



Quick Facts

Immigration detainees (2017)	1,290
Detained asylum seekers (2017)	246
Detained minors (2019)	132
Immigration detention capacity (2017)	641
Persons expelled (2018)	25,715
International migrants (2019)	655,985
New asylum applications (2019)	4,190

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/poland>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

STATISTICS

Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	1,290	2017	Top nationalities of detainees	Russian Federation, Ukraine, Vietnam	2017
	1,201	2016		Russian Federation, Vietnam, Ukraine	2016
	1,051	2015			
	1,322	2014			
	1,738	2013			
	1,754	2013			
	1,767	2013			
	1,416	2012			
	1,109	2011			
	1,823	2011			
	2,310	2010			
	1,515	2010			
	1,943	2009			
Number of persons granted alternatives to immigration detention	2,314	2017	Number of detained asylum seekers	246	2017
				603	2016
				1,119	2013
				763	2012
				381	2011
				359	2010
Total number of detained minors	132	2019	Number of detained unaccompanied minors	24	2019
	229	2018		19	2018
	236	2017		18	2014
	292	2016		3	2013
	347	2014		16	2012
	374	2013		14	2011
	127	2012		1	2010
	201	2011			
	270	2010			
Number of detained accompanied minors	108	2019	Number of apprehensions of non-citizens	31,245	2018
	210	2018		28,470	2017
	329	2014		23,375	2016
	371	2013		16,835	2015
	111	2012		12,050	2014
	187	2011		9,280	2013
	183	2011		8,140	2012
	269	2010		6,875	2011

Immigration detainees as a percentage of total international migrant population	0.26	2013	Estimated total immigration detention capacity	641	2017
	0.3	2013		911	2013
	0.36	2010			
Number of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	7	2018	Estimated capacity of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	641	2017
	8	2015		558	2015
	12	2013		881	2013
Number of transit facilities	1	2018	Number of persons removed/returned (voluntary returns and deportations)	25,715	2018
	1	2013		22,210	2017
				18,575	2016
				12,930	2015
				9,280	2014
				8,465	2013
				6,845	2012
				7,050	2011
Number of deportations/forced returns only	1,145	2018	Percentage of persons removed in relation to total number of people placed in removal procedures	91.3	2014
	905	2017		92	2013
	790	2016			
	850	2015			
Criminal prison population	73,520	2019	Percentage of foreign prisoners	1.4	2019
	74,313	2017		1	2017
	79,936	2014		0.7	2013
	83,610	2013			
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	194	2019			
	196	2017			
	207	2014			
	217	2013			
Demographics and immigration-related statistics					
		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	37,800,000	2020	International migrants	655,985	2019
	38,612,000	2015		640,900	2017
	38,300,000	2012		619,400	2015
				663,800	2013
				642,000	2010
International migrants as a percentage of the population	1.7	2017	Estimated number of undocumented migrants	50,000 - 80,000	2012
	1.6	2015			
	1.7	2013			
	0.1	2011			

Refugees	12,658	2019	Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	0.3	2016
	12,506	2018		0.41	2014
	12,238	2017		0.42	2012
	11,703	2016		0.4	2011
	14,065	2015			
	16,438	2014			
	15,911	2012			
Total number of new asylum applications	4,190	2019	Refugee recognition rate	10.8	2014
	10,962	2016			
	5,541	2014			
	12,266	2012			
Stateless persons	10,825	2018			
	10,825	2016			
	10,825	2015			
	10,825	2014			
	10,825	2012			

DOMESTIC LAW				
LEGAL TRADITION				
Legal tradition	Name		Observation Date	
	Civil law		2018	
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Constitutional guarantees?	Yes/No	Constitution and Articles	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Yes	THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND OF 2nd APRIL, 1997, articles 31 and 41	1997	1997
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Core pieces of national legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Law of 13 June 2003 on granting protection to foreigners within the territory of the Republic of Poland		2003	2018
	Law of 12 December 2013 on foreigners		2013	2018
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Additional legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Law of 20 May 1971 Petty Offences Code		1971	2018

LAWS AND REGULATIONS			
Regulations, standards, guidelines	Name		Year Published
	Ordinance of the Ministry of Interior and Administration on the guarded centres and detention centres for foreigners		2015
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION			
Immigration-status-related grounds	Name		Observation Date
	Detention to ensure transfer under the Dublin Regulation		2016
	Detention to establish/verify identity and nationality		2016
	Detention to prevent absconding		2016
	Detention for failing to respect a voluntary removal order		2015
	Detention during the asylum process		2015
	Detention for failing to respect non-custodial measures		2015
	Detention to effect removal		2015
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION			
Non-immigration-status-related grounds providing for administrative detention in immigration legislation.	Name		Observation Date
	Detention on public order, threats or security grounds		2016
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES			
Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations?	Fines	Incarceration	Observation Date
	Yes	No	2018
LENGTH OF DETENTION			
Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law.	Number of Days		Observation Date
	540		2018
LENGTH OF DETENTION			
Maximum length of time in custody prior to issuance of a detention order	Number of Days		Observation Date
	3		2018
LENGTH OF DETENTION			
Average length of detention	Number of Days		Observation Date
	75		2017
	71		2016
	75		2015
	65.8		2015
	66		2014

LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length of detention for asylum-seekers	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	180		2018	
PROCEDURAL STANDARDS				
Provision of basic procedural standards	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Compensation for unlawful detention	Yes		2018
	Access to consular assistance	Yes		2018
	Right to appeal the lawfulness of detention	Yes		2018
	Information to detainees	Yes		2018
	Complaints mechanism regarding detention conditions	Yes		2018
	Right to legal counsel	Yes		2018
NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)				
Types of non-custodial measures	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Release on bail	Yes	infrequently	2016
	Supervised release and/or reporting	Yes	No	2016
	Designated non-secure housing	Yes	No	2016
	Registration (deposit of documents)	Yes	infrequently	2015
	Electronic monitoring	No	No	2014
NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)				
Impact of alternatives	Name	Impact of Nature		Observation Date
	Decreased	From GDP 2016 Profile on Poland: "There appears to be some evidence that the adoption of alternatives has led to decreases in the detention of certain groups. For instance, Border Guard data shows that after the introduction of alternatives measures in 2014, the number of detained children decreased by more than 40 percent."		2015
VULNERABLE PERSONS				
Is the detention of vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Asylum seekers	Provided	Yes	2018
	Accompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2016
	Unaccompanied minors	Provided	No	2016
	Stateless persons	Not mentioned	Yes	2014
MANDATORY DETENTION				
Mandatory detention	Filter	Name	Observation Date	
	No		2018	
EXPEDITED REMOVAL AND RE-ENTRY BAN				
Re-entry ban	Name		Observation Date	
	Yes		2015	

	<p>migrants, a strict prohibition of in-person visits has been introduced, replaced with so-called “virtual visits” using an electronic communicator. - Restriction of the purchase of products for migrants to the minimum necessary, i.e. only to particularly justified cases. According to the Commissioner for Human Rights, due to the current epidemiological situation, there have been amendments to Polish legislation under Act of 2 March 2020 on special solutions related to the prevention and combating of Covid-19, other infectious diseases and crisis situations caused by them, providing, inter alia, special solutions for non-citizens in Poland. Current regulations allow for legal stay in the country for persons who wish to remain or those that cannot leave Poland due to the spread of Covid-19. The Act extends the deadlines (by approximately a month) for leaving Polish territory for non-citizens, under Article 299 p.6 of the Act on Foreigners (e.g. in connection with the delivery of a final decision refusing to grant a temporary residence permit), if these deadlines were to fall within the period of an epidemic emergency. In addition, the deadline for voluntary return specified in a decision to return a non-citizen, the end of which would fall within the period of an epidemic emergency, was extended. This means that such removals would take place 30 days following the lifting of the epidemic emergency. The same applies to deadlines for submitting applications for legalising one’s residence; the validity of issued work permits, seasonal work permits, and declarations on entrusting work to foreigners; as well as for applications for residence permit applications, visa extensions and extensions of stay under the visa-free regime.</p>	
	<p>On 1 April 2020, the Polish Government decided to extend visas for all non-citizens who hold work permits, national visas, or a temporary residence permit, for 30 days after the end of the emergency state. The Office for Foreigners stated that “based on this extended stay, a foreigner will not be able to travel on the territory of the other member states of the Schengen area. But, the alien will be able to further realise the purpose of their stay in Poland, for example, the execution of the work.”</p>	2020
	<p>On 23 March 2020, the Ministry of Justice announced plans to extend a programme under which some prisoners are allowed to serve their sentence at home to help curb the spread of coronavirus. The proposal could benefit up to 12,000 prisoners and they would be kept under electronic supervision. The GDP has been unable to find any reports indicating that authorities have taken measures to assist migrants and asylum seekers, including those in detention.</p>	2020

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

	Name	Ratification Year
International treaties	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2012
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2005
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2003
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2003
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1991
	CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1991
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1991
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1989
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1981
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1980
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1977
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1977
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1968
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	13/19	

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2003
	ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	1998
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	1993
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1991
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date
	4/5	
	4/5	

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
	Human Rights Committee	§32: The State party should: (a) Refrain from detaining asylum seekers and migrants and implement alternatives, including before deportation, and in cases where individuals are detained, ensure that the detention is reasonable, necessary and proportionate in the light of the circumstances and reassessed as it extends in time; (b) Ensure that children are not deprived of liberty except as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, taking into account their best interests; [...]	2016
	Committee on the Rights of the Child	§ 45(a): Avoid any form of detention of asylum-seekers under 18 and families with children and consider all possible alternatives, including unconditional release, prior to detention. In doing so, the Committee draws attention to the UNHCR Revised Guidelines on Applicable Criteria and Standards relating to the Detention of Asylum-Seekers (26 February 1999). § 51(a): Amend the existing legislation to include a provision prohibiting the criminal prosecution, detention and punishment of trafficked children for activities they were involved in as a direct consequence of their being trafficked.	2015
	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	§ 15: The Committee recommends that the State party refrain from detaining asylum-seeking minors.	2014
	Committee against Torture	§ 13: The Committee recommends that the State Party refrain from detaining asylum-seekers, including children, and guarantee them — including those who may face detention — access to independent, qualified and free legal advice and representation, in order to ensure that the protection needs of asylum seekers, refugees and other persons in need of international protection are effectively recognized.	2013
	Human Rights Committee	§ 18: The State party should take measures to ensure that the detention of foreigners in transit zones is not excessively protracted and that, if the detention is to be extended, the decision is adopted by a court. The State party should ensure that the regime, services and material conditions in all deportation detention centres are in conformity with minimum international standards. Finally, the State party should ensure that detained foreigners have easy access to information on their rights, in a language they can understand, even if this requires the provision of a qualified interpreter.	2010
	Committee against Torture	§ 12: The Committee notes with concern the absence of specific laws concerning the detention of aliens after the deadline for their expulsion and the fact that some have been detained in transit zones beyond the deadline of their expulsion without a court order. (arts. 3 and 11) The State Party should take the necessary measures to address this situation and ensure that the detention of aliens in transit zones is not excessively protracted and that, if the detention were to be extended beyond a few days, the decision is adopted by a court. § 13: The Committee also notes with concern the regime and material conditions of detention in transit zones or deportation detention centres where foreign nationals awaiting deportation under the aliens' legislation are held. (arts. 3 and 11) The State Party should review the regime and material conditions of deportation detention centres, including the size of cells and the regime of activities of the detainees, in order to ensure that they are in conformity with minimum international standards.	2007
	Committee on the Rights of the Child	§ 47: The Committee recommends that the State party: (b) Ensure that asylum-seeking children temporarily placed in emergency blocks are not held together with juvenile offenders and only remain there for the shortest possible time, and not exceeding the legal maximum of three months; (c) Ensure that all children awaiting processing of their refugee claims in emergency blocks, the refugee reception centre or other forms of care have full access to education.	2002

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional legal instruments	Name		Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)
	CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse		2015
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment		1994
	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights)		1993
	ECHRP7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)		2002
	ECHRP1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)		1994
	CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings		2008
	Return Directive		2013
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional judicial decisions on individual complaints	Name	Decision Details	Observation Date
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	Bistieva and others v. Poland, 75157/14, violation of article 8	2018
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	Shamsa v. Poland, 45355/99 and 45357/99, violation of article 5(1)	2003

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
Recommendations issued by regional human rights mechanisms	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	<p>§37: The CPT recommends that [...] excessive practices [disrespectful behaviour] be stopped immediately [and] that Border Guard officers at Lesznowola and Białystok be reminded that they should treat detained foreign nationals in a respectful manner.</p> <p>§38: The CPT recommends that increased vigilance be exercised and all appropriate means be used to prevent and combat this phenomenon [violence between detained foreign nationals]. This should include on-going monitoring of the behaviour of detained foreign nationals (including the identification of likely perpetrators and victims), proper reporting of confirmed and suspected cases of intimidation/violence between them and thorough investigation of all incidents.</p> <p>§39: The Committee recommends that the Polish authorities seek ways to remedy these deficiencies [lack of access to fresh air and lack of curtains to protect from the sun and the heat].</p> <p>§41: The Committee recommends that steps be taken to review the quality and quantity of the food provided to detained foreign nationals at the Guarded Centres visited. Further, consideration should be given to allowing foreign nationals accommodated at the Guarded Centre in Białystok to prepare their own food, as is already the case in Lesznowola.</p> <p>§42: The Committee recommends that efforts be made to enlarge the offer of activities at the Guarded Centres visited [...]. This will also require additional efforts to fill all staff vacancies.</p> <p>§43: The CPT recommends that steps be taken at the Guarded Centre for Foreigners in Białystok to ensure nursing cover also on weekends; further, the Committee invites the Polish authorities to verify, in both Guarded Centres visited, that a person competent to provide first aid (which should include being trained in the application of CPR and the use of a defibrillator) is present on every night shift; preferably, this person should be a qualified nurse.</p> <p>§44: The CPT recommends that a full and thorough medical examination of foreign nationals be carried out upon admission at the Guarded Centres in Lesznowola and Białystok (and, as applicable, in other guarded centres); in particular, newly-arrived detainees should be systematically screened for transmissible diseases (including tuberculosis). The screening should also aim at identifying possible victims of torture, with clear rules on the procedures to be followed whenever a medical practitioner reports on any detained person who may have been the victim of torture.</p> <p>§45: The CPT once again calls upon the Polish authorities to ensure that in all Guarded Centres for Foreigners medical confidentiality is observed in the same way as in the outside community. In particular, all medical examinations should be conducted out of the hearing and – unless the doctor concerned requests otherwise in a particular case – out of the sight of custodial Border Guard officers. Detained persons' medical files and other medical documentation should not be accessible to non-medical staff.</p> <p>§47: [...] the Committee can only reiterate its recommendation that steps be taken to ensure that all foreign nationals detained under aliens legislation are effectively able to benefit from legal counselling and, if necessary, legal representation. For indigent foreign nationals, these services should be provided free of charge.</p> <p>§49: The Committee recommends that steps be taken to increase staffing levels at the Guarded Centres for Foreigners in Lesznowola and Białystok; filling all the vacant posts should be the first priority.</p> <p>§51: [...] the Committee recommends that [the practice of carrying special means (handcuffs, truncheons, pepper spray) permanently by the staff] cease without delay.</p> <p>§53: The CPT recommends that steps be taken at both Lesznowola and Białystok Guarded Centres to remedy this situation [that two-stage procedure regarding strip searches was not followed in practice].</p>	2017	2018
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	<p>§ 48: every effort to be made to avoid resorting to the deprivation of liberty of minors in detention centres for foreigners; § 49: Border Guard officers at the Guarded Centre and Deportation Arrest Centre in Biała Podlaska and the Airport Deportation Arrest Centre in Warsaw to be reminded that disrespectful behaviour (including racist remarks) is unacceptable and will be punished accordingly; § 50: the mattresses at the Guarded Centre and the Deportation Arrest Centre in Biała Podlaska to be replaced; § 53: foreign nationals who are obliged to stay overnight in the holding facility in the transit area of Warsaw International Airport to be provided with personal hygiene products; § 54: the provision of food in guarded centres/deportation arrest centres to be reviewed, in the light of the remarks in paragraph 54, § 57: steps to be taken to ensure that: all foreign nationals held in the Warsaw Airport Deportation Arrest Centre are offered at least one hour of outdoor exercise per day, at the Lesznowola Guarded Centre, children are provided with activities suited to their age and adult detainees are offered a range of purposeful activities, detainees held at the Biała Podlaska Deportation Arrest Centre are allowed to move freely within the detention area during the day, all foreign nationals held at the Biała Podlaska Deportation Arrest Centre and the Airport Deportation Arrest Centre in Warsaw have access to television and are provided with board games and reading material (in the most frequently spoken foreign languages); § 66: the necessary steps to be taken to ensure that in all guarded centres/deportation arrest centres: there is nursing cover by a qualified nurse, not only during the week but also at weekends, a psychologist is present on a regular basis; newly-admitted detainees are systematically screened for transmissible diseases (including tuberculosis); whenever doctors are unable to communicate with detainees during medical examinations/consultations due to language problems, the persons concerned benefit from the services of a qualified interpreter; the record drawn up after a medical examination of a detainee, whether newly-arrived or not, contains: (i) a full account of the objective medical findings based on a thorough examination; (ii) a full account of statements made by the detainee concerned which are relevant to the medical examination, including any allegations of ill-treatment made by him/her; (iii) the doctor's conclusions in the light of (i) and (ii). In his/her conclusions, the doctor should indicate the degree of consistency between any allegations made and the objective medical findings; any foreign national whose deportation is not carried out successfully, due to the resistance from the person concerned, is medically examined upon returning to a Border Guard establishment; medical confidentiality is observed in the same way as in the outside community; in particular, all medical examinations should be conducted out of the hearing and – unless the doctor concerned requests otherwise in a particular case – out of the sight of police officers; detainees' files should not be accessible to non-medical staff but should be the responsibility of the doctor; § 71: the Polish authorities to pursue as a matter of priority the plans to establish a legal counselling service in guarded centres/deportation arrest centres, in order to ensure that all foreign nationals detained under aliens legislation are effectively able to benefit from legal counselling and, if necessary, legal representation. For indigent foreign nationals, these services should be provided free of charge; § 72: the Polish authorities to take the necessary measures to ensure that foreign nationals who are held in the holding facility of an international airport and request to meet a lawyer are effectively able to do so; § 73: the deficiencies observed in the transit zone of Warsaw International Airport as regards the provision of rights' forms and the recording of placement in the holding facility to be remedied; § 77: the Polish authorities to review their policy as regards the use of pepper sprays in Border Guard establishments, in the light of the remarks in paragraph 77; § 78: the hand-held stun devices found at the Biała Podlaska Guarded Centre to be withdrawn from the armoury of the Centre (as well from any other Guarded Centres which have been supplied with such weapons); § 80: steps to be taken to ensure that all vehicles of law enforcement agencies which are used for the transportation of detained persons are equipped with appropriate safety devices.</p>	2011	2011
	European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)	<p>§ 150: ECRI recommends that the reception and guarded centres be endowed with adequate staff. § 151: ECRI recommends again that staff coming in contact with refugees and asylum-seekers be trained in human rights and the fight against racism and racial discrimination. § 159: ECRI recommends to the authorities not to detain non-citizens in an illegal situation who cannot be expelled. It also recommends to the authorities not to keep children seeking asylum in guarded centres because of their parents' behaviour.</p>	2010	2010

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions

Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	Austria	2005	2017
	Bulgaria	1994	2017
	Croatia	1995	2017
	Czech Republic	1993	2017
	Greece	1996	2017
	Hungary	1995	2017
	Spain	2004	2017
	Belgium	1991	2017
	Germany	1994	2017
	Italy	2001	2017
	Lithuania	2000	2017
	Luxembourg	1991	2017
	Moldova	1995	2017
	Netherlands	1991	2017
	Romania	1994	2017
	Slovakia	1993	2017
	Slovenia	1998	2017
	Sweden	1999	2017
	Switzerland	2006	2017
	Russian Federation	1961	2017
	Ukraine	1994	2017
	Viet Nam	2005	2017
	Germany	1991	2017
	Latvia	2007	2017
	Macedonia	2007	2017
	Russian Federation	2013	2017
	Cape Verde (EU agreement)	2013	2013
	Georgia (EU agreement)	2011	2011
	Pakistan (EU agreement)	2010	2010
	Bosnia-Herzegovina (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Moldova (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Macedonia (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Montenegro (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Ukraine (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Serbia (EU agreement)	2008	2008
	Russia (EU agreement)	2007	2007
	Albania (EU agreement)	2006	2006
	Sri Lanka (EU agreement)	2005	2005
	Hong Kong (EU agreement)	2004	2004
	Macao (EU agreement)	2004	2004

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms				
Visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council	Name		Year of Visit	Observation Date
	Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health		2009	
	Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children		2009	
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms				
Relevant recommendations by UN Special Procedures	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
	Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children	§ 86: Legislation must be amended to include a provision prohibiting the criminal prosecution, detention and punishment of trafficked persons for activities they were involved in as a direct consequence of their situation as trafficked persons.	2010	2010
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms				
Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recomendation Issued		Year Issued	Observation Date
	No		2008	2017
	Yes		2017	2017
	Yes		2012	

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS				
Governing structures				
Federal or centralized governing system	Federal or centralized governing system		Observation Date	
	Centralized system		2018	
Governing structures				
Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Centralized or decentralized immigration authority		Observation Date	
	Centralized immigration authority		2017	
Institutions responsible for immigration detention				
Custodial authority	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date
		Ministry of Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2017
		Ministry of Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2011
		Ministry of Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2010
		Ministry of Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2009
Institutions responsible for immigration detention				
Apprehending authorities	Name	Agency	Ministry	Observation Date
	Police or Border guard	Law enforcement, border control and national security		2018
		Police		2015

Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Detention Facility Management	Entity Name				Entity Type				Observation Date						
	Border Guard				Governmental				2017						
	Border Guard				Governmental				2011						
	Border Guard				Governmental				2010						
	Police				Governmental				2009						
	Border Guard				Governmental				2009						
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Formally designated detention estate?	Formally designated immigration detention estate?				Types of officially designated detention centres								Observation Date		
	Yes				Dedicated immigration detention facilities								2018		
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Types of detention facilities used in practice	Immigration detention centre (Administrative)	Immigration field office (Administrative)	Transit centre (Administrative)	Reception centre (Administrative)	Offshore detention centre (Administrative)	Hospital (Administrative)	Border guard (Administrative)	Police station (Criminal)	National penitentiary (Criminal)	Local prison (Criminal)	Juvenile detention centre (Criminal)	Informal camp (Ad hoc)	Immigration detention centre (Ad hoc)	Surge facility (Ad hoc)	Observation Date
	Yes		Yes												2018
Detention monitoring institutions															
Authorized monitoring institutions	Institution					Institution Type					Observation Date				
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment					International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)					2017				
	Human Rights Defender					National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)					2015				
	Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights					Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)					2015				
Detention monitoring institutions															
Does national preventive mechanism (NPM) carry out visits?	Does NPM carry out visits in practice?							Observation Date							
	Yes							2017							
Detention monitoring institutions															
Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?	Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?										Observation Date				
	Yes										2017				
Detention monitoring institutions															
Do NGOs carry out visits?	Do NGOs regularly carry our visits?							Observation Date							
	Yes							2016							
Detention monitoring institutions															
Do NGOs publish reports on immigration detention?	Do NGOs publish reports on immigration detention?										Observation Date				
	Yes										2016				

Detention monitoring institutions								
Do international and/or regional bodies (IRBs) visit immigration-related detention facilities?	Do international and/or regional bodies (IRB) regularly visit immigration-related detention facilities?							Observation Date
	Yes							2017
Detention monitoring institutions								
Do IRBs publicly report their findings from inspections?	Do IRBs publicly report their findings from detention inspections?						Observation Date	
	Yes						2017	
Expenditures								
Estimated annual budget for detention operations	Estimated total annual budget for detention operations (in USD)	Building and maintenance	Security	Staffing	Food	Medical	Transport	Observation Date
	10,000,000	Yes		Yes				2010
Expenditures								
Estimated annual budgets for particular detention-related activities	Individual detention-related activities		Estimated annual budget (in USD)				Observation Date	
	Staffing		8,500,000				2010	
	Building and maintenance		563,000				2010	
Foreign sources of funding for detention operations								
Does the country receive external sources of funding?	Benefitted from non-state funding sources?					Observation Date		
	Yes					2017		
	Yes					2016		
	Yes					2015		
	Yes					2014		

Foreign sources of funding for detention operations

Description of foreign assistance	Description of non-state assistance	Observation Date
	During the period 2014-2017, Poland used funds provided through the EU's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) for various detention-related activities, including one or more of the following: increased staff at detention facilities; renovation of detention facilities; operational costs of running detention facilities; interpretation and healthcare services; legal assistance for detainees; leisure, cultural and educational activities at detention facilities. Proposed future regulations for this fund include encouraging recipients to consider possible joint use of reception and detention facilities by more than one Member State (see "The Way Forward, p.39).	2017
	During the period 2014-2017, Poland used funds provided through the EU's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) for various detention-related activities, including one or more of the following: increased staff at detention facilities; renovation of detention facilities; operational costs of running detention facilities; interpretation and healthcare services; legal assistance for detainees; leisure, cultural and educational activities at detention facilities. Proposed future regulations for this fund include encouraging recipients to consider possible joint use of reception and detention facilities by more than one Member State (see "The Way Forward, p.39).	2016
	During the period 2014-2017, Poland used funds provided through the EU's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) for various detention-related activities, including one or more of the following: increased staff at detention facilities; renovation of detention facilities; operational costs of running detention facilities; interpretation and healthcare services; legal assistance for detainees; leisure, cultural and educational activities at detention facilities. Proposed future regulations for this fund include encouraging recipients to consider possible joint use of reception and detention facilities by more than one Member State (see "The Way Forward, p.39).	2015
	During the period 2014-2017, Poland used funds provided through the EU's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) for various detention-related activities, including one or more of the following: increased staff at detention facilities; renovation of detention facilities; operational costs of running detention facilities; interpretation and healthcare services; legal assistance for detainees; leisure, cultural and educational activities at detention facilities. Proposed future regulations for this fund include encouraging recipients to consider possible joint use of reception and detention facilities by more than one Member State (see "The Way Forward, p.39).	2014

More information about immigration detention in Poland is available at the website of the Global Detention Project (www.globaldetentionproject.org)