

Child Rights Protection Policy

of the Polish Migration Forum Foundation

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Part 1. Glossary:

Whenever this document refers to:

1. **Child** – it should be understood as any natural person under the age of 18.
2. **Harm** – it should be understood as non-material damage affecting the mental sphere of the victim, including physical violence, i.e. any deliberate, intentional actions towards a child causing pain or injuries on the child's body, including beating, pulling, pushing, throwing objects, etc. and psychological violence, including degrading and humiliating treatment, in particular offensive naming, excessive criticism, belittlement, persistent shaming, solitary confinement and isolation.



3. Threat to the well-being of the Child – it should be understood as actions and omissions undertaken by parents, legal guardians or other persons under whose care the Child remains, it also includes negligence towards the Child, such as in particular: negligence of the Child's hygiene, health, nutrition, failure to adjust the Child's clothing to weather conditions, lack of proper supervision over the Child's fulfilment of the school duty, turning the Child against the other parent or the family of that parent.

4. Other crimes to the detriment of the Child – it should be understood as sexual exploitation (including commercial sexual exploitation), rape of the Child, molestation of the Child, serving alcohol to the Child, grooming, kidnapping of the Child, abandonment of the Child, Child pornography, failure to pay child support.

5. Protection - it should be understood as taking all reasonable actions aimed at preventing Harm to the Child, Threats to the well-being of the Child, Other crimes to the detriment of the Child, as well as appropriate response in the event of Harm, Threats to the well-being of the Child and Other crimes to the detriment of the Child.

6. "Blue Card" procedure – it should be understood as a procedure regulated in the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 13 September 2011 on the "Blue Card" procedure and templates of "Blue Card" forms (Journal of Laws 2011.209.1245 of 2011/10/03) , issued as an implementing act pursuant to Art. 9d section 5 of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence (Journal of Laws 2021.1249, consolidated text of 2021/07/09), covering all activities undertaken and implemented by representatives of organisational units of social assistance, municipal commissions for solving alcohol problems, the Police, education and health protection, in connection with reasonable suspicion of domestic violence.

7. Foundation – it should be understood as the Polish Migration Forum Foundation with its registered office in

Warsaw (00-031), ul. Szpitalna 5/14, entered into the Register of Associations in the National Court Register kept by the District Court for the Capital City of Warsaw in Warsaw, 14th Commercial Division of the National Court Register under the National Court Register number: 0000272075, NIP: 1181879509, REGON: 14085197900000.

8. Document – it should be understood as this Child Rights Protection Policy.

9. Closest person – it should be understood as an ascendant, descendant, sibling, relative in



the same line or degree, a person in a relationship of adoption and his or her spouse, as well as a person in cohabitation.

10. Foundation staff - all persons working or cooperating with the Foundation, including volunteers, interns and trainees, psychologists, therapists and other persons working and cooperating with the Foundation, in particular regardless of the type of legal relationship which connects them with the Foundation, whether it is paid or unpaid.

Part 2. Preliminary provisions:

1. The provisions of the Child Rights Protection Policy indicated in this document apply to all Foundation Staff and the Foundation's clients.
2. The aim of the introduced child rights protection policy at the Foundation is to ensure Children are better protected against harm in Poland.
3. The basic principles of child protection included in the child rights protection policy concern:
 - a. Part 3. Verifying, preparing and improving the competences of the Foundation staff contacting children.
 - b. Part 4. Support for parents and legal guardians in protecting children from harm, Threats to the well-being of Children and Other crimes to the detriment of the Children.
 - c. Part 5. Support for children in protecting themselves from harm.
 - d. Part 6. Procedures for reporting suspicions and intervening.
4. The rules applicable to the Foundation specified in this Document apply to all Foundation Staff.
5. Each of the persons referred to in section 1 above is obliged to read the content of the Document and to comply with the provisions contained therein.
6. When implementing the provisions contained in this Document, each person indicated in section 1 is committed to respecting fundamental human rights, social justice and human dignity.
7. The Foundation Staff is obliged to show respect to all persons equally, regardless of gender, religion, skin colour, national or ethnic origin, language, marital status,



sexual orientation, age, socio-economic status, disability, political beliefs or any other distinguishing features.

8. Persons who are members of the Foundation's Staff are obliged to observe the principles of social coexistence and to comply with the provisions contained in the Policy for the Protection of Foundation Clients and Staff, the Procedure for Counteracting Mobbing, as well as the Rules for the Provision of Services and other documents adopted by the Foundation.
9. Children at the Foundation's headquarters do not have access to the Foundation's equipment that would enable them to use the Internet.
10. The Chair of the Foundation will appoint appropriate persons to monitor the implementation of the provisions contained in the Document.

Part 3. Verifying, preparing and improving the competences of Foundation Staff contacting children or working directly or indirectly with them

1. Recruitment of Foundation Staff who work directly and/or indirectly with children is carried out according to principles that include assessing the substantive preparation of candidates and, depending on the needs, checking their credentials and the possibility of allowing contact with children. A person applying for a job at the Foundation and being a member of the Foundation's Staff consents to the Foundation checking their credentials.
2. In the event of a person applying to work or volunteer directly with children, the person supervising recruitment on the Foundation's side:
 - a. registers the applicant, collecting basic data enabling verification in the Register of Sexual Offense Perpetrators;
 - b. verifies the applicant in the Register of Sexual Offense Perpetrators or, if verification cannot be performed, receives from the applicant a declaration of no criminal record for offenses against sexual freedom and decency and crimes to the detriment of a minor, as well as information regarding any pending criminal and disciplinary proceedings against this applicant. The person supervising recruitment on the Foundation's side also informs the



- applicant about legal liability for submitting a false statement;
- c. familiarises the applicant with the basic rules of contact with children and provides a declaration of commitment to comply with those rules. A template of the above declarations is provided in Attachment No. 1;
 - d. if the planned work/volunteering concerns activities related to the upbringing, education, recreation, treatment of minors or care for them, then in accordance with Art. 21 of the Act of 13 May 2016 on counteracting the threat of sexual offenses, the person supervising the recruitment is obliged, before concluding the contract, to check such an applicant in the Register of Sexual Offense Perpetrators (register with limited access) and in the Register of persons against whom the State Commission for investigating cases of activities directed against sexual freedom and decency of minors under 15 years of age issued a decision on entry in the Register. The check of the register of perpetrators is documented by printing out feedback generated from the Register. The above documents are kept in the documentation of the person being checked.
3. The Foundation obtains a certificate or requests the presentation of an appropriate certificate from the National Criminal Register or an appropriate register of another country where the member of the Foundation's Staff or the applicant resided, if this information has been disclosed to the Foundation, regarding persons included in the Foundation's Staff working or cooperating directly or indirectly with Children – when permitted by applicable law. The Foundation does not cooperate with people who have been convicted of committing an intentional crime. Templates of additional declarations constitute Attachments No. 2 and No. 3 to this Document.
 4. The Foundation does not cooperate with people who have been convicted of committing an intentional crime or who appear in the Register of Sexual Offense Perpetrators (register with limited access) and in the Register of persons against whom the State Commission for investigating cases of activities directed against sexual freedom and decency of minors under 15 years of age issued a decision on entry in the Register.
 5. Within one week from the date of starting work at the Foundation, a news member of



the Foundation's staff undergoes training regarding violence against children, in an online or on-site form, culminating in a knowledge test. A positive grade from the test must be presented to a person working in HR and a superior.

6. At least every 2 (two) years, each member of the Foundation's Staff undergoes training related to the protection of children's rights, each time indicated by the Foundation.
7. The Foundation's Staff has easy access to contact details of local institutions that protect children and provide assistance in emergencies (Police, Family Court, Crisis Intervention Centre, Social Welfare Centre, health care facilities).

Part 4. Support for parents and legal guardians in protecting children from harm, Threats to the well-being of Children and Other crimes to the detriment of the Children

1. The Foundation offers parents and legal guardians support in raising children without violence and protecting them from violence and abuse.
2. The Foundation possesses materials in various languages for parents and legal guardians of children about raising children without violence, protecting children from violence and abuse, threats to a child's safety on the Internet, opportunities to improve parenting skills, as well as contact details of institutions providing help and care in difficult life situations.
3. Each parent and legal guardian who uses the Foundation's help and support has the opportunity to read this Document, which is available at the Foundation's headquarters and online at www.forummigracyjne.org/en. It is also possible to read the Document in English, Ukrainian and Russian.

Part 5. Support for children in protecting themselves from Harm

1. As part of individual support for Children, parents and legal guardians, the topic of Children's rights, protection against abuse, prevention of peer violence and Children's safety on the Internet is discussed.
2. The Foundation provides Children, parents and legal guardians with consultations with a therapist and psychologist or refers them to an entity that will provide such



consultations.

3. As part of therapeutic work with Children affected by experiences of violence and discrimination, activities are undertaken to support them in coping with the psychosocial effects of these experiences and to support them in the process of recovery and proper development.
4. Children who have experienced harm receive diagnosis and support from the Foundation, maintaining all the important elements described in the document “Standards of specialist diagnosis of children with the experience of forced migration” [in:] “Child refugees. Standards, diagnosis tools and psychological support”.
5. During the therapeutic process, the Child is provided with full confidentiality from the psychologist, except in situations where violence or other activity that may harm the Child’s safety is reported.
6. The Foundation offers educational materials for Children regarding: Children’s rights and protection against threats of violence and sexual abuse, as well as Internet safety rules (brochures, leaflets, books, all materials available in various languages).
7. The Foundation provides information for Children on the possibilities of obtaining help in difficult situations, including free helpline numbers for children and youth.

Part 6. Procedures for reporting suspicions and intervening

1. Threat to the Child’s safety from the parent or legal guardian

1) Procedure in the event of Harm to a Child perpetrated by a parent or legal guardian

Internal procedure:

Each member of the Foundation’s Staff who has a justified suspicion of a Child being subjected to Harm, including the use of violence against the Child by a parent or legal guardian, is obliged to immediately submit a report to the Police or the Social Welfare Centre. If possible, before notifying the Police or the Social Welfare Centre, the immediate superior,



the Violence Prevention Specialist (dzieci@forummigracyjne.org) and the Foundation's Management Board should be informed about the situation. However, if it is necessary to immediately notify the Police or the Social Welfare Centre, above mentioned persons should be notified subsequently.

External procedure:

External procedure – “Blue Card” procedure

1. The “Blue Card” procedure is initiated by completing the “Blue Card – A” form in the event of a justified suspicion of domestic violence or a report made by a witness of domestic violence.
2. The group of entities authorised to complete the “Blue Card – A” form is listed in Art. 9a section 11-11d of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence. The person initiating the procedure undertakes intervention activities aimed at ensuring the safety of the person experiencing domestic violence. The following persons are authorised to initiate this procedure: a social worker of a social welfare organisational unit; Police officer; soldier of the Military Police; a social worker at a specialist support centre for people experiencing domestic violence; family assistant; a class teacher or a teacher who knows the minor's home situation; a person practicing a medical profession, including a doctor, nurse, midwife or paramedic; a representative of the municipal commission for solving alcohol problems, a pedagogue, psychologist or therapist who is a representative of organisational units of social welfare, the municipal commission for solving alcohol problems; Police; education; health care; or non-governmental organisations.
3. The “Blue Card” procedure covers persons listed in Art. 2 section 1 point 2 and 3 of the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting domestic violence (persons suffering from domestic violence and persons using domestic violence).
4. The “Blue Card – A” form indicates all persons suffering from domestic violence and all persons using domestic violence.
5. The “Blue Card – A” form is completed in the presence of an adult experiencing



domestic violence.

6. If completing the "Blue Card – A" form is not possible due to the absence of the person suffering domestic violence, his or her health condition or due to a threat to his or her life or health, the "Blue Card – A" form should be completed immediately after establishing direct contact with this person or after the reason preventing the form completion ceases.
7. The person initiating the procedure makes a preliminary diagnosis of the situation in connection with a justified suspicion of domestic violence and conducts a conversation with the person experiencing domestic violence and, if possible, with the person using violence.
8. The interview with a person experiencing domestic violence is conducted in conditions that guarantee freedom of expression, respect for dignity and safety. Information is provided to the person experiencing domestic violence in a simple, transparent and accessible language, taking into account the condition and circumstances that may affect the person's ability to understand and be understood.
9. During the conversation with the person using domestic violence, he or she is informed, in particular, about the criminal law consequences of using domestic violence and the need to change the course of action is indicated.
10. If there is a suspicion of domestic violence being used against a minor, the procedure is carried out in the presence of the parent, legal or de facto guardian. If there is a suspicion of domestic violence being used against an adult person who is physically or mentally challenged due to age, or mental/physical condition, activities under the procedure are carried out in the presence of the legal or de facto guardian or an adult person indicated by the person experiencing the domestic violence.
11. If there is a suspicion that the persons using domestic violence against a minor referred to in point 10 are parents, legal or de facto guardians, activities under the procedure are carried out in the presence of the closest adult person within the meaning of Art. 115 § 11 of the Penal Code or an adult person indicated by the minor.
12. If there is a suspicion that the person using domestic violence against a physically or mentally challenged adult referred to in point 10 is a legal or de facto guardian,



activities under the procedure are carried out in the presence of the closest person, and in the absence of such person - in the presence of another adult person indicated by the victim.

13. Activities involving people experiencing domestic violence referred to in point 10 are carried out, if possible, in the presence of a psychologist.
14. If a person covered by the "Blue Card" procedure does not speak and write Polish, is deaf or mute, or there are circumstances that may affect this person's ability to understand and be understood, members of the diagnostic and assistance group apply to the interdisciplinary team to provide an interpreter who will be present during activities involving the person subject to the procedure.
15. After completing the "Blue Card - A" form, the person experiencing domestic violence is given the "Blue Card - B" form.
16. If the person experiencing domestic violence is a minor, the "Blue Card - B" form is submitted to the parent, legal or de facto guardian, and in the cases referred to in point 11 - to the next of kin or an adult person indicated by the minor.
17. If the person experiencing domestic violence is a physically or mentally challenged adult referred to in point 10, the "Blue Card - B" form is submitted to the legal or de facto guardian or an adult person indicated by the person experiencing domestic violence, and in the cases referred to in point 12 - the closest person or an adult person indicated by the person experiencing domestic violence.
18. The "Blue Card - B" form is not given to a person inflicting domestic violence.
19. The completed "Blue Card - A" form is immediately submitted to the interdisciplinary team, no later than within 5 business days from the date of initiation of the procedure. A copy of the completed "Blue Card - A" form is left with the person initiating the procedure.
20. The "Blue Card - A" form is immediately submitted to the diagnostic and assistance group, no later than within 3 business days from the date of its receipt. The first meeting of the diagnostic and assistance group takes place immediately, no later than 5 business days from the date of receipt of the "Blue Card - A" form. The diagnostic and assistance group, based on the information contained in the form, diagnoses the situation in connection with the suspicion of domestic violence and



takes action to ensure the safety of the person experiencing domestic violence and to stop domestic violence, or decides whether taking action is justified. Each meeting of the diagnostic and assistance group is documented in the form of a protocol.

21. If the procedure was initiated in the absence of the person inflicting domestic violence, the diagnostic and assistance group notifies that person about the initiation of the procedure. This notification is made immediately, no later than within 3 business days from the date of receipt of the "Blue Card - A" form, and requires documentation. The notification may be made in any form and manner, including via electronic means enabling distance communication.
22. If it is impossible or significantly difficult to notify the person inflicting domestic violence about initiating the procedure, the diagnostic and assistance group documents the fact that it is impossible to notify, indicating the reasons.
23. During the meeting, the diagnostic and assistance group, in the presence of an invited person experiencing domestic violence, analyses the situation in connection with the suspicion of domestic violence and, in cooperation with the person experiencing domestic violence, develops an individual help plan or decides on the lack of justification for taking action.
24. The diagnostic and assistance group, based on the findings contained in the completed "Blue Card - C" form, takes actions aimed at ensuring the safety of the person experiencing domestic violence and improving his or her life situation. The individual help plan covers all activities undertaken by the diagnostic and assistance group for and together with the person experiencing domestic violence, in order to improve this person's life situation and in his/her home environment (the individual help plan may be changed).
25. The failure of the person experiencing domestic violence to appear does not stop the work of the diagnostic and assistance group.
26. Minors are not invited to the meeting of the diagnostic and assistance group.
27. The diagnostic and assistance group, after summoning the person inflicting domestic violence, in his/her presence, analyses the situation in connection with the suspicion of domestic violence and, based on the information contained in the



- “Blue Card - D” form, makes arrangements for further actions, obliging the person inflicting domestic violence to implement them in order to change his/her behaviour.
28. All activities carried out under the procedure are documented in writing.
 29. Meetings with people experiencing domestic violence and persons inflicting domestic violence cannot be organised in a way that allows those two parties to contact each other.
 30. The Blue Card procedure ends when: domestic violence has ended and there is a justified assumption that further domestic violence has ceased, or it has been decided that taking action is not justified.
 31. Completion of the “Blue Card” procedure requires documentation in the form of a protocol. The diagnostic and assistance group submits said protocol to the interdisciplinary team no later than 7 business days from the date of its preparation.
 32. The person experiencing domestic violence and the person inflicting violence are informed about the completion of the procedure.
 33. After completing the procedure, the diagnostic and assistance group undertakes monitoring activities for a period of 9 months after the completion of the “Blue Card” procedure.
 34. The activities specified in point 32 include, in particular, visits to persons participating in the “Blue Card” procedure to check the safety status in connection with the completed procedure, counselling and providing support.

2) Procedure in the event of a Threat to the well-being of the Child

If there is a suspicion that the actions taken by the parent or legal guardian lead to a Threat to the well-being of the Child, the intervention takes place in two stages:

1. First, the Violence Prevention Specialist organises a meeting with the parents or legal guardians in order to explain the circumstances of the case and determine the rules for further proceedings and inform the parents or legal guardians about the effects of negative actions or omissions towards the Child. At this stage, it is also possible to conclude an agreement with the parents or legal guardians that clearly defines the principles of cooperation in order to provide assistance to the Child.



2. If the parents or legal guardians refuse to participate in the meetings agreed under the agreement or do not comply with the mutually adopted rules, the next stage applies - the Violence Prevention Specialist notifies the appropriate Social Welfare Centre about the situation by providing her/his personal details, the Child's personal details, the Child's address and a description of the case, including the personal details of the parents or guardians whose actions lead to a Threat to the well-being of the Child.

3) Obligation to report a crime

Each person who learns about a crime committed by a parent or legal guardian, including Other crimes to the detriment of the Child, has a legal obligation to immediately report a suspicion of committing a crime to the Police or the Prosecutor. Before notifying the Police, one should ensure the Child's safety and separate the Child from the person suspected of committing a crime against the Child. If possible, before notifying the Police or the Prosecutor, the immediate superior, the Violence Prevention Specialist and the Foundation's Management Board should be informed about the situation. However, if it is necessary to immediately notify the Police or the Prosecutor, the Chair of the Foundation should be notified subsequently. A template for reporting a suspicion of committing a crime is available as Attachment No. 4 to this Document.

2. Threat to the Child's safety from the Foundation's Staff

1. If information is received that a person from the Foundation's Staff is harming a Child or committing a crime against a Child, the person should be removed from working with Children until the matter is clarified.
2. If there is a suspicion that a member of the Foundation's Staff has committed a crime to the detriment of a Child, including Other crime to the detriment of the Child, each person is obliged to immediately notify the Police or the local Prosecutor's Office. Failure to comply with the obligation to report a crime results in criminal liability. If



possible, before notifying the Police or the Prosecutor, the immediate superior, the Violence Prevention Specialist and the Foundation's Management Board should be informed about the situation. However, if it is necessary to immediately notify the Police or the Prosecutor, the above-mentioned persons should be notified subsequently.

3. If a member of the Foundation's Staff has committed any form of harm against the Child other than committing a crime to the Child's detriment, the Violence Prevention Specialist should investigate all the circumstances of the case, in particular by interviewing to the employee suspected of harming the Child and other witnesses of the event. In a situation where the violation of the Child's well-being is significant, in particular when discrimination or violation of the Child's dignity has occurred, the Foundation's Management Board should consider terminating the legal relationship with the person who committed the harm.

3. Threat to the Child's safety from another Child

1. If a Child is suspected of being abused by another Child, a conversation should be held with the parents or legal guardians of the Child suspected of inflicting the abuse and with the Child experiencing the abuse, if his or her psychophysical development allows it. A recovery plan should be developed together with the Child's parents or legal guardians. The plan should be developed with the parents or legal guardians of a Child subjected to abuse to ensure his or her safety, including ways of isolating him or her from sources of danger.
2. It must be ensured that a Child suspected of harming another Child is not themselves being harmed by parents or legal guardians, other adults or other Children. If such a circumstance is confirmed, the procedure referred to above in relation to parents and legal guardians should be applied.
3. If the person suspected of inflicting abuse is a Child aged 13 to 17, and his or her behaviour constitutes a punishable act, a conversation should be held with the parents or legal guardians of the Child inflicting the abuse and of the Child



experiencing the abuse and the locally competent family court or the Police should be informed about the case in writing.

4. If the person suspected of inflicting abuse is a person over 17 years of age and his or her behaviour constitutes a crime, then the appropriate local police or prosecutor's office unit should be informed in writing.

Part 7. Rules for the protection of Child's personal data

1. Documentation regarding Children is confidential, stored in locked cabinets, and only authorised persons have access to it.
2. Recording the image is only possible after a consent is given in writing. In the case of Children's images, consent is given by the parent or legal guardian.

Part 8. Rules for safe relationships between the Foundation's Staff and Children, specifying what behaviours are prohibited in contact with Children

1. **physical contact with the Child** – respecting the Child's individuality, only to the extent necessary for effective support, e.g. physiotherapy, and always with the consent of the Child and the parent or legal guardian;
2. **verbal communication with the Child** - takes place with respect for the Child's resources and deficits, takes into account developmental needs, the language barrier, and is always aimed at the best interest of the Child;
3. **equal treatment** – all Children in the Foundation are treated with equal respect regardless of social and legal status, nationality, ethnicity, religion, skin colour, etc.;
4. **direct and online contacts with the Child outside the Foundation** – always take place with the consent of the Child and the parent or legal guardian, they only concern the purposes indicated by the Child and the parent or legal guardian;
5. **hygiene and care activities** – are undertaken occasionally, only if the situation requires it and the Child uses support without the presence of a parent or legal guardian (e.g. help in taking the Child to the toilet). One should ensure that each of



these activities is assisted by a different person from the Foundation or a person under the care of whom the child is placed (e.g. a teacher);

6. **disciplining the Child** – always takes place in a gentle, empathetic manner, with respect for the Child's rights, and in accordance with the principles of non-violent communication.

Part 9. Legal acts protecting children's rights in Poland

Legal acts on the basis of which the provisions contained in the Document should be created must be constructed on the basis of applicable legal provisions. The following legal acts are particularly important:

1. Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 2 April 1997 (Journal of Laws No. 78, item 483, as amended) – provisions regulate the protection of children against violence, exploitation and demoralisation.
2. Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the UN General Assembly on 20 November 1989 (Journal of Laws 1991.120.526, as amended).
3. Act of 26 January 1982 - Teacher's Charter (Journal of Laws 2014.191, consolidated text as amended) – the provisions regulate the obligations of the teacher and disciplinary proceedings towards him/her.
4. Act of 7 September 1991 on the education system (Journal of Laws 2004.256.2572, consolidated text as amended) – this document contains the obligations of an educational institution, including the powers of the institution's director.
5. Act of 25 February 1964 – Family and Guardianship Code (Journal of Laws 2015.583, consolidated text) – an act regulating the relationship between parents and the Child and parents and the educational institution, as well as parental authority, contacts between the parent and the Child and the representation of the Child.



6. Act of 6 June 1997 – Penal Code (Journal of Laws 1997.88.553, as amended) and Act of 6 June 1997 – Code of Criminal Procedure – legal acts regulating, among others, intervention in the event of committing a crime to the detriment of a Child.

7. Act of 17 November 1964 – Code of Civil Procedure (Journal of Laws 2014.101, consolidated text as amended) – a legal act regulating, among others, intervention in the event of a threat to the well-being of the Child, including neglect.

8. Act of 26 October 1982 on proceedings in the cases concerning minors (Journal of Laws, part 2014.382, consolidated text) - an act regulating, among others, intervention in the event of a Child committing a criminal act or showing symptoms of demoralisation.

9. Act of 20 September 2005 on counteracting domestic violence and the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 13 September 2011 on the “Blue Card” procedure and “Blue Card” form templates (Journal of Laws 2011.209.1245) (Journal of Laws U. 2005.180.1493, as amended) – an act regulating, among others, intervention in the event of domestic violence.

10. Act of 4 February 1994 – on copyright and related rights (Journal of Laws 2006.90.631, consolidated text as amended) – an act based on which regulations can be created regarding the protection of the Child's image in a facility.

11. Act of 23 April 1964 – Civil Code (Journal of Laws 2014.121, consolidated text) – scope of regulations regarding the protection of the Child's personal rights.

12. Act of 29 August 1997 – on the protection of personal data (Journal of Laws 2014.1182, consolidated text as amended) – scope of regulations regarding the protection of Child's personal data.

Part 10. Final provisions

The adopted rules and practices of Child protection are gradually implemented in the Foundation and will be monitored at least once a year.



Date of entry into force: 31 July 2024.

