristic.
- 5) oversaw the coordination activities of the interdisciplinary teams established in each municipality, providing organisational and technical support and updating response procedures in line with the Istanbul Convention.

Between 2024 and 2025, support mechanisms for victims of violence from among migrant women, refugee women and women from ethnic minorities were expanded; multilingual information campaigns and an intervention support system were implemented in reception centres; procedures were established for handling reports from women with specific needs; and simplified access to legal and psychological support was provided for women in high-risk situations. Teams from the Police, Border Guard and support centres have been equipped with tools to identify cases of coercion and female genital mutilation, and organisational support has been provided for reports concerning new forms of sexual violence. Intervention processes are coordinated at local and national levels, in accordance with the new government programme to combat domestic violence. (For further information, see Article 8).

A separate and specialised service (the Military Police), which forms part of the Armed Forces

of the Republic of Poland, is responsible for carrying out intervention activities to combat domestic violence within the Ministry of National Defence. Its activities focus, among other things, on ensuring compliance with military discipline and maintaining public order on military premises and in public places.

Furthermore, the Council for Women's Military Service has been operating within the Ministry of National Defence since 1999; it is an advisory, consultative and representative body. The scope of the Council for Women's Military Service's activities within the Ministry of National Defence is primarily based on identifying factors affecting women's participation in professional military service, and, consequently, on continuously improving the conditions conducive to women's service, eliminating behaviour constituting gender discrimination, and conducting educational initiatives aimed at ensuring equal opportunities for women's development within the military environment.

Since 2018, military units at brigade level and above have had the option of appointing a Representative for Women's Military Service – who is also elected by the community of female soldiers. The Representative's primary role is to defend the rights of female professional soldiers and represent their interests in relations with their superiors, to monitor on an ongoing basis the situation of female professional soldiers, and to provide support to female soldiers in the event of a breach of interpersonal relations within the unit (particularly sexual harassment or other incidents involving violence). The Representative immediately reports any incident involving a female soldier to the Council for Women's Military Service and continues to support the female soldier throughout the investigation and resolution of the reported issue. According to the Ministry of National Defence, this is a tried-and-tested and invaluable support programme for women, which yields results in the form of an immediate response, contributes to better integration within the military community, raises collective awareness regarding women's military service and their needs, and strengthens mutual trust.

In the area of education, intersectionality is supported by a new, non-compulsory subject – health education – which has been taught in schools since September 2025 ([for further information, see Article 14](#)). From the 2026/2027 school year, the Ministry of National Education has planned to introduce a compulsory health education subject in both primary and secondary schools.

From 15 August 2024, standards for the protection of minors, in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Task Force on the Protection of Minors, have been implemented in nurseries, schools, residential care homes and other institutions for minors. A guide to implementing good practices regarding standards for the protection of minors in family foster care has also been developed. The guide is a step towards standardising child protection in forms of family foster care that carry out the task commissioned by the district. The aim is for the standards to address the needs of particularly vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities and those with experience of being refugees. ([for further information, see Article 14](#))

Article 8: Funding

Following the adoption of GREVIO's main report, a fundamental change in the budgeting of

tasks under the Act on Combating Domestic Violence was the introduction of a uniform, seven-year expenditure plan within the Government Programme for Combating Domestic Violence for the years 2024–2030.

According to the Regulatory Impact Assessment accompanying Council of Ministers Resolution No. 205 establishing the Programme, the total state budget allocation for the implementation of the Programme in the years 2024–2030 was estimated at PLN 367.8 million. Following the amendments introduced to this Programme in September 2025⁵, this budget amounts to PLN 382,551,968 and is broken down as follows:

- assessment of domestic violence PLN 430,000
- nationwide public awareness campaigns: PLN 600,000
- nationwide conferences: PLN 450,000
- Establishment of three specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence: PLN 300,000
- running of specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence: PLN 206,269,008
- implementation of correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence 33,049,501 PLN
- implementation of psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence 11,121,459 PLN
- research into the effectiveness of correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence and psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence: 150,000 PLN
- research into the effectiveness of support provided to victims of domestic violence PLN 150,000
- funding for training on combating domestic violence PLN 22,400,000
- co-funding for the operation of interdisciplinary teams 104,802,000 PLN
- evaluation of the Government Programme to Combat Domestic Violence 150,000 PLN
- maintenance of a 24-hour, free nationwide helpline for victims of domestic violence: 2,680,000 PLN.

In 2024, the Government Plenipotentiary for Equality secured additional funding totalling 5,373,557 PLN for initiatives around combating domestic violence, fully covering the reported shortfalls in this regard. In 2025, the additional amount secured for the implementation of measures to combat domestic violence totalled 9,378,411 PLN. These funds were spent both on tasks directed at victims of domestic violence – i.e. the maintenance of specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence as well as for perpetrators of domestic violence – and on the implementation of correctional, educational, psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence.

These expenditures are funded within the limits of the following budget sections:

- social security.

⁵ Resolution No. 125 of the Council of Ministers of 25 September 2025 amending the resolution on the establishment of the Government Programme for Combating Domestic Violence for the years 2024–2030 (Official Journal, item 1017)

- provincial governors' budgets.
- earmarked reserves.
- health.

In September 2025, as part of the 'Supporting local government bodies in combating domestic violence as a form of gender-based violence' Protection Programme, an additional 3,000,000PLN was allocated to local authorities for the prevention of domestic violence and gender-based violence. The 2025 update to the programme responded to calls from the sector itself, including social workers, for measures such as strengthening psychological support for specialists and supervision, enhancing inter-institutional cooperation, and stepping up efforts to combat gender-based violence.

In 2025, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration allocated additional dedicated funds for the development and implementation of programmes to combat violence against women, older people and migrant women. As part of the 2024–2026 budget, funding was provided for the establishment of new intervention centres, helplines and emergency support centres for victims of violence. Support for non-governmental organisations and local task forces was also expanded through the co-funding of projects in the nationwide competition 'Safer Together 2025 – Safe Women'. The sustainability of funding was monitored, clear criteria for allocations in subsequent years were introduced, and evaluation teams were established as part of the National Domestic Violence Monitoring System.

Measures to combat domestic violence were also funded from Norwegian funds for the 2014–2021 period under the 'Justice' Programme: The following projects were implemented:

- **Pre-defined project 'Integrated system for the prevention of domestic violence' – This project focused on improving the functioning of the domestic violence prevention system by developing and testing a model of integrated domestic violence prevention services.**

The activities carried out as part of the project are intended to help reduce problems associated with domestic violence. The methodology followed was in line with public policy-making standards (analysis of the current situation, development of a solution, testing of the solution, development of the final solution/programme, dissemination of the solution). The project comprised seven main stages:

- analysis and evaluation of the domestic violence prevention and relationship support system and its accessibility to clients in Poland and Norway.
- preparation of a tool for identifying cases at risk of domestic violence resulting from dysfunctional interpersonal relationships (the Relational Assessment Risk Scale).
- preparation of a guide entitled 'Implementation of a local system for supporting interpersonal relationships for families at risk of domestic violence'.
- preparing local authorities to test the model.
- evaluation and optimisation of the Integrated Domestic Violence Prevention System model tested in the local authorities.
- final evaluation and development of the final version of the model.

- dissemination of the 'Integrated Domestic Violence Prevention System' model (policymakers, local authorities not participating in the project, professionals, and researchers in Poland and abroad).
- **Pre-defined project: 'Combating violence against older people and people with disabilities'.**

The project focused on:

- conducting research aimed at determining the scale and characteristics of domestic violence against older people and people with disabilities,
- developing recommendations and guidelines as part of a prevention and support model for older people and people with disabilities who are at risk of or experiencing domestic violence,
- publishing a prevention model to combat violence against older people and people with disabilities,
- to conduct a series of training sessions for representatives of services and institutions working in the field of domestic violence prevention.
- **Small Grants Fund 1 and 2**

Under the above-mentioned Fund, local government bodies carried out the following projects:

Under Small Grants Fund 1:

- Pilot implementation of an integrated model for the prevention of domestic violence.
- A competition linked to the pre-defined project entitled 'Integrated system for the prevention of domestic violence'.

The aim of the projects was to test an integrated model for the prevention of domestic violence, developed by a research team as part of a project run by the Institute of Justice.

The model is the first tool in the Polish domestic violence prevention system designed to reduce the incidence of domestic violence by improving the quality of relationships within couples and families. It is intended to facilitate the introduction of early prevention mechanisms. Project beneficiaries were required to establish Family Centres. A Family Centre is a venue or platform for cooperation between institutions and organisations working on behalf of the municipality's residents.

In organisational terms, the Centre could be a physical location or a platform for cooperation, e.g. based on IT systems or regular meetings. It was important that the activities of the Family Centre involved institutions providing services in the areas of social assistance, combating domestic violence and supporting families.

Under the Small Grants Fund 2:

- Development of a local system to combat domestic violence against older persons and persons with disabilities.

- A call for proposals linked to the pre-defined project entitled 'Combating violence against older persons and persons with disabilities'.

The aim of the projects was to develop a local system to combat domestic violence against older persons and persons with disabilities, as well as their families. The projects were comprehensive in nature and included both preventative measures and intervention and support activities.

A key aspect was the development of interdisciplinary cooperation and the integration of activities at local level, including collaboration with non-governmental organisations.

Military Police

The Military Police carried out training on combating domestic violence using funding from the Minister of National Defence. The financial resources allocated for this purpose are set out below:

- 2022 – 27,120 PLN – budget lines 430-018-0105 and 470-000-0105
- 2023 – PLN 56,400 – budget line 430-024-0105
- 2024 – PLN 30,000 – budget lines 430-024-11 and 470-000-0105
- 2025 – 45,000 PLN – budget lines 430-024-11 and 470-000-0105
- 2026 – 45,000 PLN – budget lines 430-024-11 and 470-000-0105
- 2027 – 50,000 PLN – items 430-024-11 and 470-000-0105

Justice Fund

Victims of domestic violence may receive assistance from a special-purpose fund, namely the Fund for Assistance to Victims and Post-Release Support, hereinafter referred to as the Justice Fund. This is a state-run special-purpose fund administered by the Minister of Justice. The Fund's revenue includes, among other things, fines and financial payments ordered by the courts.

Under this fund, the Support Network for Victims of Crime operates, comprising 277 support centres across the country.

On 29 September 2017, the Minister of Justice announced Programme I, which was replaced on 24 October 2018 by the subsequent Programme for Assistance to Victims of Crime for the years 2019–2021, which underwent further updates, including an extension until 2025.

2021	
Total number of public institutions providing assistance under the Justice Fund	789
Number of people who received assistance	35,320

In 2022, 47 contracts were signed to entrust the implementation of tasks financed by the Justice Fund, relating to the provision of assistance to victims of crime and their closest relatives, as well as to witnesses and their closest relatives, to entities not classified as part of the public finance sector and not operating for profit, including associations, foundations, organisations and institutions, for the period 2022–2025 (47 Regional Centres and 258 Local Support Points). The total grant awarded for 2022 under the concluded agreements amounted to nearly PLN 65,000,000. The successful calls for proposals enabled the creation of a network comprising 305 support centres located throughout Poland.

In 2023, 41 organisations (including non-governmental organisations) were operating under programmes to assist victims, with which 49 agreements were signed with a total value of PLN 102,160,063.07. It is worth noting that 32 organisations were active under programmes aimed at tackling the root causes of crime, with which 38 contracts were signed, totalling PLN 42,029,166.66.

In 2024, under the programme to assist victims of crime, the total amount of grants awarded for the implementation of projects amounted to PLN 69,848,386.72 for 44 organisations (including 43 contracts under the Network of Centres for Assistance to Victims of Crime totalling PLN 68,029,241.20, and IWO – Civic Advice – PLN 1,819,145.52).

The fund currently supports the Network for Assistance to Victims of Crime, which comprises 277 support centres across the country.

In 2024, 22,644

people, including:

- 19,948 victims,
- 2,258 close relatives,
- 226 witnesses,
- 212 people not eligible for assistance.

During this period, as part of the Victim Support Network:

- 54,679 hours of legal assistance were provided,
- 92,062 hours of psychological, psychotherapeutic and psychiatric support were provided,
- approximately PLN 13,000,000 were allocated for financial assistance.

As part of the implementation of tasks funded by the Justice Fund, a nationwide, 24-hour Victim Support Helpline was also in operation (telephone number: +48 222 309 900, email address: info@numerosos.pl). Thanks to the helpline, it was possible to obtain psychological and legal advice quickly and anonymously, and to arrange an appointment with specialists anywhere in Poland. Legal and psychological advice was provided over the telephone. In cases where providing advice over the telephone would be difficult or impossible (e.g. for people residing abroad, or for persons with a disability that might make telephone communication difficult), advice was provided via email. Counselling (including in sign language) was also provided using an instant messaging service that enabled video calls.

In 2024, 20,094 people benefited from the assistance provided by the Crime Victims Helpline.

In 2025, work continued tasks funded by the Justice Fund under the Programme for Assistance to Victims of Crime for the years 2019–2026. For 2025, 43 multi-year grant agreements were concluded concerning the operation of the Crime Victims' Support Network, with the grant amount for 2025 totalling PLN 69,373,170.42. Under the agreements concluded in 2025, a total of PLN 67,200,377.17 was paid out to non-governmental organisations. Grant payments were not made in full to two contractors due to the suspension of payments.

At the end of 2025, the Victim Support Network comprised 277 support centres, including 43 Regional Support Centres and 234 Local Support Points. In 2025, the Victim Support Network provided assistance to 28,012 people, including 25,079 victims, 2,478 close relatives, 265 witnesses and 190 people not eligible for assistance.

Among those who received assistance, women accounted for 75.09% of all beneficiaries, i.e. 21,034 people, while men accounted for 24.91%, i.e. 6,978 people. Broken down by age, assistance was provided to 7,161 people aged under 18, 18,960 people aged 18–65, and 1,891 people aged over 65. Assistance was also provided to 1,745 people with disabilities, including 218 people whose disability was the result of a crime.

During the reporting period, assistance was most frequently provided in connection with domestic violence – 18,599 cases, including 14,772 women and 3,827 men. In cases of rape, 600 people received assistance, including 551 women and 49 men, whilst in cases of other offences against sexual freedom, 1,031 people received assistance, including 894 women and 137 men.

In 2025, as part of the Victim Support Network, 59,768 hours of legal assistance and 98,547 hours of psychological, psychotherapeutic and psychiatric support were provided. The highest costs were incurred for psychological, psychotherapeutic and psychiatric support, as well as legal assistance.

Raising funds for the implementation of the Programme 'Comprehensive and coordinated policy to combat domestic violence and gender-based violence in Poland'

In 2026, the Department for Equal Treatment at the Chancellery of the Prime Minister, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, secured funding of PLN 19,000,000 for the implementation of the project 'A comprehensive and coordinated policy to combat domestic violence and gender-based violence in Poland'. The Ministry of Justice is the programme operator, and the project will run from autumn 2026 to April 2030.

The project aims to strengthen the mechanism for coordinating actions to prevent and combat all forms of gender-based violence, create a comprehensive cross-sectoral knowledge base, and enhance the skills of specialists through training for trainers. Taken together, these measures will lead to stronger, better integrated and more tailored protection and support for victims and survivors of violence.

The project will help to reduce the prevalence and impact of domestic violence and gender-

based violence, which will indirectly contribute to improving public health and reducing the long-term social costs of violence ([for further information, see Article 7](#)).

Article 11: Data collection and research

Statistical data on combating domestic violence are collected by all implementing bodies of the Government Programme for Combating Domestic Violence (currently for the years 2024–2030), approved by Resolution No. 205 of the Council of Ministers, within the scope of their remit. Each year, this data is submitted to the body responsible for coordinating the Programme (currently the Government Plenipotentiary for Equality at the Chancellery of the Council of Ministers) for the purposes of preparing a report on its implementation.

In accordance with Article 11 of the Act on Combating Domestic Violence, the Council of Ministers submits an annual report on the implementation of the Government Programme to the Sejm and the Senate of the Republic of Poland by 30 September each year. Data is collected to monitor the scale of domestic violence, the effectiveness of the 'Blue Card' procedure and the availability of support.

It should be emphasised, however, that as part of the ongoing digitalisation of the 'Blue Card' procedure, there are plans to significantly improve the availability and quality of administrative data on this issue, which is intended to enable the national domestic violence monitoring system to be brought more fully into line with international standards, in particular the Istanbul Convention and Directive 2024/1385. Directive 2024/1385 requires Member States to have a system for collecting, compiling and disseminating statistics on violence against women and domestic violence, covering at least data available at central level, disaggregated by sex, age, the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, and the type of offence.

It should also be noted that the legislator has already partially taken the above requirements into account by introducing an obligation to record on the paper forms used in the 'Blue Card' procedure information concerning the age of the victim, the nature of the relationship and the type of violence, which is not publicly available due to the lack of a nationwide register.

The digitalisation of the 'Blue Card' procedure is being designed in such a way as to enable the collection of statistical data on the number of procedures initiated, the number of victims and perpetrators, broken down by gender, age, type of violence and territorial units, as well as the linking of this data, taking into account the relationship between the parties.

The work carried out by the Department for Equal Treatment at the Chancellery of the Prime Minister also includes analyses of further expanding the scope of data collection, in accordance with the requirements of Article 44 of Directive 2024/1385. These analyses will be carried out as part of the research module 'A comprehensive and coordinated policy to combat domestic violence and gender-based violence in Poland'. The analysis of the availability of administrative data will be supplemented by a nationwide survey on violence against women.

With regard to the Justice Fund, data on assistance provided to victims of crime, witnesses and their closest relatives are disaggregated and monitored on a half-yearly basis, in accordance with the reporting obligations set out in the grant agreements. In addition, organisations implementing the agreements are required to report the number of beneficiaries on a monthly basis. The information collected includes, amongst other things, data on the age and gender of

beneficiaries and the type of offence in connection with which assistance was provided. Data relating to the Victim Support Network, Children's Support Centres and the Victim Helpline are presented separately due to differences in the way support is provided and reported.

Overview of the statistics currently collected and analysed

The main categories of data include statistics on victims of domestic violence and perpetrators of such violence, police interventions, interdisciplinary measures and specialist support provided. These are presented in accordance with Annex 2 to the Government Programme, which sets out the *'Template for the annual report on the implementation of the Government Programme for Combating Domestic Violence for the years 2024–2030'*.

The main categories of data collected include:

- 1) The scale of the phenomenon of violence, expressed by the number of people experiencing domestic violence and the number of people perpetrating domestic violence.
- 2) Intervention and support measures – the number of 'Blue Card' procedures initiated, and the number of families covered by this procedure; the number of people who have received assistance in various types of facilities or centres; the number of orders to vacate the premises and restraining orders issued.
- 3) Measures targeting perpetrators – the number of participants in correctional, educational, psychological, and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence.
- 4) Prevention and education: the number of public awareness campaigns carried out, the number of training sessions delivered.

Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice obtains data from the courts concerning rulings issued regarding:

- requiring a person who commits domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied home and its immediate surroundings,
- restraining orders prohibiting the perpetrator from approaching the shared home and its immediate surroundings,
- restraining orders prohibiting the perpetrator from approaching the victim of domestic violence,
- prohibitions on contacting the victim of domestic violence,
- a prohibition on entering the premises of a school, educational, care or arts institution, or a sports facility attended by the victim of domestic violence, their place of work or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays, and on remaining on such premises,
- interim measures for the duration of proceedings in the above-mentioned cases,
- complaints against measures issued by the Police and the Military Police,
- offences under Article 66b of the Code of Petty Offences (breaches of orders or prohibitions issued by the Police, the Military Police and court rulings).

See [Appendix 3](#) and [the Register of Civil Cases](#)

Military Police

In performing its duties to combat domestic violence, the Military Police collect data on measures taken against perpetrators of violence and victims of violence. In particular, the following statistics are collected:

- the number of domestic interventions,
- the number of 'Blue Card' procedures initiated,
- the number of persons detained on suspicion of committing domestic violence,
- the number of pre-trial investigations initiated in cases relating to domestic violence,
- the number of refusals to initiate pre-trial proceedings in cases relating to domestic violence,
- the number of pre-trial proceedings in cases relating to domestic violence that have been concluded by the drawing up of a formal accusation,
- the number of pre-trial proceedings in cases relating to domestic violence concluded by the discontinuation of proceedings.

Ministry of National Education:

The Ministry of National Education collects statistical data on education, prevention and measures to combat domestic violence conducted in schools. Schools use a questionnaire made available through the Education Information System to provide statistical information on, among other things, confirmed cases of suspected violence against children within the family, as well as the number of 'Blue Card' procedures initiated. Schools participating in the study provide information on, among other things, the number of 'Blue Card' procedures initiated.

As regards data on criminal offences, the bodies listed below collect the following data:

Ministry of Justice

Data relating to the administration of justice:

- the number of persons tried and convicted, by type of offence, for acts constituting domestic violence; domestic violence as defined in Article 2(2) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence; cases identified in the 'K' Register with the abbreviation 'rodz' in regional courts and district courts – including details of the type of sentence imposed on the perpetrator of the violence, as well as the gender of the perpetrator and the victim; whilst, with regard to the age of victims of the offence, statistical reports provide information distinguishing between minors and adults, without specifying a particular age in years,
- the number of penal measures imposed on convicted persons in local courts and district courts at first instance for acts constituting domestic violence,
- the number of probation orders imposed on convicted persons in district courts and regional courts of first instance for offences classified as domestic violence.

See [Annex 3](#) and [Annex 4](#)

As a result of the changes introduced in 2023:

The Police and the Military Police collect data on the following orders issued:

- orders to immediately vacate a jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, and restraining orders prohibiting the approach to a jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings,
- restraining orders prohibiting the person from approaching the victim of domestic violence within a specified distance in metres,
- prohibitions on contacting a person experiencing domestic violence,
- prohibitions on entering and remaining on the premises of a school, educational, care or arts institution, a sports facility, or a workplace.

The Ministry of Justice obtains data from the courts concerning rulings issued on:

- an order requiring the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied home and its immediate surroundings,
- restraining orders prohibiting the perpetrator from approaching the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings,
- restraining orders prohibiting the perpetrator from approaching the victim of domestic violence,
- prohibitions on contacting the victim of domestic violence,
- a prohibition on entering the premises of a school, educational, care or arts institution, or a sports facility attended by the victim of domestic violence, their place of work or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays, and on remaining on such premises,
- interim measures for the duration of proceedings in the above-mentioned cases,
- appeals against measures issued by the Police and the Military Police,
- an offence under Article 66b of the Code of Petty Offences (breach of orders or prohibitions issued by the Police, the Military Police, or court rulings).

Upon receiving notification of the arrest of a perpetrator of domestic violence or of the issuance of an order or prohibition, a restraining order, a contact ban or a ban on entering the premises of a school, educational institution, care or arts institution, or a sports facility attended by the victim of domestic violence, their place of work or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays, and from remaining on such premises, shall immediately take steps to ascertain the minor's situation and rule on protective measures. Once the minor's situation has been ascertained, the guardianship court shall initiate proceedings ex officio concerning parental authority, unless there is no need to do so, in particular where such proceedings are already pending under Article 755⁴ of the Code of Civil Procedure. The above applies to a ban on entering the premises of a school, educational, care or arts institution, or a sports facility attended by a person suffering from domestic violence, their place of work or any other place where the person suffering from domestic violence usually or regularly stays, and on remaining on such premises.

Once the guardianship court has initiated proceedings ex officio to issue guardianship orders, or to restrict or withdraw parental authority, it also has an authority to issue interim orders pursuant to Article 755 § 1(4) of the Code of Civil Procedure. Under this provision, the court grants interim relief in such a manner as it deems appropriate in the circumstances. In a

provisional order, the court may regulate the arrangements for the care of minor children and contact with the child. The court may also establish temporary supervision by a probation officer or require the parents of the minors to adopt specific behaviours or to refrain from specific behaviours. The court is obliged to specify the method of monitoring the obligations imposed; most often, a probation officer monitors these obligations.

In cases concerning the prevention of domestic violence, the court (in the majority of courts, such cases fall within the jurisdiction of the civil divisions; in a few courts, they fall within the jurisdiction of the family and juvenile divisions) has the power, pursuant to Article 755² of the Code of Civil Procedure and Article 755³ of the Code of Civil Procedure, has the power to order **interim relief by extending:**

- an order to immediately vacate the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, and a prohibition on approaching the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings,
- a prohibition on approaching the person to a distance expressed in meters.
- a prohibition on contacting a person suffering domestic violence.
- a prohibition on entering and remaining on the premises of a school, educational, care or arts institution, or a sports facility attended by the victim of domestic violence, their place of work or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays.

Once the judgment has become final, the relevant information is obtained by probation officers, who, if necessary, submit applications to the court for an enforcement order against the convicted person.

Applications submitted to the court by professional probation officers enforcing orders in criminal cases			
Ref. No.	Subject of the application	Number of applications lodged	Number of applications granted by the court
1.	Order to refrain from entering specified places – Article 72(1)(7) of the Criminal Code	0	0
2.	The obligation to refrain from contacting victims or other persons in a specified manner – Article 72(1)(7a) of the Criminal Code	5	5
3.	The obligation to refrain from approaching the victim or other persons – Article 72(1)(7a) of the Criminal Code.	2	2

4.	The obligation to vacate the residential premises occupied jointly with the victim – Section 72(1)(7b) of the Criminal Code	6	3
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Part II: Information on the implementation of selected provisions in priority areas relating to prevention, protection and law enforcement

Article 12: General obligations

The Government Programme for Combating Domestic Violence for 2024–2030 lists, among other preventative measures aimed at combating violence against women, the following:

- raising public awareness of the causes and consequences of violence and changing public perceptions of the problem of domestic violence through nationwide and local public awareness campaigns which promote non-violent parenting methods and provide information on the prohibition of corporal punishment of children by persons exercising parental authority or providing care or guardianship.
- to raise the level of public knowledge and awareness regarding the causes and consequences of domestic violence.
- to reduce violent content in the media.
- implementing programmes to combat domestic violence and protect victims (municipal, district and provincial programmes to combat domestic violence and protect victims of domestic violence).
- improving the quality of the system of preventive measures through the development of protective and educational programmes and the implementation of activities aimed at preventing violence.

Furthermore, the main objective of the 2025 edition of the Protective Programme ‘Supporting local government bodies in combating domestic violence as a form of gender-based violence’ is to strengthen local government bodies in the implementation of tasks arising from both the National Action Plan against Domestic Violence (UPPD) and the Istanbul Convention.

The implementation of this Programme may be based on one of four priorities:

- 1) Professional supervision and psychological support for specialists providing support to victims of domestic violence and working with perpetrators of domestic violence.
- 2) Increasing the availability of services for people at risk of or experiencing domestic violence, in particular for women with disabilities, older women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex women, sex workers, migrant women, refugee women, women from rural areas and women in general.
- 3) Interinstitutional cooperation.
- 4) Preventive measures that recognise the root causes of domestic violence as gender-based violence.

These priorities are aligned with the Istanbul Convention, to implement the recommendations of the GREVIO Committee, and to address the issue of domestic violence as gender-based

violence, which is experienced by women to a disproportionately greater extent than men and constitutes a form of discrimination against women.

In accordance with the Government Programme's objectives, a conference on combating domestic violence is held annually, and, alternately every two years, a nationwide public awareness campaign is to be conducted, or a social assessment carried out. In December 2025, to mark the adoption of Poland's first Act on Combating Domestic Violence, a conference was organised entitled '20 Years of the Act on Combating Domestic Violence'. The programme included both an evaluation of activities to date and an assessment of the most significant challenges, including in the context of protecting children from harm. The most recent nationwide assessment of violence, meanwhile, focused on violence against children and was carried out in 2021. The following year – 2022 – saw the launch of a nationwide public awareness campaign entitled 'Don't Open the Door to VIOLENCE'. As part of the public awareness campaign, a short film was commissioned, along with the production of information materials in the form of posters, leaflets, and brochures, which were distributed to all social welfare centres and district family support centres for further distribution.

The Ministry of the Interior and Administration is carried out comprehensive measures in the field of primary prevention of violence against women by organising training courses and information and education campaigns for police officers and Border Guard personnel. The Ministry of the Interior and Administration has also implemented training programmes to support the identification and appropriate treatment of women at risk of intersectional discrimination – in practice, this has strengthened the services' capacity to recognise cases of violence against migrant women, women with disabilities, older women, and women from minority and sexual minority groups. Campaign materials, including the 'Safer Together 2025' initiative, highlight regionally and socially diverse areas of risk.

In 2023, the Ministry of National Defence introduced compulsory supplementary training for personnel of the Polish Armed Forces. Meanwhile, in 2024, the Equal Treatment Coordinator at the Ministry of National Defence developed and made available for implementation across all departments and organisational units of the Ministry a training module entitled: '*Violence is Perpetrated by the Weak*'. The training covers topics such as types of violence and the causes of violence; it draws attention to the early warning signs for identifying both perpetrators and victims of violence; it emphasises the harmful and long-lasting effects of experiencing violence; it teaches participants how to take appropriate action in cases of suspected violence; it lists publicly available forms of support for victims of violence; and emphasises the importance of preventing violence over treating its consequences. The training is aimed at both women and men, with particular emphasis on the role of men in identifying and preventing violence, which more often affects women.

The Military Police, within the scope of its remit, focuses on the education of soldiers and staff of the Ministry of National Defence. In the area of violence prevention, training courses have been delivered on combating domestic violence and emotional abuse in military and workplace settings. The topics covered in the training on combating domestic violence relate to four main thematic areas, namely:

- the psychological mechanisms of domestic violence.
- the 'Blue Card' procedure.

- strategies for dealing with domestic violence and guidance on support organisations.
- legal aspects related to domestic violence.

Prevention of emotional abuse in the workplace and on duty was carried out with the aim of eliminating or reducing behaviour associated with bullying, discrimination, or harassment, including sexual harassment. The training covered:

- definitions of the terms: workplace bullying, discrimination and harassment.
- the causes, mechanisms and dynamics underlying the emergence of violence and discrimination in the workplace.
- a description of reactions in terms of self-perception as either a victim or a perpetrator of violence.
- effective (including formally mandatory) procedures and tools to reduce violence and discrimination in the workplace.
- options for seeking help.

	Domestic violence		Emotional abuse in the workplace	
	Number of sessions	Number of participants	Number of sessions	Number of participants
2023	708	27,285	443	22,499
2024	1,040	35,488	403	20,513
2025	1,317	49,388	510	27,833

In 2023, the Military Police conducted 708 sessions on combating domestic violence, during which 27,285 people (soldiers and Ministry of National Defence staff) received training. Regarding emotional abuse in the workplace and during service, 443 preventative sessions were held in 2023, attended by 22,499 participants. In 2024, 1,040 sessions were organised, attended by 35,488 participants, and 403 sessions on emotional abuse, attended by 20,513 participants. In 2025, 1,317 sessions were organised, attended by 49,388 participants, and 510 sessions on emotional abuse, attended by 27,833 participants

To complement face-to-face training and reach as wide an audience as possible, the Military Police developed an e-learning course on combating domestic violence, which was made available on the Ministry of National Defence's e-learning platform. Since its launch, **2,034** officers have enrolled on the course.

As regards the sports sector, aspects relating to combating and preventing domestic violence are reflected in initiatives concerning gender equality and combating gender-based discrimination, as well as those concerning the safety of children and young people in sport. Of particular importance here are the training courses run as part of the Academy of Sports Management. This initiative is aimed primarily at representatives of Polish sports federations, with the aim of providing comprehensive support in the areas of sports organisation, management, and marketing. The programme is operated by the Institute of Sport – State Research Institute, and the entire initiative receives funding from the Ministry of Sport and Tourism.

The following training sessions took place as part of the project:

- 14 June 2023 – Raising awareness and promoting equality in Sports Federations
- 25 May 2022 – Women in Polish sports federations, part 1
- 20 September 2022 – Women in Polish sports federations, part 2
- 22 November 2022 – The role of women in sport – legislative changes and future prospects.

Between 2020 and 2021, and in 2025, the Academy of Sport Management launched a series of training courses entitled 'Women Leaders in Sport' (seven courses were held in 2025) covering, amongst other topics, discrimination against women in sport.

Several sports federations have conducted training sessions on preventing and combating discrimination and violence against children and women.

Some Polish sports federations have introduced Codes of Ethics and established roles whose main task is to implement procedures to prevent violence and discrimination, as well as to monitor compliance with these procedures.

In the education sector, the Centre for Educational Development organises various forms of professional development (training sessions and e-learning courses) aimed, amongst others, at education staff, covering topics such as the 'Blue Card' procedure, the prevention and educational programme for schools and educational institutions, and health education in schools. Furthermore, the Centre for Educational Development's website contains information and educational materials for teaching staff and parents about domestic violence.

In the context of combating violence, standards for the protection of minors play a significant role in shaping social attitudes. Pursuant to the 2023 amendment⁶, the Act of 13 May 2016 on countering the risks of sexual offences impose an obligation to introduce standards for the protection of minors on:

- the governing body of an educational institution referred to in Article 2(1)–(8) of the Act of 14 December 2016 Education Law (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 820)), and any other educational, care, upbringing, rehabilitation, religious, artistic, medical, recreational, sporting or interest-development establishment attended by, or where minors are present or may be present.
- an organiser of educational, care, upbringing, rehabilitation, religious, artistic, medical, recreational, sporting or interest-development activities for minors.

The standards shall specify, in a manner appropriate to the nature and type of the establishment or activity, in particular:

- 1) rules ensuring safe relationships between minors and the staff of the establishment or the organiser, and in particular behaviour that is prohibited towards minors.
- 2) rules and procedures for intervening in situations where harm to a minor is suspected or where information regarding such harm is held.

⁶ Act of 28 July 2023 amending the Act – the Family and Guardianship Code and certain other Acts (Journal of Laws, item 1606)

- 3) procedures and the persons responsible for reporting suspected offences against a minor, notifying the guardianship court and, in the case of institutions with such powers, the persons responsible for initiating the 'Blue Card' procedure.
- 4) the rules for reviewing and updating the standards.
- 5) the scope of responsibilities of the person responsible for training the staff of the facility or the organiser in the application of the standards, the rules for training such staff in their application, and the method of documenting this activity.
- 6) the rules and procedures for making the standards available to parents or legal or de facto guardians, as well as to minors, so that they may familiarise themselves with them and apply them.
- 7) the persons responsible for receiving reports of incidents posing a threat to a minor and for providing support to the minor.
- 8) the method of documenting and the rules for storing disclosed or reported incidents or events that threaten the welfare of a minor.
- 9) requirements regarding safe relationships between minors and prohibited behaviour.
- 10) rules for the use of electronic devices with internet access.
- 11) procedures for protecting children from harmful content and threats on the internet and in other forms.
- 12) rules for drawing up a support plan for a minor following the disclosure of harm.

Entities providing hotel and tourism services, as well as those operating other forms of collective accommodation, are also obliged to introduce these standards to the extent necessary to ensure the protection of minors. It is crucial here to define the rules and procedures for identifying a minor staying at a hotel establishment and their relationship with the adult with whom they are staying.

Standards for the protection of minors have been implemented in nurseries, schools and educational establishments, sports clubs, institutional and family foster care, and healthcare providers.

The Team for the Protection of Minors has drawn up guidelines for these standards. These have been published on the Team's page on the Ministry of Justice website: <https://www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/standardy-ochrony-maloletnich---wytyczne>

Healthcare professionals play a key role in recognising violence and conducting non-victimising conversations on the subject. For this reason, an educational campaign entitled '*Doctor, respond to violence!*' was run between July and December 2025. The campaign was commissioned by the National Centre for Addiction Prevention and organised by the Adam Rynkiewicz Social Prevention Studio in Kraków (an organisation selected through a competition run by the Gambling Problems Resolution Fund). The campaign was aimed at doctors working in primary healthcare.

The main objective of the project was to provide doctors with up-to-date knowledge on the issue of domestic violence and the role and responsibilities of doctors within the system for combating domestic violence. The specific objectives included:

- the creation of a new website (an educational portal) for doctors, containing practical

information on the phenomenon of domestic violence, recognising the symptoms of domestic violence and responding (intervening) in accordance with the law in situations where there is a suspicion that a patient is a victim of domestic violence – <https://www.lekarzureauajnaprzemoc.pl/>

- providing information on current intervention and support procedures,
- encouraging doctors to take a more active role in responding to cases of domestic violence.

The website www.lekarzureauajnaprzemoc.pl contains information, articles and interviews with doctors relating to the issue of domestic violence, including recognising the signs (symptoms) of domestic violence, current intervention and legal, and the steps a doctor should take if they suspect that their patient is experiencing domestic violence. There is also an instructional video demonstrating a model conversation between a doctor and a female patient who is experiencing domestic violence.

In 2022, a nationwide public awareness campaign entitled 'Don't Open the Door to VIOLENCE' took place. As part of the public awareness campaign, a short film and information materials (posters, leaflets and brochures) were produced and distributed to all social welfare centres and district family support centres for further distribution. Further information on the campaign can be found on the MRPiPS website: <https://www.gov.pl/web/rodzina/ogolnopolska-kampania-spoleczna-nie-otwieraj-drzwi-przemocy>

Article 14: Education

From 25 November to 10 December 2023, the 'Lawyers Against Violence' initiative took place. As part of this initiative, around 190 lawyers and trainee lawyers led sessions on domestic violence, peer violence, and discrimination in 200 educational institutions across the country.

Poland once again took part in the international campaign "16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence", which aims to eliminate gender-based violence at local, national, and international levels. On 11 October 2024, a conference entitled 'Safer Cities – Solutions and Recommendations for Institutions and Communities on Combating Violence against Girls* and Young Women*' was held in Warsaw to mark the International Day of the Girl, under the patronage of the Minister for Equality. In March 2025, during the 69th session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, Poland co-organised, together with the European Union, an event on girls' activism, amplifying their voices and the process of their engagement.

Education

The current core curriculum for general education includes measures to combat violence in social life, including online violence (cyberbullying). At every stage of education, provision is made for teaching pupils to act in a spirit of acceptance and respect for others and to learn about rights, including those of women. Schools foster attitudes such as self-esteem and respect for other people.

The core curriculum for general education in many subjects (including, among others, IT and Polish) contains compulsory content relating to digital skills and online safety.

Since September 2025, a new, non-compulsory subject – health education – has been taught in schools. It covers topics relating to mental and physical health, as well as healthy eating, prevention, addiction and sex education. The core curriculum for health education was drawn up by a team of experts appointed by the Minister of Education, including experts recommended by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Sport and Tourism. Key components of health education are the sections on Mental Health, Social Health, Sexual Health, and the Internet and Addiction Prevention, which address the protection against and prevention of violence, including the protection of and prevention of sexual exploitation of minors. From the 2026/2027 school year, the Ministry of Education National has planned to introduce a compulsory health education subject in both primary and secondary schools.

It is the responsibility of every school and educational institution to create appropriate conditions for the development and learning of all pupils, as well as to implement early prevention measures aimed at strengthening protective factors and reducing risk factors. The school's educational and preventative tasks form part of the core curriculum for general education. They must be appropriately incorporated into the syllabus and during form-tutor sessions, as well as into the educational and preventative programme at every stage of education.

Every school is required to implement an educational and preventative programme, which includes:

- educational content and activities aimed at pupils, and
- content and activities of a preventative nature aimed at pupils, teachers and parents.

The educational and preventative programme is prepared by the school community on the basis of **an annual analysis of the results of the assessment of pupils' developmental needs**, including protective factors and risk factors⁷. The main aim of implementing this programme is to foster appropriate attitudes among pupils and a friendly school environment.

An application – the Diagnostic Platform – has been developed to facilitate a dependable school-based assessment. This tool also enables school governing bodies, education authorities, and the Minister responsible for education and upbringing to use aggregated data to effectively plan policies relating, amongst other things, to the prevention of risky behaviour among young people and supporting parents in bringing up their children.

The educational and preventative programme implemented in every school should include activities aimed at pupils, designed to foster the principles of social coexistence and tolerance, in particular: respect for the dignity of others, responsibility for one's own decisions and choices, trust, and respect for pupils' rights. **The educational and preventative programme may be modified and adapted to the needs and issues of children and pupils from Ukraine**⁸ (the headteacher of the school or institution determines, in consultation with the teaching staff and the parents' council, the need for modifications in the school years 2021/2022–2023/2024, and, if necessary, modifies the programme).

The educational and preventative programme is adopted by the parents' council in consultation with the teaching staff council. Consequently, parents have a considerable influence on the

⁷ Article 26 of the Act of 14 December 2016 – Education Law (Journal of Laws, item 820).

⁸ § 13 Regulation of the Minister of Education and Science of 21 March 2022 on the organisation of the education, upbringing and care of children and young people who are citizens of Ukraine (Journal of Laws, item 2094).

educational and preventative activities carried out at the school, as well as on other programmes, projects, schemes and initiatives, including those carried out in cooperation with non-governmental organisations.

In 2025, the Ministry of National Education launched for the first time and carried out an educational and awareness-raising campaign entitled 'Relationship-Building Week' – for nursery schools – and 'Week on Preventing Peer Violence' – for primary and secondary schools and other educational institutions. The project aimed to highlight the importance of dialogue based on mutual respect, communication conducted in an atmosphere of empathy and kindness, and the need to undertake initiatives supporting pupils' emotional and social development. The Ministry of National Education, together with the Educational Research Institute, the Centre for Educational Development, NASK and non-governmental organisations, prepared a package of educational materials tailored to different age groups and the specific needs of nurseries and schools. The materials include lesson plans for different year groups, booklets on cyberbullying, bullying and coping with stress, posters, leaflets and graphics designed to promote a culture of respect and safety, including 'support pathways' for pupils, parents and schools setting out basic procedures for dealing with difficult situations. The package of materials has been distributed to schools and made available on the websites of the Ministry of National Education and the Centre for Educational Development for use throughout the school year. As part of the campaign, the 'Pact to Combat Peer Violence' was signed; this is a joint declaration to build a school environment free from violence, hatred and exclusion, emphasising every child's fundamental right to grow up in a world based on empathy, dialogue and mutual respect.

If a problem of aggression arises at school, it is the school's duty to take immediate intervention and preventative measures, appropriate to the situation and aimed at effectively resolving the problem. In the educational process, a consistent approach that fosters tolerance and respect for others – including pupils – is the appropriate way to eliminate or minimise challenging educational situations and inappropriate behaviour among children and young people. Educational methods depend on the school and the teachers, who are free to choose teaching materials and working methods in line with contemporary pedagogical principles.

The education system ensures that all children and young people, including girls and women, have access to, amongst other things, psychological and educational support⁹. The provision of psychological and educational support sessions is one of the fundamental forms of teaching and educational activity in a nursery or school¹⁰. Psychological and educational support is provided as part of the day-to-day work with the child or pupil, as well as in the form of, for example, specialist sessions designed to develop emotional and social skills, other therapeutic activities, advice and consultations, and workshops¹¹.

Providing pupils with psychological and educational support appropriate to their identified needs in this area falls within the remit of the headteacher of the nursery or school, who, in

⁹ Article 1(5) of the Act of 14 December 2016 – Education Law (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 820).

¹⁰ Article 109(1)(5) of the aforementioned Act.

¹¹ In accordance with § 6 of the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of 9 August 2017 on the rules for the organisation and provision of psychological and pedagogical support in public nurseries, schools and institutions (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 1798).

consultation with the governing body, takes decisions concerning, amongst other things, the appointment of teachers and specialists providing psychological and educational support, in particular psychologists, educators, special needs teachers, speech and language therapists and careers advisers; determines the forms in which this support is provided, the duration of such support and the number of hours allocated to each form of support for a given child or pupil¹². At local level – within an educational institution – decisions are taken, among other things, on how to meet the needs of children and young people and on the number of hours required to address the actual, identified needs in this area, including decisions regarding the employment of specialist teachers.

Access to psychological and educational support in public and non-public nurseries, schools and educational establishments is voluntary and free of charge¹³.

On 1 September 2022, the implementation of the first phase of standardising the employment of specialist teachers in nurseries and schools began – continuing in 2023 – as introduced by the provisions of the Act of 12 May 2022 amending the Act on the Education System and certain other Acts¹⁴. The second phase of implementing the standardisation took place from 1 September 2024. The standards set out the minimum staffing levels for specialist teachers in mainstream and inclusive pre-schools, schools and groups of such pre-schools and schools. These provisions also set out the method for calculating full-time equivalent posts, depending on the number of children or pupils in pre-schools and schools. As a result of these measures, the number of specialist teaching posts rose from 21,923.67 in the 2021/2022 school year to 58,460.14 in the 2025/2026 school year. Over the course of four years, there has been an increase of 36,536.47 full-time equivalent posts for specialist teachers, representing a rise of over 166 per cent.

Education legislation also guarantees all children/pupils the opportunity to receive psychological and educational support provided by psychological and educational counselling centres, including specialist centres¹⁵. In any situation requiring specialist support or intervention, the parents or carers of a child or pupil may apply to a psychological and educational counselling centre to have the child or pupil assessed and for an opinion or assessment report to be issued, which will enable the headteacher of the nursery or school to take more targeted action regarding the child's or pupil's educational process.

The tasks of psychological and educational counselling centres¹⁶ include, amongst other things, diagnosing children and young people, providing direct support to children, young people and parents, and supporting nurseries, schools and other educational institutions. The provision of direct support to children, young people and parents by specialist teachers at psychological and educational counselling centres consists, in particular, of:

- 1) providing therapy for children, young people and their families;

¹² § 20(5) and (6) of the aforementioned Regulation on the rules for the organisation and provision of psychological and pedagogical support in public nurseries, schools and institutions.

¹³ § 3 of the aforementioned Regulation, in conjunction with Article 177 of the aforementioned Act – Education Law.

¹⁴ Journal of Laws, item 1116.

¹⁵ In accordance with the provisions of the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of 1 February 2013 on detailed rules for the operation of public psychological and pedagogical counselling centres, including public specialist counselling centres (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 2499).

¹⁶ Section 10(3) and Section 11 of the aforementioned Regulation on the detailed rules governing the operation of public psychological and pedagogical counselling centres, including public specialist counselling centres.

- 2) supporting children and young people requiring psychological and educational support;
- 3) helping parents to identify their children's developmental needs and psychophysical capabilities, and to resolve educational and behavioural issues.

The centres also provide support to teachers, for example in resolving teaching and behavioural issues relating to children and young people and educate parents and teachers on safeguarding the mental health of children and young people.

In the case of projects co-financed from EU funds (the European Funds for Social Development 2021–2027 programme) implemented and supervised by the Ministry of National Education, the projects will be free from stereotypes and measures to combat discrimination on various grounds will be observed. Activities will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Furthermore, in 2025, the government launched the 'Friendly School' programme for equal opportunities for children and young people, running from 2025 to 2027. Its aim is to support schools attended by pupils from Ukraine by creating an environment in which the entire school community feels safe, and children and young people can build friendly peer relationships and develop their knowledge, skills and competences. The programme consists of three modules:

- Module 1. Assistant support – funding for the employment of intercultural assistants – 250,000,000 PLN

The assistant provides support and assistance to pupils who are not Polish citizens, including pupils from Ukraine, and pupils of Roma origin. Among other things, the assistant identifies the stages of culture shock and barriers to adaptation and integration and takes steps to help the pupil adjust to the new realities of Polish schools and, subsequently, to ensure they have equal educational opportunities within the wider school community.

- Module 2. Well-being of the school community – PLN 127,000,000

The provision of various forms of support, including psychological and educational support, to promote the wellbeing of the entire school community, which includes not only pupils but also teachers and parents or legal guardians.

- Module 3. Professional development of education system staff – PLN 107,000,000

Improving and enhancing the professional competences of staff in the education system.

The activities carried out under all three of the Programme's modules mentioned above contribute to fostering mutual respect and the peaceful resolution of conflicts in interpersonal relationships within the school environment. The comprehensive nature of the Programme's activities enables it to have a wide-ranging impact, indirectly extending to the home environment as well, by improving communication between non-native-speaking parents and

the school through the support of intercultural assistants, as well as by increasing the availability of psychological support for the school communities attended by children and young people from Ukraine, including those of Roma origin.

Measures to prevent violence include the provision of financial assistance to pupils, as referred to in Chapter 8a of the Act of 7 September 1991 on the education system (Journal of Laws, item 2230, as amended). As part of this assistance for pupils from low-income families, a school grant is available (ranging from PLN 99.20 to PLN 248 per month per pupil), and, in the event of circumstances that worsen the family's financial situation (e.g. the death of one of the parents), a one-off allowance of up to PLN 620 per pupil, which may be granted regardless of whether the pupil has received or is currently receiving a school grant.

A total of PLN 238,879,000 has been allocated in the state budget for the provision of social assistance. From January to June 2023, 125,888 pupils received assistance in the form of school grants, and from September to December 2023, 102,333 pupils received such assistance.

In 2023, taking into account both the 2022/2023 school year (from January to June 2023) and the 2023/2024 (from September to December 2023), school allowances (in the event of unforeseen circumstances, including a deterioration in a family's financial situation) were paid to 4,917 pupils.

The Ministry of the Interior and Administration, the Ministry of Education and local government bodies are cooperating to support local preventative, educational and awareness-raising programmes aimed at combating violence, including cyberbullying. As part of this cooperation, information materials are being developed, and public awareness campaigns and educational initiatives are being organised in schools and care facilities (the 'Safer Together' programme, initiatives by the Ministry of Education).

As part of efforts to promote and integrate digital skills and online safety in the context of the digital dimension of violence against women, as well as the Digital Competence Development Programme adopted by the Council of Ministers and coordinated by the Ministry of Digital Affairs and the Centre for Digital Competence Development, the National Centre for Educational Research (ORE)¹⁷ will organise educational conferences, series of online training courses and webinars on specific topics. These issues will also be included in the 'Digital Pupil' project planned for 2025–2029. The ORE will be responsible for the substantive aspects – the creation of teaching materials, lesson plans, information and advertising campaigns, and other activities aimed, amongst other things, at promoting the inclusion of digital skills and online safety in formal curricula.

In 2025, four training courses were organised at the ORE in Warsaw to prepare 704 participants for the planning, organisation and evaluation of civic education lessons in secondary schools, i.e. grammar schools, technical colleges, and vocational schools. Among the topics covered, time was dedicated to discussing how to develop curricula, produce educational materials and launch

¹⁷ Central Teacher Training Centre – subordinate to the Minister of Education

initiatives in schools aimed at providing pupils with information on gender equality, the right to personal integrity, mutual respect and the peaceful resolution of conflicts in interpersonal relationships. Educational materials – including webinars, a commentary on the core curriculum for civic education and presentations – have been published on the website of the Centre for Educational Development in Warsaw and can be downloaded free of charge by teachers and other interested parties.

The new core curriculum for the subject of civic education, which comes into force from the 2025/2026 school year, offers extensive opportunities to address the topic of gender equality, including women's rights. Although the document does not directly use the term 'gender equality', its provisions explicitly refer to key aspects of this issue, such as discrimination, stereotypes and human rights. The main areas within which these topics can be covered are:

- Unit I. Me and Society: Pupils learn to recognise examples of xenophobia, stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination, including hate speech, and to respond to such manifestations in their own environment. This section provides an excellent starting point for a discussion on gender stereotypes and their negative impact on the social functioning of women and men.
- Section IV. Democracy and the Law: In this section, pupils identify fundamental human and civil rights, explain their significance in the relationship between the citizen and the state, and analyse controversial issues relating to human rights. This allows for a discussion of women's rights as an integral part of human rights, as well as an analysis of cases where these rights are violated in Poland and around the world.

The teaching of equality issues in schools should be based on active learning methods, as recommended in the National Curriculum. Teachers can initiate and support the following activities:

- Educational projects: Pupils can undertake group research or community projects focusing on women's rights, gender equality in public life, in the labour market or in sport.
- Debates and discussions: Organising debates on topics related to equality, such as gender parity, the pay gap or stereotypical perceptions of social roles.
- Workshops and meetings: Inviting representatives from non-governmental organisations working to promote women's rights and gender equality to visit the school.
- Awareness campaigns: Having pupils prepare social awareness campaigns within the school aimed at raising awareness of gender-based discrimination.
- Analysis of source materials, including working with materials such as reports by international organisations, press articles or extracts from legal texts (e.g. the Constitution of the Republic of Poland) concerning equality and the prohibition of discrimination.

There are plans for training sessions on how to address the topics covered in Section IV, 'Democracy and the Law'.

As part of ongoing projects – both those carried out through competitions and those

implemented by the National Centre for Education (ORE) and funded by the European Social Fund (the Human Capital Operational Programme and the Knowledge, Education and Development Operational Programme) – e-learning materials have been developed on the prevention and combating of violence, including violence against women and domestic violence. These materials have been published on the Integrated Educational Platform (www.zpe.gov.pl) and are available free of charge to all interested pupils and teachers across two stages of education: the second stage (particularly in Year 8), as well as the third stage of education at both the basic and extended levels. The e-materials cover topics including how to respond when behaviours associated with physical and psychological violence are identified; resolving conflicts within a group; cyberbullying; domestic violence; and language as a tool of violence. The e-materials have been designed in such a way, they do not convey negative gender stereotypes concerning women and men of all ages.

Examples of e-materials available on the Integrated Educational Platform:

TOPIC	LINK	SUBJECT	SCHOOL / YEAR GROUP
How to deal with violence	https://zpe.gov.pl/b/jak-radzic-sobie-z-przemoca/PqLb9DfLL	Social Studies	Primary school, Years 4–8
Cyberbullying	https://zpe.gov.pl/b/cyberprzemoc/P1Fhrc8iX	Social Studies	Primary school, Years 4–8
Online safety	https://zpe.gov.pl/b/bezpieczenstwo-w-sieci/P1BpVrXu8	Social Studies	Primary school, Years 4–8
Social issues – domestic violence and social control	https://zpe.gov.pl/b/problemy-spoleczne---przemoc-w-rodzinie-a-kontrola-spoleczna/PSHDGaWP7	Social Studies	General and technical secondary schools
The family – threats and problems	https://zpe.gov.pl/b/rodzina---zagrozenia-i-problemy/PW09CIWWr	Social Studies	General and technical secondary schools
Social pathologies	https://zpe.gov.pl/b/patologie-spoleczne/PU4RIwvv	Social Studies	General and technical secondary schools
Factors contributing to the emergence of civil society. Emancipation	https://zpe.gov.pl/b/czynnik-i-sprzyjajace-powstaniu-spoleczenstwa-obywatelskiego-emancypacja/PywdnlwEP	Social Studies	General and technical secondary schools
The art of dialogue, or how to resolve conflicts within a group	https://zpe.gov.pl/b/sztuka-dialogu-czyli-jak-rozwiazywac-konflikty-w-grupie/P13OZLxGm	Health education Social Studies	Primary school, Years 4–8 General and technical secondary schools
Language as a tool of violence. Eugène Ionesco,	https://zpe.gov.pl/b/jezyk-jako-narzedzie-przemocy-	Polish	General secondary school and technical

<i>The Lesson</i>	eugene-ionesco-lekcja/PgyV3MTc8		college
Love, rebellion and the fight for one's rights. The heroine's quest for freedom in the film <i>*The Piano*</i> , directed by Jane Campion	https://zpe.gov.pl/b/milosc-bunt-i-walka-o-wlasne-prawa-poszukiwanie-wolnosci-przez-bohaterke-filmu-fortepian-w-rezyserii-jane-campion/PSAkwx2fw	Philosophy	General and technical secondary school
Women's emancipation	https://zpe.gov.pl/b/emancypacja-kobiet/PCwdUX2GS	History	General and technical secondary school

Online training courses are also run on 'Preventing domestic violence against children' and the implementation of the 'Blue Card' procedure in education. The training is aimed at specialists from teacher training centres and psychological and pedagogical counselling centres, as well as school-based specialists. The aim of the training is to provide knowledge on preventing domestic violence against children and to familiarise participants with the obligations of education staff arising from legal provisions and the 'Blue Card' procedure.

The training covers the following topics:

- The problem of domestic violence and the phenomenon of violence against children. GREVIO/Inf(2022)316
- Legal aspects of combating domestic violence.
- Responding to suspected domestic violence.

In 2023, 833 people were trained, and in 2024, 284 people.

In addition, training was provided on effectively tackling aggression and peer violence, focusing on the peaceful resolution of conflicts in interpersonal relationships, including the concept of freely given consent:

- 'Intervention in situations of peer violence. The Common Cause Method according to Ken Rigby' – an e-learning course and face-to-face workshops. The training was aimed at specialists from teacher training centres and Psychological and Pedagogical Counselling Centres. The aim of the training was to familiarise participants with the method of intervening in peer violence in accordance with the principles of Ken Rigby's Common Cause Method, and to teach this method to school specialists and teachers who would then go on to teach pupils how to apply its solutions to cope with aggression and peer violence; A total of 571 people were trained in 2023.
- 'Self-Confidence Training: A Programme for Children Experiencing Peer Violence' – face-to-face workshops. The training was aimed at specialists from teacher training centres and psychological and pedagogical counselling centres. The aim of the training was to familiarise participants with violence intervention in accordance with the TBP framework amongst pupils in need and their parents, as well as to identify affected pupils and provide them with support and the training programme. During the face-to-face workshops, 19 specialists were trained in 2023.

Article 15: Training of specialists

Under the provisions of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence, a framework has been established for systematic, multi-sectoral training of representatives of services and institutions involved, at local level, in counteracting domestic violence, including members of interdisciplinary teams and diagnostic and support groups. The training sessions, organised regularly by provincial marshals, focus on the legal aspects of domestic violence, support for victims of domestic violence, and programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence, particularly within the framework of the 'Blue Card' procedure. Every two years, guidelines are published for delivering training on combating domestic violence, including compulsory training for members of interdisciplinary teams and diagnostic and support groups; these guidelines define the participants in the training and specify the required content of the training courses.

In 2023, a total of 128 training sessions were held across all provinces, during which 4,905 specialists were trained, mainly social workers, and, to a lesser extent, law enforcement officers, staff from the education and healthcare sectors, probation officers, judges and prosecutors.

The healthcare sector

The subject of various forms of violence against women and domestic violence within the healthcare system is covered throughout the entire training programme. It is therefore not possible to present specific training courses for doctors in the tables in Annex 1. The situation is similar for nurses and midwives, who cover this subject matter as part of both their undergraduate and postgraduate education.

Doctors acquire their basic professional knowledge and skills through undergraduate and postgraduate education, which is compulsory. As part of medical degree programmes, topics relating to violence, the development of a proper doctor-patient relationship, and the identification of factors contributing to violence against children and adults are discussed in depth. Undergraduate training is carried out in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 26 July 2019 on the standards of education preparing for the practice of the professions of doctor, dentist, pharmacist, nurse, midwife, laboratory diagnostician, physiotherapist and paramedic (Journal of Laws, item 755, as amended). These standards constitute a set of rules and requirements concerning the organisation of education, the staff delivering the education, general and specific learning outcomes, as well as the methods for assessing the learning outcomes achieved.

The training standard for doctors specifies that, in terms of knowledge, graduates should know and understand:

- forms of violence, including domestic violence, the social determinants of various forms of violence and the role of the doctor in recognising it, as well as the principles of conduct in cases of suspected violence, taking into account the 'Blue Card' procedure;
- the procedures to follow in cases of suspected sexual violence;

- the legal regulations concerning a doctor's duties in cases of suspected domestic violence;
- issues relating to abused and sexually exploited children, and the principles of intervention in the case of such patients.

In terms of skills, the graduate is able to:

- identify possible indicators of violence, including domestic violence; take a history to assess whether there is a risk that the patient is experiencing violence; make a note in the medical records; and initiate the 'Blue Card' procedure;
- recognise, during a patient examination, behaviours and symptoms indicating the possible occurrence of violence, including domestic violence;
- explain to healthcare service users their basic rights and the legal basis for the provision of these services;
- to take a history from a child and their carers, utilising skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account both the biomedical and patient perspectives.

Furthermore, the general learning outcomes state that, in terms of skills, graduates are able, amongst other things, to: communicate with patients and their families in an atmosphere of trust, taking the patient's needs into account, and to convey adverse information in accordance with the principles of professional communication; communicate within a team and share knowledge.

Every graduate of the medical degree programme, upon completing their studies, already possesses the knowledge they can apply in their subsequent independent professional practice.

As part of the 'Partial Internship Programme in Family Medicine' set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of 24 February 2023 on postgraduate internships for doctors and dentists (Journal of Laws, item 377), training continues on how to proceed in cases of suspected domestic violence, taking a case history from the child's family, and assessing the psychomotor and mental development of infants and older children. The postgraduate internship training also covers the principles of communication in doctor-patient relationships and methods for reducing stress when communicating on difficult matters. In turn, the 'Bioethics Training Programme' covers the shaping of doctors' attitudes based on the system of ethical standards set out in the 'Geneva Declaration' – which emphasises, amongst other things, the welfare of children and recognition of their right to protection – and the standards contained in the 'Tokyo Declaration'. Doctors expand this knowledge through specialist training, continuing professional development, e-learning or self-study. Children are given special care.

The nine specialist training programmes for doctors, which include a three-year core module in paediatrics, cover topics relating to child protection. Upon completion of the core module in paediatrics, doctors possess knowledge and skills regarding:

- 1) various types of child abuse: physical, sexual and emotional;
- 2) the legal aspects of non-accidental injuries;

- 3) clinical symptoms of non-accidental injuries;
- 4) clinical symptoms suggestive of sexual abuse;
- 5) the importance of maintaining proper records and preserving forensic evidence, and the principles of cooperation with law enforcement agencies in cases of suspected child abuse;
- 6) the appropriateness of carrying out examinations (of the skeletal system, neuroimaging, ophthalmoscopy) where non-accidental injury is suspected;
- 7) the role of the paediatrician as a witness in court proceedings;
- 8) the need to attend meetings of the multidisciplinary team on preventing violence;
- 9) the use of the Blue Card; recognising and treating symptoms of physical abuse, including head injuries; knowledge of associations and non-governmental organisations supporting families and abused children.

In contrast, the specialisation programme in child and adolescent psychiatry covers topics relating to the principles and specific nature of working with families where violence occurs (sexual abuse and psychological and physical maltreatment), the specific nature of working with families affected by violence, and the specific nature of community-based treatment for children and adolescents with various mental disorders linked to domestic violence. The specialisation programme in psychiatry, meanwhile, includes an 8-week specialised placement in child and adolescent psychiatry, undertaken in child psychiatry wards or outpatient clinics. The specialisation programme in family medicine covers topics relating to the recognition of and response to cases of violence, the symptoms of child abuse, procedures to follow in cases of suspected domestic violence, and the legal aspects of dealing with suspected domestic violence.

It should be added that the Regulation of the Minister of Health of 29 August 2023 on the template for a medical certificate concerning the causes and nature of bodily injuries related to domestic violence (Journal of Laws, item 1827)¹⁸ sets out the template for a medical certificate concerning the causes and nature of bodily injuries related to domestic violence. The certificate describes, amongst other things, a medical history covering the circumstances in which the bodily injuries were sustained, in particular the place, time and manner in which they occurred; a physical examination covering the characteristics of the bodily injuries, in particular the anatomical location, type, number, size, shape, course, margins and colour, as well as their impact on the function of the affected body part; and a diagram illustrating the bodily injuries observed in the examined person. However, in accordance with the applicable regulations, the doctor must also take into account the rights of the patient, who may refuse to consent to the examination or to the issue of such a certificate; furthermore, the patient may refuse to provide information relating to the mechanism of the bodily injuries during the medical interview. These are the rights to personal freedom and self-determination, which are guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

During their pre-qualification training, nurses and midwives acquire knowledge and skills in assessing human functioning in difficult situations (such as stress, frustration, conflict, trauma,

¹⁸ <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20230001827>

bereavement, physical violence, sexual violence) and are able to provide basic forms of psychological support and refer patients to specialist services; midwives, in addition, acquire knowledge and skills in recognising domestic violence and other social pathologies and are able to intervene in family crisis situations.

As for paramedics, their primary aim is to save the lives and protect the health of people in emergency situations by providing rapid, effective and professional medical care at the scene of an incident and during transport to hospital. Their actions are to minimise the effects of injuries and illnesses and to increase the patient's chances of survival and recovery. Nevertheless, during their training, graduates of the programme preparing them for the profession of paramedic acquire knowledge on forms of violence, models explaining domestic violence and violence in selected contexts, and the social determinants of various forms of violence, as well as developing skills in identifying risk factors.

The National Centre for Addiction Prevention

Between 2022 and 2024, the KCPU organised annual examinations for the qualification of Specialist/Consultant in the field of domestic violence prevention, in accordance with the 'Programme for the validation of qualifications of persons working in the field of domestic violence prevention, in particular within families affected by addiction', approved by the Director of the KCPU. The examination consists of a test (40 questions – multiple-choice and open-ended), an interview with the Examination Board, including an analysis of a given case study, and an assessment of an interview with a client (a person experiencing or perpetrating domestic violence). Between 2022 and 2024, 54 people passed the examination, including 37 who passed with distinction.

Furthermore, the KCPU regularly organises training sessions and meetings for representatives and professionals involved in combating domestic violence, focusing on the legal and psychological aspects of working with victims of and perpetrators of domestic violence.

Social welfare

The regulations governing the acquisition of professional specialisations by social workers also cover issues relating to domestic violence. Social workers have the opportunity to enhance their skills through first- and second-level professional specialisations.

- The first-level professional specialisation in social work aims to supplement the knowledge and improve the professional skills of social workers,
- The second-level professional specialisation in social work aims to deepen knowledge and refine skills in working with selected groups of people receiving social assistance. One such group comprises individuals and families affected by domestic violence.

Within the second-level professional specialisation, a separate specialisation has been established in social work with individuals and families affected by violence. Training in this specialisation for social workers may be provided by institutions offering vocational education or further training, subject to the approval of the Minister responsible for social security; the minimum curriculum for this training is set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Labour and

Social Policy of 17 April 2012 on specialisation in the profession of social worker. These training courses are not compulsory for social workers; they are run by organisations independent of government departments on a commercial basis, subject to the Minister's approval.

Additional data: [Annex 1, Table 2](#)

Central Prison Service

The Central Prison Service Directorate conducted training on combating domestic violence and methods of working with individuals involved in violence:

- in 2023, 627 prison service staff took part in these sessions. In addition, 29 conferences, seminars and in-house training sessions were held on the issue of violence, its prevention and/or working with individuals involved in violence, attended by prison officers and prison service staff.
- In 2024, 502 prison service staff took part in these sessions. In addition, 29 conferences, seminars and in-house training sessions were held on the issue of violence, its prevention and/or working with people involved in violence, attended by prison officers and prison service staff.

It is not only prison healthcare staff who are made aware of issues relating to combating violence against women. In the Prison Service's training programmes, this topic is covered, amongst other things, in:

- In the preparatory course, amongst the topics covering human rights and international prison standards, the specific content includes: the Istanbul Protocol, the Bangkok Rules, and the standards and guidelines of the SPT and CPT relating to the issue of women in solitary confinement, as well as recommendations concerning human trafficking. The preparatory course also addresses issues relating to the psychosocial aspects of imprisonment, particularly with regard to the causes and manifestations of aggressive behaviour, the early identification of signs of potential aggression, and the handling of victims and perpetrators of violence;
- as part of the standardised vocational training for non-commissioned officers and warrant officers – upon completion of this part of the training, a Prison Service officer should be familiar with the fundamental issues arising from international law, concerning, amongst other things, domestic violence, apply the recommendations on domestic violence, and be aware of the appropriate procedures to follow in cases of domestic violence; as part of the psychosocial aspects of isolation, within the topics devoted to dealing with selected categories of prisoners, issues concerning victims and perpetrators of violence are addressed. The aforementioned unitary module also covers international penitentiary standards, using the UN Standard Minimum Rules, the European Prison Rules and the Bangkok Rules as examples.

Prison healthcare staff are also familiarised with the Istanbul Convention, in relation to the prevention of all forms of violence against women. These topics have been incorporated into the core curriculum of the training programmes, with a recommendation for the regular continuation of educational activities. The training topics cover issues set out in the Istanbul

Protocol, the Bangkok Rules and other international standards concerning the treatment of women in prisons, including the guidelines of the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO).

Great importance is attached to the training of medical staff. Issues relating to the prevention of all forms of violence against women form an integral part of the training programme, with a recommendation to continue these educational activities in a cascade-style approach, from the Central Prison Service Administration down to the basic organisational units of the Prison Service. During the most recent briefing and training session for the prison healthcare service in April 2024, at the Prison Service Training Centre in Popowo, topics related to the Istanbul Protocol, the Bangkok Rules and other international standards for the treatment of women in prisons were discussed, as were the recommendations contained in the statements of the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture.

In order to tackle the issue of violence in a systematic manner, staff members who have been trained in the implementation of programmes for perpetrators have been designated to work with interdisciplinary teams to combat domestic violence. Their duties include, amongst other things, providing interdisciplinary teams with information about perpetrators detained in a given prison, thereby ensuring that all measures taken in relation to the perpetrator and the victim of violence are based on comprehensive data.

Police

As part of initial training within the Police, a basic vocational training programme is delivered, which prepares police officers (both theoretically and practically) to carry out their duties at a basic level, in the role of a police officer in the preventive service within patrol and intervention units and the Police's prevention divisions. Meanwhile, as part of their professional development, police officers take part in a specialist course on combating domestic violence, which prepares them to carry out duties related to coordinating actions under the domestic violence prevention procedure and to conduct local professional development in this area. Issues relating to combating domestic violence are also part of a specialist course for neighbourhood police officers, which prepares officers to carry out their duties in this role.

Military Police

As part of its retraining courses for rank-and-file personnel, non-commissioned officers and officers, the Military Police cover topics relating to interventions in the field of domestic violence prevention. Specialist training is also organised annually for soldiers, covering legislative changes, psychological aspects and the principles of collaboration within interdisciplinary teams and diagnostic and support groups in the field of combating domestic violence.

As part of the training project 'Effective Interventions by the Police and the Military Police using the "Blue Card" procedure', run by the National Emergency Helpline for Victims of Domestic Violence 'Blue Line', 85 soldiers and Military Police staff received the training. Furthermore, Military Police personnel, who form part of Interdisciplinary Teams, undergo compulsory

training for those carrying out tasks related to combating domestic violence, organised by the provincial authorities. Furthermore, on 17 April 2024, a soldier of the Military Police became a member of the Monitoring Team for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, appointed by the Minister for Family, Labour and Social Policy.

List of training courses: [Annex 1, Table 2](#)

Article 16: Preventive intervention and treatment programmes

Under the amendment to the Act on Combating Domestic Violence of 9 March 2023, a person who commits domestic violence may, as part of the 'Blue Card' procedure, be referred to participate in a correctional and educational programme for perpetrators of domestic violence or in a psychological and therapeutic programme for perpetrators of domestic violence. The aim of both programmes is to help participants acquire the skills to refrain from further acts of violence and to develop self-control and non-violent problem-solving skills. They may be delivered in the form of individual or group sessions. The programmes are run by, amongst others, psychologists, educators, psychotherapists, therapists and specialists in combating domestic violence. In specific cases, the programmes may be delivered via electronic means of communication that enable remote interaction. As part of the programmes, participants take part in individual and group sessions.

Number of people who have joined correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence	2021	2022	2023
Total			
of which	3,194	3,470	3,795
women	454	454	523
men	2,740	3,016	3,272
number of people who enrolled in psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence	2021	2022	2023
in total,			
of which	1,292	1,162	1,124
women	323	328	247
men	969	834	877

Ministry of Justice

One of the probation measures is the obligation to participate in correctional and educational programmes. In this case, it is possible to tailor the programme to the individual needs of the convicted person.

Statistical data for 2023 show that, in order to protect victims of domestic violence – including enabling perpetrators of domestic violence to change their previous behaviour – probation officers submitted applications to the court requesting that convicted perpetrators of domestic violence be required to participate in correctional-educational programmes, including:

- 3 applications in cases of conditional early release, 1 of which was granted by the court;
- 24 applications in cases of conditional suspension of a custodial sentence, 19 of which were granted;
- 2 applications in cases of conditional discontinuation of criminal proceedings, 1 granted.

Type of measure	Indicator	Probation service teams
Increasing the proportion of persons convicted by the court for domestic violence in correctional and educational programmes by increasing the number of applications submitted to the court in this regard	Number of applications by probation officers to the court for the application of correctional and educational measures during enforcement proceedings	29

Central Prison Service

In 2023, 6,003 prisoners, including 244 women, took part in programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence.

In 2024, a total of 228 sessions of correctional and educational programmes were delivered to the population of convicted domestic violence offenders. The vast majority of these (194) were sessions delivered by Prison Service officers and staff. Correctional and educational interventions for convicted perpetrators of domestic violence are also carried out by non-prison organisations working with perpetrators of violence. Programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence were provided to 6,496 prisoners, including 538 women.

Table – number of convicted perpetrators of domestic violence who enrolled in and completed correctional and educational programmes in 2024

Number of people who enrolled in the programmes	Number of people who completed the programmes
6,496	5,869

538 Women	5,958 Men	497 Women	5,372 Men
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Table – Number of convicted offenders covered by interventions for perpetrators of violence, and the number of serving officers and prison service staff trained to deliver correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of violence in 2021–2024

Year	Number of prisoners participating in programmes for perpetrators of violence		Number of serving officers and staff in the ' ' prison service trained to deliver correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of violence
	Total	Women	
2021	5,015	250	357
2022	5,810	245	317
2023	6247	244	269
2024	6,496	538	230

The Ministry of the Interior and Administration, local authorities and the police are cooperating on the implementation of local correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of violence, as well as preventative measures aimed at people at risk of violence, including migrant women and older people. Specifically:

- information campaigns and training sessions are being conducted for police officers and interdisciplinary teams, and the effectiveness of implementing protection measures at local level is being monitored.
- Information campaigns are being carried out to increase the number of men and boys participating in rehabilitation programmes. Perpetrators of violence (as a result of police interventions and court orders) are referred to participate in therapeutic programmes; they are also encouraged to enrol voluntarily.
- Educational activities are carried out in local communities to raise awareness of the problem of violence and to promote social responsibility among young men and adults.
- In collaboration with diagnostic and counselling centres, the outcomes of correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of violence are systematically monitored. Since 2024, analytical tools have been implemented to assess the effectiveness of the programmes – these include statistics on repeat interventions, recidivism rates and evaluations of the effectiveness of therapeutic measures. The results of these assessments are used to improve working methods and develop new forms of support for perpetrators and protection for victims.

Article 18: General obligations

In accordance with the Act on Combating Domestic Violence, tasks relating to combating domestic violence are carried out by government administrative bodies and local government

units. In this context, the municipality's own responsibilities are of particular importance, including the establishment of a municipal system for combating domestic violence.

The municipality undertakes measures to prevent domestic violence, in particular through the work of an interdisciplinary team. This team is appointed by the commune head, mayor or city mayor, and comprises representatives of:

- 1) social welfare organisations.
- 2) the local authority's alcohol problems committee.
- 3) the police.
- 4) the education sector.
- 5) healthcare.
- 6) non-governmental organisations.

The interdisciplinary team also includes probation officers and representatives of the Military Police, provided that the Military Police submit a request to the commune head, mayor or city mayor in connection with an active-duty soldier residing within the commune's territory. Where deemed appropriate, its members may also include public prosecutors and representatives of other organisations working to combat domestic violence.

In order to assess and evaluate the situation following a report of domestic violence, a diagnostic and support group is established within the local authority, comprising:

- 1) a social worker from the social welfare organisation.
- 2) police officer.
- 3) a member of the Military Police, in cases involving serving military personnel who commit domestic violence. In such cases, the assessment and support team may also include another person designated by the superior of the person committing domestic violence, or that person's superior.

The assessment and support group may also include:

- 1) a social worker from a specialist support centre for victims of domestic violence.
- 2) a family support worker.
- 3) a form tutor or a teacher familiar with the minor's home situation.
- 4) healthcare professionals, including a doctor, nurse, midwife or paramedic.
- 5) a representative of the local authority's alcohol problems committee.
- 6) an educationalist, psychologist or therapist.
- 7) a professional probation officer or a community probation officer designated by the head of the probation service (in cases involving perpetrators of domestic violence who are under the supervision or oversight of a probation officer).

The tasks of the multidisciplinary team include creating the conditions necessary to carry out tasks relating to the prevention of domestic violence, and integrating and coordinating the activities of its members, in particular by:

- 1) identifying the problem of domestic violence at local level.
- 2) initiating preventative, educational and awareness-raising activities aimed at combating domestic violence and entrusting their implementation to the relevant bodies.
- 3) initiating measures in relation to victims of domestic violence and perpetrators of domestic violence.

- 4) drafting a municipal programme to combat domestic violence and protect victims of domestic violence.
- 5) disseminating information about institutions, individuals and the availability of support within the local community.
- 6) establishing assessment and support groups and monitoring their ongoing activities.
- 7) monitoring the 'Blue Card' procedure.
- 8) providing information on any change of residence of a person in respect of whom measures are being taken under the 'Blue Card' procedure, and forwarding the documentation produced during the 'Blue Card' procedure conducted by the assessment and support group at the person's previous place of residence.
- 9) referring a person who commits domestic violence to participate in a correctional and educational programme for perpetrators of domestic violence or a psychological and therapeutic programme for perpetrators of domestic violence.
- 10) filing, at the request of the diagnostic and support group, a report of an offence committed by the perpetrator of domestic violence, consisting of persistent evasion of obligations relating to referral to correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence or psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence.

The tasks of the diagnostic and support groups include, in particular:

- 1) assessing, based on the 'Blue Card' procedure, the domestic situation of victims of domestic violence and of perpetrators of domestic violence.
- 2) implementing the 'Blue Card' procedure where suspicions of domestic violence are confirmed, particularly where there is a risk to life or health.
- 3) notifying the person suspected of domestic violence of the initiation of the 'Blue Card' procedure in their absence.
- 4) providing services to victims of domestic violence and working with perpetrators of domestic violence.
- 5) submitting a request to the interdisciplinary team to refer the person perpetrating domestic violence to participate in correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence or in psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence.
- 6) submitting a request to the interdisciplinary team to file a report concerning the commission by a perpetrator of domestic violence of an offence referred to in Article 66c of the Code of Petty Offences.
- 7) monitoring the situation of victims of domestic violence, as well as those at risk of domestic violence, including after the conclusion of the 'Blue Card' procedure.
- 8) concluding the 'Blue Card' procedure.
- 9) documenting the actions taken.
- 10) determining that there are no grounds for initiating the 'Blue Card' procedure.
- 11) initiating the 'Blue Card' procedure.
- 12) informing the chair of the multidisciplinary team of the outcomes of the actions taken as part of the 'Blue Card' procedure.

The duties of the social worker appointed to the assessment and support team include, in particular, working with the victim of domestic violence and drawing up an individual support

plan in accordance with their justified needs, while the duties of the police officer appointed to the assessment and support team include, in particular, working with the perpetrator of domestic violence.

With regard to providing assistance to victims of domestic violence, influencing perpetrators of domestic violence and raising public awareness of the phenomenon of domestic violence, in particular the causes and consequences of domestic violence and the methods and forms of work involved in combating domestic violence, government and local government bodies shall cooperate with non-governmental organisations, churches and religious associations.

In accordance with the Act on Combating Domestic Violence, a Monitoring Group on Combating Domestic Violence is appointed every four years as an advisory and consultative body. The Group's tasks include, in particular:

- initiating and supporting measures aimed at preventing domestic violence.
- monitoring activities relating to the prevention of domestic violence.
- formulating opinions on matters relating to the application of the Act and proposing amendments to legislation on combating domestic violence.
- developing standards for assisting victims of domestic violence and for working with perpetrators of domestic violence.
- developing, in cooperation with other bodies, mechanisms for providing information on standards for assisting victims of domestic violence and for working with perpetrators of domestic violence.
- providing opinions on draft measures to combat domestic violence developed on the basis of protection programmes.

By Order No. 28/2022 of the Director of the KCPU dated 21 April 2022, the Council for Combating Domestic Violence was established. The Council's term of office is three years (2022 to 2025). The Council is an advisory and consultative body to the Director of the KCPU and comprises representatives of central government departments, local authorities, leading non-governmental organisations in the field of combating domestic violence, and KCPU staff. The Council holds between three and five meetings each year.

During the meetings, Council members prepare, amongst other things, the documentation required to conduct the examination for the qualification of Specialist/Consultant in the field of domestic violence prevention. They also assess the eligibility of candidates sitting the examination. Furthermore, during the reporting period, the Council drew up proposals for amendments to the Council of Ministers' Regulation on the 'Blue Card' procedure and the templates for 'Blue Card' forms.

Specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence operate on the basis of the provisions of the Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence (UPPD). Furthermore, the detailed operating procedures for these centres, whose remit includes providing specialised assistance to victims of domestic violence, are set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Family and Social Policy of 20 June 2023 on the standard of basic services provided by specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence and the qualification requirements for staff employed at these centres (Journal of Laws, item 1158). Victims of domestic violence who are unable to remain in

their own homes can seek assistance at specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence, of which there are currently 38 operating in Poland. Most of these are run by a district or local authority, although the running of seven of them has been entrusted to non-governmental organisations – associations and foundations. All these centres provide a range of specialist support to victims of domestic violence, including shelter and specialist counselling (e.g. legal, psychological or medical). The operation of these centres is a task delegated to districts as part of government administration, and their running costs are funded from the state budget. In addition to specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence, there are other facilities across the country providing support to victims of violence, such as crisis intervention centres, as well as other support centres, such as shelters for mothers with young children and pregnant women.

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) within the domestic violence prevention system, in addition to running specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence, are also involved in activities aimed at perpetrators of domestic violence; that is, they run corrective-educational and psychological-therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence. They account for approximately 5 per cent of all organisations carrying out these activities.

The Polish government is taking decisive and effective measures to improve the safety of women and children (including girls) in crisis situations, particularly those experiencing domestic violence. These measures are implemented on the basis of the provisions of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence, the implementing regulations to the Act, and in accordance with the provisions of the Government Programme for Counteracting Domestic Violence for 2024–2030. The provisions contained in the aforementioned legal acts are structured in such a way that they can be invoked on behalf of all categories of people experiencing domestic violence, including, first and foremost, women – who, as statistics show, constitute the largest group affected by domestic violence – and children. The universal nature of the provisions means that all categories of people experiencing domestic violence, including women, are entitled to:

- assistance in the form of psychological, medical, legal and social counselling, crisis intervention and support,
- free assistance in the form of safe accommodation in a specialist support centre for victims of domestic violence,
- the possibility of obtaining a restraining order preventing the perpetrator of domestic violence from contacting the victim, and an order requiring the perpetrator to leave the residential premises, regardless of whether they own them or not,
- the possibility of obtaining a free medical certificate specifying the causes and nature of bodily injuries resulting from the violence,
- the possibility of receiving support through an interdisciplinary team and working groups in connection with the ‘Blue Card’ procedure.

Breakdown	Total	of which		including
		women	children	

				girls	boys
Implementation of the 'Blue Card' procedure					
number of people experiencing domestic violence who were covered by measures under the 'Blue Card' procedure in 2023	163,507	83,026	61,729	30,609	30,233
Provision of various forms of support by public institutions					
number of victims of domestic violence receiving various forms of support	185,138	105,970	46,295	no breakdown by gender	
Number of victims of domestic violence who used advice centres	21,683	14,541	2,331	1,344	987
number of people experiencing domestic violence who received support at local support centres	317	202	84	35	49
number of people experiencing domestic violence who received assistance at district support centres	507	331	110	80	30
number of victims of domestic violence who received support at shelters for mothers with young children and pregnant women	558	234	318	153	165
number of people experiencing domestic violence who received help at crisis intervention centres	17,609	11,058	4,465	2,520	1,945
the number of victims of domestic violence who received support at other organisations providing specialist support for victims of domestic violence	4,297	2,616	1,133	680	453
number of victims of domestic violence who received support at specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence	5,268	3,388	1,260	661	599

Article 20: General support services

Under the provisions of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence (UPPD), specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence operate in Poland. In accordance with Article 6(4)(1) of the UPPD, the establishment and operation of such centres falls within the remit of government administration carried out by the district authorities. The detailed operating procedures for these centres, whose remit includes the provision of specialised assistance to victims of domestic violence, are set out in the Regulation of the Minister for Family and Social Policy of 20 June 2023 on the standard of basic services provided by specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence and the qualification requirements for staff employed at these centres

(Journal of Laws, item 1158)¹⁹. These centres are a vital component of the system for combating domestic violence, as they often bring together the most specialised staff trained to provide assistance and support to victims of domestic violence.

The services of such a centre are usually used as an emergency or urgent situation; therefore, no referral procedure has been specified, as is the case with other institutions, for example.

Specialist support centres provide assistance to victims of domestic violence both on a 24-hour basis and through outpatient services. The core services provided by specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence are specified in the Act on Combating Domestic Violence and the aforementioned regulation. In accordance with these legal acts, the centres should carry out multifaceted, specialist activities in various forms, including specialist counselling, for those in need, regardless of their place of residence.

In accordance with the Regulation on the standard of basic services provided by specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence and the qualification requirements for staff employed at these centres, the standard of basic services provided by these centres includes:

- 1) in terms of intervention:
 - a) providing shelter for a person experiencing domestic violence and the children in their care for a period of up to three months, with the possibility of extension in cases justified by the situation of the person experiencing domestic violence, in particular where necessary to ensure their safety,
 - b) protecting the victim of domestic violence from the perpetrator, providing immediate comprehensive assistance, including psychological and legal support, and arranging immediate access to medical care where the victim's state of health so requires,
 - c) assessing the situation of the victim of domestic violence and evaluating the risks to the safety of that person or any children in their care;
- 2) in terms of therapeutic and support services:
 - a) to draw up an assessment of the situation of the victim of domestic violence staying at the centre and of any children in their care,
 - b) providing the victim of domestic violence with support in the form of specialist counselling, in particular: legal, psychological, social and medical;
 - c) running support groups and therapy groups for victims of domestic violence,
 - d) providing individual therapy aimed at supporting the victim of domestic violence and helping them to acquire the skills to protect themselves from the perpetrator of domestic violence,
 - e) ensuring access to medical care,
 - f) assessing the situation of children in the care of a victim of domestic violence on the basis of a family and community assessment, as referred to in Article 107 of the Act of 12 March 2004 on Social Assistance (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 639),
 - g) providing parenting advice to victims of domestic violence staying at the centre by specialists employed at the centre;
- 3) with regard to living needs, providing:
 - a) round-the-clock temporary accommodation for no more than thirty people, subject to

¹⁹ <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20230001158>

the proviso that this number may be increased depending on the centre's accommodation capacity and following approval by the governing body,

- b) sleeping accommodation for a maximum of five people, taking into account the family circumstances of the person experiencing domestic violence,
- c) a communal day room with a play area for children and a study area,
- d) a communal bathroom equipped in such a way that it can be used by both adults and children, by no more than five people at a time,
- e) at least one room for washing and drying,
- f) a communal kitchen or kitchenette with facilities for preparing meals,
- g) a room for storing pushchairs, if space permits,
- h) a room for individual counselling sessions with victims of domestic violence,
- i) food, clothing and footwear,
- j) personal hygiene products and cleaning products.

There are currently 38 specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence operating in Poland, offering a total of approximately 620 round-the-clock places. Each year, around 1,300 people use their round-the-clock services, whilst around 6,600 receive outpatient assistance.

As part of the social welfare system, crisis intervention centres operate, with their activities carried out as part of the county council's own responsibilities. These centres provide support not only to victims of domestic violence, but also to individuals and families facing other crisis situations, such as those arising from unforeseen circumstances. As part of crisis intervention, immediate specialist psychological support is provided and, depending on needs, social or legal advice; in justified cases, shelter is provided for up to three months. There are currently just over 170 such centres, including around 130 with round-the-clock accommodation. With regard to the domestic violence prevention system, over 13,500 people benefit from their assistance each year, mainly women – around 10,000.

Other specialist support centres also aid victims of domestic violence. There are currently around 90 such centres, 40 of which provide round-the-clock accommodation. The number of victims of domestic violence who, each year, receive assistance from other specialist support centres for victims of domestic violence stands at around 4,000.

Questions specific to the public health sector:

On 8 April 2025, the Minister of Health issued an order establishing a Task Force to develop procedures and guidelines for dealing with people who have experienced sexual violence (Official Journal of the Ministry of Health, item 27). Its task is to draw up proposals for procedures and guidelines for dealing with people who have experienced sexual violence. The Team comprises representatives of non-governmental organisations, relevant scientific societies, national consultants in the relevant fields of medicine, medical universities and representatives of the administration. The Team's work is ongoing; the report to be drawn up will form the basis for the issuance of a regulation by the Minister of Health on organisational standards for the care of people who have experienced sexual violence.

The rules governing the provision of healthcare to the aforementioned individuals are set out in three legal acts:

- *the Act of 12 December 2013 on Foreign Nationals (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 1079)*

The provisions of this Act govern the organisation and funding of services for foreign nationals who are residing in Poland illegally but who, due to their state of health, cannot be placed in a secure centre or against whom detention for foreign nationals has not been imposed (Article 400a of the Act on Foreign Nationals). Such foreign nationals, and their family members or legal guardian in the case of a minor or a person under guardianship, are entitled to social assistance, medical care and psychological support.

These benefits include, in respect of medical and psychological care:

- consultations with a general practitioner and specialist doctors,
- hospitalisation or admission to a healthcare facility providing inpatient and round-the-clock healthcare services,
- the purchase of medicines and medical supplies, including dressings,
- psychological consultations and psychotherapy.

It should be added that, in terms of social assistance, these foreign nationals are entitled to:

- accommodation at a location specified in the decision granting social assistance benefits, medical and psychological care,
- three meals a day,
- care services to meet their daily living needs, including personal hygiene,
- the purchase of essential cleaning and personal hygiene products,
- the purchase of essential clothing, underwear and footwear,
- travel by public transport for the purpose of medical treatment or to take part in proceedings relating to the foreign national's obligation to return, the granting of a residence permit on humanitarian grounds, or the granting of a permit for tolerated stay.

Foreign nationals are entitled to this right for a period of 6 months from the date on which the decision granting these benefits is served on them. The benefits are financed from the state budget, from the part administered by the Minister responsible for internal affairs, using funds at the disposal of the Border Guard.

The same Act regulates the principles, organisation and funding of benefits for foreign nationals who are staying in Poland illegally and have been placed in a secure centre or who have been detained in a detention centre for foreign nationals. These foreign nationals are entitled to medical care, including the right to be admitted to a hospital or a healthcare facility providing inpatient and round-the-clock healthcare services, and the right to medicines and sanitary products, if the foreign national's state of health so requires.

The costs of these services are financed by the Border Guard from state budget funds at its disposal, from the portion administered by the Minister responsible for internal affairs, in accordance with the rules set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of 30 June 2023 on the method and procedure for financing healthcare services from the state budget (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 1265).

- *under the Act of 13 June 2003 on the granting of protection to foreign nationals within the territory of the Republic of Poland (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 862).*

Uninsured foreign nationals applying for refugee status or subsidiary protection are entitled to healthcare services to the same extent as persons covered by compulsory or voluntary health insurance under the Act of 27 August 2004 on healthcare services financed from public funds, with the exception of spa treatment or spa rehabilitation.

Medical care is provided on the basis of civil law contracts concluded between the Head of the Office for Foreigners and healthcare providers. The services are funded by the Head of the Office for Foreigners from funds allocated by the Minister responsible for internal affairs. They do not cover the costs specified in the provisions of the Act of 5 December 2008 on the prevention and control of infections and infectious diseases in humans (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 1675).

Uninsured foreign nationals covered by temporary protection pursuant to a decision of the Council of the European Union on a mass influx of foreign nationals are also entitled to medical care.

Citizens of Ukraine who arrived in Poland between 24 February 2022 and the present day, declaring their intention to remain on the territory of the Republic of Poland, are covered by temporary protection in Poland; children born on Polish territory to a mother who is a beneficiary of temporary protection are also covered by temporary protection (Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine (subsequent decisions: Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2409 of 19 October 2023, Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/1836 of 25 June 2024, Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1460) The rules for granting temporary protection on the basis of, as well as its scope, are set out in the Act of 12 March 2022 on assistance to citizens of Ukraine in connection with the armed conflict on the territory of that country. Currently, citizens of Ukraine whose stay in Poland is recognised as lawful retain the right to healthcare benefits provided on the same terms as those applicable to persons covered by compulsory and voluntary health insurance as regulated by the Act of 27 August 2004 on healthcare benefits financed from public funds (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 146, as subsequently amended), hereinafter referred to as the 'Act on Healthcare Services', with the exception, however, of the following services:

- spa treatment and spa rehabilitation.
- the administration of medicinal products dispensed to service recipients under health policy programmes of the Minister responsible for health.
- health programmes.
- medical rehabilitation.
- dental treatment.
- medication programmes.
- emergency access to pharmaceutical technologies.
- healthcare services involving the transplantation or use of human cells, including haematopoietic cells from bone marrow, peripheral blood and umbilical cord blood,

as well as tissues and organs derived from living donors or cadavers, as referred to in the Act of 1 July 2005 on the collection, storage and transplantation of cells, tissues and organs (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 1185).

- arthroplasty and cataract removal procedures.
- medicines, foodstuffs for special nutritional purposes and medical devices available from pharmacies on prescription, eligible for reimbursement under the Act of 12 May 2011 on the reimbursement of medicines, foodstuffs for special nutritional purposes and medical devices (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 907, as subsequently amended), hereinafter referred to as the 'Reimbursement Act';
- the supply of medical devices, at the request of an eligible person, and their repair, as referred to in the Reimbursement Act.

It should be noted that these provisions apply: to all adult citizens of Ukraine who, after 23 February 2022, lawfully entered Polish territory from Ukraine in connection with the hostilities taking place in Ukraine and declared their intention to remain in Polish territory.

Furthermore, in accordance with Article 37(1c), first sentence of the Act on Assistance with Healthcare Services, Ukrainian citizens whose stay on Polish territory is deemed lawful under Article 2(1) and who have not yet reached the age of 18 are entitled to the healthcare services referred to in paragraph 1, points 3–11. Where, during the provision of the healthcare services referred to in paragraph 1, points 3–9, a patient reaches the age of 18, the provision of those services shall continue until the end of treatment.

- *the Act of 27 August 2004 on healthcare services financed from public funds (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 1461)*

It regulates the rules for the provision of healthcare services to foreign nationals residing legally in Poland, including women seeking international protection or persons holding refugee status, subsidiary protection or temporary protection. Under this Regulation, foreign nationals not covered by health insurance are entitled to healthcare services provided that they reside in Poland and have been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection here, or a temporary residence permit granted for the purpose of family reunification, and who meet the income criteria referred to in the social assistance legislation, or are children under the age of 18 or are women who are pregnant, in labour or in the postnatal period; foreign nationals, in particular those who:

- are present on Polish territory on the basis of a residence permit granted on humanitarian grounds, a permit for tolerated stay, or a visa issued for entry on humanitarian grounds, in the national interest or in accordance with international obligations, or
- have been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection in Poland, or are benefiting from temporary protection within its territory, or
- are persons applying in Poland for international protection or spouses on whose behalf an application for international protection is being made, who hold a certificate which, together with a temporary identity certificate for a foreign national, entitles that person

to work within Polish territory, are covered by health insurance, which means that they may access publicly funded healthcare services if they are entitled to compulsory health insurance or have taken out voluntary insurance.

The Border Guard has introduced a specific procedure for identifying persons requiring special treatment in all administrative detention facilities for foreign nationals, as a measure to facilitate the early identification of victims of violence, including against women. These rules set out a procedure to be followed when a person with special needs is identified (based on psychological and medical support, including assistance from specialists) and establish a system under which such identification is carried out. The identification procedure applies to all foreign nationals placed in secure centres, regardless of the proceedings pending against them (return or asylum proceedings).

As part of this system, the roles of 'social workers' and 'return support officers' for every foreign national placed in a secure centre (the 'social support officer' is responsible for establishing contact and maintaining regular, direct contact with the foreign national, monitoring their behaviour and state of mind, and making an initial assessment of their needs) as well as an 'in-house psychologist'. This approach aims to identify the foreign national's psychological and physical needs on an individual and comprehensive basis and to provide appropriate assistance. This may take place as early as during the in-depth interview conducted upon the person's admission to the centre, as well as at any subsequent stage.

The centres also have observation forms in which a social worker, security guard or medical staff member can record their comments and observations regarding a foreign national. The purpose of these forms is to gather as much information as possible from various observers in one place, to help identify the foreign national's needs. These forms also serve as supporting material for external psychologists and specialist doctors in the event of further diagnosis of the individual.

With regard to women who have experienced violence, the aim of this procedure is also to provide them with support as quickly as possible. This support includes assistance from specialist doctors (depending on the relevant needs) and psychological consultations, which facilitate the identification of and appropriate further care for foreign nationals with various types of problems, including psychiatric care. However, a finding that a stay at the centre would pose a threat to the life or health of a victim of violence is always grounds for release from administrative detention.

Under Article 152 of the Criminal Code, the unlawful termination of pregnancy is a criminal offence – encompassing both the performance of the procedure itself and aiding or abetting it – even if it takes place with the woman's consent. The offence is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years. If this act is committed at a stage when the foetus has already reached the stage where it is capable of independent life outside the pregnant woman's body, the penalty is imprisonment for a term of between six months and eight years (Article 152(3) of the Criminal Code). Terminating a pregnancy by force or by any other means without the pregnant woman's consent, or causing a woman, by force, unlawful threats or deception is punishable by imprisonment for a term of between 6 months and 8 years, or between 1 year and 10 years where the foetus has reached the stage at which it is capable of independent life outside the

woman's body (Articles 153(1) and (2) of the Criminal Code, respectively).

Compulsory sterilisation and abortion following the ruling of the Constitutional Tribunal of 22 October 2020 (ref. K 1/20) (with the exception of the two grounds set out in Article 4a(1) of the Act of 7 January 1993 on family planning: a threat to the mother's life or health, and a pregnancy resulting from a criminal offence) are prohibited in Poland. However, a woman undergoing an abortion does not face criminal liability under any circumstances; Article 152 of the Criminal Code applies exclusively to third parties.

The informed consent procedure under Polish medical law is based on the principle that a patient may undergo a medical procedure only after receiving full, comprehensible information and giving their voluntary consent. This stems primarily from the Act on Patients' Rights and the Patients' Rights Ombudsman (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 581) and the Act on the Professions of Doctor and Dentist (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 37). A doctor is obliged to provide the patient with information regarding their state of health, diagnosis, proposed diagnostic and therapeutic methods, the possible consequences of their use or non-use, and the prognosis. Only after this information has been provided may the patient give informed consent, which may be verbal, implied or, in the case of surgical procedures and high-risk treatments, in writing, in accordance with Article 34 of the Act on the Professions of Doctor and Dentist.

If the patient is a minor or unable to give informed consent, the consent of their legal representative is required; and where the patient has no legal representative or it is impossible to communicate with them, authorisation from the guardianship court is required.

A patient who is a person with special needs, as referred to in the Act of 19 July 2019 on ensuring accessibility for persons with special needs (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1411), has the right to receive information in a manner they can understand, in particular through the use of communication support measures (Article 3(5) of the Act of 19 August 2011 on sign language and other means of communication, Journal of Laws of 2023, item 20).

Bearing in mind the specific needs of foreign female patients, the Ministry of Health has been providing the LikarPL app since 2022, which facilitates communication between doctors and patients. The tool enables the rapid collection of information about a patient's health and provides translation of the conversation during consultations. The app has two modules: one for the patient and one for the doctor. The patient completes a health questionnaire available in several languages (Ukrainian, Russian, Polish and English) and then provides the doctor with a generated reference number, which allows the questionnaire to be retrieved and used during the appointment. The document can also be downloaded and printed out.

The doctor's module enables two-way translation of the conversation – the patient's statements are transcribed into Polish, and the doctor's statements into Ukrainian or Russian. This facilitates the consultation and helps patients understand the recommendations. Both the form and the transcript of the conversation can be exported as a PDF file in the four available languages.

Article 22: Specialist support services

Legal aid

A person affected by domestic violence may access free legal aid under the Act of 5 August 2015 on free legal aid, free civic counselling and legal education (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 44)²⁰. A qualified legal professional (barrister, solicitor, or trainee barrister or solicitor) at a free legal aid centre will advise those concerned on their rights and obligations, and on how to resolve their legal problem. A qualified legal professional may also assist those concerned in drafting the relevant pre-trial documents.

Free legal aid is available to all citizens who are unable to afford the costs of a lawyer's services. Advice is provided at over 1,500 centres across Poland – in every county. Citizens can access this service at the location in Poland that is most convenient for them. Information on the conditions and options for obtaining free legal aid can be found on the Ministry of Justice's website.

Court proceedings

In criminal proceedings, victims – including those of offences referred to in the Istanbul Convention – may, under the general rules, apply for the appointment of a court-appointed legal representative. The costs of the legal representative are covered by the State Treasury. However, such a person must duly demonstrate that they are unable to bear the costs of legal representation without compromising their own and their family's reasonable standard of living (Article 78(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Assistance from the Special Purpose Fund

All victims of crime are eligible for assistance from the Justice Fund. Funds from the Justice Fund are allocated to victims of crime and their closest relatives, in particular for medical, psychological, rehabilitation, legal and financial assistance. To receive assistance from the Justice Fund, you should contact one of the organisations that carry out the Fund's tasks. A list of such organisations is available on the Justice Fund's website.

In 2025, victims of crime, including offences against sexual freedom, were also able to access support provided through the Crime Victims' Helpline, which is funded by the Justice Fund. The helpline provided remote legal and psychological support, as well as information on how to access assistance at centres within the Victim Support Network. As it is necessary to confirm the helpline's current operational status, the description is limited to the reporting data for 2025.

In 2025, the helpline handled 10,917 calls and provided support to 10,876 people. These figures are for reporting purposes and relate to the period during which the task was carried out in 2025.

In accordance with the provisions of the Government Programme to Combat Domestic Violence for 2024–2030, the National Helpline for Victims of Domestic Violence, 'Niebieska Linia', operates on behalf of the KCPU. As part of this service, the telephone number 800 12

²⁰ <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20260000044>

00 02 – a 24-hour, free, nationwide helpline for victims of domestic violence. As part of the support provided to victims of domestic violence, on Mondays between 6.00 pm and 10.00 pm, you can also speak to a counsellor in English, and on Tuesdays between 6.00 pm and 10.00 pm – in Russian. A telephone legal advice service is available on Mondays and Tuesdays from 5.00 pm to 9.00 pm (on 22 666 28 50) and on Wednesdays from 6.00 pm to 10.00 pm (on 800 12 00 02). On Wednesdays from 10.00 to 13.00 (on 22 250 63 12), telephone consultations are available for representatives of services who encounter difficulties in local communities relating to the protection of families from violence.

The 'Niebieska Linia' Emergency Helpline also operates an email advice service (niebieskalinia@niebieskalinia.info), a website (www.niebieskalinia.info), a chat service for those seeking advice on domestic violence, and a database of organisations providing support to victims of domestic violence. Consultations are also conducted via WhatsApp, which are accessible to deaf and hardofhearing people – the counsellor uses sign language. Each year, the 'Niebieska Linia' helpline provides over 20,000 consultations.

In Poland, there are Child Support Centres – based on the Barnahus model. Children who have been victims of crime receive comprehensive and interdisciplinary support there. The case of a child who comes under the Centre's care is handled from start to finish by the same team of professionals. At interdisciplinary team meetings, they jointly decide what kind of support the child and their non-abusive carers need.

The Justice Fund finances the activities of three Child Support Centres, which were selected through a competitive process. The remaining Centres are run by non-governmental organisations.

Legal aid

The Polish system of free legal aid comprises specialist free legal aid centres providing legal support in the field of assistance to foreign nationals, as well as specialist centres in the general field of 'Assistance to victims of violence, primarily against women and children'. No dedicated support centres have been established within the system for migrant women and girls, or for those belonging to national or ethnic minorities, who are victims of violence.

The police

The Police Headquarters operates the Police Helpline (tel. 800 120 226), the number for which is listed on the 'Blue Card – B' form, which is issued to adults experiencing domestic violence as part of the 'Blue Card' procedure, as one of two telephone numbers through which help can be sought. This is a freephone service, operated by police officers on duty at the National Police Headquarters between 09:30 and 15:30. Via this telephone number:

- 350 calls were made in 2023.
- in 2024, 374 calls were made.

Furthermore, each year the Ministry of the Interior and Administration announces an open call for tenders for the implementation of a public task entitled 'Operating a helpline for the search for missing persons, primarily children', which is aimed at non-governmental organisations

carrying out public benefit activities in the field of public safety and order, and the prevention of social ills.

In 2023, the Minister of the Interior and Administration entrusted the implementation of the aforementioned public task to the ITAKA Foundation – Centre for the Search for Missing Persons. In carrying out this public task, the ITAKA Foundation operated two helplines: a nationwide, 24-hour, freephone emergency helpline for missing children – 116 000 – and a Support Line for Families of Missing Persons. The helplines were staffed by qualified specialists who, thanks to their experience, knew how to help and which procedures to follow when a person was reported missing. A member of the Foundation's staff was in constant contact with the police, including the National Police Headquarters' Centre for the Search for Missing Persons, as well as with local police units throughout the country. Callers to the 116 000 number and the Support Line for Families of Missing Persons (22 654 70 70)²¹ received support from specialists in search operations, as well as psychological and legal assistance.

The telephone is a tool used in the search for missing persons, including in cases where the reason for their disappearance is fleeing from violence and aggression. Psychologists, on duty at 116 000, offer consultations to people (mostly teenagers) who have fled from home or are planning to do so, helping them to find a way out of the difficult situation they find themselves in. In 2024, the Minister of the Interior and Administration again entrusted the ITAKA Foundation with carrying out this task.

Border Guard

As a migration service, the Border Guard attaches great importance to people from vulnerable groups. The list of people requiring special treatment includes, amongst others, those who have experienced various forms of violence (psychological, physical, including sexual, as well as violence based on gender, sexual orientation and gender identity).

Reception conditions for foreign nationals are being improved (particularly in administrative detention centres), and special attention is being paid to procedures.

The aim is to ensure that conditions in guarded centres for foreign nationals take into account the categories of people placed there. Therefore, the administrative detention system operates on the basis of specialised facilities, with internal and external infrastructure adapted to the needs of those staying there.

One centre adapted to accommodate, amongst others, women is the Guarded Centre for Foreign Nationals in Lesznowola, which has a family-oriented profile. The centre has modern infrastructure and is well-equipped. It was built and opened in September 2023. Its premises include, amongst other things, medical rooms, computer rooms, classrooms and nursery rooms,

²¹ Project performance indicators from 1 June to 31 December 2023:

- Number of incoming calls to 116 000 – 778.
- Number of incoming calls to 22 654 70 70 – 2,884.

two rooms designated for religious practice, a library, and a wide range of additional cultural, educational, recreational and sporting activities, also tailored to the needs of women of various ages ([Lesznowola Centre website](#)).

The identification of persons requiring special treatment takes place at the stage of detention or when an application for international protection is received. In every instance where married foreign nationals declare their intention to apply for international protection, the wife is asked in private whether she wishes to submit a separate application. This interview is conducted by a female officer. To avoid any possible misunderstanding of her intentions, the foreign national is provided with a written notice explaining the possibility of submitting a separate application. The Border Guard has this notice available in 23 language versions, which fully meets existing needs.

A more detailed assessment of specific needs is also carried out at a later stage if, following their detention, the foreign national remains in the custody of the Border Guard (i.e. in secure centres for foreign nationals). Internal procedures serve as a practical tool to assist officers. Assessing the condition and circumstances of each individual case in the context of identifying signs that may indicate a person is experiencing violence is possible thanks to appropriate preparation, including training on this subject.

Procedures for identifying victims of human trafficking, coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior and Administration and implemented by the Border Guard and the Police, are also in place.

Between 2024 and 2025, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration expanded its support for migrant and refugee women who are victims of gender-based violence by providing multilingual information campaigns, dedicated legal and psychological support centres, and coordinating activities with reception centres throughout the country. Training for Border Guard officers on identifying women at risk of violence was expanded, and procedures were introduced to ensure an individualised approach when dealing with foreign women – including a dedicated system for reporting violence and the support of interpreters and specialist cultural mediators.

Article 25: Support for victims of sexual violence

Work on the 'Procedure for dealing with a person who has experienced sexual violence'

During the reporting period, an Expert Group was established at the Ministry of Health, tasked with drafting the necessary legislative amendments to create a nationwide system of comprehensive support for victims and to coordinate activities between the various organisations working with victims.

The results of the Team's work will form the basis for drafting a regulation introducing a nationwide organisational standard and establishing a procedure for dealing with people who have experienced sexual violence.

The report on the Expert Group's work describes the principles for providing basic support, the responsibilities of healthcare providers and the role of medical staff, including how to conduct examinations in such a way as to avoid secondary victimisation. It also contains recommendations on the handling of forensic evidence and explains the procedures for reporting sexual offences. Detailed information on the work of the Expert Group is publicly available (for further information, see [the Report on the Work of the Expert Group](#)).

The Police

In terms of the services available within the territory of the Republic of Poland, reception centres and dedicated support procedures for victims of sexual violence operate – within the police structure and in close cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, local authorities and non-governmental organisations – particularly in situations where there is an immediate threat to health or life. Police officers and Border Guard officers are trained to respond immediately, secure evidence, provide information on available support and refer victims to medical or crisis intervention centres. Interventions also include coordination with district crisis intervention centres, night shelters and psychological support programmes run by specialist organisations (including for victims of domestic violence).

At the main police headquarters at provincial and district levels, as well as at some larger police stations, officers trained to work with victims of sexual violence are on duty; they refer women and girls to specialist counselling centres or partner organisations, guaranteeing access to support regardless of the status of any criminal proceedings or the timing of the incident. The police, in collaboration with multidisciplinary teams and local authorities, provide information on long-term support options and assist in establishing contact with treatment centres and specialist organisations.

To ensure the availability of short-term and long-term psychosocial support, there is cooperation between the police, local authorities, crisis intervention centres, healthcare facilities and dedicated helplines. Victims are referred to free legal, psychological and medical assistance.

The Ministry of the Interior and Administration also coordinate a notification and support system for people who are unwilling or unable to access support in their place of residence, ensuring respect for their anonymity and their right not to disclose their family circumstances. As part of training and internal procedures, guidelines have been drawn up and implemented (concerning the 'Blue Card' procedure and Police Standards of Conduct), which oblige officers to immediately inform victims of all possible forms of support, regardless of their nationality, age, social status or whether they have health insurance.

Assistance from the special-purpose fund

The Justice Fund provides support, amongst other things, via remote communication channels through the Victim Helpline.

In 2023, assistance was provided to a total of 32,316 people, of whom 30,032 received support via telephone, 1,839 people received assistance via email, 372 via chat and 73 via the online form available on the website.

The data collected by the Helpline is not broken down by gender, nationality or age. In 2023, the Helpline recorded 113 reports of sexual violence and 1,413 reports of domestic violence. Furthermore, under the terms of the agreements it has entered into, the Justice Fund aggregates data received from organisations providing support to victims of crime.

In 2023, assistance was provided in the category of *rape* to:

Regardless of age, 311 people (including 279 women) were provided with the following, which was organised and funded:

- 560 hours of legal assistance (including 535 hours for women),
 - psychological support totalling 1,494.5 hours (including 1,349.5 hours for women),
- as well as financial assistance totalling 137,200 PLN (of which 124,400.00 PLN was for women).

In this category of offence, the Ministry of Justice's Justice Fund maintains detailed records on assistance provided to persons under the age of 18; specifically, 67 persons under the age of 18 (including 49 women) received assistance, for whom the following was organised and funded:

- 11.5 hours of legal assistance (including 11 hours for women),
 - psychological support totalling 384 hours (including 299.5 hours for women),
- as well as financial assistance totalling 30,900 PLN (including 19,200.00 PLN for women).

In 2023, in the category of *other offences against sexual freedom*, assistance was provided to:

To 588 people of all ages (including 494 women), for whom the following was organised and funded:

- 926 hours of legal assistance (including 840.5 hours for women),
 - psychological support totalling 2,804 hours (including 2,504.5 hours for women),
- as well as financial assistance totalling 212,100 PLN (including 185,900.00 PLN for women)

In this category of offence, the Ministry of Justice's Justice Fund maintains detailed records on assistance provided to persons under the age of 18; specifically, assistance was provided to:

- 227 people under the age of 18 (including 166 women), for whom the following was organised and funded:
 - 31.5 hours of legal assistance (including 23.5 hours for women),
 - 972 hours of psychological support (including 756 hours for women),
- as well as financial assistance totalling over 68,300 PLN (including over 45,200.00 PLN for women).

In 2023, in the category of *domestic violence*, assistance was provided to:

To 10,503 people of all ages (including 8,336 women), for whom the following was organised and funded:

- 21,698 hours of legal assistance (including 19,393 hours for women),
 - psychological support totalling 40,773 hours (including 34,361 hours for women),
- as well as financial assistance totalling 3,325,100 PLN (including 2,793,500.00 PLN for women).

In this category of offence, the Ministry of Justice's Justice Fund maintains detailed records on assistance provided to persons under the age of 18; specifically, assistance was provided to: 3,076 people under the age of 18 (including 1,633 women), for whom the following was organised and funded:

- 1,578 hours of legal assistance (including 841 hours for women),

- psychological support totalling 9,558 hours (including 5,496 hours for women), as well as financial assistance totalling over 792,400 PLN (including over 418,800.00 PLN for women).

In 2024, 22,644

people benefited from the assistance provided at support centres, including:

- 19,948 victims,
- 2,258 close relatives,
- 226 witnesses,
- 212 people who were not eligible for assistance.

During this period, as part of the Victim Support Network:

- 54,679 hours of legal assistance were provided,
- 92,062 hours of psychological, psychotherapeutic and psychiatric support were provided,
- approximately 13 million zlotys was allocated for financial assistance.

In 2024, 20,094 people benefited from the assistance provided by the Crime Victims' Helpline.

In 2025, the Justice Fund also financed support for victims of offences against sexual freedom. Through the Victim Support Network, 600 people received support following rape, including 551 women and 49 men. In the case of other offences against sexual freedom, 1,031 people received support, including 894 women and 137 men.

This support could include, in particular, legal assistance, psychological, psychotherapeutic or psychiatric support, assistance from a first-point-of-contact person, the services of an interpreter, coverage of the costs of healthcare, medication, rehabilitation, transport, temporary accommodation or shelter, as well as other forms of material support provided for under the programme.

In 2025, the Victim Helpline recorded 125 reports of rape and 78 reports of other offences against sexual freedom. The helpline provided remote legal and psychological support, as well as access to interpreters, particularly for Ukrainian, Russian and English.

Crisis centres

Crisis intervention centres, as part of general support services, provide psychological support; however, not all of them are equipped to offer victims of sexual violence the specialist support required in light of their traumatic experiences.

Forensic evidence in cases of sexual offences is stored in case files or evidence repositories of law enforcement agencies, the Prosecution Service and the courts for a period up to the expiry of the limitation period for the offence as provided for in criminal law (Articles 101–105 of the Criminal Code, as well as in cases where the limitation period is specifically excluded). Current procedures require that examinations be carried out without delay, that personal and physical evidence be secured, and that documentation be drawn up in accordance with national and international standards.

Emergency, medical, legal and psychological support services are available to all persons present on Polish territory, regardless of their nationality, residence status or membership of the national health insurance scheme. Services under the Ministry of the Interior and Administration (Police, Border Guard) are obliged to provide assistance to anyone reporting a case of sexual violence, without the need to have previously reported the matter to the police or to hold Polish health insurance.

Victims may receive support both at the point of initial reporting (e.g. during an intervention by the emergency services, at a medical facility or at a counselling centre) and by contacting designated social welfare centres or non-governmental organisations. The police and Border Guard provide access to an interpreter in the event of a language barrier, immediate assistance and referral to specialised intervention centres. Some forms of long-term psychological support or therapy may require referral to the relevant institutions; however, basic intervention and protection are available to all those in need.

When providing support, the services adhere to the principle of not judging the victim's life situation and maintain full confidentiality of personal data. The eligibility criteria do not include a requirement to hold resident status, be registered with the local authorities, or report previous incidents, which ensures that services are fully accessible and that victims' rights are protected at all stages of intervention and assistance.

Article 31: Care, visiting rights and safety

Pursuant to Article 111(1) of the Family and Guardianship Code, the court shall deprive parents of parental authority if such authority cannot be exercised due to a permanent impediment, if the parents abuse their parental authority, grossly neglect their duties towards the child, or show a persistent lack of interest in the child. Before issuing a decision on parental authority, the court obtains information on the child's situation from all possible sources, including law enforcement agencies, social welfare organisations and, above all, from a report drawn up by a professional court-appointed guardian.

When deciding on the right to care for the child and visiting rights, the court takes the child's best interests as its primary consideration. Any circumstances that raise doubts as to the appropriate manner of caring for the child may result in the restriction or withdrawal of parental responsibility and influences the court's decision regarding the manner and scope of visitation rights. Domestic violence is one of the key criteria considered by the court, as is the child having witnessed domestic violence.

See [Part IV: data relating to guardianship courts](#)

The obligation to inform the court adjudicating in guardianship cases arises, inter alia, from:

- Article 21 § 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (as in force from 15 August 2023²²) – in accordance with its provisions, upon the commencement and conclusion of

²² Provision added by the Act of 28 July 2023 amending the Act – the Family and Guardianship Code and certain other Acts (Journal of Laws, item 1606).

proceedings initiated ex officio against a parent or a legal or de facto guardian for an offence committed to the detriment of a minor, the authority conducting the proceedings (usually the Crown Prosecution Service) shall immediately notify the family court with jurisdiction over the minor's place of residence.

- Article 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in accordance with its provisions, states that in a case concerning an offence committed to the detriment of a minor, where the offence was committed in collusion with the minor or in circumstances which may indicate the minor's demoralisation or a detrimental influence upon them, the court – or, during the pre-trial proceedings, the public prosecutor – shall notify the family court for the purpose of considering the measures provided for in the provisions on proceedings in juvenile cases and in the Family and Guardianship Code.

In Articles 58, 107, 109 and 111 of the Family and Guardianship Code, the legislator does not explicitly mention domestic violence, but uses general categories ('the best interests of the child', 'abuse of parental authority'); however, the mechanism for notifying the guardianship court under Article 755⁴ of the Code of Civil Procedure and Article 21 § 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ensures that information on violence is passed on from criminal proceedings and civil proceedings in cases relating to the prevention of domestic violence.

From 2023, judges adjudicating in cases relating to family and guardianship law, as well as those concerning the demoralisation and criminal offences of minors, should participate every four years in professional training and development comprising at least 10 hours, organised by the National School of the Judiciary and Public Prosecution or a body subordinate to or supervised by the Minister of Justice, in order to update their specialist knowledge and professional skills.²³

The decision whether to appoint an expert witness as well as the selection of the expert witness who will provide an expert opinion is made on a case-by-case basis by the procedural authority (court, prosecutor). In the case of court experts, their specialised theoretical and practical knowledge is verified by the president of the regional court at the stage of proceedings for their appointment as a court expert. If the procedural authority decides to appoint another person to act as an expert – a so-called ad hoc expert – it is required to independently assess whether that person possesses the relevant knowledge to enable them to draw up an expert opinion.

It should also be noted that the presidents of regional courts, who are responsible for appointing court experts, organise training for newly appointed experts covering the regulations governing the participation of experts in civil and criminal proceedings, issues relating to the taking of evidence, the rules for issuing expert opinions, the fundamental rights and obligations of an expert, and the presentation of expert opinions before the court. Training on substantive issues within a given specialisation may, however, be provided by professional bodies (associations of persons practising the same profession) to which individual experts belong (e.g. medical councils, councils of architects, councils of civil engineers and others). Court experts may also decide independently to participate in commercial training courses of their own choosing.

²³ The Act of 28 July 2023 amending the Act – the Family and Guardianship Code and certain other Acts (Journal of Laws, item 1606)

Pursuant to Article 248 § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, every person is obliged to present, upon the court's order, within the specified time and at the specified place, a document in their possession which constitutes evidence of a fact relevant to the resolution of the case, unless the document contains classified information. Family courts, on their own initiative and ex officio, request information and opinions on the situation of minors from institutions and authorities with knowledge of the minors. Pursuant to Article 570¹ of the Code of Civil Procedure, family courts commission a social worker's report. The courts request information from criminal divisions regarding the status of cases and judgments handed down; from social welfare centres regarding an opinion on the family and the family assistant's cooperation with the family; to the police for information on interventions undertaken and an opinion on the family; and to the interdisciplinary team for information on the progress of the 'Blue Card' procedure, the recommendations issued, and the progress made in implementing them.

This specific case is governed by Article 755⁴ of the Code of Civil Procedure, pursuant to which the Guardianship Court, upon receiving the notification referred to in Article 15a(4) or Article 15ad(4) of the Police Act, or Article 18(6) or Article 18d(4) of the Act on the Military Police and Military Law and Order Authorities, or Article 755²§ 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall immediately take steps to ascertain the minor's circumstances and rule on protective measures. Once the minor's circumstances have been ascertained, the guardianship court shall initiate proceedings ex officio concerning parental authority, unless there is no need to do so, in particular where such proceedings are already pending.

In accordance with Article 113² of the Family and Guardianship Code, the guardianship court may, during visits, permit contact with the child only in the presence of a court-appointed guardian or another person designated by the court, or restrict contact to specific means of remote communication. In particular, the guardianship court may: 1) prohibit contact with the child, 2) prohibit taking the child away from their place of permanent residence, 3) permit contact with the child only in the presence of the other parent or a guardian, a court-appointed guardian or another person designated by the court, 4) restrict contact to specific means of remote communication, 5) prohibit remote communication.

In accordance with Article 113⁴ of the Family and Guardianship Code, when ruling on contact with a child, the guardianship court may require the parents to follow specific requirements, in particular by referring them to institutions or specialists providing family therapy, counselling or other appropriate assistance to the family, whilst specifying the method of monitoring compliance with the orders issued.

See [Part IV: Decisions concerning contact](#)

A court may not rule on the deprivation of parental rights in a criminal judgment. The deprivation of parental rights is decided by a guardianship court. A criminal court's judgment may form the basis for the guardianship court to initiate proceedings for the deprivation of parental authority.

Article 48: Prohibition on mandatory alternative dispute resolution or the issuance of judgements

In criminal proceedings, the decision to refer a case to mediation is taken in each instance by the court or a court clerk, and in pre-trial proceedings by the prosecutor or another authority conducting those proceedings. Referral may take place on the initiative of, or with the consent of, the defendant and the victim.

In accordance with Article 23a of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the victim's consent is required for mediation proceedings to take place in criminal proceedings. The victim's participation in such proceedings is voluntary, and they may withdraw from them at any time. Mediation proceedings are conducted impartially and confidentially. The proceedings conclude with the conclusion of a settlement if all parties to the proceedings agree to its terms. The public prosecutor and the court are not bound by the terms of the settlement. The outcome of the mediation may be considered by the procedural authority when making decisions provided for by law, but it does not automatically give rise to procedural consequences. In each case, a procedural decision is made on the basis of the overall circumstances of the case and the evidence gathered, and the ruling on this matter is subject to appeal.

Where, pursuant to Article 335 § 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the prosecutor, during preparatory proceedings, agrees on a penalty with a suspect who has admitted to committing an offence and decides to submit a motion to the court for the defendant to be found guilty and to be sentenced to the agreed penalty, the prosecutor must take into account the legally protected interests of the victim when making that decision. The court is not bound by the content of such a motion.

The authority conducting the preparatory proceedings is obliged to advise the victim of their rights and obligations, including the consequences of entering into a settlement and submitting a motion to the court to impose the penalty agreed with the accused.

Mediation proceedings in cases involving offences of physical or psychological abuse (Article 207 § 1 of the Criminal Code) are permissible but are strictly voluntary. As in any case, a condition for referring a case to mediation is that the procedural authority obtains the victim's consent (Article 23a § 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). Such consent, like any procedural statement made by a party to the proceedings under Polish criminal procedure, must be given knowingly and voluntarily in order to have legal effect. A successful outcome of mediation proceedings – that is, the conclusion of a settlement and the agreement of its terms – may result in the procedural authority (the court or the prosecutor) deciding to discontinue the proceedings.

Principles of mediation:

- the victim's participation in the mediation process is voluntary.
- the victim (like the defendant) may withdraw from mediation at any time.
- consent to participate in the mediation proceedings is obtained by the authority referring the case to mediation or by the mediator, after explaining the objectives and rules of the mediation proceedings to the defendant and the victim and informing them

- of their right to withdraw that consent until the mediation proceedings have concluded.
- mediation is conducted by qualified persons.
- the victim is under no obligation to agree to the terms proposed during mediation.
- a report describing the course of the mediation is submitted to the authority conducting the proceedings.
- the outcome of the mediation does not directly affect the manner in which the proceedings are concluded. It is subject to the assessment of the authority conducting the proceedings and deciding on the manner in which the proceedings are concluded (therefore, the use of mediation and the conclusion of a settlement do not automatically lead to the discontinuance of the proceedings).

Civil law provisions do not provide for mandatory alternative dispute resolution methods. Mediation in civil proceedings is voluntary; the parties may withdraw from mediation at any time. Mediation is conducted on the basis of a mediation agreement or a court order referring the parties to mediation. **A party may withdraw from mediation at any time.**

In family law proceedings:

- **mediation is not permitted** in cases concerning the deprivation, restriction, suspension or restoration of parental responsibility.
- **In cases concerning the manner of exercising parental authority or contact with the child**, the court assesses on a case-by-case basis the admissibility and appropriateness of mediation, considering the best interests of the child, the safety of the parties to the proceedings and any circumstances indicating the use of violence.

It should also be emphasised that, in accordance with point 31 of the Prosecutor General's Guidelines No. 2/2024 of 9 August 2024 *on the rules of procedure for general organisational units of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the field of combating domestic violence*, in cases involving offences related to domestic violence, the decision to refer a case to mediation **must be taken only in exceptional circumstances and with particular care and caution**, taking into account the nature of the alleged offence and the situation of the victim. If the case is referred to mediation, it must be ensured that the mediation is conducted by a mediator trained to work with victims of domestic violence.

Articles 49 and 50: General obligations and immediate response, prevention and protection

Cases of violence against women may be reported through remote communication channels through the Victim Helpline (see: the section on forms of assistance provided to victims).

Hearings in cases provided for in Articles 185a–185c and Article 185e of the Code of Criminal Procedure are conducted by the court.

See [Annex 2.II.](#)

With regard to the methodology for conducting proceedings by public prosecutors, the guidelines of the Prosecutor General apply:

- dated 9 August 2024 on the rules of procedure for general organisational units of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the field of combating domestic violence.
- dated 18 December 2015 concerning the rules of procedure in cases involving the offence of rape.

Police officers conducting investigations into offences against sexual freedom and public decency are required to comply with Guideline No. 3 of the Chief of the Police dated 30 August 2017 on the performance of certain investigative and inquiry activities by police officers (Official Journal of the Chief of the Police, item 59).

Furthermore, in cases involving offences against sexual freedom and public decency, police officers are also required to comply with the Guidelines of the Prosecutor General of 18 December 2015 *concerning the rules of procedure in cases of rape*. In accordance with *the Guidelines*, the report on the notification of a crime, limited to setting out the most important facts and evidence, should be drawn up by a prosecutor; only in particularly justified cases is the report drawn up by an officer of another authorised authority. This procedure must not be combined with the questioning of the person making the report as a witness.

In summary, the main duties of police officers, aimed at preventing secondary victimisation in relation to sexual offences, including rape, are as follows:

- police officers taking a report of a crime from the victim in cases involving offences specified in Articles 197–199 of the Criminal Code, should confine themselves to obtaining from the victim the most important facts and evidence, which may include, in particular, details of the date and place of the offence, information identifying the offender, including a description of them, details of witnesses and any medical records in the victim's possession,
- a police officer, guided by the instructions contained in the aforementioned Guidelines of the Prosecutor General, may accept a report of a crime from the victim in a case concerning an offence specified in Article 197 of the Criminal Code, if it is not possible for a prosecutor to accept such a report in person,
- in the case of offences against sexual freedom and public decency, the 'Police Procedures for Dealing with a Person Who Has Experienced Sexual Violence' apply.

Notwithstanding the above, it should be noted that, with a view to further improving the standards of conducting preliminary investigations in cases involving offences against sexual freedom, work is underway on new guidelines from the Prosecutor General concerning the conduct of such investigations. The draft guidelines have been referred to the National Council of Prosecutors attached to the Prosecutor General for its opinion.

Individual assessment of the victim's needs

Article 52a § 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure introduced the individual assessment of the victim's needs into the Polish criminal justice system. The authority conducting the criminal proceedings carries out this assessment and decides whether it is necessary to:

- 1) conduct an interview with the victim and the recording of that interview outside the official record, including by means of a device capable of recording image or sound (Article 147 § 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure);
- 2) interview the victim using technical equipment enabling this to be carried out remotely with simultaneous live transmission of image and sound (Article 177 § 1a of the Code of Criminal Procedure);
- 3) issue a decision to keep confidential the circumstances which could reveal the identity of a witness who is also a victim, followed by the witness being interviewed by the public prosecutor or the court (Article 184 of the Code of Criminal Procedure);
- 4) conduct the examination by the court, at a hearing attended by a psychological expert, of a victim of an offence committed with the use of violence or unlawful threats, or of an offence specified in Chapters XXIII, XXV and XXVI of the Criminal Code, who at the time of the examination was under 15 years of age, by the court at a hearing in the presence of a qualified psychologist (Article 185a(1) and (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure);
- 5) conduct the questioning of a minor victim who, at the time of questioning, was aged 15 or over, subject to the specific conditions for questioning set out in Article 185a § 1–3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in cases concerning offences committed with the use of violence or unlawful threats or those specified in Chapters XXIII, XXV and XXVI of the Criminal Code (Article 185a § 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure);
- 6) conduct the examination by the court, in a hearing attended by a psychological expert, of a victim of an offence specified in Articles 197–199 of the Criminal Code who has reached the age of 15 at the time of the examination (Article 185c § 1a–2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure);
- 7) conduct the examination of a victim who suffers from mental or developmental disorders, or impairments in their ability to perceive or recall perceptions, and where there is a reasonable concern that an examination under normal conditions could adversely affect their mental state or would be significantly impeded;
- 8) undertake procedural activities involving the victim during the pre-trial proceedings in the presence of a person designated by the victim (Article 299a § 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure);
- 9) exclude public from the trial (Article 360 § 1(1)(d) and (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure) where public access would infringe an important private interest or at the request of the person who filed the application for prosecution;
- 10) conduct a hearing at the trial in the absence of the accused, or conducting a hearing using technical equipment enabling the proceedings to be carried out remotely with simultaneous live transmission of video and audio (Article 390 § 2 and 3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure);
- 11) ensure provision of psychological support to the victim by organisations which have received a grant from the Fund for Assistance to Victims and Post-Penitentiary Assistance, as referred to in Article 10(2) of the Act of 28 November 2014 on the protection of and assistance to victims and witnesses.

The authority conducting the criminal proceedings is obliged to establish the victim's personal characteristics and circumstances, as well as the nature of the offence circumstances in which it was committed and extent of the adverse consequences of the offence committed. This

provision applies not only to the victim but also, where appropriate, to a witness if the witness suffers from mental or developmental disorders, or impairments in their ability to perceive or recall events, provided that the conditions for conducting an interview under the conditions set out in Article 185e of the Code of Criminal Procedure are met.

The authority conducting the criminal proceedings reaches its findings based on a questionnaire for the individual assessment of the victim. The template for this questionnaire is set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 2 February 2025 on the template for the questionnaire for the individual assessment of victims and witnesses (Journal of Laws, item 161) <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20250000161>

On 11 July 2024, Guidelines No. 3 of the Chief of Police, dated 5 July 2024, were published in the Official Journal of the National Police Headquarters *on the performance by police officers of certain duties under the 'Blue Card' procedure and in connection with the issuance of orders and prohibitions, including restraining orders, contact bans or entry bans* (Official Journal of the National Police Headquarters, item 39).

The regulations contained in the guidelines ensure a uniform approach to decision-making by police officers in the field of combating domestic violence. The guidelines constitute a comprehensive supervisory instrument issued to clarify the content of legislative acts and provide guidance on how to apply them

The guidelines specify the types of official duties a police officer is to perform when receiving a report of domestic violence and subsequently intervening in a case of domestic violence. Separate provisions set out the tasks to be carried out by a police officer on duty at a police unit who receives a report, as well as by a police officer who has reasonable grounds to suspect domestic violence or in the event of a report made by a witness to domestic violence.

An extremely important element introduced in the guidelines is the requirement for checks to be carried out by the police as early as the stage of reporting domestic violence and during interventions concerning domestic violence, in particular regarding registered firearms at the scene of a domestic violence intervention and any orders or prohibitions issued to date, including restraining orders, contact prohibitions or entry prohibitions.

The guidelines set out the types of actions a police officer is to undertake in connection with the issuance of orders and prohibitions, restraining orders, contact bans or entry bans.

The Border Guard, as part of its efforts to combat violence against women, promotes gender equality through training initiatives. As part of induction training for new staff and officers, ongoing training sessions are held on issues of equal treatment and related procedures, as well as on gender equality and non-discrimination on the grounds of sex. In addition, a variety of local professional development programmes are held on a regular basis in individual organisational units of the Border Guard, such as 'Gender Equality in the Workplace'. Furthermore, 'Anti-Discrimination Workshops' have been held at the Border Guard Academy for students currently studying the State Border Security programme. Advanced training courses are also conducted, for example at the Border Guard Specialist Training Centre in Lubań 'UN Agenda on Women, Peace and Security', in line with the current needs of the Border

Guard's organisational units. Work is currently underway to update the training programme on fundamental rights, which will include a module on preventing and combating violence against women and will be delivered via an e-learning platform. Border Guard officers have also taken part in training courses on equality, combating discrimination and workplace bullying organised by external institutions, such as the workshops/training sessions on 'Identity, stereotypes, prejudices and mechanisms of discrimination' held at the POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews in Warsaw.

Within the scope of its remit, the Border Guard identifies, prevents and detects the crime of human trafficking, which is associated with violence, particularly sexual violence. For this reason, it cooperates with the Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Labour Inspectorate, the Customs Service and non-governmental organisations providing assistance to victims of human trafficking.

Border Guard officers specialise in identifying and responding appropriately to this type of crime. When carrying out official duties in relation to a person belonging to a so-called vulnerable group – a victim of human trafficking – special procedures are followed, including, amongst other things, psychological support, keeping formalities to a minimum, and establishing contact with support organisations specialising in protecting victims and providing them with assistance.

Border Guard officers also carry out preventive and awareness-raising activities aimed at identifying potential victims, including educational campaigns (leaflets, posters) and meetings with young people. Anti-trafficking coordinators have been appointed within the organisational units of the Border Guard; they focus, amongst other things, on educating young people in schools and students at universities, raising awareness of the risks associated with this phenomenon.

The Border Guard, in cooperation with the Police and universities, organises prevention projects in selected towns and cities to combat human trafficking, using, for example, the 'Escape Truck'. This is a preventative campaign aimed at raising awareness among various social groups about human trafficking and supporting law enforcement agencies in the fight against this practice, whilst ensuring that preventative measures in the area of human trafficking reach as many people in Poland as possible.

Female Border Guard officers form part of the Provincial Teams for Combating Human Trafficking, which are responsible for implementing the National Action Plan against Human Trafficking. As part of the team's activities, competitions for young people on the issue of human trafficking are also organised. Furthermore, Border Guard officers take part in operations coordinated by Europol.

The Military Police has drawn up a 'Guide to intervening in cases of domestic violence committed by a soldier', which sets out the issues and procedures relating to combating domestic violence and ensures that interventions in this area are carried out appropriately. With a view to improving communication and the exchange of information, domestic violence coordinators have been appointed in the Military Police's field units. Their remit includes overseeing matters relating to domestic violence within Military Police units, including

participation in local interdisciplinary teams and diagnostic and support groups, as well as reporting on domestic interventions carried out.

Interrogation

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for four specific types of questioning. These are always conducted by a court (including during the pre-trial proceedings). A victim is questioned as a witness only if their testimony may be of material significance to the resolution of the case, and only once, unless significant circumstances come to light which require a re-examination, or if a motion for evidence is granted by the defendant, who did not have a defence counsel present during the victim's first examination.

- **Article 185a of the Code of Criminal Procedure:**

- the examination of a victim of an offence committed with the use of violence or unlawful threats, or an offence specified in Chapters XXIII (offences against liberty), XXV (offences against sexual freedom and public decency) and XXVI (offences against the family and care) of the Criminal Code, who at the time of the interview had not reached the age of 15;
- the questioning of a minor victim who, at the time of questioning, had reached the age of 15, in cases concerning offences committed with the use of violence or unlawful threats, or those specified in Chapters XXIII, XXV and XXVI of the Criminal Code, where there is a reasonable fear that questioning under other circumstances could have a negative impact on their mental state.

- **Article 185c**

the questioning by the court, in a hearing attended by a psychological expert, of a victim of an offence specified in Articles 197–199 of the Criminal Code who, at the time of questioning, was aged 15 or over (Article 185c § 1a–2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). This concerns the offence of rape (Article 197 of the Criminal Code), a sexual offence committed by taking advantage of the victim's helplessness or diminished mental capacity (Article 198 of the Criminal Code), and a sexual offence committed by taking advantage of a relationship of dependency or the victim's vulnerable situation.

- **Article 185e (effective from 15 February 2024)**

the examination of a victim who suffers from mental or developmental disorders, or impairments in their ability to perceive or recall perceptions, and where there is a reasonable concern that an examination under normal conditions could adversely affect their mental state or would be significantly impeded. In such an examination, if the witness has difficulties with verbal communication, the examination shall be conducted using the augmentative and alternative communication methods used by the witness. An expert with appropriate knowledge of augmentative and alternative communication shall be present during the examination.

The above-mentioned examinations are conducted in suitably adapted premises at the court's headquarters or elsewhere. An examination under the procedure set out in Article 185e of the Code of Criminal Procedure may also be conducted at another location if this is justified by the witness's individual needs and it is possible to record the proceedings using an audio-visual recording device.

Prior to the first hearing, the person being examined is provided with information on the course, manner and conditions of the hearing (a descriptive or graphical representation of the course, manner and conditions of the hearing). There should be a period of at least 3 days between the provision of this information and the date of the hearing, unless the interests of the proceedings preclude this. Templates for this information are set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 13 January 2025 on the determination of templates for information on the course, manner and conditions of questioning for persons being questioned in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 185a–185c of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Article 185e of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Journal of Laws, item 59)²⁴.

Furthermore, a special procedure for the examination of witnesses is provided for in cases concerning offences committed with the use of violence or unlawful threats, or those specified in Chapters XXV and XXVI of the Criminal Code (Article 185b of the Code of Criminal Procedure):

- a witness who, at the time of the examination, is under 15 years of age shall be examined under the conditions set out in Article 185a of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- a witness who, at the time of the examination, has reached the age of 15, shall be examined using technical equipment enabling the examination to be conducted remotely with simultaneous live video and audio transmission, where there is a reasonable fear that the direct presence of the accused during the examination could inhibit the witness's testimony or have a negative impact on their mental state.

In the case of female immigrants who have suffered domestic violence, sexual violence or other forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention, it is possible to obtain a renewable temporary residence permit if the competent authority considers that their stay in Poland is necessary for the purposes of cooperating with law enforcement or judicial authorities as part of an ongoing investigation or criminal proceedings.

An application for a residence permit is referred either at the request of, or on the initiative of, law enforcement authorities (the Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Border Guard), following the presentation of evidence confirming the need for the victim to remain in the territory of the Republic of Poland until the conclusion of the legal proceedings. Residence status may be granted for a fixed period, with the possibility of extension (renewal), if there is a need for further cooperation or protection for the foreign national who is a victim.

The procedures currently being implemented include a simplified application process for people

²⁴ <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20250000059>

from at-risk groups, including women at risk of gender-based violence, and guarantee access to legal, translation and psychological support during administrative and criminal proceedings. Services under the Ministry of the Interior and Administration and the Office for Foreigners provide information on all options for obtaining a permit, ensuring confidentiality, the absence of a requirement for the perpetrator's consent, and the right to access support services regardless of migration status or type of insurance.

Article 51: Risk assessment and risk management

Pursuant to the 2023 amendment, changes were made in 2025 to the procedure set out in Article 12a of the Act on Combating Domestic Violence. This provision stipulates that, where a child's life or health is at risk as a result of domestic violence, a social worker shall ensure the child's protection by placing them with another close relative, as defined in Article 115 § 11 of the Criminal Code, who does not live with the family and who can guarantee the child's safety and proper care, in a foster family, a family-style children's home or institutional foster care.

The decision in this regard is taken by the social worker jointly with a police officer, as well as with a doctor, paramedic or nurse. Before making this decision, the social worker, in consultation with a police officer, and a doctor, paramedic or nurse, assesses the risk to the child's life or health using the questionnaire for assessing the risk to the child's life or health. The template for this questionnaire is set out in the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 19 February 2025 on the template for the questionnaire for assessing the risk to a child's life or health, used to determine the justification for providing the child with protection in connection with domestic violence (Journal of Laws 2025, item 213) <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20250000213>

The introduction of the new provisions was preceded by a webinar, organised under the guidance of the Government Plenipotentiary for Equality, on the new tool developed for services such as social services, the police and the health service. Over 1,000 people took part in this training session.

In addition, a new provision – Article 9g of the UPPD – has been introduced, concerning the mandatory confiscation of firearms, ammunition and documents confirming the legality of firearm possession from perpetrators of domestic violence where there is a threat to the life or health of the victim of domestic violence. This provision is a key intervention tool for the police under the 'Blue Card' procedure; the police immediately seize firearms if the perpetrator of domestic violence is in possession of any.

In the event of the arrest of a person committing domestic violence, the imposition of an order to leave the residential premises shared with the victim, the imposition of a restraining order, a contact ban, or a ban on entering the premises where the victim is staying, a police officer or a member of the Military Police shall carry out a risk assessment of the threat to human life or health. The assessment is carried out using the Questionnaire for Assessing the Risk to Human Life or Health, which serves to determine the justification for detention or the justification for issuing an order or prohibition. The content of the questionnaires is set out in:

- Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 10 August 2023 on the

issuance by a police officer of orders and prohibitions, restraining orders, contact bans and entry bans against a person committing domestic violence (Journal of Laws, item 1613)

<https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20230001613>

- Regulation of the Minister of National Defence of 6 February 2024 on the issuance by a member of the Military Police of orders and prohibitions, restraining orders, contact bans and entry bans against a person committing domestic violence (Journal of Laws, item 202)

<https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20240000202>

Since 2024, software tools have been implemented for the recording and analysis of data within the police system and in local registers, including the monitoring of links between the perpetrator and other criminal offences.

The aforementioned tools list the following risk factors:

- the offender's possession of or access to firearms.
- the victim filing for separation or divorce, or the breakdown of the relationship.
- pregnancy.
- previous acts of violence.
- a previous restraining order (e.g. a ban on contact or leaving the premises).
- threats by the perpetrator to take away the couple's children.
- acts of sexual violence.
- threats to kill the victim and their children.
- threats of suicide.
- coercive and controlling behaviour.

The questionnaires also cover additional factors, such as:

- the perpetrator's addiction to alcohol, drugs or medication.
- mental health conditions or personality disorders.
- a history of violence in the perpetrator's family of origin.
- access to potentially dangerous tools and substances.

These tools enable the risk of death, the severity of the situation and the risk of recurrence of violence to be assessed in great detail. The results of the assessment are used to decide whether to implement immediate protection measures, refer the case to an interdisciplinary team or place minors in institutional care.

Interdisciplinary teams operating under the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence establish diagnostic and support groups, whose tasks include, amongst other things, assessing the home situation of victims of domestic violence and of perpetrators of domestic violence; implementing the 'Blue Card' procedure where a suspicion of domestic violence is confirmed.

A new measure, 'investigation of fatal cases resulting from domestic violence', has been included in the Government Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence for 2024–2030, to which the indicator 'number of fatal cases where domestic violence was the primary

cause' has been assigned. The Minister of Justice and the Minister responsible for internal affairs are responsible for implementing this measure. This indicator is broken down by women, men and children, and by disability and age.

Pursuant to the Act of 28 July 2023, a Task Force was established to analyse incidents resulting in the death of a minor or serious bodily harm to a minor. The Team (separately from criminal proceedings) analyses incidents resulting in the death or serious bodily harm of a child where the perpetrator was a parent or carer (legal or de facto). The aim of the analysis is to assess the functioning of the child protection system. The team identifies gaps and flaws in the system and, based on an analysis of a specific case, determines what needs to be improved so that the system functions properly and effectively prevent similar incidents in the future. The Panel comprises seven permanent experts, one each from the fields of law, paediatrics, psychology, psychiatry, pedagogy, sociology and social work or rehabilitation. To date, the Panel has produced three reports containing recommendations, which are being implemented progressively. [The Panel's website on incident analysis](#)

Article 52: Emergency protection orders

From 15 August 2023, a police officer and a member of the Military Police shall have the right to issue, against a person committing domestic violence within the meaning of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence, which poses a threat to the life or health of the victim of such violence:

- an order to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings immediately, and a prohibition on approaching the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, known as the 'order and prohibition';
- a prohibition on approaching that person within a specified distance, expressed in metres, referred to as the 'prohibition on approaching';
- a prohibition on contacting the victim of domestic violence, known as the 'contact prohibition';
- if a victim of domestic violence attends school, an educational, care or arts institution, takes part in sport or is in employment, a police officer is entitled to issue, against the perpetrator of domestic violence who poses a threat to the life or health of the victim, a ban on entering and remaining on the premises of a school, educational, care or arts institution, sports facility or workplace, referred to as a 'restraining order', unless the perpetrator is employed there or is a student there.

An order and a prohibition, a restraining order, a contact ban or an exclusion order:

- may be applied jointly;
- and the entry ban is immediately enforceable.

As a general rule, the Act does not provide for any exceptions to a no-contact order issued by the authorities. However, if, during the period in which the order and prohibition are in force, it becomes necessary for the perpetrator of domestic violence to remove from the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings property belonging to them, in particular personal effects not previously removed and items necessary for carrying out personal gainful employment, or pets owned by them that are necessary for daily life or gainful employment,

this may take place on one occasion, exclusively in the presence of a police officer or a member of the Military Police, following prior arrangement of a date with the victim of domestic violence. The victim of domestic violence has the right to be present during this procedure or to authorise another person to be present on their behalf.

If minors reside in the home or if the victim of domestic violence is a minor, the authorities shall notify the locally competent guardianship court of the issuance of any orders or prohibitions, including a restraining order, a prohibition on contact or a prohibition on entry. Upon receiving such notification, that court shall immediately take steps to ascertain the minor's situation and rule on protective measures. Once the minor's situation has been established, the guardianship court shall initiate proceedings ex officio concerning parental authority, unless there is no need to do so, in particular where such proceedings are already pending (Article 755⁴ of the Code of Civil Procedure).

Orders and prohibitions, restraining orders, contact bans and access bans cease to have effect 14 days after the date on which they were issued, **unless the court has granted interim measures extending their validity**. When calculating the time limit, the day on which the order and prohibition, restraining order, contact ban or entry ban were issued is not taken into account. They also cease to have effect if, following their issuance, a preventive measure in the form of pre-trial detention is imposed on the person perpetrating domestic violence. In such a case, the prosecutor shall immediately notify the victim of domestic violence and the relevant organisational unit of the Police or Military Police.

The court may grant the aforementioned protective measures—consisting of the extension of the order and prohibition, the prohibition on approaching, the prohibition on contacting and the prohibition on entry—upon application by the victim of domestic violence, who shall submit an application to the court pursuant to Articles 11a and 11aa of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence for the issuance of the measures provided for therein (see the section on protection orders). An application for such protective measures must be considered without delay, but no later than within three days of its receipt by the court.

A police officer or a member of the Military Police shall inform the victim of domestic violence of:

- 1) the possibility and procedure for submitting a request for the court to order the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, to issue a restraining order prohibiting the perpetrator from approaching the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, and a restraining order prohibiting the perpetrator from approaching the victim of domestic violence, a prohibition on contacting the victim of domestic violence or a prohibition on entering the premises of a school, educational institution, care or arts facility, or a sports venue attended by the victim of domestic violence, their place of work or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays, and from remaining on such premises, as referred to in the provisions of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence;
- 2) the obligation on law enforcement authorities, irrespective of any order or prohibition issued, to initiate a restraining order, a contact prohibition or an exclusion order, criminal proceedings in connection with the commission of an ex officio prosecuted offence

- involving violence, and the possibility of applying, in the course of such proceedings, the preventive measures referred to in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- 3) the possibility of obtaining support from the local social services centre, a specialist support centre for victims of domestic violence and other organisations providing assistance to victims of domestic violence.
 - 4) a 24-hour nationwide helpline for victims of domestic violence.
 - 5) the possibility of obtaining assistance from organisations-grant recipients from the Fund for Assistance to Victims and Post-Penitentiary Assistance, as referred to in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, together with the contact details of the locations nearest to the person experiencing domestic violence, the registered offices of these organisations and other necessary contact details, as well as the option to pass on their personal data to the nearest such organisation for the purpose of providing assistance, unless the person concerned does not consent to this.

Provisions governing the manner in which a police officer is to carry out activities in connection with the issuance of orders and prohibitions, including restraining orders, contact bans and entry bans, are set out in Guideline No. 3 of the Chief of Police dated 5 July 2024 on the performance by police officers of certain actions as part of the 'Blue Card' procedure and in connection with the issuance of orders and prohibitions, restraining orders, contact bans or entry bans.

As part of efforts to improve cooperation between the Military Police and the Police in the field of combating domestic violence, the Chief Commander of the Military Police and the Chief Commander of the Police signed Annex No. 4 dated 19 April 2024 to the Agreement of 21 June 2017 on cooperation between the Military Police and the Police.

Orders and prohibitions, including restraining orders, contact bans or entry bans, are issued:

- 1) during an intervention carried out in a jointly occupied dwelling or its immediate vicinity, or
- 2) in connection with information received regarding domestic violence, in particular a report made by:
 - (a) a person experiencing domestic violence, or
 - b) a probation officer or an employee of a social welfare organisation, in the course of performing their statutory duties.

The above measures are therefore issued in emergency situations (e.g. immediately following a report of an incident threatening life or health). They are also enforceable immediately (the perpetrator must comply with them straight away).

During the period in which the order or prohibition is in force, the Police (or the Military Police – in cases where the perpetrator of domestic violence is a soldier) shall check at least three times whether the order and prohibition, the restraining order, the contact ban or the entry ban are not being breached, and shall take the necessary action. The first check takes place on the day following the issuance of the order or prohibition.

The Police or the Military Police also carry out such checks on the basis of a court order granting protective measures in cases relating to the prevention of domestic violence, including orders

by which the order and prohibition, the restraining order, the contact ban or the entry ban have been extended.

A breach of an order or prohibition, a restraining order, a contact ban or an exclusion order constitutes a minor offence under Article 66b of the Code of Petty Offences. If such a breach is discovered, the fast-track procedure may be applied.

See [Part IV of proceedings concerning offences](#)

Criminal proceedings

It should be noted that, in the course of criminal proceedings, as a preventive measure, a person charged with a violent offence against a person with whom they cohabit may be ordered to temporarily vacate the premises occupied jointly with the victim and their immediate surroundings, or be prohibited from approaching the victim within a specified distance, provided there is a reasonable fear that the accused will again commit a violent offence against that person, particularly where the accused has threatened to commit such an offence. This measure shall apply for a period not exceeding 3 months. If the grounds for its application have not ceased to exist, the court of first instance with jurisdiction over the case may, at the request of the prosecutor, extend its application for further periods not exceeding 3 months.

When issuing an order requiring the accused to temporarily vacate the premises occupied jointly with the victim, the court may, at the accused's request, designate a place for the accused to stay in facilities providing overnight accommodation. Facilities designated for the accused's placement may not be shelters for victims of domestic violence. (Article 275a of the Code of Criminal Procedure)

A separate preventive measure is placing the defendant under police supervision. Where there are grounds for remanding a defendant in custody who is charged with an offence committed with the use of violence or unlawful threats against a close relative or another person living with the perpetrator, such supervision may be applied instead of remand in custody, provided that the accused leaves the premises occupied jointly with the victim within the specified time limit and specifies their place of residence. (Article 275 of the Code of Criminal Procedure)

Article 53: Restraining or protection orders

From 15 August 2023²⁵, a victim of domestic violence may apply to the district court:

- for an order requiring the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings or prohibiting them from approaching the dwelling and its immediate surroundings – if the perpetrator of domestic violence, by their behaviour involving domestic violence, makes cohabitation particularly intolerable.
- to prohibit the perpetrator from approaching the victim within a specified distance in metres, or prohibit the perpetrator from contacting the victim, where the perpetrator's behaviour involving domestic violence poses a threat to the life or health of the victim;
- request a prohibition on contacting her where the perpetrator of domestic violence

²⁵ Act of 13 January 2023 amending the Act – Code of Civil Procedure and certain other Acts (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 289) <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20230000289>

harasses her via remote electronic means of communication, causing her to feel, under the circumstances, a sense of threat, humiliation or distress, or significantly infringes upon her privacy;

- request a prohibition on entering the premises of a school, educational, care or arts institution, or a sports facility attended by the victim of domestic violence, the workplace or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly spends time, and from remaining on such premises, if the victim of domestic violence attends school, an educational, care or arts institution, practises sport or works.

An application to the court may be submitted on the official form (the template has been set out by the Minister of Justice <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20230001576>).

In the order issued, the court, having considered the application for a restraining order prohibiting contact with an adult victim of domestic violence, at the request of the applicant or a party to the proceedings, may, where special circumstances so warrant, specify in its order the permissible methods of contact and their scope, bearing in mind the safety of the victim of domestic violence.

Minors are also covered by the above-mentioned protection measures if they are victims of violence within the meaning of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence. Furthermore, where minors reside in the home, the court adjudicating on protection orders shall, of its own motion, notify the competent local guardianship court of the issuance of the order. Upon receipt of this notification, the guardianship court shall immediately take steps to ascertain the minor's situation. Once the minor's situation has been established, the guardianship court initiates proceedings concerning parental responsibility of its own motion, unless there is no need to do so, in particular where such proceedings are already pending.

Court orders take effect and become enforceable upon being pronounced. These orders may be set aside or amended as a result of a change in the circumstances of the case, even if they have been appealed against or have become final.

The enforcement of a ruling requiring a person who has committed domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure concerning the eviction from premises. These are supplemented by specific regulations designed to ensure the efficient enforcement of such rulings. These are set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 3 August 2023 on the detailed procedure in cases concerning the enforcement of an order requiring a person who has committed domestic violence to vacate the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings (Journal of Laws, item 1568) <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20230001568>. In such cases, the bailiff shall take action without delay, but no later than within 3 days of receiving the application to initiate enforcement proceedings.

When considering a case for the amendment or revocation of a decision in the above-mentioned matters, the court shall consider the circumstances relating to victims of domestic violence and perpetrators of such violence, including, in particular, information on:

- the course and outcomes of the measures taken and documented under the 'Blue Card' procedure, where such a procedure was carried out.
- participation in, and the effects of, a correctional and educational programme for perpetrators of domestic violence or a psychological and therapeutic programme for perpetrators of domestic violence.
- participation in, and the outcomes of, other forms of intervention, in particular therapy aimed at treating addiction.

A breach of a court order constitutes an offence under Article 66b of the Code of Petty Offences. If such a breach is discovered, the expedited procedure may be applied.

Part IV: Proceedings in Misdemeanour Cases

Article 56: Protective Measures

At the request of the victim, the prison judge or the prison governor (as the case may be) shall immediately notify the victim, their legal representative or the person under whose permanent care the victim remains, of the release of the convicted person from prison, of the convicted person's escape from prison, and also of the decision to grant the convicted person:

- a prison pass,
- a temporary authorisation to leave the prison without supervision or without being escorted by a Prison Service officer or another trustworthy person.

A notification is also sent where a prisoner who has left the prison pursuant to a decision granting them a day release or temporary leave has failed to return from that day release or leave within the specified time limit.

The victim is informed of their right to receive such a notification by the court which orders the enforcement of the judgment in the criminal case.

A request from the victim to be sent a notification is not required in the case of a person convicted of an offence specified in Chapter XXV of the Criminal Code (offences against sexual freedom and public decency) or of an offence specified in Article 156 (grievous bodily harm), Article 189a (trafficking in human beings), Article 190a (stalking), Article 207 (abuse) or Article 211 (abduction of a minor) of the Criminal Code. In such cases, the notification is sent ex officio, unless the victim declares that they waive this right.

With regard to informing the victim of the offender's release, escape or temporary leave, the police are obliged to cooperate with prison authorities in issuing such notifications – both at the victim's request and ex officio in cases of particularly serious offences against sexual freedom and public decency, abuse, human trafficking or the abduction of a minor. The authorities also undertake preventive measures (e.g. patrols, monitoring of the place of residence) in situations of increased risk and pass on information to local multidisciplinary teams. Furthermore, the police fulfil their obligation to inform the victim of their right to receive notification during the initial intervention or interview, in accordance with the relevant ministerial guidelines.

The report of the proceedings does not include details of the place of residence or place of work, nor the telephone number, fax number or email address of victims and witnesses participating in the proceedings. These details are included in an annex to the report, which is kept in the address annex to the case file, for the information of the authority conducting the proceedings.

This rule does not apply to the place of work of a witness who is a public official giving evidence in connection with their official duties, unless the person conducting the procedure in the pre-trial proceedings or the presiding judge of the adjudicating panel conducting the procedure considers that, in the interests of the criminal proceedings, this information should not be included in the record.

If details concerning the place of residence, place of work, telephone number, fax number and email address of victims and witnesses are contained in documents other than the minutes, those documents, in whole or in part to the extent that they contain such details, shall be kept in an address appendix to the case file, for the information of the authority conducting the proceedings. Certified photocopies of the documents or parts thereof, prepared in such a way as to prevent the data from being read, shall be attached to the case file.

The person conducting the proceedings in the pre-trial stage or the presiding judge of the court panel, and in respect of other documents – the authority conducting the pre-trial proceedings or the president of the court or the presiding judge of the court panel – may order a waiver, in whole or in part, of the application of the provisions regarding the exclusion of data relating to the victim or witness from minutes or other documents:

- 1) if the details concerning the place of residence, place of work, telephone number, fax number or email address of the victim or witness are known to the defendant;
- 2) with regard to details concerning the place of residence, place of work, telephone number, fax number or email address of the victim or witness, if such details relate to the place where the victim or witness carries on business and have been made public in the relevant register or record;
- 3) due to a clear lack of need to protect data concerning the place of residence, place of work, telephone number, fax number or email address of the victim or witness, given the nature of the case. (Article 148 of the Code of Criminal Procedure)

The provisions of criminal procedure set out in detail who has access to the case file and under what conditions.

Preliminary proceedings

Unless there is a need to ensure the proper conduct of the proceedings or to protect an important public interest, during the preparatory proceedings the case files shall be made available to the parties, defence counsel, authorised representatives and statutory representatives; they shall be permitted to make extracts or copies; and certified extracts or copies shall be issued for a fee. The officer conducting the preparatory proceedings shall issue an order regarding access to the files, the making of extracts or copies, or the issue of certified extracts or copies.

Once the suspect or their defence counsel has been notified of the deadline for the final inspection of the preparatory proceedings' materials, the victim, their authorised representative or legal representative may not be refused access to the files, the right to make extracts or copies, or the issue of certified extracts or copies.

With the consent of the public prosecutor, the case files may, in exceptional circumstances, be made available to other persons during the preliminary investigation.

The Ministry of the Interior and Administration's guidelines on the collection and processing of data relating to victims have implemented standards for the protection of victims' privacy. The police and the Border Guard adhere to the principle of recording data only in address registers and prevent unauthorised persons from accessing it. The authorities take measures to secure data in electronic systems, prevent the automatic disclosure of key data during operational proceedings, and inform victims of the possibility of applying for data protection in specific cases where there is a threat.

Court proceedings

The parties, defence counsel, legal representatives and statutory representatives shall be granted access to the court case file and shall be permitted to make extracts or copies thereof. **With the consent of the President of the Court, the file may also be made available to other persons.**

See hearings under special procedures: Articles 185a–185c and 185e of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Appendix No. 2.II.

Furthermore, in exceptional cases where there is reason to fear that the defendant's presence might have a detrimental effect on the witness's testimony:

- the presiding judge may order that the defendant leave the courtroom for the duration of the witness's examination (Article 390(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure);
- the presiding judge may conduct the examination using technical equipment enabling the procedure to be carried out remotely with simultaneous live transmission of video and audio.

Victims are provided with written information about their rights and obligations. They may also receive further information about their rights from representatives of the authorities conducting the proceedings.

Persons under the age of 18 and those who are unable to understand due to their age or state of health are entitled to receive an explanation of their rights and obligations.

In addition, witnesses under the age of 18 who are interviewed under the standard procedure are also provided with information on the conduct of the interview.

Police officers, Border Guard officers and social workers provide victims with a written

statement of their rights and assist them in obtaining specialist psychological, medical and legal support. In the case of foreign nationals, the services of an interpreter are also provided, as well as consultations with a representative of an organisation designated to provide support to victims of crime.

Templates for briefings; explanations of rights and obligations; and information on the conduct of the interview are set out in:

- the Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 7 November 2024 on the determination of templates for written notices regarding the rights and obligations of suspects, victims and witnesses (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1658) <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20240001658>
- Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 7 November 2024 on the determination of standard forms for written explanations to suspects, victims and witnesses regarding the scope of their rights and obligations, and the manner and conditions of questioning (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1659) <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20240001659>
- Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 31 October 2024 on the determination of standard forms for information on the course, manner and conditions of the questioning of suspects and witnesses under the age of 18 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1645) <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20240001645>

The Police and the Border Guard are obliged to organise the questioning of victims under special procedures (Articles 185a–185c of the Code of Criminal Procedure), using remote video and audio transmission technology in situations justified by the safety or comfort of the victim. The services cooperate with the courts to provide technical facilities, prepare a separate interview room, ensure the presence of a psychologist or guardian during the interview, and facilitate the interview without the physical presence of the perpetrator. Police duty officers are authorised to inform the court of the need to implement such measures.

Border Guard officers demonstrate a very high level of sensitivity towards people from vulnerable groups, including respect for their privacy. This result has been achieved through training at Border Guard training centres, e-learning platforms, local training sessions, as well as participation in various conferences, workshops and training courses run by external organisations, such as:

- training at the non-commissioned officers' school on 'Identifying potential victims of human trafficking', which covers issues including sexual violence against women;
- training on 'Combating human trafficking';
- training on 'Working with vulnerable groups. Issues relating to combating human trafficking';
- training on 'Working in an intercultural environment. Issues relating to combating human trafficking and the Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme';
- specialist training with the Czas Wolności Foundation, covering, amongst other things, 'the rights of victims and victim support, the identification and profiling of potential victims of human trafficking, and the psychology of victims of human trafficking';
- training at the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution (OSUiWM) in Lublin

on 'Practical aspects of preventing and combating offences against sexual freedom committed against minors';

- refresher courses on 'Human Trafficking';
 - a conference on 'The Phenomenon of Human Trafficking';
 - "Workshops for police officers, Border Guard officers and prosecutors on cooperation in the prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking offences, the exchange of experiences and best practices, and the analysis of case law in human trafficking cases";
 - "Workshops on good practices in creating conditions conducive to the process of interviewing individuals, in particular minors who are victims of crime, including victims of human trafficking";
 - a workshop on 'The phenomenon of forced labour – another facet of human trafficking';
- a workshop on 'Developing proposed indicators of human trafficking for the purpose of coercing to commit crimes';
- workshop: 'Mock trial. Training for Border Guard officers to improve their professional skills in combating human trafficking';
 - workshop: 'Cooperation and Competence: The Key to Effectively Combating Human Trafficking'.

Part III: Emerging trends in violence against women and domestic violence

From 2024, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration and the Police launched new tools and initiatives to prevent violence against women, focusing on reaching groups that have previously been less well covered by prevention programmes. Prevention efforts have been expanded to include campaigns targeting older people, migrant communities, people with disabilities, as well as witnesses to violence in school and workplace settings. The campaigns are being carried out not only through traditional channels (in schools and social welfare centres), but also on social media, instant messaging platforms and dedicated online platforms. In 2025, a pilot collaboration was launched with private-sector entities (e.g. transport operators, large retail chains) to reach potential victims and witnesses more quickly through information campaigns and violence reporting tools available in public spaces (e.g. posters with QR codes, video materials on public transport).

Between 2024 and 2025, there was an increase in the number of women applying for international protection in Poland who cited the risk of violence against women – including domestic violence, forced marriages, female genital mutilation or gender-based persecution. Both the Office for Foreigners, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, and the Border Guard have introduced specialist training for staff and officers to enable them to identify women who have experienced violence more effectively at the asylum application stage and during interviews. The procedures now include dedicated support pathways, immediate referral for psychological counselling, and information on the possibility of obtaining temporary protection or refugee status, including on grounds of violence perpetrated by family members or the community. There is also a trend towards developing cooperation with NGOs that monitor the situation of victims in reception centres and run social and legal support programmes – for both women and their children.

Part IV: Administrative data and statistics

Number of orders and prohibitions issued by police officers between 2021 and 2025, broken down by police headquarters

No.	Provincial Police Headquarters/National Police Headquarters	Orders and prohibitions issued in 2021–2025				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1.	Bydgoszcz	145	467	1,043	2,365	2,641
2.	Białystok	461	515	744	1,845	2,528
3.	Gdańsk	133	175	318	692	1,194
4.	Gorzów Wielkopolski	60	45	332	1,410	1,260
5.	Katowice	226	276	1,236	4,594	5,663
6.	Kielce	87	171	257	852	1,839
7.	Kraków	362	392	808	4,162	6,624
8.	Łódź	196	339	1,210	3,618	6,109
9.	Lublin	387	421	745	3,007	6,688
10.	Olsztyn	243	258	559	2,260	3,633
11.	Opole	26	66	152	539	786
12.	Poznań	120	108	311	3,202	4,822
13.	Rzeszów	174	282	587	1,632	2,871
14.	Szczecin	73	119	249	1,550	2,624
15.	KSP	237	544	1,803	6,693	7,669
16.	Radom	293	502	1,146	3,634	5,520
17.	Wrocław	308	280	712	2,392	3,829
Total		3,531	4,960	12,212	44,447	66,300

Total number of orders and prohibitions issued by police officers in the years 2021–2025

No.	Measure	Year 2021	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	2025
1.	An order to vacate the jointly occupied flat and its immediate surroundings, and a prohibition on approaching the flat and its immediate surroundings	3,100	4,577	6,607	11,905	15,982

2.	Order to vacate the jointly occupied flat and the immediate vicinity	162	120	77	The regulations have been amended – from 15 August 2023, this is a single measure	
3.	Prohibition on approaching the flat and its immediate surroundings	269	263	251		
4.	Restraining order	The regulations concerning these measures did not apply		2,716	16,334	24,603
5.	Prohibition on contact			2,121	13,984	22,147
6.	Entry ban			440	2,224	3,568
Total		3,531	4,960	12,212	44,447	66,300

**Number of breaches of orders and prohibitions, and prohibitions issued by police officers
between 2021 and 2025**

No.	Measure	Year 2021	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	2025
1.	An order to vacate the jointly occupied flat and its immediate surroundings, and a prohibition on approaching the flat and its immediate surroundings	252	341	212	2,282	2,881
2.	Order to vacate the jointly occupied flat and the immediate vicinity	91	108	119	The regulations have been amended – from 15 August 2023, this is a single measure	
3.	Prohibition on approaching the flat and its immediate surroundings	377	522	262		
4.	Restraining order			95	2,059	2,874
5.	No-contact order			102	1,888	2,928
6.	Entry ban			31	264	350
Total		720	971	821	6,493	9,033

Number of orders and prohibitions issued by Military Police personnel in the years 2021–2025

No.	Measure	Year 2021	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024
1.	Order to vacate the jointly occupied flat and the immediate surroundings	11	12	-	-
2.	Restraining order prohibiting access to the flat and its immediate surroundings	17	20	5	-
3.	An order to vacate the jointly occupied flat and its immediate surroundings, and a prohibition on approaching the flat at and its immediate surroundings	-	-	30	51
4.	Restraining order	-	-	4	54
5.	No contact	-	-	3	41
6.	No entry	-	-	2	13

Number of breaches of orders and prohibitions, and prohibitions issued between 2021 and 2024 by Military Police personnel

	Year	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Measure	Number of fines issued			
1.	An order to leave the jointly occupied flat and its immediate surroundings, and a prohibition on approaching the flat and its immediate surroundings				2
2	Prohibition on approaching	-	-	-	6
3.	No contact	-	-	-	3

Register of civil concerning the obligation of a perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the home shared with another family member affected by violence (Article 11a of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence) in the years 2021–2023

FIRST INSTANCE - DISTRICT COURTS									
YEARS	TOTAL CASES RECEIVED	CASE RESOLVED							Remaining for the next period
		Total	of which						
			considered in full or in part	rejected	returned	rejected	discontinued	other outcomes	
2021	1,890	1,864	858	336	124	26	406	114	541
2022	2,101	2,073	1,052	379	71	14	452	105	569
2023	2,602	2,545	1,300	481	71	17	553	123	626
SECOND INSTANCE - CIRCUIT COURTS									
YEARS	TOTAL RECEIVED	CASE RESOLVED							
		Total	of which						
			rejected	amended	set aside or set aside and referred back to the court of first instance	dismissed	dismissed	other outcomes	
2021	230	215	145	27	4	30	7	2	70
2022	265	260	189	29	8	20	10	4	75
2023	343	326	218	53	8	32	12	3	92

Record of civil cases seeking an order requiring a perpetrator of domestic violence to leave a home shared with another family member, heard at first instance in district courts

Breakdown	Received	Processed							Remaining for the next period
		Total	of which:						
			accepted in full or in part	rejected	returned	rejected	discontinued	other outcomes	
2021									
An order requiring the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the home shared with another family member affected by the violence (Section 11a of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence) – total	1,890	1,864	858	336	124	26	406	114	541
which were received following the issuance of an ‘order’ or ‘prohibition’ by the Police or the Military Police	207	165	79	25	9	4	34	14	46
including applications for interim relief consisting of the extension of a warrant issued by the Police or the Military Police (Article 755(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure)	77	66	48	3	2	0	9	4	12
without a prior ‘order’ or ‘prohibition’ issued by the Police or the Military Police	1,683	1,699	779	311	115	22	372	100	495
including applications for interim measures concerning the immediate evacuation of a jointly occupied flat and its immediate surroundings, or a restraining order prohibiting access to the flat and its immediate surroundings	107	80	48	14	0	1	16	1	31
2022									
Orders requiring a perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the home shared with another family member affected by violence (Article 11a of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence) – total	2,101	2,073	1,052	379	71	14	452	105	569
which were received following the issue of an ‘order’ or ‘prohibition’ by the Police or the Military Police	427	383	204	50	14	3	77	35	90
including applications for interim relief consisting of the extension of a warrant issued by the Police or the Military Police (Article 755(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure)	151	133	81	17	4	0	25	6	31

without a prior 'order' or 'prohibition' issued by the Police or the Military Police	1,674	1,690	848	329	57	11	375	70	479
including applications for interim relief concerning the immediate evacuation of a jointly occupied flat and its immediate surroundings, or a restraining order prohibiting access to the flat and its immediate surroundings	149	143	77	26	5	0	29	6	42
2023									
Orders requiring a perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the home shared with another family member affected by violence (Section 11a of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence) – total	2,602	2,545	1,300	481	71	17	553	123	626
which were received following the issuance by the Police or the Military Police of an 'order' or 'prohibition'	775	703	386	92	21	3	157	44	162
including applications for interim relief consisting of the extension of a warrant issued by the Police or the Military Police (Article 755(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure)	392	363	221	46	3	2	83	8	
without a prior 'order' or 'prohibition' issued by the Police or the Military Police	1,827	1,842	914	389	50	14	396	79	464
including applications for interim relief concerning the immediate evacuation of a jointly occupied flat and its immediate surroundings, or a restraining order prohibiting access to the flat and its immediate surroundings	438	375	207	77	5	1	75	10	112

Record of civil cases seeking an order requiring a perpetrator of domestic violence to leave a home shared with another family member, at second instance in regional courts

Breakdown	TOTAL RECEIVED	CASE RESOLVED							Remaini ng for the next period
		Total	of which						
			rejecte d	amende d	set aside or set aside and referred back to the court of first instance	dismisse d	discontin ued	other dispositi ons	
		2021							

Orders requiring a perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the home shared with another family member affected by the violence (Section 11a of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence) – total	230	215	145	27	4	30	7	2	70
which were received after the Police or Military Police issued an ‘order’ or ‘prohibition’	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
including applications for interim relief consisting of the extension of a warrant issued by the Police or the Military Police (Article 755(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
without the prior issuance by the Police or the Military Police of an ‘order’ or ‘prohibition’	227	212	142	27	4	30	7	2	70
including applications for interim relief concerning the immediate evacuation of a jointly occupied flat and its immediate surroundings, or a restraining order prohibiting access to the flat and its immediate surroundings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022									
An order requiring the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the home shared with another family member affected by the violence (Section 11a of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence) – total	265	260	189	29	8	20	10	4	75
which were received after the Police or the Military Police had issued an ‘order’ or a ‘prohibition’	18	16	13	2	-	-	1	-	2
including applications for interim relief consisting of the extension of a warrant issued by the Police or the Military Police (Article 755(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure)	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
without the prior issuance of an ‘order’ or ‘prohibition’ by the Police or the Military Police	247	244	176	27	8	20	9	4	73
including applications for interim relief concerning the immediate evacuation of a jointly occupied flat and its immediate surroundings, or a restraining order prohibiting access to the flat and its immediate surroundings	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
An order requiring the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the home shared with another family member affected by the violence (Section 11a of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence) – total	343	326	218	53	8	32	12	3	92

which were received following the issue of an 'order' or 'prohibition' by the Police or the Military Police	35	25	16	3	-	2	4	-	12
including applications for interim relief consisting of the extension of a warrant issued by the Police or the Military Police (Article 755(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
without the prior issuance by the Police or the Military Police of an 'order' or 'prohibition'	308	301	202	50	8	30	8	3	80
including applications for interim relief concerning the immediate evacuation of a jointly occupied flat and its immediate surroundings, or a restraining order prohibiting access to the flat and its immediate surroundings	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Register of appeals in civil cases (rep. Cz.) in district courts – concerning appeals against prohibitions or orders issued by the Police or the Military Police (Article 15aj of the Police Act and Article 18j of the Act on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Authorities)

YEARS	Received	Completed							Remaining for the next period
		Total	of which						
			dismissed	amended in whole or in part	set aside	rejected	discontinued	other dispositions	
2021	60	60	39	1	2	6	6	6	-
2022	80	77	57	1	1	10	4	4	5
2023	121	122	72	8	10	18	10	4	3

Proceedings against persons convicted at first instance under Article 66b of the Code of Misdemeanours (failure to comply with an order or prohibition)

Details	Proceedings were initiated	Decisions of the court of first instance					
		Total	of which:				
			penalties were imposed			Proceedings were discontinued	Acquitted
			detention	restriction of liberty	a fine		
2021							
Total - all offences	329,713	330,815	1,375	17,172	270,632	14,958	10,118
of which:							
Article 66b of the Code of Petty Offences	466	412	48	71	271	6	6
2022							
Total - all offences	346,634	343,332	1,322	17,698	287,800	14,394	8,762
of which:							
Article 66b of the Code of Petty Offences	803	762	82	114	525	11	12
2023							
Total - all offences	322,819	306,564	2,214	19,971	276,843	50	7,952
of which:							
Article 66b of the Code of Petty Offences, as in force until 14 August 2023	1,007	910	136	123	635	0	25
Article 66b(1)(1) of the Code of Petty Offences	128	111	11	18	80	0	3
Article 66b(1)(2) of the Code of Petty Offences	19	14	1	2	11	0	0
Article 66b(1)(3)(a) of the Code of Petty Offences	49	46	5	3	35	0	0
Article 66b(1)(3)(b) of the Code of Petty Offences	202	163	9	7	144	0	8

Article 66b(1)(4) of the Code of Petty Offences	77	69	8	17	41	0	0
Article 66b(2)(1) of the Code of Petty Offences	87	91	1	0	90	0	2
Article 66b(2)(2)(a) of the Code of Petty Offences	20	15	1	2	12	0	0
Article 66b(2)(2)(b) of the Code of Petty Offences	4	3	0	1	2	0	0
Article 66b(2)(3) of the Code of Petty Offences	15	11	3	1	6	0	0

Deprivation, suspension or restriction of parental authority	2021		2022	
	Number of cases	Number of minors involved	Number of cases	Number of minors involved in the case
Total (item 01 = items 02, 05 and 06)	20,728	31,925	20,692	31,865
Deprivation of parental authority	7,975	10,616	8,276	11,071
of which due to domestic violence within the meaning of Article 2(2) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	31	48	40	76
including cases where a social worker has notified the guardianship court of the removal of a child from the family pursuant to Article 12a(1) in conjunction with Article 12a(4) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	10	16	17	25
Suspension of parental responsibility	371	521	347	517
Restriction of parental authority	12,382	20,788	12,069	20,277
including on the grounds of domestic violence within the meaning of Article 2(2) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	207	451	278	514
including cases where a social worker has notified the guardianship court of the removal of a child from the family pursuant to Article 12a(1) in conjunction with Article 12a(4) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	29	52	27	49
Restriction of parental authority, including a court order for alternating care (Article 107(1) and (2) of the Family and Guardianship Code)	19	23	6	9

Deprivation, suspension or restriction of parental authority	2023	
	Number of cases	Number of minors involved
Total (item 01 = items 02, 05, 06, 10, 14 and 18)	44,085	71,651
Deprivation of parental responsibility	8,344	11,296
including on the grounds of domestic violence within the meaning of Article 2(2) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	42	80
of which due to a social worker notifying the family court of the removal of a child from the family / of the provision of protection for the child pursuant to Article 12a(1) in conjunction with Article 12a(4) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	17	20
Suspension of parental responsibility	375	560
Restriction of parental authority	12,527	21,149
including on the grounds of domestic violence within the meaning of Article 2(2) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	266	500
of which due to a social worker notifying the family court of the removal of a child from the family / of the provision of protection for the child pursuant to Article 12a(1) in conjunction with Article 12a(4) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	28	49
including a court order for alternating custody (Article 107(1) and (2) of the Family and Guardianship Code)	13	21
Amendment of a divorce decree concerning parental responsibility and the manner of its exercise (Article 106 of the Family and Guardianship Code) (case reference 206)	2,149	3,093
including on the grounds of domestic violence within the meaning of Article 2(2) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	2	3

of which due to a social worker notifying the family court of the removal of a child from the family pursuant to Article 12a(1) in conjunction with Article 12a(4) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	0	0
including a court order for alternating custody (Article 107(1) and (2) of the Family and Guardianship Code)	8	13
Amendment of a decision concerning parental responsibility (case reference 202a)	7,560	13,050
including on the grounds of domestic violence within the meaning of Article 2(2) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	3	8
of which due to a social worker notifying the family court of the removal of a child from the family pursuant to Article 12a(1) in conjunction with Article 12a(4) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	9	24
including a court order for alternating custody (Article 107(1) and (2) of the Family and Guardianship Code)	0	0
Issuing / amending orders pursuant to Article 109 of the Family and Guardianship Code (reference numbers 254, 254w, 254z)	13,130	22,503
including on the grounds of domestic violence within the meaning of Article 2(2) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	193	364
of which due to a social worker notifying the family court of the removal of a child from the family pursuant to Article 12a(1) in conjunction with Article 12a(4) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence	36	44
including orders by the court for alternating care (Article 107(1) and (2) of the Family and Guardianship Code)	0	0

Types of rulings in cases concerning the exercise of contact with a child (Article 598¹⁵ et seq. of the Code of Civil Procedure)

Specification		2021		2022		2023	
		Number		Number		Number	
		of parents	of decisions	parents	rulings	of parents	decisions
Total (categories 02, 05, 08, 11)	1		1,022		815		661
A ruling in which a person with custody of a child who fails to fulfil (or improperly fulfils) the obligations arising from the ruling or from a settlement reached before the court or before a mediator regarding contact with the child (Article 598 ¹⁵ § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure) with a payment order for a specified sum of money to be paid to the person entitled to contact with the child	2		658		495		388
Number of fathers who were threatened with an order to pay a specified sum of money to a person entitled to contact with the child in the situations specified in item 02	3	130		87		82	
The number of mothers who were threatened with an order to pay a specified sum of money to a person entitled to contact with the child in the situations specified in point 02	4	520		392		287	
A ruling in which a person entitled to contact with a child, or a person prohibited from such contact, is warned against breaching the obligations arising from the ruling or from a settlement reached before a court or a mediator concerning contact with the child (Article 598 ¹⁵ § 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure) with an order to pay a specified sum of money to the person in whose care the child remains	5		135		129		96
Number of fathers who were threatened with an order to pay a specified sum of money to the person with whom the child resides in the situations referred to in item 05	6	71		72		71	
The number of mothers who have been threatened with an order to pay a specified sum of money to the person in whose care the child remains in the situations referred to in point 05	7	63		51		24	
A ruling ordering the persons listed in item 02 or 05 to pay a specified sum of money	8		190		164		143

Number of fathers, in the situations listed in items 02 or 05, who have been ordered to pay a specified sum of money	9	41		33		34	
The number of mothers, in the situations listed in items 02 or 05, who were ordered to pay a specified sum of money	10	149		130		108	
A ruling granting reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation of contact arrangements, where such contact did not take place as a result of the person with whom the child resides failing to fulfil, or improperly fulfilling, their obligations arising from a ruling or from a settlement reached before a court or a mediator concerning contact with the child (Article 598 ¹⁷ § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure) and a breach by the person entitled to contact with the child of the obligations regarding contact arising from a court order or a settlement reached before a court or a mediator (Article 598 ¹⁷ § 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure)	11		39		27		34

Table 2: Continuing professional development

Occupation	Do they receive induction training on violence against women and domestic violence?	Is the training compulsory?	Are training efforts supported by guidelines and protocols?	Who funds the training?	Content and duration of the training
Staff working with children from families experiencing violence	78 people (2022)	NO	NO	KCPU	On 27–28 September 2022, a 12-hour online training course was held Training topics: 'Families with alcohol problems with particular emphasis on the situation of children within the family', 'Portrait of an abused child', 'Principles of intervention and support in cases of suspected child abuse', 'How to work with a child and their parents when we suspect the child is being abused' and 'Legal aspects the protection of children from harm'.

					On 28–29 November 2022, the second edition of the training course was held for professionals working with children from families affected by violence.
Representatives of non-governmental organisations, institutions and services carrying out tasks in the field of combating domestic violence.	80 people (2022)	NO	NO	KCPU	A national conference entitled ‘Against Domestic Violence’ was held in Kraków from 6 to 8 December 2022. During the conference, issues relating to the protection of families from domestic violence, working with victims of domestic violence (adults and children) and perpetrators of domestic violence were discussed. Proposed legislative changes in the area of combating domestic violence were also discussed. Participants received packs of educational materials on the topics covered.
Training for members of and diagnostic and support groups on combating domestic violence	200 people (2022)	NO	NO	KCPU	On 9–10 October 2023 and 8–9 November 2023, two online training sessions were held for members of interdisciplinary teams and diagnostic and support groups working to combat domestic violence. The training lasted 12 teaching hours, consisted of two modules, and covered the protection of victims of domestic violence and interventions with perpetrators of domestic violence. The training sessions discussed legislative changes that came into force in 2023 in the area of combating domestic violence.
Training for staff working with family members affected by addiction substance abuse and violence	80 people (2023)	NO	NO	KCPU	On 19–20 September 2023, a 12-hour online training course was held for professionals working with children from families affected by addiction and domestic violence. During the training, participants attended lectures on: “Families affected by addiction, with particular emphasis on the situation of children within the family”, “Domestic violence – characteristics of the phenomenon”, “The abused child – consequences of experiencing domestic violence”, “How to work with a child and their parents when we suspect the child is being abused?”, “Principles of intervention and support in cases of suspected child abuse” and “Legal protection and intervention in cases of child abuse, and cooperation with the family court and law enforcement agencies”. The training was led by certified specialists in the field of combating domestic violence.

Representatives Interdisciplinary and Working Groups	80 people (2022)	NO	NO	KCPU	An online training course was organised on 3–4 October 2022. The course consisted of two modules: 'Protection of victims of domestic violence under current law, taking into account the psychological perspective' and 'Interventions with perpetrators of domestic violence in the light of legal and criminal law provisions, taking into account the psychological perspective'. The training lasted 12 teaching hours and was led by recognised specialists in the field of combating domestic violence.
Scientific conference for representatives carrying out tasks in the field combating domestic violence	98 people (2023)	NO	NO	KCPU	On 15–17 November 2023, the 3rd Academic Conference in the series 'Domestic Violence – Psychological, Social and Legal Perspectives' took place in Warsaw. During the conference, 28 representatives from various universities and academic centres, as well as the KCPU, presented the latest research on various aspects of domestic violence. The aims of the conference included learning about research projects on the phenomenon of domestic violence being carried out in Poland, particularly by academic centres; exchanging experiences amongst professionals working to combat domestic violence; and fostering collaboration between the academic community and practitioners working in this field. The conference programme was developed by experts specialising in issues relating to domestic violence, who became members of the conference's Programme Council. Two meetings of the Programme Council were held during the period in question. Conference materials were prepared for the participants.
A meeting for those responsible at provincial level for coordinating tasks in the field of countering domestic violence	55 people (2023)	NO	NO	KCPU – Fund for Solving Gambling (grant)	The meeting took place on 4–5 December 2023 and was organised by the Adam Rynkiewicz Social Prevention Studio in Kraków. The meeting was attended by professionals working at the provincial level on domestic violence prevention. The main aim of the meeting was to present to provincial representatives the changes and problem areas in the field of domestic violence prevention following the entry into force of new provisions to the Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and its implementing regulations.

					Speakers at the multidisciplinary meeting included representatives from the Ministry of Family and Social Policy, the Ministry of Justice and the National Police Headquarters. The meeting featured lectures, panel discussions and workshops on changes to the law in the field of combating domestic violence.
The Judiciary					
Judges, assistant judges, judicial assistants, court clerks, prosecutors, assistant prosecutors, prosecutors' assistants, probation officers and probation trainees	246 training sessions between 2023 and 2025 a total of 7,835 people	NO	NO	National School of the Judiciary and Public Prosecution and UNICEF	Training courses as part of the project 'Implementing the concept of a child-friendly justice system and strengthening the rights of victims' in the following thematic areas: ○ Violence against women (sexual offences) and domestic violence. ○ Dealing with victims of domestic violence and victims of sexual offences. The training included: ○ online training and ○ face-to-face training – 8 hours of workshops led by a psychologist.
Trainees on the judicial training programme and the supplementary judicial training programme	No data available	NO	NO	National School of the Judiciary and Public Prosecution	In 2024, as part of the training programme, classes on substantive criminal law were held, during which topics such as offences against life and health, honour and physical integrity, against the family and guardianship, as well as offences against liberty, sexual freedom and public decency were discussed. During these sessions, the subject of domestic violence, the specific nature of proceedings and evidential standards in cases relating to domestic violence may be addressed.
Trainees on the public prosecutor's training programme and the supplementary public prosecutor's training programme	No data available	NO	NO	National School of the Judiciary and Public Prosecution	In 2024, as part of the training programme, classes on substantive criminal law dedicated to the topic of domestic violence were held, covering offences against the family and care, together with selected issues from the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence, including both the analysis of case law and the resolution of case studies. The subject of violence is discussed within the framework of criminal law: offences against life and health, against freedom, honour and physical integrity, or offences against sexual freedom and public decency, as appropriate.

					The course also covers preventive measures, penal measures and probationary measures (Article 41a of the Criminal Code, Article 72 § 1(7a) of the Criminal Code), as well as the application of Article 12a of the Act of 29 July 2005 on Combating Domestic Violence.
The training was aimed at judges sitting in family and juvenile divisions and their assistants, as well as prosecutors and assistant prosecutors dealing with cases in the field of family and civil law, judges sitting in family and juvenile divisions, judicial assistants in these divisions, professional family probation officers, judges and assistant judges sitting in criminal divisions, judicial assistants in these divisions, as well as prosecutors, assistant prosecutors and assistant public prosecutors, judges and assistant judges sitting in criminal divisions, prosecutors, assessors to the public prosecutor's office, judges and assessors sitting in criminal divisions, judges	1,406 people, including 567 judges, 30 court assessors, 19 court clerks, 123 judges' assistants, 291 prosecutors, 74 assistant prosecutors, 149 assistant public prosecutors, 74 probation officers, 79 other staff.	NO	NO	National School of the Judiciary and Public Prosecution Service	In 2024, continuing professional development courses were held on the following topics: ○ 'Jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments, and substantive law in cases with a foreign element relating to marriage and parenthood', ○ 'Dealing with persons under the age of 18 – recognising the signs of child abuse', ○ 'The conduct of evidentiary proceedings in criminal cases before the courts', ○ 'Sexual exploitation of children – combating offences against sexual freedom and public decency to the detriment of minors', ○ "Minors in criminal proceedings", ○ "Forensic psychiatric and psychological reports in criminal proceedings – evidence from expert reports by experts in the fields of psychiatry and psychology", ○ "Asserting claims in criminal proceedings on behalf of a minor following the commission of an offence against sexual freedom and public decency to the detriment of that minor", ○ "Practical aspects of preventing and combating offences against sexual freedom committed against minors", ○ "Dealing with persons under the age of 18 – recognising the symptoms of child abuse".

sitting in family and juvenile divisions, public prosecutors, assessors to the public prosecutor's office, judges and assessors sitting in criminal divisions, judicial assistants in those divisions, public prosecutors, assistant public prosecutors and assistants to public prosecutors, judges sitting in criminal divisions, judicial assistants in those divisions, public prosecutors and assistants to public prosecutors, judges and assistant judges sitting in criminal divisions, public prosecutors, assessors to the public prosecutor's office, probation officers, Border Guard officers, police officers, specialists in the fields of psychology, psychiatry and sexology, judges, public prosecutors, court assessors, assessors to the public prosecutor's office, judges' assistants,					
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public prosecutors' assistants, court clerks, legal advisers and trainee legal advisers.					
Education					
Teacher	Prevention of violent behaviour by adults towards children and young people. The Blue Card in education	NO	YES	ORE	1. The problem of domestic violence and violence against children. 2. Legal aspects of combating domestic violence. 3. Responding to suspected domestic violence. from 8 January to 31 March 2021.
Teacher	Prevention of risky behaviour among children and young people.	NO	YES	ORE	27 March–24 April 2023 To provide basic information on prevention, to familiarise participants with the characteristics of high-quality prevention programmes, to provide information on what works and what does not work in prevention, and to familiarise participants with the principles of school-based and parent-focused prevention.
Teacher	'Blue Cards' e-learning course	NO	YES	ORE	23 May–2 July 2023 To familiarise participants with the specific nature of domestic violence and child abuse, methods of recognising child abuse, how to respond to suspected domestic violence, effective preventive measures, and the legal aspects of combating domestic violence: familiarising participants with the duties of education staff arising from legal provisions and the 'Blue Cards' in the education sector.
Teacher	Prevention of aggression and peer violence	NO	YES	ORE	16 August–16 September 2022 6–21 March 2023 17–18 April 2023 Providing professional support to staff at psychological and educational counselling centres, school specialists and staff at teacher training centres on effective strategies for tackling aggression. Enhancing the skills of education professionals in tackling peer violence in schools.

					Familiarising participants with methods for fostering a sense of responsibility for peer relationships.
Teacher	'Blue Cards' e-learning course	NO	YES	ORE	5-25 August 2024 To familiarise participants with the specific nature of domestic violence and child abuse, methods of recognising child abuse, responding to suspected domestic violence, legal aspects of combating domestic violence: familiarisation with the duties of education staff arising from legal provisions and the 'Blue Card' procedure in the education sector.
Teacher	Prevention of aggression and peer violence: 'Self-Confidence Training. A support programme for pupils experiencing peer violence'	NO	YES	ORE	14 November to 14 December 2023; 2 to 28 April 2024 Strengthening pupils' interpersonal skills by improving the effectiveness of preventative and educational measures taken by schools and educational institutions to prevent aggression and peer violence.
Teacher	Developing the skills of education staff in relation to actions taken in cases where a minor is harmed by an act prohibited under sexual freedom legislation	NO	YES	ORE	Training for PDNs, PP-Ps, MOWs and MOSs. Training materials have been prepared for teaching staff and teachers coordinating activities related to the prevention of sexual exploitation.
Teacher	Prevention of aggression and peer violence	NO	YES	ORE	30 October to 25 November 2024 Providing educational staff with practical support to effectively tackle aggression and peer violence.

Teacher	'Blue Cards' e-learning course. Updated edition.	NO	YES	ORE	10 April 2025 – 23 May 2025 To familiarise participants with the nature of domestic violence and child abuse, methods of recognising child abuse, and how to respond to suspected domestic violence, Legal aspects of tackling domestic violence: familiarising participants with the obligations of education staff as set out in legislation and the 'Blue Card' procedure in the education sector.
Teacher	Educational and preventive programme for schools and educational institutions. 2nd edition	NO	YES	ORE	2 August – 31 August 2023 5 September – 28 September 2023 21 May – 30 June 2025 18 August – 10 October 2025 Enhancing the skills of education staff in developing an educational and preventative programme tailored to the developmental needs of pupils, the local environment and the risks facing the school community, based on an assessment of educational needs and issues within the school or educational institution. Training content: 1. Legal framework for educational guidance and prevention. 2. Diagnostic assessments: characteristics of selected methods and tools. 3. The essence of education and prevention – theoretical principles. 4. Developing a school/educational institution's educational and preventative programme. 5. Evaluation of the educational and preventative programme.
Teacher	Implementation of the subject ' ' (Health Education)	NO	YES	ORE	Preparing primary and secondary school teachers to deliver the health education subject. Health education is a subject aimed at equipping children and young people with sound knowledge, skills and attitudes enabling them to effectively look after their own health and that of others in all its dimensions: physical, mental, social, environmental and digital. The subject covers not only medical and biological aspects, but also issues relating to emotions, relationships, responsibility, values and well-being. It teaches pupils to make informed health decisions. It promotes a healthy lifestyle.

					It develops skills in communication, empathy and care for oneself and one's surroundings. The knowledge gained is intended to help students protect themselves against a variety of threats – from infectious diseases, through addictions, to misinformation.
Education	Estimated minimum reach: 80 people × 30 pupils per class = 2,400 female and male pupils. Number of participants: 80 people (women and men) working as headteachers, educational practitioners, psychologists and teacher advisers	NO	Yes. The National Core Curriculum for General Education. The school's educational and preventative programme.	ORE	An online training course comprising 4 modules, each lasting one hour, on topics related to cyber security, entitled 'AI and safety at school – how not to go offline in an online world' Module I Artificial intelligence models – how they work and how to create effective prompts Topics discussed included, amongst others, the safe use of images of teenage girls and their personal data, which may be exploited to promote domestic violence. Module II AI in practice. Methods of working with AI using a selected lesson as an example Issues relating to compliance with personal data protection standards were discussed. Module III Digital citizenship education – AI versus fake news. How to use artificial intelligence to analyse and counteract misinformation The provisions of the Criminal Code concerning defamation and insulting women were discussed. Module IV How to talk to young people about the digital world – a headteacher's perspective The principles of protecting minors' welfare in relation to and the challenges of the digital world were discussed.
Teachers, specialists from psychological and educational counselling centres, specialists from	-	NO	NO	ORE	Assessment and support for young people experiencing a psychological crisis caused by exposure to violence; 6 teaching hours, content: Domestic violence/peer violence – basic concepts, mechanisms,

teacher training centres, management and teaching staff at MOW and MOS					forms of violence against children/young people. ○ Symptoms of violence in a child's behaviour – case studies ○ The impact of experiencing violence on a young person's functioning across many areas of development. ○ Legal provisions forming the basis for intervention in cases of suspected child abuse. ○ Procedures for handling and intervening in cases of suspected child abuse (within the family and other social contexts) – practical guidance. ○ Interviewing the victim and the perpetrator of violence – basic principles and practical guidance. ○ Support for children who have experienced violence. ○ Difficulties and concerns faced by staff in educational institutions when undertaking intervention measures in cases of suspected child abuse – an analysis of these difficulties and an examination of the psychological mechanisms influencing how the intervener responds.
Teachers, specialists from psychological and educational counselling centres, specialists from teacher training centres, management and teaching staff at MOW and MOS	-	NO	NO	ORE	Standards for the protection of children and young people in rehabilitation and socio-therapeutic centres; 6 teaching hours, content: ○ The extent of violence and the phenomenon of violence against minors; ○ The policy on the protection of minors under the Act of 2016, as amended. ○ The role of directors and those responsible for the Standards for the Protection of Minors in these facilities. ○ The practical application of the Act in relation to the Standards for the Protection of Minors (SOM). ○ The specific nature of the Standards in socio-therapeutic and rehabilitation s. ○ Examples of entries in documentation designed to protect both the young person and the teacher.
Teachers, specialists from	-	NO	NO	ORE	Prevention of sexual abuse of children and young people – cascade

psychological and educational counselling centres, specialists from teacher training centres, and management and teaching staff at Juvenile Detention Centres (MOW) and Juvenile Rehabilitation Centres (MOS)					training, 6 teaching hours Contents: ○ Sexual abuse – the victim, the perpetrator, and families affected by sexual abuse. Signs of having experienced sexual abuse, and its consequences. ○ Revealing sexual abuse. ○ Problematic sexual behaviour within the institution. ○ The role of the institution in providing support and responding to sexual behaviour towards children. Guidelines for those delivering cascade training. ○ Preparing the institution to implement guidelines for responding to issues of sexual abuse of children and young people. The role of the coordinator in cases of suspected or reported sexual abuse.
Tutors and psychologists at youth care centres (MOW)	-	NO	NO	PKDP	Participation in the Working Group operating under the PKDP – the State Commission for the Investigation of Offences against Sexual Freedom and Decency committed against minors under the age of 15 – training: Basic aspects of understanding and responding to problematic sexual behaviour in young people, 40 teaching hours. Content: ○ Issues relating to puberty ○ Psychosexual development of children and young people ○ Bonding – attachment styles ○ Attachment and the relationship with the care worker ○ Supporting the psychosexual development of pupils at the Youth Detention Centre ○ Identifying problematic sexual behaviours ○ Distinguishing between normative and problematic sexual behaviours ○ Diagnostic interview with an adolescent ○ Post-traumatic sexual behaviours – identification ○ Identifying the context of problematic sexual behaviours ○ Elements of a framework procedure ○ for dealing with problematic sexual behaviour in a youth care

					centre
Public administration					
Public administration staff	Number of participants: approx. 70 people, including staff from the Centre for Educational Development and experts collaborating on project implementation	NO	Yes ORE Work Plan Digital skills development programme	ORE	Hate speech and cyberbullying – a two-hour training session as part of the internal professional development programme for staff at the Centre for Educational Development. During the training, topics covered included, amongst others, peer violence directed at young women, the enforcement of criminal and civil law in the specified area, and preventive measures.
Public administration staff		NO	Yes ORE Work Plan Digital skills development programme	ORE	Social engineering and forms of cyber manipulation – a two-hour training session as part of the internal professional development programme for staff at the Centre for Educational Development. The training covered topics relating to stalking of women, the unauthorised use of images for blackmail purposes, and psychological abuse.

ANNEX 1

List of legislation referred to in the report – current wording

I. Act of 6 June 1997 – Criminal Code (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 383) – extract

Article 11. [Unity of offence. Concurrence of statutory provisions]

§ 1. The same act may constitute only one offence.

§ 2. If an act fulfils the elements specified in two or more provisions of criminal law, the court shall convict the defendant of a single offence on the basis of all the overlapping provisions.

§ 3. In the case referred to in § 2, the court shall impose a penalty on the basis of the provision providing for the most severe penalty; this shall not preclude the imposition of other measures provided for by law on the basis of all the overlapping provisions.

Article 101. [Extinction of criminal liability]

§ 1. The criminal liability for an offence ceases if the following number of years have elapsed since it was committed:

- 1) 40 – where the act constitutes the capital offence of murder;
- 2) 20 – where the act constitutes another capital offence;
- 2a) 15 – where the act constitutes a misdemeanour punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding 5 years;
- 3) 10 – where the act constitutes a misdemeanour punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding 3 years;
- 4) 5 years – in the case of other misdemeanours;
- 5) (repealed).

§ 2. The period of limitation for an offence prosecuted by private prosecution shall expire one year after the victim became aware of the identity of the offender, but no later than three years after the offence was committed.

§ 3. Where the commission of an offence depends on the occurrence of a consequence specified in the Act, the limitation period shall commence from the time when that consequence occurred.

§ 3a. In the case of an offence committed over a period of more than one day, the limitation period begins to run at the end of the last day on which the offender's conduct fulfilled the elements of the offence.

§ 4. In the case of offences:

- 1) against life and health, committed to the detriment of a minor, punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment exceeding 5 years,
 - 2) as specified in Chapter XXV, committed to the detriment of a minor or where the pornographic content involves a minor,
 - 3) as set out in Article 156a and Article 191b, committed to the detriment of a minor
- the offence shall not become time-barred before the person reaches the age of 40.

Article 105. [Exclusion from the limitation period]

The provisions of Articles 101–103 shall not apply to:

- 1) crimes against peace, crimes against humanity and war crimes;

- 2) intentional offences: murder, grievous bodily harm, serious impairment of health or deprivation of liberty accompanied by particular suffering, committed by a public official in the course of their official duties;
- 3) offences specified in Article 197 § 4 or 5, committed against a minor under the age of 15;
- 4) offences specified in Article 148 § 2(2) or § 3, committed in connection with the rape of a minor under the age of 15 or in connection with rape involving particular cruelty;
- 5) offences specified in Article 197(4) or (5), where the offender acted with particular cruelty;
- 6) the offence referred to in Article 156(1) and Article 197(4), read in conjunction with Article 11(2).

Article 156. [Serious bodily harm]

§ 1. Whoever causes grievous bodily harm in the form of:

- 1) the deprivation of a person's sight, hearing, speech or reproductive capacity,
 - 2) any other serious disability, a serious incurable or long-term illness, a life-threatening illness, a permanent mental illness, total or significant permanent incapacity to work in one's profession, or permanent, significant disfigurement or deformation of the body,
 - 3) excision, infibulation or other permanent and significant mutilation of the female genitalia,**
- shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of between 3 and 20 years.

§ 2. If the offender acts unintentionally,

shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of up to 3 years.

§ 3. If the act referred to in § 1 results in the death of a person, the offender

shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of not less than 5 years or to life imprisonment.

Article 156a. [Inducing or compelling another person to cause serious bodily harm to themselves]

§ 1. Whoever incites another person to cause serious bodily harm to themselves, as referred to in Article 156 § 1(3),

shall be liable to imprisonment for up to 3 years.

§ 2. Whoever, by means of violence or unlawful threats, compels another person to cause serious bodily harm to themselves, as referred to in Article 156 § 1(3),

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

Article 191b. [Forcing a person to enter into marriage; inducing a person to leave the country for the purpose of forcing them to enter into marriage]

§ 1. Whoever, by means of violence, unlawful threats, or by abusing a relationship of dependence or exploiting a vulnerable situation, causes another person to enter into a marriage or a union equivalent to marriage within the perpetrator's religious or cultural community, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.

§ 2. The same penalty shall apply to anyone who, with the intention of committing the offence specified in § 1, by means of deception, or by abusing a relationship of dependence, or by exploiting a vulnerable situation, induces another person to leave the territory of the Republic of Poland.

Article 197. [Rape and coercion into sexual acts]

§ 1. Any person who causes another person to engage in sexual intercourse by means of violence, unlawful threats, deception or in any other manner, despite the absence of that

person's consent, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of between 2 and 15 years.

§ 1a. The same penalty shall apply to anyone who causes another person to engage in sexual intercourse by exploiting that person's inability to recognise the significance of the act or to control their own behaviour.

§ 2. If the offender, in the manner specified in § 1 or § 1a, causes another person to submit to or perform another sexual act, they shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

§ 3. If the offender commits rape:

- 1) in conjunction with another person,
- 2) (repealed),
- 3) against an ascendant, descendant, adopted child, adoptive parent, brother or sister,
- 4) using a firearm, a knife or another similarly dangerous object or incapacitating agent, or acting in any other manner that directly endangers life,
- 5) against a pregnant woman,
- 6) whilst recording images or sound of the act,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of between 3 and 20 years.

§ 4. If the offender commits rape against a minor under the age of 15, or if the offender of an act referred to in § 1–3 acts with particular cruelty, or if the act results in serious bodily harm, they shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of not less than 5 years or to life imprisonment.

§ 5. If the act referred to in § 1–4 results in the death of a person, the offender shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of not less than 8 years or to life imprisonment.

II. Act of 6 June 1997 – Code of Criminal Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 490, as subsequently amended)

- extract

Article 52a. [Gathering information about the victim and hearing the victim's account]

§ 1. Having regard to the need to apply Article 147(1) to the victim in relation to the procedure referred to in Article 143(1)(2), or the need to apply Article 177(1a), Articles 184–185c, Article 185e, Article 299a(1), Article 360(1)(1)(d) and (3), Article 390(2) and (3), and Article 10(2) of the Act of 28 November 2014 on the protection of and assistance to victims and witnesses (Journal of Laws of 2015, item 21, and of 2024, item 1228), the authority conducting the criminal proceedings shall determine the victim's identity and personal circumstances, as well as the nature and extent of the adverse consequences of the offence committed to their detriment, taking into account the nature of the offence and the circumstances in which it was committed.

§ 2. Before commencing the procedure referred to in Article 143 § 1(2), in conjunction with Article 147 § 1, or the procedures set out in Article 177 § 1a, Articles 184–185c, Article 185e, Article 299a § 1, Article 360 § 1(1)(d) and (3), Article 390 § 2 and 3, and Article 10(2) of the Act of 28 November 2014 on the protection of and assistance to victims and witnesses, the authority conducting the criminal proceedings shall obtain a statement from the victim as to whether they wish the measures provided for therein to be applied, unless it is impossible to obtain such a statement, the application of a specific measure is mandatory, or the authority conducting the proceedings is acting at the victim's request. The statement shall be made in writing or recorded in the minutes of the authority conducting the criminal proceedings. The authority conducting the criminal proceedings shall take into account the victim's statement when making decisions concerning the measures specified in the provisions referred to in the

first sentence.

§ 3. The findings referred to in § 1 shall be made by the authority conducting the criminal proceedings using the victim's individual assessment questionnaire, at the latest before the commencement of the measure referred to in Article 143 § 1(2), with the application of Article 147 § 1, or the measures specified in Article 177 § 1a, Articles 184–185c, Article 185e, Article 299a § 1, Article 360 § 1(1)(d) and (3), Article 390 § 2 and 3, and Article 10(2) of the Act of 28 November 2014 on the protection of and assistance to victims and witnesses. The authority conducting the criminal proceedings may refrain from using the victim's individual assessment questionnaire where there is a risk of evidence being lost or distorted in the event of delay, or where this would impede the proceedings. In such a case, information concerning the findings referred to in § 1 and the statement referred to in § 2 shall be included in the record of the proceedings.

§ 4. The victim's individual assessment questionnaire does not constitute evidence of the circumstances referred to in § 1.

§ 5. The provisions of § 1–4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a witness if they suffer from mental or developmental disorders, or impairments in their ability to perceive or recall perceptions, justifying the view that the questioning should take place in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 185e, to the extent necessary to determine whether the examination should be conducted in accordance with that provision.

§ 6. The Minister of Justice shall, by regulation, specify the format of the individual assessment questionnaire, separately for the victim and the witness referred to in § 5, as well as the manner and place of storage of that questionnaire, bearing in mind the need to comprehensively collect data on the victim or witness necessary to determine whether there are grounds for carrying out the procedures provided for in the provisions referred to in § 1, and the need to comply with the statutory requirements for the protection of the victim's or witness's personal data.

Article 171. [Rules governing the conduct of an interview]

§ 1. The person being interviewed must be allowed to speak freely within the limits defined by the purpose of the procedure in question; only then may questions be asked with a view to supplementing, clarifying or verifying their statements.

§ 2. In addition to the interrogating authority, the parties, defence counsel, representatives and experts have the right to ask questions. Questions shall be put directly to the person being questioned, unless the interrogating authority orders otherwise.

§ 3. If the person being questioned is under 18 years of age, proceedings involving them should, as far as possible, be conducted in the presence of their legal representative, actual guardian or an adult designated by the person being questioned, unless the interests of the proceedings preclude this or the person being questioned objects.

§ 4. Questions suggesting the content of the answer to the person being questioned must not be asked.

§ 4a. Questions put to a witness must not relate to their sex life, unless this is necessary for the resolution of the case.

§ 5. The following is prohibited:

- 1) influencing the statements of the person being questioned by means of coercion or unlawful threats;
- 2) the use of hypnosis or chemical or technical means affecting the mental processes of the person being questioned or intended to control the unconscious reactions of their body in

connection with the questioning.

§ 6. The interrogating authority shall omit the questions specified in § 4 or 4a, as well as irrelevant questions.

§ 7. Explanations, testimonies and statements made under conditions that restrict freedom of expression or obtained in contravention of the prohibitions set out in § 5 shall not constitute evidence.

§ 8. Prior to the first interview, the person referred to in § 3 shall be provided with information regarding the course, manner and conditions of the interview. This information shall include a descriptive or graphical representation of the course, manner and conditions of the interview. There shall be a period of at least 3 days between the delivery of the information and the date of the interview, unless the interests of the proceedings preclude this.

§ 9. The Minister of Justice shall, by regulation, specify a template for the information on the course, manner and conditions of the interview for the persons referred to in § 3, separately for suspects and witnesses, taking into account the need for those being interviewed to understand this information.

Article 185a. [Interrogation of a minor victim]

§ 1. In cases concerning offences committed with the use of violence or unlawful threats, or those specified in Chapters XXIII, XXV and XXVI of the Criminal Code, a victim who, at the time of the interview, has not reached the age of 15 shall be interviewed as a witness only if their testimony may be of material significance to the resolution of the case, and only once, unless material circumstances come to light which require a further examination, or if a motion for evidence is granted by the defendant, who did not have a defence counsel present during the victim's first examination.

§ 2. The examination shall be conducted by the court at a hearing attended by a psychological expert without delay, and no later than 14 days from the date of receipt of the application. The prosecutor, the defence counsel and the victim's representative shall have the right to attend the examination. A person referred to in Article 51 § 2 or an adult designated by the victim referred to in § 1 shall also have the right to be present at the interview, provided that this does not restrict the interviewee's freedom of expression. If the defendant, having been notified of this procedure, does not have a defence counsel of their own choosing, the court shall appoint a defence counsel for them ex officio.

§ 3. At the main hearing, the video and audio recording of the interview shall be played back and the interview transcript shall be read out.

§ 4. In cases concerning the offences listed in § 1, a juvenile victim who was aged 15 or over at the time of the interview shall be interviewed under the conditions set out in §§ 1–3 where there is a reasonable fear that an interview conducted under other conditions could have a negative impact on their mental state. In such a case, the provision of Article 185c shall not apply.

§ 5. In cases concerning the offences specified in § 1, the expert psychologist taking part in the interview should be of the gender indicated by the victim, unless this would impede the proceedings.

Article 185b. [Examination of a minor witness]

§ 1. In cases concerning offences committed with the use of violence or unlawful threats, or those specified in Chapters XXV and XXVI of the Criminal Code, a witness who, at the time of

the examination, is under 15 years of age, shall be examined under the conditions set out in Article 185a § 1–3 and 5, if that witness's evidence may be of material importance to the resolution of the case.

§ 2. In cases concerning the offences listed in § 1, a juvenile witness who has reached the age of 15 at the time of the examination shall be examined in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 177 § 1a, where there is a reasonable fear that the direct presence of the accused during the examination could inhibit the witness's testimony or have a negative impact on their mental state.

§ 3. The provisions of § 1 and § 2 shall not apply to a witness who has participated in the commission of the offence in respect of which criminal proceedings are pending, or to a witness whose act is connected with the offence in respect of which criminal proceedings are pending.

Article 185c. [Offences specified in Articles 197–199 of the Criminal Code – reporting of an offence, questioning of the victim]

§ 1. In cases concerning the offences specified in Articles 197–199 of the Criminal Code, a report of an offence, if made by the victim, should be limited to setting out the most important facts and evidence.

§ 1a. In cases concerning the offences specified in § 1, a victim who has reached the age of 15 at the time of the interview shall be interviewed as a witness only if their testimony may be of material significance to the resolution of the case, and only once, unless material circumstances come to light which require a further examination, or if a motion for evidence is granted by the defendant who did not have a defence counsel at the time of the victim's first examination.

§ 2. The examination of the victim referred to in § 1a as a witness shall be conducted by the court at a hearing attended by a psychological expert without delay, and no later than 14 days from the date of receipt of the application. The prosecutor, the defence counsel and the victim's representative shall have the right to attend the examination. A person referred to in Article 51 § 2 or an adult designated by the victim shall also have the right to be present at the hearing, provided that this does not restrict the freedom of expression of the person being heard. At the main hearing, the audio-visual recording of the hearing shall be played back and the minutes of the hearing shall be read out.

§ 3. (repealed).

§ 4. At the request of the victim, steps must be taken to ensure that the expert psychologist taking part in the interview is of the gender specified by the victim, unless this would impede the proceedings.

Article 185e. [Examination of a witness with special needs]

§ 1. If a witness suffers from mental or developmental disorders, or from impairments in their ability to perceive or recall perceptions, and there is a reasonable concern that an examination under conditions other than those specified in this provision could adversely affect their mental state or would be significantly impeded, the witness shall be examined only if their evidence is likely to be of material importance to the resolution of the case, and only once, unless material circumstances come to light which require a re-examination, or if a motion for evidence is granted in respect of the defendant who did not have a defence counsel present during the witness's first examination.

§ 2. The examination shall be conducted by the court at a hearing attended by a qualified psychologist, no later than 14 days from the date of receipt of the application. The prosecutor,

the defence counsel and the representative shall have the right to attend the examination. A person referred to in Article 51 § 2 or 3, or an adult designated by the witness, shall also have the right to be present at the examination, provided that this does not restrict the freedom of expression of the person being examined. At the main hearing, the video and audio recording of the examination shall be played back and the examination report shall be read out.

§ 3. The expert psychologist taking part in the examination should be of the gender indicated by the witness, unless this would impede the proceedings.

§ 4. If a witness has difficulties with verbal communication, the examination shall be conducted using the augmentative and alternative communication methods employed by the witness. An expert with appropriate knowledge of augmentative and alternative communication shall take part in the examination.

§ 5. The provisions of Articles 185a–185c shall not apply to the witnesses referred to in § 1.

Article 185f. [Venue and manner of conducting an examination under Articles 185(a) to 185(c) and Article 185(e)]

§ 1. Hearings conducted in accordance with the procedure set out in Articles 185a–185c and Article 185e shall take place in suitably adapted premises at the court's registered office or elsewhere. A hearing in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 185e may also be held at another location if this is justified by the individual needs of the witness and it is possible to record the proceedings using audio-visual recording equipment.

§ 2. Prior to the first hearing, a person being heard in accordance with Articles 185a–185c and Article 185e shall be provided with information regarding the course, manner and conditions of the hearing. This information shall include a descriptive or graphic representation of the course, manner and conditions of the hearing. There shall be a period of at least 3 days between the delivery of the information and the date of the interview, unless the interests of the proceedings preclude this. The provision of Article 171 § 8 shall not apply.

§ 3. The Minister of Justice shall, by regulation, specify a template for the information on the course, manner and conditions of the interview for the persons referred to in § 2, separately for the interviewees referred to in Articles 185a–185c and Article 185e, taking into account the need for those being interviewed to understand this information.

§ 4. The Minister of Justice shall, by regulation, specify the manner in which the interviews referred to in § 1 are to be prepared and conducted, and the conditions to be met by the premises designated for conducting the interviews referred to in the first sentence of § 1, including their technical equipment, bearing in mind the need to ensure freedom of expression and a sense of security for the persons being questioned, whilst taking into account their individual needs.

a legal representative or a person under whose care they are placed; or, if circumstances arise which preclude the participation of such persons in the proceedings, the suspect may designate another adult, unless the participation of that person may lead to a breach of the suspect's rights or interests, is inappropriate in view of the suspect's welfare, prevents the proceedings from being conducted, or significantly impedes them.

Article 275a. [Order requiring the accused to leave their residence; prohibition on approaching the victim]

§ 1. As a preventive measure, a defendant charged with an offence involving the use of violence against a person with whom they cohabit may be ordered to temporarily vacate the premises

occupied jointly with the victim and the immediate vicinity thereof, or may be prohibited from approaching the victim within a specified distance, if there is a reasonable fear that the accused will again commit a violent offence against that person, particularly where the accused has threatened to commit such an offence.

§ 2. In pre-trial proceedings, the measure provided for in § 1 shall be applied at the request of the Police or ex officio.

§ 3. If, in respect of a defendant detained under Article 244 § 1a or 1b, there are grounds for applying the preventive measure provided for in § 1, the Police shall, without delay and no later than 24 hours from the time of detention, submit a request to the public prosecutor to apply that preventive measure; the application must be considered within 48 hours of the defendant's detention.

§ 4. The measure provided for in § 1 shall apply for a period not exceeding 3 months. If the grounds for its application have not ceased to exist, the court of first instance with jurisdiction over the case may, at the request of the public prosecutor, extend its application for further periods, each not exceeding 3 months.

§ 5. When issuing an order requiring the accused to temporarily vacate the premises occupied jointly with the victim, the court may, at the request of the accused, designate a place of residence for them in facilities providing overnight accommodation. Facilities designated for the accommodation of the accused must not be shelters for victims of domestic violence.

Article 300. [Duty to provide information]

§ 1. Prior to the first interview, the suspect shall be informed of their rights: to make a statement, to refuse to make a statement or to refuse to answer questions, to be informed of the content of the charges and any changes thereto, to submit requests for investigative or inquiry measures to be carried out, to be assisted by a defence counsel, including the right to request a court-appointed defence counsel in the circumstances specified in Articles 78 and 78a, and of the content of Articles 202, 214, 215, 257(1) and (2), 259, 316, 338b, Articles 360, 361 and 374(1), the provisions concerning preventive measures referred to in Chapter 28, other than pre-trial detention, the right to final access to the materials of the pre-trial proceedings, as well as the rights set out in Article 23a(1), Article 72(1), Articles 156(5) and (5a), Articles 301, 335, 338a and 387, and of the obligations and consequences set out in Articles 74, 75, 133(2), 138 and 139. Furthermore, a suspect under the age of 18 shall be informed of the provisions of Articles 76, 76a and 299b, as well as of the provisions of Article 212 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and of the role of the authorities involved in criminal proceedings. The information must be provided to the suspect in writing; the suspect shall confirm receipt of the information by signing it. If the suspect is under 18 years of age, the instruction shall also be provided to their legal representative or the person under whose care the suspect remains, or to another person indicated or appointed as referred to in Article 76a, who shall confirm receipt of the instruction by signing it.

§ 2. Before the first interview, or immediately after the victim has been identified if it is decided not to interview them, the victim shall be informed of their status as a party to the proceedings in the preparatory proceedings and of the rights arising therefrom, in particular: the right to submit applications for investigative or inquiry measures to be carried out and the conditions for participating in such measures, as set out in Articles 51, 52 and 315–318; the right to be assisted by a legal representative, including the right to apply for the appointment of a legal representative ex officio in the circumstances specified in Article 78; as well as the rights set

out in Article 23a(1), Article 156, Article 204, Article 306 and Article 315a, and the obligations and consequences set out in Articles 138 and 139. The briefing shall also include information on: the possibilities for the defendant to make good the damage or to obtain state compensation; access to legal aid; the available protection and assistance measures referred to in the Act of 28 November 2014 on the protection and assistance of victims and witnesses; the assistance provided for in Article 43 § 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the possibility of issuing a European Protection Order, organisations providing support to victims, the content of Article 337a, and the possibility of reimbursement of costs incurred in connection with participation in the proceedings. The instructions must be provided to the victim in writing; the victim shall confirm receipt of the instructions by signing them. If the victim's examination is waived, the instructions shall be served on the victim.

§ 3. Prior to the first hearing, a witness shall be briefed on their rights and obligations as set out in Articles 177–192a, and on the available protection and assistance measures referred to in the Act of 28 November 2014 on the protection and assistance of victims and witnesses.

§ 3a. Persons referred to in § 1–3 who are incapable of acting for themselves due to their age or state of health, and those under the age of 18, may be provided with explanations regarding the scope of their rights and obligations, as well as the manner and conditions of the hearing. Templates for these explanations are also published on the Ministry of Justice's website.

§ 3b. The instructions referred to in § 1–3 and the explanations referred to in § 3a may be in written or graphic form.

§ 4. The Minister of Justice shall, by regulation, specify templates for the written:

- 1) instructions referred to in § 1–3, including separate templates for persons under the age of 18, taking into account the need for such instructions to be understood by persons not assisted by a defence counsel or representative, persons who are unable to understand due to their age or state of health, or persons under the age of 18;
- 2) the explanations referred to in § 3a, with separate versions for persons who are unable to understand due to their age or state of health and for persons under the age of 18, bearing in mind the need for such persons to understand the explanations.

III. The Act of 6 April 1990 on the Police (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 636) – extract

Article 15aa. [Power to issue specific orders and prohibitions against a person posing a threat to the life or health of a victim of domestic violence]

1. A police officer shall have the right to issue, against a person perpetrating domestic violence within the meaning of the provisions of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence, who poses a threat to the life or health of the victim of such violence, an order to leave immediately the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, and a prohibition on approaching the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, hereinafter referred to as “the order and prohibition”.

2. (repealed).

3. (repealed).

4. (repealed).

5. In the order and prohibition, the police officer shall specify the area or the distance from the jointly occupied dwelling which the perpetrator of domestic violence is required to maintain.

6. The provision of paragraph 1 applies to any premises used to meet current housing needs.

7. Where an order and prohibition, a restraining order, a prohibition on contact or a prohibition

on entry is issued against a person perpetrating domestic violence, the provisions of Articles 9f and 9g of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 15aaa. [Prohibition on approaching a victim of domestic violence, prohibition on contacting them, prohibition on entering the premises of a specified establishment]

1. A police officer shall have the right to issue, against a person perpetrating domestic violence within the meaning of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence, who poses a threat to the life or health of the victim of such violence, a prohibition on approaching that person to a distance expressed in metres, hereinafter referred to as the “prohibition on approaching”, or a prohibition on contacting the victim of domestic violence, hereinafter referred to as a “contact prohibition”.

2. If the victim of domestic violence attends school, an educational, care or arts institution, practises sport or works, a police officer is entitled to issue to the perpetrator of domestic violence, who poses a threat to the life or health of the victim, a prohibition on entering and remaining on the premises of a school, educational, care or arts institution, a sports facility or a workplace, hereinafter referred to as an “entry prohibition”, unless the perpetrator is employed there or is a student there.

Article 15aab. [Permissibility of the combined application of orders and prohibitions; immediate enforceability of orders and prohibitions]

1. An order and a prohibition, a restraining order, a contact prohibition or an exclusion order may be applied concurrently.

2. An order and a prohibition, a prohibition on approaching, a prohibition on contacting and a prohibition on entry are immediately enforceable.

3. If, after an order and prohibition has been issued, circumstances arise justifying the issuance of a restraining order, a contact ban or an access ban, the date on which they cease to have effect must correspond to the date on which the period of application of the order and prohibition expires.

4. In order to determine the validity of issuing an order and prohibition, a restraining order, a contact prohibition or an entry prohibition, a police officer shall apply the provisions of Article 15a(2) and (3) as appropriate.

IV. Act of 24 August 2001 on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Authorities (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 12) – extract

Article 18a. [Power to issue specific orders or prohibitions against a person committing domestic violence]

1. A member of the Military Police shall have the right to issue, against a soldier on active military service who commits domestic violence within the meaning of the provisions of the Act on Combating Domestic Violence and who poses a threat to the life or health of the person suffering such violence, hereinafter referred to as the “person committing domestic violence”, an order to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings immediately, and a prohibition on approaching the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, hereinafter referred to as “the order and prohibition”.

2. (repealed).

3. (repealed).

4. (repealed).

5. In the order and prohibition, a Military Police officer shall specify the area or the distance from the jointly occupied dwelling which the perpetrator of domestic violence is obliged to maintain.
6. The provision of paragraph 1 applies to any premises used to meet current housing needs.

Article 18aa. [Prohibition on approaching a person affected by domestic violence, prohibition on contacting them, prohibition on entering the premises of a specified establishment]

1. A member of the Military Police shall have the right to issue, against a person perpetrating domestic violence within the meaning of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence, where such violence poses a threat to the life or health of the victim, a prohibition on approaching that person to a distance expressed in metres, hereinafter referred to as the “prohibition on approaching”, or a prohibition on contacting the victim of domestic violence, hereinafter referred to as the “contact prohibition”.
2. If the victim of domestic violence attends school, an educational, care or arts institution, practises sport or works, a Military Police officer is entitled to issue, against the perpetrator of domestic violence who poses a threat to the life or health of the victim, a prohibition on entering and remaining on the premises of a school, educational, care or arts institution, a sports facility or a workplace, hereinafter referred to as an “access prohibition”, unless the perpetrator is employed there or is a student there.

Article 18ab. [Issuance by a police officer of an order or prohibition against a soldier on active military service]

1. In justified cases, in particular where it is impossible or significantly difficult for the Military Police to arrive at the scene of an incident, and where, on the basis of the established facts, a police officer has determined that a person committing domestic violence poses a threat to the life or health of the victim of that violence, the police officer shall have the right to issue an order or prohibition, a restraining order, a contact prohibition or an access prohibition against a soldier on active military service. The provisions of Article 15aa(1) and Article 15aaa of the Act of 6 April 1990 on the Police shall apply mutatis mutandis.
2. In the case referred to in paragraph 1, the Police shall carry out the measures specified in Article 15ab(4), (9) and (11), Article 15ad(1) and (1a), Article 15ae(1) and (7), and Article 15ag of the Act of 6 April 1990 on the Police.

Article 18ac. [Permissibility of the combined application of orders and prohibitions; immediate enforceability of orders and prohibitions]

1. An order and a prohibition, a restraining order, a prohibition on contact or a prohibition on entry may be applied jointly.
2. Orders and prohibitions, restraining orders, contact bans and entry bans are immediately enforceable.
3. If, after an order and prohibition has been issued, circumstances arise justifying the issuance of a restraining order, a contact ban or an access ban, the date on which they cease to have effect must correspond to the date on which the period of application of the order and prohibition expires.
4. A Military Police officer shall apply the provisions of Article 18(3) and (4), as appropriate, in

order to determine the validity of an order and prohibition, a restraining order, a contact prohibition or an access prohibition.

V. The Act of 29 July 2025 on Combating Domestic Violence (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673) – extract

Article 2 [Definitions]

1. Wherever this Act refers to:

1) domestic violence – this shall be understood to mean a single or repeated intentional act or omission, exploiting physical, psychological or economic superiority, which infringes the rights or personal interests of the person suffering domestic violence, in particular:

- a) exposing that person to the risk of loss of life, health or property,
- b) infringing upon their dignity, physical integrity or freedom, including sexual freedom,
- c) causing harm to their physical or mental health, or causing them suffering or harm,
- d) restricting or depriving that person of access to financial resources or the opportunity to take up employment or achieve financial independence,
- e) significantly infringing upon that person's privacy or causing them to feel threatened, humiliated or tormented, including acts carried out by means of electronic communications;

2) a person experiencing domestic violence – this shall be understood to mean:

- a) a spouse, including where the marriage has ended or been annulled, and their ascendants, descendants, siblings and their spouses,
- b) ascendants and descendants and their spouses,
- c) siblings and their ascendants, descendants and their spouses,
- d) an adopted person and their spouse, as well as their ascendants, descendants, siblings and their spouses,
- e) a person with whom the applicant is currently or has previously cohabited, and that person's ascendants, descendants, siblings and their spouses,
- f) a person living together and sharing a household, and their ascendants, descendants, siblings and their spouses,
- g) a person with whom the applicant is currently or has previously been in a stable emotional or physical relationship, regardless of whether they live together or share a household,
- h) a minor

- against whom domestic violence is being perpetrated;

3) a person perpetrating domestic violence – this shall be understood to mean an adult who commits domestic violence against the persons referred to in point 2;

4) a witness to domestic violence – this shall be understood to mean a person who has knowledge of domestic violence or has witnessed an act of domestic violence.

2. A person suffering domestic violence shall also be understood to mean a minor who has witnessed domestic violence against the persons referred to in paragraph 1(2).

Article 3. [Assistance due to a person experiencing domestic violence]

1. A person experiencing domestic violence shall be provided with assistance free of charge, in particular in the form of:

- 1) medical, psychological, legal, social, vocational and family counselling;
- 2) crisis intervention and support;
- 3) protection against further harm, by preventing the perpetrator of domestic violence from

using the shared home with the victim of domestic violence and by prohibiting them from contacting or approaching the victim of domestic violence;

4) providing the victim of domestic violence with safe accommodation in a specialist support centre for victims of domestic violence;

5) a medical examination to determine the causes and nature of bodily injuries resulting from domestic violence, and the issue of a medical certificate to that effect;

6) providing assistance in securing accommodation for a victim of domestic violence who has no legal right to the premises occupied jointly with the perpetrator of domestic violence.

1a. A person experiencing domestic violence shall be provided with information on the forms of support available as listed in paragraph 1.

2. The Minister responsible for health shall, by regulation, specify the format of the medical certificate detailing the causes and nature of bodily injuries resulting from domestic violence, taking into account the certificate's usefulness for the legal protection of the victim of domestic violence.

Article 4. [Services provided at a specialist support centre for victims of domestic violence; legal measures against perpetrators of violence]

1. Victims of domestic violence shall be provided, as part of their accommodation at the centre referred to in Article 3(1)(4), with at least basic intervention, therapeutic-support services, and assistance with basic living needs, aimed at ensuring the safety of such persons, as well as providing help and support in accordance with their needs, tailored to their life circumstances.

2. The assistance and support referred to in paragraph 1 shall be provided by specialists in the field of combating domestic violence who guarantee high-quality services and are employed at a specialist support centre for victims of domestic violence, including psychologists, educators, social workers, lawyers and therapists.

3. In the case of perpetrators of domestic violence, the measures provided for in the Act aimed at preventing them from contacting victims of domestic violence shall be applied, as well as corrective and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence and psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence.

4. Corrective and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence and psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence are designed, in particular, to prevent the perpetrator from committing further acts of violence and to develop their self-control and problem-solving skills without resorting to violence.

5. Corrective and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence and psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence are delivered in the form of individual or group sessions and are led by specialists in the field of combating domestic violence who guarantee high-quality services, including psychologists, educators, therapists and psychotherapists.

6. A person who commits domestic violence, following referral by an interdisciplinary team to participate in correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence or psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence, is obliged to:

1) enrol in corrective and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence or psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence;

2) provide the diagnostic and support team with a certificate confirming their registration to participate in correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence

or psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence, within the time limits specified in the provisions of the Act;

3) complete correctional and educational programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence or psychological and therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence within the time limits set by the organisation running these programmes;

4) provide the diagnostic and support group with a certificate confirming completion of a correctional and educational programme for perpetrators of domestic violence or a psychological and therapeutic programme for perpetrators of domestic violence.

The Council of Ministers shall submit an annual report on the implementation of the Government Programme for Combating Domestic Violence to the Sejm and the Senate of the Republic of Poland by 30 September each year.

Article 11a. [Obligation of a person perpetrating domestic violence to leave the home]

1. If a person who commits domestic violence and who shares a dwelling makes cohabitation particularly intolerable through their behaviour involving domestic violence, the victim of such violence may request that the court having jurisdiction under the provisions of the Act of 17 November 1964 - the Code of Civil Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 1550, as amended) on non-contentious proceedings, to order that person to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, or to prohibit that person from approaching the dwelling and its immediate surroundings.

2. The provision of paragraph 1 shall also apply where:

1) the victim of domestic violence has left the jointly occupied dwelling because of violence inflicted upon them in that dwelling;

2) the person perpetrating domestic violence has left the jointly occupied dwelling;

3) the person perpetrating domestic violence stays in the home with the victim of domestic violence on a periodic or irregular basis.

3. An adult who has remained in the dwelling referred to in paragraph 1 whilst the person perpetrating domestic violence was not residing there, in connection with the issuance against that person of:

1) an order or prohibition as referred to in Article 15aa(1) of the Act of 6 April 1990 on the Police (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 145, as subsequently amended),

2) an order or prohibition referred to in Article 18a(1) of the Act of 24 August 2001 on the Military Police and military law enforcement authorities (Journal of Laws of 2023, items 1266 and 1860, and of 2024, items 1222 and 1248),

3) court orders requiring a person perpetrating domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, or prohibiting them from approaching the dwelling and its immediate surroundings, including orders granting interim relief

- is obliged to pay for the supply of electricity, gas and water to that dwelling, as well as for the collection of sewage, waste and liquid waste, and the rent or the costs of the day-to-day management of the property, unless the person perpetrating domestic violence is obliged to pay maintenance to her.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1–3 shall apply to any premises used to meet current housing needs.

5. The provisions governing the enforcement of an order to vacate premises serving the debtor's housing needs shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the enforcement of the obligation imposed under paragraph 1.

6. If a person perpetrating domestic violence, following the court's order granting an application to require that person to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, or to issue a restraining order prohibiting them from approaching the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, wishes to remove items or pets from the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, and the victim of such violence consents to this, this may only take place in the presence of a police officer or a member of the Military Police. The removal of items and pets may take place no more than twice.
7. In order to remove the belongings and pets referred to in paragraph 6, the perpetrator of domestic violence shall submit a written request to the head of the relevant Police unit or the commander of the relevant Military Police unit, with jurisdiction over the location of the jointly occupied dwelling, to appoint, no later than within 48 hours, a police officer or a member of the Military Police to assist with the procedure referred to in paragraph 6.
8. The procedure referred to in paragraph 6 shall be carried out after the date has been agreed in advance with the victim of domestic violence. The victim of domestic violence has the right to take part in this procedure or to authorise another person to take part in it. In the event of an objection by the victim of domestic violence, the specified items or pets shall be left in the jointly occupied dwelling or in its immediate vicinity.

Article 11aa. [Prohibition on approaching a victim of domestic violence, prohibition on contacting them, prohibition on entering the premises of a specified establishment]

1. A victim of domestic violence may request that the court referred to in Article 11a(1) issue an order prohibiting the perpetrator of domestic violence from approaching them within a specified distance, expressed in metres, or from contacting them, where the perpetrator of domestic violence, through their behaviour involving domestic violence, poses a threat to the life or health of the victim of such violence.
2. A victim of domestic violence may also request a prohibition on the perpetrator contacting them where the perpetrator harasses them via remote electronic means of communication, thereby causing them a sense of threat, humiliation or distress justified by the circumstances, or substantially infringes upon their privacy.
3. The court is not bound by a request to order the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, the issuance of a restraining order prohibiting the perpetrator from approaching the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings within the distance or area specified therein, or from approaching the victim of domestic violence within the distance specified therein, or a request for a contact ban.
4. If the victim of domestic violence attends school, an educational, care or arts institution, practises sport or works, they may request that the court referred to in Article 11a(1) issue, against the perpetrator of domestic violence who poses a threat to their life or health, a prohibition on entering and remaining on the premises of the school, educational, care or arts institution, or sports facility attended by the victim of domestic violence, their place of work or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays.

Article 11ab. [Factors to be taken into account when considering a case for the amendment or revocation of an order imposing obligations, prohibitions or injunctions on a person who commits domestic violence]

When considering a case concerning the amendment or revocation of an order referred to in Article 11a(1) and Article 11aa(1), (2) and (4), the court shall take into account the circumstances

relating to victims of domestic violence and perpetrators of such violence, including, in particular, information on:

- 1) the course and outcomes of the measures taken and documented under the 'Blue Card' procedure, where such a procedure was conducted;
- 2) participation in, and the outcomes of, a correctional and educational programme for perpetrators of domestic violence or a psychological and therapeutic programme for perpetrators of domestic violence;
- 3) participation in and the outcomes of other forms of intervention, in particular therapy aimed at treating addiction.

Article 11b. [Provision to the Police and the Military Police of contact details of centres offering support to victims of domestic violence]

Government administrative bodies and local government units organising the centres referred to in Article 15ag(1)(3) and (5) and Article 15ah of the Act of 6 April 1990 on the Police, and Article 18g(1)(3) and (5) and Article 18h of the Act of 24 August 2001 on the Military Police and military law enforcement authorities, shall provide, by means of electronic communication, the territorially competent organisational units of the Police and the Military Police with up-to-date contact details of those entities, specifying the nature of their activities.

Article 12. [Duty to report offences involving domestic violence]

1. Persons who, in the course of their official or professional duties, suspect that a domestically related violent offence subject to ex officio prosecution has been committed shall immediately report this to the Police or the public prosecutor.
2. Persons who witness domestic violence should report this to the police, the public prosecutor or another body working to combat domestic violence.

Article 12a. [Ensuring the protection of a child]

1. Where a child's life or health is at risk as a result of domestic violence, a social worker shall ensure the child's protection by placing the child with another close relative, within the meaning of Article 115 § 11 of the Act of 6 June 1997, who does not live with the child. - the Criminal Code (Journal of Laws of 2024, items 17 and 1228), which guarantees the child's safety and proper care in a foster family, a family-type children's home or institutional foster care.
2. The procedure for placing children in a foster family, a family-type children's home or institutional foster care is governed by the provisions of the Act of 9 June 2011 on family support and the foster care system (Journal of Laws of 2024, items 177, 742, 743 and 858).
3. The decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall be taken by a social worker in consultation with a police officer, as well as a doctor, a paramedic or a nurse. The provisions of Article 59810, Article 59811(3) and the first sentence of Article 59812(1) of the Act of 17 November 1964 – Code of Civil Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis.
4. The decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall, as far as possible, be taken in the presence of and with the support of a psychologist.
- 4a. Before taking the decision referred to in paragraph 1, a social worker, in consultation with a police officer, as well as a doctor, paramedic or nurse, shall assess the risk to the child's life or health using the questionnaire for assessing the risk to the child's life or health.
- 4b. Where the child is provided with the protection referred to in paragraph 1, the child shall be given support from a psychologist.

5. A social worker is obliged to notify the guardianship court without delay, no later than within 24 hours of the child being placed under protection, of the fact that the child has been placed under protection and placed with another close relative not living with the child, within the meaning of Article 115 § 11 of the Act of 6 June 1997 - The Criminal Code, in a foster family, a family-style children's home or institutional foster care.
6. The provisions concerning the placement of a child in a foster family, a family-type children's home or institutional foster care shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the placement of a child with another close relative not living with the child, within the meaning of Article 115 § 11 of the Act of 6 June 1997 - the Criminal Code.
7. The Council of Ministers shall, by way of a regulation, lay down the procedure to be followed by the Police when carrying out the activities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3, and the manner in which the Police are to document the activities carried out, taking into account the need to provide children with effective assistance.
8. The Council of Ministers shall, by way of a regulation, specify the template for a questionnaire to assess the risk to a child's life or health, used to determine the justification for providing the child with the protection referred to in paragraphs 1, bearing in mind the need to correctly assess the child's situation and condition and to provide the child with immediate protection, taking into account the child's needs and the protection of personal data to be processed using the questionnaire.

Article 12b. [Appeal]

1. Parents, legal guardians or de facto carers are entitled to lodge an appeal with the guardianship court against the provision of protection to the child as referred to in Article 12a. The appeal may seek an examination of the justification and legality of providing protection to the child, as well as the correctness of the procedure followed.
2. An appeal may be lodged through the social worker who provided the child with protection, or through a police officer. In such a case, the appeal shall be forwarded without delay to the guardianship court.
3. The court shall hear the appeal, sitting as a single judge, without delay, but no later than 24 hours after it is received by the court. If the court finds that the measures taken to ensure the child's protection are unfounded or unlawful, it shall order the immediate return of the child to their parents, legal guardians or de facto guardians.
4. Where the court finds that the protection provided to the child is unfounded, unlawful or irregular, it shall notify the superiors of the persons who carried out the actions relating to the provision of protection to the child.

Article 12c. [Information on the right to lodge a complaint; free legal aid]

1. The social worker carrying out the actions referred to in Article 12a shall inform the child's parents, legal guardians or de facto guardians of their right to lodge a complaint, of the actions taken pursuant to Article 12a, and of the possibility of obtaining free legal aid. This information shall be provided in writing.
2. Free legal aid shall be provided in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down in the Act of 5 August 2015 on free legal aid, free civic advice and legal education (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1534).
3. The Council of Ministers shall, by way of a regulation, specify the template for the notice referred to in paragraph 1, taking into account the notice's relevance to the protection of the

child and the rights of the child's parents, legal guardians or de facto carers.

Article 12d. [Ordering the enforcement of a conditionally suspended custodial sentence or revoking conditional early release]

1. Where an application by a professional probation officer for an order to enforce a conditionally suspended custodial sentence or to revoke conditional early release concerns a person convicted of an offence committed by means of violence or unlawful threats against a victim of domestic violence, who, during the probation period, has grossly breached the law, by again using violence or unlawful threats against a victim of domestic violence, the court competent to hear the application shall order the detention and compulsory attendance of the convicted person at the hearing to consider the application.
2. The detained person shall, upon request, be allowed without delay to contact a lawyer by any available means and to speak to them directly.
3. A court order directing the enforcement of a sentence or revoking conditional early release shall be enforceable from the moment it is issued; the court which issued the order, or the court competent to hear an appeal against it, may suspend the enforcement of the order.

ANNEX 2

Judicial data collected as part of the Government Programme to Combat Domestic Violence for the years 2024–2030

Year 2021	Indicator			Responsible body	
				Total	Ministry of Justice
Case law of the ordinary courts, in particular: - in the field of criminal law, with regard to penalties, punitive measures, probation and other sanctions imposed on persons who commit domestic violence within the family	number of persons charged of domestic violence domestic violence	convicted	in total	16,958	16,958
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	12,939	12,939
		convicted	in total	13,805	13,805
			of whom are women	720	720
			of which men	13,085	13,085
			of which under Article 207 of the Criminal Code	10,535	10,535
			of which women	459	459
			of which men	10,076	10,076
		acquitted	total	404	404
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	314	314
		proceedings conditionally discontinued	Total	1,724	1,724
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	1,374	1,374
		proceedings discontinued	total	1,002	1,002
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	713	713

	number of people who commit violence within the family who were sentenced to	fines	in total	1,166	1,166
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	449	449
		restrictions on liberty	total	3,025	3,025
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	1,960	1,960
		imprisonment	total	9,352	9,352
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	7,918	7,918
		including custodial sentences with a conditional suspension	total	5,527	5,527
			of which under Article 207 of the Criminal Code	4,978	4,978
	number of criminal and probation measures imposed	an obligation to refrain from frequenting specific environments or places	punitive measures	38	38
			including those imposed on women	1	1
			including against men	37	37
			probation measures	69	69
			including those imposed on women	5	5
			including against men	64	64
		a ban on contact with specified individuals	penal measures	1,966	1,966
			including against women	61	61
			of which against men	1,905	1,905
			probation measures	614	614
			of which involving women	19	19

			including against men	595	595
		restraining orders against specific individuals	penal measures	2,762	2,762
			including against women	78	78
			of which against men	2,684	2,684
			probation measures	469	469
			of which involving women	12	12
			including against men	457	457
		order to vacate the jointly occupied premises with the victim	penal measures	1,080	1,080
			of which against women	24	24
			of which against men	1,056	1,056
			probation measures	394	394
			of which involving women	8	8
			including against men	386	386
		participation in correctional and educational programmes	probation measures	627	627
			of which involving women	67	67
			including against men	560	560
- family law and guardianship concerning parental responsibility	number of rulings relating to parental responsibility due to violence	restriction of parental authority (Article 109(2) of the Family and Guardianship Code)	number of rulings	207	207
			number of children	451	451
		termination of parental responsibility (Article 111 of the Family and	number of rulings	31	31

	within the family	Guardianship Code)	number of children	48	48
- civil law concerning an order requiring a person who has committed acts of violence to vacate the premises occupied jointly with a close relative, as well as evictions	number of evictions due to domestic violence (vacating the residential property without entitlement to social housing)			568	568
	number of applications submitted to the civil court to order a person perpetrating domestic violence to leave the home shared with another family member			1,890	1,890
	number of rulings ordering a person who has committed domestic violence to leave the home shared with another family member			858	858

Year 2022	Indicator			Indicator value/Responsible body	
				Total	Ministry of Justice
Case law of the ordinary courts, in particular: - in the field of criminal law, with regard to penalties, punitive measures, probation and other sanctions imposed on perpetrators of domestic violence	the number of people charged with domestic violence	convicted	in total	15,397	15,397
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	11,442	11,442
		convicted	in total	12,518	12,518
			of whom are women	732	732
			of which men	11,786	11,786
			of which under Article 207 of the Criminal Code	9,326	9,326

in the family			of which women	446	446
			of which men	8,880	8,880
		acquitted	total	446	396
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	283	283
		proceedings conditionally discontinued	total	1,591	1,591
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	1,238	1,238
		proceedings discontinued	total	867	867
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	590	590
	number of people who commit violence within the family who have been sentenced to	fines	in total	1,137	1,137
			of which under Article 207 of the Criminal Code	421	421
		restrictions on liberty	total	2,644	2,644
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	1,739	1,739
		imprisonment	total	8,498	8,498
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	6,976	6,976
		including custodial sentences with a conditional suspension	total	4,934	4,934
			of which under Article 207 of the Criminal Code	4,360	4,360
	number of criminal and probation	prohibition on entering in specified environments or places	penal measures	42	42
			including against	1	1

	measures imposed		women		
			including against men	41	41
			probation measures	40	40
			including those imposed on women	4	4
			including against men	36	36
		restraining orders against specific individuals	penal measures	2,191	2,191
			including against women	64	64
			of which against men	2,127	2,127
			probation measures	502	502
			of which involving women	28	28
			including against men	474	474
		restraining orders against specific individuals	penal measures	2,948	2,948
			including against women	88	88
			of which against men	2,860	2,860
			probation measures	397	397
			of which involving women	15	15
			including men	382	382
		an order to vacate the premises occupied jointly with the victim	punitive measures	1,093	1,093
			of which against women	22	22
			of which against men	1,071	1,071

			probation measures	274	274
			of which involving women	13	13
			including against men	261	261
		participation in correctional and educational programmes	probation measures	547	547
			of which involving women	67	67
			including against men	480	480
- family law and guardianship concerning parental responsibility	number of rulings relating to parental responsibility due to violence within the family	restriction of parental authority (Article 109(2) of the Family and Guardianship Code)	number of rulings	278	278
			number of children	514	514
		termination of parental responsibility (Article 111 of the Family and Guardianship Code)	number of rulings	40	40
			number of children	76	76
- civil law concerning an order requiring a person committing domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, or prohibiting them from approaching the dwelling and its immediate surroundings	number of applications to the court regarding an order to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings or a restraining order prohibiting the perpetrator from approaching the dwelling and its immediate surroundings		2,101	2,101	
	number of court orders requiring a person to leave a jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, or prohibiting them from approaching the dwelling and its immediate surroundings		1,052	1,052	
	number of evictions due to domestic violence		456	456	

Year 2024	Indicator			Indicator value as reported by the ordinary courts
Monitoring of case law from the ordinary courts, in particular: - in the field of criminal law, with regard to penalties, punitive measures, probation and other sanctions imposed on perpetrators of domestic violence	number of persons charged with an offence involving domestic violence	convicted	in total	13,460
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	10,107
		convicted	Total	10,717
			including women	750
			of whom are men	9,967
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	8,096
			of which women	501
			including men	7,595
		acquitted	total	337
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	267
		proceedings conditionally discontinued	Total	1,579
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	1,183
		proceedings discontinued	Total	800
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	556
	number of perpetrators of domestic violence against whom	fines	in total	1,080
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	456
		restrictions on	Total	2,358

	penalties were imposed	liberty	including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	1,644
		imprisonment	Total	7,088
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	5,853
		of which custodial sentences with conditional suspension	Total	4,222
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	3,774
	number of penal and probationary measures imposed, in particular the obligation set out in Article 72(1)(6b) of the Criminal Code	the obligation to refrain from frequenting specific environments or places	penal measures	29
			including those imposed on women	0
			including against men	29
			probation measures	42
			of which against women	2
			including men	40
		restraining orders against specific individuals	penal measures	2,627
			including against women	115
			including against men	2,512
			probation measures	530
			of which for women	56
			of which for men	474
		restraining orders against specific individuals	penal measures	3,180
			including against women	118
			including against men	3,062

			probation measures	434
			of which against women	45
			of which were for men	389
		an order to leave the premises shared with the victim	punitive measures	979
			including against women	33
			including against men	946
			probation measures	267
			of which against women	7
			of which against men	260
		participation in correctional and educational programmes	probation measures	492
including for women	60			
of which towards men	432			
- in the field of family and guardianship law concerning parental responsibility	the number of rulings on parental authority in cases involving domestic violence	restriction of parental authority (Article 109(2) of the Family and Guardianship Code)	number of rulings	345
			number of children	680
		deprivation of parental authority (Article 111 of the Family and Guardianship Code)	number of rulings	70
			number of children	120
- in civil law, concerning orders requiring a person committing domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its	number of applications to the court seeking an order requiring the perpetrator to leave the jointly occupied home and its immediate surroundings, or prohibiting them from approaching the home and its immediate surroundings			4,874

immediate surroundings, or prohibiting them from approaching the dwelling and its immediate surroundings	number of court orders requiring the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, or prohibiting them from approaching the dwelling and its immediate surroundings	2,169
	number of evictions due to domestic violence	507

Year 2023	Indicator			Indicator value/Responsible body	
				Total	Ministry of Justice
Monitoring of case law from the ordinary courts, in particular: - in the field of criminal law, with regard to penalties, punitive measures, probation and other sanctions imposed on perpetrators of domestic violence within the family	number of persons charged of domestic violence offences	convicted	in total	13,977	13,977
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	10,411	10,411
		convicted	in total	11,332	11,332
			of whom are women	731	731
			of which men	10,601	10,601
			of which under Article 207 of the Criminal Code	8,447	8,447
			of which women	461	461
			of which men	7,986	7,986
		acquitted	total	461	461
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	296	296
		proceedings conditionally discontinued	total	1,460	1,460
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	1,108	1,108

		proceedings discontinued	total	783	783
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	557	557
	number of people who commit domestic violence and against whom fines have been imposed	fines	in total	1,054	1,054
			of which under Article 207 of the Criminal Code	405	405
		restrictions on liberty	total	2,325	2,325
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	1,565	1,565
		imprisonment	total	7,732	7,732
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	6,307	6,307
		including prison sentences with conditional suspension	total	4,589	4,589
			including Article 207 of the Criminal Code	4,043	4,043
	the number of criminal and probationary measures imposed, in particular the obligation set out in Article 72(1)(6b) of the Act of 6 June 1997 – the Criminal Code	the obligation to refrain from being present in specified environments or places	criminal measures	41	41
			including against women	2	2
			including against men	39	39
			probation measures	41	41
			including those imposed on women	4	4
			including against men	37	37
		a ban on contacting specific individuals	penal measures	2,366	2,366
			including against women	75	75
			of which against men	2,291	2,291
			probation measures	484	484

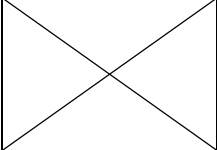
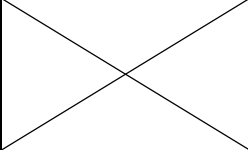
			of which involving women	28	28
			including against men	456	456
		restraining orders towards specific individuals	penal measures	3,117	3,117
			including against women	96	96
			of which against men	3,021	3,021
			probation measures	365	365
			of which involving women	11	11
			including against men	354	354
		order to vacate the jointly occupied premises with the victim	penal measures	1,039	1,039
			of which against women	22	22
			of which against men	1,017	1,017
			probation measures	257	257
			of which involving women	8	8
			including against men	249	249
		participation in correctional and educational programmes	probation measures	536	536
			of which involving women	66	66
			including against men	470	470
- in the field of family and guardianship concerning parental responsibility	number of rulings on parental responsibility due to domestic violence	restriction of parental authority (Article 109(2) of the Family and Guardianship Code)	number of rulings	266	266
			number of children	500	500
		deprivation of parental authority (Section 111 of the	number of rulings	42	42
			number of children	80	80

	Family and Guardianship Code)		
- in civil law regarding the obligation of a person who commits violence within the family to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, or to prohibit them from approaching the dwelling and its immediate surroundings	number of applications to the court regarding an order to leave the jointly occupied home and its immediate surroundings or a restraining order prohibiting the perpetrator from approaching the home and its immediate surroundings	2,602	2,602
	number of court orders requiring a person to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, or prohibiting them from approaching the dwelling and its immediate surroundings	1,300	1,300
	number of evictions due to domestic violence	478	478

2024	Indicator		Indicator value as reported by		
			the National Public Prosecutor	Ordinary courts	Court Probation Service teams
Preventing people who commit domestic violence with those victims of domestic violence, including by: – issuing an order against a person a person an order to to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, and a prohibition on approaching the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, – imposing on the perpetrator of domestic violence a prohibition on approaching the victim of domestic violence within a specified distance, expressed in metres, – issuing a prohibition against the perpetrator of domestic violence contacting the victim of domestic violence, – issuing a prohibition against the perpetrator of domestic violence from entering or remaining on the premises of a school, educational,	the number of preventive measures applied by the Public Prosecutor's Office concerning:	police supervision with a prohibition on contacting the victim of domestic violence (Article 275(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure)			
		police supervision on condition that the person leaves the premises occupied jointly with the victim (Article 275 § 3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure)			
		an order to vacate the premises occupied with a close relative (Article 275a of the Code of Criminal Procedure)			
	the number of applications submitted by the prosecutor to the court for the imposition or extension of preventive measures concerning:	the imposition of an order to vacate the premises shared with the victim			
		the extension of an order to vacate the residential premises occupied jointly with the victim for further periods			
		the imposition of pre-trial detention			

care or arts institution, a sports facility or a workplace, – the detention of persons suspected of committing domestic violence, – the public prosecutor's use of applying to the court for the imposition of preventive measures on persons suspected of committing domestic violence, in particular police supervision with a prohibition on contacting the victim of domestic violence, as well as ordering them to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings or prohibiting them from approaching the dwelling and its immediate surroundings, or, where appropriate, remand in custody, – applying to the court to impose criminal or probationary measures on perpetrators of domestic violence, consisting of an obligation to refrain from being in specific places, from contacting or approaching the victim, an order to leave the jointly occupied dwelling and its immediate surroundings, or a prohibition on approaching the dwelling and its immediate surroundings, – the drafting and publication by the Prosecutor General, in accordance with Article 8a of the Act, at least	the number of decisions taken by the court to grant the prosecutor's applications	the imposition of an order to vacate the premises occupied jointly with the victim			3,973	
		extension of the order to vacate the residential premises occupied jointly with the victim for further periods			401	
		imposition of pre-trial detention			1234	
	number of applications, including those under Article 335(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Act of 6 June 1997 – Code of Criminal Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 490, as subsequently amended), to the court regarding the application of criminal or probationary measures concerning:	the obligation to refrain from frequenting specific environments or places	penal measures			
			probationary measures			
		a ban on contacting specific individuals	penal measures			
			probation measures			
		restraining orders prohibiting contact with specific individuals	penal measures			
			probation measures			
		an order to vacate premises	criminal sanctions			

once every two years, of guidelines on the rules of procedure for general organisational units of the Public Prosecutor's Office in relation to combating domestic violence, and the inclusion therein of the rules governing the application of the aforementioned preventive measures		occupied jointly with the victim	probation measures			
		participation in correctional and educational programmes	probation measures			
	the number of applications by probation officers for the court to impose, in enforcement proceedings, probation measures consisting of:	an obligation to refrain from being in specified places				0
		an obligation to refrain from contacting the victim				5
		an obligation to refrain from approaching the victim				2
		an obligation on the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the premises shared with the victim				6
	the number of court orders granting applications by probation officers for the court to impose probationary measures consisting of:	an obligation to refrain from being in specified places			0	
		an obligation to refrain from contacting the victim			5	
		an obligation to refrain from approaching the victim			2	

		an obligation on the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the premises shared with the victim		3	
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ANNEX 3

Convicted persons by type of offence for acts constituting domestic violence under Article 2(2) of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence – cases identified in the 'K' Register with the abbreviation 'rodz' in the National Court Register in 2021

Wyszczególnienie	Osądzeni												Skazani (rubr. 2) - kobiety	Skazani (rubr. 2) - mężczyźni	Pokrzywdzeni małoletni - razem	Pokrzywdzeni małoletni - dziewczynki	Pokrzywdzeni małoletni - chłopcy	Pokrzywdzeni - kobiety	Pokrzywdzeni - mężczyźni
	ogółem	Skazani							Warunkowo umorzono postępowanie	Umorzono postępowanie	Uniewinniono	Odstąpiono od wymierzenia kary							
		ogółem	Pozbawienie wolności	w tym warunkowo zawieszono	Ograniczenie wolności	Kara mieszana	Grzywna samoistna	Orzeczono wyłącznie środek karny											
2021																			
Ogółem	16 763	13 634	9 185	5 514	3 025	257	1 166	1	1 723	989	395	22	700	12 934	4 671	2 239	2 432	15 667	4 263
Art. 156 kk	7	6	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	6	2	4	0	1
Art. 157 § 1 kk	171	132	73	42	31	0	28	0	29	5	5	0	13	119	25	13	12	100	65
Art. 157 § 2 kk w zw. z § 4	179	129	30	12	34	1	64	0	39	8	2	1	8	121	23	8	15	131	41
Art. 189 kk	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1
Art. 190 kk	734	590	227	80	170	7	186	0	43	82	15	4	27	563	49	22	27	671	294
Art. 190a § 1 kk	208	188	126	78	35	2	25	0	4	10	6	0	8	180	14	10	4	207	35
Art. 190a § 2 kk	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0
Art. 190a § 3 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 191 kk	59	46	29	21	12	1	4	0	8	5	0	0	3	43	6	3	3	55	21
Art. 191a kk	8	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	7	4
Art. 193 kk	19	19	5	0	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	22	11
Art. 197 § 1 kk	112	104	88	9	1	14	1	0	1	3	4	0	0	104	24	9	15	108	11
Art. 197 § 2 kk	7	7	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	6	0
Art. 198 kk	13	13	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	16	0
Art. 199 kk	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Art. 200 § 1 kk	81	70	55	10	2	13	0	0	0	1	10	0	1	69	82	67	15	27	2
Art. 200 § 2 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 200 § 3 kk	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Art. 200 § 4 kk	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
Art. 200 § 5 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 201 kk	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	0	0
Art. 202 § 1 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 2 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 3 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 4 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 4a kk	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 4b kk	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 4c kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 203 kk	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1
Art. 207 § 1 kk	12 896	10 493	7 882	4 971	1 958	204	448	1	1 374	712	314	3	454	10 039	3 163	1 479	1 684	13 229	3 300
Art. 207 § 2 kk	17	17	15	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	13	15	7	8	15	3
Art. 207 § 3 kk	26	25	21	7	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	24	14	7	7	27	4
Art. 208 kk	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	0
Art. 267 § 1 kk	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Art. 278 § 1 kk	59	41	13	2	17	0	11	0	2	12	3	1	1	40	1	1	0	36	29
Art. 279 § 1 kk	45	35	27	12	6	1	1	0	0	10	0	0	2	33	0	0	0	39	28
Art. 280 kk	9	8	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	7	4
Art. 282 kk	6	6	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	4
Art. 284 § 1 kk	21	16	5	3	5	0	6	0	3	0	2	0	3	13	1	0	1	10	10
Art. 286 § 1 kk	11	11	4	3	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	4	2	2	5	3
Art. 288 § 1 kk	57	44	13	5	13	1	17	0	0	11	2	0	1	43	2	0	2	45	22
Inne przestępstwa	1 992	1 609	523	243	725	6	355	0	213	127	30	13	163	1 446	1 233	604	629	886	369

Convicted persons by type of offence for acts constituting domestic violence under Article 2(2) of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence – cases identified in Repertory 'K' with the abbreviation 'rodz' in the National Court Register in 2022

Wyszczególnienie	Osądzeni												Skazani (rubr. 2) - kobiety	Skazani (rubr. 2) - mężczyźni	Pokrzywdzeni małoletni - razem	Pokrzywdzeni małoletni - dziewczynki	Pokrzywdzeni małoletni - chłopcy	Pokrzywdzeni - kobiety	Pokrzywdzeni - mężczyźni
	ogółem	Skazani							Warunkowo umorzono postępowanie	Umorzono postępowanie	Uniewinniono	Odstąpiono od wymierzenia kary							
		ogółem	Pozbawienie wolności	w tym warunkowo zawieszono	Ograniczenie wolności	Kara mieszana	Grzywna samoistna	Orzeczono wyłącznie środek karny											
2022																			
Ogółem	15 200	12 357	8 343	4 923	2 644	232	1 137	1	1 591	839	389	24	702	11 655	4 918	2 454	2 464	14 178	3 714
Art. 156 kk	5	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	0	2
Art. 157 § 1 kk	177	143	80	38	31	0	32	0	19	10	5	0	13	130	13	8	5	114	76
Art. 157 § 2 kk w zw. z § 4	219	154	34	20	48	0	72	0	54	6	4	1	11	143	24	9	15	165	42
Art. 189 kk	14	13	9	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	6	1	5	11	0
Art. 190 kk	663	521	192	65	153	4	172	0	45	75	21	1	16	505	44	20	24	608	257
Art. 190a § 1 kk	212	184	123	63	23	4	34	0	8	17	3	0	8	176	29	13	16	215	58
Art. 190a § 2 kk	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	1
Art. 190a § 3 kk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2
Art. 191 kk	40	31	17	10	5	0	9	0	6	2	1	0	2	29	7	4	3	35	14
Art. 191a kk	6	5	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	5	2
Art. 193 kk	21	16	2	0	8	1	5	0	3	0	2	0	1	15	0	0	0	18	6
Art. 197 § 1 kk	118	112	99	7	1	12	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	112	19	9	10	120	6
Art. 197 § 2 kk	10	10	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0
Art. 198 kk	6	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	1	2	6	0
Art. 199 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 200 § 1 kk	70	60	55	6	2	3	0	0	0	2	8	0	2	58	68	53	15	28	2
Art. 200 § 2 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 200 § 3 kk	4	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	3	2	0	0
Art. 200 § 4 kk	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Art. 200 § 5 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 201 kk	8	8	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	1	0	4	0
Art. 202 § 1 kk	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	1
Art. 202 § 2 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 3 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 4 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 4a kk	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 4b kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 4c kk	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	2	1
Art. 203 kk	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	2	0
Art. 207 § 1 kk	11 393	9 280	6 932	4 356	1 739	187	421	1	1 238	590	280	5	442	8 838	3 408	1 689	1 719	11 543	2 725
Art. 207 § 2 kk	22	20	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	18	7	4	3	20	7
Art. 207 § 3 kk	27	26	24	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	24	12	8	4	33	10
Art. 208 kk	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
Art. 267 § 1 kk	10	7	1	1	1	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	10	1
Art. 278 § 1 kk	44	35	14	5	13	1	7	0	2	7	0	0	3	32	2	1	1	31	19
Art. 279 § 1 kk	36	30	22	6	5	2	1	0	1	5	0	0	5	25	2	1	1	24	30
Art. 280 kk	10	9	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	1	1	0	7	3
Art. 282 kk	14	13	10	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	12	6
Art. 284 § 1 kk	20	10	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	3	5	0	3	7	0	0	0	16	5
Art. 286 § 1 kk	13	11	8	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	9	22
Art. 288 § 1 kk	43	29	10	0	7	0	12	0	3	10	1	0	2	27	4	3	1	33	27
Inne przestępstwa	1 979	1 608	647	312	589	12	360	0	201	106	47	17	180	1 428	1 245	616	629	1 090	389

Convicted persons by type of offence for acts constituting domestic violence under Article 2(2) of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence – cases listed separately in Repertory 'K' under the abbreviation 'rodz' in the National Court Register in 2023

Wyszczególnienie	Osądzeni												Skazani (rubr. 2) - kobiety	Skazani (rubr. 2) - mężczyźni	Pokrzywdzeni małoletni - razem	w tym poniosło śmierć	Pokrzywdzeni małoletni - dziewczynki	Pokrzywdzeni małoletni - chłopcy	Pokrzywdzeni - kobiety	Pokrzywdzeni - mężczyźni
	ogółem	Skazani							Warunkowo umorzono postępowanie	Umorzono postępowanie	Uniewinniono	Odstąpiono od wymierzenia kary								
		ogółem	Pozbawienie wolności	w tym warunkowo zawieszono	Ograniczenie wolności	Kara mieszana	Grzywna samoistna	Orzeczono wyłącznie środek kary												
2023																				
Ogółem osoby osądzone (wiersz	13 780	11 177	7 583	4 573	2 325	213	1 054	2	1 460	751	366	26	694	10 483	4 122	0	2 009	2 090	12 330	3163
Art. 156 § 2 kk	4	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	3	1	0
Art. 156a § 1 kk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Art. 156a § 2 kk	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Art. 157 § 1 kk	148	109	59	33	21	1	28	0	27	8	4	0	9	100	20	0	5	6	113	56
Art. 157 § 2 kk w zw. z § 4	192	134	44	23	38	0	52	0	49	5	2	2	11	123	27	0	11	16	143	38
Art. 189 kk	7	6	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0
Art. 190 kk	546	451	187	49	111	4	149	0	30	53	12	0	19	432	39	0	18	21	503	199
Art. 190a § 1 kk	217	192	144	88	20	4	24	0	2	21	2	0	3	189	21	0	12	9	219	33
Art. 190a § 2 kk	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Art. 190a § 3 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 191 kk	29	25	12	7	3	0	10	0	2	2	0	0	2	23	8	0	5	3	29	5
Art. 191a kk	10	7	5	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	3	0	2	1	8	0
Art. 191b § 1 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 191b § 2 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 193 kk	19	17	4	0	5	0	8	0	0	1	1	0	4	13	0	0	0	0	14	4
Art. 197 § 1 kk	98	92	81	6	0	11	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	92	18	0	12	6	112	13
Art. 197 § 2 kk	6	6	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	7	0
Art. 198 kk	6	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	7	0
Art. 199 kk	5	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	4	0	1	0
Art. 200 § 1 kk	86	78	71	5	1	6	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	77	90	0	71	20	21	2
Art. 200 § 2 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 200 § 3 kk	3	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	0
Art. 200 § 4 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 200 § 5 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 201 kk	5	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	4	0
Art. 202 § 1 kk	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Art. 202 § 2 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 3 kk	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	1
Art. 202 § 4 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 4a kk	95	82	57	38	24	1	0	0	9	3	1	0	7	75	17	0	9	8	95	42
Art. 202 § 4b kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 202 § 4c kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Art. 203 kk	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Art. 207 § 1 kk	9 692	7 767	5 707	3 666	1 507	151	400	2	1 103	540	280	2	320	7 447	2 142	0	1 052	1 086	9 395	2146
Art. 207 § 1a kk	686	649	574	373	58	12	5	0	5	16	15	1	137	512	747	0	343	399	518	196
Art. 207 § 2 kk	11	11	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	13	0	3	10	10	2
Art. 207 § 3 kk	22	20	15	1	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	20	14	0	6	8	26	5
Art. 208 kk	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
Art. 267 § 1 kk	8	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	2	0	1	1	7	2
Art. 278 § 1 kk	51	43	15	4	12	1	15	0	7	1	0	0	5	38	4	0	3	1	30	16
Art. 279 § 1 kk	29	24	18	8	2	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	5	19	1	0	0	1	19	19
Art. 280 kk	6	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	6	3
Art. 282 kk	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	7	3
Art. 284 § 1 kk	18	12	4	3	4	0	4	0	3	3	0	0	2	10	3	0	2	1	13	6
Art. 286 § 1 kk	7	5	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	6	1
Art. 288 § 1 kk	42	30	15	9	8	0	7	0	3	7	1	1	4	26	1	0	0	1	32	17
Inne przestępstwa	1716	1369	512	239	504	15	338	0	223	71	33	20	155	1214	934	0	443	484	969	374

Convicted persons by type of offence for acts constituting domestic violence under Article 2(2) of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence – cases listed separately in Repertory 'K' under the abbreviation 'rodz' in regional courts

Wyszczególnienie	Osądzeni												Skazani (rubr. 2) - kobiety	Skazani (rubr. 2) - mężczyźni	Pokrzywdzeni małoletni - razem	w tym poniosło śmierć	Pokrzywdzeni małoletni - dziewczynki	Pokrzywdzeni małoletni - chłopcy	Pokrzywdzeni - kobiety	Pokrzywdzeni - mężczyźni
	ogółem	Skazani						Warunkowo umorzono postępowanie	Umorzono postępowanie	Uniewinniono	Odstąpiono od wymierzenia kary									
		ogółem	Dożywotnie pozbawienie wolności	Pozbawienie wolności	w tym warunkowo zawieszono	Kara mieszana	Inne skazania													
2021																				
OGÓŁEM	195	171	3	167	13	0	1	1	13	9	1	20	151	56		35	21	144	104	
Art. 148 § 1 kk	62	54	1	53	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	5	49	8		3	5	50	34	
Art. 148 § 2 kk	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	18	11	
Art. 148 § 2 kk w tym pkt 2 w zw. ze zgwałceniem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
Art. 148 § 3 kk	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	1	
Art. 148 § 4 kk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	
Art. 156 § 1 i 3 kk	22	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	17	2		1	1	15	14	
Art. 197 § 3 kk	32	31	0	31	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	29	27		19	8	16	6	
Art. 197 § 4 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
Inne przestępstwa	73	64	0	63	12	0	1	1	5	2	1	10	54	19		12	7	45	37	
2022																				
OGÓŁEM	197	161	3	155	11	0	3	0	28	7	1	30	131	53		38	15	132	76	
Art. 148 § 1 kk	59	40	3	36	0	0	1	0	18	1	0	10	30	7		2	5	40	30	
Art. 148 § 2 kk	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	1	
Art. 148 § 2 kk w tym pkt 2 w zw. ze zgwałceniem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
Art. 148 § 3 kk	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2		2	0	1	1	
Art. 148 § 4 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
Art. 156 § 1 i 3 kk	21	15	0	15	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	7	8	8		7	1	9	8	
Art. 197 § 3 kk	42	37	0	37	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	36	25		20	5	26	3	
Art. 197 § 4 kk	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0		0	0	2	0	
Inne przestępstwa	71	65	0	63	10	0	2	0	4	1	1	12	53	11		7	4	54	33	
2023																				
OGÓŁEM OSOBY OSĄDZONE (w.2+3+5 do 9+11 d)	197	155	3	149	16	0	3	0	32	10	0	37	118	82	4	56	25	159	80	
Art. 148 § 1 kk	68	39	2	37	0	0	0	0	26	3	0	13	26	7	0	2	5	50	36	
Art. 148 § 2 kk	7	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	4	2	4	0	4	2	
Art. 148 § 2 kk w tym pkt 2 w zw. ze zgwałceniem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Art. 148 § 3 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Art. 148 § 4 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Art. 148 § 5 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Art. 148a § 1 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Art. 156 § 1 kk	25	25	0	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	4	0	3	1	13	12	
Art. 156 § 1 kk w tym pkt 3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Art. 156 § 3 kk	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	6	0	
Art. 197 § 3 kk	40	33	0	33	2	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	32	40	0	30	10	35	1	
Art. 197 § 4 kk	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Art. 197 § 5 kk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Inne przestępstwa	52	47	0	44	9	0	3	0	4	1	0	16	31	26	1	16	9	50	28	

Number of probation measures imposed on convicted persons in district courts and regional courts at first instance for acts classified as domestic violence

District Courts

Breakdown			Probation measures imposed by judgment (during the reporting period) on persons convicted in district courts at first instance for offences classified as domestic violence								
			2021			2022			2023		
			Total	women	men	Total	women	men	Total	women	men
1	Duties imposed on prisoners		10,432	496	9,936	10,406	683	9,723	9,500	665	8,835
2	Probation obligations imposed as set out in	Article 72(1)(1) of the Criminal Code to inform the court or probation officer of the progress of the probation period	1,163	114	1,049	1,419	148	1,271	1,404	158	1,246
3		Article 72(1)(2) of the Criminal Code: apologising to the victim	341	14	327	346	21	325	290	22	268
4		Article 72(1)(3) of the Criminal Code: failure to fulfil his obligation to provide maintenance for another person	874	33	841	461	31	430	335	31	304
5		Article 72(1)(4) of the Criminal Code: for the purpose of gainful employment, education or vocational training	252	12	240	267	18	249	206	15	191
6		Article 72(1)(5) of the Criminal Code: to refrain from the abuse of alcohol or the use of other intoxicating substances	4,273	162	4,111	4,489	237	4,252	4,072	229	3,843
7		Article 72(1)(6) of the Criminal Code, total (row 07 = 08 + 09 + 10)	775	31	744	687	28	659	593	32	561
8		Section 72(1)(6) of the Criminal Code: rehabilitation treatment (addiction therapy) - alcohol	652	23	629	598	26	572	514	23	491

9	Section 72(1)(6) of the Criminal Code: rehabilitation treatment (addiction therapy) – narcotic drugs	77	4	73	50	0	50	43	3	40
10	Section 72(1)(6) of the Criminal Code: rehabilitation treatment, therapeutic interventions	46	4	42	39	2	37	36	6	30
11	Article 72(1)(6a) of the Criminal Code: participation in corrective and educational measures	56	6	50	62	5	57	39	9	30
12	Article 72(1)(6a) of the Criminal Code: therapy	109	12	97	126	17	109	146	15	131
13	Article 72(1)(6b) of the Criminal Code: participation in corrective and educational measures	520	42	478	484	61	423	497	57	440
14	Article 72(1)(7) of the Criminal Code: refraining from frequenting certain circles or places	60	6	54	40	4	36	41	4	37
15	Article 72(1)(7a) of the Criminal Code, total (line 15 = 16 + 17)	830	18	812	899	43	856	844	37	807
16	Article 72(1)(7a) of the Criminal Code: refraining from contacting the victim or other persons in a specified manner	459	10	449	502	28	474	481	26	455
17	Article 72(1)(7a) of the Criminal Code: refraining from approaching the victim or other persons	371	8	363	397	15	382	363	11	352
18	Article 72(1)(7b) of the Criminal Code: leaving the premises occupied jointly with the victim	312	4	308	274	13	261	254	8	246
19	Article 72(1)(8) of the Criminal Code: other relevant proceedings during the probation period	834	39	795	826	54	772	745	44	701
20	Article 72(2) of the Criminal Code: to make good the damage in full or in part, or to pay the sum specified in Article 39(7) of the Criminal Code	32	3	29	26	3	23	32	4	28
21	Section 71(1) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on Combating Drug Addiction – treatment or rehabilitation at a healthcare facility	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2

District courts

Breakdown			Probation measures imposed by court order (during the reporting period) on persons convicted in district courts at first instance for offences constituting domestic violence								
			2021			2022			2023		
			in total	women	men	Total	women	men	Total	women	men
1	Duties imposed on prisoners		66	14	52	48	8	40	51	18	33
2	The probation obligations imposed, as set out in	Article 72(1)(1) of the Criminal Code to inform the court or probation officer of the progress of the probation period	30	9	21	27	6	21	28	10	18
3		Section 72(1)(2) of the Criminal Code: apologising to the victim	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0
4		Section 72(1)(3) of the Criminal Code: failure to fulfil his obligation to provide for the maintenance of another person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5		Article 72(1)(4) of the Criminal Code: for the purpose of gainful employment, education or vocational training	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	2
6		Section 72(1)(5) of the Criminal Code: to refrain from abusing alcohol or using other intoxicating substances	17	4	13	8	0	8	7	3	4
7		Article 72(1)(6) of the Criminal Code, total (w. 07 = 08 + 09 + 10)	4	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	1
8		Section 72(1)(6) of the Criminal Code: rehabilitation treatment (addiction therapy) – alcohol	4	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	1
9		Section 72(1)(6) of the Criminal Code: rehabilitation treatment (addiction therapy) – narcotic drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10		Section 72(1)(6) of the Criminal Code: rehabilitation treatment, therapeutic interventions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

11	Article 72(1)(6a) on participation in corrective and educational measures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Article 72(1)(6a) therapy	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0
13	Article 72(1)(6b) on participation in corrective and educational measures	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
14	Article 72(1)(7) of the Criminal Code: refraining from frequenting certain circles or places	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Article 72(1)(7a) of the Criminal Code, total (line 15 = 16 + 17)	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	3
16	Article 72(1)(7a) of the Criminal Code: refraining from contacting the victim or other persons in a specified manner	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	1
17	Section 72(1)(7a) of the Criminal Code: refraining from approaching the victim or other persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
18	Article 72(1)(7b) of the Criminal Code: leaving the premises occupied jointly with the victim	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
19	Article 72(1)(8) of the Criminal Code: other relevant proceedings during the probation period	4	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
20	Section 72(2) of the Criminal Code: compensation for damage in full or in part	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	2
21	Section 71(1) of the Act of 29 July 2005 on Combating Drug Addiction – treatment or rehabilitation at a healthcare facility	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0

Number of penalties imposed on persons convicted in district courts and regional courts at first instance for offences classified as domestic violence

District Courts

Breakdown			<i>Penal measures imposed by court ruling (during the reporting period) – including those imposed on persons convicted at first instance in district courts for offences classified as domestic violence</i>								
			2021			2022			2023		
			Total	women	men	Total	women	men	Total	women	men
1	Penal measures imposed on convicted persons (item 01 = item 02 to 03 + 05 to 06 + 11 to 20)		8,880	319	8,561	9,817	392	9,425	10,914	455	10,459
2	Penal measures imposed as specified in	Article 39(1) of the Criminal Code: deprivation of public rights	19	0	19	8	2	6	1	0	1
3		Section 39(2) of the Criminal Code: prohibition on holding a specific post, practising a specific profession or carrying on a specific business activity	15	1	14	10	1	9	25	1	24
4		Article 39(2) of the Criminal Code, including a prohibition on carrying on a specific business activity in the event of a conviction for an offence committed in connection with the conduct of such activity, if the continued conduct of that activity threatens significant legally protected interests (Article 41(2) of the Criminal Code)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5		Section 39(2a) of the Criminal Code: a prohibition on carrying out activities relating to the upbringing, treatment, education or care of minors	16	1	15	14	2	12	34	6	28
6		Article 39(2aa) of the Criminal Code: a prohibition on holding office or practising a profession or carrying out work in state and local government bodies and institutions, as well as in commercial companies in which the State Treasury or a local government entity holds, directly or indirectly through other entities, at least 10 per cent of the shares or equity interests							549	13	536

7	Article 39(2b) of the Criminal Code, total (rows 06 = 07 to 10)	4,627	130	4,497	5,071	145	4,926	5,428	171	5,257
8	Article 39(2b) of the Criminal Code: the obligation to refrain from (or a prohibition on) frequenting certain circles or places	35	1	34	39	1	38	41	2	39
9	Section 39(2b) of the Criminal Code: prohibition on contacting specified persons	1,889	55	1,834	2,133	61	2,072	2,313	74	2,239
10	Section 39(2b) of the Criminal Code: a restraining order prohibiting contact with specified persons	2,689	73	2,616	2,879	82	2,797	3,058	94	2,964
11	Section 39(2b) of the Criminal Code: prohibition on leaving a specified place of residence without the court's consent	14	1	13	20	1	19	16	1	15
12	Section 39(2c) of the Criminal Code: ban on attending a mass event	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Section 39(2d) of the Criminal Code: prohibition on entering gambling establishments and participating in gambling	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
14	Section 39(2e) of the Criminal Code: an order to (temporarily) vacate the premises occupied jointly with the victim	1,073	24	1,049	1,085	22	1,063	1,038	22	1,016
15	Section 39(3) of the Criminal Code – driving ban	113	2	111	113	5	108	91	2	89
16	Article 39(7) of the Criminal Code: monetary payment	431	29	402	451	34	417	465	36	429
17	Section 39(8) of the Criminal Code: publication of the judgement	156	12	144	266	30	236	317	37	280
18	Article 39(9) of the Criminal Code: demotion (from 1 October 2023)							0	0	0
19	Forfeiture (Articles 44, 45 and 45a of the Criminal Code)									
20	Forfeiture under other Acts									
21	Compensatory measures: the obligation to make good the damage or to provide compensation for the harm suffered (Article 46(1) of the Criminal Code)	1,423	67	1,356	1,592	83	1,509	1,663	85	1,578
22	Compensatory measures – a fine (Article 46(2) and Article 47(1) or (2) of the Criminal Code)	1,004	53	951	1,205	68	1,137	1,303	82	1,221

Circuit courts

Breakdown			<i>Penal measures imposed by court rulings (during the reporting period) – including those imposed on persons convicted at first instance in district courts for offences constituting domestic violence</i>								
			2021			2022			2023		
			Total	women	men	Total	women	men	Total	women	men
1	Measures imposed on convicted persons		348	24	324	269	20	249	266	31	235
2	Penal measures imposed as set out in	Article 39(1) of the Criminal Code: deprivation of public rights	0	0	0	3	0	3	6	3	3
3		Section 39(2) of the Criminal Code: a prohibition on holding a specific post, practising a specific profession or carrying on a specific business activity	7	0	7	8	0	8	33	5	28
4		Section 39(2a) of the Criminal Code: a prohibition on carrying out activities relating to the upbringing, treatment, education or care of minors	19	0	19	8	0	8	17	0	17
		Article 39(2aa) of the Criminal Code: a prohibition on holding a post or practising a profession or carrying out work in state and local government bodies and institutions, as well as in commercial companies in which the State Treasury or a local government entity holds, directly or indirectly through other entities, at least 10 per cent of the shares or equity interests							0	0	0
5		Article 39(2b) of the Criminal Code, in total (rows 06 = 07 to 10)	153	11	142	130	9	121	112	3	109
6		Article 39(2b) of the Criminal Code: the obligation to refrain from (prohibition on) frequenting certain circles or places	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
7		Section 39(2b) of the Criminal Code: prohibition on contacting specified persons	77	6	71	58	3	55	53	1	52
8		Section 39(2b) of the Criminal Code: a restraining order prohibiting contact with specified persons	73	5	68	69	6	63	59	2	57
9		Section 39(2b) of the Criminal Code: prohibition on leaving a specified place of residence without the court's consent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10	Section 39(2c) of the Criminal Code: ban on attending a mass event	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Section 39(2d) of the Criminal Code: prohibition on entering gambling establishments and participating in gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Section 39(2e) of the Criminal Code: an order to (temporarily) vacate the premises occupied jointly with the victim	7	0	7	8	0	8	1	0	1
13	Section 39(3) of the Criminal Code – driving ban	5	0	5	3	0	3	1	0	1
14	Article 39(7) of the Criminal Code: monetary payment	7	0	7	2	0	2	3	0	3
	Section 39(8) of the Criminal Code: publication of the judgement	37	3	34	1	1	0	0	0	0
15	Article 39(9) of the Criminal Code: demotion							0	0	0
16	Forfeiture (Articles 44, 45 and 45a of the Criminal Code)									
17	Forfeiture under other Acts									
18	Compensatory measures – the obligation to make good the damage or to provide compensation for the harm suffered (Article 46(1))	81	10	71	92	7	85	71	15	56
19	Compensatory measures – a fine (Article 46(2) and Article 47(1) or (2) of the Criminal Code)	32	0	32	14	3	11	22	5	17