

Moldova's initial report was due 25 February 1994; the second periodic report was due 25 February 1996.

#### **Discrimination against Women**

Acceded: 1 July 1994.

Moldova's initial report was due 31 July 1995.

#### **Torture**

Acceded: 28 November 1995.

Moldova's initial report was due 27 December 1996.

#### **Rights of the Child**

Acceded: 26 January 1993.

Moldova's initial report was due 24 February 1995.

### **THEMATIC REPORTS**

#### *Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights*

**Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution, Special Rapporteur on:** (E/CN.4/1997/60/Add.1, paras. 347-348)

The report notes that on 8 December 1995, by a unanimous vote in Parliament, Moldova abolished the death penalty for all crimes and removed the death penalty from the Penal Code. It is also noted that the government has not responded to cases previously transmitted by the Special Rapporteur.

**Religious intolerance, Special Rapporteur on:** (E/CN.4/1997/91, paras. 9, 26)

The report simply notes that the government has not responded to cases previously transmitted by the Special Rapporteur.

The Special Rapporteur's interim report to the 1997 General Assembly (A/52/477, para. 46) simply notes that a reminder was sent to the government on those previous cases.

#### *Mechanisms and Reports of the Sub-Commission*

**Freedom of movement, Working Paper:** (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1997/22, paras. 24, 32)

The report refers to the states that emerged following the breakup of the Soviet Union and refers to laws impeding freedom of movement, including those in Moldova on: the state language and language generally; the legal status of foreign nationals and stateless persons; nationals and foreigners; and, migration. The report also notes that the conflict in Moldova contributed to waves of migration and the massive flows of refugees.

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## **POLAND**

**Date of admission to UN:** 24 October 1945.

### **TREATIES AND REPORTS TO TREATY BODIES**

**Land and People:** Poland has submitted a core document (HRI/CORE/1/Add.25) for use by the treaty bodies. Much of the report prepared by the government is dedicated to demographic data and statistical information on areas related to the national economy (e.g., consumer prices, goods and services, employment and earnings). Information is also provided about the political system and the judicial system.

Human rights are protected through the functions of the Ombudsman and the Prosecutor's Office. Codes of criminal, administrative and correctional procedures provide the legal guarantees of rights set out in the Constitution, including non-discrimination, equality between women and men in all areas of public, political, economic, social and cultural life, freedom of conscience and worship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom to assemble and demonstrate, the right of association and integrity of person.

#### **Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

Signed: 2 March 1967; ratified: 18 March 1974.

Poland's third periodic report (E/1994/104/Add.13) has been submitted and is scheduled for consideration by the Committee at its November/December 1998 session; the fourth periodic report is due 30 June 1999.

#### **Civil and Political Rights**

Signed: 2 March 1967; ratified: 18 March 1977.

Poland's fourth periodic report (CCPR/C/95/Add.8) has been submitted but is not yet scheduled for consideration by the Committee; the fifth periodic report is due 27 October 1999.

*Reservations and Declarations:* Declaration under article 41.

**Optional Protocol:** Acceded: 7 November 1991.

*Reservations and Declarations:* Paragraph 2 (a) of article 5.

#### **Racial Discrimination**

Signed: 7 March 1966; ratified: 5 December 1968.

Poland's 15<sup>th</sup> periodic report was due 4 January 1998.

*Reservations and Declarations:* Article 22; paragraphs 1 of articles 17 and 18.

Poland's 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> periodic reports were submitted as one document (CERD/C/299/Add.10) and considered by the Committee at its August 1997 session. The report prepared by the government includes information on constitutional provisions related to non-discrimination and equality, the Convention within the framework of domestic law, human rights and demographic data. Specific commentary is provided on, *inter alia*: the Criminal Code and offences related to discrimination; integrationist movements and organizations; measures to guarantee the equal rights of minorities; the Bureau for the Culture of National Minorities; control of associations or assemblies in order to counter discrimination; the Act on Association 1989 and 1990; equal treatment before the courts; the right to security; elections rights and citizenship; the Labour Code and trade unions; the Civil Code and remedies; education and teaching; and, the media, both print and broadcasting.

The Committee's concluding observations (CERD/C/304/Add.36) note that the economic changes that are still place in Poland may affect the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, especially by persons belonging to minority groups.

The Committee viewed positively: adoption of a new Constitution which entered into force in October 1997 and provides that the Convention will be directly applicable by the courts; the bilateral treaties concluded with neighbouring countries containing specific provisions on protection against racial discrimination and guarantees of equal rights for minorities; measures to promote minority rights in the