



aPOWM

Annex No. 5

Results of the analysis of environmental impact forecasts for strategic documents potentially affecting the quality of the marine environment

June 2021

Table 1 Results of the analysis of environmental impact forecasts for strategic documents potentially affecting the quality of the marine environment.

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region	There was no SEIA.					
Action Plan for the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region	There was no SEIA.					
HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan	There was no SEIA.					
Baltic Scope project	There was no SEIA.					
BaltSeaPlan Vision 2030	There was no SEIA.					
Strategy for Responsible Development for the period up to 2020 (including the perspective up to 2030) – SRD	X	X	Impacts positively affecting the soil and water environment, i.e. on surface and groundwater should be demonstrated by measures for the development of a uniform management structure in the catchment system, development and updating of water availability maps, implementation of plans for the management of extreme phenomena related to water resources, i.e. floods and drought, legal, administrative and financial measures for the rational use of available resources, implementation of innovative technologies promoting water saving and limiting water pollution, the National Programme for Municipal Waste Treatment or effective management of rainwater in urbanized areas.	X	<p>The objective of rebuilding inland navigation, integrating its routes with a highly developed network in the neighbouring EU countries and plans to adapt waterways to connections with the highest parameters of class IV and higher will be associated with a lot of nuisance for the biological, physical-chemical and hydromorphological elements of water assessment.</p> <p>The expected significant impacts will occur not only during the implementation of the planned activities, but also at the stage of operation of the completed waterways, taking into account the requirements of the continuous maintenance of specific parameters of waterways, e.g. dredging. The pressure of activities exerted on the water environment will consist in the occurrence of causative factors lowering the standards required to achieve good water status, the risk of lowering the classification of waters, the degradation of water-dependent ecosystems, but it will also threaten flood safety through the mutually exclusive objectives and expectations in relation to water corridors.</p> <p>The expected negative impacts of the measures planned in the area of "Transport" will occur not only during the implementation and operation of the planned waterways, but also in connection with the construction of a waterway connecting the Vistula Lagoon with the Gulf of Gdansk.</p> <p>It is anticipated that these will have a negative impact on coastal waters of a direct and indirect nature, as well as long-term, not fully compensated.</p> <p>The impact on surface water in this area [hydropower] will potentially be associated with the possible occurrence of morphological and hydrological pressure resulting from the implementation of projects using water flow in newly built hydropower plants. Impacts may be associated with a permanent change in the landscape of river valleys, disruption of the continuity of river beds and reduction of the value of flow in watercourses.</p> <p>In turn, actions aimed at "the development of flood protection infrastructure, including the construction of multifunctional small and large retention reservoirs, based on investments with a high degree</p>	<p>In order to minimize the potential negative impacts related to the introduction of activities aimed at investments that may potentially have a negative impact on the aquatic environment, the following is proposed [in the EIA forecast]: among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complementing activities related to the areas of influence: - for the "Energy" area - by taking into account environmental requirements for maintenance and improvement to achieve the required status of water resources, as part of the implementation of renewable energy projects based on the energy potential of surface waters; • for the "Environment" area: <p>by clearly separating indicators monitoring the effectiveness of the achievement of the economic objectives of the SRD from indicators of an environmental nature, reflecting the degree of implementation of the soft objectives in the Strategy, i.e. improving the quality of life and free access to the environment in a satisfactory state;</p> <p>by including in the list those activities which, separately from infrastructure activities, will promote projects on restoring natural retention in catchment areas in parallel as part of equally effective flood control measures;</p>

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
					<p>of efficiency and economic rationality and appropriate spatial planning, should be considered as potentially negatively affecting waters, in particular the morphology and hydrography of watercourses. Promoting non-innovative solutions such as hydrotechnical structures, in particular large dam reservoirs, as the main flood control measures, may lead to serious adverse changes in the status and risk of not achieving the environmental objectives of surface water.</p>	
<p>Sustainable Transport Development Strategy to 2030</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Direction of intervention 4 improving the safety of road users and transported goods: actions aimed at improving safety in maritime transport: improving the safety of ships in terms of the protection of natural resources will reduce the number of accidents and failures posing a threat to plants, animals and habitats both in the sea and in the coastal zone.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Large-scale and offshore investments can also pose risks. Their detailed assessment is justified at the stage of environmental impact forecasts for specific programs or environmental impact reports during the preparation of the investment. [...]</p> <p>Possible negative impacts on sea waters are associated with transformations within the sea shore, for example, related to the construction of port infrastructure. [...]</p> <p>Among the investments related to projects interfering with the marine environment, and thus interfering with the habitats of marine mammals, attention should be paid to investments in the excavation of the Vistula Spit. The beaches of the Spit are visited by seals: the grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>, the common seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i> and the ringed seal <i>Phoca hispida</i>. The last observation of the porpoise took place in October 2011 on the beach in Jantar (a dead specimen). The Baltic population of this species has a critically endangered status, and some of the hazards of porpoise and seals are associated with hydrotechnical works, noise, and in the exploitation phase, the risk of collisions with ships.</p> <p>In addition to investments related to the construction of roads and the excavation of the Vistula Spit, the expansion of seaports is also a strongly impacting factor on the environment. The main causes of biodiversity degradation in the marine environment is interference with the seabed and its bottom (physical), exploitation of biological resources, penetration of pollutants and alien species, climate change.</p> <p>The development of ports will mainly take place in the areas of existing facilities, which are heavily transformed by humans, but the implementation works and increased traffic of ships may cause an increase in negative pressures on the marine environment.</p> <p>Potential threats related to the protection objects located in Natura 2000 sites in connection with the development of ports can be distinguished on the basis of standard data forms for maritime areas. Main hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLB280010 Vistula Lagoon – expansion of port infrastructure; 	<p>The lack of implementation of measures in the maritime transport sector, including improving the accessibility of ports, will result in the inability to increase the competitiveness of Polish ports in the Baltic Sea region. Without the investments indicated in the SRT strategic projects, for example, larger ships will not be able to enter ports, and this will result in the loss of transshipments. This applies, among others, to ports in Szczecin and Elbląg.</p> <p>Failure to implement the projects and measures indicated in the assessed Strategy as aimed at the development of inland waterway transport will result, above all, in the fact that the navigation conditions on waterways will not improve, which will make it impossible to increase the transport of goods by waterway and relieve road transport. Inland waterway transport will continue to be limited by the existence of bottlenecks on waterways.</p>

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLB320002 Delta of Świna - contamination as a result of navigation; • PLB320010 Trzebiatowskie Coast - anthropopressure resulting from sailing; • PLH220044 Refuge in the Vistula River Mouth - hydrotechnical works; • PLH320019 Wolin and Uznam - pollution generated in ports. 	
<p>State Environmental Policy 2030 - development strategy in the field of the environment and water management</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Wastewater treatment measures are important. Measure Construction and modernization of wastewater treatment plant on the basis of the updated National Programme for Municipal Waste Treatment (AKPOSK) (SOR) concerns the monitoring of progress from the implementation of AKPOSK, support for water and wastewater management projects implemented in agglomerations, support for the implementation of projects aimed at improving the quality of surface and groundwater in accordance with the requirements of the directives on urban wastewater treatment, support for activities related to the improvement of surface and ground water in Poland through water and wastewater investments outside the country (in the Bug river catchment) and implementation of AKPOSK.[...] The starting point for adopting the method of implementing the KPOSK was the recognition of the entire area of Poland, due to its 99.7% location in the Baltic Sea basin, as a sensitive area, i.e. requiring the limitation of discharges of nitrogen and phosphorus compounds and biodegradable pollutants into waters.</p> <p>Crucial here is support of the implementation of tasks listed under Measure 2.1 POiS, such as, among others, the restoration of transformed watercourses and water-dependent areas (including the restoration of wetlands and the improvement of water conditions in peat bogs) and the restoration of the water's self-cleaning capacity, the restoration of the ecological continuity of watercourses, where justified, the dismantling of flood embankments and the increase of the valley retention of the watercourse.</p> <p>Measure Information and educational measures in the field of dissemination of environmentally friendly ways of storing and using fertilizers, including the implementation of actions aimed at rational fertilizer management (SOR) include, among others, the development and dissemination of a set of recommendations of good agricultural practices for voluntary use and the implementation of an action programme aimed at reducing water pollution by nitrates from agricultural sources and preventing further pollution.</p> <p>Measure Protection of marine waters in accordance with the PEP2030 findings consists, among others, in updating the initial assessment of the status of the marine waters environment along with a set of properties typical of the good status of marine waters environment, updating the marine waters monitoring programme, updating the set of environmental objectives for marine waters, preparing an update of the national marine waters protection programme and examining and assessing the status of the marine environment as part of the State Environmental Monitoring System. Therefore, it is mainly of a monitoring nature, which should be further strengthened with issues related to counteracting specific problems related to the protection of marine waters.</p> <p>In order to ensure the protection of marine waters, it is also important for the competent Minister to issue a regulation on the adoption of a spatial development plan for internal marine waters, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone in the scale of 1:200 000. Such a</p>			<p>Eutrophication is also an important problem for the Baltic Sea, which receives biogenic substances from the mainland (in the form of, among others, discharges of pollutant loads into rivers). This sea is also covered by the impact resulting from the maritime economy, which is recognized as an activity undertaken in the marine environment by various categories of entities. Such activities include: operation of seaports, fishing, shipbuilding, exploitation of ocean resources, tourism and recreation as well as administration, education and rescue at sea.</p>

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
			document is currently being prepared pursuant to Article 37a (1) of the Maritime Areas of the Republic of Poland and Maritime Administration Act of 21 March 1991 (Journal of Laws of 2017, item 2205, as amended.)			
Strategy for Sustainable Development of Rural Areas, Agriculture, and Fisheries 2030 (SDRAAF 2030)						Departure from the strategic environmental impact assessment for SDRAAF 2030 in accordance with the position of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the General Director for Environmental Protection
Poland's energy policy until 2040 – strategy for the development of the fuel and energy sector " (PEP2040).	X	X		X	<p>Specific impacts during construction will be related to the implementation of projects in marine waters and the coastal zone. This will apply to the implementation of: the expansion of the Baltic Pipe gas pipeline, the LNG Terminal in Świnoujście, the expansion of the Oil Terminal in Gdańsk, the floating terminal in the Gulf of Gdańsk, the construction of a nuclear power plant in the case of use for cooling sea water or lakes and the construction of offshore wind farms.</p> <p>In the case of construction of these facilities, the following disturbances of the aquatic environment may occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the amount of suspended matter and biogenic substances and organic matter may increase temporarily, - turbidity and a decrease in transparency, - deterioration of the aerobic conditions of water in the area of the works. <p>Particular hazards during the construction of offshore facilities (wind turbines, Baltic Pipe, floating LNG terminal) may be the encounter of unidentified unexploded ordnance and containers with combat gases, which may have been at the bottom since the Second World War.</p> <p>The greatest impact of offshore wind farms will be primarily linked to their construction when the marine environment is disturbed. During operation, it will primarily concern the exclusion (fishing, water sports) of the seas concerned.</p>	The policy also assumes the implementation of projects in marine areas. In the marine environment, it is possible to identify problems that should be taken into account when designing solutions for the expansion of fuel bases or the location of wind farms. Over the last hundred years, the content of nitrogen and phosphorus compounds in the Baltic Sea has increased several times, leading to eutrophication. The reasons for the excessive supply of phosphorus and nitrogen compounds to marine waters lie in surface runoffs from agricultural areas, where excessive fertilization of soil causes the penetration of pollutants into surface water. The effects of eutrophication on the aquatic environment include a decrease in oxygen concentration, an increase in the amount of filamentous algae and the blooming of cyanobacteria. It should be remembered that 80% of marine pollution is caused by land-based activities and pollutants from land (sewage, surface runoff, waste). To a lesser extent, marine pollution concerns the deposition of pollutants from the air and the penetration into the environment of pollutants related to shipping and the transformation of the coastline. <p>The risks associated with the development of shipping, including the transport of gas and oil, also concern the risk of alien species being transferred with the ballast waters of sea-going vessels and on the hulls of sea-going vessels, as well as the risk of spills and incidents polluting marine waters.</p>
National Strategy for Regional Development 2030	There was no SEIA.					
Polish Nuclear Power Programme (PNP)	X (PNP 2014)			X (PNP 2014)	<p>Information from the summary of the SEIA: Due to the very likely use of open cooling systems at coastal locations, and thus the possibility of a significant impact on the thermal and chemical properties of the Baltic waters, there may be a significant impact on the environmental objectives of JCW, therefore these issues should be analysed in detail at the EIA stage, after the completion of the work on the methodology for the determination and assessment of environmental objectives for marine waters.</p> <p>Forecast information: It cannot be assumed that every diagnosed negative impact will occur in the case of the implementation of the Programme at any location. Diagnosis of specific impact, assigned for the</p>	<p>The duration of the PNP as a multiannual programme is set for the period 2014-2024. The costs of the Programme were also estimated for this period. Notwithstanding the above, the Programme also includes actions up to 2030. The construction of the first unit of the first nuclear power plant will start during the duration of the Programme. It is expected to end in 2024.</p> <p>(PNP 2014))</p> <p>The Polish Nuclear Power Programme was updated in 2020 by a resolution of the Council of Ministers of 2 October 2020 on the update of the multiannual</p>

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
					ultimately selected locations will be the subject of works at the EIA stage. Potentially, only as a result of a very serious accident is a leak of radioactive substances into water possible. However, additional systems and structures protecting the integrity of the safety enclosure with a foundation slab are used in the latest reactors. The risk of leakage of radioactive substances is therefore essentially limited to zero. However, in the event of an emergency release of radioactive substances into the atmosphere, the radioactive particles will slowly settle on the surface of the ground or will be washed away quickly by rain or snow, ultimately reaching surface water bodies. ((PNP 2014))	programme entitled "Polish Nuclear Power Programme". The selected locations of nuclear power plants are identical to the locations specified in the 2014 PNP Programme. The lack of changes in this respect means that the type and scale of environmental impact remain the same, and therefore no strategic re-assessment of environmental impact is required. Coastal locations and central locations where large system power plants are currently located are particularly attractive. Considering the advancement of localization and other conditions, the location for the first nuclear power plant (NPP) in Poland will be selected from the coastal locations. PNP 2020
The National Programme for Municipal Waste Treatment 2017 – 5th update	There was no SEIA.	X				Waiver of the necessity to carry out seia.
The National Programme for Municipal Waste 2020 – 4th update (DRAFT)	X	X	Eutrophication of waters, in particular the Baltic Sea Eutrophication of water is currently one of the key problems in the protection of water resources. [...] The Baltic Sea is also affected by eutrophication. [...] The inflow of biogenic substances from land areas, including Poland, is the main source of the above-mentioned phenomenon. Poland, whose more than 99% is located in the Baltic Sea basin, discharges a significant amount of biogenic substances into the sea, thus contributing to this unfavourable process. One way to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus inputs to surface water and thus to the Baltic Sea is to implement measures to improve waste water collection and treatment. In this context, the actions planned in the AKPOSK draft VI are part of the effort to reduce the importance of eutrophication as a significant environmental protection problem. The construction of modern treatment plants, expansion and modernization of existing facilities, ensure the reduction of the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus compounds entering the waters. Equipping wastewater treatment plants with systems to ensure increased biogenic removal is a direct response to the need to limit the introduction of eutrophication pollutants into water. On the other hand, the construction and modernization of collective sewage collection systems will result in the inflow of pollutants to the treatment plant, guaranteeing their proper treatment. Improvements in biogenic wastewater treatment will also contribute to limiting the amount of discharges of these pollutants into the Baltic Sea, and can thus positively reduce the eutrophication process. Therefore, the relationship between the significant problem in environmental protection, which is eutrophication, and the provisions of project VI AKPOSK, should be assessed as positive. The implementation of the provisions of the document should contribute to reducing the scale of the above-mentioned problem.			The basic sources of nitrogen and phosphorus compounds in waters are agriculture, in particular fertilization and municipal management. [...] Since KPOSK, which has been implemented since 2003, covered the implementation of infrastructure, organizing sewage management, throughout the country, one of the measures of progress in its implementation, over the years, may be the size of the load of biogenic substances discharged by rivers into the Baltic Sea (99.7% of the territory of Poland belongs to the Baltic basin). Such data are published by the CSO165. On the basis of these data, we observe that between 2003 and 2018, in the case of nitrogen, there was an absolute decrease from 31 thousand tonnes N/year by 15.6 thousand tonnes N/year and a relative decrease by as much as 50%. In the case of phosphorus, the indicators are even more significant – respectively a decrease by 64%, from 3 thousand tonnes P/year to 1 thousand tonnes P/year. For the Baltic Sea, the reduction of nitrogen and phosphorus discharges in untreated wastewater is of great importance due to the eutrophication process, according to the HELCOM166 report published in 2018, as much as 97% of the Baltic Sea shows eutrophication effects. Therefore, the actions resulting from the ABP were necessary, and each subsequent one will contribute to the positive, cumulative effect.
Program for the development of Polish seaports until 2030	X	X	In terms of the impact of the tasks planned in the Program on the environmental objectives of protected areas, both negative and positive ones can be distinguished. [...] The second group of investments will include those that directly relate to environmental regulations and standards in the activities of ports and water transport, which, by reducing sewage, waste, noise emissions, will contribute to improving the condition of habitats.	X	Among the activities provided for in the Program, there are those that may have a negative and positive impact on water status. The first include all investments in the development of ports related to the construction/expansion of waterways, quays, breakwaters. They may cause adverse changes in the morphology of the bottom	The implementation of the investments proposed in the Program is extremely important for the development of Polish seaports, for maintaining and strengthening their position among European ports. Ports, especially those of fundamental importance to the national economy, are an important source of state budget revenue from customs duties, taxes and excise duties related to trade in goods. The planned

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
			<p>Among the measures provided for in the Program, there are those that may have a negative and positive impact on water status.[...] The second group of investments will include those that directly relate to environmental regulations and standards in the activities of ports and water transport. These include investments related to the reception of sanitary sewage from passenger ships, infrastructure for handling dangerous goods, and the reduction of runoff from rain and thaw water.</p>		<p>and banks and cause deterioration in the physicochemical indicators of waters. As a rule, their implementation will require the planning and implementation of minimisation measures to protect the aquatic environment from excessive pressure.</p> <p>Regarding the impact of the tasks planned in the Program on the environmental objectives of protected areas, it is possible to distinguish tasks that are both negative and positive.</p> <p>The risk of negative impacts is associated with the expansion or construction of new port parts in protected areas – this applies to long-term plans for the port in Świnoujście, Gdańsk, Gdynia.</p> <p>Their implementation will require planning and implementation of minimization measures to protect species and their habitats in those areas and, if necessary, compensatory measures.</p> <p>Analysing the scope of planned investments, two areas of potential cumulative impacts were identified. The first is the area of the Szczecin Lagoon and the mouth of the Odra, the second is the Gulf of Gdańsk with two important ports in Gdynia and Gdańsk. [...]Potential accumulation of impacts on the Szczecin Lagoon may occur in the case of simultaneous modernization of the Świnoujście-Szczecin fairway and improvement of the parameters of the fairway to the port in Stepnica and Police, as well as as a result of the implementation of the Inland Waterways Development Plan. It may concern both the impact on protected areas of Natura 2000 Szczecin Lagoon and the Odra River and Szczecin Lagoon, and their protection objects (birds, fish, other aquatic organisms, aquatic habitats), as well as water status. It will therefore be very important to properly coordinate these investments and to take measures to minimise the impact on the aquatic environment, including on fauna and flora. In relation to the plans of expansion of the ports in Gdynia and Gdańsk, one can expect a potential accumulation of impacts related to the transformation of the bottom of the Gulf of Gdańsk and the impact on the Natura 2000 area of the Gulf of Puck, as both projects will require the landing of part of the basin.</p> <p>In the case of investments related to the expansion of the ports in Gdańsk and Gdynia, significant impacts may appear in their external parts, which should be identified in more detail at subsequent investment stages and possible compensatory measures taken. Therefore, in the field of expansion of the ports in Gdynia and Gdańsk, it seems particularly important to conduct a thorough assessment of the potential cumulative impacts at the investment stage and to properly coordinate the planning and implementation of both investments. At the same time, it should be emphasized that due to the</p>	<p>projects are extremely important not only for the development of maritime transport itself and the strengthening of transport safety, but also enable the development of the maritime transport industry and its dependent industry, as well as the entire national economy. They also generate many jobs, which has a positive impact on the socio-economic development of many regions. The adoption and implementation of the Program will result in the possibility of developing seaports and marinas and fulfilling one of the most important priorities, which is to achieve sustainable transport development.</p>

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
					importance of these ports for the national economy, the implementation of development plans in the Port of Gdańsk and the Port of Gdynia is supported by overriding reasons of public interest.	
Vistula River Basin Management Plan	X	X	<p>The activities related to the clearing of watercourses, monitoring of watercourses and the sea coast will have a positive impact on achieving environmental goals – balancing the flow of mass and energy, maintaining natural biodiversity and maintaining stability in biomass production and its distribution, maintaining the status quo.</p> <p>Rebuilt underwater meadow ecosystems can have a beneficial effect on the conservation status of the seashore, protecting it from erosion, as can groynes and sea walls. In addition, they stabilize bottom sediments and introduce biogenic substances into the ecosystem, as well as improve water transparency by stimulating sedimentation. The activities included in the 'Shaping natural hydrodynamic conditions' category can benefit all marine Natura 2000 sites and bring them closer to achieving the environmental objectives of protected areas. An example is the area PLH220032 Gulf of Puck and Hel Peninsula. Habitats whose condition can be improved thanks to the activities carried out are estuaries (1130), large shallow bays (1160), cliffs of the Baltic coast (1230). There may also be an improvement in the conditions of species occurring in the coastal zone of the Baltic Sea and estuaries, such as the Allis shad, asp, river lamprey, weatherfish, salmon.</p> <p>For the Lower Vistula water region, 1439 remedial measures for river bodies were proposed from the municipal management category, 154 measures were directed to be implemented in the lake water bodies and 13 measures should be implemented in 3 transitional water bodies, while 12 measures are necessary to be implemented in 5 coastal water bodies. The measures whose main objective is to organize the sewage management are evenly distributed in the discussed water region for both river and lake water bodies. Reducing the flow of pollution through the implementation of measures in the transitional and coastal JCWP is of great importance, as pollution in this area comes directly from the discharge points. In addition, due to the specificity of this type of water body, the implementation of the measures will contribute to the reduction of pollutants entering marine waters.</p> <p>As a result of the identified hydromorphological pressures in all coastal and transitional JCWPs in the Vistula river basin area, actions were planned to restore the shore and the seabed by reducing unnecessary river walls and groynes. The identification and removal of unnecessary hydrotechnical structures protecting the banks will contribute to the restoration of natural conditions for the transport of bed load. In addition, dependent ecosystems located in the coastal zone of all transitional and coastal JCWPs will benefit. An example of such an action from this category is the restoration of the natural transport of bed load in the area of the Władysławowo port JCWP CWIWB3, which will restore the process of natural shaping of the seabed. All activities in this category ("Shaping natural hydrodynamic conditions") are designed to improve the parameters of marine waters. It will be carried out on all transitional and coastal JCWPs of the Vistula river basin. Thanks to a comprehensive approach to the hydromorphological pressure affecting these waters, a significant improvement in the hydrodynamic conditions of marine waters can be expected.</p>	X	<p>Task titled Modernization of the Świnoujście – Szczecin fairway to a depth of 12.5 will contribute to the development of maritime and inland transport by providing access to the port in Szczecin to larger or more loaded units than before. The potential negative impact of the investment may be a periodic deterioration of the Szczecin Lagoon waters related to dredging works.</p> <p>As part of the works, the construction or extension of discharge areas, deepening and widening of the fairway and the construction of the necessary revetments are planned</p> <p>A detailed analysis will be possible at the stage of the EIA procedure, however, on the basis of the available information, it can be assumed that this impact, in connection with the ongoing excavation works, will be of a direct, medium and short-term negative nature. As a result of the deepening of the Świnoujście - Szczecin fairway, habitats of species of flora and fauna located in the area of works will be destroyed. A local and temporary increase in water silting and turbidity caused by the extraction of sediment layers using bucket dredgers is also possible. On the way to the surface, the collected material will be in contact with the surrounding water, which may lead to the blurring of its surface layer. The part of organic detritus and the clay and silty mineral fraction released under the influence of surface and subsurface currents and waves will not sediment, but will persist as a slurry in the water tone, resulting in a decrease in its transparency. This will have a negative impact on the biological elements of surface water. The species composition of aquatic organisms may change significantly, these changes will be periodic, but it is impossible to predict how long they will last.</p> <p>At the same time, in order to minimize the potential negative impact of the task in question, minimizing measures were planned. It is likely that after these minimisations have been applied and works carried out in accordance with the principles of good construction practice, the impact of the investment on surface water should not be significant and largely reversible.</p>	
Odra River Basin Management Plan	X	X	The withdrawal from the implementation of the activities will result in maintaining a significantly negative impact related to the discharge of untreated wastewater to surface water. Shaping natural hydrodynamic conditions – activities in this category are aimed at shaping natural	X	Task titled Modernization of the Świnoujście – Szczecin fairway to a depth of 12.5 will contribute to the development of maritime and inland transport by providing access to the port in Szczecin to larger or	X

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
			<p>hydrodynamic conditions and protecting ecosystems and preserving biodiversity. They are entirely aimed at eliminating hydromorphological pressure. This is to take place as a result of actions aimed at restoration of shores and seabed, by reducing unnecessary sea walls and groynes. In the case of the implementation of the task "Shaping natural hydrodynamic conditions", the natural transport of bed load will be restored and the areas inhabited by underwater meadows may be rebuilt. Rebuilt underwater meadow ecosystems can have a beneficial effect on the conservation status of the sea shore, protecting it from erosion, as can breakwaters and sea walls. In addition, they stabilize bottom sediments, positively affect geochemical cycles by introducing biogenic substances into the circulation in the ecosystem. They also improve water transparency by stimulating sedimentation. The measures included in the 'Shaping natural hydrodynamic conditions' category will have a positive effect on the habitats and species present in the coastal belt and will contribute to the achievement of the environmental objectives for protected areas.</p> <p>Measures related to the clearing of watercourses, hydromorphological monitoring of watercourses and the sea coast contribute to balancing the flow of mass and energy, which is important for maintaining natural biodiversity and maintaining stability in biomass production and its decomposition.</p> <p>The Lower Odra and Przymorze Zachodnie water region - For the Lower Odra and Przymorze Zachodnie water region, 958 remedial measures were proposed from the category of municipal management for water bodies, 69 measures were directed to be implemented on the lake water bodies and 11 measures should be implemented on 3 transitional water bodies, while 16 measures are necessary for implementation on 4 coastal water bodies. The measures whose main objective is to organize the sewage management are evenly distributed in the discussed water region for both river and lake water bodies. Reducing pollutants entering marine waters is extremely important, because all waters entering them affect them.</p> <p>Lower Odra and Western Przymorze water region - All measures in the category "Shaping natural hydrodynamic conditions" are aimed at improving the parameters of marine waters. It will be carried out on all transitional and coastal JCWPs of the Odra river basin area. Thanks to a comprehensive approach to the hydro-morphological pressure affecting these waters, a significant improvement in hydrodynamic conditions of marine waters can be expected.</p>		<p>more loaded units than before. The potential negative impact of the investment may be a periodic deterioration of the Szczecin Lagoon waters related to dredging works.</p> <p>As part of the works, the construction or extension of discharge areas, the deepening and widening of the fairway and the construction of the necessary boundary reinforcements are planned. A detailed analysis will be possible at the stage of the EIA proceedings, however, on the basis of the available information, it can be assumed that this impact, in connection with the dredging works carried out, will be of a direct, medium and short-term negative nature. As a result of the deepening of the Świnoujście - Szczecin fairway, habitats of species of flora and fauna located in the area of works will be destroyed. A local and temporary increase in water silting and turbidity caused by the extraction of sediment layers using bucket dredgers is also possible. On the way to the surface, the collected material will be in contact with the surrounding water, which may lead to the blurring of its surface layer. The part of organic detritus and the clay and silty mineral fraction released under the influence of surface and subsurface currents and waves will not sediment, but will persist as a slurry in the water tone, resulting in a decrease in its transparency. This will have a negative impact on the biological elements of surface water. The species composition of aquatic organisms may change significantly, these changes will be periodic, but it is impossible to predict how long they will last.</p> <p>At the same time, in order to minimize the potential negative impact of the task in question, minimizing measures were planned. It is likely that after these minimisations have been applied and works carried out in accordance with the principles of good construction practice, the impact of the investment on surface water should not be significant and largely reversible.</p>	
Jarft River Basin Management Plan (II uRBMP)	There was no SEIA.					At this stage, the SEIA has not yet been carried out.
Niemen River Basin Management Plan (II uRBMP)						
Pregola River Basin Management Plan (II uRBMP)						
Swieza River Basin Management Plan (II uRBMP)						

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
Ücker River Basin Management Plan (II uRBMP)						
Rural Areas Development Programme 2014-2020	X	X	Taking into account the above premises and the results of the analysis carried out at the level of measures and sub-measures, it is estimated that the implementation of the entire RADP 2014-2020 draft will have a positive impact on the environment. The implementation of the proposed solutions should also contribute to the preservation and improvement of the natural environment in rural areas. The positive impact will apply to the entire complex of environmental elements assessed and will be implemented through all types of interactions. Implementation of the programme will have the greatest impact on people and material goods. This is conditioned by the significant participation of educational, advisory and investment activities in the RADP 2014-2020 draft.	X	A small negative impact, on a local scale, may be associated with the implementation of the sub-measure "Land consolidation". It may concern elements of the environment such as biodiversity, animals, plants and landscape. This impact will be direct, indirect, secondary, and cumulative, of a temporary and permanent nature, over the entire time perspective. A weak negative impact of an indirect nature was also diagnosed in the case of the submeasure "Aid for investments in agricultural holdings (Modernisation of agricultural holdings)". It concerns elements of the environment such as water, air and the surface of the ground. This will be a temporary impact and will relate to a short-term perspective. However, given the scale and strength of the potential negative impact and the possibility of implementing compensatory measures, this does not affect the overall positive environmental impact assessment of the project	
Operational Programme "Fisheries and Sea" (OP FISH 2014-2020)	X	X	<p>The cross-border impact of the proposed Operational Programme "Fisheries and Sea" can be summarised in three issues. The first is the impact of the Programme on Baltic and migratory fish stocks. The second is the impact of the Programme on marine mammals and birds. The third is the emission of biogenic substances in the Baltic Sea basin and their discharge into the sea. In all cases, the impact of the Operational Programme "Fisheries and Sea" is positive. (expanded p. 33)</p> <p>Priority 1. Promote environmentally sustainable, resource-efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based aquaculture.</p> <p>1) Innovation (Article 47 EMFF Regulation) – Overall assessment: 27.</p> <p>In the area of this measure, the experts found a positive impact on the broadly understood environment. Experts have also recognised the potential for increasing natural resources, water quality and biodiversity as a result of the sustainable management of natural resources.</p> <p>2) Management, relief and advisory services for aquaculture farms (Article 49 of the EMFF Regulation) – Overall assessment: 14.</p> <p>The positive impact of this measure was also seen on the basis of the possibility of preserving existing natural resources, water quality or biodiversity as a result of rational management in aquaculture facilities on the basis of the use of broadly understood advisory services.</p> <p>3) Productive investments in aquaculture (Article 48 (1) (a-d, f-h) of the EMFF Regulation) – overall assessment: 25.</p> <p>As a positive impact on aquatic ecosystems and water-dependent ecosystems, the experts identified the possibility of increasing the health of aquatic organisms as a result of improvements and modernisation in relation to animal health and welfare.</p> <p>Aquaculture providing environmental services (Article 54 of the EMFF Regulation) – Overall assessment: 20.</p> <p>Under this measure, the experts recognised the positive impact on the environment, in particular on natural resources, aquatic and water-dependent ecosystems, and biodiversity through the implementation of aquatic animal protection and reproduction operations in the context of environmentally friendly aquaculture activities, including in the</p>	X	<p>Productive investments in aquaculture - increasing energy efficiency, renewable energy sources (Article 48 (1) (k) of the EMFF Regulation) – overall assessment: -69.</p> <p>In the case of large-scale carp fishery production, solar and wind farms can be used, while the production of salmonids in fast-flowing rivers can also be based on energy consumption from hydroelectric power plants. The measures envisaged, including the promotion of small hydropower, may have a negative impact on the subject of protection and integrity of Natura 2000 sites.</p>	

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
			<p>framework of environmental protection and biodiversity restoration programmes. Another positive aspect of the implementation of this measure is the possibility of increasing the diversity of birds by promoting aquaculture methods which are favourable to the specific management requirements resulting from the designation of Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>Promote environmentally sustainable, resource-efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based fisheries.</p> <p>1) Support for the design and implementation of conservation measures and regional cooperation (Article 37 of the EMFF Regulation) – general assessment: 11.</p> <p>In the long term, the implementation of the Measure may contribute to the preservation of the existing state of natural resources, water environment and biodiversity through the implementation of conservation measures.</p> <p>2) Limitation of the impact of fishing on the marine environment and adaptation of fishing to the protection of species (Article 38 of the EMFF Regulation + Article 44 (1) (c) for inland fisheries) – overall assessment: 39.</p> <p>In the area of implementation of this measure, experts perceive a positive impact on both the natural environment and socio-economic conditions. The positive impact on Natura 2000 sites is also significant. The experts recognise the possibility of improving the work of fishermen, the possibility of restoring natural resources as a result of the use of modern fishing gear and the possibility of protecting mammals and birds protected as a result of investments securing gear and fishing. Attention should also be paid to the positive impact on environmental aspects such as natural resources, aquatic and water-dependent ecosystems and biodiversity. Experts see opportunities for the recovery of natural resources, the conservation of biodiversity through investments in modern fishing gear, taking into account their selectivity, and reducing unwanted catches of commercial stocks and other by-catches. This measure has a positive impact on the wider environment in terms of both long-term, indirect, cumulative and permanent impacts.</p> <p>3) Innovation linked to the conservation of marine biological resources (Article 39 of the EMFF Regulation) – Overall assessment: 32.</p> <p>As part of the implementation of this measure, the experts noticed a positive impact on the broadly understood environment, both in biological and socio-economic terms. In socio-economic terms, attention has been paid to the possibility of improving the working conditions of fishermen as a result of the use of modern technological knowledge, while the use of this knowledge may contribute to the preservation of natural resources, the growth of biodiversity, as well as to the improvement of water quality.</p> <p>Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity – the collection of waste by fishermen from the sea such as the removal of lost fishing gear and marine litter; (Article 40 (1) (a) of the EMFF Regulation) – Overall assessment: 44.</p> <p>the maintenance of biological resources and biodiversity, both at sea and on land. Especially the removal. Especially the removal of constantly catching, abandoned, drifting and broken fishing nets will contribute directly to the maintenance of conservation objects, in particular animal and bird species in Natura 2000 sites, the maintenance of exploited fish species and will have a positive impact on the preservation of biodiversity in the long term.</p>			

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
			<p>5) Fishing ports, landing sites, auction halls and shelters – investments to facilitate compliance with the obligation to land all catches (Article 43 (2) of the EMFF Regulation) – overall assessment: 29.</p> <p>This measure has a positive impact both in the area of broadly understood socio-economic conditions and has a positive impact directly on the environment. The implementation of the Measure may contribute, inter alia, to the enhancement of natural resources and, consequently, biodiversity by minimising the environmental impact of fishing activities, in particular by making the best possible use of accidentally caught fish, with the aim of eliminating discards.</p> <p>Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity</p> <p>by directly involving fishermen in the protection of ecosystems, they can contribute to the maintenance or enhancement of resources and biodiversity through the conscious management and continuous monitoring of marine resources and to the maintenance of the diversity of birds through the updating of conservation plans relating to Natura 2000 areas. Experts perceive a very positive aspect of the implementation of this measure in the possibility of implementing projects related to the protection and development of ichthyofauna and aquatic flora.</p> <p>Permanent cessation of fishing activities (Article 34 of the EMFF Regulation) – Overall assessment: 36.</p> <p>Experts, through the implementation of this measure, recognise its positive impact on the possibility of biodiversity growth, the protection of natural resources, and the improvement of water quality.</p> <p>Support for the systems of allocation of fishing opportunities (Article 36 of the EMFF Regulation) – Overall assessment: 16.</p> <p>the implementation of the Measure may result in a much more rational management of the resources by fishermen, as a result of increasing the responsibility of the fishing community for the long-term exploitation of the stocks of marine organisms. Furthermore, the introduction of the possibility of monitoring and evaluating fishing opportunities systems and, above all, management systems will allow for a timely response to changes and possible adverse developments.</p> <p>Energy efficiency and mitigation of climate change – replacement or modernisation of main or ancillary engines (Article 41 (2) of the EMFF Regulation) – Overall assessment: 37.</p> <p>The implementation of the Measure offers the possibility to carry out investments on board fishing vessels related to the reduction of SOx and NOx emissions. This is undoubtedly linked to the European Union's efforts to directly reduce emissions of these gases in the Baltic Sea area and, indirectly, to significantly improve biodiversity conservation in both the aquatic and terrestrial environments. In addition, helping to increase energy efficiency will allow to increase the profitability of fishing in social terms by reducing fuel consumption, which in the case of the Polish fishing fleet is too large. It is a measure that undoubtedly has a positive impact on the environment, both in the long term and permanently.</p> <p>Priority 6. Supporting the implementation of the IMP.</p> <p>1) Integrated Maritime Surveillance (Article 80 (1) (a) of the EMFF Regulation) – Overall assessment: 17.</p> <p>In the area of this measure, the experts paid particular attention to the possibility of protecting the aquatic environment and maintaining biological balance as a result of increasing the security of resources. Considerable protection of aquatic resources has also been highlighted</p>			

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
			<p>through the monitoring of these resources through the integration of maritime surveillance.</p> <p>2) Promotion of the protection of the marine environment and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources (Article 80 (1) (b) of the EMFF Regulation) – overall assessment: 17.</p> <p>This measure may have a positive impact as a result of the potential to conserve and protect existing natural resources, biodiversity or the quality of the aquatic environment.</p>			
National Water and Environment Program update 2016	X	X	<p>For transitional and coastal waters, an important task within the urban management category is the removal of hazardous substances and biogenic substances from rainwater. Transitional and coastal waters are highly susceptible to eutrophication. This is related not only to the direct emission of pollutants to this category of water, but also to the delivery of biogenic substances by rivers to them. Re-naturalisation of the coast and seabed</p> <p>- Reducing unnecessary river walls and groynes, restoring the natural transport of bed load - the implementation of this measure will prevent the negative impact of existing hydrotechnical structures on the state of the natural environment. Such structures may adversely affect the state of coastal biodiversity. They can cause the degradation of underwater meadows, which determine the presence of protected species. Generally positive impact on Natura 2000 sites. Positive impact on JCWP Gulf of Puck as well as the Beka Reserve and the Natura 2000 habitat area Gulf of Puck and the Hel Peninsula. Improvement of transitional and coastal waters, which may affect areas of natural value: 2 National parks, 12 Bird Natura 2000 sites, 18 habitat Natura 2000 sites, located in the immediate vicinity. Review of activities in the sea shore protection program, reduction of unnecessary hydrotechnical development.</p>			
Sea shore protection programme (2015 revision)	X			X	<p>In relation to the impact on the objectives and objects of protection of Natura 2000 sites, revetments should be considered as the most unfavourable tasks provided for in the Programme. Artificial power supply will have the least negative impact on the environment. This is due to the nature of the works carried out as part of these tasks, consisting in interfering with the existing structures of revetments.</p> <p>The implementation of tasks may potentially cause negative impacts on the objects of protection in 17 areas of special protection of Natura 2000 habitats. The works related to the implementation of the Programme may primarily affect habitats from Annex I to the Habitats Directive directly related to the sea shore: dunes complexes (2110, 2120, 2130, 2160 and 2170) cliffs (1230), annual vegetation of drift lines (1210) or forests and forests on coastal dunes (2180). In addition, the possibility of a negative impact of the Programme on 3 species from Annex II to the Habitats Directive has been found: <i>Linaria loeselii</i>, grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>) and twait shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>).</p>	
Republic of Poland's maritime policy until 2020 (with an outlook to the year 2030)	X	X	<p>Achieving good environmental status in the marine environment requires extensive and effective action to reduce pressures and negative impacts on the Baltic Sea environment. The Marine Policy Project proposes measures the implementation of which should lead to the achievement of this objective (D61) Implementation of international, European and national provisions in the field of marine environmental protection, (D62) Development and implementation of programmes for the protection of</p>	X	<p>The main measure aimed at the development of Polish ports is measure (D1) Modernization and development of port infrastructure and access to ports from the land and sea, which will significantly affect most environmental components, including the objects of protection and integrity of Natura 2000 sites, and these impacts will be indirect, long-term</p>	<p>The activities in the Maritime Policy draft, in accordance with the nature of such documents, are defined in a very general way, which means that the analysis and assessment of the expected significant impact on all environmental components, including Natura 2000 sites, is difficult and must also be of a general nature.</p>

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
			<p>marine waters, monitoring of marine areas together with corrective action programmes for marine waters, including NATURA 2000 SITES, (D63) Development and implementation of the National Implementation Programme for the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan, (D67) Reduction of emissions to the Baltic Sea of nitrogen and phosphorus compounds causing eutrophication, and (D71) Modernisation and construction of reception facilities for pollution and waste from ships in seaports and provision of electricity connections at the seaports. These activities will have a significant, positive and long-term impact on all elements of the environment (with the exception of monuments and tangible assets) by conducting conservation and repair activities of the state of the marine environment and the coastal zone. It will also preserve the integrity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems.</p> <p>Improving fishing efficiency will have a positive impact on the areas of fishing activity by reducing water pollution in the fishing zone. Measures for the sustainable development of fisheries will have a positive impact on Natura 2000 sites, but this will not have a significant impact.</p> <p>Measure (D71) Modernization and construction of reception facilities for pollution and waste from ships in seaports and provision of electricity connections at the quayside, is synonymous with measure (D5) Provision of appropriate facilities for the collection of waste from ships and access to electricity at quayside, registered for the direction of Development of seaports. The implementation of this measure will allow for the consumption of energy for the needs of ships and will enable the disconnection of power generators, which, as described in Chapter 10.1, "will have a positive impact on the reduction of emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere by ships, but this impact will be insignificant. The measure will have a direct, long-term and positive impact on such environmental components as: objectives and objects of protection of PLH and PLB areas, biodiversity, people, animals, plants and water.</p> <p>The provisions of the Programme do not specify specific solutions for the protection of banks, as well as their location and deadlines for implementation. Indication of 203.0 km of sea shore under the Programme, with a large variety and complexity of coastal processes and environmentally valuable ones, makes the environmental conditions difficult to determine. The effects of the implementation of D68, in line with the precautionary principle, were considered to be direct, long-term and diverse.</p> <p>The prevention of the introduction of invasive alien species transmitted through ballast waters should contribute to the implementation of techniques and tools to prevent the spread, contain and eliminate aquatic organisms and pathogens that may be harmful to the environment, as well as to human health, material objects and resources.</p>		<p>and negative (because they may cause an increase in anthropogenic pressure on species and habitats).</p> <p>Measure (D37) Intensification of reconnaissance and exploitation works of resources located in the maritime areas of the Republic of Poland and seabed research, using the highest environmental protection standards, is a measure involving direct, negative but medium-term pressures on the environment from the traffic of research vessels and exploration techniques (intensification of reconnaissance and research on the seabed), exploitation works carry the risk of long-term negative impacts on most environmental components as well as on the objectives and objects of protection of Natura 2000 sites and their integrity.</p> <p>The provisions of the Programme do not specify specific solutions for the protection of banks, as well as their location and deadlines for implementation. Indication of 203.0 km of sea shore under the Programme, with a large variety and complexity of coastal processes and environmentally valuable ones, makes the environmental conditions difficult to determine. The effects of the implementation of D68, in line with the precautionary principle, were considered to be direct, long-term and diverse.</p> <p>With regard to the objectives and objects of PLH protection, the protection of the sea shore, on the one hand, prevents erosion, which leads to the inhibition of the destruction of the white, grey and other vegetation communities characteristic of the Baltic coast, on the other hand, it contributes to the change in the nature of these communities, e.g. the ageing of dunes. Similarly, for the purposes and objects of PLB protection, the implementation of the tasks provided for in the Programme, on the one hand, may enrich the food base on the ground (artificial power supply), on the other, interfere with their habitats on the ground by building revetments.</p> <p>Increasing/starting the extraction of minerals requires the creation of appropriate infrastructure, both at sea and on land. This will be facilitated by the implementation of the measures included in the Maritime Policy draft (D72) Increasing the capacity and transshipment capacity of port terminals for oil, coal and other energy resources and (D73) Construction and modernization of maritime transmission and storage infrastructure enabling diversification of energy supplies. This may have a negative but short-term (occurring during construction) impact on air, animals, plants, land surface (seabed) and water – pollution during construction (dust and oil spills), animal scaring (noise of machines and ships) and violation of the integrity of the bottom and bottom animals (when laying pipelines).</p>	<p>The establishment of offshore wind farms may affect fish stocks, creating a new habitat preferred by certain fish species, but this should not affect the creation of places with increased fishing pressure. Fishing in Polish maritime areas is concentrated in several areas which do not coincide with the areas indicated as potential locations of offshore wind farms.</p>

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020	X	X	The implementation of the Programme will contribute to the improvement of water status, which means, among others, improving the quality of surface and ground water, as well as improving the availability of water resources through activities related to water retention.	X	<p>However, the OPIE draft foresees a number of measures and concrete projects that may have a negative impact on biodiversity and the cohesion of protected areas and ecological corridors. This applies in particular to linear investment projects, such as the construction of certain sections of national roads and railways, the modernisation of waterways and the construction of a watercourse on the Vistula, and parts of projects related to maritime transport.</p> <p>Reference should also be made to projects related to the modernization of the Odra and Vistula waterways. Certainly, these are tasks that are characterized by a high degree of interference in the aquatic environment. The projects foreseen in the Programme for maritime and inland waterway transport may prove to have a significant impact on the environment, especially during the implementation phase and especially as regards coastal and transitional waters. Negative impacts will also occur during the implementation of maritime transport projects, such as the modernization of the Świnoujście – Szczecin and Gdańsk fairways, or during maintenance and renovation works (related to, for example, dredging of fairways). Modernization of waterways, quays, breakwaters, as well as dredging works necessary to maintain the technical parameters of waterways, may temporarily worsen the condition of sea waters. Preparation for the implementation and actual execution of the Kosakowo-Gdańsk subsea gas pipeline will certainly require careful analysis due to the course of the planned construction works under the bottom of the Gulf of Gdańsk and the Gulf of Puck. While the operation of this gas pipeline under normal conditions should not cause risks, construction works may contribute to the deterioration of the condition of marine waters.</p> <p>Overall, the long-term negative impact of maritime and inland waterway transport projects will be an increased risk of moderate water degradation (previously mentioned dredging works, pollution from vessels).</p>	
State Environmental Monitoring Programme for 2016-2020	There was no SEIA.					
Operational Programme Smart Growth 2014-2020	There was no SEIA.					
Programme of measures to reduce and prevent pollution of waters by nitrates from agricultural sources	There was no SEIA.					
National Urban Policy 2023	There was no SEIA.					

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
Marine Knowledge 2020: from Seabed Mapping to Ocean Forecasting Green Paper	There was no SEIA.					
Communication and action plan towards a European maritime transport area without barriers	There was no SEIA.					
Common Fisheries Policy	There was no SEIA.					
Common Agricultural Policy	There was no SEIA.					
Long-term Programme "Construction of a waterway connecting the Vistula Lagoon with the Gulf of Gdansk"	X			X	<p>In all options, there will be the elimination of habitats subject to protection in the Natura 2000 site "Vistula Lagoon and Vistula Spit" PLH280007, including priority habitats, on a section of at least 0.6 km. One of the most serious disruptions will be the extent of habitat changes of the littoral zone, water depths and benthos of the Vistula Lagoon and a significant limitation of their function as a food base for breeding and migratory birds. The Vistula Spit is an important international migration corridor for bats. In addition, they perform feeding flights, often using linear landmarks along the Spit. The construction of the canal will intersect the above-mentioned flight routes (feeding and long-distance), causing unpredictable effects (no research on this subject).</p> <p>After the construction of the shipping channel, during its operation, in the long term, it is likely that adverse natural processes will intensify and progressively proceed, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - isolation, including possible genetic isolation, of subpopulations of sedentary species, e.g. narrow demanding stenobionts (e.g. peat plants, part of halobionts), flightless or poorly flying species (e.g. some insects, snails, some arachnids), leading in the long term to regression or even species receding on the island; - an increase in anthropopressure on island subpopulations, related, among others, to the fact of the observed decrease in the natural immunity of many of them, resulting from the forced decline in the population; - the progressive "species trivialization" of the island – the gradual loss of some indigenous species that are not strengthened from the outside, especially narrow demanding and specialized stenobionts (food, microhabitat, other), with the predicted colonization of random immigrants, including allochthonous species (drag, random dispersion); - an increase in the sensitivity and tendency of indigenous species to retreat, for the reasons mentioned above, to potential food, spatial and other expansive immigrants; 	

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
					<p>- the difficult to estimate impact of increased vessel traffic on aquatic and amphibious species (e.g. certain annelids, mussels, some insects);</p> <p>- the difficult to estimate impact of the increase in the salinity of the waters of the Lagoon in the area of the channel mouth on the populations of parts of aquatic and dual-environmental species; even a small increase in the salinity of the shallow water body may cause the development of algae limiting the life possibilities of many species of fish and other organisms, including those that may significantly affect the feeding grounds of birds;</p> <p>- the impact of maintaining the fairway on the Vistula Lagoon on aquatic species – starting and maintaining benthic suspensions in the water depths, with the inevitable deepening of the fairway.</p> <p>Implementation of the Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will cause a significant deterioration in the condition of rare habitats of birds for the protection of which a Natura 2000 site 'Vistula Lagoon' PLB280010 has been designated; - will have a significant negative impact on 2 to 16 bird species (depending on the choice of the variant), for which a Natura 2000 site "Vistula Lagoon" PLB280010 has been designated; <p>Implementation of the Programme will result in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) partial elimination or deterioration of the condition of natural habitats for the protection of which a Natura 2000 site "Vistula Lagoon and Vistula Spit" PLH280007 has been designated (...) 4) will deteriorate the integrity of the Natura 2000 site "Vistula Lagoon and Vistula Spit" PLH 280007 (...) 6) will deteriorate the connection of the eastern part of the Natura 2000 site 'Vistula Lagoon and Vistula Spit' PLH 280007, cut off by the shipping channel, with other Natura 2000 sites, creating an ecological barrier. 	
<p>Vistula Basin Flood Risk Management Plan</p>	<p>X</p>			<p>X</p>	<p>The FRMP provides for activities including maintenance works on the sea shore (construction and modernization of technical strip devices, artificial supply of beaches, protection of cliffs).</p> <p>As a result of the implementation of the FRMP, a potentially negative impact on the achievement of the strategic objective of environmental protection "Protection of biodiversity" is predicted in the water region: Lower Vistula. The main problem was identified within the Lower Vistula basin. In the Lower Vistula river basin, a key problem is the cumulative impact of several types of projects: reconstruction/construction of flood embankments, regulation of the Vistula and cleaning and maintenance of the inter-embankment.</p> <p>In the basin of the Vistula, only one design basin – the Lower Vistula River, there was a conflict between the</p>	

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
					<p>implementation of the FRMP and the goal of "Supporting environmental objectives for water bodies". It was found due to the cumulative impact of a number of types of projects planned to be implemented in the first planning period on a significant section of the river (from Włocławek to the mouth of the Vistula). It consists of: flood embankments, river control (deepening, widening the channel, revetments, groynes) and cleaning the inter-embankment.</p> <p>For the remaining design basins, a negative and slightly negative impact was found.</p> <p>In the assessment of activities within marine waters, changes in hydrodynamic processes affecting abrasive and accumulation disturbances in the bank zone were considered unfavourable.</p> <p>The accumulation of impacts may be the result of the implementation of the activities provided for in the FRMP and other factors, e.g. changes in land development and functions. As the analyzes have shown, cumulative impacts may cause, among others: changes in the seabed.</p>	
Odra basin Flood Risk Management Plan	X			X	The FRMP foresees actions including maintenance work on the sea shore. This type of project does not have a significant impact on the status of surface and groundwater, however, due to the specific conditions, the scope of works and the accumulation of impacts, in the analysed case it is possible to have an impact on the failure to achieve the WFD environmental objectives.	
Pregoła Basin Flood Risk Management Plan	X					After conducting environmental analyses for both options, option W1 covering only non-technical measures was selected for implementation in the first planning period (2016 – 2021).
Update of Flood Risk Management Plans	There was no SEIA.					At this stage, the SEIA has not yet been carried out.
Strategic Adaptation Plan for sectors and areas sensitive to climate change by the year 2020 with a view to 2030	X	X	The implementation of the course of action – adaptation of the coastal zone to climate change – will have a positive impact on the landscape. The activities included here will contribute to preserving the landscape of the coastal zone, especially Żuławy Wiślane, the estuary of the Odra, Słowiński and Woliński National Parks and the landscape values of the Hel Peninsula and spits of coastal lakes.	X	The implementation of the directions of action foreseen in Objective 1 – Ensuring energy security and good environmental status in general should also entail a positive impact on the environment. However, especially with regard to issues related to ensuring energy security, conflicts with areas of natural value can be expected. The implementation of action line 1.3 – adapting the energy sector to climate change – may have negative impacts. Attention should be paid to the use of renewable energy sources, especially the location of wind farms (collisions with bird protection and Natura 2000 sites), the promotion of the use of biomass (cultivation of energy plants may lead to the creation of monocultures), or the preparation of the energy system for new conditions (the provisions contained in the SPA 2020 are consistent with the BEIS [Safe energy and environment] strategy consisting in the modernisation of the nuclear energy sector).	Although climate change is unlikely to be strong in Poland in the next 20-30 years, it may be felt in sensitive areas, including on the sea coast. In Poland, coastal habitats may be at risk of climate change, which are exposed to intensification of erosion, salinisation of coastal zones and the expected increase in sea level. Taking into account the effects of climate change is essential for proper spatial planning of the coastal zone, both in terms of ensuring human security and the infrastructure created, as well as nature protection. However, it is not necessary to distinguish between sea level rise (which is rather low in 2020) and potential flood risks, but to point out the phenomena and processes associated with climate change in general.

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
					The possibility of potential negative impacts was also identified when implementing the course of action – adaptation of the coastal zone to climate change - especially in the case of planned actions concerning the stabilization of the coastline.	
The Drought Effects Counteracting Plan	X	X	<p>The implementation of catalogue activities will improve the retention of areas, increase public awareness in terms of counteracting the effects of drought, ensure rational management of water resources. These activities will have a greater or lesser positive impact on individual elements of the environment.</p> <p>Identified positive effects of the investment from Annex 1A to the PPSS draft, resulting from limiting the effects of drought as a result of the investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing water retention by inhibiting the outflow of water from the catchment area, • increase in biodiversity, • increasing the resilience of ecosystems to the effects of drought, • improving water balance, • mitigation of the effects of climate change, • improving the living conditions of the population, • positive impact on the economic development of regions. 	X	<p>With regard to activities related to the development of artificial retention.</p> <p>Direct adverse impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creating a barrier for the migration of fish and other aquatic organisms as a result of the construction of reservoirs and damming of lakes, • destruction of existing natural habitats as a result of the construction of reservoirs – liquidation of terrestrial river valley ecosystems, in favour of water and water-mud ecosystems, • degradation of natural habitats and flora and fauna below the reservoir, as a result of the change in the hydrological regime of the river; habitats are particularly vulnerable: 91E0, 91F0, 6430, 6440, 6410, 6120, • change in the physical-chemical conditions of water as a result of the construction of the reservoir, which directly affects organisms and aquatic vegetation and may result in the withdrawal of certain species and the entry into their place of new ones, • potential negative impact of large bodies of water on river valley habitats: 3270, 3150, 3260, 3220, 3240, • the potential negative impact of the construction of drainage systems on habitats particularly sensitive to drainage: 6410, 6440, 1340, 7210, 7230, • the disappearance of river species and the formation of ichthyofauna complexes typical of reservoirs, • destruction of habitats of flora and fauna of the river valley in places of creation of artificial water reservoirs, • displacement of the boundary of coastal habitats, as a result of the damming of lakes, 	<p>Results of the impact assessment carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential lack /or lack of impact on the possibility to achieve the environmental objectives by jcwpc has been identified. • No impact on the achievement of environmental objectives by jcwpc has been identified. • The assessed investments include protected areas (128 investments), including Natura 2000 sites, protected landscape areas, landscape parks and a national park. The impact assessment carried out showed a potential lack of significant negative impact on the objectives of the protected areas. Most investments involving protected areas concern works on already existing facilities. • No significant impact on other elements of the environment has been identified. • A possible impact may occur at the investment implementation stage. This impact will be local and limited to the duration of the works.
Spatial development plan for internal marine waters, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone	X					It is difficult to directly link the impact of the plan to environmental objectives (e.g. GES indicated in the MSFD). Some restrictions or prohibitions will have a positive impact, other provisions will have a negative impact. However, the scale of the impact will depend on the degree of implementation of the plan and its implementation. A detailed impact on the environment will be possible as part of the evaluation procedures for individual projects implemented as part of the functions indicated in the plan. It is obvious that the plan is a good coordination tool in the use of space (both in functional and spatial

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
						terms), as well as for the implementation of projects in a sustainable manner.
Strategy for the Development of the Pomeranian Voivodeship 2030	X	X	<p>The development and modernisation of waste water and sediment management will contribute directly, indirectly, secondarily, in the short, medium and long term to improving the quality of transitional and coastal waters.</p> <p>Development of waste water reception infrastructure, improvement of treatment processes, implementation of the latest technologies will improve the reduction of undesirable loads, including micropollutants, will contribute to improving the quality of coastal and transitional waters. All activities carried out to manage medical and veterinary waste, as well as other hazardous waste, which in increasing quantities reaches the Baltic waters, will have a positive impact. Their proper management can reduce the negative impact on the quality of waters and the Baltic ecosystem.</p> <p>The preservation of ecotone zones on the sea shores, which are a transitional zone, acting as a filter to protect against excessive pollution, will have a direct positive impact on marine waters, which is part of the focus on the protection and improvement of natural and landscape resources and biodiversity, as well as the development of green areas. Reconstruction of beach stretches and protection of natural and semi-natural ecosystems at the land-sea border will indirectly serve to limit the inflow of area-based pollution to marine waters in the short, medium and long term.</p> <p>The development of cooperation between all stakeholders based on tourism management models will indirectly have a positive impact on the quality of marine waters. The cooperation of all stakeholders managing tourism traffic will lead to improving the quality, safety (including health) and competitiveness of the tourist offer, based on high environmental quality standards, including maritime environment.</p> <p>A secondary positive effect, which will persist in the long term, resulting from the introduction of restrictions and the use of environmentally friendly communication solutions will be the reduction of emissions of harmful substances into the environment, which, together with surface runoff, could enter coastal waters. Support for activities constituting an alternative to individual communication should take place especially in the areas located in the vicinity of the Gulf of Gdańsk, the Gulf of Puck and the Vistula Lagoon. Increasing the share of public transport, as well as increasing mobile activity in the coastal zone, will reduce the number of possible spills and the amount of waste water that may enter marine waters (indirect, long-term impacts).</p>	X	<p>Protection of the sea shores, construction of reinforcements, bands, breakwaters, jetty, will result in changes in the coastal zone, may affect the distribution and direction of currents, waves.</p> <p>Negative short-term impacts will be related to the construction of wind farms, operating installations in marine waters and in the coastal zone, which may cause a temporary, short-term increase in the amount of suspended matter as well as biogenic substances and organic matter. During the works for several years there may be clouding of the water and a decrease in its transparency, as well as a deterioration of aerobic conditions. There is also a risk that during construction there may be contamination of marine waters as a result of encountering chemicals deposited on the seabed.</p> <p>Export activity resulting in an increase in maritime transport will result in the need to build new and expand existing logistics space, develop converted and built-up post-ship, ports and areas in the vicinity of ports with accompanying communication infrastructure, as well as to clear, deepen and reconstruct waterways, which may temporarily or permanently contribute to reducing the quality of marine waters and polluting the water environment.</p> <p>Improving the quality, comprehensiveness and availability of leisure time will contribute negatively, indirectly and directly, in the long term, to a steady increase in pollution and a decrease in the quality of marine waters.</p> <p>Most of the activities carried out as part of the development of the global transport system will have a direct negative impact on the quality of the waters of the Baltic Sea. The growing economic position of the province and the expansion of seaports are related to the development of maritime transport. The increase in the number of maritime connections with Scandinavia, the large and growing potential of the domestic and international economic base of the ports of Pomerania, the growing role of logistics centres and storage facilities will contribute to the increase in the traffic of transport units. The Baltic waters may be threatened by accidents and spills, as well as pollution of marine waters with petroleum substances, also away from sea ports (short-, medium- or long-term effects, temporary ones).</p> <p>Direct negative, short-, medium-term, temporary impact is associated with activities such as dredging of waterways, supply and strengthening of sea shores (jetties, quays and sea walls, breakwaters, embankments). Similarly, negative pressure on the sea waters of the Gulf of Gdańsk and the Vistula Spit should be expected as a result of the implementation of the Spit and the construction of a new section of the waterway improving the development of</p>	<p>The development of Pomeranian transport infrastructure based on European standards will have a negative and positive impact on the waters of the Baltic Sea. The development of transport infrastructure is also a pressure on the aquatic environment.</p> <p>Pollutants entering the marine waters directly from spills or failures of vessels, as well as from surface runoffs from transshipment and port areas will weaken the condition of transitional and coastal marine waters. Benefits may result from imposed norms and standards that will eliminate a significant part of pollution coming from the emergency obsolete fleet, port and transshipment areas in the long term.</p>

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
					maritime transport towards the ports of the Warmian-Masurian province.	
Strategy for the Development of the Zachodniopomorskie Province until 2030	X	X	A number of positive environmental impacts (both direct and indirect) will be created for investments in the water and sewage sector. The implementation of these projects will reduce the amount of contaminants entering groundwater and surface water (including soil contamination). The above will result from the implementation of leak-proof waste water collection and discharge systems, as well as an increase in the efficiency of waste water treatment. The implementation of this type of projects [hydrotechnical projects] (if properly planned and implemented) may also be accompanied by a positive impact on hydrological conditions and water relations (construction of water-mud areas	X	It should be predicted that as a result of the implementation of the Strategy, the interest in freight transport by inland waterway will increase. [...] The key impediment to the development of the inland waterway system is the lack of hydrotechnical infrastructure (including bridges and railways). [...] The implementation of projects aimed at rebuilding the above infrastructure may result in adverse impacts [...] may lead to [...] excessive interference with the hydrological regime, including in particular surface water and groundwater, through changes in water conditions and biodiversity (restoration of original reservoir capacity, dredging of rivers).	The provisions of the Strategy for the Development of the Zachodniopomorskie Province until 2030 are characterized by a high level of generality [...] the open nature of the provisions of the Strategy (the so-called adaptive nature of adaptation to changing socio-economic conditions). [...] The strategy does not determine the specific locations of projects, nor the specific technology that can be used during the implementation and operation of projects.
Strategy "Warmia and Mazury 2030. Strategy for socio-economic development"	There was no SEIA.					Departure from the strategic environmental impact assessment of the project of the updated strategy for the development of the Warmia and Mazury province, entitled "Warmia and Mazury 2030. Strategy for socio-economic development" based on the opinion of the Regional Director for Environmental Protection in Olsztyn, Warmia and Mazury State Provincial Sanitary Inspector in Olsztyn, Director of the Maritime Office in Gdynia.
Strategy for the development of the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Province until 2030 - Acceleration Strategy 2030+	There was no SEIA.					
Strategy for the development of the Mazovian Province until 2030	X	X	The beneficial impact on the environment will be related to the implementation of the activities: achieving and maintaining the good condition and potential of waters and related ecosystems by reducing pollution with nitrogen compounds from agricultural sources, improving natural retention (rehabilitation of wetland habitats), Positive impacts (long-term) will mainly be related to: improving the qualitative and quantitative condition of surface and ground water, as a result of the implementation of numerous tasks in the field of water and sewage management and increasing water retention,	X	Adapting the technical standards of the roads to their function and increasing the level of road traffic safety (including, among others, completion of the large Warsaw bypass, construction of bypasses along national roads, in order to lead transit traffic out of the city) will negatively affect: biodiversity, surface water and groundwater development of transport infrastructure of supra-regional importance, including, among others, the development of the national network of high-speed rail connections, completion of the construction of the A2 motorway to the province borders, development of the network of regional airports, landing sites and sports airports, will adversely affect biodiversity, plants, animals, surface waters Implementation of the measure: (11.1.) Strengthening metropolitan functions (development of specialist services, use of economic potential associated with Modlin airport) may periodically potentially have a negative impact on: water resources and quality, Improving the productivity of agriculture, including, among others, the increase in the profitability of farms, increasing the number of the largest areas of	

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
					farms, may indirectly result in the degradation of surface waters as a result of agricultural activity. Changes in the environment related to the operation of tourism infrastructure mainly concern such components as: water (increase in consumption and production of municipal sewage). Indirectly generated sources of pollution may have an impact on surface water pollution.	
Strategy for the development of Podlaskie Province until 2030	There was no SEIA.					Resignation from conducting a strategic environmental impact assessment on the project of the Strategy for the development of Podlaskie Province until 2030 based on the opinion of the Podlaskie State Provincial Sanitary Inspectorate in Białystok and the Regional Director for Environmental Protection in Białystok.
Strategy for the development of the Wielkopolska Province until 2030	X	X	Cumulative actions, in the long term and indirectly, secondarily aimed at improving the quality of water, will also be related to reducing the negative impact of agriculture on the environment, among others, by reducing the penetration of nitrogen from agricultural sources, improving the condition of soils and preventing soil erosion, promoting organic farming and healthy food. (3.2. Improvement of the state and protection of the natural environment of Wielkopolska, Water for Wielkopolska, 1.1. Increasing the innovation and competitiveness of the region's economy). [...] In addition, improving the quality and creation of public spaces, places of social integration (including family allotments), revitalisation of rural areas of Eastern Wielkopolska and degraded areas of the largest cities of Wielkopolska (Poznań, Kalisz), towns losing their socio-economic functions (Gniezno, Koło, Konin, Piła, Pleszew, Turek, Złotów) and other centres may have a permanent, long-term, indirect, secondary impact on the improvement of water conditions in a cumulative manner, through the introduction of blue and green infrastructure, or the development of water and sewage infrastructure in rural areas [...] (4.2. Strengthening coordination and development mechanisms, Rural development in Wielkopolska, Revitalization of degraded areas, Transformation of Eastern Wielkopolska).	X	Adverse effects on surface water and groundwater may result from the development of road and water transport, among others, as a result of increased deposition of pollutants related to the operation of road and waterways on Notec and Warta) (3.1. Improving the accessibility and transport cohesion of the province, Development of road infrastructure of a national nature, Development of province road infrastructure, Development of other road infrastructure, Wielkopolska public transport). Constant, direct and secondary pressure on water may occur in the case of the implementation of hydrotechnical structures (including the construction of retention reservoirs, e.g. the Wielowieś Klasztorna reservoir in Prośno) aimed at, among others, increasing retention, reducing the effects of drought, flood protection, or obtaining energy. These structures may cause permanent changes in water relations, including, among others, disturbances in the outflow of groundwater and the flow of surface water, changes in the position of the groundwater table (3.2. Improvement of the state and protection of the natural environment of Wielkopolska, Water for Wielkopolska). In turn, support for measures aimed at the maintenance and development of high-value agricultural activities (even assuming the reduction of pressure on the environment) poses a long-term and indirect risk of contamination of waters and land from agricultural sources, especially with nitrogen (1.1. Increasing innovation and competitiveness of the region's economy, Wielkopolska agriculture)	
Strategy for the development of Lubuskie Province until 2030	X	X	Operational objective 3.4: Protection of the natural environment, including counteracting the negative effects of climate change. Foreseen positive impacts: The indicated directions of intervention will contribute to the improvement of the environmental infrastructure. They will result in the reduction of adverse impacts resulting from water and wastewater management, waste in the region on water. Connecting the population to the water supply network should be accompanied (where it is economically justified) by the construction of a sewage network (in order to reduce pollution migrating to waters from leaky septic tanks, or the			

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
			<p>removal of pollution and illegal disposal by sewer trucks). The development of infrastructure (modern technologies, more efficient) will contribute to achieving better parameters of treated wastewater (much more beneficial than resulting from legal standards). Inspections by competent authorities will allow the identification of illegal discharges (which may not be adequately treated).</p> <p>Operational objective 3.7: Sustainable rural development. Sustainable development of rural areas and small towns will have a positive impact on the quality and system of water protection (less pollutants emitted, the use of efficient water-saving technologies in enterprises, projects of partnership cooperation of municipalities, reduction of the risk of a serious accident and failure – and thus negative impacts on water, revitalization of degraded areas, use of post-military areas – reduction of pollutant leaching, increase in green areas, management of rainwater – increase in retention). A properly designed communication / transport system in the region should contribute to the reduction of emitted pollutants (including water).</p>			
Strategy for the Development of the Lower Silesian Province 2030	X	X	<p>Improvement of regional technical infrastructure (2.1)</p> <p>- Supporting activities to increase the availability of water sources and waste water disposal and treatment infrastructure. (2.1.1) [...]</p> <p>The draft Strategy adds a direction important from the point of view of water and surface protection, referring to the promotion of access to water sources and sewage disposal and treatment. In the case of the zero option, this action will not be supported by the current Strategy, which is assessed unfavourably from the point of view of water protection against pollution.</p>	X	<p>The development of transport infrastructure may generate sources of negative impact on the quality of waters.</p> <p>[...] Water quality may also be endangered by investments aimed at using waterways, in particular the Odra, for water transport (direction 5.1.9).</p> <p>[...] A threat to the coherence and protection of protected areas is identified in the case of the following directions:</p> <p>[...] use of waterways for navigation (5.1.9)</p>	
Strategy for the development of the Opole Province until 2020	X	X	<p>OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 6.4. Improving safety on communication routes</p> <p>Positive: prevention of accidents and accidents, dangerous to human life and health, as well as to the environment through the release of hazardous substances into it</p> <p>OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 7.1. Improving the environment through the development of technical infrastructure</p> <p>Positive: improving the quality of surface and ground water as a result of the implementation of tasks aimed at organizing waste management</p> <p>- construction, expansion and modernization of water supply and sewage networks</p> <p>Positive: elimination of the risk associated with the deterioration of the quality of surface and ground water as a result of the implementation of tasks aimed at organizing the water and sewage management</p> <p>- development of energy based on RES, in particular energy from biomass, wind, water, heat from the ground, sun</p> <p>- improving the energy efficiency of residential, public and industrial establishments,</p> <p>- development of innovative low-carbon technologies (in accordance with BAT) generally positive in connection with the reduction of pollutant emissions</p>	X	<p>OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 6.1. Development of transport connections</p> <p>Negative: leakage of petroleum-derived substances into water, salinity, risks associated with the occurrence of disasters, change in water conditions</p> <p>- supporting the use of the potential of the Odra:</p> <p>– very significant negative impact on other environmental components, high probability that the achievement of the objective will result in further degradation of the river ecosystem, leading to serious environmental and economic effects, including natural disasters</p> <p>OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 6.2. Improving and integrating accessibility to the Opole agglomeration</p> <p>Negative: leakage of petroleum-derived substances into water, salinity, risks associated with the occurrence of disasters,</p>	
Strategy for the Development of the Opole Province until 2030 (draft)	X	X	<p>The analysis was carried out taking into account the specificity of projects and measures, which in most cases are of a non-invasive or even negligible nature for the environment. The results of the analysis show that the implementation of the priority objectives can have a positive impact on the environment by: reducing emissions, reducing energy consumption, preventing the effects of adverse climatic events, reducing the eutrophication of water reservoirs and preventing changes in water</p>			

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
			conditions in the region, rational use of natural resources, as well as reducing noise, improving the quality of atmospheric air and the condition of water and sewage infrastructure. The implementation of the objectives of the Opole 2030 Strategy will also have a positive impact on the health and quality of life of the inhabitants of the province by improving the quality and accessibility of health care, care for people with disabilities, providing care for the youngest (nursery services), as well as expanding the offer and accessibility of e-services. The socio-economic development of the province will also have a positive impact on the quality of life of residents, determined by the expansion of tourist offer based, among others, on endogenous resources of the region. The conducted analysis showed that potential positive environmental impact may occur as a result of the implementation of activities aimed at the development of products and services with reduced material and energy consumption, the introduction of solutions in the area of the circular economy, the implementation of solutions based on renewable energy, the development of ecomobility, or adaptation to climate change in the context of protection against the negative effects of climate change.			
Strategy for the development of the Łódź Province until 2030	X	X	<p>It was established that some of the lines of action resulting from the Strategy will have a positive impact on the quality of surface and ground water, and their expected impacts will be mostly direct, long-term and permanent.</p> <p>The main positive impact on the groundwater component will be related to the implementation of the directions of activities consisting in: improving water quality (3.1.2.), counteracting the effects of drought and reducing water scarcity (3.1.3.), reducing the effects of extreme phenomena (3.1.4.), reducing the negative impact of waste on the environment (3.5.2.), support for social groups and people exposed to poverty and exclusion (2.3.1).</p> <p>Water will also benefit from the implementation of an integrated and territorially oriented policy for sustainable spatial development (d.) in pursuit of the horizontal objective of: Effectively and responsibly managed region.</p>	X	<p>As a result of the analysis of the provisions of the Strategy, it was found that the negative impact on surface water and groundwater may potentially occur as part of the directions of activities aimed at the development of the strategic power system (3.4.1.) and the development of infrastructure towards a circular economy (3.5.1.). The impacts of the above actions are mostly direct, long-term and will last continuously. [...]</p> <p>Due to the measures under direction 3.5.1, new points of point pollution of waters or surfaces exposed to this effect may be created.</p> <p>At the same time, there is also a low potential risk of failure to achieve the environmental objectives for water bodies due to pressures from both point and area sources, water abstraction, as well as regulation of river flows</p>	
Strategy for the Development of the Silesian Province "Silesia 2030"	X	X	<p>Positive environmental impacts can be expected in the process of supporting the restructuring and modernisation of traditional sectors of the economy (A.1.3), in particular in view of the need to modernise technological processes and reduce their impact on the environment, including the aquatic environment. [...]. The direction of action to counteract the effects and reduce the negative impact of mining operations on the environment, which consists in transforming the natural water flow system and changing its physical-chemical characteristics, should ensure the minimization of mining pressure on the state of waters of the region (C.1.2). This applies to both groundwater (lowering the water table, changing the flow rate and directions, hydraulic connections) and surface water (changing the character from drainage to supply, mine water discharges). [...] Investments in the field of improving the quality of public spaces and revitalizing degraded and post-industrial areas, in particular for environmental purposes (C.1.2, C.3.1, C.3.2, "Reindustrial Silesia"), will potentially serve to improve the condition of surface and groundwater.</p> <p>Proper performance of reclamation works in areas damaged as a result of industrial activities will result in a reduction of pollution or threat of pollution of surface and groundwater, related, among others, to leachate from landfills or the functioning of flotation tailings disposal ponds.</p>	X	<p>The strongest negative direct and indirect impacts on the water resources of the province may occur in the case of the implementation of measures aimed at infrastructure development. In principle, the largest direct impacts can be expected as a result of the development of waterways (C.2.1, "Mobile Silesia"). The development of inland navigation is associated with strong interference in river valleys and watercourse channels (including deepening, strengthening, construction of groynes), the creation of new channels and reservoirs, and as a result, changes in the course of fluent processes (erosion, transport, sedimentation, changes in the flow and condition of water), which also affects the relationship of groundwater. The potential implementation of key elements of water transport routes – the Odra-Danube-Łaba Canal and the Silesian Canal – will also have a negative impact on the state of water in a supra-regional perspective, as one of the effects of these activities will be the transfer of water between the Vistula, Odra and Danube basins. The impact of these actions can be</p>	

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
					very important, especially in the context of the currently deepening climate change, including changes in water resources. [...] Significant interference in the water environment may also result from the implementation of activities ensuring flood protection and serving to counteract the effects of drought (A.3.2, C.1.3, C.3.3, D.3.3, "Eco Silesia"). Its specificity and intensity depends on the type and scale of implemented activities and projects that were not precisely defined in the Strategy. However, it is possible to assume with considerable probability the implementation of hydrotechnical activities, including the construction and modernization of flood embankments, reconstruction and regulation of watercourse channels, construction of water reservoirs, barrages and other hydrotechnical facilities. At the stage of implementation of this type of projects, negative impacts on water relations and the quality of waters of a transitional nature may occur locally. However, the most significant impacts include changes in water relations of a permanent nature: a change in the hydrological regime of watercourses, a change in groundwater circulation and geomorphological transformations of watercourses.	
Strategy for the Development of the "Małopolska 2030" Province	X	X	<p>The expansion of the sewage network and the development of wastewater treatment infrastructure will increase the biodiversity of surface waters as a result of their improvement and quality (reduction of eutrophication). [...]</p> <p>The positive impact on water will be related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduction of surface and ground water pollution as a result of the construction of a sewage network and a sewage treatment plant, minimizing the cases of improper management of municipal sewage (especially in areas where there are disproportions between the length of the water and sewage network), - reduction of pollutants introduced into surface waters together with insufficiently treated municipal wastewater, coming from inefficient (overloaded) wastewater treatment plants, as a result of increasing their capacity (modernization) and construction of new facilities for this purpose 			
Strategy for the development of the Świętokrzyskie Province until 2030+	X	X	The operational objective includes a number of activities that may have a significant direct impact on waters of a positive nature. These include, in particular, the development of water-wastewater infrastructure (2.1.1), which will reduce the pressure on water in terms of the quality of municipal waste water discharged, especially in rural areas, where the sewerage rate is the lowest. Biodiversity (2.1.6) and landscape conservation activities (2.1.7) will also be important, as these components are often linked to the value of hydromorphological indicators and ecological bodies of water, which largely determine the poor overall assessment of the status of many of them.	X	The conducted analysis of the impact of the implementation of most of the objectives of the strategy did not clearly indicate negative impacts on water. Such a risk may occur only in the context of planned flood protection measures, for which it is very difficult to reconcile large-scale hydrotechnical measures to improve its condition (such as the construction and expansion of embankments, reservoirs or dams on rivers), while maintaining the good ecological status of water bodies and improving the conditions for water retention in their catchments. Here, the so-called higher social interest plays the most decisive role.	
Strategy for the development of the	X	X	Draft Strategy for the development of the Lubelskie Province in the light of the requirements of the Water Framework Directive [...]			

Document title	Has a strategic evaluation of the document been carried out?	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for in it support GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	As a result of the implementation of the document, can the directions and measures provided for therein hinder the achievement of GES?	Justification resulting from the forecast	Additional Information
Lubelskie Province until 2030			<p>The analysis of the provisions of the draft Strategy shows that water management projects will be implemented in the Lubelskie province, increasing the level of flood protection, related to water retention, improving the quality of surface and ground water resources and regarding the economical use of available water resources. In particular, the implementation of Operational Objectives 1.1 and 2.4:</p> <p>1.1 Improving the competitiveness of agricultural holdings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of water conditions, including retention, drainage and irrigation, protection and better use of waters; - Soil protection, including the rationalisation of the use of chemical fertilisers and plant protection products and the use of anti-erosion agrotechniques and mid-field trees; <p>2.4. Preservation of environmental assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support actions for the protection and development of water resources, including the rationalisation of water abstraction, the development and modernisation of waste water treatment plants, the enhancement of small retention and the rehabilitation of rivers 			
Strategy for the development of the Province - Podkarpacie 2030	There was no SEIA.					