



aPOWM Update of the Marine Waters Protection Programme

ANNEX 1 Environmental objectives established at
international, Community and national level

June 2021

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1 Strategic reference documents

1.1 Documents defining the sustainable development paradigm as an assessment criterion

As part of the assessment of the strategic analysis of the compliance of the strategic document with the documents, Polish law requires, to the extent specified under the EIA Act:

art. 51 clause 2 point 2.d "the *environmental objectives established at international, Community and national level, relevant to the draft document, and the ways in which those objectives and other environmental problems have been taken into account when the document is drawn up*".

In the case of the 'by objectives' assessment method, it is critical to refer to a set of values the achievement or protection of which are objectives that are the assessment criteria. If these objectives are defined as the pursuit of sustainable development, then the assessment "by objectives" is an examination of whether the program's goals in the axiological layer are consistent with the paradigm of sustainable development. This paradigm is (at least in part) articulated by high-level strategy papers, direction papers and general development principles.

The following table summarises the strategic documents analysed which set out the environmental objectives considered relevant for the update of the Marine Waters Protection Programme and which were analysed in the context of the 'by objectives' assessment.

Table 1 List of analysed strategic documents

Item	Documents defining the sustainable development paradigm (criterion)
Strategy papers at international and Community level	
1	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development Rio+20 - "The future we want"
2	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, drawn up in New York on 9 May 1992 (Journal of Laws of 1996, No. 53, item 238)
3	Convention on Biological Diversity, drawn up in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992. (Journal of Laws 2002 No. 184, item 1532)
4	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Environment, drawn up in Ramsar on 2 February 1971 (Journal of Laws 1978, No. 7, item 24, as amended)
5	European Landscape Convention, drawn up in Florence on 20 October 2000. (Journal of Laws 2006 No. 14, item 98)
6	Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in Paris on 16 November 1972. (Journal of Laws of 1976, No. 32, item 190)
7	Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, drawn up in Granada on 3 October 1985 (Journal of Laws of 2012, item 210)

Item	Documents defining the sustainable development paradigm (criterion)
8	European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised), drawn up in La Valetta on 16 January 1992. (Journal of Laws of 1996, No. 120, item 564)
9	Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships of All Types and Drilling Platforms (MARPOL 73/78) (1973)
10	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Habitats, drawn up in Bern on 19 September 1979 (Journal of Laws 1996, No. 58, item 263, as amended)
11	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, drawn up in Bonn on 23 June 1979. (Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 2, item 17)
12	EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region - COM(2009) 248 final
13	Europe 2020. A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth - COM(2010) 2020 final
14	Sustainable Europe 2030
15	EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 - Bringing nature back to life - COM(2020) 380 final
16	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – The European Green Deal – COM (2019) 640 final
17	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection - COM(2006) 231 final
18	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – Building a climate resilient Europe - A new strategy for adaptation to climate change {SEC(2021) 89 final} - {SWD(2021) 25 final} - {SWD(2021) 26 final}
19	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council Towards a more sustainable fisheries in the EU: state of play and orientations for 2021
20	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, drawn up in Helsinki on 9 April 1992 (Journal of Laws 2000 No. 28, item 346)
21	Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, drawn up in Helsinki on 17 March 1992 (Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 78, item 702)
22	Environmental Action Programme to 2020 (7 th EAP) - 'A good quality of life within the limits of our planet' - Decision No 1386/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013.
23	Environment Action Programme 2030 (8 th EAP) – project
24	Programme for the further development of the Integrated Maritime Policy - Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November

Item	Documents defining the sustainable development paradigm (criterion)
	2011 establishing a Programme for the further development of the Integrated Maritime Policy
25	HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan 2021
26	Blueprint for the protection of Europe's water resources - COM(2012) 673 final
27	White Paper on Adapting to climate change: Towards a European framework for action - COM(2009) 147, April 2009
28	Decision (EU) 2019/420 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2019 amending Decision No 1313/2013/EU on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism
29	Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning
30	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
31	Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L of 22 December 2000) (Water Framework Directive)
32	Plan for the management of waste from oil spills resulting from marine casualties – Stage I
33	Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessment
34	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on an EU Zero pollution action plan for water, air and soil
Strategy papers at national level	
1	Strategy for Responsible Development for the period up to 2020 (including the perspective up to 2030)
2	State Environmental Policy 2030 – development strategy in the field of the environment and water management
3	Polish Energy Policy until 2040 (draft 08.11.2019)
4	Sustainable Transport Strategy 2030
5	Sustainable Development Strategy for Rural Development, Agriculture and Fisheries 2030 (Resolution No. 123 of the Council of Ministers of 15 October 2019)
6	Human Capital Development Strategy 2030 (Warsaw, 2020)
7	National Strategy for Regional Development 2030 (NSRD 2030)
8	Republic of Poland's maritime policy until 2020 (with an outlook to the year 2030)
9	Spatial development plan for internal marine waters, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone

Item	Documents defining the sustainable development paradigm (criterion)
10	Study of the conditions for the spatial development of the Polish Maritime Areas with spatial analyses
11	Sea shore protection programme
12	Program for the development of Polish seaports until 2030
13	Draft National Plan for Combating Marine Hazards and Pollution
14	Draft update of the Marine Water Monitoring Programme
15	Regulation on the organisation of the response to threats and pollution at sea
16	V update of The National Programme for Municipal Waste Treatment – aKPOSK 2017
17	Draft VI of the update of The National Programme for Municipal Waste Treatment – aKPOSK 2020
18	Water Management Plans in river basin districts – until 2021 / II update of the Water Management Plans
19	Water and Environment Programme of the Country 2015
20	National programme for surface water restoration
21	Draft Drought Effects Counteracting Plan
22	Strategic Adaptation Plan for sectors and areas sensitive to climate change up to 2020 with a 2030 perspective
23	National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 Assumptions and objectives and policies and actions (18.12.2019)
24	Programme for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and 2015-2020 Action Plan
25	National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland, 2020
26	Strategy of the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management for the years 2021-2024
27	National programme for the protection and care of monuments for the years 2019-2022 (Resolution No. 82 of the Council of Ministers of 13 August 2019)

The objectives set out in the above-mentioned strategic documents have been identified. Subsequently, in accordance with the adopted methodology, these objectives were grouped into so-called strategic environmental objectives, which were the basis for benchmarking the analysis and forecasting of potential impacts in the framework of the strategic assessment. The table in Chapter 3 summarises the objectives resulting from the strategy papers and the strategic objectives of environmental protection. This illustrates for which thematic/problematic areas environmental objectives have been outlined.

2 Description of the strategy papers on the basis of which the main environmental objectives were formulated

2.1 International documents

2.1.1 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development Rio+20 - "The future we want"

The aim of the Rio+20 conference was to renew political commitments in the area of sustainable development, to assess progress and to identify existing gaps in the implementation of the key Sustainable Development Summits to date and to address new challenges.

The final document of the conference shall contain the following provisions:

- Our shared vision,
- Renewal of the political commitment,
- Green economy in the context of sustainable development and eradication of poverty,
- Fundamentals of institutional sustainability,
- Framework for action and continuation,
- Methods of implementation.

The Rio+20 outcome document calls for a number of actions, such as:

- Initiating the process of setting sustainable development goals,
- Clarifying how the green economy can be used as a tool for sustainable development,
- Strengthen the UN Environment Programme and establish a new Sustainable Development Forum.

2.1.2 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, drawn up in New York on 9 May 1992

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), drawn up in New York on 9 May 1992, is the most important international instrument aimed at countering the adverse effects of climate change. This Convention, together with the Kyoto Protocol, sets out an international framework for limiting emissions of harmful substances into the air. 195 states and one international organisation - the European Union – are parties to the UNFCCC. Article 1 (2) of the Convention defines “climate change” as “change in climate caused directly or indirectly by human activities that alter the composition of the earth's atmosphere and that are distinguished from natural climate variability observed in comparable periods”. In line with Article 2 of the Convention, its objective is 'to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system in line with the relevant provisions of the UNFCCC'.

2.1.3 Convention on Biological Diversity, drawn up in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992. (Journal of Laws 2002 No. 184, item 1532)

Objectives of the Convention:

- Protection of biodiversity,
- Sustainable use of biological diversity elements,
- Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the use of genetic resources.

This means that when making decisions and taking concrete actions, it is equally important to preserve all natural wealth, as well as meeting the needs of present and future generations of people, in terms of observing the principle of sharing the benefits of resources with the communities that make these resources available. Each country has sovereign rights to exploit its own natural resources, in line with its own policies, as set out in the national biodiversity strategy and the relevant action programme.

All elements of biodiversity deserve protection. Particular attention should be paid to the most important elements from the point of view of natural resources and meeting social needs (areas with a large number of rare and endangered species – e.g. mountain or water-mud areas, areas of significant social, economic, cultural or scientific importance). Such areas should be identified and covered by appropriate observations of the state and changes taking place (so-called environmental monitoring).

The basic method of maintaining biodiversity is to protect in-situ, i.e. in the place of the natural occurrence of a given element. For this purpose, protected areas shall be established, appropriate management arrangements shall be established for protected areas as well as areas relevant to biodiversity located outside protected areas, ecosystems with biodiversity degradation shall be restored, populations of valuable and endangered species shall be maintained or restored, alien species or genetically modified organisms shall be prevented from being introduced.

2.1.4 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, in particular as Aquatic Birds Environment, drawn up in Ramsar on 2 February 1971 (Journal of Laws 1978, No. 7, item 24, as amended)

The objective of the Convention is the conservation and sustainable use of all wetlands through action at national and local level, as well as international cooperation. According to the Ramsar Convention, the water-mud areas are "... bogs, mud and peatlands or reservoirs, whether natural or artificial, permanent or periodic, of standing or flowing water, fresh, brackish or salty, including marine waters, the tide depth of which does not exceed six metres". Parties to the Convention, including Poland, are obliged, inter alia, to designate appropriate areas in order to include them in the list of water-mud areas of international importance, to implement planning aimed at the protection of the water-mud areas included in the list and, if possible, to rationally use all wetlands, as well as international cooperation in the implementation of the Convention. The Ramsar Convention is the only international environmental agreement devoted to a particular type of ecosystem - wetlands, and the countries that have signed the Convention represent all the geographical regions of our planet.

2.1.5 European Landscape Convention, drawn up in Florence on 20 October 2000. (Journal of Laws 2006 No. 14, item 98)

The European Landscape Convention, adopted by the Council of Europe, identified the promotion of landscape conservation, management and planning, as well as the organisation of European cooperation on landscape issues as an objective. The Convention treats the landscape as an important element of the lives of people everywhere: in cities and villages, in degraded, common areas, as well as in areas of exceptional beauty.

In order to implement the provisions of the Convention, the Parties shall take steps to identify their own landscapes, raise public awareness, define the objectives of landscape quality and cross-border cooperation.

2.1.6 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in Paris on 16 November 1972. (Journal of Laws of 1976, No. 32, item 190)

The Paris Convention introduced the concept of "cultural heritage", divided into:

- Monuments understood as works of architecture, monumental sculpture and painting, archaeological elements and buildings, inscriptions, caves and groupings of these elements, having a unique universal value from the point of view of history, art or science,
- Historical complexes and sites - separate or combined buildings which, due to their architecture, uniformity or fusion with the landscape, have a unique common value from the point of view of history, art or science,
- Historical sites - works of man or common works of man and nature, as well as spheres and archaeological sites, having a unique common value from the point of view of history, aesthetics, ethnology or anthropology.

The instrument for achieving the objectives of the Convention is the World Heritage List.

2.1.7 Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, drawn up in Granada on 3 October 1985 (Journal of Laws of 2012, item 210)

The Convention is aimed at harmonising investment activities with the need to preserve the architectural heritage. According to it, "architectural heritage" is understood as permanent goods covering monuments, building complexes and areas. The term "monuments" includes all buildings and facilities of particular historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical value, including their components and equipment.

On the other hand, the term "building complexes" is understood to mean uniform urban or rural buildings of special value, sufficiently compact to form a specific urban unit. "Areas" are works created jointly by man and nature, constituting partially built-up areas, sufficiently separated and uniform to form an urban unit, having a special value.

The Convention requires, among other things, identification of protected sites, introduction of a system of legal protection of architectural heritage, provision by public authorities, within the available budget, of financial assistance for the maintenance and restoration of heritage.

2.1.8 European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised), drawn up in La Valetta on 16 January 1992. (Journal of Laws of 1996, No. 120, item 564)

The text of the Convention was drawn up on the basis of an earlier document, the Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage (known as the Lausanne Charter), adopted in 1990 by the International Council for Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) at a conference in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The most important outcome of the Maltese Convention is to ensure that no investment destroys archaeological sites without earlier rescue excavations being carried out. The implementation of this principle has resulted in:

- Taking into account the presence of archaeological sites in environmental impact assessments of the investment,
- Increasing the number of rescue excavations and drastically reducing the number of excavations undertaken for purely research purposes (at archaeological sites not threatened with destruction),
- Increasing the demand for archaeological institutions and companies that can carry out rescue excavations in difficult conditions (e.g. in winter); this in turn led to the creation of the so-called commercial or contractual archaeology in many countries, i.e. the emergence of numerous private excavation companies.

2.1.9 Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships of All Types and Drilling Platforms (MARPOL 73/78) (1973)

Annex I and II *It entered into force on 2 October 1983.*

Annex I aims to protect against pollution by oil and its derivatives

Annex II *Applies to the protection against pollution of the sea by liquid harmful substances transported in bulk other than petroleum products.*

Annex III *It entered into force on 1 July 1992.*

Applies to the protection against contamination by harmful substances transported in packages.

Annex IV *Entered into force on 27 September 2003*

Applies to protection against contamination by sewage.

Annex V *It entered into force on 31 December 1988*

It regulates the disposal of solid waste from ships (except fresh fish and parts thereof).

Annex VI *It was added in 1997 and entered into force on 19 May 2005*

It contains provisions aimed at reducing air pollution by ships (exhaust gases, cargo fumes or ozone-depleting substances)

2.1.10 Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Habitats, drawn up in Bern on 19 September 1979 (Journal of Laws 1996, No. 58, item 263, as amended)

The subject of the Convention is the conservation of species of wild fauna and flora and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the cooperation of several

countries, and the promotion of cooperation in this respect. Particular emphasis is placed on the protection of endangered and extinct species, including endangered and extinct migratory species. In accordance with its objectives, Member States shall take measures to implement national policies for the conservation of wild flora and fauna and natural habitats, with particular regard to endangered and endangered species, in particular endemic species, and those whose habitats are endangered, within the meaning of the provisions of this Convention. In addition, the protection of wild fauna and flora shall also be taken into account in its planning and development policy and in its pollution reduction activities. In addition, the Convention imposes the promotion of education and the dissemination of general information on the need to protect wild flora and fauna and their habitats.

2.1.11 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, drawn up in Bonn on 23 June 1979. (Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 2, item 17)

The aim of the Convention is to protect wild migratory animals, which are an indispensable element of the natural environment. "Migratory" refers to those species (or lower taxa) where a significant number of individuals cyclically and predictably cross the boundaries of national jurisdiction in different life cycles. A concerted effort by all States having jurisdiction over the areas where these animals are present is necessary for their protection.

The text of the Convention contains two annexes. Annex I lists animal species in danger of extinction. The Parties to the Convention are obliged, for the animal species listed in Annex I, to:

- The protection and, if possible, restoration of their habitats,
- Prevent adverse effects on the species,
- Prohibit the acquisition of animals (including the capture, killing or selection of eggs), taking into account a system of exceptions such as scientific acquisition.

Annex II to the Convention lists animals with an inadequate state of preservation and international agreements are necessary.

Poland is a party to two such agreements - on the protection of bats (EUROBATS) and small cetaceans (ASCOBANS).

2.1.12 EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region - COM(2009) 248 final

The European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region comprises a macro-region comprising 8 Member States of the European Union: Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Germany, Poland, Sweden.

The main objective of the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region is to strengthen cooperation in the Baltic Sea Region and to use the potential that emerged with the enlargement of the European Union in 2004. This objective is to be achieved by implementing the following four thematic pillars:

- Environmental Protection,
- Prosperity,
- Accessibility and attractiveness of the region,
- Ensuring safety and security in the region.

The European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region was defined as the first macro-regional strategy of the European Union of an intra-EU nature.

The implementation of the Strategy was based on an Action Plan containing Priority Areas and Horizontal Actions. It was given a horizontal character, originally based on the four above-mentioned thematic pillars.

Currently, following the completion of the review process of the SUE RMB (carried out by the Polish Presidency in RUE and completed by the Danish Presidency), the SUE RMB Action Plan has been revised/updated, and since February 2013 it has been based on 3 main objectives (Save the Sea, Connect the Region, Increase Prosperity), accompanied by specific objectives and indicators. The Action Plan currently contains 17 Areas and 5 Horizontal Actions, within which several dozen Flagship Projects are implemented.

For the purposes of the Strategy, the following objectives and partial objectives have been defined:

1. Saving the sea
 - Water purity in the sea,
 - Rich and healthy wildlife,
 - Environmentally friendly and safe maritime transport,
 - Improving cooperation.
2. Development of connections in the region
 - Good transport conditions,
 - Reliable energy markets,
 - Connecting people in the region,
 - Improve cooperation in the fight against cross-border crime.
3. Boosting prosperity
 - The EUSBSR as an important instrument for deepening and implementing the Single Market,
 - The contribution of the EUSBSR to the implementation of the EUROPE 2020 strategy,
 - Improving the competitiveness of the Baltic Sea region on the global market,
 - Adapting to climate change, risk prevention and risk management.

Within each of the three objectives of the strategy, the following indicators were identified, inter alia:

- 'Saving the sea':
 - Clean shipping: elimination of illegal discharges by 2020,
 - Safe navigation: 20% reduction in accidents by 2020 compared to 2010,
 - Strengthened cooperation between maritime surveillance authorities in order to increase awareness and effectiveness of maritime activities by 2015
- 'Development of interconnections in the region' - Full ecologically sustainable interconnection of the Baltic Sea States' electricity and gas markets by 2015 in line with the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Action Plan,
- Increase prosperity - Increase intra-regional trade and cross-border services by 15% by 2020

2.1.13 Europe 2020. A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth - COM(2010) 2020 final

The strategy adopted by the European Council on 17 June 2010 is a key document for the country's medium-term development strategy in the context of Poland's membership of the European Union. This is a document that is fundamental to the development of the EU over the next decade. It sets out actions that Member States will take in a coordinated manner to speed up the exit from the current

crisis and prepare the European economy for the challenges of the future. The strategy identifies three priorities to be pursued at EU and national level: smart growth (increasing the role of knowledge, innovation, education and the digital society), sustainable (more resource-efficient production while increasing competitiveness) and inclusive (increasing labour participation, improving skills and combating poverty). The Europe 2020 priorities will deliver on the five measurable, interdependent objectives outlined in the strategy, namely:

- Increase in expenditures on R&D activities,
- Increase in the employment rate,
- Increase the participation of people with higher education in society and reduce the share of early school leavers,
- Reduce CO₂ emissions and achieve 20/20/20 climate and energy targets,
- Limit the number of people living in poverty.

Seven flagship projects (also known as flagship initiatives) and 10 Integrated Guidelines for the economic and employment policies of the Member States are instrumental in implementing the Europe 2020 strategy at EU level.

2.1.14 Opening document of the "Towards a Sustainable Europe 2030" debate

The document highlights the importance of defining a new European strategy "Towards a sustainable Europe 2030" as the basis for Europe's long-term future. The main policy objectives for a sustainable and resilient future include, among others:

- transition to a circular economy, including non-toxic material cycles,
- vigorously aiming for climate neutrality and adaptation to climate change,
- protecting our natural heritage and biodiversity and ecosystems,
- the sustainability of agriculture and food systems,
- coherence and consistency between agricultural policy and environmental and climate policy,
- safe and sustainable low-carbon energy, construction and mobility sectors.

Key enablers for the transition towards a sustainable Europe by 2030 are set out in the above-mentioned document:

- education, training, science, technology, research, innovation and digitisation. Artificial intelligence, for example, can greatly increase productivity in many areas, from healthcare to more productive agriculture.
- Financing, pricing, taxation and competition: The Investment Plan for Europe can help mobilise some of the resources needed for the transition to sustainable development, while the Commission's Sustainable Financing Action Plan will help put the financial system on a sustainable path. Tax systems and pricing policies must be designed to reflect the true environmental and social costs of production, and must ensure that sustainable products and services are among the most affordable ones.
- Corporate social responsibility: Creating socially and environmentally responsible companies can lead to more sustainable profits and growth, provide new market opportunities and long-term value for shareholders.
- Open and rule-based trade: By promoting international principles and global standards in line with sustainable development goals and ensuring that everyone benefits from trade, we can help achieve a sustainable Europe in a sustainable world.

- Governance and policy coherence: the rule of law, democracy and fundamental rights; peace, justice and strong institutions; good governance and better regulation are our foundations. All actors – individuals, businesses, civil society and the public sector – must be involved in this process.

The EU as a global pioneer: The EU is the most successful peace project in the world and has inspired many of the most comprehensive solutions in the field of sustainable development. As a result, the EU enjoys a high level of credibility and proposes practical solutions necessary for sustainable economic growth.

2.1.15 EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 - Bringing nature back to life - COM(2020) 380 final

The strategy aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems in the European Union. In order to put biodiversity on the path of recovery by 2030, it is necessary to increase the protection and restoration of natural resources. This should be done by improving and extending the network of protected areas and developing an ambitious EU recovery plan for natural resources.

Nature conservation: main commitments until 2030

1. Legal protection for at least 30 % of Union land and 30 % of Union maritime areas and the introduction of ecological corridors in the framework of the real trans-European Natura network.
2. Close protection of at least 1/3 of EU protected areas, including all remaining primary forests and old trees in the EU.
3. Effective management of all protected areas, setting clear objectives and conservation measures and their appropriate monitoring.

The EU's Natural Resources Recovery Plan: key commitments until 2030

1. Proposing in 2021 legally binding EU targets for the restoration of natural resources, which will be covered by an impact assessment. Restoration of relevant degraded and carbon-rich areas by 2030; no deterioration of conservation trends or of the status of habitats and species; and achievement by at least 30 % of them of an adequate conservation status or of at least a positive trend.
2. Reversing the decline in the number of pollinating insects.
3. 50% reduction in the use of chemical pesticides and associated risks and 50% reduction in the use of more hazardous pesticides.
4. Presence of landscape features of high diversity on at least 10% of agricultural land.
5. Covering at least 25% of agricultural land with organic farming and achieving a significantly higher level of application of agri-environmental practices.
6. Planting three billion new trees in the EU, in full respect of environmental principles.
7. Significant progress has been made in the rehabilitation of sites with contaminated soil.
8. Restoring at least 25 000 km of rivers to a state of free movement.
9. 50% reduction in the number of species in the Red Book that are threatened by invasive alien species.
10. A 50% reduction in nutrient losses, leading to a reduction in fertiliser use of at least 20 %.
11. An ambitious plan for greening urban areas for cities with at least 20,000 inhabitants.
12. No use of chemical pesticides in sensitive areas, such as urban green areas in the EU.
13. Significantly reduce the negative impact of fishing and mining activities on vulnerable species and habitats, including seabed habitats, in order to achieve good environmental status.
14. Eliminate or limit by-catch to a level that allows to rebuild and conserve species.

2.1.16 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - The European Green Deal

This Communication updates the Commission's commitments to tackle climate and environmental challenges. The strategy notes that of the 8 million species currently living on our planet, one million are threatened with extinction.

The document constitutes a plan for the construction of a sustainable economy of the European Union. The presented concept of activities is to enable a more efficient use of resources, which will be obtained, among others, through the transition to a clean and circular economy, preventing the loss of biodiversity, halting climate change and striving to reduce the level of pollution.

The strategy contains an annex presenting the Action Plan – Key initiatives. It includes, among others, such points as:

- Legislative proposals to amend the relevant legislative acts to meet the more ambitious climate targets, adopted following the revision of the Emissions Trading Scheme Directive; the Effort Sharing Regulation; the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Regulations; the Energy Efficiency Directive; the Renewable Energy Directive; CO₂ standards for cars and vans (June 2021),
- Legislative proposal for the revision of the Energy Taxation Directive (June 2021),
- Legislative proposal for stricter air emission standards for vehicles powered by an internal combustion engine (2021),
- Measures on the main drivers of biodiversity loss (from 2021),
- Review of the relevant State aid guidelines, including the Environmental and Energy Guidelines (2021).

The Communication identifies the necessary investments to be made as well as the financial tools available. In addition, it explains how to deliver a just and inclusive transformation.

The European Green Deal applies to all sectors of the economy, including in particular:

- transport,
- energy,
- agriculture,
- structures,
- industry (steel, cement, ICT, textiles and chemicals).

2.1.17 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection - COM(2006) 231 final

The Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection in the European Union (EU) proposes measures to protect soil and preserve its capacity to perform its functions: ecological, economic and social.

The strategy provides for the establishment of a legal framework for the protection and use of land in a sustainable manner, the integration of soil protection into national and Community policies, the strengthening of the knowledge base and the raising of public awareness.

The draft directive is one of the main elements of a strategy that will enable Member States to take measures adapted to local realities. It provides for measures to identify problems, prevent land degradation and rehabilitate contaminated or degraded soils.

Among the measures provided for in the draft directive, Member States are required to identify areas where there is a risk of erosion, loss of soil organic matter, salinisation, compaction and landslides, as well as areas where one of these degradation processes has occurred. This inventory must be carried out on the basis of the criteria set out in the application.

Among the measures provided for in the draft directive, Member States are required to identify areas where there is a risk of erosion, loss of soil organic matter, salinisation, compaction and landslides, as well as areas where one of these degradation processes has occurred. This inventory must be carried out on the basis of the criteria set out in the application.

The main degradation processes to which soils in the EU are exposed include floods.

2.1.18 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change

The new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change sets the path for greater ambition for climate resilience: by 2050, the EU's society will be climate resilient and fully adaptable to the inevitable effects of climate change. For this reason, adaptation to climate change is an integral part of the European Green Deal and its external dimension, and is firmly rooted in the proposed European Climate Law. The new EU Strategy aims to step up action across the economy and society to bring them closer to the 2050 vision of resilience to climate change, while increasing synergies with other policy areas, such as biodiversity. We will pursue this vision by deepening our knowledge of the effects of climate change and adaptation solutions to deal with uncertainty; by increasing the pace of adaptation planning and climate change risk assessment; by accelerating adaptation activities; and by helping to strengthen resilience to climate change around the world. The Commission will ensure that this strategy is implemented in strict compliance with the rest of the European Green Deal.

The Commission has invited the European Parliament and the Council to endorse this strategy and to build together with the Committee of the Regions and the European Economic and Social Committee a climate resilient Union. The Commission will invite society, cities, businesses, social partners and regions to actively participate in the implementation of this strategy and join forces to address the challenge of adaptation to climate change.

The EU strategy will also address climate-related issues related to international resources managed by the EU together with other partners, such as international fisheries or the protection of biodiversity outside areas under national jurisdiction under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. It will also work with regional fisheries management organisations, including the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, to promote climate change adaptation and new marine protected areas.

2.1.19 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council Towards a more sustainable fisheries in the EU: state of play and orientations for 2021

This Communication sets out the progress made in achieving sustainable fisheries by EU fishing fleets. In addition, the document reviews the socio-economic performance of the EU fishing fleet, the balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities, and the implementation of the landing obligation.

Furthermore, the Communication sets out the main orientations that will feed into the Commission's proposals on fishing opportunities for 2021.

The document also sets out the objectives of the proposals on fishing opportunities for 2021, which stipulates that from 2020 fish stocks are to be managed in line with the FMSY target, which translates into the main objective of the Commission's proposals to maintain or achieve MSY for the stocks covered by the MSY 16 assessment. Proposals shall also include measures which allow effective implementation of the landing obligation.

The Communication also sets out a timetable for the work planned, in which the Commission intends to adopt four proposals: on the Baltic Sea (August), on the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (September), on deep-sea stocks in the North-East Atlantic (October), and on the Atlantic and North Sea (October). These will be discussed in separate Council meetings – in October for the Baltic Sea, in November for the deep-sea stocks and the Mediterranean and Black Sea, and in December for the Atlantic and North Sea proposal.

2.1.20 Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, drawn up in Helsinki on 9 April 1992 (Journal of Laws 2000 No. 28, item 346)

The Convention provides for an obligation to take appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures to prevent and eliminate pollution in order to promote the ecological renewal of the Baltic Sea area and to preserve its ecological balance. The Convention provides for the application of the principle of the prevention of pollution of the marine environment. The Parties signing the Conventions support the use of Best Environmental Practice and Best Available Technology. Application of the polluter pays principle.

2.1.21 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, drawn up in Helsinki on 17 March 1992 (Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 78, item 702)

The Convention provides a framework for bilateral and multilateral agreements on cooperation in border waters in the fields of environmental protection, pollution prevention and prevention, and ensuring the rational use of waters by States Members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. The Convention entered into force on 6 October 1996.

The tasks to be carried out in the Convention include:

- Wastewater treatment to a degree that ensures adequate quality of boundary waters,
- Licensing and monitoring of sewage discharge,
- Prohibition of the production or use of dangerous substances which may be harmful to the aquatic environment,
- Introduce a classification of transboundary waters based on common criteria,

- Application of the best available technologies for protection against point discharges of pollutants,
- Application of environmental impact assessments, including for the needs of the aquatic environment in the cross-border aspect.

Poland fulfils its obligations under the Convention in bilateral and multilateral agreements on cooperation in the field of water management in border waters or environmental protection agreements concluded with countries neighbouring Poland.

2.1.22 Environmental Action Programme to 2020 (7th EAP) - 'A good quality of life within the limits of our planet' - Decision No 1386/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013.

The programme set out strategic plans for environmental policy-making with nine priority objectives to be achieved by 2020:

- Protecting, preserving and improving the EU's natural capital,
- Transforming the EU into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy,
- Protecting EU citizens from environmental pressures and hazards to health and well-being,
- Maximise the benefits of EU environmental legislation,
- Improving the evidence underpinning environmental policy;
- Securing investments for environmental policy and combating climate change and making prices more real,
- Improve the integration of the environmental aspect and increase policy coherence,
- Promoting the sustainability of EU cities
- Increase the EU's effectiveness in addressing regional and global environmental challenges.

2.1.23 Environment Action Programme 2030 (8th EAP) – draft

The overall objective of the envisaged Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 is to step up Union action towards a climate-neutral, green, resource-efficient and restorative economy, taking into account the interests of society. In addition, the achievement of the environmental objectives of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, which in turn are fully in line with the environmental objectives of the European Green Deal.

The overall objectives also include an impact on the implementation of a better integrated, multidisciplinary and coherent monitoring and reporting framework for environment and climate policy, while taking into account the objectives of the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals and the European Green Deal.

The new monitoring framework is intended to address the existing environmental and climate monitoring or management framework. This framework will be fully in line with current developments, taking into account the achievements of the European Green Deal – such as the new monitoring framework for biodiversity and zero pollution and the updated monitoring framework for the circular economy.

The foundation of monitoring through 8 EAP will mainly be existing data, monitoring and reporting tools, avoiding and reducing duplication and administrative burden for Member States, while closing indicator gaps (zero emissions and link between environment and social policy).

2.1.24 Programme for the further development of the Integrated Maritime Policy - Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2011 establishing a Programme for the further development of the Integrated Maritime Policy

The general objectives of the Programme shall be:

- Development and implementation of integrated maritime and coastal governance,
- Development of cross-cutting instruments,
- Protection of the marine environment and sustainable exploitation of marine and coastal resources,
- Development and implementation of a sea-basin strategy,
- External cooperation and coordination of the international dimension of the Integrated Maritime Policy,
- Sustainable growth, employment, innovation and new technologies.

€40 million have been allocated for the implementation of the Programme from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2013, which will allow the continuation of the work and the further development and precise identification of options for the implementation of the Integrated Maritime Policy, as foreseen in the Progress Report (COM (2009) 540).

2.1.25 HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan 2021

The Baltic Sea Action Plan was adopted by representatives of individual governments: Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Denmark, Germany, Russia, Sweden and Finland. The Convention was signed on 15 November 2007 in Krakow during the Ministerial Meeting. This programme has been developed over almost two years by the HELCOM countries. The vision of the Plan is to strive for a healthy marine ecosystem and sustainable development in its region, and the priority objective is to achieve a good ecological status of the Baltic Sea by 2021. In order to achieve this objective, a number of activities are foreseen, grouped into four segments:

- Preventing eutrophication, i.e. the excessive growth of nutrients leading to the unnatural flowering of algae and, consequently, to the formation of anaerobic zones,
- Prevention of discharges of hazardous substances, including carcinogenic and toxic dioxins (including nitrogen, mercury and phosphorus),
- Providing environmentally friendly maritime transport,
- Protection of biodiversity (safety of evolution and sustainability of life support systems in the biosphere).

The Baltic Sea Action Plan is intended to safeguard the natural system of the Baltic Sea in order to ensure the sustainable use of valuable marine resources in the future. One of the most important commitments of the HELCOM plan was to reduce emissions of eutrophication compounds (nitrogen and phosphorus) to the Baltic Sea.

2.1.26 Blueprint for the protection of Europe's water resources - COM(2012) 673 final

The plan aims to "remove the obstacles that hinder action to protect Europe's water resources". The plan covers issues related to improved land use, prevention of water pollution, improved water efficiency and resilience, as well as improved water management. Among the specific objectives of the document, the following were mentioned:

- Reduction of illegal abstraction or accumulation of water,
- Maximising the use of natural retention potential measures (green infrastructure),
- Reduction of the risk of flooding,
- Reduce the risk of drought.

2.1.27 White Paper on Adapting to climate change: Towards a European framework for action - COM(2009) 147, April 2009

In 2009, the European Commission published a White Paper: "Adapting to climate change: The European Framework for Action, COM(2009) 147", setting out the scope of EU action for the period 2009-2012, inter alia, as part of the preparation of the EU strategy for adaptation to climate change, which was eventually published by the European Commission in April 2013. (COM(2013) 216).

The main objectives formulated at EU level are to collect facts and observations on climate change, to include adaptation in key EU policies, to finance adaptation and to collaborate broadly on research.

2.1.28 Decision (EU) 2019/420 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2019 amending Decision No 1313/2013/EU on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism

The purpose of the Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council is to provide the Union with better crisis support for citizens in Europe and beyond. This objective is to be achieved by strengthening the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

The established project implements both the process of continuous strengthening of the Mechanism itself, as well as the community resistance to threats and increasing the ability to manage the risk of the participating countries. This document proposes a number of actions (specific objectives), including:

1. Strengthen an approach based on cross-sectoral and social preparedness for disaster risk management, including the establishment of a reference scenario and planning elements at European level, taking into account the impact of climate change on disaster risks;
2. Ensure that the Commission is in a position to obtain directly adequate security in the form of rescEU capacity;
3. Ensure that the Commission has the logistical capacity necessary to provide universal air services in the event of emergencies, as well as to ensure immediate transport and assistance;
4. Developing a more flexible system to respond to large-scale emergencies;
5. Strengthen the role of the Emergency Response Coordination Centre for operational coordination and monitoring in order to support a rapid and effective EU response to various crises inside and outside the Union, complementing existing crisis response mechanisms and in accordance with existing interinstitutional agreements;
6. Enabling greater investment in preparedness at Union level and further simplifying the rules for the implementation of the budget;

7. Enable the implementation of recovery and resilience measures under the EU Civil Protection Mechanism through financing from the European Union Instrument for Reconstruction, which is classified as external assigned revenue in accordance with Article 21 (5) of the Financial Regulation.

The project provides FOR UMOL support of EUR 3 466.402 million, of which EUR 1 278.782 million will be from the EU budget under heading 5 'Resilience, security and defence' of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027, and EUR 2 187.620 million from the European Instrument for Reconstruction.

2.1.29 Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning

The directive aims to establish a framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management. The aim of the Directive is to promote sustainable growth in the maritime economy, the sustainable development of maritime areas and the sustainable use of marine resources.

The Directive requires Member States to establish and implement a maritime spatial development plan or plans and an integrated coastal zone management strategy, while setting out minimum and specific requirements for the preparation of these documents.

By means of their maritime spatial development plans, Member States shall endeavour to promote the sustainable development of the energy sector at sea, maritime transport, fisheries and aquaculture, and the preservation, protection and improvement of the environment, including resilience to climate change. In addition, Member States may pursue other objectives, such as the promotion of sustainable tourism and the sustainable extraction of raw materials.

Spatial development plans should be drawn up by 31 March 2021.

2.1.30 Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishes a framework for Community action in the field of marine environmental policy. Member States are required to take the necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status of the marine environment by 2020 at the latest.

The aim:

- The protection and preservation of the marine environment, the prevention of its degradation or, where possible, the restoration of marine ecosystems in areas where they have been adversely affected,
- Preventing and progressively eliminating pollution of the marine environment, in order to avoid significant impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health and legitimate uses of the sea.

2.1.31 Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (Journal OJ EU L of 22 December 2000.) Water Framework Directive

The objective of the Water Framework Directive is to achieve good water status within 15 years of its entry at the latest and to:

'establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater, which:

- a) *prevents further deterioration and protects and improves aquatic ecosystems and, in relation to their needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly dependent on aquatic ecosystems;*
- b) *promotes the sustainable use of water based on the long-term conservation of available water resources;*
- c) *aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing out of discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances;*
- d) *ensure the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevent its further pollution, and*
- e) *contribute to reducing the effects of floods and droughts,*

and thus contribute to:

- *ensure an adequate supply of good quality surface water and groundwater, which is essential for the sustainable and equitable use of water,*
- *significant reduction of groundwater pollution,*
- *the protection of territorial and marine waters, and*
- *achieve the objectives of the relevant international agreements, including those aimed at the protection and prevention of the pollution of marine environment, through Community action under Article 16 (3), with a view to the cessation or progressive elimination of discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances, with the ultimate aim of achieving concentrations in the marine environment close to background values for naturally occurring substances and close to zero for man-made synthetic substances.'*

2.1.32 Plan for the management of waste from oil spills resulting from marine casualties – Stage I

The purpose of the document of the waste management plan from oil spills resulting from maritime accidents is operational support for all state institutions, local authorities, as well as personnel who are directly involved in the conduct of rescue operations, with particular emphasis on persons involved in waste management. The whole procedure also takes into account the activity after the rescue operation in the form of restoring the natural environment to its original condition.

This study assumes support in decision-making for two areas:

1. Development of contingency plans for waste management, taking into account the choice of storage location(s) before such a need occurs.
2. Provide guidance for the personnel responsible for waste management after the occurrence of the event.

The basic assumptions of the planned management of oil waste from marine pollution incidents are:

- minimisation of waste in terms of its mass and volume,
- maintaining a maximally homogeneous structure of waste.

2.1.33 Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessment

The guidance on integrating climate change and biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessment is intended to support Member States in improving the way these issues are integrated into the Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) carried out in the European Union.

The document introduces the issues of climate change and biodiversity in terms of SEA, including information on their legal and practical links with the strategic environmental impact assessment, the importance of taking climate change and biodiversity into account at an early stage of the assessment. The guidance also identifies the main issues related to climate change mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity – e.g. how to set the scope for assessing these issues in a strategic environmental impact assessment.

The document encourages reflection on the above issues through the following questions:

- How important are climate change and biodiversity issues in your strategic environmental impact assessment?
- How will the plan or programme affect climate change and biodiversity, and how will they affect it?
- Which issues related to climate change and biodiversity pose the greatest problems in the assessment process?
- What does this have to do with the need for information – what are the necessary types of information and sources, what information and knowledge do stakeholders have in the areas concerned?
- Which key aspects should be included in the detailed assessment and how important will these issues be when making decisions?

2.1.34 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on an EU Zero pollution action plan for water, air and soil

This Communication is one of the main elements of the European Green Deal. This document calls on the European Union to better monitor, report, prevent and remedy existing air, water, soil and consumer products pollution. It sets out a comprehensive vision that by 2050 global pollution will be reduced to levels that are no longer harmful to human health and natural ecosystems.

The Roadmap brings together all EU policies that have a significant impact on the fight against and prevention of pollution, with particular emphasis on the use of digital solutions for this purpose. The Roadmap provides for a review of relevant EU legislation to identify possible gaps in EU legislation and areas where the implementation of the legislation needs to be improved to meet legal obligations.

In order to enable the EU to achieve its objective of a healthy planet for healthy people by 2050, the Action Plan sets the most important targets for reducing pollution at source (compared to today) by 2030. The aim:

- improving air quality in order to reduce the number of premature deaths caused by air pollution by 55%,
- improving water quality by reducing the amount of pollutants, plastic waste in the sea (by 50%) and plastic micro-particles released into the environment (by 30%),
- improving soil quality by reducing nutrient losses and the use of chemical pesticides by 50 %,
- a 25% reduction in the area of EU ecosystems where air pollution threatens biodiversity;
- a 30% reduction in the proportion of people permanently exposed to traffic noise and a significant reduction in total waste generation and a 50% reduction in residual municipal waste.

In addition, the plan presents a number of flagship initiatives, e.g.:

- better alignment of air quality standards with the latest recommendations of the World Health Organisation,
- review of water quality standards, including in EU rivers and seas,
- reduction of soil contamination and improvement of soil remediation,
- reviewing most EU waste legislation in order to bring it into line with the principles of a clean and circular economy,
- pursuing the implementation of the principle of zero emission of pollutants from production and consumption,
- present a scoreboard of EU regions' eco-efficiency performance to promote zero pollutant emissions in all regions;
- reducing health inequalities due to the disproportionate impact on the health of the most deprived persons,
- reducing the pollution footprint left by the EU outside its borders by reducing exports of harmful and toxic products and waste to third countries,
- launching living laboratories developing green digital solutions and intelligent solutions for zero pollutant emissions,
- consolidating EU zero emission knowledge centres and gathering stakeholders within a zero emission stakeholder platform,
- more effective enforcement of the zero emission principle with environmental and other authorities.

The EU strategy for chemicals for sustainability and the action plan set out the steps to be taken to implement the EU's zero-pollution strategy for a non-toxic environment. This approach is in line with the EU's objectives of climate neutrality, health, biodiversity and resource efficiency and is based on initiatives in the fields of energy, industry, mobility, food, the circular economy and agriculture.

2.2 Strategy papers at national level

2.2.1 Strategy for Responsible Development for the period up to 2020 (including the perspective up to 2030)

The Strategy for Responsible Development is an update of the country's medium-term development strategy, i.e. the Country Development Strategy 2020. The Strategy for Responsible Development is a strategic instrument for managing development policy implemented by state institutions. In the single programming system, it presents the objectives to be achieved in the horizon of 2020 and 2030, specifies indicators for their implementation, indicates how they are to be achieved and defines the most important projects to achieve the objectives of the SRD. The implementation of these projects and the degree of implementation of development goals, determined by indicators, will be the subject of an extensive monitoring and evaluation system. This will allow for the management of real processes in the economy – and, if necessary, the updating of both the list and the scope of projects.

The main goal of the SRD is "Creating conditions for the growth of incomes of Polish residents while increasing cohesion in the social, economic, environmental and territorial dimensions". The Strategy also sets out specific objectives:

- Specific objective I. Sustainable economic growth based increasingly on knowledge, data and organisational excellence (areas: Reindustrialisation, Development of Innovative Companies, Small and Medium Enterprises, Capital for Development, Foreign Expansion);

- Specific objective II. Socially sensitive and territorially sustainable development (areas: Social Cohesion, Territorially Sustainable Development);
- Specific objective III. An effective country and institutions for growth and social and economic inclusion (areas: Law at the service of citizens and the economy, Pro-development institutions and strategic development management, e-state, Public finances, Efficiency in the use of EU funds)

In addition, the SRD identifies areas affecting the achievement of the objectives of the Strategy: Human and social capital, Digitisation, Transport, Energy, Environment, National security.

The strategy will be implemented using the project approach. The document introduces a wide range of initiatives, including more than 180 strategic and flagship projects, which pursue strategic objectives. It also establishes a system of coordination and implementation, assigning roles to individual public entities and ways of cooperation with the world of business, science and society.

The Strategy contains recommendations for public policies. It is also the basis for changes in the development management system, including the applicable strategic documents (strategies, policies, programmes). Horizontal integrated development strategies in individual areas will be used to achieve the assumed goals and to refine the provisions of the SRD.

2.2.2 State Environmental Policy 2030 – development strategy in the field of the environment and water management

The planned activities in the field of environmental protection in Poland are in line with the priorities on the scale of the European Union and the objectives of the 7th Community Environment Action Programme. According to the latest review of Community environmental policy, the most important challenges include:

- Measures to ensure the implementation of the principle of sustainable development,
- Adapting to climate change,
- Protection of biodiversity.

These challenges include the protection of natural resources in the form of rational management of water resources. The main objective of PEP2030, transferred directly from the Strategy for Responsible Development, is to develop environmental potential for citizens and entrepreneurs. The specific objectives are:

- Environment and health – Improving environmental quality and environmental safety,
- Environment and Economy – Sustainable management of environmental resources,
- Environment and climate – Climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk management.

In turn, the directions of intervention, which are to contribute to the implementation of the specific objectives of PEP2030, include:

- Sustainable water management, including ensuring access to clean water for society and the economy and achieving good water status,

Due to the need to achieve good water status, the expected climate change and the growing human impact on the environment, the quality and availability of surface and ground water resources will be one of the most important environmental conditions for the socio-economic development of the country. At the same time, water management must comply with the principle of reimbursement of the costs of water services, taking into account the "polluter pays" principle.

The intervention in this area will primarily consist in the implementation of a uniform water management structure in the catchment area, responsible for all water-related activities, including primarily flood and drought protection, as well as water supply of adequate quality and sewage disposal. Support for the implementation of projects aimed at improving the quality of surface and ground water in accordance with the requirements of EU directives and the construction and modernization of waste water treatment plants on the basis of the updated National Programme for Municipal Waste Treatment in agglomerations will be continued.

- Management of natural and cultural heritage, including protection and enhancement of biodiversity and landscape.

Effective conservation of biodiversity and landscape resources requires objective assessment and verification of protected areas. The activities to be carried out under the PEP2030 will be aimed primarily at halting the loss of biodiversity and protecting habitats and valuable landscapes, as well as combating crime in this area. Support will be given to biodiversity conservation projects, the development of green and blue infrastructures and projects to protect in-situ or ex-situ endangered species and natural habitats. Marine nature protection will be ensured in the framework of the Natura 2000 network, covering marine areas, and through species protection, as well as protection resulting from international agreements.

2.2.3 Polish Energy Policy until 2040 (adopted on 02.03.2021)

The objective of the state's energy policy is energy security, while ensuring the competitiveness of the economy, energy efficiency and reducing the impact of the energy sector on the environment, while making optimal use of its own energy resources.

PEP2040 describes the state and conditions of the energy sector. The three pillars of PEP2040 (Fair Transformation, Zero Emission Energy System, Good Air Quality) on which the 8 specific objectives are based, together with the actions necessary to implement them, and the strategic projects were identified.

The specific objectives of PEP2040 are:

- Specific objective 1: Optimal use of own energy resources,
- Specific objective 2: Development of electricity generation and network infrastructure,
- Specific objective 3: Diversification of supply and development of natural gas, petroleum and liquid fuels network infrastructure,
- Specific objective 4: Development of energy markets,
- Specific objective 5: Nuclear energy implementation,
- Specific objective 6: Development of renewable energy sources,
- Specific objective 7: Development of heating and cogeneration,
- Specific objective 8: Improving energy efficiency.

Among the key elements of PEP2040 are also related to the environment, including those that may affect the Baltic Sea – these are:

- Offshore wind power - the installed capacity will reach:
 - approx. 5.9 GW in 2030
 - to approx. 11 GW in 2040
- Increase in the share of RES in all sectors and approx. 10-16 GW in 2040 and technologies. In 2030, the share of RES in gross final energy consumption will be at least 23%:
 - not less than 32% in the power industry (mainly wind power and PV)

- 28% in district heating (increase 1.1 pp y/y)
 - 14% in transport (with a high contribution of electromobility)
- A number of activities will be aimed at improving air quality, including:
 - development of system heating (4-fold increase in the number of efficient heating systems by 2030)
 - low-emission direction of transformation of individual sources (heat pumps, electric heating)
 - decarbonisation of households in cities by 2030, in rural areas by 2040; while maintaining the possibility of using smokeless fuel by 2040.
 - improving the energy efficiency of buildings
 - development of low-emission transport, in particular the pursuit of zero-emission public transport by 2030 in cities with 100,000 inhabitants.

2.2.4 Sustainable Transport Strategy 2030

The main objective of the national transport policy outlined in the strategy is to increase the national transport accessibility and improve the safety of transport users and the efficiency of the transport sector by creating a coherent, sustainable, innovative and user-friendly transport system at national, European and global level. Achieving this goal will allow for the development of favourable conditions for the country's sustainable economic development.

Achieving the main target by 2030 requires the following actions:

- the development of an integrated and interconnected transport network for a competitive economy;
- improving the way in which the transport system is organised and managed;
- changes in individual and collective mobility (e.g. promotion of collective transport);
- improving the safety of road users and goods transported;
- reducing the negative environmental impact of transport;
- improving the efficiency of the use of public funds for transport projects.

The Strategy includes specific strategic projects aimed at the creation of a coherent network of motorways, expressways and high standard railways, a developed network of airports, seaports and inland waterways, and public transport systems. The implementation of 22 strategic projects resulting from the Strategy for Responsible Development and new projects, crucial for the development of the Polish transport system, was assumed.

With regard to inland waterway transport infrastructure, the Strategy assumes the implementation of the following activities:

Actions until 2020:

- the development of a plan or programme for the development of inland waterways of particular importance for transport;
- continuation of efforts to remove current places limiting regular inland navigation on the Odra Waterway through maintenance and regulatory works;
- completion of the construction of the Malczyce water stage and its full commissioning;
- continuation of activities for the construction of water stages on the Odra in Lubiąż and Ścinawa;

- commencement of the development of the lower Vistula River by initiating the construction of a water level below Włocławek (urgent in the short term due to the threat to the safety of the water level in Włocławek).

Actions until 2030:

- implementation of a plan or programme for the development of inland waterways of particular importance for transport, including, inter alia, to improve access to maritime ports;
- integration of inland waterways in Poland into the TEN-T network;
- the integration of inland navigation into the national intermodal transport system;
- preparing studies on the determinants of the development of inland waterway transport in the field of passenger transport in urban areas located above inland waterways of particular importance for transport;
- development of inland waterway innovation – prototype of inland barges, research related to the implementation of new solutions in the field of inland barge propulsion and exhaust gas reduction;
- taking a decision on the construction of an inland waterway link between the Danube - the Odra - the Elbe (DOL) meeting the requirements of the international class;
- making a decision on the construction of the Silesian Canal;
- the further deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems – RIS;
- restoration of navigability classes on waterways of regional importance.

With regard to maritime transport, in view of the Strategy's validity, the implementation of various projects is required as part of the following activities (Activities until 2030):

- continuation of work on the construction and modernisation of the existing port infrastructure of Polish seaports, as well as providing access to Polish seaports from the sea and land; flagship projects to be implemented, in the case of port infrastructure, are: The Central Port in Gdańsk, the External Port in Gdynia and the Container Terminal in Świnoujście; the construction of a waterway connecting the Vistula Lagoon with the Gulf of Gdańsk and the modernization of the Świnoujście-Szczecin waterway to a depth of 12.5 m – these are the largest investments aimed at improving access to ports from the sea;
- active participation of seaports in the development of intermodal transport and cooperation between port managers and intermodal terminal operators, as well as further development of motorway of the sea projects;
- continuation of activities to develop Polish seaports in the field of digitization, IT, etc.;
- continuing efforts to create conditions that encourage shipowners to register ships under the Polish flag and to renew their fleet;
- development of alternative fuel infrastructure in seaports, i.e. development of mobile and fixed installations for, inter alia, liquefied natural gas (LNG) bunkering and shore-side electricity supply points for ships.

The above-mentioned activities in the field of maritime transport will be implemented within the strategic projects indicated in the Strategy:

- Program for the development of Polish seaports until 2030
- The long-term programme titled “Construction of a waterway connecting the Vistula Lagoon with the Gulf of Gdańsk for 2016-2022”
- The Central Port in Gdańsk, the External Port in Gdynia
- Container Terminal in Świnoujście

- Modernization of the Świnoujście-Szczecin fairway to a depth of 12.5 m
- The long-term programme titled "Maintenance of waterways in the area of the Odra River Mouth in 2019-2028"

The strategy also sets out the direction of intervention 5: reducing the negative impact of transport on the environment, including innovative and technical measures to prevent marine and coastal pollution.

2.2.5 Strategy for Sustainable Development of Rural Areas, Agriculture, and Fisheries 2030

The strategy for sustainable development of rural areas, agriculture, and fisheries 2030 is one of the development strategies referred to in the Act of 6 December 2006 on the principles of conducting development policy (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 1295) and replaces the Strategy for Sustainable Development of Rural Areas, Agriculture, and Fisheries for the years 2012–2020 adopted by Resolution No. 163 of the Council of Ministers of 25 April 2012. (M.P. item 839).

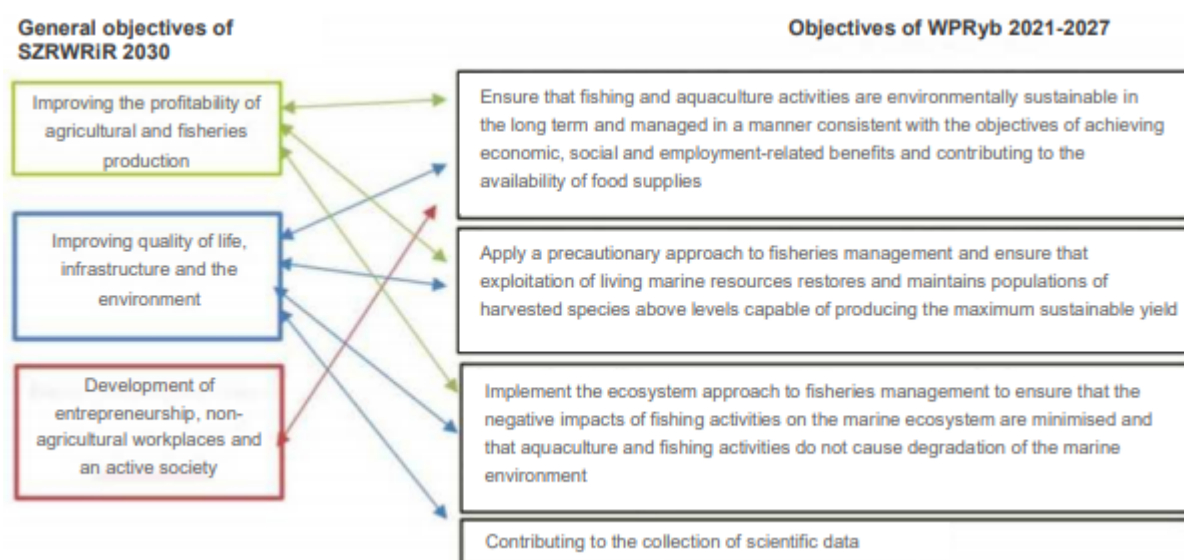
The strategy presents an in-depth analysis of rural development, agriculture and fisheries opportunities on a regional scale, which has enabled the identification of key directions for their development by 2030. The activities of the SDRAAF 2030 will be financed from national and external public funds, which include, among others, funds from the EU budget for 2021-2027 (including, among others, the Common Agricultural Policy, Cohesion Policy, the Common Fisheries Policy and funds under the Horizon Europe programme). Development measures of local government units and private funds will support the financing from the national level.

The planned activities until 2030 foresee:

- maintaining the principle that family farms will be the basis of the agricultural system;
- promoting the sustainable development of small, medium-sized and large farms;
- making greater use of the potential of the agri-food sector than before by developing new skills and competences of its employees, as well as by using the latest technologies in production and applying digital solutions and creating conditions for creating innovative products;
- building a competitive position of Polish food on foreign markets, the hallmark of which will be high quality and reference to the best Polish traditions, as well as adapting agricultural-food products to changing consumption patterns (e.g. growing interest in organic food);
- the pursuit of agricultural and fisheries production in accordance with environmental protection rules and the adaptation of the agri-food sector to climate change, including, inter alia, as regards access to water;
- dynamic development of rural areas in cooperation with cities, which will result in stable and sustainable economic growth, ensuring decent work for every inhabitant of the countryside, and access to healthy, Polish food for the inhabitants of cities;
- creating conditions for improving the occupational mobility of rural inhabitants and their use of opportunities for development and change of qualifications resulting from the emergence of new sectors of the economy (such as the bioeconomy).

The guidelines resulting directly from the provisions of the CFP are decisive for the shape of the strategic framework, defining the directions of development of the Polish fisheries sector after 2020. The main objective of the CFP is to ensure the environmental sustainability of fishing and aquaculture activities in the long term and to manage them in a manner consistent with the instruments necessary to achieve economic and social development. On the other hand, its operational objectives include:

for marine fisheries: ensuring a balance between fishing opportunities and available resources; a multi-annual ecosystem-based management system; achieving stocks that are economically exploited above the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) level; reducing unwanted catches to the greatest extent possible; or the implementation by Member States of the landing obligation; sustainable aquaculture; stimulating the development of coastal areas; a coherent data collection system; and, as a complement to the reform of the CFP, the common organisation of the markets in fisheries products. The following link between the objectives of the 2030 CFP and those of the 2021-2027 CFP has been assumed in the 2030 CFP:



Source: SDRAAF 2030

2.2.6 Human Capital Development Strategy 2030

The adoption of the SRD, the country's new medium-term development strategy, made it necessary to review and update the existing integrated development strategies, including the Human Capital Development Strategy (HCDS). The main objective of HCDS was defined as the development of human capital by extracting the potential of people in such a way as to enable them to fully participate in social, political and economic life at all stages of life. To achieve the main objective, specific objectives were identified, which included the following activities: 1) Increase in employment, 2) Extend the period of professional activity and ensure better quality of functioning of older people, 3) Improve the situation of people and groups at risk of social exclusion, 4) Improve the health of citizens and the efficiency of the health care system, 5) Improve the qualifications and competences of citizens.

These objectives remain valid in the light of the challenges posed by the SRD. Currently, however, HCDS is dynamising its activities in the field of social cohesion – one of the main areas of concentration of activities defined in the SRD and departs from the existing division into tools, i.e. activities for the development of human capital assigned to individual stages of human life, to replace them with a system taken from the SRD, i.e. areas of concentration of activities, directions of intervention and strategic projects and complementary projects assigned to them.

The main objective and specific objectives of the HCDS will be implemented through activities undertaken at various stages of life: from early childhood, through school education, higher education, period of professional activity and parenthood, to old age.

2.2.7 National Strategy for Regional Development 2030 (NSRD 2030)

The NSRD 2030 is the basic strategic document of the state's regional policy until 2030. The NSRD 2030 reflects the provisions of the "Strategy for Responsible Development for the period up to 2020 (including the perspective up to 2030)" set out in the pillar of socially and territorially sustainable development.

The document sets out a systematic framework for the conduct of regional policy both by the government towards regions and within regions. It will play an important role in the programming of public funds, including EU funds, in the coming years.

The NSRD 2030 emphasizes the sustainable development of the entire country, i.e. the reduction of disparities in the level of socio-economic development of various areas, mainly urban and rural.

The strategy provides for a more effective identification of development needs of all areas of the country, as well as a more effective identification of the resources at their disposal, identification of challenges and barriers to development. This approach will translate into better matching of intervention tools (e.g. programmes) to the development capabilities and potentials of individual areas of the country.

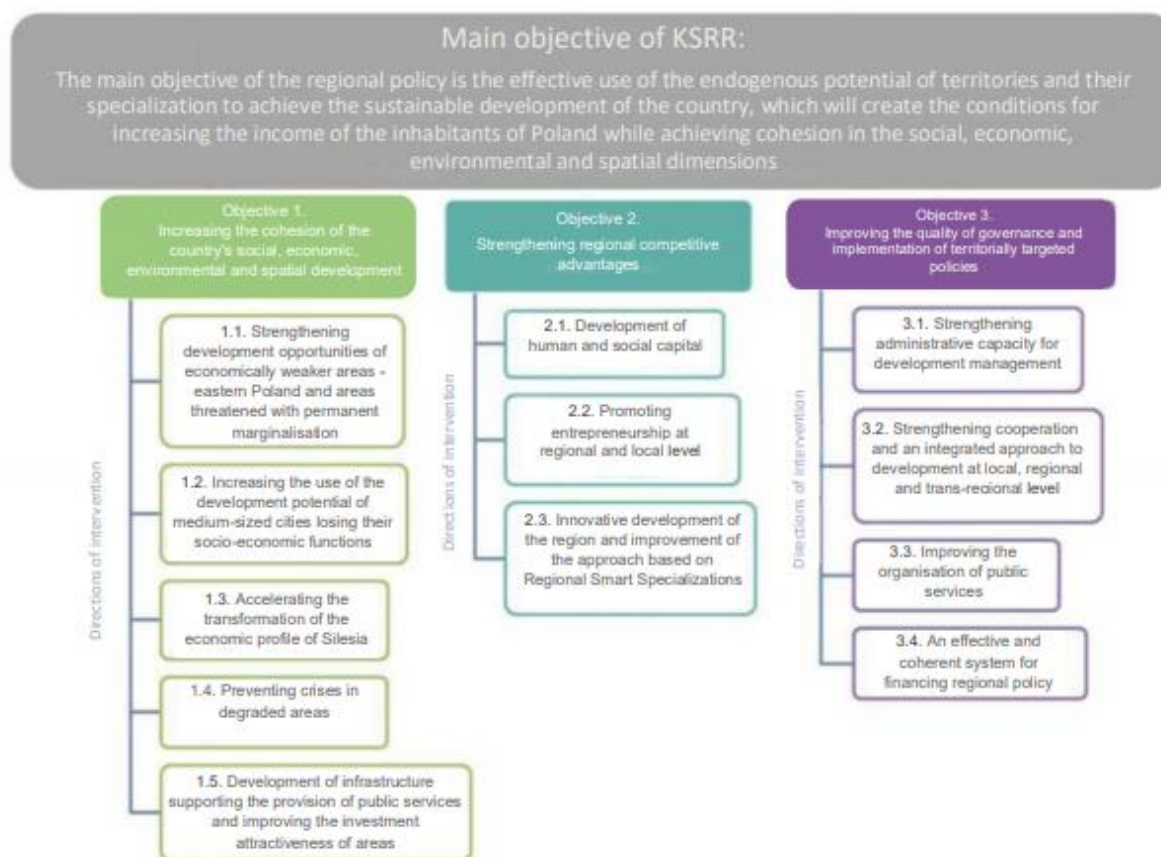
One of the goals of the NSRD is to ensure greater development cohesion of Poland by supporting economically weaker areas. Therefore, the document indicates areas of strategic intervention (AXES) that will receive special support (these will be areas threatened with permanent marginalisation, medium-sized cities losing socio-economic functions, Silesia and areas of eastern Poland).

The strategy supports the competitiveness of regions and assumes the continuation of actions aimed at improving the quality of human and social capital as well as the development of entrepreneurship and innovation. Local businesses will therefore be supported.

The strategy places an important emphasis on the development of public administration competences. It is about the skills necessary to conduct an effective development policy, in particular in areas with low development potential, and in particular to support the links between the local and regional public sector and the world of business and science.

The document provides for an increase in the role and responsibility of local governments as decision-makers in local development policy. The strategy creates conditions for greater involvement of municipal and poviast self-governments in the implementation of joint projects and in cooperation across administrative borders.

The main objective of the regional policy for 2030 will be pursued on the basis of three complementary specific objectives. The role of the NSRD is to link and coordinate actions pursuing objectives of a horizontal nature, which are to strengthen the competitiveness of all regions, cities and rural areas (Objectives 2 and 3) with Objective 1, ensuring greater coherence of the country's development, by supporting economically weaker areas. The main objective and specific objectives of regional policy are presented in the figure below:



Source: NSRD 2030

2.2.8 Maritime Policy of the Republic of Poland until 2020 (with a perspective to 2030) (December 2014)

The strategic objective of the state's maritime policy is to increase the share of the maritime sector in GDP and increase employment in the maritime economy.

In order to increase awareness of the role and importance of marine resources in the socio-economic development of our country, it is crucial to indicate the following directions of the Polish maritime policy:

1. Strengthening the position of Polish seaports

Goal: Improving the competitiveness of Polish seaports

2. Enhancing the competitiveness of maritime transport

Goal: Increase in the share of Polish maritime carriers in international transport

3. Ensuring maritime safety

Goal: Enhancing maritime safety

4. Improvement of the marine environment and protection of the marine coast

Objective 1: Achieving and maintaining a good ecological status of the marine environment

Objective 2: Ensure protection of sea shores and estuarine sections of coastal rivers against erosion

5. Creating the conditions for the development of a maritime economy based on knowledge and skills

Objective 1: Increasing the share of marine research among ongoing research projects

Objective 2: Gaining a leading position in the training of maritime personnel

6. Rational use of the marine environment's natural resources

Objective 1: Exploitation of marine mineral resources from the continental shelf and ocean depths

Objective 2: Increasing the tourist attractiveness of the Polish coast

7. Sustainable management of marine fisheries

Goal: Rational management of marine living resources

8. Strengthening the country's energy security

Goal: Use of maritime areas for energy production and supply of energy resources

9. Improving maritime governance

Goal: Establishment of an efficient maritime management system

2.2.9 Spatial development plan for internal marine waters, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone

Article 15 (3) of Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning (Journal of the EU No. 257 of 28.8.2014 page 135) obliges each EU Member State to draw up maritime spatial development plans as soon as possible and by 31 March 2021 at the latest. The main objective of maritime spatial planning is to identify the different functions and uses of maritime areas and to manage the conflicts that occur in maritime areas. The regulation of the preparation and adoption of spatial development plans for maritime areas of the Republic of Poland is introduced by the provisions of Chapter 9 in Section II of the Act of 21 March 1991 on Maritime Areas of the Republic of Poland and Maritime Administration.

The Plan takes into account valid permits for the construction and use of artificial island, construction and installations in Polish marine areas and permits for laying and maintaining submarine cables and pipelines in internal marine waters and territorial sea issued on the basis of the provisions of this Act. The textual part of the Plan shall take into account the distribution of the boundaries of the closed zones for shipping and fisheries and a description of the periodically declared hazardous zones for shipping and fisheries, established for national defence or security purposes.

The plan covers the waters in the part relating to the Polish exclusive economic zone with the adjacent zone and the territorial sea of the Republic of Poland and the internal sea waters adjacent to the territorial sea located between the baselines of the territorial sea and the sea shore line with the internal sea waters of the Gulf of Gdańsk. The plan does not include the waters of the Szczecin Lagoon, the Vistula Lagoon and the Kamień Lagoon and those within the boundaries of the ports.

The plan was drawn up in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Economy and Inland Waterways and the Minister of Infrastructure and Construction of 17 May 2017 on the required scope of spatial development plans for internal marine waters, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 1025).

The planning process for the development of the draft Plan was carried out using an ecosystem approach, in consultation with stakeholders and using the best available data and information.

The plan defines the ways of developing the space and resolves potential conflicts between them. In particular, it shall decide on:

- directions of development of maritime transport - taking into account the economy of shipping (including the development of ports, increase of ship parameters) and safety of shipping; taking into account the further intensification and development of the Szczecin-Swinoujście port complex and ports in Gdańsk and Gdynia; adapting shipping routes to the future navigation situation (emergence of new users of maritime space); taking into account the possibility of developing maritime tourism, indicating the most predestined places;
- areas designated for the development of energy industry - indicating the areas and conditions for the acquisition of renewable energy (taking into account the permits already issued) and securing the space for the connection infrastructure; securing the possibility of spatial connection of wind farms to the national energy network and to a possible Baltic rail; taking into account the potential construction of a nuclear power plant on the coast; taking into account the fact that the ports of Kolobrzeg, Darłowo, Ustka, Łeba and Władysławowo may become the base ports for services related to the construction and operation of offshore wind farms;
- areas designated for offshore mining - indicating areas and conditions for exploration for and prospecting for minerals and for the extraction of minerals from deposits; protecting recognised and documented mineral deposits and prospective deposits, and ensuring the possibility of conducting research in order to fully identify these resources;
- the deployment of technical infrastructure - indicating the areas and conditions for the development of technical infrastructure within the infrastructure corridors (including multifunctional corridors), including the places where the infrastructure is connected at the land-sea interface, so as to take into account the needs of energy networks, coastal protection and the safety of the inhabitants of coastal communities;
- areas important for the conservation of fisheries – ensuring the conditions for safe migration of diadromous fishes; taking into account the needs of fisheries (access to fishing areas, catching and landing sites); taking into account the temporal and spatial variability of spawning of fish species of high economic importance; securing access to fisheries in the Słupsk Bed;
- areas intended for the development of aquaculture – indicating potential areas intended for aquaculture;
- protected areas – indicating the areas and conditions for the protection of the environment and nature ensuring the protection of key habitats of Polish marine areas and the communication between them; taking into account the environmentally valuable marine areas; taking into account the areas designated by the Regulation of the Minister of the Environment for conducting research as part of the CO₂ capture and storage project; securing the space for conducting environmental research of areas of little recognized, as well as the space for research carried out as part of the State Environmental Monitoring; taking into account the location of potential Marine Monitoring Stations intended to conduct research and monitoring of the marine environment; taking into account the seaside rivers as important ecological corridors in order to ensure their patency from the sea; taking into account areas of natural value on land, so as to minimize the negative impact on them from the sea; taking into account potential climate changes and requirements related to adaptation to these changes;

- distribution of public purpose investments – indicating the planned distribution of public purpose investments included in the programs of governmental tasks, in particular those referred to in Article 48 of the Act of 27 March 2003 on spatial planning and development¹.

The plan covers about 97% of Polish maritime areas and is a comprehensive regulation in the field of maritime spatial planning. The plan was prepared on the basis of the "Study of the conditions for the spatial development of Polish maritime areas with spatial analyses" drawn up in 2015.

2.2.10 Study of the conditions for the spatial development of the Polish Maritime Areas with spatial analyses

Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning requires Member States to draw up maritime spatial development plans by 2021.

The "Study of the conditions for the spatial development of Polish maritime areas together with spatial analyses" is a document identifying and analysing the physical, geographical, spatial, legal, economic, social and natural conditions for the purposes of drawing up spatial development plans for Polish maritime areas.

The aim of the study was to collect and analyse information for the purposes of preparing a spatial development plan for a selected part of the Polish maritime areas. They primarily concern the state of the marine ecosystem. The study also presents the existing ways of using Polish maritime areas (shipping, fishing, underwater energy and telecommunication infrastructure, military and other areas). In order to ensure consistency in the spatial development of marine and terrestrial areas, the study also includes analyses of land areas adjacent to the analysed marine areas. The study also collected information on planned and potential uses of marine areas (including renewable energy, mining, mariculture and others).

The study covers Polish maritime areas within the meaning of the Act on Maritime Areas of the Republic of Poland and maritime administration, in the part relating to the exclusive economic zone and the territorial sea of the Republic of Poland and the strip of marine waters located between the baselines of the territorial sea and the boundaries of land parcels adjacent to marine waters. The study also covers the internal sea waters of the Gulf of Gdańsk. The subject of the study is not water within the boundaries of ports and Szczecin and Vistula Lagoons.

2.2.11 Sea shore protection programme

The programme was established by the Law of 28 March 2003 on the establishment of the long-term programme 'Programme for the Protection of the Sea Coast'. The last changes were introduced on 25 September 2015 and became effective at the beginning of 2016.

Act of 25 September 2015 amending the Act on the establishment of long-term programme "Programme for the protection of the seashore

"Art. 2 The Programme shall undertake tasks relating to:

- 1) the construction, development and maintenance of a system for the protection of the sea shores against maritime erosion and flooding from the sea side;

¹ List of legislative and programme works of the Council of Ministers (<https://archiwum.bip.kprm.gov.pl/kpr/form/r381410519,Projekt-rozrozzadzenia-Rady-Ministrow-w-sprawie-przyjecia-planu-zagospodarowania.html>)

- 2) ensure the minimum levels of safety of the sea shore specified in the regulations issued pursuant to Article 37 (1a) of the Act of 21 March 1991 on Maritime Areas of the Republic of Poland and Maritime Administration (Journal Of laws 2013, item 934 and 1014, and 2015, item 1642);
- 3) monitoring the sea shores, as well as performing activities, works and research on determining the current state of the sea shore along the entire length of the Polish coast;
- 4) ensure the location of the sea shore on the water side of the sea coast protection line specified in the provisions issued pursuant to Article 37 (1a) of the Law of 21 March 1991 on Maritime Areas of the Republic of Poland and Maritime Administration."

2.2.12 Program for the development of Polish seaports until 2030

This Programme for the Development of Polish Seaports is an operational and implementation document, which pursues the objectives of two Strategies: "Strategy for Responsible Development until 2020 (with a perspective to 2030) and Strategy for Transport Development until 2020 (with a perspective to 2030). The objectives refer to the issues of development of seaports, in accordance with the Act of 6 December 2006 on principles of development policy.

The spatial and subjective scope discussed in this document includes four seaports of fundamental importance for the national economy (Gdynia, Gdańsk, Szczecin and Świnoujście), as well as other seaports and harbours that are subject to growth for the regional and local environment.

The main objective of the Programme is to permanently strengthen Polish seaports and place the Baltic Sea basin as the leading seaports in the form of key nodes of global supply chains for Central and Eastern Europe. In addition, increasing the participation of ports in the socio-economic development of the country, including the inclusion of maritime access infrastructure from both the sea and the land as a spatial and subjective scope.

Specific objectives were also formulated in the Programme, such as:

- Objective 1 Adapt the service offer of seaports to changing market needs.
- Objective 2 Establish a safe and environmentally friendly port system.

The specific objectives have been assigned investment priorities resulting from them, which include:

- Priority 1 Development of port and seaport infrastructure and its adaptation to changing cargo patterns and the development of other economic functions,
- Priority 2 Integration of ports with other actors in the transport chain through the development of land-based access infrastructure to seaports;
- Priority 3 Digitization of Polish seaports,
- Priority 4 Ensuring the safety of port traffic participants,
- Priority 5 Taking into account environmental regulations and standards in port activities.

2.2.13 Draft National Plan for Combating Hazards and Pollution of the Marine Environment (of 12 February 2019)

The main objective of the National Plan for Combating Hazards and Pollution of the Marine Environment, hereinafter referred to as the "National Plan", is to ensure efficient and effective rescue action in the event of an incident threatening or threatening the marine environment in the Polish area of responsibility or having a negative impact on the interests of the Republic of Poland.

This Draft Plan also includes the superiority of the Search and Rescue Action Plan (SAR). As part of environmental protection, the National Plan takes into account pollution prevention plans, in the form of:

- Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plans (SOPEP);
- Hazard and pollution control plans for port waters of operators operating within ports;
- Hazard and pollution control plans for port waters of port or port managing bodies;
- Plans of entities operating outside port areas, in particular industrial offshore installations related to exploration for and extraction of oil and gas. In this case, the National Plan functions as an external plan within the meaning of Directive 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2013 on the safety of offshore oil and gas operations.

2.2.14 Draft Update of the Marine Waters Monitoring Programme

This draft update of the Marine Waters Monitoring Programme is one of the elements of the Marine Strategy, which is being implemented to protect the marine environment.

The planned monitoring programme allows for the implementation of marine environment research, which in turn is to enable both the assessment of the state of the marine environment, the assessment of the achievement of environmental objectives as well as the assessment of the effectiveness of the implemented activities. Actions shall seek to maintain or improve the status of the marine environment.

The update of the marine waters programme was developed on the basis of the guidelines for the reporting requirements of the Working Group on Data, Information and Knowledge Exchange - WG DIKE (Reporting on the 2020 update of Article 11 for the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, VERSION 3.0 - NOVEMBER 2019 – DRAFT).

The update of the monitoring programme included the following steps:

1. New Commission Decision (EU) 2017/848 of 17 May 2017 establishing methodological criteria and standards on good environmental status of marine waters and laying down specifications and harmonised methods for monitoring and assessment;
2. Revision of the monitoring programme adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2015;
3. Analysis of the update of the preliminary assessment of the state of the marine water environment carried out in 2018 and adopted by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 8 of 18 January 2019 (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 230).
4. HELCOM monitoring programme agreed regionally;
5. Findings from the ongoing work coordinated by the HELCOM Secretariat on the development of indicators for the Third Baltic Holographic Assessment and taking into account the HELCOM regional arrangements;

2.2.15 Regulation on the organisation of the response to threats and pollution at sea

The Regulation on the organisation of the control of threats and pollution at sea sets out:

- 1) how to organize the fight against threats and pollution in Polish marine areas, including mitigating the negative effects on flora and fauna, taking into account the care of oil-covered animals;
- 2) organizational units cooperating in the fight against threats at sea with the Maritime Search and Rescue Service (SAR);

- 3) the body responsible for drawing up the national plan for combating marine hazards and pollution, its constituent elements and the way in which that plan is drawn up, consulted and published;
- 4) the tasks of maritime administration bodies in the operation of the anti-pollution system at sea;
- 5) tasks and powers of the SAR in organising and coordinating actions to combat threats or pollution at sea;
- 6) rules and modalities for making available information on preparedness to combat threats and pollution of the marine environment in the framework of international cooperation.

2.2.16 V update of the National Programme for Municipal Waste Treatment (aKPOSK 2017)

The main instrument for implementing the provisions of Directive 91/271/EEC is the National Programme for Municipal Waste Treatment. The aim of the Programme, through the implementation of the investments included in it, is to reduce discharge of poorly treated wastewater, and thus to protect the aquatic environment from its adverse effects. KPOSK is a strategic document that estimates the needs and defines the activities for equipping urban and rural agglomerations, with PE of more than 2,000, with sewage systems and municipal sewage treatment plants. The program coordinates the activities of municipalities and water and sewage companies in the implementation of sanitation infrastructure in their areas. KPOSK was approved by the Government of the Republic of Poland on 16 December 2003. The programme shall include a list of agglomerations with PE of $\geq 2\ 000$, together with a list of necessary projects for the construction, extension or modernisation of urban waste water treatment plants and the construction and modernisation of collective sewage systems to be completed in those agglomerations by the end of 2015.

The Council of Ministers adopted the fifth update of the KPOSK on 31 July 2017. The update adopted by the government contains a list of tasks planned by local governments to be implemented in 2016-2021. AKPOSK 2017 concerns 1587 agglomerations with population equivalent of 38.8 million), where 1769 municipal sewage treatment plants are located. The agglomerations included in the update were divided into priorities according to the importance of the investment and the urgency of securing funds. The investment plans presented by the agglomerations show that under the fifth update it is planned to build 116 new sewage treatment plants and carry out other investments at 1010 treatment plants. It is also planned to build 14 661 km of a new sewage network and to modernise 3 506 km of the existing network. The financial needs for the implementation of the above-mentioned projects amount to PLN 27.85 billion.

2.2.17 Draft VI of the update of the National Programme for Municipal Waste Treatment (aKPOSK 2020)

Another 6th update of the KPOSK is currently being prepared. The AKPOSK 2020 draft concerns 1,463 agglomerations (PE 37.4 million), which are operated by 1,639 urban waste water treatment plants. In accordance with the adopted methodology, these agglomerations were given priorities, according to the importance of the investment, the urgency of securing funds and the correctness of actions taken by municipal governments. As a result of the works on the update and the conducted analysis, investment plans for the construction of the sanitary sewage network of those agglomerations for which the concentration index specified in the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Economy and Inland Waterways of 27 July 2018 on the method of determining the areas and boundaries of agglomerations (Journal of Laws 2018, item 1586) was not met. Following the rejection of the

investment plans for the construction of the sewage network, the amount of expenditures necessary for its implementation was limited. The investment plans presented by the agglomerations show that under the sixth update it is planned to build 66 new sewage treatment plants and carry out other investments at 1,040 treatment plants (including the liquidation of 43 plants). It is also planned to build 5 777 km of a new sewage network and modernise 5 211 km of the network. Following the verification of the agglomerations and the implementation of the planned investments in 2027, all obligations under Directive 91/271/EEC should be met by 1 344 agglomerations, with a total PE of 35.8 million, representing 95.7% of the total load generated by the agglomerations. On the other hand, the financial needs for the implementation of the above-mentioned projects total PLN 24.49 billion.

2.2.18 River Basin Water Management Plans (RBMP) / II update of the Water (River Basin) Management Plans

The Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy) requires all Member States to take measures to protect inland surface water, transitional water, coastal water and groundwater. It aims to achieve good status of waters and their dependent ecosystems by 2015 and, where justified, by 2021 or 2027. The Water Framework Directive obliges Member States to draw up water management plans for each nationally designated river basin district.

One element of the River Basin Management Plans is a summary of the activities provided for a given area in the country's Water and Environment Programme. They concern both specific investment projects and measures of an administrative, economic, research, information or educational nature. In addition, the RBMP includes, in particular, the setting of environmental objectives for water bodies and protected areas and a list of investments and activities that may result in failure to achieve good water status or deterioration of good water status, which meet the conditions for a derogation.

RBMPs are reviewed and updated periodically every 6 years and are the basis for decisions affecting the status of water resources and their future management. The plans affect not only the development of water management, but also other sectors, including industry, municipal management, agriculture, forestry, transport, fisheries, and tourism.

In the first planning cycle, they were developed in 2009 and adopted by a resolution of the Council of Ministers on 22 February 2011 for 10 river basin districts, i.e. for the Odra, Vistula, Dniester, Danube, Jarft, Elbe, Neman, Pregola, Świeża, Ücker.

In the second planning cycle, work on updating the RBMP started in 2014. RBMP updates were adopted by the Council of Ministers in the form of regulations on 18 October 2016 and for 10 (same) river basin districts. uRBMP are valid until the adoption of II uRBMP - December 2022.

As part of the third planning cycle, among others, the basic planning units, i.e. the uniform surface water bodies together with the typology, were verified. The new division of the swb will be established in II uRBMP and will be formally effective from 2021. According to the WFD, the IIuRBMP should take place by 22 December 2022. Currently, the Water Law indicates 9 river basin areas, i.e. the Vistula, Odra, Dniester, Danube, Banowka, Elbe, Neman, Pregola, Świeża, for which RBMP will be developed.

2.2.19 Water and Environment Programme of the Country (2015 WEP update)

The aim of the country's Water and Environment Programme is to gather the most important actions, the implementation of which will allow for the achievement of environmental goals by water by 2015. Under Article 4 of the Water Framework Directive, the objectives are as follows:

- Not deteriorating the condition of water bodies,
- Achieving good water status: good ecological and chemical status for surface waters,
- Good chemical and quantitative status for groundwater,
- Meeting the special requirements contained in other EU legal acts and Polish law, in relation to protected areas,
- Discharge of priority substances into the environment shall cease or be phased out or restricted.

The Programme summarizes the activities for the implementation of the assumed environmental objectives, the completion of which, within a specified period of time, will allow to obtain effects in the form of better water status. The analysis of the technical, financial and time possibilities showed that some of the water bodies will not achieve the assumed environmental objectives by 2015. The provisions of the Water Law and the WFD allow such a "derogation" in the form of an extension of deadlines or the setting of less stringent objectives. The arrangements contained in the Programme should be transferred to other documents at national and regional level, by including their provisions in strategies, operational and development programmes, spatial development plans and studies of spatial development conditions and directions, as well as in thematic plans and programmes directly or indirectly related to water management. This situation should enable the planned actions to be fully implemented.

The WFD envisages carrying out a review of the action programmes on a six-year cycle, in order to adapt the assumed actions to the current conditions, taking into account the data characterizing the state of water, the existing pressures and their impact on the state of water resources.

The objective of the update of the country's Water and Environment Programme is therefore to review the actions planned in the approved in 2010. of the WEP, in terms of their degree of implementation and effectiveness, and an indication of the activities updated as a result of this analysis for surface water bodies, groundwater and protected areas, the implementation of which will ensure the achievement of the assumed environmental objectives. The planned activities were aimed at reducing the identified impacts of pressure and were supplemented with actions ensuring the possibility to achieve the set environmental objectives, also for protected areas. As part of the update of the country's Water and Environment Programme, sets of actions for the SWB of river, lake, transitional and coastal areas, GWB and protected areas, the implementation of which in 2016-2021 should lead to the achievement of the environmental objectives set in the update of the water management plans in the river basin districts, unless temporary derogations have been set for some waters by 2027. However, it should be borne in mind that all SWB and GWB deemed to be at risk of not achieving the environmental objectives will not reach the required level by 2015.

The planned activities are both national - they are necessary for national implementation or are targeted at pressures or conditions identified in the SWB and GWB catchments and in protected areas. The activities were divided into basic and complementary activities in accordance with the requirements of the WFD. However, both groups of actions are mandatory. All activities were assigned units responsible for their implementation, implementation date and estimated costs. It is assumed that all activities that are already indicated in applicable law are and will be carried out by entities obliged to do so by law. It is crucial for the effectiveness of the programme to implement all actions, in particular those that should be implemented continuously.

2.2.20 National programme for surface water restoration

The national programme for surface water restoration is one of the activities included in the update of water (river basin) management plans (uRBMP), it is an implementation of the requirements of the WFD, thus being a response to the identified hydromorphological pressures and urgent needs to improve the condition of surface waters.

The main objective of the study was to propose Areas Requiring Restoration and Priority Areas, where renovation activities should be carried out in the first place, taking into account environmental and economic conditions. Each surface water body (uSWB) that has been included in these areas has been assigned a potential set of restoration activities, but further detailed analysis on a local scale is required to refine and define a specific mode of operation².

The national surface water restoration programme should be considered as a document indicating the lines of action to be taken in the different uSWB in order to achieve the environmental objectives. The definition of the renovation needs indicated in this way uSWB results from the available data on their condition. The identification of specific methods of restoration, based on the available information material and the adopted methodology for the selection of corrective actions, is of a directional nature and requires detailed analysis on a local scale. The final decisions on the actions planned to be taken and the timetable for their implementation will be taken at the stage of developing the second update of the water (river basin) management plans (IIuRBMP)³.

The document defines a catalogue of potential rehabilitation measures applicable to transitional and coastal waters, broken down into:

- Restoring modifications as part of maintenance works, e.g.:
- Limiting the maintenance works in the white dunes zone to places where the impact of the sea causes degradation and depletion of the species composition of the natural habitat,
- Restrictions on planting vegetation in the white dunes zone to species specific to the habitat,
- Restrictions on planting vegetation in the grey dunes zone to species specific to the habitat,
- Not rebuilding the revetment,
- Not supplying the beaches,
- Not extracting and not destroying bottom sediments,
- Reduction or abandonment of dredging and storing spoil in transitional waters
- Additional activities within the framework of ordinary water management, e.g.:
- Reconstruction of salt marshes in the coastal zone of transitional waters fed by sea waters,
- Technical activities, e.g.:
- Elimination of unnecessary embankments or revetments limiting the exchange of marine and inland waters,
- Elimination of unnecessary port buildings. Removal of breakwaters, jetty and other linear structures of buildings,
- Activities in the catchment area, e.g.:
- Removing unnecessary barriers limiting or regulating the outflow of fresh waters to the sea, especially in the area of floods and coastal lakes,
- Elimination of unnecessary hydrotechnical buildings within river estuaries, estuaries,
- Ancillary activities, e.g.:

² Source: <https://www.wody.gov.pl/index.php/en/aktualnosci/734-wody-polskie-gotowe-do-dzialania-na-odrze>

³ Source: National programme for surface water restoration

- Monitoring the hydromorphological condition of the seabed and the banks of transitional and coastal waters,
- Complementing the identification of abrasion processes, in particular secondary abrasion in the sea shore zone,
- Purchase of land in the area threatened by landslides and abrasion of cliffs,
- Coastal Zone Legal Action – Prohibitions.

The catalogue of restoration activities for transitional and coastal waters (including sea shores) in the extended version is included in Annex No. 9 to the National Programme for the restoration of Surface Waters, which contains descriptions of, among others, the above-mentioned activities and their application.

In the designation of priority sea areas, it was assumed that they remain closely ecosystem-dependent with river uSWB that migrate to them and coastal lake uSWBs, in which measurable problems affecting the reduction of their ecological status or threatening the achievement of environmental objectives indicated for protected areas were found.

As part of the development of the NPFSWR, pilot studies were also carried out, including the following for the coastal uSWB and the transitional uSWB:

- Polish coastal waters of the Bornholm Basin (in connection with the Lake Kopań),
- Pucki lagoon (in connection with the Reda estuary).

2.2.21 Draft Drought Effects Counteracting Plan

The Draft Drought Effects Counteracting Plan (PPSS) was developed as part of the project co-financed by the IEOP 2014-2020 entitled "Development of plans to counteract the effects of drought in river basin districts".

This plan is the first planning document of national importance addressing the topic of minimising the effects of drought. The development of the plan results from the provisions of the EU directives and guidelines (the Water Framework Directive), as well as the provisions of national law (Article 184 of the Water Law).

PPSS was developed for the years 2021-2027 and is subject to update at least once every 6 years. The main objective according to the name of the Plan is to counteract the effects of drought, which is specified by four specific objectives:

- effective management of water resources to increase available water resources,
- increasing water retention (storage),
- drought education and coordination,
- the establishment of mechanisms for the implementation and financing of measures to counteract the effects of drought.

This document provides information, among others, on the amount of water resources available for use, proposed investment activities in the field of construction or reconstruction of water facilities, aimed at increasing the amount of water resources and enabling their use, as well as proposed actions and directions in the field of water retention capacity during drought and limiting its effects.

2.2.22 Strategic adaptation plan for sectors and areas sensitive to climate change by 2020 with a view to 2030 (drawn up on 10.2013)

Poland has prepared the Adaptation Strategy for sectors and areas sensitive to climate change – SPA 2020, which is part of a wider KLIMADA research project, covering the period up to 2070. The analysed SPA 2020 strategy is based on the conclusions obtained as part of the KLIMADA project.

SPA 2020 defines the objectives and directions of adaptation activities necessary to be implemented in the most sensitive sectors and areas by 2020, including: water management, biodiversity and legally protected areas, agriculture, forestry, health, construction, transport, energy, mountain areas, coastal zone, spatial management and urban areas.

When formulating the SPA activities, it was agreed that the document should contain various groups of adaptation activities, including both technical projects (e.g. construction of the necessary flood protection infrastructure and coastal protection), as well as changes in legal regulations (e.g. changes in the spatial planning system limiting the possibility of building areas at risk of floods, floods and landslides, more flexible procedures for rapid response to natural disasters), as well as the implementation of monitoring systems related to particular areas and areas.

The analysed spatial diversity of climatic conditions in Poland shows that over the years there have been slight changes in the averaged climatic conditions, with an increasing trend in air temperature. This may result in an increase in volatility and a more frequent occurrence of extreme phenomena in the studied period. The increase in hot periods ($t_{\max} > 25^{\circ}\text{C}$) covers the whole country, as does the decrease in the number of days with freezing periods ($t_{\min} < -10^{\circ}\text{C}$). The consequence of temperature changes (especially the maximum) is the durability of dry and wet periods.

Dry periods will extend most in eastern and south-eastern Poland, as will wet periods. However, in the case of heavy precipitation ($> 20\text{mm/day}$), an increase in frequency should be expected in southern Poland, especially in the Bieszczady region.

The SPA 2020 strategy describes, among others, the impact of climate change on the water management sector by 2030. It was emphasized that Poland is a country with relatively small water resources, as well as low efficiency of their use. Hence, in some regions of Poland, there are periodic difficulties in supplying water.

The conducted analyses of the maximum flows of rivers do not indicate a clearly marked trend. However, between 1981 and 2000, their frequency doubled compared to the period from 1961 to 1980. Different forms of floods, which are a threat in virtually the entire territory of the country, result not only from climate change, but may also be the result of factors of anthropogenic origin.

2.2.23 National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030. Assumptions and objectives, policies and activities (18.12.2019)

The document was prepared as a result of fulfilling the obligation imposed by Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the management of the Energy Union and climate action, amending Directive 94/22/EC, Directive 98/70/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC, Regulation (EC) No 663/2009, Regulation (EC) No 715/2009, Directive 2009/73/EC, Council Directive 2009/119/EC, Directive 2010/31/EU, Directive 2012/27/EU, Directive 2013/30/EU and Council Directive (EU) 2015/652, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013.

The National Energy and Climate Plan consists of three parts – a strategic one and two annexes of an analytical nature⁴:

- Assumptions and objectives as well as policies and activities – indicates priorities for action in the five dimensions of the Energy Union, including, among others, the 2030 targets, which are a national contribution to the EU's climate and energy objectives, i.e. in the field of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, developing renewable energy sources and improving energy efficiency. The document also indicates the policies and actions that are to lead to the achievement of the objectives set.
- Appendix 1 The current situation and forecasts with the existing policies and measures – the so-called Reference Scenario (REF), i.e. without the implemented actions provided for in the National Energy and Climate Plan.
- Appendix 2 Impact assessment of planned policies and measures – is the so-called Scenario of Climate and Energy Policy (CEP), which contains an analysis of the effects of the implementation of policies and measures provided for in the National Energy and Climate Plan.

In the case of modifications to the objectives or strategic directions contained in national development policies, draft strategies (e.g. in the draft of the Polish Energy Policy until 2040), as well as new EU decisions regarding medium- and long-term climate and energy policy (goals for 2030 and 2050), the National Plan will be adapted accordingly, if necessary.

The National Programme presents an integrated approach to the implementation of the five dimensions of the Energy Union:

- Lowering of emissions,
- Energy efficiency,
- Electricity security,
- The internal energy market,
- Research, innovation and competitiveness.

The national programme sets the following climate and energy targets for 2030:

- -7% reduction of GHG emissions in non-ETS sectors compared to 2005 levels,
- 21-23% share of RES in the final gross energy consumption (the 23% target will be achievable if Poland is granted additional EU funds, including those for a fair transformation), taking into account:
- 14% share of RES in transport,
- an annual increase in the share of RES in heating and cooling by 1.1 percentage points annually on average.
- an increase in energy efficiency of 23% compared to the PRIMES2007 projections,
- reduction to 56-60% of coal share in electricity production.

In addition, the *National Programme* also refers to the objectives contained in other strategic documents, such as:

- State Environmental policy 2030 – development strategy in the field of the environment and water management, of 16 July 2019.
- Sustainable Transport Development Strategy to 2030 of 24 September 2019.

⁴ Source: <https://www.gov.pl/web/klimat/krajowy-plan-na-rzecz-energii-i-klimatu>

- Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Rural Areas, Agriculture and Fisheries 2030 of 15 October 2019
- Draft Polish Energy Policy until 2040 - strategy for the development of the fuel and energy sector (November 2019).

2.2.24 Programme for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and 2014-2020 Action Plan

The programme is a continuation of the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and the Action Programme 2007-2013, as well as the corresponding document covering the period 2003-2006.

In 2018, a mid-term evaluation was carried out, while in 2021, after the implementation period of the Programme, a final evaluation should be carried out.

The overarching objective of the Programme is to improve the state of biodiversity and to link its protection more fully with the socio-economic development of the country. The strategic objectives of the Programme are as follows:

- Increasing the level of knowledge and shaping attitudes of society related to participation in biodiversity activities,
- Involving selected sectors of the economy in action for biodiversity,
- Preservation and restoration of populations of endangered species and habitats,
- Efficient management of natural resources,
- Maintenance and restoration of ecosystems and their services,
- Reducing the pressure of invasive and conflict species,
- Reducing and mitigating the effects of climate change,
- Protection of biodiversity through the development of international cooperation.

For the purpose of preserving and restoring populations of endangered species and habitats, the following provisions have been included, among others: "Effective protection of endangered species can only be ensured by including the scopes of protection plans (and protection task plans) in planning documents determining the manner of management in a given area (including river basin management plans, the country's water and environmental programme, flood risk management plans and in the conditions of the use of river basin and catchment waters (...)).

In addition, in order to limit the effects of climate change, the following are recorded: "The protection of biodiversity and adaptation to climate change, as horizontal issues, should not be considered in isolation from national programming or planning projects. Therefore, the development of a nationwide project aimed at indicating the areas where periodic floods should be maintained for environmental reasons will have a close connection with flood risk management plans and plans to counteract the effects of drought". The document indicates the development of a nationwide programme of river rehabilitation with an indication of nature-friendly flood protection methods.

2.2.25 National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland, 2020

The National Security Strategy was approved on May 12, 2020.

This document is intended to support the implementation of national constitutional interests (in the field of security), such as:

1. Protecting the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and security of the state and citizens.
2. Shaping the international order, based on solidarity cooperation and respect for international law, providing guarantees for the safe development of Poland.
3. Strengthening national identity and safeguarding national heritage.
4. Ensure the conditions for sustainable social and economic development and environmental protection.

The above national interests form the pillars of the national security of the Republic of Poland. They are achieved by achieving the resulting strategic objectives, requiring the planning and implementation of specific tasks and the possession and use of appropriate forces, resources and capabilities.

- Pillar I: State and Citizen Security: Protecting the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and security of the state and citizens.
- Pillar II: Poland in the international security system: Shaping the international order, based on solidarity cooperation and respect for international law, providing guarantees for the safe development of Poland.
- Pillar III: Identity and national heritage: Strengthening national identity and safeguarding national heritage.
- Pillar IV: Social and economic development. Environmental protection: The conditions for sustainable social and economic development and the protection of the environment will be ensured by achieving the following strategic objectives and implementing the resulting tasks and activities.

These interests are to be pursued through the achievement of strategic objectives. Some of these objectives concern safety understood as preserving the good condition of the environment, the economy, and human health and safety, whether they relate directly to POM:

- Improve the coordination, continuity and comprehensiveness of patient care in the health system and improve the quality and accessibility of health services, inter alia by increasing access to health infrastructure, proven efficacy, quality and safety of medicinal products, as well as the wider use of telemedicine.
- Take actions in the field of prevention and health education, early diagnosis and rehabilitation. Extend support for people with disabilities and dependants. Develop capacity to address epidemiological threats.
- Carry out activities in the field of spatial planning and development of the country, including in the maritime areas of the Republic of Poland, i.e. internal waters, territorial sea, adjacent zone and exclusive economic zone, as part of a public purpose investment, taking into account the security and defence requirements of the state and the resulting needs in terms of their financing.
- Exploit the potential and opportunities resulting from the coastal location of Poland.
- Develop seaports with the status of ports on the TEN-T core network and regional ports.
- Implement a programme for the development of inland waterways of particular importance for transport, including, inter alia, improving access to maritime ports and their integration into the TEN-T network.
- Increase the diversification of oil and natural gas supply sources. Expand existing natural gas import capacities (including increasing the reception capacity of the LNG terminal in Świnoujście) and build new entry points to the Polish transmission system (construction of the Baltic Pipe gas pipeline, construction of the LNG terminal in the Gulf of Gdańsk).

- Create the conditions for effective enforcement of environmental legislation.
- Develop a coherent policy for the protection, restoration and management of water resources, taking into account the food security of the country.
- Step up efforts to combat smog, develop electromobility and the use of alternative fuels, support the development of energy based on the use of zero-emission energy sources and improve waste management.
- Adapt the policies and actions of the state to the climate objectives agreed in the international organizations related to the energy transition and the achievement of climate neutrality, in a way that takes into account the specificity of the country and maximizes their positive impact on the standard of living of citizens, the economic development of the country and the competitiveness of the economy, taking advantage of the opportunities resulting from the implementation of new energy production technologies.
- Strive to preserve all environmental functions, including forests, as one of the key elements of the country's ecological safety.

2.2.26 Strategy of the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management for the years 2021-2024

The Strategy aims to implement tasks related to the progressive process of climate change, as well as the fight against air pollution. It is assumed that the direction of spending funds for the purposes of improving air quality and transformation towards a climate neutral economy will be strengthened. This objective is to reduce the use of fossil raw materials, and to increase the use of renewable energy and heat sources, as well as energy efficiency and the circular economy at the level of households, enterprises and regions.

The strategy shall pursue the following strategic objectives:

- Objective 1. Implementation of environmental objectives in a way that ensures full use of foreign funds in the scope of priorities supported by the National Fund;
- Objective 2. Effective and efficient use of National Fund resources to achieve environmental objectives and priorities; 5
- Objective 3. Organizational development focused on maintaining the leading role of the National Fund in the environmental protection financing system.

In addition, the National Fund, having at its disposal, during the period of validity of this Strategy, the amount of approx. PLN 20 billion of own resources, during the period of validity of the Strategy, will also pursue horizontal objectives, i.e.:

- improving the state of the environment by supporting the implementation of environmental obligations;
- full absorption of EU and other foreign funds;
- promoting a just transition towards a low-carbon economy;
- mitigating the effects of the economic slowdown caused by the COVID-19 epidemic;
- implementing environmental and water management innovation, improving energy efficiency (EE) and the use of energy from renewable sources (RES), the circular economy, including life-cycle assessments, promoting economically justifiable low-carbon economies and societies, and creating the conditions for the creation of green jobs, the development of new techniques and technologies for, inter alia, the rational management of natural resources, the prevention or reduction of emissions to the environment;
- shaping ecological competences.

2.2.27 National programme for the protection and care of monuments for the years 2019-2022 (Resolution No. 82/2019 of the Council of Ministers of 13 August 2019)

Taking into account the conclusions from the implementation and evaluation of the Programme 2014–2017, as well as the change of the monument protection system introduced by the Act of 22 June 2017 amending the Monuments Protection and Heritage Care Act and certain other Acts, the **main objective of the Programme 2019–2022 has been formulated: "Creating the conditions for ensuring effective protection and care of monuments"**, which will be implemented by three specific objectives, divided into the following lines of action:

Specific objective 1: Optimization of the conservation system Optimization of the cultural heritage conservation system

- Action line 1: Strengthening the protection system at local level.
- Action line 2: Strengthening the protection system at the central level.

Specific objective 2: Support for the conservation of historic monuments

- Action line 1: Substantive support for activities in the field of preservation of monuments.
- Action line 2: Increasing the security of the historic resource.

Specific objective 3: Building social awareness Building social awareness of the value of cultural heritage values

- Action line 1: Dissemination of knowledge about cultural heritage and its values.
- Action line 1: Creating conditions for social care of monuments.

3 Summary of the objectives of the documents and their assignment to the strategic objectives of environmental protection

Table 2 Summary of objectives arising from international and Community documents and their allocation to strategic environmental objectives

Item	Document title	1. Assuring human health and safety	2. Protection of biodiversity	3. Supporting the achievement or maintenance of good environmental status of marine waters	4. Supporting the achievement of the environmental objectives for water bodies on land	5. Reducing vulnerability and preparing for climate change	6. Protection of earth surface, including soils	7. Protection and, if possible, improvement of landscape values	8. Protection of cultural heritage, including underwater archaeological monuments	9. Economic objectives and protection of material goods of high value	Protecting the environment as a whole, taking care of its good condition
Strategy papers at international and Community level											
1.	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development Rio+20 - "The future we want"	Improving social resilience to natural disasters, including, inter alia, floods and droughts.			Implement integrated management of water resources, including ensuring good health and protection against marine pollution.	Enhance climate resilience by enhancing preparedness and capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change in marine areas.					
2.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, drawn up in New York on 9 May 1992 (Journal of Laws of 1996, No. 53, item 238)					Take preventive measures to anticipate, prevent or minimise the causes of climate change and mitigate its negative effects. Developing plans for, among others, protection and rehabilitation of areas affected by floods. Taking climate change into account, as far as possible, in projects or projects undertaken to mitigate or adapt to climate change.					
3.	Convention on Biological Diversity, drawn up in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992. (Journal of Laws 2002 No. 184, item 1532)		Protection of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components, including through: supporting the protection of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance of viable species populations in their natural surroundings; promoting the environmentally sound and sustainable development of areas adjacent to protected areas, taking into account the need to strengthen the protection of those areas; restoring degraded ecosystems; the prevention, control or eradication of those alien species that								

Item	Document title	1. Assuring human health and safety	2. Protection of biodiversity	3. Supporting the achievement or maintenance of good environmental status of marine waters	4. Supporting the achievement of the environmental objectives for water bodies on land	5. Reducing vulnerability and preparing for climate change	6. Protection of earth surface, including soils	7. Protection and, if possible, improvement of landscape values	8. Protection of cultural heritage, including underwater archaeological monuments	9. Economic objectives and protection of material goods of high value	Protecting the environment as a whole, taking care of its good condition
			threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.								
4.	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Environment, drawn up in Ramsar on 2 February 1971 (Journal of Laws 1978, No. 7, item 24, as amended)		Maintenance of wetland areas (including conservation, maintenance and rational use of migratory waterfowl resources) included in the Inventory and, where possible, rational use of other wetland areas.								
5.	European Landscape Convention, drawn up in Florence on 20 October 2000. (Journal of Laws 2006 No. 14, item 98)							Focus on landscape conservation, management and planning (both landscapes that can be considered as a unique landscape and areas of common and degraded landscape). Integrate the landscape into regional planning, urban planning and any other policy that directly or indirectly affects the landscape.			
6.	Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in Paris on 16 November 1972. (Journal of Laws of 1976, No. 32, item 190)								Ensure the most effective protection and conservation and the most active possible upgrading and revitalisation or restoration of cultural and natural heritage.		
7.	Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, drawn up in Granada on 3 October 1985 (Journal of Laws of 2012, item 210)								Preservation of architectural heritage understood as monuments, building complexes and areas forming an urban unit, having a special historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical value.		
8.	European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised),		Protection of archaeological heritage, understood, among others, as attempts to								

Item	Document title	1. Assuring human health and safety	2. Protection of biodiversity	3. Supporting the achievement or maintenance of good environmental status of marine waters	4. Supporting the achievement of the environmental objectives for water bodies on land	5. Reducing vulnerability and preparing for climate change	6. Protection of earth surface, including soils	7. Protection and, if possible, improvement of landscape values	8. Protection of cultural heritage, including underwater archaeological monuments	9. Economic objectives and protection of material goods of high value	Protecting the environment as a whole, taking care of its good condition
	drawn up in La Valetta on 16 January 1992. (Journal of Laws of 1996, No. 120, item 564)		reconcile the protection of archaeological heritage with spatial development plans.								
9.	Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships of All Types and Drilling Platforms (MARPOL 73/78) (1973)		Protection of marine waters from pollution by ships.	Protection of marine waters from pollution by ships.							Protection of marine waters from pollution by ships.
10.	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Habitats, drawn up in Bern on 19 September 1979 (Journal of Laws 1996, No. 58, item 263, as amended)		Conservation of species of wild fauna and flora and their natural habitats shall be understood as all activities aimed at maintaining the population of wild fauna and flora at a level that corresponds in particular to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements or adapting the population of these species to this level, taking into account economic requirements, recreational needs and the needs of locally endangered subspecies, varieties or forms. Protecting areas important for migratory species, located on hiking trails and fulfilling the role of wintering, resting, feeding, breeding or feathering areas.								
11.	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, drawn up in Bonn on 23 June 1979. (Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 2, item 17)		Conservation and, where possible and appropriate, restoration of those habitats of migratory species which are important for the prevention of the threat of extinction. Prevent, eliminate, compensate for or minimise adverse impacts or obstacles that								

Item	Document title	1. Assuring human health and safety	2. Protection of biodiversity	3. Supporting the achievement or maintenance of good environmental status of marine waters	4. Supporting the achievement of the environmental objectives for water bodies on land	5. Reducing vulnerability and preparing for climate change	6. Protection of earth surface, including soils	7. Protection and, if possible, improvement of landscape values	8. Protection of cultural heritage, including underwater archaeological monuments	9. Economic objectives and protection of material goods of high value	Protecting the environment as a whole, taking care of its good condition
			severely hinder or prevent the migration of species. Preventing, reducing or controlling factors that pose a threat or may increase the risk of species, including strictly controlling the introduction of exotic species or controlling or eliminating such already introduced species.								
12.	EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region - COM(2009) 248 final				Improving the quality of marine waters by reducing the risk of the impact of excess organic compounds and other pollutants from land-based sources.						
13.	Europe 2020. A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth - COM(2010) 2020 final					Tackling climate change (understood as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and using resources more efficiently).					
14.	Sustainable Europe 2030	Under the objective 'Ensuring socially just transition': - education, training, lifelong learning, - working conditions, - health care and long-term care, - social inclusion and minority rights, - gender equality. Under the Sustainability objective 'From farm to fork': - nutritionally rich food for a growing world population, - more than 200 million jobs will be created by 2050.				Under the Sustainability objective 'From farm to fork': - reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing resilience to climate-related risks, Under the 'From linear to circular economy' objective: - a circular economy can be essential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions,	Under the objective 'Ensuring socially just transition': - rural development.			Under the Sustainability objective 'From farm to fork': - the creation of a new economic value in excess of EUR 1.8 trillion by 2030, - creating more than 200 million jobs by 2050, - generate higher incomes. Under the 'From linear to circular economy' objective: - the circular economy could create more than 1 million new jobs across the EU by 2030. Under the Energy, Construction and Mobility objective, ready for the challenges of the future	Under the Sustainability objective 'From farm to fork': - aid for the restoration of natural resources,

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										- the possibility of creating 900 000 jobs in the field of renewable energy technologies by 2030, subject to the mobilisation of private and public sector investment, "The EU can save €300 billion a year by reducing its dependence on fossil fuels.	
15.	EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 - Bringing nature back to life - COM(2020) 380 final	Support cities with at least 20,000 inhabitants in implementing ambitious urban greening plans by the end of 2021,	Legal protection of at least 30 % of Union land and 30 % of Union marine areas and the introduction of ecological corridors in the framework of the real trans-European Natura network; Strict protection of at least 30 % of protected areas in the EU, including all primary forests * and old trees *; Ensure effective management of all protected areas, allowing clear objectives and conservation measures to be defined and adequately monitored, Planting 3 billion trees with biodiversity in mind, respecting ecological principles. Eliminate or minimize the negative impacts of fishing and mining activities on vulnerable species and habitats, Eliminate or limit by-catch* of marine species to levels that can restore and conserve them.	Eliminate or minimize the negative impacts of fishing and mining activities on vulnerable species and habitats, the elimination of by-catch* of marine species or its reduction to a level capable of restoring and conserving them.	50 % reduction in the use of chemical pesticides and the risk thereof, and 50 % reduction in the use of more hazardous pesticides; Restoring at least 25 000 km of rivers to a state of free movement.		50 % reduction in the use of chemical pesticides and the risk thereof, and 50 % reduction in the use of more hazardous pesticides; Covering at least 25% of agricultural land with organic farming and significantly increasing the level of application of agri-environmental practices, rehabilitation of large areas with contaminated soil.	Planting 3 billion trees with biodiversity in mind, respecting ecological principles.			The objective of the strategy is to ensure that European biodiversity takes a regenerative path by 2030 to the benefit of nature, people and the climate.
16.	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the	The aim is to protect, preserve and improve the EU's natural capital and to protect citizens' health and well-being	Protection and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity;			Providing clean, affordable and secure energy; Mobilising the industrial sector for a clean and circular economy;	European funds, including rural development funds, will help rural areas seize the opportunities of the			Building and renovating in a way that saves energy and resources.	

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	European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – The European Green Deal – COM (2019) 640 final	from environmental risks and adverse effects. A fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system.				Zero pollutant emissions for a non-toxic environment;	circular and bioeconomy economies.				
17.	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection - COM(2006) 231 final.	Preventing the release of contaminants from the soil into food and feed crops, as well as into food-producing animals.			Prevention of erosion and sediments arising from erosion in the upper course of the river, which in turn may lead to the blockade of dams and the destruction of infrastructure at the bottom of the river in another country		The protection and sustainable use of soil, understood as the prevention of its further degradation and preservation of its functions, and the restoration of the damaged soil to at least the state corresponding to the current or planned use. The strategy proposed by the Commission is based on four pillars: (1) Establish a framework legislation on conservation and sustainable use of soil as a primary objective; (2) integrating soil protection concerns into policies developed and implemented on national and Community level; (3) Levelling knowledge on certain issues related to soil safety through research supported by the Community and national research programmes; (4) raising public awareness of the need to protect soil.				
18.	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the	Improve guidelines for climate change resilience and encourage their use in Europe and beyond; Developing an EU-wide climate change risk assessment and taking				Promote and support the use of the Risk Data Centre to harmonise the recording and collection of comprehensive and detailed data on climate change risks and losses and to encourage the	Propose, in the framework of the forthcoming initiative on soil carbon sinks, nature-based solutions for the removal of carbon, including accounting and			Developing financial solutions based on natural resources and supporting the development of financing methods and financial products that take account of climate	Take climate change adaptation into account when updating the Natura 2000 and climate change guidelines and in the guidelines for biodiversity-friendly afforestation and

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	Committee of the regions Forging a climate resilient Europe - a new strategy for climate change adaptation {SEC(2021) 89 final} - {SWD(2021) 25 final} - {SWD(2021) 26 final}	<p>greater account of climate change issues in EU practices on disaster risk prevention and management;</p> <p>Refine the issues related to preparedness and response at EU level to health threats from climate change, including through the EU Framework on Health Risks and, where appropriate, the establishment of a planned Health Emergency Response Office;</p> <p>Strengthen cooperation with standardisation organisations to include climate resilience in their standards and develop new standards for adaptation solutions;</p> <p>Support the inclusion of climate resilience in the criteria applicable to the construction and renovation of buildings and critical infrastructure.</p> <p>Support the retraining of workers to ensure equitable resilience through education and training through the ESF+, Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps;</p> <p>Ensure enforcement of existing employment and social legislation and, where appropriate, consider proposing new initiatives that will enhance the protection</p>				<p>establishment of public-private partnerships at national level for the collection and sharing of such data;</p> <p>Updating and developing the European Climate Change Adaptation Platform as a source of knowledge on the impacts of and adaptation to climate change, including by combining different sources of information, and as a monitoring and reporting mechanism;</p> <p>Establish a European Climate and Health Observatory under the Climate-ADAPT platform.</p>	certification of this activity.			<p>change adaptation based on natural resources;</p> <p>Increase support for the protection of the potential of genetic resources to adapt to climate change, including by proposing legislation on the production and marketing of seeds.</p>	reforestation as well as in the forthcoming forestry strategy;

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		<p>of workers from the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Develop a method to measure the potential impact of climate change risks on public finances and develop tools and models for stress testing, and engage with Member States to better integrate climate change into national reporting and fiscal frameworks;</p> <p>Promote and strengthen coordination and complementarity of relief and disaster recovery operations supported by the European Union Solidarity Fund and other EU funds to encourage the application of the principle of 'better recovery'.</p>									
19.	<p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council</p> <p>Towards more sustainable fisheries in the EU: state of play and orientations for 2021</p>		<p>From 2020, fish stocks are to be managed in accordance with the MSY target. The main objective of the Commission's proposals for stocks in the Atlantic, North Sea and Baltic Sea will therefore be to maintain or achieve maximum sustainable yield (FMSY) for the stocks covered by the MSY 16 assessment. The Commission will fully implement the management plans. The Commission shall either propose a MSY point value or use the MSY range indicated by ICES, if this is allowed under the long-term plan. Where ICES advises that no fishing should take place on the target</p>								

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			<p>stocks, emphasis will be placed on their recovery through corrective action under long-term plans. In addition, these proposals will continue to include solutions to effectively implement the landing obligation. Cooperation with all stakeholders is ongoing to ensure that the stocks covered by these plans are subject to a full scientific evaluation of MSY as soon as possible.</p> <p>The proposal for a Regulation on fishing opportunities in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea will set out, for the implementation of the MAP plan for the Western Mediterranean in 2021, further efforts to reduce catches in light of the objective of the MAP to reach FMSY in this area by 2025 at the latest, on the basis of available scientific advice. This proposal will also include the measures already in place by the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), including those adopted in 2019, such as the multi-annual plan for demersal stocks in the Adriatic Sea, and the emergency measures for small pelagic species in the Adriatic Sea, the measures for eel and the TAC for turbot in the Black Sea, as well as autonomous quotas for sprat in that region.</p>								
20.	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment		Preserving the natural environment and biodiversity and		Prevention and elimination of pollution of the marine						

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	of the Baltic Sea Area, drawn up in Helsinki on 9 April 1992 (Journal of Laws 2000 No. 28, item 346)		protecting the ecological processes of the Baltic Sea area and its coastal ecosystems.		environment of the Baltic Sea area caused by harmful substances from land-based sources						
21.	Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, drawn up in Helsinki on 17 March 1992 (Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 78, item 702)		Ensure the conservation of ecosystems and, if necessary, their restoration.		Prevention, control and reduction of water pollution which causes or is likely to cause transboundary effects. Ensure the use of transboundary waters consistent with the environmentally sound and rational management of water resources, their conservation and environmental protection. Ensure the use of transboundary waters in a reasonable and equitable manner, taking particular account of their transboundary nature when carrying out activities which cause or may cause transboundary impacts.						
22.	Environment Action Programme to 2020 (7 th EAP) - 'A good quality of life within the limits of our planet' - Decision No 1386/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013. (OJ L 354/171, 28.12.2013)	Protecting Union citizens from environmental pressures and hazards to health and well-being.	Halting biodiversity loss, maintaining and, if possible, restoring ecosystems and their functions.		Reducing pressures on surface, ground and marine waters to maintain or improve their good status Ensure the sustainable management of coastal areas.						Consideration of natural capital objectives.
23.	Environment Action Programme 2030 (8 th EAP) – draft										Step up the Union's efforts to move towards a climate-neutral, green, resource-efficient and restorative economy, taking into account the interests of society. Achieving the environmental objectives of the 2030 Agenda and

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											its Sustainable Development Goals, which in turn are fully in line with the environmental objectives of the European Green Deal.
24.	Programme for the further development of the Integrated Maritime Policy - Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2011 establishing a Programme for the further development of the Integrated Maritime Policy				Protection and conservation of the marine and coastal environment and prevention of interference with the marine environment. Maritime Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Zone Management. Ecosystem-based management and the development of land-sea links.	Mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change on the marine and coastal environment.					
25.	HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan 2021		Protecting biodiversity (to ensure the safety of evolution and the sustainability of life support systems in the biosphere).		Reducing pollution in the Baltic Sea and restoring its good ecological status by 2021, including, among others: counteracting eutrophication (excessive growth of nutrients leading to an unnatural blooming of algae, and consequently to the formation of anaerobic zones); counteracting the discharges of hazardous, including carcinogenic and toxic substances (including mercury).						
26.	Blueprint for the protection of Europe's water resources - COM(2012) 673 final		Protecting biodiversity through actions to restore natural retention potential (the so-called green infrastructure, consisting, among others, in the rehabilitation of coastal areas, wetlands and floodplains) and the establishment of buffer strips ensuring biological		Balance all activities that have an impact on water to ensure the availability of good quality water and for sustainable and equitable use.						

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			continuity between rivers and their banks.								
27.	White Paper on Adapting to climate change: Towards a European framework for action - COM(2009) 147, April 2009					Enhance the capacity to adapt to climate change from the point of view of health, infrastructure and productive functions of land, including through improved management of water resources and ecosystems (understood as enhancing water storage capacity of ecosystems), taking into account adaptation issues in coastal and marine areas.					
28.	Decision (EU) 2019/420 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2019 amending Decision No 1313/2013/EU on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism	Strengthen cooperation between the Union and the Member States and facilitate coordination in the area of civil protection to ensure a better Union response to natural and man-made disasters. Increase civil protection prevention and preparedness and reduce public exposure to floods.	Emphasise the importance of actions to reduce the exposure of the population, economic activities, including critical infrastructure, animal and nature welfare, environmental and cultural resources, such as biodiversity, forest ecosystem services and water resources.	Emphasise the importance of actions to reduce the exposure of the population, economic activities, including critical infrastructure, animal and nature welfare, environmental and cultural resources, such as biodiversity, forest ecosystem services and water resources.	Emphasise the importance of actions to reduce the exposure of the population, economic activities, including critical infrastructure, animal and nature welfare, environmental and cultural resources, such as biodiversity, forest ecosystem services and water resources.	Emphasise the importance of actions to reduce the exposure of the population, economic activities, including critical infrastructure, animal and nature welfare, environmental and cultural resources, such as biodiversity, forest ecosystem services and water resources.	Emphasise the importance of actions to reduce the exposure of the population, economic activities, including critical infrastructure, animal and nature welfare, environmental and cultural resources, such as biodiversity, forest ecosystem services and water resources.		Emphasise the importance of actions to reduce the exposure of the population, economic activities, including critical infrastructure, animal and nature welfare, environmental and cultural resources, such as biodiversity, forest ecosystem services and water resources.	Emphasise the importance of actions to reduce the exposure of the population, economic activities, including critical infrastructure, animal and nature welfare, environmental and cultural resources, such as biodiversity, forest ecosystem services and water resources.	
29.	Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning		Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services	Reducing risks related to marine pollution; Sustainable use of coastal and marine resources, understood as integrated maritime spatial planning and coastal zone management.		Ensure the resilience of coastal and maritime areas to the effects of climate change.			Attention to the underwater cultural heritage as one of the elements that may be covered by maritime spatial development plans.	Focus on installations and infrastructure for the exploration, exploitation and extraction of oil, gas and other energy sources, minerals and crushes, as well as the production of energy from renewable sources, as elements that can be covered by maritime spatial development plans.	To support the preservation, protection and improvement of the environment, including climate change resilience.
30.	Marine Strategy Framework Directive	the prevention and progressive elimination of pollution of the marine environment, in order to avoid significant impacts on or risks to	the protection and preservation of the marine environment, the prevention of its degradation or, where possible, the restoration								

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		marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health and legitimate uses of the sea.	of marine ecosystems in areas where they have been adversely affected -prevention and progressive elimination of pollution of the marine environment in order to avoid significant impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health and legitimate uses of the sea								
31.	Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L of 22 December 2000) (Water Framework Directive)			Protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater (prevention of further deterioration, protection and improvement of aquatic ecosystems; sustainable use of waters; protection and improvement of the aquatic environment through discharges of priority substances; progressive reduction and prevention of groundwater pollution; reduction of the effects of floods and droughts).	Protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater (prevention of further deterioration, protection and improvement of aquatic ecosystems; sustainable use of waters; protection and improvement of the aquatic environment through discharges of priority substances; progressive reduction and prevention of groundwater pollution; reduction of the effects of floods and droughts).						
32.	Plan for the management of waste from oil spills resulting from marine casualties – Stage I			The basic assumptions of the planned management of oil waste from marine pollution incidents are: - minimising waste in terms of its mass and volume, - maintaining a maximally homogeneous structure of waste (waste).							
33.	Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessment		The guidance on integrating climate change and biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessment is intended to support Member States in improving the way these			The guidance on integrating climate change and biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessment is intended to support Member States in improving the way these					

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			issues are integrated into the Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) carried out in the European Union.			issues are integrated into the Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) carried out in the European Union.					
34.	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on an EU Zero pollution action plan for water, air and soil	Improving air quality to reduce premature deaths caused by air pollution by 55%, reducing by 30% the percentage of people permanently exposed to traffic noise.	Reducing by 25% the surface area of EU ecosystems where air pollution threatens biodiversity;	Improving water quality by reducing the amount of pollution, plastic waste at sea (by 50%) and plastic micro-particles released into the environment (by 30%),	Improving water quality by reducing the amount of pollution, plastic waste at sea (by 50%) and plastic micro-particles released into the environment (by 30%),		Improve soil quality by reducing nutrient losses and the use of chemical pesticides by 50%,				Significant reduction of total waste generation and reduction of residual municipal waste by 50%.

Source: Own study

Table 3 Summary of the objectives of the national documents and their allocation to the strategic objectives of environmental protection

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Strategy papers at national level											
1.	Strategy for Responsible Development for the period up to 2020 (including the perspective up to 2030)	Developing the potential of the environment for citizens and entrepreneurs (Elimination of air pollutant sources or significant reduction of their impact). Improving the quality of human capital (improving the health of citizens and the efficiency of the health care system).	Developing the potential of the environment for citizens and entrepreneurs (Management of natural heritage resources).		Developing the potential of the environment for citizens and entrepreneurs (Increasing available water resources and achieving high quality water).		Developing the potential of the environment for citizens and entrepreneurs (Protection of soil against degradation).	Developing the potential of the environment for citizens and entrepreneurs (Management of natural heritage resources).		Sustainable economic growth based increasingly on knowledge, data and organizational excellence. Increase transport accessibility and improve the conditions for the provision of services related to the transport of goods and passengers. Ensure universal access to energy from different sources.	The expected results of the activities include a gradual reduction in emissions of pollutants, an increase in the amount of water retained to 15-20%, an improvement in the status of water bodies, an improvement in the quality of the management of Natura 2000 sites, a reduction in the level of conflict in the protection of natural resources and the use of urban waste as raw materials.
2.	State Environmental Policy 2030 – development strategy in the field of the environment and water management		Management of natural and cultural heritage, including protection and enhancement of biodiversity and landscape.			Tackling climate change, Adaptation to climate change and disaster risk management.	Management of geological resources through the development and implementation of the state's raw material policy.	Management of natural and cultural heritage, including protection and enhancement of biodiversity and landscape.	Management of natural and cultural heritage, including protection and enhancement of biodiversity and landscape.	Waste management towards a circular economy.	Improve the environmental control and management system and improve the financing system.
3.	Polish Energy Policy until 2040.	Enhance energy security, including diversification of supply and expansion of natural gas, oil and liquid fuels network infrastructure. Activities aimed at improving air quality, including: - development of system heating (4-fold increase in the number of efficient heating systems by 2030) - low-emission direction of transformation of individual sources (heat pumps, electric heating) - decarbonisation of households in cities by 2030, in rural areas by 2040; while maintaining the possibility of using smokeless fuel by 2040.				A number of activities will be aimed at improving air quality, including: – development of system heating (4-fold increase in the number of efficient heating systems by 2030) – low-emission direction of transformation of individual sources (heat pumps, electric heating) – decarbonisation of households in cities by 2030, in rural areas by 2040; while maintaining the possibility of using smokeless fuel by 2040. – increasing the energy efficiency of buildings - development of low-emission transport, in particular the pursuit of				Key elements included in PEP2040: - not more than 56% of coal in electricity generation in 2030. at least 23% RES in gross final energy consumption in 2030. - implementation of nuclear energy in 2033. - 30% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 (compared to 1990) - a 23% reduction in primary energy consumption by 2030 (compared to the 2007 consumption projections) - by 2040, the heat needs of all households will be to have system heat and	

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		- development of low-emission transport, in particular the pursuit of zero-emission public transport by 2030 in cities with 100 thousand inhabitants				<p>zero-emission public transport by 2030 in cities with 100 thousand inhabitants</p> <p>By 2030, GHG emissions will be reduced by about 30% compared to 1990.</p> <p>Increase in the share of RES in all sectors and technologies. In 2030, the share of RES in gross final energy consumption will amount to at least 23%</p> <p>– not less than 32% in power engineering (mainly wind and PV power)</p> <p>– 28% in district heating (increase 1.1 pp y/y)</p> <p>– 14% in transport (with a high contribution of electromobility)</p> <p>In 2030, the share of coal in electricity generation will not exceed 56%</p>				<p>individual zero- or low-emission sources,</p> <p>- the natural gas infrastructure for oil and liquid fuels will be expanded and diversification of supply directions will be ensured.</p> <p>Offshore wind will reach approx. 5.9 GW in 2030 to approx. 11 GW in 2040.</p>	
4.	Sustainable Transport Strategy 2030	Improving the safety of road users and transported goods	Reducing the negative impact of transport on the environment.	Improving the safety of road users and transported goods.		Improving the organisation and management of the transport system	Reducing the negative impact of transport on the environment.	Reducing the negative impact of transport on the environment		<p>Building an integrated, interconnected transport network for a competitive economy.</p> <p>Improve the organisation and management of the transport system.</p> <p>Improve the efficiency of the use of public funds for transport projects.</p>	
5.	Sustainable Development Strategy for Rural Areas, Agriculture and Fisheries 2030	<p>Improve the profitability of agricultural and fisheries production.</p> <p>Improving the quality of life, infrastructure and the state of the environment.</p>	<p>Improve the profitability of agricultural and fisheries production.</p> <p>Improving quality of life, infrastructure and the environment</p>	Improve the profitability of agricultural and fisheries production.	Improve the profitability of agricultural and fisheries production.	Improve the profitability of agricultural and fisheries production.	Improving the quality of life, infrastructure and the state of the environment.	Improving quality of life, infrastructure and the environment		<p>Improve the profitability of agricultural and fisheries production.</p> <p>Development of entrepreneurship, non-agricultural workplaces and an active society</p>	
6.	Human Capital Development Strategy 2030	<p>Increase of employment.</p> <p>Increasing working life and ensuring a better quality of life for the elderly.</p>									

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		<p>Improve the situation of people and groups at risk of social exclusion.</p> <p>Improve the health of citizens and increase the efficiency of health care.</p> <p>Increase the level of competences and qualifications of citizens.</p>									
7.	National Strategy for Regional Development 2030 (Resolution No. 102 of the Council of Ministers of 17 September 2019)									<p>Strengthening the development opportunities of economically weaker areas</p> <p>Increasing the use of the development potential of medium-sized cities losing their socio-economic functions</p> <p>Accelerating the transformation of the economic profile of Silesia</p> <p>Development of infrastructure supporting the provision of public services and improving the investment attractiveness of areas</p> <p>Development of human and social capital</p> <p>Promoting entrepreneurship at regional and local level</p> <p>Innovative development of the region and improvement of the approach based on Regional Smart Specializations</p>	<p>Increase the coherence of the country's social, economic, environmental and spatial development, including the prevention of crises in degraded areas.</p>
8.	Republic of Poland's maritime policy until 2020 (with an outlook to the year 2030)	<p>Enhancing maritime safety</p>	<p>Achieving and maintaining a good ecological status of the marine environment, including the prevention of the introduction of invasive alien species transmitted through ballast waters</p> <p>Rational management of marine living resources</p>	<p>Achieving and maintaining a good ecological status of the marine environment</p>					<p>Increasing the tourist attractiveness of the Polish coast, including ensuring conditions for the sustainable preservation and maintenance of the underwater cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Improving the competitiveness of Polish seaports</p> <p>Increase in the share of Polish maritime carriers in international transport</p> <p>Increasing the share of marine research among ongoing research projects</p>	<p>Establishment of an efficient maritime management system</p>

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										<p>Gaining a leading position in the training of maritime personnel</p> <p>Exploitation of marine mineral resources from the continental shelf and ocean depths</p> <p>Increasing the tourist attractiveness of the Polish coast</p> <p>Rational management of marine living resources</p> <p>Use of maritime areas for energy production and supply of energy resources</p>	
9.	Spatial development plan for internal marine waters, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone										<p>The aim of the adoption of the act is to create a tool for functional and spatial coordination of activities, in particular those related to the implementation of projects in maritime areas in a sustainable manner, i.e. to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure the efficient use of their characteristics, resources and parameters for various social and economic purposes; - reduce conflicts between users and with the environment; - ensure the sustainability of non-renewable natural resources and processes in the perspective of current and subsequent generations.
10.	Study of the conditions for the spatial development of the Polish Maritime Areas with spatial analyses										<p>The aim of the study was to collect and analyse information for the purposes of drawing up the spatial development plan/plans for Polish maritime areas.</p>

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11.	Sea shore protection programme	Protection of the sea shores against maritime erosion and flooding from the sea side.								Protection of the sea shores against maritime erosion and flooding from the sea side.	
12.	Program for the development of Polish seaports until 2030									<p>The main objective of the program is to permanently strengthen Polish seaports as leaders among the seaports of the Baltic Sea basin. They are to act as key nodes, global supply chains for Central and Eastern Europe and contribute to greater socio-economic development of the country.</p> <p>The following were identified as specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adapting the service offer of seaports to changing market needs, - the creation of a safe and environmentally friendly port system. 	
13.	Draft National Plan for Combating Marine Hazards and Pollution	In the event of marine pollution and the suspicion that living marine resources may be contaminated, the District Fisheries Inspector may restrict fishing to the closure of the fishery, inclusive. The director of the territorially competent maritime authority shall have the right to restrict or close navigation in the designated area.	<p>Combating threats and pollution at sea through the implementation of the following ACTIONS by the HOO (Head of the Operation for Combating Pollution at Sea):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - risk assessment and monitoring, - spillage containment, - collection of pollution from the sea surface, - neutralization or dispersion of contamination. <p>Monitoring of air pollutants, which, among other things, will allow early warning of threats to the coastal zone or the area of responsibility of another country.</p>								

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14.	Draft Update of the Marine Waters Monitoring Programme	Monitoring of parameters for harmful substances in fish and other organisms in terms of C8 properties – pollutants and effects pollutants and C9 – harmful substances in fish and seafood that have an impact on human health.	Implementation of programmes with an impact on biodiversity: - mobile species – mortality rate/injuries caused by fishing activities (intentional and accidental); - pelagic habitats - benthic habitats - non-native species - monitoring of concentrations of pollutants - monitoring of sound in water	Introduce measures to maintain or improve the marine environment. Implementation of programmes affecting the state of the marine environment, including: - monitoring of physical and chemical parameters in the water column, - monitoring of physical pressures on the seabed, - monitoring of concentrations of pollutants in water, - monitoring of contaminants of a sudden nature, including oil spills.				Implementing a marine waste monitoring program affecting landscape values.			
15.	Regulation on the organisation of the response to threats and pollution at sea	The regulation defines the way of organizing the fight against threats and pollution in Polish maritime areas, including the mitigation of negative effects on flora and fauna, taking into account the care of oil-covered animals.	The regulation defines the way of organizing the fight against threats and pollution in Polish maritime areas, including the mitigation of negative effects on flora and fauna, taking into account the care of oil-covered animals.	The regulation defines the way of organizing the fight against threats and pollution in Polish maritime areas, including the mitigation of negative effects on flora and fauna, taking into account the care of oil-covered animals.							
16.	V update of The National Programme for Municipal Waste Treatment – aKPOSK 2017		Reduce discharge of poorly treated wastewater, thereby protecting the aquatic environment from adverse effects.	Reduce discharge of poorly treated wastewater, thereby protecting the aquatic environment from adverse effects.	Reduce discharge of poorly treated wastewater, thereby protecting the aquatic environment from adverse effects.						
17.	Draft VI of the update of The National Programme for Municipal Waste Treatment – aKPOSK 2020		Reduce discharge of poorly treated wastewater, thereby protecting the aquatic environment from adverse effects.	Reduce discharge of poorly treated wastewater, thereby protecting the aquatic environment from adverse effects.	Reduce discharge of poorly treated wastewater, thereby protecting the aquatic environment from adverse effects.						
18.	Water Management Plans in river basin districts – until 2021 / II update of the Water Management Plans			Achieving a good water status.	Achieving a good water status.						

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19.	Water and Environment Programme of the Country 2015				<p>The Water and Environment Programme of the Country is one of the planning documents developed for the purpose of programming and coordinating activities aimed at achieving the environmental objectives indicated in Article 4 of the WFD, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not deteriorating the status of water bodies, - achieving good water status: good ecological and chemical status for natural surface water bodies, good ecological and chemical status for artificial and heavily modified water bodies and good chemical and quantitative status for groundwater, - the fulfilment of special requirements, contained in other EU legal acts and Polish legislation, in relation to protected areas (including, inter alia, those exposed to pollution by nitrogen compounds from agricultural sources, intended for recreational purposes, for water abstraction for the supply of water intended for human consumption, for the protection of habitats or species, for which the maintenance of water condition is an important factor in their protection), - the cessation or phasing out of discharges of priority substances into the environment or the reduced discharges of such substances. 						

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20.	National programme for the rehabilitation of surface water		Activities under the NPFSWR include, among others, restoring hydromorphological diversity, restoring the continuity of watercourses (both for aquatic organisms and for the transport of debris) and restoring the continuity of ecosystem-related waters by restoring other natural environmental processes.		Improvement of hydromorphological conditions of surface waters through their restoration, including, among others, restoration of the natural nature of watercourses, restoration of floodplains for river and sea waters, reconstruction of reed beds, wetlands, floodplain meadows.	Reducing the vulnerability of waters and ecosystems to waters dependent on the effects of drought and other climate change.		Increase water resources in the landscape by restoring polders and wetlands in the valleys and restoring the natural flow regime.		Maintenance or restoration of lost resources, consisting of soft or hard hydrotechnical treatments. The first includes, among others, silting (feeding with sand), the second – durable structures (sea walls, underwater bars, groynes).	The national programme for the rehabilitation of surface waters, which is in synergy with the objectives of the WFD and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, is part of EU policy. It identifies actions aimed at improving hydromorphological and habitat conditions, protecting and enhancing the biodiversity of marine areas, coastal zones and habitats from dependent marine waters and marine protected areas.
21.	Draft Drought Effects Counteracting Plan	Drought risk management will also strengthen flood protection.	Protection and restoration of ecosystems Protection and restoration of biodiversity, inter alia, through: - the restoration of aquatic and water-dependent ecosystems and wetlands, - afforestation, - soil biologization.		Improvement of surface and ground water bodies through non-technical activities – using natural properties Non-technical activities, i.e. using the natural properties of the catchment environment, reduce the risk of extreme phenomena, including drought, while improving the condition of surface and groundwater bodies.		Increasing the amount and time of water retention on agricultural land, Construction and relocation of water drainage equipment for increasing soil retention.	Pro-ecological management of local water resources, including the development of landscapes conducive to water retention, appropriate agrotechnical measures; special protection of sources and source areas, taking into account the prohibition of constructing drainage; increasing forest cover and introducing tree stands into agricultural and urban space as a substitute for forests, horizontal thematic activities in the area of counteracting and preventing natural hazards and disasters, aimed, among others, at preventing droughts by developing small retention.			Complementary implementation of both technical and non-technical measures for the development of water resources, supported by spatial planning, land and water management, protection of water ecosystems and dependent waters and wetlands, as well as instruments for achieving environmental objectives, is necessary. Improvements and restoration of the natural conditions of the water cycle are also aimed at strengthening the natural retention, including through the use of technical solutions. Drought risk management based on the above assumptions will not only contribute to a reduction in the scale of the risk and the risk caused by drought. In addition, it will reduce water shortages (restrictions on access to water due to anthropogenic activities),

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											strengthen flood protection, or improve the condition of surface and ground water bodies. At the same time, it should be noted that a proactive approach is also a measure to reduce (mitigate) climate change.
22.	Strategic Adaptation Plan for sectors and areas sensitive to climate change up to 2020 with a 2030 perspective		Restoring and maintaining water and water-dependent ecosystems. Preventing the spread of alien species.		Restoring and maintaining good water status		Protection of soil against erosion. Increasing soil retention, especially in forests and grasslands. Protection of landslide areas.			Protection of property through rational spatial planning and the introduction of technical restrictions in the field of construction and development of areas particularly exposed to the effects of climate change	
23.	National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 Assumptions and objectives and policies and actions (18.12.2019)					The National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 sets the following climate and energy targets for 2030: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in non-ETS sectors compared to 2005 levels, • 21-23% share of RES in the final gross energy consumption (the goal of 23% will be possible to achieve in the situation of granting Poland additional EU funds, including those for a just transformation), taking into account: by 14% share of RES in transport, • an annual increase in the share of RES in heating and cooling by 1.1 percentage points annually on average, • an increase in energy efficiency of 23% compared to the PRIMES2007 projections, 					

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						•reduction to 56-60% of coal share in electricity production.					
24.	Programme for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and 2015-2020 Action Plan		<p>Protection and restoration of valuable natural habitats, especially water-mud habitats.</p> <p>Implement GI as a tool to maintain and strengthen existing ecosystems and their services.</p> <p>Restoration of degraded ecosystems and their services.</p> <p>Reducing the pressure from invasive and conflict species.</p> <p>Improvement of water retention in wetlands.</p>			Reducing the sensitivity of ecosystems to expected climate change factors.		Increasing the protection of landscape values.	The Programme for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and the Action Plan 2014-2020.		<p>Protection and restoration of valuable natural habitats, especially water-mud habitats.</p> <p>Implement GI as a tool to maintain and strengthen existing ecosystems and their services.</p> <p>Restoration of degraded ecosystems and their services.</p> <p>Reducing the pressure from invasive and conflict species.</p> <p>Improvement of water retention in wetlands.</p>
25.	National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland, 2020	<p>In terms of the health care system, it is crucial to counteract the effects of civilization diseases, eliminate social inequalities in access to health care and increase the health awareness of citizens.</p> <p>The challenge in this area is an efficient, adequate action of state authorities in combating epidemic threats and their consequences, and appropriate preparation of procedures, as well as an appropriate number of medical personnel and protective measures.</p>			Establish a coherent policy for the protection, restoration and management of water resources, taking into account the food security of the country.	<p>Step up efforts to combat smog, develop electromobility and the use of alternative fuels, support the development of energy based on the use of zero-emission energy sources and improve waste management.</p> <p>Adaptation of state policies and activities to climate objectives, agreed in international organisations, related to the energy transition and the achievement of climate neutrality, in a way that takes into account the specificity of the country and maximizes their positive impact on the standard of living of citizens, the economic development of the country and the competitiveness of the economy, taking advantage of the opportunities resulting from the implementation</p>			Strengthening the positive image of the Republic of Poland and its cultural and economic attractiveness,	<p>Developing cooperation in the bilateral, regional and global formula to strengthen Poland's position as an important element of the international security system, including, among others:</p> <p>Exploit the potential and opportunities resulting from the coastal location of Poland.</p> <p>Develop seaports with the status of ports on the TEN-T core network and regional ports.</p> <p>Implement a programme for the development of inland waterways of particular importance for transport, including, inter alia, improving access to maritime ports and their integration into the TEN-T network.</p> <p>Build the Central Communication Port and incorporate it into the national transport system.</p>	<p>Ensuring the ecological safety of the state</p> <p>Striving to preserve all environmental functions, including forests, as one of the key elements of the country's ecological safety.</p>

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						of new energy production technologies.					
26.	Strategy of the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management for the years 2021-2024		Conducting activities aimed at the protection of habitats and endangered species, Conducting activities related to the reduction of invasive species.		<p>Optimization of production processes, introduction of new technologies for water recovery and treatment,</p> <p>Leading to more frequent use of rainwater in production processes and households,</p> <p>Increase the number of people with access to the improved wastewater treatment system,</p> <p>Increasing the number of people using the collective water supply system,</p> <p>Further optimization of urban wastewater treatment processes,</p> <p>Development of innovative technologies for treatment of problematic waste such as microplastics, pharmaceuticals, micropollutants, etc.,</p> <p>Development of systemic and effective solutions for sewage sludge management ,</p> <p>Reduction of water consumption and waste water emissions in industry, as well as construction and modernisation of sewage treatment plants/industrial sewage pre-treatment plants.</p>	<p>Improvement of air quality by reducing emissions of pollutants into the air (particularly low emissions) such as dust, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide and benzo(a)pyrene,</p> <p>Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions,</p> <p>Increase in the amount of energy generated from renewable sources,</p> <p>Reduction of primary energy consumption.</p>	<p>Restoring productivity of agricultural and forestry land,</p> <p>Support for research, development, implementation and testing of innovative soil remediation technologies, including large-scale demonstration projects.</p>	Restoring productivity of agricultural and forestry land.		<p>Increase in the energy efficiency of buildings, replacement of heat sources with low-carbon ones, connection of buildings to the heating network, modernization to ensure energy efficiency of buildings (public, single-family and multi-family) and supporting the production of energy from renewable sources (especially micro-installations).</p> <p>Limiting the weight of stored waste,</p> <p>Increasing the weight of waste recycled or otherwise recovered,</p> <p>Minimizing the amount of waste generated,</p> <p>Reducing the negative impact on the environment of manufactured products to ensure for the rational use of resources.</p>	<p>Improving the state of the environment by supporting the implementation of environmental obligations, in particular those resulting from European Union law,</p> <p>Full use of non-refundable funds from the European Union and other non-refundable foreign funds for environmental protection and water management,</p> <p>Implementation of innovations in the field of environmental protection and water management, improvement of energy efficiency and use of energy from renewable energy sources, circular economy (including LCA), low-carbon economy and creating conditions for the creation of green jobs, the development of new techniques and technologies for, among others, the rational management of natural resources, prevention or reduction of emissions to the environment.</p> <p>• shaping and strengthening the ecological awareness of society by increasing the level of ecological competences (i.e. knowledge about the environment, practical skills and pro-ecological motivation to change attitudes and everyday behaviours.</p>

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27.	National programme for the protection and care of monuments for the years 2019-2022 (Resolution No. 82 of the Council of Ministers of 13 August 2019)								<p>The programme will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving the safety of monuments through cooperation with the relevant services, - conducting training for employees of local government units and employees of conservation services, including in the field of cultural heritage management, - providing knowledge on the principles of preservation of wooden monuments to owners, guardians and craftsmen involved in the care of such facilities by the established Wooden Architecture Centre, - conducting socio-educational campaigns in the media, taking into account the aspect of prevention in the field of protection of monuments and care for monuments and access to monuments for people with disabilities, - implementation of a grant programme for NGOs in the field of popularization and dissemination of knowledge about cultural heritage, building local awareness, as well as involving the public in the care of the cultural heritage resource. 		

Source: Own study