



CONE



REPORT

RELEVANT POLISH STRATEGIC ACTS AND FRAMEWORKS  
ON THREE LEVELS RECOMMENDED AND INDICATED

BY CONSORTIUM MEMBERS AS A BASIS  
FOR REFERENCE TO NBS TOPIC.



## Report prepared within the framework of the project: CONE - CITIES OF NATURE: NATURE-BASED-SOLUTIONS IN URBAN LIVING LABS

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**Study Author:** Joanna Cichowska-Drzazga Legal Advisor's Office  
ul. Mrongowiusza 6/7, 10-537 Olsztyn, Poland

### Activity organizational co-authors:

- BURST Non-profit ltd., Németvölgyi út 84, 1124, Budapest (HU),
- Wejherowo Municipality, Plac Jakuba Wejhera 8, 84200, Wejherowo (PL),
- Gdańsk University of Technology, Narutowicza 11/12, 80233 Gdańsk (PL),
- South Bohemian Agency for Support to Innovation, Na Zlaté stoce 1619, 37005, České Budějovice (CZ),
- City of České Budějovice, Náměstí Přemysla Otakara II 1/1, 37092, České Budějovice (CZ),
- Municipality of Poljčane, Bistriška cesta 65, SI-2319, Poljčane (SI),
- Municipality of Jászberény, Lehel vezér tér 18, 5100 Jászberény (HU),
- Padua Municipality, via Otto febbraio 1848 6, 35122 Padova (IT),

More information about the project: <https://www.interreg-central.eu/projects/cone/>



## Introduction

The annex was prepared based on an analysis carried out by consortium members from February 2024 to July 2025 as a part of a report on local policy frameworks on NBS and development of 5 ‘model regions’ - “Replication blueprints” for NBS implementation in CE and involvement of citizens and decision makers in joint actions on NBS in CE;

### AIM:

- Develop a practical tool for planning and supporting the processes of organizing living laboratories based on external circumstances & external expertise, enabling effective use of existing resources and opportunities;
- Individual analysis of known legal and strategic acts at the general and national levels (in 5 EU countries) as a part of the implementation of planned projects, pilots, and deepening of thematic knowledge on the application of NBS;
- Building understanding of the NBS general legal framework and local conditions for its implementation;

Mentioned analysis required identification by partners of policy frameworks on NBS, divided into three levels:

- National/state level,
- Regional level.
- Local level, especially with regard to pilotage locations

### PURPOSE:

- Ensure better identification of areas of restrictions and possible legal frameworks within which NBS operations will be implemented in Central Europe partner organizations,
- Deepen the knowledge on additional conditions occurring in individual areas of the consortium that must be taken into account
- Show the most common mistakes related to recording activities carried out within the legal and strategic framework of NBS

### ANALYSIS TIMELINE:

- 25.10.2024 - Prepared task framework and template of gathering material by task leader
- December 2024 – submission of guidelines by the coordinating partner to consortium members
- February 2025 – May 2025 - Completion of internal analysis and desk research by national partners (all partners)
- End of May 2025 - July 2025 Summary and final conclusions by consortia members

The following annex focuses on the analysis of legal and strategic frameworks with a Polish national, regional and local scope.

As a referring point, the partners indicated: **European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EU-SBSR)**, adopted in 2009 by COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

**Short description:** The European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR) was launched in 2009 and is the first of the four Macro-regional Strategies in Europe. The EU Strategy for the Bal-

tic Sea Region (EUSBSR) fosters international cooperation in the Baltic Sea Region. The Strategy is divided into three main objectives: Saving the Sea, Connecting the Region and Increasing Prosperity. The Strategy is divided into three main objectives: saving the sea, connecting the region and increasing prosperity.

**NBS and project relation:** These records are scattered and can be found in several areas:

- Sub-objective “Climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management”. It stresses that climate change (CC) increases precipitation and run-off, increasing nutrient inputs to the sea. Project acts for reuse of rainwater, thus preventing run-off and making the water supply more climate resilient.
- PA Bioeconomy, Action 2 “Improving agricultural practices for sustainability and adaptation (e.g., to CC) in a sustainable and resilient growing bioeconomy” aims e.g. to limit the nutrients released from wastewater. To foster circular bioeconomy on wastewater, and for better adaptation to the different aspects of CC. Project employs “knowledge exchange, especially peer-to-peer learning, as it has proven to be the most efficient method in adopting new tools or methods” as suggested in Action 2.
- PA Hazards, Action 1 “Prevent pollution and reduce the use of hazardous substances” aims to “develop and implement (non)-regulatory measures and BSR-wide policies to reduce the use and prevent emissions of hazardous substances to the Baltic Sea environment. The policy area supports the development of suitable measures, practical solutions, and policy recommendations for reduction of hazardous substances, from both diffuse and point sources on land”. Project reuse strategies directly contribute to reducing outflows of hazardous substances to the environment.
- The project contributes to PA Nutri- Action 2: Reduce nutrient emissions from urban areas and other point sources Objective: Action 2 aims to reduce nutrient emissions from urban areas and other point sources. Several measures are envisaged: support to cross-sectoral activities and measures that reduce discharges to the Sea from point sources, taking CC into account. Develop innovative and NSB to urban nature and water management and scattered sources to reduce nutrient discharges. Improve monitoring and the knowledge base of nutrient flows and loads. Raise awareness and influence consumer behaviour.

Among the acts highlighted by the Polish partners, the following can be distinguished on three levels: National, regional, local one.



## A. NATIONAL/STATE LEVEL ACTS AND STRATEGIES

### 1. National Environmental Policy 2030 - development strategy in the field of environment and water management

**Introduction of the instrument:** Warsaw 16 July 2029, Ministry of Environment

**Short description:** On 16 July, the Council of Ministers adopted the ‘National Environmental Policy 2030 - a development strategy in the area of environment and water management’ - PEP2030. PEP2030 becomes the most important strategic document in this area.

PEP2030 is a strategy in accordance with the Act on the Principles of Development Policy. The role of PEP2030 is to ensure Poland’s environmental security and a high quality of life for all inhabitants. In the system of strategic documents, it clarifies and operationalises the ‘Strategy for Responsible Development until 2020 (with an outlook until 2030)’.

PEP2030 will form the basis for the investment of European funds from the 2021-2027 financial perspective. The Strategy also supports the implementation of Poland’s goals and commitments at the international level, including at the EU and UN levels, particularly in the context of the EU’s climate and energy policy goals until 2030 and the sustainable development goals included in Agenda 2030.

### 2. ACT of 11 July 2014 amending the Act - Environmental Protection Law and certain other acts

**Introduction of the instrument:** In the Act of 27 April 2001. - Environmental Protection Law (Journal of Laws 2013, item 1232, as amended).

**Short description:** The immediate reason for the drafting of the draft amendment to the Act is the need to determine the maximum expenditure limits for the next 10 years of the legislation, set out in:

- 1) the Act of 13 April 2012 amending the Act - Environmental Protection Law and certain other acts (Journal of Laws, item 460),
- 2) the Act of 11 July 2014 on amending the Act - Environmental Protection Law and certain other acts (Journal of Laws, item 1101),

which implement the requirements set out in the provisions of European Union law, respectively:

- 1) Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (hereinafter referred to as ‘Directive 2008/50/EC’) within the framework of the Act referred to in item 1,
- 2) Directive 2004/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directive 1999/13/EC and Directive 2010/75/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions into the Polish legal order within the framework of the Act referred to in point 2. In addition, it is necessary to change the definition of zones in which air quality is assessed in view of recent data from the Central Statistical Office, which shows that the city of Legnica, which until now had a population of more than 100,000, and thus according to Article 87 (2) (2) of the Act - Environmental Protection Law constituted a zone in which air quality is assessed, has lost the status of a city of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

The draft Act also removes provisions referring to the provisions repealed in the Act of 13 June 2019 amending the Act - Environmental Protection Law and the Act on crisis management (Journal of Laws, item 1211).

The draft act also changes the deadline for provincial boards to provide the minister responsible for climate matters with information on the adoption, by resolution of the provincial assembly, of air protection programmes and short-term action plans.

In addition, it is proposed to add, in Article 211 of the Act - Environmental Protection Law, an optional authorisation for the minister in charge of climate and environment matters to issue an ordinance regulating detailed requirements relevant to the application of the Commission's implementing decisions establishing the BAT Conclusions.

### 3. National Programme for Reducing Air Pollution

**Introduction of the instrument:** Resolution No. 34 of the Council of Ministers of 29 April 2019.

**Short description:** Poland, like the rest of the European Union, must fulfil its obligations under Directive 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (NEC Directive).

The NEC Directive established obligations for Member States to reduce emissions of the anthropogenic atmospheric pollutants sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) and fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), and includes, inter alia, the requirement to draw up, adopt and implement national air pollution reduction programmes. Poland's emission reduction commitments relate to two periods, which cover the years from 2020 to 2029 and from 2030 onwards. The reduction obligations are set by reference to emissions in the reference year 2005. These obligations are set for the two periods indicated above respectively for SO<sub>2</sub> by 59% and 70%, for NO<sub>x</sub> by 30% and 39%, for NMVOC by 25% and 26%, for NH<sub>3</sub> by 1% and 17% and for PM<sub>2.5</sub> by 16% and 58%.

### 4. Strategic Adaptation Plan for Climate Vulnerable Sectors and Areas to 2020 with an Outlook to 2030

**Introduction of the instrument:** 29 October 2013, the Council of Ministers

**Short description:** On 29.10.2013. The Council of Ministers adopted the Strategic Adaptation Plan for Sectors and Areas Vulnerable to Climate Change up to 2020 with an Outlook to 2030, the so-called SPA2020. This is the first strategic document that directly addresses the issue of adaptation to ongoing climate change. The main objective of SPA2020 is to ensure sustainable development and effective functioning of the economy and society under changing climate conditions. The document identifies priority directions for adaptation actions to be taken by 2020 in the most climate-sensitive areas, such as water management, agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, health, energy, construction and land use, urbanised areas, transport, mountain areas and coastal zones. These actions, undertaken by both public and private actors, will be done through the implementation of policies, investments in infrastructure and the development of technology. They range from technical undertakings, such as the construction of the necessary flood and coastal protection infrastructure, to changes in legal regulations, e.g. in the spatial planning system limiting the development of flood-prone areas.

## 5. Poland's National Energy and Climate Plan 2019

**Introduction of the instrument:** Submitted to the European Commission on December 30, 2019

**Short description:** Poland, like the rest of the European Union, must fulfil its obligations under Directive 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (NEC Directive).

The NEC Directive established obligations for Member States to reduce emissions of the anthropogenic atmospheric pollutants sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMLZOs), ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) and fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), and includes, inter alia, the requirement to draw up, adopt and implement national air pollution reduction programmes. Poland's emission reduction commitments relate to two periods, which cover the years from 2020 to 2029 and from 2030 onwards. The reduction obligations are set by reference to emissions in the reference year 2005. These obligations are set for the two periods indicated above respectively for SO<sub>2</sub> by 59% and 70%, for NO<sub>x</sub> by 30% and 39%, for NMLZO by 25% and 26%, for NH<sub>3</sub> by 1% and 17% and for PM<sub>2.5</sub> by 16% and 58%. In order to achieve the emission reductions indicated above, the National Air Pollution Reduction Programme was adopted by Resolution No. 34 of the Council of Ministers of 29 April 2019.

## 6. “Development of climate change adaptation plans in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants”

**Introduction of the instrument:** Project start date: 12 January 2017, Ministry of Climate and Environment, Project funded by the European Union from the Cohesion Fund and the state budget. Project value: PLN 29,950,000)

**Short description:** A project coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment on adaptation and projected changes in climate conditions. A total of 44 Polish cities are taking part in the initiative, making it the largest undertaking of its kind in Europe. They will receive comprehensive documents identifying the risks and developed, tailor-made adaptation solutions a flexible methodology, ensures structural consistency across all 44 climate (MPA) and takes into account MPAs are developed in cooperation with environmental science centres: Institute for Environmental Protection Research Institute, the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management Institute for Ecology of Industrial Areas and an engineering company. It expects the Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan to be a strategic plan to be updated. Moreover, it will order and prioritise the actions to be undertaken over the next several years in order to best adapt to and mitigate the negative effects of climate change and mitigate the negative effects of these changes. With the team set up at the City Hall to develop the experts from the Institute for Environmental Protection Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan

## 7. Regulation of the Minister of Infrastructure of 15 July 2021 on the adoption of the Drought Plan

**Introduction of the instrument:** 15 July 2021, PL Ministry of Infrastructure of republic of Poland

**Short description:** It contains an analysis of the possibilities of increasing the available water resources, proposals for the construction or reconstruction of water facilities to increase the amount of water resources. The document also includes proposals for measures that change the extent of water re-

source use and changes to natural and artificial retention that increase the capacity to retain water in times of drought.

#### 8. River Basin Management Plan in the Vistula basin

**Introduction of the instrument:** work in progress

**Short description:** Currently, works aiming at drafting the 2nd update of the River Basin Management Plans (II aRBMPs, 3rd planning cycle, 2016-2021) are under way. Pursuant to article 13 of the WFD, Member States should ensure drafting of River Basin Management Plans for each river basin that is entirely located on their territory. Due to the new division of river basins introduced by the new Water Law, during the 3rd planning cycle, the following river basins will be subject to drafting management plans:

- Vistula river basin covering, in addition to Vistula river basin located on the territory of the Republic of Poland also river basins of Stupia, Łupawa, Łeba, Reda and the remaining rivers that flow directly to the Baltic Sea, east to Stupia river mouth, as well as those that flow to the Vistula Lagoon;
- Odra river basin covering, in addition to Odra river basin located on the territory of the Republic of Poland, also river basins of Rega, Parsęta, Wieprza, Ücker and other rivers that flow directly to the Baltic Sea, west to Stupia river mouth, as well as those that flow to the Szczecin Lagoon; The drafted documents shall become the basis for taking decisions that influence the status of water resources, moreover, they will also define the rules of managing waters during the 6-year long planning cycle. The very plans not only have an impact on shaping the water management but also other sectors, including: industry, municipal or urban engineering, agricultural, forestry, transportation, fishery and tourism.

#### 9. Adaptation Manual for Cities.

**Introduction of the instrument:** Guidelines for preparing a Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Updated 2023.

**Short description:** The manual was developed by the Ministry of the Environment on the basis of an expert opinion prepared by the Institute for Ecology of Industrial Areas in Katowice within the framework of the project entitled ‘Guidelines for the preparation of an urban adaptation strategy’, carried out on behalf of the Ministry of the Environment in 2014 with funds from the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management)

Due to the entry into force of the amendment to the Act - Environmental Protection Law , there has been a change in the way the national environmental policy is implemented. It is now carried out on the basis of development strategies, programmes and programme documents and by means of voivodeship, powiat and commune environmental protection programmes. The Environmental Protection Programme is prepared by the executive body of the voivodeship, powiat and commune respectively 4 , and adopted by the voivodeship assembly, the powiat council or the commune council 5 . The draft of the voivodeship Environmental Protection Programme is reviewed by the Minister of the Environment, the draft of the powiat Environmental Protection Programme by the voivodeship board and the draft of the communal Environmental Protection Programme by the powiat board 6 . The primary objective of preparing and adopting the OSP is the implementation by the local government units of the environmental protection policy convergent with the assumptions of the most important strategic and programme documents. The OSP should constitute the basis for the functioning of the environmental management

system binding all the activities and documents on environmental and nature protection at the level of the given territorial self-government unit.

## **B. REGIONAL LEVEL (Pomerania and Warmia-Mazury Provinces)**

Corresponding to: Wejherowo and Tolkmicko case study places

### **1. WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE 2030. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

**Introduction of the instrument:** APC ERB, Tolkmicko - Olsztyn, 18 lutego 2020 r, Regional W-M Government

**Short description:** The Warminsko-Mazurskie 2030 Strategy belongs to the fourth generation of strategic documents prepared at voivodeship level in Poland. The Warminsko-Mazurskie 2030 Strategy, being a development and certain modification of the hitherto approach to development processes, is a response to the changing environment of the voivodeship. Finds in the strategic objective : Outstanding natural environment. Maintaining the quality of the natural environment is also one of the fundamental issues in the context of the idea of sustainable development. Comprehensive care for clean air, water, land and low noise levels requires not only further improvements, but also an increasingly factual treatment of the environment-economy relationship.

Action lines for the operational objective exceptional natural environment:

#### **A. Ensure protection and rational use of natural resources:**

- a. raising the ecological awareness of the society;
- b. preserving the landscape values of the voivodeship;
- c. supporting the development of green infrastructure (e.g. city parks, eco-parks, biodiversity conservation centres);
- d. verifying forms of nature protection;
- e. ensuring the natural integrity of the voivodeship;
- f. protection and restoration of elements of native nature, including carrying out inventory, valorisation and monitoring of biodiversity.

#### **B. Improving environmental quality and environmental safety:**

- a. Measures to prevent excessive anthropopressure, especially in areas with intensified tourist traffic (collection of sewage waste from yachts; construction of so-called ‘washer-sailors’, sewage systems, treatment plants, sealed septic tanks at campsites; selective waste collection at binnacles; information and education activities on basic principles of environmental protection);
- b. transition to a closed loop economy (waste management, eco-innovation, resource-efficient economy, green entrepreneurship, cleaner production, extending the life of products on the market, etc.);
- c. thermo-modernisation and improvement of energy efficiency of public facilities and residential buildings;
- d. reduction of air pollutant emissions, in particular from low-emission sources and through the use of heating and the development of environmentally friendly transport (e.g. electromobility, bicycle transport);

- e. prevention and rational management of waste, including selective waste collection, recycling, recovery;
- f. construction and modernisation of waste management facilities;
- g. protection against the effects of climate change (floods, droughts, violent weather events, fires);
- h. restoration of degraded areas, removal of substances posing a particular threat to the environment;

## 2. Development Strategy Pomorskie Voivodeship 2030

**Introduction of the instrument:** Regional Strategic Programme in terms of environmental and energy security environmental and energy security, APC ERB, Wejherowo, GUT, Gdańsk 2012, Regional Pomeranian Government

**Short description:** The Pomorskie Voivodeship Development Strategy 2030 is a document which sets the main trends for regional development until 2030. The main emphasis in the Strategy was placed on environmental, energy, health and digital security.

The Strategy focuses on: education, social sensitivity, mobility, the labour market, social capital, tourism and integration with the global transport system. Pomorskie will also support the activities for: mitigation of the negative effects of the climate crisis, water pollution, and air quality deficits, ensuring access to good-quality drinking water and transforming waste management towards a circular economy. The use of heritage (with particular emphasis on cultural heritage) and the traditions of Pomorskie will boost social development, civic activity, environmental and climate protection, promotion of healthy lifestyle, rational communication behaviour, digitization and entrepreneurship. The aim of Pomorskie is to provide children and young people with a comprehensive, high-quality education. It is also planned to increase the offer and accessibility of social services for all residents, especially people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, especially seniors, children and adolescents, people with disabilities, women and immigrants. The region has great potential for the development of leisure services, including those related to tourism, as well as sports and cultural offers. Its use, however, is associated with providing a diverse and comprehensive offer, attracting both people from outside the region and residents.

## 3. WARMIA-MAZURY REGIONAL SPECIALIZATION

**Introduction of the instrument:** Olsztyn, 18 lutego 2020 r, Regional W-M Government

**Short description:** A scout troop is an excellent place for children and young people to be active. In the teams, children and young people prepare themselves for an active, adult life. Many well-known and respected people have passed through the scout school and today hold important positions in social, economic and political life. The scout school of life and the scout system of upbringing leaves a lasting, positive mark on young people and pays off throughout their adult lives.

This includes:

- Natural environment and its protection, including construction of environmental protection facilities (hydroelectric power plants: generation, transmission, distribution and trade, sewage collection and treatment, lake reclamation, water and sewage infrastructure, water collection, treatment and supply, recycling, waste disposal);
- Accommodation and wellness (hotels, SPA and wellness facilities, water parks and aquaspheres, health resorts, graduation towers);

- Agri-food industry (farming of fish and other aquatic organisms, fish processing and preservation, production of juices, beer and other beverages, fishing);
- Science and IOB (universities (education and research), thematic schools, institutes and laboratories, agencies, organizations, associations, clusters)

#### 4. Pomerania: The Regional Strategic Program for environmental and energy safety

**Introduction of the instrument:** APC ERB, Wejherowo, GUT, adopted by the Pomeranian Regional Assembly on 12 April 2021

**Short description:** The Regional Strategic Program for Environmental and Energy Safety (one of 5 programs in operation in the Pomorskie Region) is one of the essential tools for the implementation of the Regional Development Strategy 2030 adopted by the Pomorskie Region. This Program is focused on the environment and climate security. Within preparing the Regional Strategic Program, the Pomorskie team used SWOT analysis to identify Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats related to environmental and energy safety.

The main Strengths are:

- Significant resources of surface and underground waters as well as large forest cover,
- Very good conditions for the development of energy, including renewable, distributed energy - very good wind, large biomass resources and good sun conditions,
- A dynamically growing share of photovoltaics,
- High localization potential of large energy sources.

Among Weaknesses, there were named:

- Ineffective systems of selective collection of municipal waste,
- The high share of an unsorted mixed fraction of waste in the municipal waste stream,
- Low level of recovery and recycling of municipal waste,
- Unsatisfactory air quality is mainly caused by the low emissions and transport,
- Slack improvement in energy efficiency,
- The condition of power grids (also the low level of “smart grid” implementations) is an obstacle to the development of distributed energy.
- The Pomorskie Region has a great window of Opportunities such as:
  - Adaptation to climate change by increasing natural water retention, developing blue-green infrastructure, and protecting sea shores,
  - Transformation of the current energy mix into a more diversified, stable, and with lower environmental impact through the development of various forms of energy, especially renewable ones,
  - Increasing the amount of energy produced in renewable sources in the total energy balance of the region,
  - Improvement of energy efficiency (generation, transmission, distribution, energy use),
  - Improvement of grid reliability and development of smart grids and energy clusters,
  - Possibility of waste management for energy purposes,
  - Development of circular economy.
- There are the following Threats recognized:
  - Climate crisis including a high risk of extreme natural phenomena and other mass crises,

- Low public awareness and entrepreneurs in the field of environmental protection and energy conservation problems,
- Contrasting with the existing energy poverty, the increase in the prices of energy from modernized, clean sources, results in the further use of heat sources polluting the environment,
- Lack of long-term policy and support for renewable energy and cogeneration,
- Fiscal, legal, systemic, and social barriers to the development of energy, including the inhibition of network and point infrastructure investments important in the country, as well as smart grids and distributed energy (in particular wind energy),
- Slow development of clean energy sources due to the lack of coherent energy and climate policy and incentive system.

#### 5. Environmental protection programme for Pomorskie voivodeship 2030

**Introduction of the instrument:** APC ERB, Wejherowo, GUT, November 2022, Sejmik of the Pomeranian Voivodeship

**Short description:** The document is the basis for the functioning of the environmental management system linking all activities and documents on environmental and nature protection at the regional level, referring to a large extent to the environmental protection strategies adopted in the documents of the superior level. It is necessary for it to be updated periodically and to respond to current environmental needs. In accordance with the Act of 27 April 2001. Environmental Protection Law (consolidated text Dz. U. of 2021, item 1973, as amended), the environmental protection policy is a set of actions aimed at creating the conditions necessary for the implementation of environmental protection in accordance with the principle of sustainable development. The environmental protection policy is carried out on the basis of development strategies, programmes and programme documents referred to in the Act of 6 December 2006 on the principles of development policy (consolidated text Dz. U. of 2021, item 1057 as amended). Environmental protection policy is pursued, inter alia, through provincial environmental protection programmes. The legal basis for the development of the Pomorskie Voivodeship Environmental Protection Programme is Article 17(1) of the Environmental Protection Act, which obliges the Voivodeship Board to draw up a Voivodeship Environmental Protection Programme to implement the environmental protection policy. The OPŚ is adopted by the Sejmik of the Voivodeship

#### 6. Regional anti-smog resolution for towns and cities

**Introduction of the instrument:** APC ERB, Wejherowo, GUT, Resolution No.: 309/XXIV/20 of the Sejmik of Pomorskie Voivodeship of: 2020-09-28

**Short description:** Provincial resolution on the introduction in the area of towns in Pomorskie voivodeship, with the exclusion of the Municipality of Sopot, of restrictions and bans on the operation of installations in which fuels are burned. In order to prevent negative impacts on human health and the environment, restrictions and prohibitions shall be imposed on the operation of installations in which fuel is combusted



## 7. Regional Air Protection Programme

**Introduction of the instrument:** APC ERB, Wejherowo, GUT, Resolution No.: 603/XLVIII/22 of the Sejmik of Pomorskie Voivodeship of: 2022-11-28

**Short description:** Resolution of the Sejmik of Pomorskie Voivodeship on the air protection programme for the Pomeranian zone in which the permissible level of particulate matter PM10 and the target level of benzo(a)pyrene were exceeded. The air protection programmes have been developed on the basis of the air quality diagnosis for 2018 (emission and meteorological data from 2018) with a particular focus on the shares of individual source types in areas with breached air quality standards. The implementation of the corrective measures proposed in the programmes is foreseen by 30.09.2026, so that this deadline is in line with the provisions of the Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 14 June 2019 on air protection programmes and short-term action plans (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 1159).

## 8. The Programme for Environmental Protection of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship until 2030

**Introduction of the instrument:** APC ERB, Wejherowo, GUT, Resolution No. XXIV/382/21 of the Sejmik of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship of 16 February 2021 on adopting the Environmental Protection Programme of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship until 2030

**Short description:** The main objective of creating the Programme is to strive to improve the state of the environment in the voivodeship, to reduce the negative impact of pollution on the environment, to protect and develop the values of the environment, and to manage its resources rationally. The Programme also serves the implementation of objectives at the regional level, which have been adopted in strategic documents at the national level, with particular emphasis on the adopted National Ecological Policy 2030. The objectives set out for implementation also result from also result from legal requirements in terms of meeting environmental quality standards in individual areas of intervention, as well as identified problems and needs.

## C. LOCAL LEVEL

on the example of Wejherowo Municipality

### 1. Development Strategy of the Town of Wejherowo for 2023-2033

**Introduction of the instrument:** RESOLUTION No. VIIIk/XLVI/615/2023 of the CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WEJHEROWO of 16 June 2023 on adopting the Development Strategy of the City of Wejherowo for the years 2023-2033

**Short description:** On the basis of the diagnosis of the economic, social and spatial-environmental situation in Wejherowo with simultaneous consideration of internal and external conditions, the vision and 3 main development priorities of the town were identified:

- Priority I - social dimension
- Involving inhabitants in the town's community by improving the quality of life.
- Priority II - economic and tourism dimension - supporting entrepreneurship - creating conditions for the development of local companies and incentives for locating new business.

- Priority III - spatial-environmental dimension- cohesion of the urban fabric with effective linkages. Especially in Priority III - Spatial-environmental dimension, which includes, inter alia, enriching public spaces with urban greenery and small architecture or reducing negative impacts resulting from storm rain, floods, droughts and urban heat islands.

2. The environmental protection programme for the town of Wejherowo for the years 2020-2023 with an outlook for the years 2024-2027

**Introduction of the instrument:** 15 June 2021, Wejherowo City Council resolution, in process - There will be a new programme update and a new resolution by the end of the 2024 year

**Short description:** The Environmental Protection Program for the town of Wejherowo for the years 2020-2023 with an outlook for the years 2024-2027 is an update of the Environmental Protection Program for the town of Wejherowo for the years 2016-2019 with an outlook for the years 2020-2023. It was developed in accordance with the ‘Guidelines for the development of provincial, county and municipal environmental protection programs’ and taking into account the ‘Updated Annexes to the Guidelines for the development of provincial, county and municipal environmental protection programs’ On the basis of the collected information on the state of the environment of the town of Wejherowo the following were verified the existing environmental protection objectives for the town as well as the directions of intervention and tasks in eight areas of intervention of intervention:

- (1) CLIMATE AND AIR QUALITY
- (2) NOISE POLLUTION
- (3) ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS
- (4) WATER MANAGEMENT
- (5) WATER AND WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT
- (6) WASTE MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION
- (7) NATURAL RESOURCES
- (8) MAJOR-ACCIDENT HAZARDS.

3. Climate change adaptation strategy for the city of Wejherowo until 2025 with an outlook until 2030

**Introduction of the instrument:** work in progress, at the development and consultation stage

**Short description:** As part of the investment task entitled ‘Programme for redevelopment of the rain-water and snowmelt management and treatment system with elements of small retention in Wejherowo’ (Resolution No. VIIIk/XV/181/2019 of the Wejherowo Town Council of 17 December 2019);

4. Communal Revitalisation Programme of the City of Wejherowo for 2024-2033

**Introduction of the instrument:** 9 February 2023 by the Wejherowo Town Council of the Resolution No. VIIIk/XLII/558/2023 on accession to the preparation of the Communal Revitalisation Programme of the Town of Wejherowo for the years 2024-2033.

**Short description:** The document provides a basis for carrying out activities aimed at comprehensive renewal of the revitalisation area, leading it out of a crisis state, which has been confirmed in relation to social, economic, spatial-functional, technical and environmental aspects. Within the revitalisation

intervention interrelated revitalisation undertakings will be undertaken with the aim of reducing negative phenomena in the revitalisation area and improving the quality of living and conducting activity in this area.

A large area in the document is devoted to green infrastructure measures.

5. The Study of Conditions and Directions of Spatial Development of the Town of Wejherowo together with the prognosis of the impact on the environment

**Introduction of the instrument:** Resolution No. VIIIk/XXXV/480/2022 of the Wejherowo Town Council of 28 June 2022

**Short description:** The spatial development conditions and directions study, hereinafter referred to as the ‘Study’, is a planning document which defines the municipality’s spatial policy, including the principles of spatial development, in accordance with the Act of 27 March 2003 on spatial planning and development (i.e. Dz. U. 2020 item 293, as amended).

6. RESOLUTION No. VIIIk/L/652/2023 OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WEJHEROWA of November 14, 2023 on the Rules and Regulations for Maintaining Cleanliness and Order in the Municipality of Wejherowo

**Introduction of the instrument:** 14 November 2023, Wejherowo City Council resolution)

**Short description:** The Rules and Regulations for Maintaining Cleanliness and Order in the Municipality of Wejherowo, hereinafter referred to as the ‘Rules and Regulations’, define detailed rules for maintaining cleanliness and order in the Municipality of Wejherowo, hereinafter referred to as the ‘Municipality’, concerning:

- 1) requirements for selective collection and collection of municipal waste;
- 2) requirements concerning selective municipal waste collection carried out by municipal waste selective collection points;
- 3) requirements for the removal of mud, snow, ice and other pollutants from parts of the property used for public use;
- 4) requirements for washing and repairing motor vehicles outside car washes and repair shops;
- 5) the type and minimum capacity of containers or bags, intended for the collection of municipal waste on the property, including in areas intended for public use and on public roads, the conditions for the placement of these containers and bags and the maintenance of the containers in a proper sanitary, orderly and technical condition;
- 6) maintenance of waste collection sites in a proper sanitary and orderly condition;
- 7) frequency and method of disposal of municipal waste and liquid waste from the area of real estate and areas intended for public use;
- 8) other requirements resulting from the provincial waste management plan;
- 9) the obligations of persons keeping domestic animals to protect them from danger or nuisance to humans and from contamination of areas intended for common use;
- 10) the requirements for keeping livestock in areas excluded from agricultural production, including the prohibition of their keeping in specific areas or on specific properties;
- 11) the designation of areas subject to compulsory deratisation and the deadlines for carrying it out.

7. RESOLUTION No. VIIIk/L/653/2023 OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WEJHEROWA of November 14, 2023 on the detailed manner and scope of providing services in the field of municipal waste collection

**Introduction of the instrument:** 14 November 2023, Wjeherowo City Council resolution

**Short description:** The detailed manner and scope of rendering services in the field of municipal waste collection and management from the owners of real properties on which residents reside and the owners of real properties which in part constitute real properties on which residents reside and in part are real properties on which no residents reside, hereinafter referred to as ‘mixed’, from the territory of the Municipality of Wejherowo, hereinafter referred to as the ‘Municipality’, in return for the fee paid for municipal waste management, hereinafter referred to as the ‘fee’.



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