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REPUBLIC OF POLAND



2022/2023 NATIONAL REFORM PROGRAMME

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A2A – administration to administration
A2B – administration to business
A2C – administration to citizens
AMIF – Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund
API – Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient
ASGS – Annual Sustainable Growth Survey
BGK – Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego
CCI – Branches of cultural and creative industries
CEF – Connecting Europe Facility
CPM – Chancellery of the Prime Minister
CRM – Customer Relationship Management
CSIRT – Computer Security Incident Response Team
CSRs – Country Specific Recommendations
DCDC – Digital Competence Development Centre
DESI – Digital Economy and Society Index
DNSH – do no significant harm
DP OP – Digital Poland Operational Programme
DPIS – Dynamic Passenger Information System
EC – European Commission
EPI – Operational groups of the European Innovation Partnership
EPSR – European Pillar of Social Rights
ESF+ – European Social Fund Plus
ETCS – European Train Control System
EU – European Union
FCC – Family Care Capital
FEnIKS – European Funds for Infrastructure, Climate, Environment Programme for 2021-2027
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
GERD – Gross domestic expenditures on research and development
GESAC – European Grouping of Authors and Composers
GUS – Statistics Poland
GW – gigawatt
HoReCa – Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Café
ICT – Information and communication technologies
IKP – Online Patient Account
IPCEI – Important Projects of Common European Interest
IT – Information technologies
LFS – Labour Force Survey
LGUs – local government units
MARD – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MCE – Ministry of Climate and Environment
MCNH – Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
MDFRP – Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy
MEDT – Ministry of Economic Development and Technology
MES – Ministry of Education and Science
MF – Ministry of Finance
MFSP – Ministry of Family and Social Policy
MH – Ministry of Health
MI – Ministry of Infrastructure
MIA – Ministry of the Interior and Administration
MIAFQI – Main Inspectorate of Agricultural and Food Quality Inspection
MJ – Ministry of Justice
MSA – Ministry of State Assets
NCS – National cybersecurity system
NFEP&WM – National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
NFZ – National Health Fund
NGA – Next Generation Access
NGO – non-governmental organisation
NHP – National Health Programme for 2021-2025
NRA – National Revenue Administration
NRP – National Reform Programme
NRRP – National Recovery and Resilience Plan
NZEB – Nearly zero-energy buildings
OECD – Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OT – operational technologies
PAiH – Polish Investment and Trade Agency
PES – public employment services
PHC – primary healthcare
PKP PLK S.A – Polskie Koleje Państwowe Polskie Linie Kolejowe S.A.
PORP – Patent Office of the Republic of Poland
R&D – research and development
RegSOC – Regional Security Operations Centre
RES – renewable energy sources
RIA – regulatory impact assessment
RRF – Recovery and Resilience Facility
SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals
SER – Stabilising expenditure rule
SG OP – Smart Growth Operational Programme
SIEE – Strategy of Innovation and Efficiency of the Economy
SME – Small and medium-sized enterprises
SUMP – Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan
TEN-T – Trans-European Transport Network

1. Introduction

National Reform Programmes (NRPs) were the basic instrument for the implementation of the Europe 2020 Strategy by the EU Member States. The duration of this strategy expired at the end of the previous decade. In December 2019, the European Commission (EC) presented a new document with a vision of the long-term development of the EU – the European Green Deal.

The long-term economic strategy emphasises improving the EU's competitiveness and constant economic development with the assumption of achieving Europe's climate neutrality. The validity of this approach was confirmed in the Annual Sustainable Growth Survey 2022 (ASGS). Reforms and investments are to be carried out on the basis of four mutually complementary dimensions: climate transition, improvement in the productivity of the economy, social justice, and macroeconomic stability. A manifestation of the interpenetration of these dimensions is social justice, crucial for the climate transition (just transition), improvement of the productivity (social investment) and macroeconomic stability (social expenditure).

Achieving energy security must remain the overarching objective of the EU, and the path of transition, of both the EU and individual countries, must take into account the current conditions and the specific situation of individual economies. A step in the right direction is the "REPowerEU" – Commission's proposal to become independent from Russian supplies of hydrocarbons.

The energy transition of the EU economy means an increase in the investment needs of the Member States. Investment in new infrastructure will be needed on the supply side of energy, including renewable energy, energy storage, modernisation of existing energy networks, gas and electricity interconnections, and the development of new fuels, such as synthetic fuels. On the energy demand side, investment in the industrial, residential, service and transport sectors will be needed.

The change in the strategic basis of the EU's economic development does not mean abandoning the preparation of NRPs. These documents will still be drawn up. The exception was 2021, when the Member States submitting the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), including Poland, were not obliged to prepare the NRP as well. In 2022, in accordance with the provisions of the current Annual Sustainable Growth Survey 2022, the European Semester, i.e. a cycle of economic and social policy coordination in the EU, is to return to its shape from before the pandemic. This means a return to the preparation of the NRP. Along with the NRP, the Member States submit to the European Commission updated the Stability or Convergence Programmes, which is to confirm the coherence of the programming processes of structural reforms and budget planning.

The structure of this year's edition of the NRP was based mainly on the challenges set out in the Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs) for Poland of 2019 and 2020. On this basis, strategic economic and social challenges were identified, and specific measures related to reform or investment were assigned. On the other hand, the structure of the NRP is a close reference to the set of measures related to the economic recovery process. The NRP includes selected measures from among those included in the NRRP. This reflects the integration of economic recovery into the European Semester process in 2022. The selection of measures in the NRP from those included in the NRRP submitted by Poland was dictated by the criterion of the extent to which they respond to the identified specific social, economic or environmental challenge. In order to avoid repetition with the NRRP, the NRP includes a synthetic description of a given measure and the manner of its annual implementation. The scope of reforms and investments presented in the NRP, as well as the amounts and indicators may be subject to modifications depending on the adoption of the EU Council implementing decision on the NRRP or the lack thereof, as well as in the light of current geopolitical conditions and significant uncertainty of developments.

The budgets of projects included in the NRP are presented solely to show their scale and are without prejudice to their subsequent form in the programme documents. Provisions in the NRP do not constitute grounds for applying for additional funds from the state budget. In order to be consistent

with the provisions of the draft NRRP, the costs of measures taken from the NRRP are given in EUR. This will allow, among others, avoiding discrepancies related to the conversion of amounts by the EUR/PLN exchange rate. The estimates for the amounts and figures indicated in the NRP for 2022-2023 (based on investments to be implemented under the NRRP) were prepared before 24 February 2022, so they do not take into account the influx of war refugees from Ukraine. The multidimensional impact of this phenomenon on the Polish economy will have an impact on public finances.

All projects in the area of health will be financed from funds for healthcare, including the established remuneration fund (not increased under the NRP), determined in accordance with Article 131c of the Act on healthcare services financed from public funds, without the possibility of applying for additional funds from the state budget. All financial effects resulting from measures taken from the NRRP are provided with secured funds, without the need to apply for additional funds from the state budget.

- **Relation between the National Reform Programme and the National Recovery and Resilience Plan.**

The strategic approaches of the NRP and the NRRP are slightly different. The NRRP was constructed on the basis of six components, each of which contains a set of measures divided into reforms and related investments. These components are the following: A. Resilience and competitiveness of the economy; B. Green energy and reducing energy intensity; C. Digital transition; D. Effectiveness, availability and quality of the healthcare system; E. Green, smart mobility; F. Improving the quality of institutions and conditions for the implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan.

This logic results, among others, from Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility, which identifies six European pillars of response to the crisis and building resilience: 1) green transition, 2) digital transformation, 3) smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, 4) social and territorial cohesion, 5) health, and economic, social and institutional resilience, 6) policies for the next generation, such as education and skills. Measures included in the NRRP include a wide range of initiatives, ranging from improvement of the budget system, through building Poland's investment attractiveness, well-functioning public employment services, investments in clean energy and transport, digital development, and ending with the improvement of the healthcare system and innovative economy. The time scope of these measures is 2021-2026.

The NRP mainly responds to the challenges arising from the Country Specific Recommendations for Poland of 2019 and 2020. These challenges are identified as follows: a) ensuring the sustainability of public finances; b) increasing professional activity, access to childcare, reducing labour market segmentation, enhancing flexible and short-term working arrangements; c) promoting high-quality education and skills in line with labour market needs; d) enhancing the innovative capacity of the economy, improving regulations and investment climate, increasing the role of public consultation, safeguarding of judicial independence; e) providing enterprises with access to finance and liquidity; f) digital transformation of enterprises and public administration; g) greening the economy, sustainable transport, clean energy; h) improving healthcare, including access to long-term care, ensuring sufficient resources, accelerating the deployment of e-health services.

Therefore, the NRP presents a twofold response to the challenges resulting from the analyses carried out as part of the European Semester (mainly CSRs): through measures of the NRRP and through measures carried out separately from the NRRP, but also in line with the current development path. This structure of the chapter allows learning a wide spectrum of reforms and investments.

The separate chapter of the NRP contains information on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) much more extensive than before. This is important because the ASGS 2022 signalled a closer link between the SDGs and the European Semester. Information focuses on selected SDGs. A detailed overall analysis would go beyond the NRP format. References to SDGs are included in the tabular appendix. Poland is of the opinion that basing the EU development strategy on

the concept of SDGs should not mean taking into account all goals in the documents related to the Semester. A selective approach is necessary to maintain the priorities of the Semester.

In addition to references to SDGs, this year's NRP also includes a tabular appendix with a reference to the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights (EPSR). The pillar was indicated in the ASGS 2022 as an important element of fair socio-economic development.

Moreover, for each of the challenges, the relationship between the measures carried out within its framework and the ASGS 2022 priorities, green and digital transition, principles of the EPSR, SDGs and CSRs was graphically indicated.

This year's NRP also includes information on the implementation of the Country Specific Recommendations for Poland of 2019 and 2020. It has a tabular form. The information does not include the fiscal recommendations from 2019-2021. Information in this regard is presented annually in the Convergence Programme.

Similarly to previous editions of the NRP, this edition also includes a macroeconomic scenario, prepared in connection with the annual update of the Convergence Programme.

Information on stakeholder involvement in the process of work on the NRP was presented in a separate chapter.

An additional content in this year's NRP is information on measures taken in connection with Russia's aggression against Ukraine. These are measures mainly aimed at supporting refugees on the territory of Poland. These measures were described in a general manner to give a picture of Poland's response to the challenges of accepting over 2.5 million refugees.

2. Macroeconomic scenario

Macroeconomic scenario

In 2021, the Polish economy was on a path of rapid recovery of economic activity after the recession caused by the pandemic. This was due to several factors: the adaptation of companies and households to function under the conditions of the necessary restrictions, improvement in the situation in our main export markets, and strong support from macroeconomic policy. Already in Q2 of 2021 GDP reached the level from before the pandemic, i.e. earlier than in the majority of European Union countries. Throughout 2021, the GDP increased by 5.9%, clearly more than forecasts produced during the year. The high dynamics of economic activity was reflected in further improvement of the situation on the labour market. Starting from the second half of 2020, employment¹ followed an upward trend and already in Q4 of 2020 reached pre-pandemic levels. This increase took place in conditions of a marked improvement in the economic activity rate, which – despite a vast increase in labour demand – contributed to a slight increase in the unemployment rate² to 3.4%. The high dynamics of labour demand, the low level of the unemployment rate, lower than the NAWRU³ and further increase in the minimum wage contributed to the increase in the dynamics of wages in the economy. The rapid recovery of economic activity was also accompanied by more and more substantial and higher than expected increase in inflation, which was caused by demand and supply factors. The average annual inflation in 2021 was 5.1%, which was the highest level since 2001.

Good figures at the beginning of the current year concerning industrial production, retail sales or especially construction and assembly production indicate that in Q1 of 2022 the annual growth rate of GDP remained high, despite the fifth wave of the pandemic. However, the outbreak of the war in Ukraine fundamentally changed the situation with regard to perspectives of the economic in the following quarters of the current year. Russian invasion of Ukraine, international sanctions against Russia, the sharp increase in the number of refugees arriving in Poland and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic result in significant uncertainty for the medium-term macroeconomic scenario. The presented scenario takes into account the impact of the war in Ukraine on the Polish economy through: deterioration of business sentiment, lower global GDP growth rate, rising prices of raw materials, problems in global supply chains, costs of accepting refugees by Poland and the impact of transfers to refugees on domestic consumption. However, the scenario does not take into consideration the impact of refugees and migrants returning to Ukraine on the domestic labour market, justifying it with high uncertainty as to the scale and direction of this impact.

The adopted scenario assumes that the real GDP growth rate will reach 3.8% in 2022, and 3.2% in 2023. In the following years, the Polish economy will grow at a rate of 3.0% and 3.1%. Private consumption, which contributes to GDP growth the most, will increase by 5.9% in 2022. In the following years, this dynamics will gradually slow down. Good situation on the labour market (low unemployment rate and steady real growth of the remuneration budget), tax cuts and, additionally, consumption expenditure of refugees will be conducive to high private consumption in the first years of the forecast horizon.

The increase in gross fixed capital formation will amount to 4.8% and 4.0% in 2022-2023, respectively. Relatively high growth in the initial years of the forecast will result mainly from the increase in public investments, e.g. in national defence (the scenario assumes that an increase in defence spending will partially increase investment and partially public consumption). Private investment will be low throughout the forecast horizon, which will result from rising costs of financing due to interest rate hikes, uncertainty related to the war in Ukraine, high prices of raw materials and problems in global supply chains.

¹ LFS, 15-89 years of age

² LFS, 15-74 years of age

³ NAWRU – non-accelerating wage rate of unemployment.

The war in Ukraine is another – after the COVID-19 pandemic – shock to global supply chains. It may lead to lower availability of some raw materials, resulting in interruptions in the production of selected goods (e.g. steel and some automotive components). Despite that, the direct impact of the war on Polish trade should be moderate. The share of Russia in exports from Poland in 2021 was 2.8%, while the share of Ukraine was 2.2%. In the case of imports, 6.0% came from Russia and 1.5% from Ukraine. Thus, it is expected that in 2022-2023 the dynamics of exports will amount to 4.5% and 4.0%, respectively, while imports will be 4.1% and 3.1%, respectively.

In the second half of 2021, inflation began to accelerate rapidly to reach 10.9% y/y in March 2022 (preliminary data). According to the scenario, in 2022 inflation will remain at a high level – on an annual average, it will amount to 9.1%, and in the following years it will slowly start to decline (7.8% in 2023, 4.8% in 2024). In 2025 the average annual inflation will amount to 3.5%, which means that during the year it will return to the band of permissible deviations from the NBP target. In 2022, the stabilisation of the zloty exchange rate was assumed at the level of 4.59 EUR/PLN and 4.10 USD/PLN, respectively. In the subsequent years of the forecast horizon (2023-2025), a technical assumption was made for the needs of the macroeconomic scenario that the EUR/PLN exchange rate would remain on average at the average rate of 2021 (i.e. 4.57) and that the EUR/USD exchange rate would remain at the level of the first quarter of the current year.

It is expected that in 2022 employment will continue to increase – by 1.2%. This will be a consequence of a further increase in professional activity and a decline in the unemployment rate. In the following three years, we assume a slight decline in employment, mainly due to demographic trends (assuming no impact of refugees on employment). Poland remains a country with a very low unemployment rate. It is estimated that in 2022 the unemployment rate according to the LFS will drop from 3.4% in 2021 to 2.7%. In the following years, unemployment will remain low (2.6% in the forecast horizon) as a result of demographic trends and the rate of increase in economic growth remaining close to its potential. The main risk factor for the forecast is further course of the war in Ukraine and its impact on the domestic and world economy. In the event the conflict is protracted and intensifies, it is possible to impose more stringent sanctions on Russia, including an embargo on the import of raw materials by EU countries. This would worsen the economic perspectives of Poland's key trading partners. It would also likely lead to an increase in prices of raw materials on global markets above the forecast prices and thus to a higher projected inflation rate. The second factor is the impact of the Ukrainian population flowing in and out of Poland on the domestic labour market. During preparation of the scenario, it was impossible to determine the significance of these population flows for the labour market. In the short term, there may be significant skills mismatches in the labour market – a decline in labour supply in industries traditionally dominated by men (e.g. construction) and an increase in service industries (e.g. trade, catering). In the medium and long term, the influx of Ukrainian citizens may have a positive effect, partially reducing the negative impact of demographics on labour supply. The epidemiological situation remains the third risk factor. The latest variant of the virus reaching the eastern part of the EU with the vaccination rate lower than in the western part of the continent may again place a heavy burden on the healthcare system and, therefore, force the reintroduction of economic restrictions. Other negative risk factor for the forecast is the persistence of obstacles in the global supply chain for a longer time than assumed, which is likely due to China's zero-COVID policy. The last positive factor in relation to the baseline scenario is the possible acceptance by the EU institutions and the implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Programme which would increase the level of investment in the national economy.

Table 1 Expected basic macroeconomic figures in 2022-2025

Category	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP in real terms, growth in %	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.1
Export, growth in %	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.6

Import, growth in %	4.1	3.1	2.9	2.9
Private consumption, growth in %	5.9	4.0	2.7	2.9
Public consumption, growth in %	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
Gross fixed capital formation, growth in %	4.8	4.0	2.5	2.7
Average annual increase in the prices of consumer goods and services, in %	9.1	7.8	4.8	3.5
Persons employed, ⁴ growth in %	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
LFS unemployment rate, in %	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6

⁴ Persons employed on average according to the LFS (15-89).

3. Response to challenges

Challenge: Ensuring the sustainability of public finances.

1. Analysis of the situation within the challenge.

The Country Report Poland 2020 indicates that the Polish budgetary system needs to be corrected, *inter alia*, in terms of the budgetary classification, the method of recording information, medium-term planning and the leverage of spending reviews on the budgetary process. Noticed weaknesses hinder the effective and efficient management of financial resources and blur the responsibility of individual units for budgetary resources.

The identified issues are the subject of work as part of the budgetary system reform, the main objective of which is to introduce a budgetary system supporting the achievement of strategic objectives and development priorities on a multi-annual basis. The objectives and directions of the budgetary system reform addresses to the Council Recommendation of 9 July 2019 in which the EU Council recommended taking further steps to improve the efficiency of public spending, including by improving the budgetary system in Poland (the so-called CSR 1 of 2019).

The reform of the budgetary system was also included in the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and is a basic component of the so-called reform of the fiscal framework.

The amendment to the Act on public finance (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1535) extended the scope of the Stabilising Expenditure Rule (SER) to include state special purpose funds. Covering a greater number of units of the general government sector by this extended SER scope, while maintaining the operational nature of the rule, will contribute to increasing the transparency and efficiency of public finance management.

2. Reforms and investments from the NRRP in the area of the challenge (2022 – Q1 2023)

Main reforms – grant part

A1.1. Reform of the fiscal framework (Ministry of Finance)

Overall schedule: Q3 2021 – Q1 2025

The reform of the fiscal framework includes two components: Reform of the budget system and measures aimed at extending the scope of the Stabilising Expenditure Rule and its review. The Reform of the budgetary system provides for the introduction of a budget system supporting the achievement of strategic objectives and development priorities on a multi-annual basis. Due to the broad coverage and complexity of the reform, the conceptual works and implementation are carried out in stages. Development of a new classification system, including a standardised chart of accounts integrated with the budgetary classification, was considered the priority measure. The Ministry of Finance cooperates with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on how to increase the leverage of spending reviews on the budgetary process.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q1 2022: Development of a Concept Note defining the structure and detailed classifications of a standardised chart of accounts integrated with the budgetary classification.

Thanks to the publication of the concept note, the stage of basic conceptual works was closed and consultation on the proposed solutions with external stakeholders started. Consultations, desk research, and then piloting in a real-world environment will precede the actual implementation.

3. Description of reforms and investments in the area of the challenge implemented outside the NRRP

The issues related to the sustainability of public finances will be presented in the Update of the Convergence Programme.

4. Additional information within the challenge: link with the priorities of the ASGS 2022, green and digital transition, principles of the EPSR, SDGs, CSRs.

Environmental sustainability	Productivity	Justice	Macroeconomic stability
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Elements of a fair green transition: n/a	Elements of a fair digital transition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the functioning of the budgetary system will be beneficial to all social groups.
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Compliance with the principles of the EPSR (according to the numbering of the principles):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (according to the numbering of goals):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Link with the CSR of 2019 and 2020:

CSR 1/2019	CSR 2/2019	CSR 3/2019
CSR 1/2020	CSR 2/2020	CSR 3/2020

Challenge: Increasing professional activity. Access to childcare. Reducing labour market segmentation. Enhancing flexible and short-time working arrangements.

1. Analysis of the situation within the challenge.

In Poland, in the last few years preceding the COVID-19 pandemic, the situation on the labour market was systematically improving: the working population was increasing (until 2018 inclusive), the unemployed population was decreasing and the number of people remaining outside the labour market (inactive) was decreasing.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the announcement of the epidemic in March 2020 and the simultaneous measures taken to protect the health and life of citizens resulted in a disruption of the current trends on the labour market, including those resulting from the seasonality of the Polish labour market.

In 2020, a decrease in the number of employed persons was observed, among others, in industries related to accommodation and gastronomy, industrial processing, trade or activities related to culture, entertainment and recreation, and an increase, e.g., in agriculture, forestry, transportation and storage, as well as in construction and education. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in the popularisation of remote work provided by employees on a regular basis or occasionally.

The results of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) presenting the average data for the quarter indicate that in Q4 of 2021 economically active people accounted for 58.0% of the population aged 15-89. This

rate decreased 0.2 pp compared to Q3 of 2021. The share of the economically active in the total number of people aged 15-89 was higher among men and amounted to 66.1% in the Q4 of 2021, while in the female population this was 50.5% (corresponding values for people in working age are 83.3% and 75.9%).

2. Reforms and investments from the NRRP in the area of the challenge (2022 – Q1 2023)

Increasing professional activity (older people, women)

Main reforms – grant part

A4.1 Effective institutions for the labour market (Ministry of Family and Social Policy)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q3 2024

The aim of the reform is to rebuild the institutional, organisational and legal system on the labour market towards a system that provides more comprehensive and consistent support, tailored to the situation of a given person (inactive, with low qualifications, young [up to 29 years of age], older persons, long-term unemployed, with disabilities, women or migrant).

The proposed changes are designed, in particular, to strengthen the role of career counselling, introduce new (e.g. the possibility of reimbursing the costs of care for children with disabilities up to the age of 18) or improve the existing support instruments (e.g. for the long-term unemployed), reach the inactive, support lifelong learning, support employers, improve the competences of PES, as well as to change the regulations on the employment of foreigners.

In addition, it is planned to conduct consultation with social partners on the potential of collective agreements and carry out a study into the potential role of a single labourcontract in order to increase flexibility and security on the Polish labour market.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: Entry into force of the Act on certain contracts concluded electronically.

At the turn of 2022 and 2023: Entry into force of the Act related to PES and labour market policy.

At the turn of 2022 and 2023: Entry into force of the Act on the employment of foreigners.

Q4 2022: Publication of a study on a single labourcontract and a report on consultations with social partners on the role and potential of collective agreements on the Polish labour market.

A4.3 Implementation of legal framework for development of the social economy (Ministry of Family and Social Policy)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q2 2022

The aim of the reform (adoption of the Act on social economy) is to regulate the support for employment and social integration of people at risk of social exclusion, through the creation of new jobs in a social enterprise and the provision of social services by social economy entities to the local community. The scope of the Act will cover the basic definitions, criteria for obtaining the status of a social enterprise as well as the rights and obligations of entities which will obtain such status. In addition, the Act will set out the framework for activation and reintegration activity undertaken for people at risk of social exclusion in social enterprises, instruments supporting employment and reintegration, and the principles for the coordination of the social economy development policy. The Act will also regulate the issue of cooperation between local governments and social economy entities.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: Entry into force of the Act on social economy.

A4.5 Solutions for a longer stay of older people (60+) in the labour market (Ministry of Finance)

Overall schedule: Q2 2021 – Q4 2024

The aim of the reform is to lower personal income tax for those who reach the statutory retirement age and decide not to retire but continue to work. The solution consists in exempting from personal income tax income from full-time employment, contracts of mandate and business activity up to the amount of PLN 85,528 per year for people who are 60 (women) and 65 years old (men) and remain in the labour market, not receiving any retirement and pension benefits. As a result, it is assumed that the introduced regulation will contribute to a long-term increase in the level of retirement benefits by extending the real retirement age (due to longer contribution periods).

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q4 2022: according to the NRRP entry into force of the amendment to the Act on personal income tax. The regulations are already into force and apply from 1 January 2022.

Main investment – grant part

A4.1.1. Investments supporting the reform of the labour market institutions (Ministry of Family and Social Policy)

Overall schedule: Q2 2021 – Q2 2025

Total cost (RRF/NRRP – grant part): EUR 52 million

The aim of the investment is to strengthen the potential of PES to support the functioning of the labour market, *inter alia*, in the area of professional activation and procedures for admitting foreigners to the labour market, developing new service standards, increasing the potential of PES and providing information on new services offered by PES also for social groups which have not used their support to a large extent so far.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

In the second half of 2022, it is planned to commission an expert analysis concerning the definition of standards for the functioning and coordination of the PES system, as well as carry out information measures.

A4.3.1. Investment support programmes enabling, in particular, development of activity, increase in participation in the implementation of social services and improvement of the quality of integration in social economy entities (Ministry of Family and Social Policy)

Overall schedule: Q2 2021 – Q4 2025

Total cost (RRF/NRRP – grant part): EUR 45 million

The aim of the investment is to maximise the positive impact of social economy entities in the field of social and professional reintegration of people at risk of social exclusion, as well as to support reintegration functions and develop their competitive potential. Support will be provided on the basis of the ministerial programme for the social economy support developed by the MFSP. The legal basis for this programme will be the Act on social economy.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: Preparation and adoption of the ministerial programme;

Q4 2022: Announcement of the call for proposals.

Access to childcare

Main reforms – grant part

A4.2. Reform to improve the situation of parents on the labour market by increasing access to care for children up to 3 years of age (Ministry of Family and Social Policy)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q2 2024

The aim of the reform is to increase professional activity of parents by increasing the territorial and price availability of care facilities for children up to 3 years of age (nurseries and children's clubs). The creation of a single, coherent system supporting the creation and operation of institutions for the care of such children will be conducive to this.

Schedule within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: Entry into force of legal solutions aimed at changing the organisation of the financing system of care for children up to 3 years of age in order to implement a uniform, coherent financing management system for the creation and operation of care services for children up to 3 years of age.

Main investment – grant part

A4.2.1. Supporting the programmes of co-financing the care facilities for children aged 0-3 (nurseries, children's clubs) under the TODDLER+ programme (Ministry of Family and Social Policy)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP – grant part): EUR 381 million

The aim of the investment is to create new care places for children up to 3 years of age, by co-financing the costs of construction, construction works, reconstruction of facilities, or the purchase of real property and infrastructure (purchase of land or premises) in which such care will be provided. A dedicated IT system for managing the financing and creation of childcare facilities, combining various sources of funding childcare, will also be set up.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: Creation of an IT system to manage the financing and creation of care facilities for children up to 3 years of age, combining various sources of funding childcare.

2022: Announcement of the TODDLER+ programme, under which funds of the NRRP will be a source of financing for one of the modules

Reducing labour market segmentation

Main reforms – grant part

A4.7 Reducing labour market segmentation (Ministry of Family and Social Policy)

Overall schedule: Q1 2024

The aim of the reform is to reduce labour market segmentation by increasing the social protection of all persons working on the basis of successive contracts of mandate, by covering these contracts with social security contributions, irrespective of the generated income. The planned changes will contribute to putting the social insurance system in order, tightening the rules of being subject to insurance, increasing insurance protection and future short- and long-term benefits.

Schedule within a year (implementation strategy):

Q1 2024: Entry into force of the provisions introducing the obligation to cover all successive contracts of mandate with social security contributions, irrespective of the generated income.

Enhancing flexible and short-time working arrangements

A4.4 Making forms of employment more flexible, including the introduction of remote work (Ministry of Family and Social Policy)

Overall schedule: Q3 2022

The aim of the reform is to regulate remote work in the Labour Code (which will replace teleworking) and to introduce solutions to make the forms of work organisation more flexible. This will facilitate effective use of the potential of human resources in the economy and allow for adaptation to emerging development challenges, including unfavourable demographic trends. This solution aims to support reconciling work with family responsibilities, including those related to care for children up to the age of 8 or relatives who require care or support for serious medical reasons.

As a result of the introduction of the above-mentioned regulation is expected that, *inter alia*, the reconciliation of work and family life will be easier thanks to the possibility to work in a more flexible form, and the employment rates of inactive people will raise by improving access to employment for people raising young children, people with disabilities as well as employees who have difficulties commuting from suburban place of residence.

Schedule within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: Adoption of an amendment to the Labour Code in the field of remote work, which will be available to all employees, and adoption of an amendment to the Labour Code introducing solutions enabling a wider use of flexible forms of working time organisation for parents of children up to the age of 8 and people caring for, *inter alia*, relatives in need of care or support for serious medical reasons.

3. Description of reforms and investments in the area of the challenge implemented outside the NRRP

“Together We Can Do More – First Edition of the Activation Programme for Foreigners for 2022-2023” (Ministry of Family and Social Policy)

“Together We Can Do More” is a programme for three consecutive years. The amount of funds allocated for first edition of the programme is PLN 40 million. The source of financing is the Labour Fund. The aim of the programme is professional activation, integration and increasing of social activity of foreigners who reside in Poland legally, but who face difficulties related to, e.g., finding employment, a language barrier and integration in society. As part of call for proposals, applications for project co-financing may be submitted by local government units, non-governmental organisations and labour market institutions. The programme will take particular account of foreigners who came to Poland from countries in crisis, e.g. related to military operations carried out in their territory (including Ukraine).

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q1 2022: Announcement of a tender procedure.

Q2 2022: Announcement of the list of projects which qualified for co-financing.

Q4 2022: Submission of partial reports by project implementers.

Family Care Capital and changes in care for children up to 3 years of age (Ministry of Family and Social Policy)

The Family Care Capital (FCC) is a new benefit for parents of children from 12 to 35 months of age, amounting to a total of PLN 12 thousand for the second and each subsequent child. The FCC is an additional support instrument to help combine parenthood with work. It is assumed that it will also be another factor leading to the reduction of poverty among families with children. The provisions of the Act on the FCC also provide for amendments to the Act on care for children under the age of 3, which will introduce, among others, co-financing for stay in a nursery, children’s club or at a day

carer for children not covered by family care capital. Co-financing will amount to a maximum of PLN 400 per month per child and consists in reducing the monthly fee by the entity running such an institution. It is estimated that the support will cover approx. 110 thousand children.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Provisions on the FCC came into force on 1 January 2022, whereas amendments to the Act on care for children under the age of 3 entered into force on 1 April 2022.

4. Additional information within the challenge: link with the priorities of the ASGS 2022, green and digital transition, principles of the EPSR, CSRs.

Environmental sustainability	Productivity	Justice	Macroeconomic stability
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Elements of a fair green transition: n/a	Elements of a fair digital transition: - support for SMEs in the field of digitisation
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Compliance with the principles of the EPSR (according to the numbering of the principles):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (according to the numbering of goals):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Link with the CSR of 2019 and 2020:

CSR 1/2019	CSR 2/2019	CSR 3/2019	
CSR 1/2020	CSR 2/2020	CSR 3/2020	CSR 4/2020

Challenge: Supporting high-quality education and skills in line with the needs of the labour market

1. Analysis of the situation within the challenge.

In the *Country Report Poland 2020*, the EC draws attention to the persistent labour shortages in Poland, e.g. in the industrial, construction and service sectors, which may have an influence on, among others, reduction of production. The above situation results from the change in the nature of jobs influenced by technological development and the mismatch of skills with the needs of the labour market.

Regarding employment rates, the EC underlines that despite the high employment rate of young men and of highly skilled workers, which is much higher than the EU average, employment rates, in particular, for older people and women are significantly lower than those recorded in the majority of EU Member States. Moreover, the percentage of low-skilled people in the population is low, but their employment rate is one of the lowest in the EU. In the opinion of the EC, actions aimed at increasing the participation of groups underrepresented in the labour market would contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 10.

Despite the improvement noticed by the EC, Poland continues to perform below the EU average in the field of digital skills. Almost half of adults aged 16-74 do not have basic digital skills. Moreover,

the EC points to the still limited participation in adult education, which causes a decrease in the number of people who are able to meet the demand on the labour market and inhibits the growth of employment.

The latest challenge is to support foreigners from Ukraine of all ages in acquiring skills and qualifications.

The EC emphasises the issue of shortages of teachers and low attractiveness of the teaching profession. Measures taken by Poland to improve the quality of initial teacher education and the possibility of continuing professional development require monitoring in terms of their effectiveness and impact on teachers' skills.

The EC takes note of the implemented reform of vocational education and training, taking into account, *inter alia*, the change in the structure and scope of basic programmes of initial vocational education, introduction of incentives for employers engaging them in vocational education and training, the scope and scale of which, in the opinion of the EC, are limited. However, according to the EC, its influence on acquiring skills through, among others, education and training corresponding to the needs of the labour market will be visible only in the long term, which does not have a positive effect on the currently reported shortages of workforce in selected sectors of the economy. The EC emphasises the impact of skills development on the increase in productivity and participation in the labour market, and consequently the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 4.

2. Reforms and investments from the NRRP in the area of the challenge (2022 – Q1 2023)

Main reforms – grant part

A3.1 Staff for modern economy – better matching skills and qualifications to the requirements of the labour market in connection with the implementation of new technologies in the economy, and green and digital transition (Ministry of Education and Science)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q1 2025

The aim of the reform is to prepare personnel for the needs of a modern economy and to function in crisis situations.

The solutions prepared will enable the implementation of investments focused on both the economic recovery after the COVID-19 crisis and the creation of permanent and effective methods of cooperation of various stakeholders in the area of skills development, and quick response of vocational education and lifelong learning systems to unforeseen events.

Achievement of the goal requires taking actions both in the area strictly related to the labour market and education, primarily vocational, as its resource base, as well as building a permanent disposition for learning as a lifelong process. It is planned to significantly increase the role and tasks of the vocational counselling and guidance system, develop solutions aimed at better preparation of staff, taking into account changes in the economy and modern labour market, aimed at:

- increasing the correlation between the expectations of the labour market and the supply of competences and knowledge;
- promoting and modernising vocational education and lifelong learning.

The implementation of the reform will include:

- preparation of solutions, including changes in educational law, for the operation of a network of industry skill centres;
- preparation of solutions, including changes in legal regulations, for the coordination of measures in the field of vocational education, higher education and lifelong learning in the regions.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

- preparatory actions by the MES conducted as part of work on legislative solutions for the operation of a network of industry skill centres and for the coordination of measures in the field of vocational education, higher education and lifelong learning in the regions;
- cooperation between the MES and key partners (industry organisations, schools and institutions providing vocational education, local government units).

Main investment – grant part

A3.1.1. Support for development of modern vocational education, higher education and lifelong learning (Ministry of Education and Science)

Overall schedule: Q1 2022 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP – grant part): EUR 400 million

The aim of the investment is to implement innovative and sustainable cooperation mechanisms in the area of the vocational education, higher education, lifelong learning, fostering resilience and excellence as well as digital and green transition.

Investments planned in the area of the vocational education and lifelong learning are aimed at: economic recovery after the COVID-19 crisis, implementation of the provisions of the Integrated Skills Strategy 2030, innovative education and learning systems focused on challenges of the future, development of professional excellence in vocational education at all levels, and change of the image of vocational education by promoting professional skills, as well as support for the transfer of new technologies and solutions conducive to green economy.

The implementation of the investment will include:

- establishing and supporting the operation of 120 industry skill centres, employing the concept of centres for vocational excellence;
- building a system of coordination and monitoring of regional actions for vocational education, higher education and lifelong learning, including adult learning.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: establishment of provincial teams coordinating policy in the field of the vocational education and training and lifelong learning (14 teams)

3. Description of reforms and investments in the area of the challenge implemented outside the NRRP

Governmental programme for development of school infrastructure and the competences of students and teachers in the field of information and communication technologies for 2020-2024 – “Active Board”. (Ministry of Education and Science)

Overall schedule: Q4 2020 – Q4 2024

Total cost: PLN 290 million

Cost in 2022: PLN 70 million

Source of funding: special-purpose reserve No. 26 (2022): funds for levelling educational opportunities for children and youth, providing access to free textbooks, educational materials and exercise materials for students in compulsory education, implementing the governmental programme “Active Board” and the National Reading Development Programme – Priority 3, as well as other governmental programmes, and programmes and projects in the field of education pursuant to Articles 90u and 90w of the Act on the education system

The second edition of the “Active Board” programme is carried out in 2020-2024. The plan for the current edition includes modification and modernisation of physical resources of schools and using the potential of teachers. The programme is to lead to the development of digital, social and creative

competences of students and teachers in order to prepare them for active participation in the developing open, modern and innovative society. The model of the “Active Board” programme in the second edition, in structural terms, is based on the solutions and actions used in the first edition, while in programme terms – on the main assumptions of the Strategy for Responsible Development for the period up to 2020 (including the perspective up to 2030), aimed at changing the structure of the economy to make it more innovative, using resources of the physical and human capital efficiently.

A modern, open and responsible society takes into account the expectations of children and young people with special educational needs, including students with disabilities. Responding to these needs, the support process of the second, new edition of the “Active Board” programme for 2020-2024 also includes schools providing education for students with special educational needs, as well as the situation in which teaching and learning is conducted as part of education using distance learning methods and techniques.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

1. Submission of applications for participation in the programme by: school principals – to the authorities running these schools (including schools abroad) and special care and education centres – to the authorities running these centres.
2. Qualification of applications from authorities running schools and special care and education centres by province governors and applications for participation in the Programme submitted by principals of schools run by the competent minister, principals of schools abroad run by the minister responsible for education.
3. Mobilisation of the state budget funds planned in the special-purpose reserve by submitting an application with a proposal for the allocation of funds among individual provinces and ministers, taking into account funds for a given year specified in the Programme.
4. Mobilisation of the state budget funds planned in the special-purpose reserve and transferring funds to the authorities running schools.
5. The use of financed support by authorities running schools and special care and education centres.
6. Conducting an evaluation study into the methods of using ICT in schools, the intensity of using ICT in educational classes in specific subjects and the methods of using equipment, teaching aids and tools for therapy for students with disabilities and blind students.

“Laboratories of the Future” programme (Ministry of Education and Science)

Overall schedule: September 2021 – August 2022.

Total cost: PLN 1,136 million

Cost in 2022: PLN 183 million

Source of funding: The COVID-19 Counteracting Fund, referred to in Article 65(1) of the Act of 31 March 2020 amending the Act on special solutions related to the prevention, counteracting and combating of COVID-19, other infectious diseases and crisis situations caused by them, as well as some other acts.

Implementation of the “Laboratories of the Future” programme for funding the purchase of modern equipment supporting development of competences of the future by primary schools.

Currently, the Programme is used by over 99% of eligible public schools.

Thanks to the Programme, every primary school in Poland will receive modern equipment in the form of 3D printers, microcontrollers, soldering stations and recording equipment for the presentation of students’ achievements (plus any additional equipment of their choice).

Schools can also choose devices and equipment for development of manual and technical skills.

In total, more than 3 million primary school students and hundreds of thousands of teachers will benefit from access to the “Laboratories of the Future.”

Thanks to participation in the Programme, students will be able to, among others:

- develop passions and interests,
- conduct experiments and use new technologies to discover the world of science and technology,
- learn about the processes useful in the future career choice in professions requiring a high level of creativity and technical knowledge,
- acquire knowledge and skills which will allow them to perform, among others, simple manual work useful in everyday life.

The first stage of the project, i.e. support for primary schools run by Local Government Units (LGU), was implemented on 29 September 2021 by the adoption of the Resolution of the Council of Ministers on the programme, and on 31 December 2021 the transfer of funds to LGUs was completed. As part of the second stage, i.e. support for primary schools run by entities other than LGUs, the legislative process is underway.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

1. Providing authorities running school with financial support for the purchase of teaching aids provided for in the programme.
2. Mobilising support for teachers as part of the programme.

4. Additional information within the challenge: link with the priorities of the ASGS 2022, green and digital transition, principles of the EPSR, CSRs.

Environmental sustainability	Productivity	Justice	Macroeconomic stability
<p>Elements of a fair green transition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the education and training offer of industry skill centres will take into account the acquisition of skills related to sustainable development; – the second edition of the Active Board programme is based on solutions and actions aimed at changing the structure of the economy to make it more innovative, using resources of physical and human capital efficiently. 		<p>Elements of a fair digital transition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – industry skill centres will contribute to the digital transition in a given industry, both through the transfer of new technologies to education and through the use of digital technologies in education and training, e.g. in the form of online courses and simulators; – providing schools with the necessary infrastructure in the form of: interactive boards, ultra short throw projectors, interactive touch monitors, speakers or other devices allowing for the transmission of sound; – every primary school in Poland will receive modern equipment in the form of 3D printers, microcontrollers, soldering stations and recording equipment for the presentation of students’ achievements in the framework of the “Laboratories of the Future” Programme. 	

Compliance with the principles of the EPSR (according to the numbering of the principles):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (according to the numbering of goals):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	

Link with the CSR of 2019 and 2020:

CSR 1/2019	CSR 2/2019	CSR 3/2019	
CSR 1/2020	CSR 2/2020	CSR 3/2020	CSR 4/2020

Challenge: Enhancing the innovative capacity of the economy**1. Analysis of the situation within the challenge.**

Scientific achievements have a significant impact on social and economic development, and technical progress is made through the application of new knowledge in practice. Inventions and new solutions, thanks to which innovative, technologically advanced products and services are created, contribute to increasing the productivity of the economy.

In 2020, gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) amounted to PLN 32.4 billion and increased by 7.0% compared to the previous year. The research and development (R&D) intensity indicator, which is the share of internal expenditure on R&D in GDP, amounted to 1.39% (in 2019 – 1.32%). The value of gross domestic expenditure on R&D per capita amounted to PLN 845 and was 7.1% higher than in the previous year. In the same period, the number of entities in R&D activity increased by 8.8%.

The business enterprise sector was characterised by the highest internal expenditure on R&D among the executive sectors. Entities from this sector allocated PLN 20.4 billion on research and development (7.0% more than in 2019). The share of these outlays in gross domestic expenditure on R&D, as in the previous year, amounted to 62.8%. The shares of other executive sectors in these outlays was the following: higher education – 35.0%, government – 2.0%, and private non-commercial institutions – 0.2% (compared to 35.6%, 1.3% and 0.3%, respectively, in 2019). In 2020, among the sectors financing research and development, similarly to the previous years, the business enterprise sector and the government sector dominated – their funds constituted 50.6% and 39.0%, respectively, of all internal expenditure on R&D (compared to 50.7% and 38.8% in 2019).

Enhancing the innovative capacity of the economy is also connected with ensuring efficient and effective protection of intellectual property, including industrial property. Solutions must take into account the needs of enterprises, higher education institutions and research centres investing in innovative solutions and translate into the legal framework regulating the process of obtaining exclusive rights to solutions created as part of research and development.

2. Reforms and investments from the NRRP in the area of the challenge (2022 – Q1 2023)**Main reforms – grant part****A2.1. Accelerating the processes of robotisation, digitisation and innovation (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)**

Overall schedule: Q1 2020 – Q2 2022

The aim of the reform was to introduce a new tax relief based on which an entrepreneur will be entitled to an additional deduction of part of the robotisation costs (e.g. the cost of purchasing new industrial robots) from the tax base at the end of the tax year. Tax relief is available to all entrepreneurs regardless of their size and place of business. As part of the robotisation relief, it is possible to additionally deduct up to 50% of the company's robotisation costs from income. The introduction of this legal solution will contribute to strengthening the demand for robotisation of enterprises.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: according to the NRRP, adoption of regulations introducing a tax relief for entrepreneurs offering the possibility of additional deduction of robotisation costs. The regulations have already entered into force.

A2.4. Strengthening cooperation mechanisms between the science sector and industry (Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)

Overall schedule: Q1 2020 – Q4 2022

The aim of the reform is to strengthen the transfer of knowledge and innovation to the economy by continuing the reform of the functioning of research institutes. It provides, in particular, for the amendment to the provisions of the Act – Law on Higher Education and Science by introducing the possibility of creating special purpose vehicles for the commercialisation of R&D results.

Measures implemented as part of the reform will also include the preparation of a model of effective cooperation of science-science and science-business, supporting the development and popularisation of innovation in the agri-food sector. For this purpose, a concept of networking institutes operating in this area and increasing the effectiveness of R&D infrastructure will be developed. The goal is, in particular, to give support for the economic policy of the state by providing forecasts of trends and designing technological or organisational solutions which may have a strong impact on economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic and restoration of the crisis resilience of agri-food sector entities.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q1 2022: development of rules for the use of laboratories and knowledge transfer in institutes supervised by the MARD;

Q2 2022: amendment of the provisions of the Act – Law on Higher Education and Science.

Main investment – grant part

A2.1.1. Investments supporting robotisation and digitisation in enterprises (Ministry of State Assets)

Overall schedule: Q1 2020 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP – grant part): EUR 450 million

The aim of the investment is to ensure an appropriate level of digitisation and robotisation, among others, of large enterprises, in order to increase their productivity, improve health and safety conditions and accelerate the transition towards Industry 4.0.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3-Q4 2022: Assessment of the project fiches and approval of the indicative list.

Q4 2022: Announcement of an open procedure and call for applications from the indicative list.

Q1 2023: Call for applications from an open procedure.

A2.4.1. Investment in development of research potential (Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)

Overall schedule: Q1 2020 – Q4 2025

Total cost (RRF/NRRP – grant part): EUR 490 million

The aim of the investment within the scope carried out by the MES is to co-finance the implementation of investment projects focused on commercialisation of projects in the area of R&D. The part of the investment carried out by the MARD provides for the implementation of projects, among others, in the field of construction and modernisation of laboratories of institutes supervised by the MARD and modernisation of analytical and laboratory infrastructure of the MIAFQI and agri-food companies with the participation of the State Treasury.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: Preparation of tender documentation, announcement of the call for applications and their evaluation – with regard to the projects for which the institution responsible for implementation is the MES.

Q4 2022: Signing contracts and transferring advance payments for the implementation of investment – with regard to the projects for which the institution responsible for implementation is the MES.

Q2-Q4 2022: Project evaluation. Signing contracts with final recipients of support, material implementation of supported projects for which the institution responsible for implementation is the MARD.

3. Description of reforms and investments in the area of the challenge implemented outside the NRRP

Productivity Strategy (Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)

Overall schedule: 2022-2030

Total cost: approx. PLN 79.3 billion

Source of funding: It is expected that development expenditure considered part of the implementation of the Productivity Strategy, incurred until 2025, will total over PLN 79.3 billion. Within this amount, almost PLN 20.3 billion will come from the state budget, PLN 23.6 billion from other units of the general government sector, PLN 33.8 billion will be spent under cohesion policy projects (including co-financing) and almost PLN 1.7 billion will come from other instruments and foreign funds. Development expenditure for the performance of tasks considered part of the implementation of the Productivity Strategy will come from a part of the state budget of individual ministers responsible for the performance of these tasks.

The Productivity Strategy is an update of the currently effective Strategy of Innovation and Efficiency of the Economy (SIEE), with new elements building a modern economy based on knowledge and innovative digital technologies. Taking into account past experience of implementation of the SIEE, it was concluded that innovation and efficiency are not independent strategic goals but only tools for their implementation. The primary objective of the Strategy was defined as a progressive, sustainable and inclusive growth of productivity based on the use of knowledge and new technologies, especially digital ones. Then, specific objectives were defined in each of the areas of the Strategy, leading to the achievement of the primary objective. These specific objectives are the following:

- Increased resource efficiency of the economy;
- Increased use of renewable raw materials and biomass in the economy;
- Development of modern lifelong learning;
- Preparation of competent staff for the needs of the digitised economy;
- Sustained increase in the private investment rate;
- Automation, robotisation and digitisation of enterprises;

- Enhanced quality of management in enterprises and public institutions;
- Stimulating cooperation mechanisms between economic entities;
- Increased intensity of the use of knowledge and technology in the economy;
- Development of an algorithmic data-based economy;
- Increased number of exporters, especially in non-European markets;
- Increased export of goods in the area of high technologies and through e-commerce.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

In the first year of the Strategy, the majority of the strategic projects will be prepared and some of them will start the implementation stage. The most comprehensive measures of great importance for the economy worth noting include the financial and competence support for the digital transformation of enterprises, in particular the robotisation of production processes. Significant changes will also be introduced in the support system for innovation centres.

Comprehensive, transparent and modern regulation in the field of industrial property protection (draft Act – Industrial Property Law) (Patent Office of the Republic of Poland)

Overall schedule: Q1 2022 – Q4 2023

Total cost: The expenditure planned for 2023-2033 was estimated at PLN 59.93 million. Expenditure from the state budget in subsequent years will be determined after the finalisation of work on the bill and confirmed in subsequent budget acts.

Cost in 2022: Due to the expected period of *vacatio legis*, no expenditure connected with the reform is planned in 2022.

The aim of the reform is to create a comprehensive, transparent and modern legal framework in the field of industrial property protection (draft Act – Industrial Property Law). The reform consists in bringing together institutions and procedures for obtaining the protection of industrial property in a single legal act, and developing new legal measures allowing the protection of exclusive rights. The adopted measures are aimed at simplifying and shortening proceedings, including shortening the time period for granting protection by, e.g. by replacing the current utility model examination system with a registration system, enabling the submission of multiple industrial design applications, and in the case of litigation, dispensing with the requirement to hold hearings favour of adjudicating in closed sessions. Changes regarding fees are beneficial for entities using the industrial property protection system and should encourage the protection of intellectual property in a comprehensive manner. A provisional application for patent is yet another arrangement important for innovators who may claim the benefit of a priority date upon filing a simplified application without the risk of losing the novelty of the proposed solution. The essence of the measure is that a patent application may be deemed to have been filed on the filing date of the provisional application. Solutions supporting the protection of business secrets, i.e. the deposit of technical and technological information, are also envisaged.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3-Q4 2022: Adoption of the Act – Industrial Property Law.

4. Additional information within the challenge: link with the priorities of the ASGS 2022, green and digital transition, principles of the EPSR, CSRs.

Environmental sustainability	Productivity	Justice	Macroeconomic stability
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Elements of a fair green transition: – Investments supporting robotisation and	Elements of a fair digital transition: – Financial and competence support for
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digitisation in enterprises – Strengthening cooperation mechanisms between the science sector and industry – Development of markets for secondary raw materials used in industry – Development of ecodesign competences	investments in robotisation and digitisation in enterprises – Strengthening cooperation mechanisms between the science sector and industry – Strengthening the innovative capacity of the economy by improving the legal conditions allowing for effective protection of industrial property
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Compliance with the principles of the EPSR (according to the numbering of the principles):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (according to the numbering of goals):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Link with the CSR of 2019 and 2020:

CSR 1/2019	CSR 2/2019	CSR 3/2019	
CSR 1/2020	CSR 2/2020	CSR 3/2020	CSR 4/2020

Challenge: Improving regulations and investment climate. Increasing the role of public consultation. Safeguarding of judicial independence.

1. Analysis of the situation within the challenge.

The remaining challenge is to correct the process of public consultation and involvement of social partners in policy-making, in particular through the development of modern mechanisms of social participation, improvement of communication, social dialogue and civic dialogue, and the development of cooperation between public administration and non-governmental organisations.

Within the legislative process itself, there is a need to continue measures aimed at improving the quality of the law, avoiding over-regulation and, consequently, limiting the frequency of changes to regulations. At present (which also needs to be analysed), diverse rules are applied regarding consultations on government bills and bills presented by other entities – citizens’, deputies’ and presidential bills. The regulatory impact assessment (RIA) is prepared under the governmental procedure, and the draft regulation itself with justification and the RIA is subject to public consultations. These rules are applied under the deputies’ procedure to a limited extent, which has an impact on the quality of laws prepared and their perception by citizens. Meanwhile, high quality legislation and legal certainty are an important factor influencing the conditions for pursuing business activity and investing. Hence the inclusion in the NRP of measures related to the improvement of the law-making process, with the involvement of the broadest possible group of stakeholders. Additionally, measures related to enhancing the functioning of the justice system were included in the draft NRRP.

Moreover, despite many significant changes in recent years, redundant regulations and administrative burdens are still identified in Poland, and their elimination would enable the development of economic activity as well as the improvement of the functioning of citizens in the public sphere. The above issues constitute a challenge related to the need to continue the

comprehensive reform of economic law, aimed at further reduction of regulatory and administrative burdens.

Another challenge is the level of complexity of regulations and the multitude of procedures in the field of spatial planning, which translates directly into ineffective planning of development by the commune, paralyses entrepreneurs and inhibits the development of investments, and significantly increases the costs of providing public services to residents.

2. Reforms and investments from the NRRP in the area of the challenge (2022 – Q1 2023)

Main reforms – grant part

F2.1. Enhancing the law-making process (Chancellery of the Prime Minister)

Overall schedule: until 30 September 2022

The aim of the reform is to improve the quality of legislation as well as access to law for all interested entities by adopting amendment to the Rules and Regulations of the Sejm, Senate and Council of Ministers, which will introduce mandatory regulatory impact assessment and public consultations of bills proposed by deputies and senators. The reform will also limit the application of the accelerated procedure to well-defined and exceptional cases.

Access to bills with justifications and regulatory impact assessment as well as participation in consultations will be facilitated by launching a common portal where all these documents will be made available. Regulations to enable the use of the portal by all entities participating in the legislative process will be introduced as part of the reform. Access to the adopted regulations will also be broadened and made easier thanks to the reform. The current Act on the publication of normative acts and some other legal acts obliges the indicated administrations to publish only the content of the adopted acts and – once a year – their consolidated texts. The reform will introduce an obligation to publish consolidated text of a legal act immediately after its amendment. The reform also provides for popularisation and educational activities.

The key result of the reform will be enhancement of the public action programming process so that decisions about the shape of a given policy are made with the broadest possible involvement of and cooperation with stakeholders, in particular by improving the consultation process and other forms of citizens' involvement in governance.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: adoption of amendment to the Rules and Regulations of the Sejm, Senate and Council of Ministers in order to increase the use of public consultations and regulatory impact assessments in the law-making process.

A1.2. Further reduction of regulatory and administrative burden (continuation of the comprehensive reform of economic law) (Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)

Overall schedule: Q2 2021 – Q4 2023

The reform includes the implementation of a package of deregulatory solutions. The aim of the reform is to eliminate administrative and legal barriers affecting the functioning of citizens and entrepreneurs, which will facilitate companies to invest, diversify their activities and will support economic development after the pandemic. The assumption of the package is to accelerate decisions, *inter alia*, by: popularising the silent procedure for handling cases and simplified proceedings, reducing the workload of offices, waiving two-stage procedure (where possible and reasonable), simple official forms, on-line applications, reducing the number of appendices and formalities, relying on declarations instead of certificates, minimising costs for the citizens and entrepreneurs.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

2022: Entry into force of a legislative package to reduce the administrative burden on enterprises and citizens.

Q4 2023: Entry into force of the amendment to the Act on support for new investments.

A1.3. Reform of spatial planning and development (Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)

Overall schedule: Q2 2020 – Q1 2023

The aim of the reform is to enable communes to manage space, and to enable entrepreneurs and stakeholders to actively participate in this process. The reform will facilitate investment by providing access to clear, digital and reliable information about the directions of the commune's development and land development, collected in local strategic documents, as well as by introducing an integrated investment plan based on an urban planning agreement.

Transparent rules regarding the possibility of allocating land for economic activity will foster better organisation and location of investments and their efficiency. Cleaning up the regulations related to spatial planning will increase the scale of investments and stimulate local economies.

The aim of the reform is also to strengthen public participation and shorten the time needed to prepare documents. This will be achieved through the introduction of general plans in place of the study of conditions and directions of spatial planning. The general plan, as an act of local law, will only contain normative provisions concerning spatial planning. Moreover, the catalogue of forms of participation available in the document preparation procedure will be put in order and expanded.

Thanks to the introduction of clear rules for the preparation of a balance of land intended for development and urban standards, the reform will ensure effective spatial management, including reduced urban pressure on green areas, which will contribute to sustainable development and green transition and have a positive impact on the goals related to change climate.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q1 2023: entry into force of the new Act on spatial planning and development.

Main investment – grant part

A1.2.2. Support for the preparation of investment areas for the needs of key investments for the economy (Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)

Overall schedule: Q2 2021 – Q4 2025

Total cost (RRF/NRRP – grant part): EUR 300 million

The aim of the investment is comprehensive preparation of investment areas (including land reparcelling, regulating technical and legal issues), connection to the necessary infrastructure (water, gas, energy) and construction of production and storage areas for industrial and service purposes – all infrastructure works necessary to prepare the land for investments. This will improve economic attractiveness of the regions, have a real impact on the acquisition of new investments and influence the economic development of these regions. The mobilisation of investment will be part of the reform of the Polish Investment Zone.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: Announcement of the call/tender.

Q3 2022: Selection of projects which will be granted financial support.

Q3/Q4 2022: Signing contracts with the selected contractors.

- **from Q1 2023:** Implementation of investments, connecting utilities to the land.

A1.3.1. Implementation of the reform of spatial planning and development

Overall schedule: Q3 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP – grant part): EUR 200 million

The aim of the investment is the adoption of general plans by communes by mid-2026. Investments related to the implementation of new regulations in the field of spatial planning will include two types of measures: co-financing the preparation of strategic documents for LGUs (development strategies, in accordance with the provisions of the Act on communal self-government, and communal revitalisation programmes; general plans; transformations of local plans) and a training system for planners and employees of commune offices in the new laws introduced as part of the spatial planning reform.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: preparation of a mechanism for determining the amount of allocations which the commune will receive for the implementation of the spatial development reform (the document will indicate the amount of support to be granted to each commune and an explanation of the type of activity for which the support is to be used).

Q4 2022: announcement of a call for support for communes.

3. Description of reforms and investments in the area of the challenge implemented outside the NRRP

Reform of the system of common courts (Ministry of Justice)

The aim of the reform is to create, within the constitutional principles of the system, a structure of common courts capable of performing their tasks efficiently, in a manner adequate to the social and economic needs of Poland, while rationalising the costs of administration of justice by courts. Specific objectives of the reform include, among others, minimising the phenomenon of excessive length of proceedings and failure to meet the standards of reliability and efficiency of proceedings, and strengthening the judicial independence, which will be achieved by eliminating the institution of “promotion” and introducing the principle that appointments to the judicial service take place only once within common courts. The objectives of the reform will be achieved through:

- changing the organisational structure of the judiciary and eliminating one level of courts of appeal, the so-called “flattening” of the structure,
- limiting the number of judicial districts, while leaving the existing number of judicial units which will constitute court divisions,
- balancing the workload of judges,
- limiting the number of functional positions,
- using to the fullest the potential of judicial staff, as well as judicial assistants and court officials,
- modifying administrative supervision over the activity of courts,
- popularising computerisation and the use of IT systems in courts.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: Adoption of the draft Act – Law on the System of Common Courts (UD 262) by the Council of Ministers.

Q3 2022: Adoption of acts by Parliament/entry into force.

Improving the provisions on taxation of the income of natural persons (Ministry of Finance)

Overall schedule: Q1 2022 – Q3 2022

The main aim of the drafted solutions is to improve and simplify the tax system. The new regulations are also to ensure the stability of the system for the coming years. We want the introduced solutions to be simple and understandable, and therefore the tax system to be transparent.

The following solutions provided for in the draft serve this purpose:

- 1) reduction of the tax rate applicable in the first range of the tax scale from 17% to 12%;
- 2) with respect to entrepreneurs who do not declare tax according to the tax scale, introduction of the possibility of deducting a part of health contributions paid related to the conducted business activity subject to a uniform 19% tax, in a lump sum on recorded revenues and a tax deduction card – entrepreneurs who declare tax according to the tax scale will pay lower tax thanks to the reduced tax rate;
- 3) revocation of the middle class relief.

Due to lowering the tax rate during the year as well as in the settlement of income tax for 2022, it is possible to give up the middle class relief, which is perceived as incoherent and complicating the tax system.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: Entry into force of the amendment to the Act on personal income tax.

4. Additional information within the challenge: link with the priorities of the ASGS 2022, green and digital transition, principles of the EPSR, CSRs

Environmental sustainability	Productivity	Justice	Macroeconomic stability
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Elements of a fair green transition: n/a	Elements of a fair digital transition: - popularisation of digital forms in proceedings will reduce the costs of obtaining a decision.
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Compliance with the principles of the EPSR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (according to the numbering of goals):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16	17

Compliance with the content of CSRs

CSR 1/2019	CSR 2/2019	CSR 3/2019	
CSR 1/2020	CSR 2/2020	CSR 3/2020	CSR 4/2020

Challenge: Providing access to funding and liquidity for enterprises

1. Analysis of the situation within the challenge.

The pandemic and the crisis phenomena caused by it have affected particularly hard and through many channels the enterprises (especially SMEs) from many sectors of economic activity, including in particular industries such as HoReCa, tourism and culture. The drop in revenues caused by the pandemic in 2020 affected more than 60% of enterprises, while in almost half of them the demand for their products/services decreased by 25%. Every fourth enterprise had difficulties with

discharging the payment obligation, and 30% with enforcing payments. Under these conditions, the key challenge for ensuring recovery and long-term resilience to shocks caused by crisis phenomena is to follow new paths of development of enterprises or diversification of economic activity, which should result in increased activity, in particular investment activity, of enterprises and an increase in their productivity.

Similarly to other sectors of the economy, the agricultural sector has also been affected by the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Food supply chains were disrupted, customer expectations changed and there has been a new approach to its distribution and redistribution. Broken links of the food supply or the loss of certain links cause large losses in this sector. Actors in the food supply chain must rebuild their potential while implementing investments leading to a green and digital economy. Meanwhile, during the pandemic, many entities from this sector are faced with serious financial problems and a lack of own contribution to implement investments or change the production profile.

It is also a challenge to base the competitiveness of farms on the transition towards agriculture 4.0. and sustainable infrastructure solutions that are compatible with changes in consumption and production patterns. Such solutions increasingly determine the competitiveness of farms, protect natural resources and the climate, and help farms reduce the environmental pressure (an example is precise fertilisation and replacement of asbestine tile roofing detrimental to health).

The COVID-19 pandemic also had a huge impact on the sector of cultural and creative industries (CCI) – cultural institutions, entrepreneurs and NGOs from this area and the artistic community were deprived of a stable basis for functioning. Without long-term support, cultural operators are not able to develop and face new challenges in crisis conditions. It is necessary to change, expand and develop the business profile of entities operating in the CCI, including the diversification of the activity of cultural institutions, NGOs and enterprises. It is also important to use the potential of cultural institutions as a creator and “supplier” of ideas and inspirations being a source of innovation.

2. Reforms and investments from the NRRP in the area of the challenge (2022 – Q1 2023)

Main investment – grant part

A1.2.1. Investments for the enterprises in products, services and employee skills and human resources related to diversification of their operation (Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy)

Overall schedule: Q1 2022 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP – grant part): EUR 500 million

The aim of the investment is to extend or change the profile of operation of the enterprises (SMEs) from the sectors that have been the most affected by COVID-19 pandemic. Support will be provided to the undertakings covering primarily: the investments in the service or production base; improving employee skills (including e.g. trainings associated with gaining the new skills or requalification of employees, including in particular with regard to expansion or change of the profile); development services for the supported SMEs. The undertakings will be selected by means of a competition. Support will be available to the enterprises in the following sectors: HoReCa, tourism and culture, which in 2020-21 recorded a decrease in revenues in effect of COVID-19 pandemic.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

The investment implementation system will be drawn up in 2022. The main focus will be on designation of the entity competent for call for proposals in the competition mode and specification of its tasks related to MDFRP support in the implementation of investments will be determined by means of an appropriate arrangement. The competition documentation specifying in particular in the

project selection criteria and terms and conditions of their implementation will be adopted. In the 2H of 2022, the calls for proposals under the investment A.1.2.1. will be announced and actions to enter into the first contracts within 6 months from announcing the call will be taken.

A1.4.1. Investments for diversification and shortening of the agri-food product supply chain and building the resilience of chain stakeholders (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q4 2025

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 1 267 million

The aim of the investment is enhancing the resilience of the stakeholders of the agricultural, food, fisheries and aquaculture product supply chain to crises, including bringing forward the private investments of the SME sector, strengthening short supply chains and food redistribution system as well as increasing competitiveness of agricultural holdings by implementing and propagating the innovative Agriculture 4.0 solutions.

The investment shall cover:

- diversification of distribution channels by:
 - establishing the storage and distribution centres;
 - investments within the agri-food wholesale markets in the scope of infrastructure for the agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture and food product storage and marketing;
- support for the micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) operating in the agri-food processing sector (the existing and newly established enterprises) in the scope of purchase of specialist means of transport, machinery and equipment for processing, storage, warehousing and marketing of the agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture products and extension of the plant infrastructure;
- support for adaptation, modernisation of buildings/halls and equipment and the means of food transport to the charity and public benefit organisations involved in food redistribution for social purposes;
- co-financing of projects supporting the sustainable production patterns, short supply chains or Agriculture 4.0, covering among others:
 - establishment or modernisation of sites dedicated to processing of the agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture and food products by the farmers, along with equipping the production lines;
 - establishment or modernisation of sites dedicated to direct sales of the local food products;
 - organisation of e-sales of the agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture and food products along with organisation of supplies;
 - purchase by the farmers or fishermen of the means of transport for doorstep selling or transport in the controlled conditions and infrastructure development;
 - investments of agricultural producers in the scope of: purchase, assembly and maintenance of digital solutions for agriculture and purchase and maintenance/updates of digital solutions (apps, software) of Agriculture 4.0;
 - investments concerning the replacement of creosote-impregnated poles on hop plantations.

The beneficiaries of this type of support will include the farmers (including also the persons running or starting the activity in the agricultural retail trade, localized, marginal and restricted activities and direct sales).

The investments will consist in calls for proposals to select the final support beneficiaries. Support of the investments will have the form of reimbursement of incurred costs or subsidies with the option

of advance payments as pre-financing of the investments. Where justified, the selection criteria will favour the organic farming investments and the investments enhancing innovation and digitisation.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Preparation of the implementation system and launching of competition calls for the investments to implement the envisaged indirect objectives of the investments (stemming from the indicators) are planned for 2022. The date of launching the competition for the final support beneficiaries depends on the acceptance of NRRP by the EC.

Main investments – loan part

A2.5.1. Programme supporting the operation of the cultural entities sector and creative industries to stimulate their development (Ministry of Culture and National Heritage)

Overall schedule: Q4 2021 – Q4 2024

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - non-reimbursable loan part): EUR 45 million

The aim of the investment is to prevent long-term negative effects of COVID-19, maintenance, stimulation and support in the return to normal operation for the institutions of culture, non-governmental organisations and business entities involved in cultural activities and for the individual artists. Support will be provided in the form of grants and scholarships.

The grant part – addressed to the institutions of culture, entrepreneurs involved in cultural activities and NGOs, will be implemented in the form of open competitions. The applicants will be offered with the opportunity to apply among others for support for the following types of the projects: staging of performances, concerts, realization of workshops, festivals, exhibitions, educational and research programmes. Implementation of three competitions is scheduled for 2022, 2023 and 2024, respectively.

The scholarship programme – addressed to the individual artists (performers, artists, animators, educators and researchers), will be implemented in the form of a scholarship granted for the period between 3 and 6 months. Call for proposals will be conducted in the form of an open competition. The scholarships will co-finance the individual activities focused on development of the applicant, e.g. concerts, performances, exhibitions, preparation of the materials necessary for project implementation, records, collection management or artists-in-residence initiatives (AIR).

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: Signing of the agreement by and between the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage with the National Institute of Music and Dance, Zbigniew Raszewski Theatre Institute, Ujazdowski Castle Centre of Contemporary Art and the National Institute for Museums and Public Collections in the scope of acting as the Support Units for implementation of the investments.

Q4 2022:

- adopting the project selection criteria in the sector of culture and creative industries (in order to launch the programme supporting the operation of the cultural entities sector and creative industries in 2022, adoption of criteria at the earlier date is envisaged);
- publication of the call announcement, carrying out the call procedure, evaluation of proposals, signing the contracts with the beneficiaries, payment of support on the basis of disbursement schedules under the concluded contracts (provided that the project selection criteria for the sector of culture and creative industries are adopted at the earlier date).

3. Specification of reforms and investments in the challenge area implemented outside the NRRP

Programme for supporting the investments of significant importance to the Polish economy for the years 2011-2030 (Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)

Overall schedule: 2011-2030

The programme supports the investment projects focused on the growth of innovation and competitiveness of the Polish economy. The investor may receive a subsidy for implementation of its undertaking, which in accordance with the approved criteria should obtain a status of a project of significant importance to the Polish economy.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

The aim of introducing changes to the Programme is to increase availability of support, including for the entrepreneurs from the micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The newly-introduced incentives aim at reinvestments and development of the existing plants.

The changes proposed for implementation modify the system of already existing programme's qualitative criteria for evaluation of the investment. Evaluation of the investment considers both direct and indirect economic effects, including: impact of the investment on human capital, local community and environment.

The changes introduced to the Programme stem also from the need to streamline the application procedure, adaptation of the Programme regulations to the amended list of medium-sized cities losing their social and economic functions with regard to its review performed for the purposes of the Responsible Development Strategy and the need to adapt the Programme regulations to the changes introduced to the Regional Aid Map for 2022 – 2027, specifying the allowable intensity of public aid.

4. Additional information within the challenge: link with the priorities of the ASGS 2022, green and digital transition, principles of the EPSR, CSRs.

Environmental sustainability	Productivity	Justice	Macroeconomic stability
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Elements of a fair green transition: - taking into account the ecological aspects when selecting the projects	Elements of a fair digital transition: - taking into account the digital competences development when selecting the projects
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Compliance with the principles of the EPSR (according to the numbering of the principles):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (according to the numbering of goals):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	17

Link with the CSR of 2019 and 2020:

CSR 1/2019	CSR 2/2019	CSR 3/2019	
CSR 1/2020	CSR 2/2020	CSR 3/2020	CSR 4/2020

Challenge: Digital transition of the enterprises and public administration

1. Analysis of the situation within the challenge.

The dynamics of changes in the modern economy and the circumstances arisen in the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic have boosted the digitisation process. Digitisation has gained on importance in particular due to forced remote work and education. This implies the need for providing access to high-speed Internet to all citizens, broader and more secure use of digital services in the public sector and all sectors of the economy. Thus, there is an urgent challenge of ensuring access to the latest generation ICT infrastructure to the society as a whole, including the entrepreneurs, public administration, followed by access to digital infrastructure to public schools for educational purposes. Continued improvement of digital skills in society is also necessary.

In terms of the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI 2021) value, Poland is ranked 24th among the 27 European states⁵. Despite continuous improvement, 13% of the population of Poland still has no access to the Internet and nearly half of the society has no basic digital skills⁶. In spite of the increased coverage of broadband infrastructure enabling access to the Internet of bandwidth of at least 100 Mb/s, nearly 35% of households in Poland still cannot use such services. Significant differences in access to the telecommunications infrastructure of the new generation are observable between the urban and rural areas and western and eastern Poland.

In Poland, 47% of the population aged 16-74 uses e-administration (data as of 2021). Compared with the previous year, this accounts for an increase by 5.6 pp. On the other hand, 39.9% of the population uses the Internet to submit the completed forms within e-administration. For this indicator, the increase reaching 6.4 pp. (compared with 2020)⁷ was recorded. In terms of digital public services, Poland is ranked 20th in the EU. According to the Digital Economy and Society Index, 60% of enterprises demonstrate a very low digitisation level (39% in the EU), while only 11% are highly digitised enterprises (compared with 26% in the EU)⁸. Large disproportions in digital skills and equipping in ICT tools and devices are also noticeable in the education sector. According to the surveys, more than half of teachers (56% in total) points out at equipment deficiencies as the key concern or concern in remote education, while 36% indicated the equipment deficiencies among the students⁹. In addition, the lack of technological and methodological skills of the teachers is observable.

A barrier to the improvement of the Polish economy is also more difficult access for the citizens and enterprises to data held at the disposal of many public administration units. Legal and technical barriers related to the cooperation in the area of data exchange between the business entities, public administration units and other entities, as well as securing data in terms of continuity of operation and critical infrastructure, are among the other issues of concern. This is accompanied by a lack of adequate competences and ensured financing for the deployment of cybersecurity requirements.

2. Reforms and investments from the NRRP in the area of the challenge (2022 – Q1 2023)

Main reforms - grant part

C1.1. Ensuring common access to high-speed Internet – development of network infrastructure (Chancellery of the Prime Minister).

Overall schedule: Q2 2021 – Q1 2023

⁵ European Commission, Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) for 2021, <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/desi-poland>.

⁶ Statistics Poland,, Survey on the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in 2020

⁷ Statistics Poland,, Information society in Poland in 2021, <https://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/nauka-i-technika-spoleczenstwo-informacyjne/spoleczenstwo-informacyjne-w-polsce-w-2021-roku,2,11.html>

⁸ Digital Scoreboard for 2020.

⁹ Remote education at the time of pandemic. Survey Report. 2022, I version; <https://centrumcyfrowe.pl/edukacja-zdalna/>

The aim of the reform is decreasing the digital exclusion phenomenon in the areas that still have no access to the Internet of bandwidth of at least 100 Mb/s. The reform will be implemented by elimination of the existing legislative barriers to the investments in broadband networks and deployment of the EU set of tools enhancing broadband investment (*Connectivity Toolbox*) understood as the legislative and systemic measures. This will enable cost reduction and increase in the implementation rate of such investments.

The legislative reforms are to be implemented in particular in the areas of planning procedures, construction process and regulatory liabilities incurred with regard to maintenance of the completed investments in the broadband networks.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: Preparation by the Chancellery of the Prime Minister of the co-financing framework for the broadband projects for the white spots of the Next Generation Access (NGA), at which there have been no existing NGA networks.

Q1 2023: Adoption of the Ordinance of the Minister of Digitisation on the annual inventory of telecommunications infrastructure and services.

C2.1. Increasing the range of applications of the digital solutions in public domain, economy and society (Chancellery of the Prime Minister)

Overall schedule: Q2 2020 – Q2 2024

The aim of the reform is to increase the range of applications of digital solutions in public domain, economy and society and to enhance the level of digital competences in the society. The measures used to implement the reform include among others: regulatory amendments related to development of e-services and improving e-communications between the public institutions, citizens and business, including in particular by the introduction of a default digital form of documents and e-flow in the administration and economy.

The reform will amend the Act of 17 February 2005 on the computerisation of activities of entities performing public tasks (with a view to introduction of a default digital form of documents, electronic form of services and digitisation of administrative processes). By virtue of the amended Act on the goods and services tax, the structured e-invoices will be introduced into the economy. Since 1 January 2022, by the Act of 29 October 2021 on amending the Act on the goods and services tax and certain other acts (Journal of Laws, item 2076), the National System of e-Invoices was implemented as a voluntary solution. The System enables issuing and providing access to the structured invoices. A comprehensive programme for the development of digital competences will be adopted. The new standards for equipping the educational facilities in digital infrastructure will be established.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: Adoption of the Digital Competence Development Programme in order to manage the development of digital competences of the citizens and employees of various sectors and establishment of the Digital Competence Development Centre.

Q3 2022: Specification by the MES of minimum standards of equipment of all schools in digital infrastructure enabling the use of digital technologies in teaching at equal level in each school.

C3.1. Increasing cybersecurity of the information systems, enhancing data processing infrastructure and optimisation of infrastructure of state services competent for safety and security (Chancellery of the Prime Minister)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q4 2023

The aim of the reform is development of the national cybersecurity system, increasing the level of resilience of the information system of the public administration and private sector and building awareness and social competences in the area of cybersecurity.

The reform includes amending the Act of 5 July 2018 on the national cybersecurity system. The amendment will enable among others the establishment of the Information Sharing and Analysis Centres by the cybersecurity system entities. In addition, there will be mandatory sectoral Computer Security Incident Response Teams (sectoral CSIRTs) established in the 6 key sectors (energy, transport, healthcare, banking and infrastructure of financial markets, digital infrastructure and water supply).

The Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 11 September 2018 on the list of key services and materiality thresholds of the disturbing effect of an incident on the provision of key services will be amended. The focus will be on modifying the thresholds/criteria defining the key service operators, primarily in the health sector.

Poland will join the Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEI) on the next generation cloud infrastructure and edge services.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

The reforms involve the works on amending the Act on the national cybersecurity system (NCS). The Act has been currently examined by the Committee of the Council of Ministers. According to the schedule, the Act should be adopted in the 2H 2022.

At the same time, upon the entrance of the amended NSC Act into force, the commencement of works on amending the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 11 September 2018 on the list of key services and materiality thresholds of the disturbing effect of an incident on the provision of key services is envisaged.

Main reforms - loan part

C1.2. Increasing the level of accessibility and use of the state-of-the-art wired and wireless communication for the social and economic purposes (Chancellery of the Prime Minister)

Overall schedule: Q2 2021 – Q4 2023

The reform aims at the adaptation of the national legislative environment to the challenges associated with the implementation of solutions based on the 5G connectivity in the economy, society and public services. The reform addresses the elimination of the existing barriers for implementation of the 5G networks in the vertical industries, in which it will play the key role (healthcare, logistics and transport, agriculture, industry, energy, smart cities, education and environmental protection).

The main tasks include in particular the removal of radio communications installations from the list of undertakings that may require the environmental impact assessments and adaptation of the requirements of the methodology for the measurements of electromagnetic field emission in the environment to the latest scientific and technical developments.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q1 2022: Amendment of the Ordinance of the Minister of Climate of 17 February 2020 on the methods of checking compliance with the levels of electromagnetic field emission in the environment.

Q1 2022: Amendment of the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 10 September 2019 on projects likely to have a significant impact on the environment.

C2.2. Reform of the bases of the education and pedagogical system digitisation (Ministry of Education and Science)

Overall schedule: Q2 2020 – Q1 2022

The aim of the reform is to provide young people with digital competences and to increase the educational opportunities of all students. Adaptation of schools and educational facilities to the modern reality and needs in the area of digital devices with adequate software will enable more effective use of ICT technologies in school education. The framework of the reform, its objectives, implementation and monitoring methods will be specified in the Policy of digitisation of the education sector.

The reform provides for: the preparation of the IT infrastructure for the educational needs; retrofitting the kindergartens and schools as well as teachers and students in the equipment; updating the core curriculum for preschool and general education; preparation of the educational environment and digital educational materials; preparation of human resources of the local government units for planning of the educational strategy at the local level; preparation of teachers to work with the advanced digital technologies in teaching their subject.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: Adoption by the Council of Ministers of the new policy for digitisation of the education sector underlying the changes to the education system and implementation of the ICT investments and specifying the directions of the digitisation process for the education system in the short- and long-term perspective.

Main investments – grant part

C1.1.1. Providing access to very high speed Internet at the white spot areas (Chancellery of the Prime Minister)

Overall schedule: Q4 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 1 200 million

The aim of the investment is to increase the number of households covered by the fixed line broadband network, primarily at the areas of digital exclusion (so called NGA white spots), currently without the existing broadband infrastructure of high bandwidth and with low probability of deployment of the network offering the end users with the connectivity of downloading speed of at least 100 Mb/s by the market. The investment will cover 931 thousand of households and will be implemented in three stages. The first stage will involve 100 thousand of households by December 2024, the second one the next 400 thousand of households by December 2025, while the third one the remaining 431 thousand of households by 30 June 2026. In effect of this investment, the share of households covered with the network of bandwidth of at least 100 Mb/s will exceed 80%. The first-choice option should be the currently available infrastructure, including the regional broadband access networks.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: announcement of social consultations for target areas of support

Q4 2022: announcement of the first competition for project co-financing

C2.1.1. Public e-services, IT solutions enhancing the operation of the administration and economic sectors and breakthrough technologies in the public sector, economy and society (Chancellery of the Prime Minister)

Overall schedule: Q1 2020 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 420 million

The investment aims at increasing the number of cases to be handled electronically with the use of – e-services and digital processes and ensuring model system to support the application of

breakthrough technologies. This will be enabled by creating the new and developing the existing e-services in the area of public administration.

The investment will cover 39 projects including among others:

- development or extension of the public IT systems, public data sharing platforms and e-service deployment platforms;
- deployment of the new, modified or integrated public e-services;
- development of the central platform for regional and local services;
- digitisation of the investment and construction process and digitisation of the spatial planning and development area (providing on-line access to data, including spatial data, and information on the existing and planned spatial development);
- digitisation of services and processes of the National Revenue Administration;
- digitisation and integration of public administration services.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

The announcement of the call for proposals is scheduled for the Q3/Q4 2022.

C2.1.2. Equalisation of the level of equipping the schools in mobile multimedia devices (Chancellery of the Prime Minister)

Overall schedule: Q3 2021 – Q3 2025

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 550 million

The aim of the investment is supporting the digitisation of the education process by the equalisation of the level of equipping the schools in the state-of-the-art multimedia devices for individual use (laptops, tablets, etc.), made accessible to the teachers and students to perform the on-going educational tasks. This condition is necessary to educate high-quality human capital having the digital competences and skills indispensable to function in the modern labour market. At present, the level of equipping the individual schools and educational facilities in such devices as computers or laptops is very different both in terms of quality and volume per teacher/student. This task will be implemented in parallel with further measures in the area of development of digital and methodological competences of teachers and development of database of public and verified electronic educational materials and tools (educational platform).

C2.1.3. E-competences (Chancellery of the Prime Minister)

Overall schedule: Q3 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 184 million

The investment aims at increasing the level of digital competences of the public administration employees, citizens (including in particular the digitally excluded persons) and teachers. The investment plans include among others the establishment of the Digital Competence Development Centre (DCDC) and of the network of digital development leaders to support the citizens in raising their digital competences.

The DCDC will be the expert network at the Chancellery of the Prime Minister and support the process of establishment of digital competence development policies in Poland. The network of regional/local digital development leaders (at least one leader per commune) will support the local government units and facilities indicated by it as well as the institutions the most in need of assistance and the individual groups of citizens in the field of increasing digital competences and retrofitting in the ICT equipment. The trainings in the area of digital competences for the governmental and local government administration employees will be carried out, including in particular for persons the most exposed to digital exclusion.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: Adoption of the Digital Competence Development Programme to manage development of digital competences of the citizens and employees in various sectors.

C3.1.1. Cybersecurity – CyberPL, infrastructure for data processing and delivery of digital services and optimisation of state services competent for safety and security (Chancellery of the Prime Minister, Ministry of the Interior and Administration)

Overall schedule: Q3 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 443 million

The aim of the investment is to strengthen cyber resilience of the IT systems (IT and OT) used in the entities involved in the national cybersecurity system, ensuring highly efficient, energy saving and scalable computing infrastructure, increasing its continuous operation security and resilience to disturbances. The plans include among others: the establishment of the network of 7 regional Security Operation Centres (RegioSOCs) providing the services for the LGUs; 6 sectoral Computer Security Incident Response Teams (sectoral CSIRTs); 385 new entities (key service operators, digital service providers and public administration) will be connected into the integrated cybersecurity management system in the Republic of Poland (S46 system).

Three standardised and energy efficient data processing centres will be developed within the special investment project. The investment measures will apply the cloud computing architecture and the developed standards on an obligatory basis. This will lead to propagation of the sharing models and publication of standard catalogues of digital services, not excluding the infrastructural ones.

The plans in the area of optimisation of the infrastructure of state services competent for safety and security include among others: digitisation of the early warning and alert system, equipping the public services competent for safety and security in the independent mobile infrastructure, providing the Police officers with the reliable remote access to databases.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: IPCEI: selection of the next generation cloud solution projects and signing at least five contracts upon announcing the call for proposals in order to support development of the NextGeneration Cloud solutions in Poland.

In 2022, the commencement of 4 projects is planned: the Regional Cybersecurity Centre Network, Programme for Strengthening the Cyber Resilience of the IT and OT systems (CYBER-GMINA), Connection of the National Cybersecurity System Entities to the S46 System and Platform Development, Programme for Reskilling and Increasing Competences of Human Resources Involved in Cybersecurity in the National Cybersecurity System Entities.

Within the Regional Cybersecurity Centre Network project the following tasks are planned for the Q3 of 2022 – Q1 of 2023: 1. Preparation of the assumptions for launching of the Security Operation Centres (SOCs); Launching of RegioSOC; 3. Development of the component systems of the RegioSOC Platform;

Within the Programme for Strengthening the Cyber Resilience of the IT and OT systems (CYBER-GMINA) project the following tasks are planned for the Q3 of 2022 – Q1 of 2023: 1. Development by the Digital Poland Projects Centre (DPPC) of the detailed criteria for the call for proposals and procedures for the competition mode; 2. Commencement of the competition procedure, including the evaluation of the submitted proposals – Q3 of 2022; 3. Engaging the experts to evaluate the proposals – Q3 of 2022; 4. Selection of 40 entities to be co-financed in 2022 – Q4 of 2022.

Within the Connection of the National Cybersecurity System Entities to the S46 System and Platform Development project the public procurement for Layer 3VPN is scheduled for the Q3 of 2022 – Q1 of 2023.

The plans for the Programme for Reskilling and Increasing Competences of Human Resources Involved in Cybersecurity in the National Cybersecurity System Entities project include the preparation of the professional reskilling programme by an outsourced company on the basis of public procurement procedure by the end of the Q4 of 2022.

At the same time, by the end of the Q4 of 2022, 5 full-time equivalents for the purposes of project implementation are planned.

Main investments - loan part

C1.2.1. Strengthening the capacity of the commercial investments in the advanced electronic communications networks (Chancellery of the Prime Minister)

Overall schedule: Q2 2022 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - reimbursable loan part): EUR 1 400 million

The aim of the investment is to provide the operators with funds in the form of a refundable or partially refundable financing for the investments associated with the fixed line and mobile telecommunications infrastructure, which will fill the gap in the commercial financing of this investment. In addition, the development of wireless networks will include support for the implementation of the 5G network in Poland, in particular in the areas of low population density (4200 base stations in rural areas by the mid-2026) as well as along the road transport routes. Raising social awareness on the levels of electromagnetic field emission by funding the construction of the stationary emission monitoring system in 50 cities in Poland is also foreseen.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: Co-financing of the project to construct the stationary monitoring system for electromagnetic field emissions in the environment.

Q4 2022: Launching of the system offering the refundable financing of telecommunications investments

C2.2.1. Equipping the schools/institutions in appropriate devices and ICT infrastructure to achieve general improvement of the education system capacity (Ministry of Education and Science)

Overall schedule: Q2 2022 – Q4 2025

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - non-reimbursable loan part): EUR 700 million

The aim of the investment is to support the authorities administering the kindergartens, schools (including those engaged in vocational education) and educational facilities in the financing of their individual investment needs in the area of digital development of their operational environment, exceeding the minimum requirements laid down in the standards for equipping the schools in digital infrastructure. The funds will be available on the nationwide scale and cover more than 26 thousand of the education system units. The financial support will also include digitisation of external examining systems. In particular, the funds will be allocated to: retrofitting the schools in the STEAM and AI laboratories; improving the quality of Internet services in the classrooms of educational facilities; purchase of the equipment supporting the remote education; equipping at least 50% of kindergartens (i.e. 7 750) in the interactive boards and screens; development, modification and modernisation of the IT systems to operate and carry out the exams in the field of general and vocational education.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Development of the digitisation strategy for the education system.

3. Description of reforms and investments in the area of the challenge implemented outside the NRRP

“e-Tax Office 2.0 – NRA Digital Gateway” (Ministry of Finance)

Overall schedule: Q2 2022 – Q1 2026

Total cost: PLN 294.4 million

Cost in 2022: PLN 29.1 million

Source of funding: The implemented undertaking, including the individual e-services and functionalities, is financed from the EU funds (Digital Poland Operational Programme).

The “e-Tax Office” project addressing the strategic objectives of the Ministry of Finance has been currently under way. The digital transition implemented under the project aims at development and deployment of a package of consistent and complementary public e-services dedicated to the customer being a tax payer or a person with tax liability, including e-services changing the philosophy underlying the operation of tax administration between the tax office and tax payer. This task is to be continued under the “e-Tax Office 2.0 – NRA Digital Gateway” project. In the following years, the maintenance and development of the systems as well as trainings will be necessary – the planned tasks include purchasing the equipment and license, body leasing of IT services and the use of advisory services.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Implementation of the e-Tax Office 2.0 project will involve the following tasks:

- development of the e-Tax Office infrastructure to establish the platform for the new services;
- profiling, preliminary completion and automation of forms;
- automation and robotisation of the processes of application, letter and declaration handling;
- providing information for the external organisations and entities;
- development of administrative, diagnostic and monitoring functionalities of the website;
- collecting, sharing and analysing data collected via the website;
- centralisation of databases, preparation of internal platforms and systems to cooperate with the e-Tax Office.

“Managing Relationships with the NRA Customer” project (CRM), Ministry of Finance)

Overall schedule: Q1 2022 – Q2 2023

Total cost: PLN 10.65 million

Cost in 2022: PLN 8.116 million

Source of funding: State budget (15.72%) and the EU budget (84.,28%)

Within the currently implemented “Managing Relationships with the NRA Customer” projects, the CRM-type IT tool supporting the management of relationships with the NRA customers is being developed. The project objective is to enhance the operation of the National Revenue Administration and improve the quality of its services with the use of the customer relationship management model, primarily in the scope of back-office processes.

The result is the introduction of a new ICT system that supports the internal performance of e-public services (e-services) provided by *inter alia* the following systems:

- e-Tax Office (the set of e-services for the Citizens/NRA Customers in the form of website);
- eMCeK (the set of e-services for the Citizens/NRA Customers in the form of interactive communication channels – among others voice, chat and video channels).

The CRM-RF is supposed to provide and ensure among others the internal horizontal infrastructural and functional solutions necessary to support the selected e-services (for example, the semi-automatic pathways – with the necessary participation of the Ministry of Finance staff) and provide access to data processed in the National Revenue Administration (including in particular in the scope of back-office as well as the internal component of specific e-services).

The system will among others ensure immediate and efficient access to the greatest possible volume of information on a given entity (Customer) and its current and probable activities towards the NRA. With regard to the above, the system will be primarily used for integration of data from many different sources (already existing ICT systems) and its effective and efficient visualisation (including contextual) – from the main and already existing computerised systems in the Ministry (so called domain/area-specific).

According to the assumptions, the system data will be collected from many different sources (thematic areas) – depending on the stage of the system deployment and employee needs as well as the vision of further development of the CRM-RF system.

This measure is to be continued as part of the project “Development of the NRA customer relationship management system (CRM 2.0)” under the NRRP, which however has not been approved yet.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q4 2022:

- purchase of the equipment and infrastructure for the project purposes (servers for the CRM-RF tool);
- purchase of a licence (SMS gateway services, database and systemic licences – independent and infrastructure-dedicated);
- body leasing of IT services;
- trainings.

4. Additional information within the challenge: link with the priorities of the ASGS 2022, green and digital transition, principles of the EPSR, CSRs.

Environmental sustainability	Productivity	Justice	Macroeconomic stability
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<p>Elements of a fair green transition: - implementation of the 5G network and digitisation of sectors of key importance for environmental impact</p>	<p>Elements of a fair digital transition: - liquidation of white spots of access to broadband Internet - development of digital competences of the citizens - equalising the level of equipping the schools in the IT equipment (exclusive education)</p>
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Compliance with the principles of the EPSR (according to the numbering of the principles):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (according to the numbering of goals):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Link with the CSR of 2019 and 2020:

CSR 1/2019	CSR 2/2019	CSR 3/2019	
CSR 1/2020	CSR 2/2020	CSR 3/2020	CSR 4/2020

Challenge: Economy greening. Sustainable transport. Clean energy.

1. Analysis of the situation within the challenge.

One of the conditions of climate transition is the reduction of greenhouse gas emission in transport. However, the sustainable transport is not limited to mitigating its negative environmental impact, but also, as indicated in the Strategy for Sustainable Transport Development to 2030 building the integrated transport network, improving the safety of traffic participants and promoting the public transport.

One of the ways towards reduced transport emission is development of the railway sector and intermodal transport. The intermodal transport allows to build the state-of-the-art transport chains linking two or more types of transport into a single system. In 2020 the volume of transshipments in the intermodal terminals increased by 5% compared to 2019.

Installed capacity in the national energy system has been continuously increasing year by year. **As of the end of 2021 it exceeded 52.3 GW** (+6.3% y/y), of which the conventional heating power plants accounted for approx. 34.8 GW, while the RES installations for approx. 16.1 GW (including photovoltaics for 7.1 GW (+92.3% y/y), and wind power plants for 6.9 GW (+13.6% y/y)).¹⁰

As of the end of December 2021, the installed capacity of renewable energy sources amounted to nearly 17 GW, which provided the increase by 35.8% compared to December 2020.

Total installed capacity of all energy sources in Poland amounted to 55.9 GW in December 2021 (conventional energy and RES), of which approx. 17 GW are RES (which accounts for 30%).

Poland has achieved (specified in the Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources) the target of a specific share of energy from renewable sources in overall energy consumption by 2020. For Poland, this target was established at the level of 15%. In 2019, Poland achieved 15.38%, while in 2020 the share of 16.1% of renewable energy sources.

According to the Statistics Poland's data, in 2020 the energy from renewable sources in Poland derived primarily from solid biofuels (71.61%), wind energy (10.85%) and liquid biofuels (7.79%)¹¹. In 2021, the share of coal capacity in the national mix decreased to 58.5%,¹² yet the role of conventional power plants remains significant. In January 2022, the largest share in the energy production was recorded for the commercial hard coal-based power plants – 46.44% and lignite-based power plants – 24.15%¹³.

2. Reforms and investments from the NRRP in the area of the challenge (2022 – Q1 2023)

Sustainable transport

Main reforms - grant part

E1.1 Increased use of environment-friendly transport (Ministry of Climate and Environment, / Ministry of Infrastructure).

Overall schedule: Q3 2020 – Q2 2026

¹⁰ Based on data provided by the Agencja Rynku Energii S.A.

¹¹ Statistics Poland, Energy from renewable sources in 2020. Lead information.

¹² Based on data provided by the Agencja Rynku Energii S.A.

¹³ *The structure of energy production, February 2022*, rynekelektryczny.pl.

The aim of the reform is to introduce the regulations necessary to implement low- and zero-carbon solutions in the public transport, specify the requirements and priorities in this area for the fleet used in the public utility transport.

Mandatory introduction of the clean transport zones in the cities with a population above 100 thousand with recorded exceeding of harmful substances along with the option of their extension onto all urban areas regardless of the population will be implemented. The reform aims at improving the collective transport within the cities with the introduced clean transport zones.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

2022: adopting the act imposing the obligation of purchasing only the low- and zero-carbon buses in the cities with a population above 100 thousand starting from 2025.

Q1 2023: Support for development of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP) and adopting the incentives for their implementation, providing technical and financial support to all functional urban areas by the Ministry of Infrastructure in cooperation with the other involved Ministries.

E2.1. Increasing competitiveness of the railway sector

Overall schedule: Q1 2020 – Q1 2023

The aim of the reform is introducing the regulatory and organisational changes towards increasing the role of the railway sector in the transport system and triggering its further development and increasing the share in transport.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q4 2022: Adopting the regulations ensuring the resilience of railway carriers, laying down the priorities for the intermodal transport and aiming at elimination of the bottlenecks to increase the general railway capacity.

The systemic measures covered by the NRRP objectives also include the inspection of the condition of the main railway lines used by freight transport. The focus will be mainly on researching the route capacity, also in terms of long train operation. The inspection will cover both the lines that were modernised within the last 20 years and the remaining ones. The effect of inspection will be the priority implementation of the point projects (both investment and renovation) aiming at increasing the commercial speed of freight trains, including in terms of railway stations (e.g. reconstruction/extension of side rails) and meeting loops. Detailed scope of interventions will be specified by the Minister of Infrastructure – the decision on elimination of the existing bottlenecks of railway infrastructure is to be made by the end of 2022.

Main reforms - loan part

E2.3 Increasing the transport accessibility, safety and digital solutions (Ministry of Infrastructure)

Overall schedule: Q1 2020 – Q2 2024

The reform aims at increasing the railway travelling standard and its attractiveness compared with the individual and collective road transport. The objectives will be achieved by among others shortening the transition periods, in which Poland is not obliged to apply certain Community regulations concerning the passenger rights and rolling stock standard. This will help the organisers and operators of the collective public transport to adapt the rolling stock to the EU legal requirements more quickly. The reform consists of the speeded-up implementation of the rail passengers' rights and adaptation of the rolling stock to the needs of passengers with reduced mobility. The reform will enter into force by 31 December 2022, while the obligations introduced by it will consider the capacities of the public transport organisers and operators. The reform aims at shortening the transition periods, in which Poland is not obliged to apply certain Community regulations concerning the passenger rights and rolling stock standard.¹⁴

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

¹⁴ Applies to the measures financed from the loan part of the NRRP.

The following solutions are planned for the long-distance passenger connections:

- Implementation of Article 8(3) (providing the passenger with information before and during the journey in the most appropriate format) and Article 21(2) (adaptation of the rolling stock to the needs of disabled persons) of the Regulation 1371/2007 a year earlier i.e. by 2 December 2023 instead of 2 December 2024 as stated in the Ordinance of the Minister of Infrastructure of 27 November 2019 on the exemption from the application of certain provisions of the Regulation (EC) No 1371/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on rail passengers' rights and obligations (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 2330);
- Faster implementation of the provisions of the Regulation 1371/2007 in the scope of accessibility of the rolling stock should apply to the inter-regional (national) transport;

Adapting the rolling stock to the requirements of the Regulation 1371/2007 more quickly applies only to the rolling stock, modernisation of which is reasonable and justified considering the time period remaining to the decommissioning of this rolling stock. Shortening the period of adaptation of the rolling stock will require the amendment of the above-mentioned Ordinance of the Minister of Infrastructure.

The following solutions are planned for the regional passenger connections:

- Withdrawal from the exemption from the application of Article 8(3) and Article 21(1) of the Regulation 1371/2007 granted for an undefined period of time under Article 3a of the Act of 28 March 2003 on the railway transport (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1984);
- Proposal for implementing Article 8(3) and Article 21(1) of the Regulation 1371/2007 in the scope of regional transport by 2 December 2028; the reform – the amendment of the generally applicable law will enter into force within the period of implementation of the NRRP (by the end of 2022), with the postponed period of validity agreed with the regional public transport organisers, which guarantees the implementation;
- Implementation of Article 8(3) and Article 21(1) of the Regulation 1371/2007 should apply to both the regional and cross-border transport;

Adaptation of the rolling stock to the requirements of the Regulation 1371/2007 in the scope of Article 8(3) and Article 21(1) shall apply only to the rolling stock, modernisation of which is reasonable and justified considering the time period remaining to the decommissioning of this rolling stock. Mandatory adaptation of the rolling stock in the scope of Article 8(3) and Article 21(1) of the Regulation 1371/2007 will require the amendment of the Act on the railway transport (Article 3a).

The above legal amendments were proposed before the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) of 29 April 2021 on rail passengers' rights and obligations replacing the Regulation 1371/2007 entered into force. The new Regulation will apply since 7 June 2023 and the abovementioned changes related to the accessibility of rolling stock will be adapted to the provisions of the new Regulation 2021/782.

It is assumed that the absorption of support under the NRRP will enable the organisers and operators to adapt the rolling stock to the requirements of the EU legislation more quickly. In effect, the standard of travelling by rail should improve more quickly, which should translate into its higher attractiveness compared with the road transport (individual and collective).

Main investments – grant part

E1.1.2. Zero- and low-carbon collective transport (buses) (Ministry of Infrastructure /Ministry of Climate and Environment)

Overall schedule: Q2 2020 – Q1 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 1131 million

The aim of the investment is to modernise the bus fleet in the cities and their functional areas and buses used in the extra-urban by purchasing the low- and zero-carbon buses. Increasing the number and share of bus fleet fed with alternative fuels aims at reducing the annual CO₂ emission. Considering the technological conditions, the zero-carbon buses will be intended primarily for urban transport (accessibility of charging infrastructure), while the zero- and low-carbon buses will operate mostly in the extra-urban transport.

The Act of 2 December 2021 on the amendment of the Act on electromobility and alternative fuels and certain other acts (Journal of Laws item 2269) imposed the obligation on the contracting entities to ensure the minimum share of low- and zero-carbon vehicles in the public procurement contracts of a value equal to or exceeding the EU thresholds for purchase, leasing, rental or lease with the option of purchase of the vehicles, providing the services in the area of collective public transport and providing the services of the selected 8 CPV codes.

The share of buses classified into the category M3, class I and class A, using the alternative fuels, in the total number of buses under the public procurement contracts, provided that the half of this share is to be achieved by zero-carbon buses, should be: at least 32% in the period by 31 December 2025, at least 46% in the period from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2023.

By the end of January each year, the contracting parties are obliged to provide the minister competent for transport with information on the number and categories of vehicles covered by the a/m public procurement contracts, including the total number of vehicles and the number of low- and zero-carbon vehicles for the previous year. The first reports were submitted by 31 January 2022 for the period from 2 August 2021 to 31 December 2021. At present, the provided data are being examined.

The minister competent for transport will monitor and perform an annual evaluation of the level of achievement of the minimum shares of low- and zero-carbon vehicles in the awarded public procurement contracts.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

In 2022, the legislative procedure aiming at the implementation of the provisions obliging the cities with a population above 100 thousand to purchase only the electric and hydrogen buses under the public procurement procedures organised since 2025 to the Act on the electromobility and alternative fuels will be carried out.

E2.1.1. Railway lines (Ministry of Infrastructure)

Overall schedule: Q3 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 2 392 million (including EUR 100 million in the scope of tasks implemented by CPK sp. z o.o. and up to 10% in the scope of modernisation of the regional lines)

The investment aims at improving the condition of the railway infrastructure allowing for increasing its reliability and enhancing the railway traffic. The investment measures in the scope of modernisation of the railway lines cover the works under the individual projects on approx. 478 km of the railway lines of national and regional importance by August 2026, including on more than 300 km of the TEN-T network (Trans-European Transport Network). In addition, the Centralny Port Komunikacyjny Sp. z o.o. will implement the tasks involving the preparation of pre-conceptual design documentation and design documentation for the investment, aiming at significant improvement in the quality or establishment of the new connections with the planned Solidarity Transport Hub. The investment will translate into the reduced transport-related social exclusion in the railway transport and improved regional connections.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

The individual projects (from the set of investment projects of the PKP Polskie Linie Kolejowe S.A. to be implemented during the 2021-2027 perspective and the projects implemented by CPK Sp. z o.o.) meet the following criteria:

- 1) the maturity guaranteeing the completion of investment and its settlement by the end of August 2026,
- 2) the implementation will bring the maximum synergy effect with a view to the material scope of the projects delivered within the last 20 years (which particularly involves the projects eliminating bottlenecks in the freight transport),
- 3) it is assumed that the implementation of the investments eliminating the “bottlenecks” will be carried out in a manner minimally disturbing the capacity of railway lines, in connection with the implementation of the other investment, primarily these financed from the “Connecting Europe” Facility (CEF) for 2014-2020 and the Cohesion Fund for 2014-2020.

Under the measures, commencement of which (announcement of public procurement procedures) involves the performance of works under the individual projects at approx. 478 km of the railway lines of the national and regional importance within the period by August 2026, including at more than 300 km of railway lines at the TEN-T network (of which 200 km at the core network).

E2.1.3. Intermodal transport (Ministry of Infrastructure)

Overall schedule: Q2 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 175 million

The aim of the investment is to improve the effectiveness of the intermodal transport services and increasing the share of such transport in the freight transport. This objective will be delivered by improving the quality of terminal infrastructure and purchase of specialist rolling stock for intermodal transport. The measures under this investment include the construction, extension and modernisation of the transshipment terminals, sidings leading to the terminals and within the terminals, purchase of specialist rolling stock for intermodal transport and transshipment equipment.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Preparation of documentation necessary to announce the competition for the intermodal projects is scheduled for 2022. The projects will be selected under the competitive and open call for proposals. The co-financing agreements on the modernisation of 10 transshipment centres and supply of 250 items of rolling stock meeting the technical specifications and complying with the Do No Significant Harm principle (DNSH) will be signed with the selected contractors. The measure also includes co-financing for the projects in the following areas: railway stations, publicly accessible track systems enabling access to the intermodal terminals, sidings leading to the terminals and within the terminals – in order to increase the transshipment capacity by 5% in the Q2 of 2026.

E2.2.2. Transport digitalisation (Ministry of Infrastructure)

Overall schedule: Q3 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 341 million

The aim of the investment is to modernise the transport system and deploy digital solutions improving the effectiveness of the use of transport infrastructure. The investments cover the deployment of the state-of-the-art systems for transport system management.

The investment plans include among others the deployment of the comprehensive ticket purchasing system in the passenger railway transport by 30 June 2026, installation of the DPIS (Dynamic Passenger Information System) in 55 areas related to passenger information, traffic management, protection devices at the railway crossings. In addition, modernising the railway crossing systems and the local traffic control and management centres is envisaged. The plans include the deployment of the ETCS on-board devices.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

PKP PLK S.A. intends to commence the activities (announcing the tender procedures) in order to comply with the provisions of the NRRP, which provide for, by 31 March 2024:

- installation of DPISs in 10 locations,
- installation of the automatic control system in 15 locations, enabling the management of the individual railway areas from the local traffic management centres,
- installation of automatic remote-controlled protection equipment (crossing gate, sound and light rail signalling).

Clean energy

Main reforms - grant part

B1.1. Clean air and energy efficiency (Ministry of Climate and Environment / Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)

Overall schedule: Q1 2020 – Q2 2026

The aim of the reform is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, achieve sustainable use of energy and to improve the air quality. The objective will be delivered by means of improving the energy efficiency in the selected sectors of the economy and using the low-carbon energy sources and eliminating the main sources of air pollution contributing to so called low emission.

The key measures under the reform include among others: amendment of the Act on the energy efficiency; reform of the financing system for housing (in the scope of the Aid Fund and the Thermo-modernisation and Renovation Fund) in the area of increasing the energy efficiency of the residential buildings; the Act on the energy efficiency introduces an additional option of fulfilling the obligation of energy savings by the entities obliged to do so by the non-reimbursable co-financing programmes, consisting in co-financing of the undertakings aiming to improve the energy efficiency. The Ordinance of the Minister of Climate and Environment on the reference value of the final energy savings for the undertakings aiming at improvement of the energy efficiency on the method of calculation of these values lays down the reference values for savings of final energy for the undertakings aiming at improvement of the energy efficiency consisting in the replacement of the individual heating sources in the single-family residential houses and further development of the Priority Programme of the NFEP&WM (National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management) "Clean Air" dedicated to the owners of single-family buildings.

Additional support for the new social housing programme (implemented by the Social Housing Associations/Social Housing Initiatives and housing cooperatives) in the case of purchase and assembly of the RES installations for the building at the construction stage is also envisaged.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: Introducing the option of aggregation to the local databases of the Central Register of Building Emissions held by the institutions and authorities with regard to the heating devices and their financing.

Q4 2022: Entrance into force of the new ordinance on the quality requirements for solid fuels, amending the quality requirements for coal. In 2021, the inter-ministerial team for reviewing the quality requirements for solid fuels provided the Ministry of Climate and Environment with the recommendations concerning the necessary or recommended legislative amendments. In effect, the draft new ordinance on the quality requirements for solid fuels was drawn up and submitted for evaluation, public consultations and inter-ministerial arrangements. Within the consultations, the opinions and statements of a wide range of entities concerned were obtained and the discussions with all stakeholders, including the representatives of the mining sector were carried out in order to reach a consensus on the quality requirements for solid fuels marketed for the use in the utility and municipal sector. Due to the existing socio-economic situation in the country, the MCE will carry out

the additional works and analyses of the proposed solutions. The new ordinance will be most probably issued by the end of 2022.

B2.2. Improving the conditions for development of renewable energy sources (Ministry of Climate and Environment, Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q2 2026

The reform aims at improving the regulatory environment for the distributed and prosumer energy, development of the supply chain for the offshore wind energy, increasing the installed capacity of the renewable energy sources and strengthening the share of energy from renewable resources in the energy mix. The measures taken within the reform include:

- reviewing the Act on the renewable energy sources in the scope of regulations concerning the collective and virtual prosumer and energy clusters;
- reviewing the Act on the investments in the wind power plants to facilitate the investments in the onshore wind power plants in the communes that are willing to locate such infrastructure (in exchange for a greater authority of the communes in determining the locations of the individual wind farm investments);
- introduction to the national legal framework of the solutions supporting the existing (among others the planned reform of energy clusters and cooperatives) and new models of energy communities (under the RED II implementation).

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: Entrance into force of the amended Act on the investments in the wind power plants. Entrance into force of the implementing provisions under the Act of 17 December 2020 on promoting the energy production in the offshore wind farms: a) Ordinance of the Minister of Climate and Environment on the template reports concerning the implementation of the supply chain plan for goods and services; b) Regulation of the Council of Minister on the concession fee.

Q2 2022: Entrance into force of the implementing regulation to the RES Act in the scope of energy cooperatives. (The regulation has been valid since 1 April 2022).

Q3 2022: Publication of the ordinance laying down the minimum volume of energy and its minimum value to be available by means of competitive auctions in 2022-2027.

Q4 2022: Entrance into force of the ordinance on the types of cash flows considered when calculating the adjusted price and detailed method of calculation of the adjusted price. The ordinance shall specify the types of cash flows considered when calculating the adjusted price and detailed method of calculation of the adjusted price.

Q1 2023: Entrance into force of the amended legal framework for energy communities and for biomethane.

B2.2.2. RES installations implemented by the energy communities (Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 97 million

The investment aims at development of the local renewable energy sources implemented by the energy communities (including the energy clusters, energy cooperatives and other energy communities under the implementation of RED II), prosumers acting in groups (collective and virtual prosumer) with particular focus on the role of LGUs (in particular communes and their associations) establishing such local energy communities and cooperatives.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

- Horizontal support provided at the central level, aiming at the coordinated aid to the beneficiaries and applicants and the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology as the Institution responsible for implementation of the investment (IRI), implemented by means of preparation of the analyses, expert reports, opinions, consultations, workshops, study visits or informational and promotional activities related to the promotion of best practices and evaluation of the selected parts of the proposals submitted by the applicants;
- Announcement of the first call under the measure entitled “Development of the existing energy clusters”.

Main reforms - loan part

B2.3 Supporting the investments in the offshore wind farms (Ministry of Climate and Environment)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q4 2025

The reform aims at establishing the legal framework for construction and development of the offshore wind energy. There is also the need for establishment of the uniform technical requirements for the equipment used for transmission of power from the offshore wind farm and elements of the offshore power stations in order to ensure safety of the structure and safe use of this equipment.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: Draft ordinance on the technical requirements for the elements of the set of appliances used for transmission of power and elements of the offshore power stations submitted for technical notification, which will be completed on 17 May 2022.

B3.5. Reform of housing (Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)

Overall schedule: Q2 2022 – Q2 2026

The aim of the reform is to introduce the appropriate legal amendments to the existing support instruments in order to boost the share of apartments of the increased standard of energy efficiency in the housing resources satisfying the housing needs of households of low and medium income.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: Entrance into force of the amended Act of 8 December 2006 on the financial support for construction of residential apartments for rental, supervised apartments, night shelters, homeless shelters, warming-up facilities and temporary facilities and resulting amendments of certain other acts. The amendment provides for the increased support for the investments in constructing the buildings of the energy standard exceeding the nearly zero-emission building (NZEB) standards by 20%. The support will be increased for the standard residential housing from 80% to 95% for the low income households and from 35% to 60% for medium income households.

Main investments – grant part

B1.1.2. Replacement of heat sources and improving the energy efficiency of residential households (Ministry of Climate and Environment /, Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)

Overall schedule: Q2 2020 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 3 201 million

The aim of the investment is to increase the energy efficiency of the single- and multi-family houses and propagation of low-carbon energy sources.

The following tasks will be implemented under the investment:

- replacement of inefficient sources used for heating the premises and hot utility water;
- thermal insulation of the residential buildings;
- RES installations (including primarily the photovoltaic panels, solar collectors);
- departure from heat sources fuelled with coal.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

The key measures will include:

- Amendment of the following Acts:
 - of 21 November 2008 on supporting thermo-modernisation and renovations and on the Central Register of Building Emission;
 - of 8 December 2006 on the financial support for construction of residential apartments for rental, supervised apartments, night shelters, homeless shelters, warming-up facilities and temporary facilities;
 - of 26 October 1995 on certain forms of supporting the residential housing.
- preparation by the BGK (Cooperating Unit) of the documents enabling the investors to apply for the new support instruments (thermal-modernisation subsidy, RES subsidy, MZG subsidy, co-financing for the RES installation assembly in the social buildings, increased financial support from the Aid Fund);
- call for proposals.

B2.1.1. Investments in hydrogen technologies, production, storage and transport of hydrogen (Ministry of Climate and Environment)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 800 million

The aim of the investment is to create the hydrogen economy in Poland and to increase the use of recyclable and low-carbon hydrogen. The measures will cover in particular the centralised and distributed production, storage and transport systems of low-carbon, including recyclable hydrogen, with the use of the transmission and distribution grid and other forms of transport, followed by using it as a final product (transport, industry, heating industry as well as commercial, industrial and distributed energy sector in the power production systems).

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Issuing the MCE ordinance on the technical conditions for the hydrogen stations is envisaged.

The plans also include the amendment of the Energy Law and of certain other acts to establish the legal regulations necessary to develop the hydrogen economy.

In cooperation with the business partners, the IPCEI projects – pre-notification stage – will be proceeded. The scheme is described in the Communication: Criteria for the analysis of the compatibility with the internal market of State aid to promote the execution of important projects of common European interest (OJ EU 2014/C 188/02).

B2.2.1. Development of transmission grids, smart energy infrastructure (Ministry of Climate and Environment)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 300 million

The objective behind the investment is to enable power reception from the renewable energy sources from the northern Poland (including from the offshore wind farms) and further digitisation of the energy infrastructure, by development of the energy quality monitoring system and implementation of the Energy Market Information Operator.

The investments will cover the extension of the power transmission grid in Poland used for transmission of power from RES, including the off-shore wind farms.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Further implementation of the commenced investment projects of the energy transmission system operator. Handling the processes of obtaining the permits required for performance of the construction works and tender procedures for the projects at the stage of preparation of the

investment. In the field of OIRE, completion of the 2 tender procedures for the development of the system and data migration and commencement of the system development.

B2.2.3 Construction of the *offshore* terminal infrastructure (Ministry of Infrastructure)

Overall schedule: Q2 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost: (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 437 million

There are strong needs in the field of ensuring the appropriate port hinterlands for the installation and service of the offshore wind farms planned in the Baltic Sea in the Polish Exclusive Economic Zone and provide for the most extensive inclusion of the Polish seaports in the offshore wind energy development project with the use of funds available under the NRRP. The investment aims at supporting development of the offshore wind energy, with consideration to the establishment of the appropriate port hinterlands in Poland for the installation and service of the offshore wind farms. In order to ensure proper service as well as safety and security of the offshore wind farms, the investment envisages the construction of the following installation and service terminals:

- deep-water installation terminal,
- installation and service terminal in Ustka,
- service terminal in Łeba.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Signing of the agreements on providing the financial support for implementation of the undertakings under the NRRP. Providing support in the non-competition mode will be preceded by verification of the undertakings in terms of their compliance with the horizontal guidelines specified in the NRRP. It is expected that the aid beneficiaries will initiate the public procurement procedures for the selection of the general contractors of works in the 'design and build' formula in 2022 and the contracts will be signed in 2023.

Main investments - loan part

B1.2.1. Energy efficiency and RES in the enterprises – investments with the highest potential for greenhouse gas reduction (Ministry of State Assets)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - reimbursable loan part): EUR 300 million

The aim of the investments is to reduce the consumption of final energy and greenhouse gas emission by increasing the energy efficiency of the industrial and production processes of the enterprises, reducing the emission from the industrial enterprises, including from the energy sector, increasing the share of low-carbon energy sources in the enterprises by investing in RES and low-carbon and efficient use of the produced energy.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q4 2022: Preparation of the financing instruction (including the eligibility and selection criteria) of the support system addressing the energy efficiency and RES in the enterprises, including these covered by the EU emission trading scheme — EU ETS.

B2.3.1 Construction of the offshore wind farms (Ministry of State Assets)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - reimbursable loan part): EUR 3 250 million

The aim of the investment is ensuring a greater share of low-carbon energy sources in the energy mix of Poland deriving from the offshore wind farms. This will enable decreasing the emission of pollution and CO₂ to air when producing the energy. Support under the investment will be provided to the undertakings related to the construction of the offshore wind farms due to the strategic nature of the offshore wind energy in the future energy mix of Poland (approx. 8-11 GW in 2040).

The support will cover the construction of the offshore wind farms, excluding the onshore infrastructure.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: The results of the preliminary call for the offshore wind farm project fiches. An open, transparent and non-discriminatory preliminary call for project fiches available to all projects participating in Phase I (support granted outside the auction scheme), which will be subject to evaluation.

B3.5.1 Investments in the construction of residential apartments intended for low and medium income households with a view to energy efficiency (Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)

Overall schedule: Q1 2022- Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - non-reimbursable loan part): EUR 755 million

The aim of the investment is to increase access to the apartments for rent for people of low or medium income. The buildings constructed under these investments will have to feature the increased energy efficiency standard (demand for non-renewable primary energy lower by 20% compared with the standard buildings). The measures under this investment may contribute to propagation of advantages of the energy efficient residential housing on the local construction markets.

The RRF funds will be used to finance a part of the investment costs consisting in:

- construction of buildings by the local governments to satisfy the housing needs of low income households;
- covering the contribution of local governments to the investments undertaken by the other entities, including social housing associations/social housing initiatives.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

The most important measures will include:

- amendment of the following Acts:
 - of 8 December 2006 on the financial support for construction of residential apartments for rental, supervised apartments, night shelters, homeless shelters, warming-up facilities and temporary facilities;
 - of 26 October 1995 on certain forms of supporting the residential housing.
- preparation by the BGK (Cooperating Unit) of the documents enabling the investors to apply for the support for construction of apartments for rent for the low or medium income persons;
- call for proposals.

3. Description of reforms and investments in the area of the challenge implemented outside the NRRP

Sustainable transport

Governmental programme for the construction or modernisation of the railway stops for 2021–2025 (Ministry of Infrastructure)

Overall schedule: Q2 2021 – Q4 2025

Total cost: PLN 1 000.0 million

Expenditure planned in 2022: PLN 98.46 million

Source of funding: own funds of PKP PLK S.A. from recapitalisation granted by the State Treasury.

On 19 May 2021, the Council of Ministers adopted the Resolution on the establishment of the Governmental programme for the construction or modernisation of the railway stops for 2021–2025. The adopted document is the multi-annual programme covering the tasks in the area of point infrastructure at the railway lines managed by PKP Polskie Linie Kolejowe S.A. and the tasks associated with the accessibility to parking places for the travellers.

The programme implements the assumptions of the Strategy for Responsible Development for the period up to 2020 (including the perspective up to 2030) and the objectives of the Strategy for Sustainable Transport Development to 2030 by striving to ensure the integrated and state-of-the-art transport system throughout the country, being a key link in building the economic, territorial and social cohesion of the state.

The list of tasks planned for implementation under the Programme (specified in the Appendix to the Programme) constitutes the summary of the investment tasks aiming at counteracting the transport exclusion.

The aim of the programme is to increase access to the railway transport, including in particular at the level of local communities. This objective will be delivered by the construction or modernisation of the railway stops as well as financing the tasks associated with the accessibility to parking places for the travellers. The Programme should lead to the reduced transport exclusion and provide the passengers with access to the railway transport at the regional and inter-regional level.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

The entity designated to implement the Programme is the PKP Polskie Linie Kolejowe S.A. company, which from the very date of the adoption of the a/m document by the Council of Ministers commenced the activities aiming at its implementation. In 2021 the Company announced several tender procedures for the implementation of tasks itemised at the Programme Task List. Some of them have been already decided and currently implemented.

In 2022, the PKP PLK S.A. will continue the tender procedures, implement the following tasks and these already commenced in 2021.

National Masterplan of Inland Navigation 2030 (Ministry of Infrastructure)

Overall schedule: Q4 2022 – Q4 2030

Total investment cost: PLN 1 348.70 million (including the EU funds: PLN 1 146.40 million and national funds of PLN 202.3 million, including the State Water Holding Polish Waters – PLN 190.65 million, state budget – PLN 11.65 million). No expenditure in 2022 and 2023 is envisaged.

The National Masterplan of Inland Navigation 2030 aims at establishment to create a coherent, sustainable, innovative and user-friendly transport system. It should contribute to strengthening the role of inland navigation and maintaining the transport capacities of the main waterways in Poland. The document includes both investment-related activities on the Vistula Waterway and the Oder Waterway and aimed at the development of the entire sector: supporting for the navigation market development. It is assumed that the undertaken regulatory measures will also contribute to economic activation of the areas located at the waterways.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

In 2022, the adoption of the Resolution of the Council of Ministers on the establishment of the development programme entitled the “National Masterplan of Inland Navigation 2030” is planned.

Solidarity Transport Hub investment programme. Stage I. 2020–2023

Overall schedule: Q1 2020 – Q4 2023

Total cost: PLN 12.8 billion

Source of funding: The sources of financing for the investment programme will include the State Treasury funds allocated for increasing the share capital of CPK Sp. z o.o., secured in the Multi-Annual Programme and the EU funds, including from the NRRP, CEF 2014-2020 and CEF 2021-2027,

funds from the Cohesion Fund, European Funds for Infrastructure, Climate, Environment Programme (FEnIKS) and from the commercial sources.

On 28 October 2020 the Council of Ministers adopted the Resolution no. 156 establishing the multi-annual programme “Solidarity Transport Hub investment programme. Stage 1. 2020–2023”. The programme secures the funds for the preparatory works related among others to the railway component of the STH i.e. the linear railway investments (including high-speed sections), where the projects implemented by the Centralny Port Komunikacyjny Sp. z o.o. company are located. The expenditure for 2020–2023 will be allocated under the individual projects implementing tasks associated with obtaining of the pre-conceptual design documentation and design documentation as well as decisions and permits.

The material scope of the programme includes primarily 1) airport with the integrated railway station and so called *airport city* and 2) so called accompanying railway investments.

The investments implemented under the Programme will result in the reduced transport exclusion in the railway transport and improved regional connections. Vast majority of the planned lines will be built from the scratch and therefore their structure will comply with all applicable safety, efficiency and environmental guidelines. At the stage of pre-conceptual design and design works, the parameters of the new infrastructure will take into account measures ensuring its resilience to climate change.

The Programme complies with the assumptions adopted in the Strategy for the Sustainable Transport Development by 2030 and the Investment Preparation and Implementation Concept: Solidarity Airport – Central Transport Hub for the Republic of Poland.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

The entity implementing the Programme is the Centralny Port Komunikacyjny Sp. z o.o. company. In 2022, CPK Sp. z o.o. will continue the activities in the area of implementation of works on the basis of already completed tender procedures and conduct the further tender procedures in order to implement the planned tasks.

Clean energy

Amendment of the Act on packaging and packaging waste management and of the Act on waste (Ministry of Climate and Environment)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q1 2023

The aim of the reform is to implement the deposit return scheme covering the territory of the entire country. When selling the beverages in specific types of packaging, a fee will be collected, which will be returned at the time of returning the packaging or packaging waste without the need of to present the bill confirming the earlier payment of a deposit. The stores of commercial space above 100 m² will be obliged to collect a deposit, accept empty packaging and packaging waste produced from the packaging covered by the deposit return scheme and to return the deposit. The remaining commercial facilities will be obliged to collect a deposit and will have the option to participate in the scheme in the remaining scope on a voluntary basis.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

In 2022:

- submitting the projects for arrangements, public consultations and opinion (completed)
- submitting the project to the European Union Affairs Committee, Standing Committees of the Council of Ministers, legal committee and the Council of Ministers for notification and to the Sejm of the Republic of Poland (planned for the following months);

Entrance into force is scheduled for 1 January 2023

Development of the My Current programme (Ministry of Climate and Environment)

Overall schedule: fourth (4th) call for proposals scheduled for Q2 2022

The support under the programme will most probably be expanded by the electric vehicle chargers, energy or heat/cold storage facilities and smart energy management systems for homes.

Total cost: PLN 2.1 billion (for 2019 – 2023)

Cost in 2022: approx. PLN 350 million

Source of funding:

- the 1st and 2nd call will be financed from the Climate Account funds (revenues of the NFEP&WM under the European Union Emission Trading Scheme – EU ETS) (PLN 1 159 million) and from the funds of the multi-annual programme of the NFEP&WM “RES and energy efficiency) (PLN 120 million).
- the 3rd and 4th call financed from the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment for 2014-2020 Measure 11.1 – My Current programme (PLN 855 million).

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

- announcement of the 4th call;
- evaluation of proposals submitted under the calls;
- preparation and approval of the amended programme documents, Rules and Regulations of call for proposals and template documents constituting the appendices;
- development and deployment of the IT tool for submitting the proposals;
- development and deployment of the application to proceed the proposals from their recording in the subsidy payment system;
- preparation of the support materials for the Applicants: instruction on how to submit the proposals, instruction on how to submit the corrected proposals; development of website and tool for checking the proposal statuses by the Applicants;
- preparation of trainings in the form of webinars in the scope of changes to the My Current programme;
- announcement on the call for proposals;
- evaluation of proposals submitted under the calls: in 2022, the proposals submitted in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th call will be evaluated;
- completion of proceeding the proposals submitted under the 2nd call;
- preparation and submission of the applications for co-financing under the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment for 2014-2020, Priority XI REACT-EU, Measure: 11.1 MY CURRENT PROGRAMME;
- promoting the new net-billing system.

Development of the Polish Nuclear Energy Programme (Ministry of Climate and Environment):

Overall schedule: Q1 2022 – Q4 2026

Total cost: PLN 277.1 million (for 2022-26)

Cost in 2022: PLN 42.8 million – pursuant to the PNEP

Source of funding: The source of the programme are the funds from the state budget secured for implementation of the multi-annual programme entitled: Polish Nuclear Energy Programme.

The aim of the reform is to implement the nuclear energy in Poland as the zero-carbon and stable source of energy ensuring the energy security and low costs of power. The basic objective of the Polish Nuclear Energy Programme (PNEP) is the construction and commissioning of nuclear power plants in Poland of the total installed capacity from approx. 6 to approx. 9 GWe on the basis of well-established, large-scale Generation III(+) pressurised water nuclear reactors. Implementation of the

nuclear energy in Poland shall significantly contribute to increasing the energy security of the state and provide the opportunity to replace the ageing high-emission carbon blocks.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q4 2022:

- adoption by the Council of Ministers of the draft amendment of the Act on the preparation and implementation of the investments in the area of nuclear energy facilities and the accompanying investments (no. in the list of legislative works of the Council of Ministers: UD200);
- obtaining the environmental and location decision for the first nuclear power plant (approval of the selected location);
- signing the contract with the technology provider and the EPC general contractor.

4. Additional information within the challenge: link with the priorities of the ASGS 2022, green and digital transition, principles of the EPSR, CSRs.

Environmental sustainability	Productivity	Justice	Macroeconomic stability
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Elements of a fair green transition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – supporting the cities in the process of replacing the fleet into low-carbon fleet – increasing the accessibility to railway transport – increasing the energy production capacity which may affect the drop in its prices 	Elements of a fair digital transition: n/a
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Compliance with the principles of the EPSR (according to the numbering of the principles):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (according to the numbering of goals):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Link with the CSR of 2019 and 2020:

CSR 1/2019	CSR 2/2019	CSR 3/2019
CSR 1/2020	CSR 2/2020	CSR 3/2020
		CSR 4/2020

Challenge: Healthcare improvement. Ensuring sufficient resources. Accelerating the implementation of the e-health services.

1. Analysis of the situation within the challenge.

On the basis of the content of the *Country report – Poland 2019*, the EC assessed that the access to healthcare remains a challenge for Poland, which results from the unsatisfied needs in the scope of medical services due to costs, distance or waiting time.

The healthcare system is underfinanced, which negatively affects the functioning of the system, investment decisions and allocation of resources. It seems reasonable to use resources more

efficiently in the hospital sector, including execution of a part of medical procedures in the field of, inter alia, diagnostics, specialist medical care and rehabilitation in outpatient care, outside the hospital, which will result in lower costs.

Poland has been also facing the challenge of major shortage of healthcare practitioners resulting from taking up the employment by the physicians and nurses abroad and the issue of ageing medical personnel (primarily physicians and nurses). In 2020, the number of physicians (excluding the dentists) per 100 thousand of population in Poland amounted to 346.1 (compared with 341.8 in 2019). The average age of a physician in Poland (excluding the dentists) in 2019 and 2020 was 49.54¹⁵.

2. Reforms and investments from the NRRP in the area of the challenge (2022 – Q1 2023)

Ensuring sufficient resources

Main reforms - grant part

D1.1. Improving the effectiveness, accessibility and quality of health services (Ministry of Health)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q1 2026

The aim of the reform is to increase the effectiveness, accessibility and quality of healthcare services and development of e-health in effect of optimisation measures taken under the overall reform of the healthcare system.

Within the measures associated with ensuring equal access to the highly specialist healthcare services to the patients, inter alia the reforms and reorganisations based on 3 pillars have been implemented:

1. reform and restructurisation of the hospital sector in Poland;
2. reform of oncological and cardiologic care in Poland;
3. reorganisation of strategic infrastructure in healthcare and medical entities.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2022: Entry into force of the Act on the modernisation and improvement of hospitals' efficiency.

Q3 2022: Entry into force of the Order of the President of the National Health Fund (NFZ) on strengthening primary care and coordinated care, followed by financial provisions (including amendments to contracts), allowing for national-wide implementation.

Q3 2022: Entry into force of the Act on the National Oncological Network establishing the rules for the operation of the network by introducing the new structure and a new model of cancer care management in Poland.

Q3 2022: Entry into force of the Act on quality in healthcare and patient safety together with necessary implementing regulations.

Q1 2023: Entry into force of the Ordinance on the list of the Provincial Monitoring Centres for the oncological network.

D2.1. Creating the right conditions for an increase in the number of medical staff (Ministry of Health)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q2 2026

The aim of the reform is to increase the number of medical personnel (nurses, doctors and others) and boosting the potential of medical universities, which will result in education of a greater number of students of all medical faculties, with particular focus on the doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives, paramedics, pharmacists, laboratory diagnosticians and physiotherapists. Despite implementing numerous interventions aiming at development of medical staff, there is still the need to strengthen the measures focused on medical personnel by among others ensuring the adequate number of

¹⁵ Database of Systemic and Implementation Analyses, <https://basiw.mz.gov.pl/>

persons at the medical faculties, which will translate into higher number of medical personnel in future and ensure the generational renewal.

In order to establish the appropriate conditions for increasing the number of medical personnel, the following reforms will be implemented:

- 1) amendment of the Act – The Law on Higher Education and Science and on the Professions of Physician and Dentist;
- 2) entry into force of the Act on the profession of paramedic and the self-government of paramedics;
- 3) preparation of the plans for development of the educational and clinical bases (consolidation of clinics on the basis of the other medical entities with the central clinical hospitals);
- 4) entry into force of a legislative package aiming at improving attractiveness of medical jobs and working conditions of medical workers. .

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q4 2021: amendment of the Act - The Law on Higher Education and Science and on the Professions of Physician and Dentist aiming at establishment of legal basis to provide financial support starting from the academic year 2021/2022 for the students of medical faculties in Poland (including the students, who commenced their studies before the academic year 2021/2022), which will contribute to the increased number of healthcare practitioners in Poland.

Q3 2022: entry into force of the Act on the profession of paramedic and self-government of paramedics, which will introduce the option of establishing the secondary-degree studies in the scope of preparation to the profession of medical rescuer.

Q4 2022: entry into force of a legislative package aiming at improving attractiveness of medical jobs and working conditions of medical workers.

D3.1. Increasing the effectiveness and quality of the healthcare system by supporting the Polish research and development potential in medical and health sciences (Ministry of Health)

Overall schedule: Q2 2021 – Q4 2022

The aim of the reform is to establish the relevant facilities for research and development to enable better use of the existing potential in the biomedical sector and to increase the stability and resilience of the Polish pharmaceutical and biomedical sector. This objective will be delivered by:

- improving the legal environment regulating the clinical trials;
- improving the financing of innovative R&D projects and their implementation into the healthcare system;
- establishment and construction of the Research and Analysis Centre of the National Institute of Public Health/National Institute of Hygiene – National Research Institute. The Centre will support the health security of the Poles in the era of epidemic hazards. This measure addresses the area of supporting the health prevention, education and promotion.

This aim will be achieved by:

- preparation and implementation of the new legal regulations in the area of clinical trials of human medicinal products leading to the increased attractiveness of conducting the clinical trials in Poland;
- preparation and implementation of the strategic document: *Governmental Plan for the Biomedical Sector Development for 2022-2031*, consisting in detailed analysis of the Polish biomedical system identifying both the development barriers of the Polish biomedical sector and its needs. Satisfying the identified needs will form a milestone on the road to develop the operation and transfer of technologies in the biomedical sector.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q4 2022: Entrance into force or implementation of the key measures specified in the Governmental Plan for the Biomedical Sector Development for 2022-2031, as scheduled in the *Strategic Plan*.

Q4 2022: Entrance into force of the Act on clinical trials of human medicinal products.

Main reforms - loan part

D1.2. Increasing the effectiveness, accessibility and quality of long-term care by the healthcare providers at the district level (Ministry of Health)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q3 2022

The aim of the reform is to increase the effectiveness, accessibility and quality of healthcare services in effect of optimisation measures taken under the overall reform of the healthcare system.

Within the measures associated with ensuring equal access to the highly specialist healthcare services to the patients, the reforms and reorganisations based on the reform and restructurisation of the hospital sector in Poland, including district hospitals, are being implemented.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: review of the potential for establishing the long-term care and geriatric care units/centres in district hospitals in Poland.

Q3 2022: entry into force of a legislative act on the support for establishing long-term and geriatric care units/centres in district hospitals based on the results of the review.

D3.2. Establishment of the favourable conditions for development of the medicinal products and devices sector (Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q2 2023

The aim of the reform is to improve the capacity of self-reliant, independent from the external (in particular non-European) suppliers and subcontractors, development and production of API and medicinal products in the country, offered on terms and conditions ensuring their general availability. To this end, Poland intends to create the appropriate conditions for the pharmaceutical industry to encourage the companies to invest in the production of active substances, semi-products and finished medicinal products, including in particular generic and biosimilar products as well as medical devices.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2023: Entrance into force of a legal act on ensuring safe and secure supplies of medicinal products, including solving the issue of shortage of medicinal products and key weaknesses in the supply chains.

Main investments – grant part

D1.1.1 Development and modernisation of the infrastructure of highly specialised care centres and other healthcare providers (Ministry of Health)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 2 119 million

The aim of the investment is to improve the effectiveness and operation of the highly specialist healthcare centres and other medical entities, including the entities providing healthcare services in the scope of spa treatment, by significant improvement of the condition of their infrastructure in the priority areas, including primarily with a view to infectious diseases, cardiology, psychiatry, paediatrics and other fields of medicine associated with treatment of children, as well as geriatrics, long-term care, respiratory diseases, rehabilitation, as well as anaesthesiology and intensive care. This measure is an element of wide-scale changes introduced under the comprehensive reform of

the system aiming at increasing the effectiveness of the healthcare system operation and improving the accessibility and quality of the provided healthcare services.

The investment support will be allocated to:

- redevelopment, extension and modernisation of the infrastructure of medical entities, including the entities providing healthcare services in the field of spa treatment, ensuring safe service of the patient or construction of the new infrastructure of medical entities;
- retrofitting modern medical equipment and medical devices due to continuous development of medical technologies and continuing shortage of quality and number of the used specialist apparatuses;
- supporting the quality changes in the operation of medical entities, including the entities providing healthcare services in the field of spa treatment by implementation of the necessary infrastructural tasks.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q4 2022: entry into force of a legal act on the list of precise criteria qualifying hospitals to the specific categories to help define investment needs resulting from the reform.

Q1 2023: first call for proposals for hospitals requesting financing.

D2.1.1. Investments associated with the modernisation and retrofitting the educational facilities with regard to the increased volumes of admission at the medical faculties (Ministry of Health)

Overall schedule: Q2 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 700 million

The aim of the investment is to increase the number of the medical personnel (nurses, physicians and others) and boosting the potential of medical universities, which will result in education of a greater number of students of all medical faculties, with particular focus on the physicians, dentists, nurses, midwives, medical rescuers, pharmacists, laboratory diagnosticians and physiotherapists and other professions that are not directly associated with performance of medical activities. Increasing the universities' capacities will enable ensuring the relevant conditions to educate a greater number of students at medical faculties, which will also translate into quality of education. In addition, the advanced educational and clinical base will contribute to scientific development of both the students and academic staff.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: Entrance into force of the incentive scheme encouraging the taking up and continuing the education at the selected medical faculties by means of scholarships, financing of the studies and mentoring.

D3.1.1. Comprehensive development of research in the field of medical and health sciences (Ministry of Health)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q2 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 273 million

The aim of the investment is to establish the relevant scientific facilities, including infrastructural facilities, to enable development of research in the field of medical and health sciences. Streamlining and coordination of the information flow in various areas of the healthcare system, including scientific. Ensuring the readiness of the biomedical sector to take the actions preventing the occurrence of a medical crisis by establishing the ecosystem promoting the innovation, detection, analysing and monitoring of the potential epidemiological hazards and focusing on the patients with a view to dynamics of the digital and technological environment.

This investment envisages the implementation of the provisions of the *Governmental Plan for the Biomedical Sector Development for 2022-2031* in the following areas:

- management system,
- innovative therapies and medicinal products of the future,
- medicinal devices and digital health,
- development of the biomedical sector capacity.

The biomedical sector will be supported primarily within the grant competitions addressed to the wide range of beneficiaries, including the scientific units and entrepreneurs. The funds allocated under the competitions will be intended for scientific research and development works in the field of medical and health sciences, including searching for innovation.

The establishment of the modern Research and Analysis Centre will provide the resources enabling the management of society's health on the basis of reasonable conclusions resulting from both the scientific studies and expert knowledge in the area of public health.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Under the implementation of the provisions of the Governmental Plan for the Biomedical Sector Development for 2022-2031:

Q4 2022: Launching of the electronic communication platform for the Polish Network of Clinical Trial Sites.

Within the establishment of a specialised Research and Analytical Centre (including approx. 41 biosecurity laboratories and the training section with a campus of approx. 3000 sq m of space) by the Q2 of 2026, the implementation schedule covers:

Q1-Q3 2022: performing an architectural-urban planning concept and the Functional and Utility Programme.

Main investments - loan part

D3.2.1. Development of the medicinal product and medical devices sector potential – investments related to the production of API in Poland (Ministry of Economic Development and Technology)

Overall schedule: Q1 2022 – Q4 2023

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - reimbursable loan part): EUR 139.5 million

The aim of the investment is to create the relevant conditions for development of the production of APIs, medicinal products (generic and bio-similar) and medical devices.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q3 2023: Selection of the of API production projects to be supported. The selection criteria contained in the call for proposals must be non-discriminatory and transparent and will be determined under the reform. The projects should contribute to establishing the critical API interfaces. To this end, the list of critical APIs on the basis of analytical framework of identification of gaps and susceptibilities in the supply of critical APIs in Poland will be prepared.

Accelerating the implementation of e-health services

Main investments – grant part

D1.1.2. Accelerating the digital transformation of health by further developing digital health services (Ministry of Health)

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q1 2026

Total cost (RRF/NRRP - grant part): EUR 1 billion

The aim of the investment is to continue development of the e-health system in Poland, which will significantly improve the resilience of the healthcare system to the future crises by means of

increasing the share of patients in the treatment process and extending the offer of public digital services and remote healthcare services.

Development of e-health, including in particular in the period of COVID-19 pandemic causing difficulties to the healthcare system, may become a source of intensified attacks of the cybercriminals. This is why we need to strengthen the measures towards the protection of ICT systems and tackling the sources of risks.

The measures envisaged under the reform include:

1. launch of three central e-services: a tool supporting the analysis of the patient health, decision-making support tool for doctors based on AI algorithms and development of the central repository of medical data;
2. digitalisation of medical documentation and further development of its exchange – the key support element in terms of quality and effectiveness of the healthcare system is the implementation of the Electronic Health Record (EHR), both at the level of central solutions and adaptation of the medical entities to implementation of Electronic Health Record (EHR) record in practice;
3. strengthening cybersecurity in healthcare – the core component of enhancing the resilience of the healthcare sector, including in particular in context of the increased number of security incidents reported within the period of COVID-19 pandemic. The measure under the reform will aim at strengthening the IT resources of the E-Health Centre and adapting them to the growing needs in the area of cybersecurity, among others by: launch of the Integrated Security Management System, development of the security systems, implementation of the R&D security programme in the area of IT systems, development of the Security Operation Centre in the E-Health Centre (CeZ).

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Taking the actions aiming at commencement of implementation of the projects under the investment D.1.1.2 of the NRRP (depends on launching of the NRRP):

- launch of the central digital services – measures planned for implementation in the several-year perspective by 2026;
- digitalisation of EHR and further development of its exchange – measures planned for implementation in the several-year perspective by 2026;
- strengthening cybersecurity in healthcare (launch of the Integrated Security Management System, development of the security systems, implementation of the R&D security programme in the area of IT systems, development of the Security Operation Centre in the E-Health Centre (CeZ) – measures planned for implementation in the several-year perspective by 2026.

3. Description of reforms and investments in the area of the challenge implemented outside the NRRP

Electronic death and birth certificate

Overall schedule: Q1 2021 – Q1 2023

Expenditure planned in 2022 – PLN 6.2 million

Source of funding – state budget, part 46 – health.

In the Q1 of 2021, the works on the electronic death and birth certificate, including stillbirth certificate were commenced. Since March 2021, the e-Health Centre has been working on the new area planned for deployment. The production environment concerns the functionality associated with the creation and storage in the P1 system of the electronic death and birth certificates (including an annotation on stillbirth). The functionalities delivered under the project will be fully deployed in the production environment in the Q1 of 2023.

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q2 2022: integration environment and readiness to commence testing with the CPM and the other stakeholders.

Q3 2022: works in the validation area.

Q1 2023: completion of testing and confirmation of the systems’ readiness to operate business processes of e-DC. The deadline for deployment in the production environment is on 1 March 2023.

E-registration and online consultations

Overall schedule: Q1 2022 – Q2 2022

Expenditure planned in 2022 for software development and providing IT services – PLN 12.8 million

Source of funding: state budget (part 46 - health) and European funds under the DP OP.

The e-registration and online consultation services enable online handling the key issues for the patient without the need of personal contact with the administrative and medical personnel. This solution will contribute to more effective provision of healthcare services, improvement in their quality and accessibility. Thus, the accessibility to healthcare services will increase, including among others in the rural areas and in the situations requiring limited interpersonal contacts, which is of particular importance in the epidemic emergencies or during the epidemic.

Implementation of the service will bring the following benefits:

- integration with e-registration – the selected services will be provided in the form of online consultations (video-chat or phone call for the patients without access to computer). After registration for online consultation, the patient will receive a link and phone number to establish the connection on the scheduled date,
- acquisition of a tool which will enable establishing the phone or video connections between the patients and healthcare practitioner,
- confirmation, using the Online Patient Account (IKP), of the identity by the patient, who is provided with online consultation, and its right to services
- issuing – during the online consultation – of medical records, e.g. e-prescription, e-referral,
- confirmation by the patient of the provision of services in the form of online consultation in the IKP.

These functionalities will be implemented in the production environment by 30 June 2022

Key measures within a year (implementation strategy):

Q1 2022 – opening the tender bids for the online consultation services, agreeing the provisions of the ordinance on the e-registration pilot project;

Q2 2022 – completion of deployment of the e-registration and online consultation functionalities, e-registration pilot project: Stage I and II – commencement of the pilot project under the F&F mode for the selected business services.

4. Additional information within the challenge: link with the priorities of the ASGS 2022, green and digital transition, principles of the EPSR, CSRs.

Environmental sustainability	Productivity	Justice	Macroeconomic stability
Elements of a fair green transition: n/a		Elements of a fair digital transition: - deployment of three central digital services - digitalisation of medical record and further	

	development of its replacement, - strengthening of cybersecurity in healthcare
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Compliance with the principles of the EPSR (according to the numbering of the principles):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (according to the numbering of goals):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	

Link with the CSR of 2019 and 2020:

CSR 1/2019	CSR 2/2019	CSR 3/2019
CSR 1/2020	CSR 2/2020	CSR 3/2020
		CSR 4/2020

Box 1: Response to the challenges related to the armed conflict in Ukraine.

Aggressive steps taken by the Russian Federation against Ukraine which – on 24 February 2022 – erupted into an open armed conflict affected the neighbouring states. Poland, as the largest neighbour of Ukraine from the west, is the territory of intensified migration of the refugees escaping from Ukraine, currently overtaken by warfare.

The final scale of this migration is difficult to estimate due to the nature of the conflict and inability to determine the time and conditions of ending the warfare (at the early April 2022, the number of refugees who crossed the Polish border exceeded 2.5 million of people).

The conflict in Ukraine **has a negative impact on the Polish economy** causing **disturbances to the foreign trade** and **higher volatility of resource prices on the global markets. The inflow of refugees from Ukraine to Poland has been gradually increasing.** The related growth in demand - in the macroeconomic terms - in the individual GDP components will be however unable to compensate the impact of the remaining factors which lead towards the reduction of GDP dynamics. In effect, **the slowdown in the economic growth rate compared with the initial expectations needs to be taken into account.**

In effect of reduction in trade, the GDP may drop down to approx. 1.5 pp. Considering however the remaining factors (e.g. increased demand), **it is estimated that the scale of reduction of our initial projection will amount to 0.5 pp. The combined effects** for Poland will be observable in the **second half of 2022**, in particular in the Q4.

The share of **export** to Russia, Ukraine and Belarus in the GDP of Poland is relatively minor (our total export on these three markets reaches approx. EUR 16 billion, which accounts for approx. 2.9% of GDP). The share of **import** is slightly higher (in 2021, the import of Poland from this markets amounted to ca. EUR 23 billion, i.e. 4% of GDP). The sanctions and broken supply chains – add up to these effects.

In the short-time perspective, the consequences for the labour market are inconclusive, which is associated with the structure of migration from Ukraine. A large wave of the Ukrainian refugees is accompanied by the outflow of Ukrainians (mostly men) active on the Polish labour market. According to the estimations, even 100 thousand of men – the Ukrainian citizens resigned (or applied for a leave) from a job in Poland (mostly in transport and warehousing, construction, trade, hospitality and catering). The inflow of women and children and of the elderly will gradually increase the labour supply (along with the enhancing command of the language, the need/willingness to take

up a job, progresses in the integration of refugees/healthcare and education), although the (age and sex) structure of the refugees will not allow the sufficient fitting into the Polish labour market. The impact factors will include the interest in the active forms of support offered by the employment offices and the offices capacity related to the increased registration rate.

One should assume that the war in Ukraine and associated migration will cause a greater presence of the Ukrainian citizens on the Polish labour market. The impact of the intensified migration of the Ukrainians to Poland will be visible in many dimensions, including the economic aspect. Apart from the labour market and social sphere, also the cooperation between the enterprises is highly affected by the war in Ukraine.

The horizontal impact on the enterprises is primarily associated with their growing costs. **Depreciation of PLN and the increase in prices** is an issue of concern mainly for the micro- and small enterprises.

According to the BIG InfoMonitor survey, more than a half (56%) of enterprises stated that the war will affect their financial condition negatively, while every fifth enterprise has already declared the reduction in activity. **Vast majority of enterprises (76%) indicated the increase in the prices of fuels and energy as the impact factor.** It was followed by: difficulties with availability of raw materials and semi-products (38%); more expensive financing and the increase in the costs of subcontractors (31%) or transport difficulties (25%).

The exemplary solutions to support the Ukrainian citizens, who migrated to Poland in effect of the Russian aggression include:

Act of 12 March 2022 on assistance to the citizens of Ukraine in connection with the armed conflict at the territory of that state (Journal of Laws, item 583 as amendment).

The Act of on assistance to the citizens of Ukraine in connection with the armed conflict at the territory of that state (hereinafter: the special act) aims at establishment of a special legal regulation ensuring an ad-hoc basis for a legal residence of the Ukrainian citizens, who in effect of warfare were forced to leave their country and entered the territory of the Republic of Poland having the applicable admission rights.

- Right of legal residence (Article 2(1), Article 4, Article 38)

Pursuant to the Act, if the citizens of Ukraine, who entered legally onto the territory of the Republic of Poland from the territory of Ukraine in connection with warfare at the territory of that state within the period from 24 February 2022 declare their will to stay at the territory of the Republic of Poland, their residence at this territory shall be deemed legal within the period of 18 months running from 24 February 2022. These persons, on the basis of the application submitted in any executive authority at the commune level at the territory of the Republic of Poland, will have assigned the Personal ID No. and will be able to use the trusted profile. On request, such persons may receive a temporary residence permit.

- Ad-hoc support (Article 28; Article 29)

The implemented provisions enable provision of the immediate ad-hoc support to the Ukrainian refugees by the governor in the scope of accommodation; ensuring full board; ensuring transport to the accommodation sites; financing public collective transport to the accommodation sites. This support is supplemented by the aid in the form of a one-time monetary benefit in the amount of PLN 300 per person, intended for coverage of expenditure for food, clothing, shoes, personal care products and accommodation fees. The communes shall receive a designated subsidy from the state budget for financing of payment of such one-time monetary benefit. Free of charge psychological assistance organised by the commune authorities within its own tasks, with optional co-financing from the state budget, is also available.

- Access to healthcare (Article 37)

The citizens of Ukraine, whose residence at the territory of the Republic of Poland is deemed legal under Article 2(1), are entitled to healthcare provided at the territory of the Republic of Poland

covering the healthcare services on terms and conditions and in the scope, in which the persons covered by mandatory or voluntary health insurance are entitled to healthcare services under the Act of 27 August 2004 on the healthcare services financed from public funds.

- Access to labour market (Article 19)

Any citizen of Ukraine legally residing at the territory of Poland (including under Article 2(1) of the special act) is entitled to perform work at the territory of Poland under the notification of the State Labour Inspection (PUP) by the employer within 7 days from the date of taking up a job.

The citizens of Ukraine may also register in the district employment office and obtain the status of an unemployed or a job seeker.

The citizens of Ukraine, whose residence at the territory of the Republic of Poland is deemed legal, may also start and conduct business activity in Poland on the same terms and conditions as the Polish citizens, provided that they obtain the Personal ID No.

Any citizen of Ukraine holding the temporary residence permit is entitled to perform work at the territory of Poland without the need to hold the work permit.

- Access to social benefits (Article 26, 29 and 30)

The citizens of Ukraine, legally residing at the territory of Poland under Article 2(1) of the special act are entitled to family benefits laid down in the Act of 28 November 2003 on family benefits; child-support benefit, referred to in the Act of 11 February 2016 on state aid in child care („Family 500+” programme); the good start benefit, family care capital; co-financing for the fee paid by a parent for a child stay in a nursery, children club or day carer; monetary and in-kind benefits granted pursuant to and under the Act of 14 March 2004 on social aid.

- Access to education (Article 47)

The potential increase of the reserve of a part of the general education subsidy from the state budget funds, in order to support the local government units in the implementation of the additional educational tasks related to the education and care of children and students being the Ukrainian refugees, is assumed.

- Access to higher education

In order to facilitate access to the Polish universities, the periods of studies of the Ukrainian refugees, who were the students of a university operating at the territory of Ukraine as of 24 February 2022, are recognisable by means of verification of the achieved results.

The students must submit the statement that they were the students of a certain faculty, level and year at the university operating at the territory of Ukraine on the day of 24 February 2022 and hold no documents confirming the periods of studies, passed exams, etc. issued by this university.

Each university verifies the achieved studying results in accordance with the principles established by it.

- Support for persons involved in aid (Article 10)

All entities, including the persons running a household, ensuring the board and accommodation to the Ukrainian refugees may receive a monetary benefit for such support under the agreement made with the commune for the period not exceeding 60 days. The maximum amount of such monetary benefit and the terms and conditions of its allocation and extension of payment shall be determined by the Council of Ministers by means of a regulation.

Financing

The source of financing of the solutions contained in the act is the state budget within the amount of expenditure of the state budget laid down in the Budget Act as well as the budget of the State Fund for Rehabilitation of Disabled People, budget of the Labour Fund and Solidarity Fund.

Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego establishes the Aid Fund, hereinafter „the Fund” in order to finance or co-finance the implementation of tasks related to assistance to the Ukrainian citizens affected by the armed conflict at the territory of Ukraine, including the tasks implemented at the territory of the

Republic of Poland and outside.

Expenditure on financing or co-financing the implementation of tasks to help Ukraine, in particular to Ukrainian citizens affected by an armed conflict on the territory of Ukraine, including tasks carried out on the territory of the Republic of Poland and beyond, in 2022, amounts to PLN 11.318 billion. "

The Ministry's Activation Programme for Foreigners (2022-2025)

- Purpose and objective scope of the Programme

The aim of the Programme is to provide support to the widely understood professional and social integration of the foreigners in Poland. The Programme provides for supplementation of the support instruments for the foreigners legally residing in Poland.

The Programme is addressed to the foreigners legally residing in Poland and requiring support. The focus is on the foreigners who arrived to Poland from the states in crisis situation, e.g. the countries at the territory of which the warfare is conducted.

The entities responsible for the programme implementation are the local government units, labour market institutions, organisations referred to in Article 3(2) or Article 3 of the Act of 24 April 2003 on public benefit and volunteer work.

The entity responsible for conducting and coordination of the Programme is the Ministry of Family and Social Policy.

- Priority areas

The first priority area specified in the Programme is the **integration of foreigners on the labour market** by professional activation and entrepreneurship development.

The aim is to eliminate such phenomena as labour below the skills level, language barrier or no actual possibilities to raise skills. Therefore, this key measures in this area will be focused on:

- profiling the needs and capacity of a foreigner,
- organisation or assistance in finding and financing the courses, trainings or other forms of education,
- assistance in handling the necessary formal issues related to education and skills,
- professional career guidance and support in the professional activation process, including in the scope of starting and conducting the business activity in Poland,
- support in job seeking process (provided by the public employment services and other labour market institutions) and in contacts with the employers.

The second priority area is the **integration in the society by individual development and strengthening the activity in various areas of social life of the foreigners.**

The tasks in this area include determination and elimination of difficulties faced by the foreigner in his/her everyday life, both individually and in context of functioning in the society and state e.g. cultural differences, lack of informal social networks. In this area, the measures are focused on:

- ensuring support of the integration assistance drawing up the individual path of social integration for the adults and providing assistance in contacts with the institutions and everyday life situations,
- ensuring legal, psychological and psychotherapeutic assistance related to physical and mental health – including with regard to the migration-related experiences as well as experiencing the cultural differences or differences resulting from a change of the environment of a foreigner and his/her family,
- learning Polish language, courses and trainings in the areas helpful with a view to social integration,
- ensuring the necessary translation and assistance in contacts with the public and private institutions (e.g. opening a bank account, purchase of real estates, fulfilling the citizenship duties, using public transport or obtaining the rights to drive vehicles, benefiting from the aid offer (among others social and accommodation) as well as educational, development and cultural and entertainment offer,

- integration support in everyday living i.e. assistance in searching for an accommodation, proposing the programme enabling partial financing of the key fees for a start, including among others rental fees e.g. in the form of vouchers,
- supporting the foreigner integration in schools and specialist activities for the minor foreigners.

- Implementation and financing

The programme will be implemented from the day of its announcement by 31 December 2025. The implementing entities will be selected by way of competitive bidding process announced by the Minister of Family and Social Policy.

The source of the Programme financing are the reserves of the Labour Fund, disposed by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy; the amount of Programme financing will depend on the financial condition of the Labour Fund for a given budget year.

Activities of the Polish Agency for Investment and Trade (PAIH)

The PAIH appointed the two working groups:

- The group for relocation of companies from Ukraine (temporary relocation – with the external communication on the programme) and Russia (actions addressing directly the foreign companies withdrawing from Russia – without wide-scale communication).
- The group for changes in the supply chains, including primarily the related opportunities for the Polish companies.

Under the relocation of the companies from Ukraine, PAiH takes the following measures:

- provides free-of-charge co-working space in the Warsaw downtown (at 12 Bagatela Str., contact email: coworking-ukraina@paih.gov.pl),
- introduced permanent service in the Ukrainian language,
- keeps the database of the immediately available logistic and production spaces,
- provides any and all information necessary for quick starting of a business activity.

All interested will receive a complete and free-of-charge assistance of the PAIH specialists among others in the following scope:

- searching for a relevant real property for running a business activity (plots, halls, offices),
- advisory in the area of the potential public aid (grants, tax exemptions),
- assistance in contacts with the central and local administration and information on terms and conditions of running a business activity in Poland (contact email: Ukraina@paih.gov.pl).

Facilitations in starting of business activity by the Ukrainian

- valid since 12 March 2022,
- the aim is to facilitate the citizens of Ukraine to start and run a business activity in Poland in the selected legal form,
- the provisions are intended for both the citizens of Ukraine, who arrive to Poland in connection with warfare which started on 24 February 2022 and the citizens of Ukraine, who arrived to Poland before that day and stay at the territory of Poland legally under the Act of 12 December 2013 on the foreigners,
- provide also the right to establish a registered partnership and professional partnership,
- the condition is holding the Personal ID No.

biznes.gov.pl website in the Ukrainian language

- information on the existing procedures, running a business activity and employing the citizens of Ukraine.

- podcast on employing the Ukrainians available on the website.
- Information on changes to the CEIDG (Central Registration and Information on Business) system for the citizens of Ukraine.

The abovementioned measures are accompanied with the activities aiming at mitigating the impact of the war in Ukraine on the Polish economy.

The measures in the area of construction, housing and spatial planning, among others **preparation of a draft act assuming the implementation of temporary facilitations in changing the use of the office and commercial buildings for accommodation purposes** (the application for entering the draft act into the Agenda of the Council of Minister has been currently proceeded). In context of the need to make available and develop the accommodation base as well as social infrastructure in the form of public services, the **already taken and planned works in the area of spatial planning and revitalisation** are also of importance. **The measures supporting the local governments at the commune level in the implementation of the communal housing investments and social rental housing**, including primarily by the governmental programmes: support for the social and municipal housing (financed from the Aid Fund) and preferential loans for social rental housing granted by BGK, are also of key significance

Draft Act on the amendment of certain acts on the method of financing of the housing programmes (UD 231).

- adopted at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 22 March 2022
- continuation of the social housing package from the turn of 2020/21 – the package was a breakthrough for the governmental support programme for the social and municipal housing (SMH) and for the programme of preferential loans for the social rental housing (SRH) investors.

The key measures include:

- launching of additional funds of PLN 1.2 billion from the Aid Fund;
- identification of the additional source of financing of the housing programmes – the sales of treasury securities;
- ordering the rules for providing support within the governmental housing programmes, among others 1) introduction of the procedure for the funds unused by the support beneficiaries from the Governmental Housing Development Fund; 2) enabling the update of the amount of the provided support under the SMH programme in the case of higher costs of implementation of the investment than expected..

Public procurement procedures:

- the contracts have been already extended by the clauses on the contract value adjustment,
- there is an option of entering into agreement – the Public Procurement Office (PPO) published the opinion on the cases, in which the amendments of the public procurement contract are allowable without the need to conduct a new public procurement procedure. The PPO pointed out at Article 455(1)(1) and (4) of the Public Procurement Law Act (PPL) as well as at Article 455(2) of the PPL Act and the opportunity to amend the contract concluded before the day of entrance into force of the Act of 22 June 2016 on the amendment of the Public Procurement Law Act and certain other acts.

4. Implementation of the sustainable development goals

In the list of states implementing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (Global SDG Index, Sustainable Development Solutions Network and Bertelsmann Stiftung) of 2021 Poland was ranked 15th with the result of 80.2% (for 165 evaluated states). Taking into account the implementation progress of the individual SDGs, Poland performs best in the scope of ending poverty (SDG 1), access to high quality education (SDG 4) and the protection of sustainable terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15). The goals associated with the protection of marine resources (SDG 14), global partnership for sustainable development (SDG 17) as well as cheap and accessible energy (SDG 7) and climate protection (SDG13) remain the critical challenges for our country. For vast majority of goals, Poland demonstrates progress in their implementation despite major challenges. No regression has been recorded for any goal.

The chapter presents the measures taken with regard to the selected sustainable development goals, addressing the recommendations laid down in the Council Recommendation of 20 July 2020 on the 2020 National Reform Programme of Poland and delivering a Council opinion on the 2020 Convergence Programme of Poland (2020/C 282/21).

In recent years, Poland has made significant progress in the implementation of the social dimension of 2030 Agenda, including in reducing poverty and inequalities (SDG 1, SDG 10). The financial situation of households measured by gross real income per household per capita (in 2020 it was by approx. 50% higher compared with 2008) has been regularly improving. Generally speaking, the pandemic failed to stop the trend of reducing the relative poverty rate, which in 2020 decreased by approx. 4 pp. compared with 2015. Only in 2018 the increase of relative poverty range by nearly 1 pp. was recorded compared with 2017 (from approx. 13% to approx. 14%). In 2020, the percentage of persons experiencing the extreme poverty (more than 5%) was slightly lower (by more than 1 pp.) compared with 2015 (6.5%). On the other hand, one should note that the 2020 brought the increase in the extreme poverty range by 1 pp. compared with 2019. Deterioration of the financial situation of a part of households and increase in the extreme poverty in Poland y/y was associated among others with the restrictions (and frequently even freezing) of business activity of many economic sectors in 2020 and in consequence the COVID-19 pandemic.

The financial situation of the older people has been improving. In 2022, the lowest pension and disability pension as well as family pension was increased to gross 1338.44 i.e. by PLN 87.56 compared to 2021 in effect of the annual indexation. When comparing to 2021, the lowest guaranteed pension and disability pension grew by approx. 52%. In addition, so called 13th pension, i.e. the additional annual monetary benefit for the pensioners in the amount equal to the lowest pension in force as of the year of payment of this benefit has been paid since 2019. In November 2021 also the 14th pension was paid. Since March 2019, under the Mother 4+ Programme, the supplementary family benefit (RSU) has been paid to the mothers (in certain cases to the fathers) who raised at least 4 children and – due to care over these children – did not take up or resigned from a job (frequently from the reasons beyond their control) and therefore were not entitled to the pension or their pension is below the minimum level. The introduced benefit aims at ensuring the minimum income. In the case of a person not entitled to any benefit, the amount of RSU is equal to the lowest pension – since 1 March 2022 – of gross 1338.44. If the person concerned already receives a benefit lower than the minimum pension, RSU will supplement the benefit to that amount.

In order to achieve progress in healthcare (SDG 3), the measures strongly correlated with the priorities in the following areas are implemented: decreasing the civilisation diseases incidence rate and mortality, screening, informatisation of healthcare system and development of telemedicine, increasing health awareness and promotion of physical activity in the society. A pivotal role in the implementation of these measures is played among others by the National Health Programme for 2021-2025 (NHP), which generally continues the National Health Programme for 2016-2020. The strategic objective of the NHP is to increase the number of years lived in health and decreasing health inequalities. The operational objectives include: prevention of overweight and obesity,

prevention of addictions, promotion of mental health, environmental health and infectious diseases as well as demographic challenges. Improving resilience, accessibility and effectiveness of the healthcare system was ensured by securing the relevant resources and speeding up the implementation of the e-health services, which was of crucial importance during the pandemic. One should note that the percentage of medical entities holding the IT solutions enabling keeping the medical records in the electronic form has been regularly increasing. In 2021 it accounted for 68.4% and was nearly three times higher compared with 2014. With regard to COVID-19 pandemic, the prevention of diseases recorded a sudden drop due to among others lowered treatment demand of 2020, thus, since 1 July 2021, the Prevention 40 Plus programme is being implemented. It forms an important contribution to preventive examinations of persons above 40 years of age. The key objective of the "Prevention 40 PLUS" programme is to assess the organisation and effectiveness of covering the service beneficiaries above 40 years of age with preventive diagnosing in the scope of the most frequent health issues. The Programme will last by the end of June 2022.

Poland records progresses in the implementation of SDG 8. The economic growth rate in Poland in recent years compares favourably with the rest of the European Union. In 2021, GDP increased by 5.7% y/y after a 2.5% drop in 2020. Condition of the labour market is excellent. In the Q4 of 2021, the employment rate in Poland in the age group of 15-64 maintained the record level of 71% achieved in the Q3 of 2021. In January 2022, the harmonised unemployment rate was 2.8%. This is the second best result throughout the EU. Within the last 20 years, such rate was recorded in Poland only once, in March 2020. The challenges related to ensuring the relevant regulations in the area of higher flexibility of work performed outside the workplace are being addressed – the works on draft amendment of the Labour Code aiming at replacing the teleworking with remote work and regulating the rights and obligations of the employer and employee in this area are currently under way.

A good condition of the Polish economy stems primarily from the billions of financial aid, which were allocated to the entrepreneurs and employees within the anti-crisis shield during the pandemic period. This enabled saving several millions of jobs against the negative effects of pandemic. Numerous facilitations for the companies enabling their operation in this difficult period have been introduced. **In order to counteract the negative consequences of inflation, which is the issue affecting not only the Polish economy, the Government of Poland – under so called anti-inflation shield - introduced the solutions supporting millions of the Poles affected by the inflation.** The measures implemented by the Government cover the temporary tax decreases (VAT, excise tax and retail sales tax), followed by introduction of an inflation allowance and special gas tariffs for the housing cooperatives and associations as well as for the hospitals, schools, etc¹⁶. Vast majority of tax decreases is valid by July this year. In 2022, the inflation allowance will reach more than 5 million of households of the lowest income.

Poland takes numerous measures to ensure equal opportunities of men and women (SDG 5), including on the labour market. The measures to increase the presence of women on the labour market (including their return on the labour market) focus on the continued execution of the TODDLER+ programme, which enables co-financing of the establishment and operation of the care

¹⁶ Since 1 January 2022, the following VAT rates were decreased: for natural gas (CN 2711 11 00 or 2711 21 00) and heating energy – from 23% to 8% and electric energy (CN 2716 00 00) – from 23% to 5%. Since 1 February 2022 further reductions of VAT rate were introduced to the amount of:

- 0% for the following goods:
 - 1) food products – covered by 5% rate,
 - 2) soil enhancers, growth stimulators and cultivation substrates, referred to in the Act of 10 July 2007 on the fertilisers and fertilising (Journal of Laws of 2021 item 76), excluding mineral substrates,
 - 3) fertilisers and plant protection products, usually intended for use in the agricultural production, listed in item 10 of Appendix 3 to the VAT Act,
 - 4) horticultural soil listed in item 12 of Appendix 3 to the VAT Act,
 - 5) natural gas (CN 2711 11 00 or 2711 21 00),
 - 5% for heating energy,
 - 8% for certain motor fuels.

facilities for children up to 3 years of age. The European Social Funds contributes to the measures aiming at propagation of care of children up to 3 years of age as an instrument affecting the professional situation of the parents and guardians.

Poland includes also the equal treatment principle, including equal treatment of men and women, to the nationwide policy. The National Action Programme for Equal Treatment for 2022-2030 will cover the following issues: increasing social awareness on gender equality, counteracting the breaches of gender equality, cooperation with the social partners, NGOs and other entities in the area of equal treatment. The programme is of multi-annual nature and establishes the strategic objectives and priorities for equal treatment. The individual priorities of this document were based on the key areas of socio-economic life rather than on the challenges related to the discrimination prerequisites. Therefore, vast majority of measures planned in the project will be addressed to all groups at risk of discrimination in a given area of socio-economic life. The National Action Programme for Equal Treatment for 2022-2030 provides for among others working-out the legislative package which will implement the principle of wage transparency as the measure to tackle the wage gap and update and further propagation of the wage gap measurement tool ("Equal wages" app).

On the way towards implementation of the new sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG 12), Poland has been consistently implementing the measures aiming at creating the conditions for introducing the circular economy model described in the *Road map towards the transition to circular economy* of 2019. On 11 January 2022, the Council of Ministers adopted the new State Procurement Policy (under the new Public Procurement Law Act of 11 September 2021), aiming at increasing the effectiveness of public procurements in Poland, including among others identification of strategic and innovative procurements. The policy will contribute to moving away from perceiving the public procurements only as strictly formalised procedures and switching towards the effective procurements implementing the sustainable development concept. Implementation of SDG 12 in Poland is a major challenge requiring many measures. The key issue of concern in Poland is still electronic waste, followed by gas emission related to the production or import. The current draft act on the deposit system assumes that the system will be launched on 1 January 2023. The system will contribute to the selective waste collection, re-use of packaging or recycling – which are the measures generally addressing the circular economy features.

The energy and climate goals (SDG 7, SDG 13) are delivered in Poland at the governmental level and cover the measures based on the strategic documents adopted by the government in recent years: *2030 National Environmental Policy* (of 2019) and *Energy policy of Poland until 2040* (of 2021). Poland strives among others to improve the energy efficiency. Therefore it amended the Act on the energy efficiency, which entered into force on 22 May 2021. The amendment enables the entities concerned to fulfil the obligation of energy saving in the form of non-reimbursable co-financing programmes, consisting in the implementation of the undertakings at the end consumers. Poland aims also at mitigating the environmental impact of the energy industry, gradually moving away from coal-based energy towards low-carbon energy sources, including in particular nuclear energy and renewable sources. In the transition period, Poland will use also the natural gas, thus the actions for gasification of the country are being taken. Poland takes into account the fact that the greenhouse emissions contribute to the deepened climate crisis. Pursuing towards effective reduction of CO₂ concentration in air and introduction of innovative technologies of use of the available energy sources, including development of geothermal energy, are among our priorities.

In 2019, Poland recorded a drop in CO₂ emission compared to the base year (2010) i.e. 95.4/100 as well as decreased dynamics of greenhouse gas emission: 94.5/100. This may be understood as a measurable effect of the "Clean Air" programme functioning since 2018 and aiming at improvement of the air quality in Poland by replacing the ineffective heat sources and thermal modernisation of the buildings¹⁷. In 2020, the share of energy from renewable sources in the gross final consumption

¹⁷By 31 December 2021, nearly 300 thousand of the co-financing agreements for the total amount of PLN 4.91 billion were signed under the programme. To this date PLN 2.3 billion of funds were paid to the beneficiaries' account. The third edition

of energy in Poland accounted for 16.1%, thus Poland exceeded the 15% target established by the end of 2020 pursuant to the EU climate and energy package. This is a measurable effect of both the “Clean Air” programme and the “My Current” programme, which has been implemented since 2019. The programme triggers development of distributed energy. At present, there are 800 thousand prosumers operating on the Polish market. The fourth edition of the programme will be launched in 2022¹⁸.

Poland takes the continuous measures aiming primarily at changing the legal environment in the RES sector, e.g. by implementation of the solutions resulting from the amended Act of 29 October 2021 on the renewable energy sources. Under the amendment, the net-billing requirement will be introduced starting from 1 April 2022. The net-billing is the system of settlement of surplus energy produced by the prosumer, which should enable further sustainable development of prosumer operation in Poland. The production of geothermal energy (1050 TJ in 2019 compared with 563 TJ in 2010) and capacity of RES installations have been also increasing.

Poland pursues towards increasing the investments focused on green transition. It will in particular undertake further actions for development of the nuclear energy programme, complete withdrawal from financing of the new coal-fuelled furnaces, support for common use of heating pumps, subsidies for electric and hydrogen buses and vehicles and the related charging and fuelling infrastructure, support for development of the Polish industry of electric cars and greening of urban areas. The tax preferences for the electric, hybrid and hydrogen passenger cars have been introduced in the excise tax. Electric and hydrogen cars are exempted from the excise tax for an undefined period of time, while for the “plugged” hybrid cars of a combustion engine capacity equal to 2000 cm³ or lower the exemption is valid until 31 December 2022. The remaining hybrid cars not covered by the a/m exemption, the decreased excise tax rates apply i.e. equal to 50% of excise tax rates which are applicable to the passenger cars fuelled only with combustion engines.

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic had a major impact on the conditions of operation of the enterprises, including in particular small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and microenterprises. Offering the solutions in the area of remote work poses a challenge – only every tenth enterprise the level of digital transformation is advanced enough to enable quick adaptation to the new conditions. In the case of SMEs, one of the main barriers to such transformation is low level of digital skills among the owners, managerial staff and employees. The parallel **efforts towards equipping the civil service in the innovative skills and new competences** are noteworthy and should be further supported. The use of digital technologies in public administration is the key to ensure provision of public administration services and control the measures necessary to monitor and manage the crisis. Efficient digital public services lead to decreasing of the unnecessary regulatory and administrative burden, which may play a pivotal role at the stage of economic recovery. Poland records also a growing interest of persons using the public administration services via Internet – in 2021 this percentage accounted for 47.5%, compared to 41.9% a year before.

Poland takes the efforts for implementation of SDG 9 (innovation, industry and infrastructure). The pandemic has speeded up the automation and digital transformation processes on the labour market. In 2021, 92.4% of households in Poland had access to Internet, which demonstrates an improvement in this field throughout the recent years – in 2015 this percentage accounted for 75.8%, while in 2006 only 35.9%. In addition, in 2020 as many as 98.6% of the enterprises in Poland had access to broadband Internet. The gross domestic expenditure for research and development (R&D) has been growing on regular basis. In 2020, they amounted to PLN 32.4 billion and increased

of the programme was launched on 25 January 2022 and is addressed to the persons in difficult financial situation, which prevents them from performing the thermal modernisation and furnace replacement. Co-financing may reach up to PLN 69 thousand at the household income per capita of PLN 900 or 1260 (applies to multi-person and single-person households, respectively) and for the persons with the established allowance entitlement.

¹⁸ This edition provides for co-financing for the photovoltaic micro-installations of PLN 3 thousand, while the subsidy itself may be higher provided that the beneficiary decides to install an additional device e.g. energy storage facility.

by 7.0% compared to the previous year. The R&D intensity index, constituting the share of internal expenditure for R&D in GDP, amounted to 1.39% (in 2019 – 1.32%).

The digital competences of the society are as important as the basic skills – reading or writing. In 2020, the increase in the indicator value determining the percentage of people in Poland with advanced digital skills by 5 pp. to the level of 26% was recorded. Further improvement in this area may be triggered by the Digital Competence Development Programme by 2030. The programme aims at increasing the level of digital competences of all Polish citizens and ensuring the opportunities of their continuous development, depending on the individual needs, in all social groups. Implementation of digital transformation is also addressed by the “Cyber Poland 2025” programme, which involves such measures as: common access to broadband Internet and 5G network, full digitisation of public services (among others via e-delivery of the official letters), harmonisation of digital identity, support for SMEs and public institutions willing to deploy cloud computing technologies as well as deployment of e-participation tools.

In addition, the robotisation relief in the fiscal years 2022-2026 was introduced on 1 January 2022. The relief aims at encouraging the Polish entrepreneurs to modernise the production process, promoting the development of robotisation and supporting the digital transformation. The robotisation relief is one of the several fiscal preferences (apart from R&D relief, IP Box, prototype relief and employment of innovative employees) to provide fiscal support for innovation.

Considering the need for intensification of measures and complex nature of balancing the short-term and long-term SDGs and coordinated actions taken under the sectoral policies, also between the various levels of administration, implementation of the programme supporting the administration capacity in this area is of the key importance. The parallel efforts for training the civil service members in the innovative skills and new competences by the project entitled: *Programme for development of the public administrative capacity to support the implementation of measures towards SDGs and sustainable development in Poland* implemented for Poland by the OECD under the Structural Reform Support Programme, are also noteworthy.

5. Complementarity with the EU funds

The measures addressing the challenges presented in the NRP 2022/2023 will be financed among others from the NRRP funds, thus due to the nature and requirements for the NRP 2022/2023 the NRRP instruments will prevail. The measures described in the NRP 2022/2023 will be also financed from the instruments of the Cohesion Policy for 2021-2027 under the Partnership Agreement and the implementing programmes. Ensuring complementarity is one of the key determinants of success in the implementation of the development goals. Strengthening the effects of intervention and avoiding competing for funds and double financing are a must. This applies in particular to the activities towards green transition and digital transformation as well as the measures taken on the labour market and in the social area.

Designing of the support under the NRRP was underlain on several framework conditions.

The NRRP will finance primarily the investments necessary to implement the reforms associated with mitigation of the consequences of COVID-19 pandemic and speeding up the climate and digital transformation. In the case of NRRP, the financing will cover the investments ready to relatively quick implementation and financing due to the shorter settlement period (by 31 August 2026).

The Partnership Agreement covers the investments taken at the national and regional level, which aim at strengthening of the convergence process, build the state resilience to crisis situations and ensure the economic competitiveness at the international level in a long time perspective. In the case of investments financed under the programmes implementing the Partnership Agreement, the settlement period is longer (by 31 December 2029), which enables also more flexible programming of support. In addition, the programmes implementing the Partnership Agreement finance also these investments, which can be delivered in the legal regime of the cohesion policy (e.g. the principle of the need to ensure the national co-financing).

Taking into account the significant investment needs in the areas associated with the major challenges faced by the Polish economy, many of them will be financed both from the NRRP and Cohesion policy funds. This financing will be mutually supplementing rather than overlapping and strengthen the investment impact.

Another demarcation schemes will be applied at the implementation stage. In the case of investments of similar, supplementary scope of support, the relevant mechanisms will be ensured to avoid double financing, including in the process of project selection and evaluation, comprehensive cross-examination system, or declarations that the investments are not funded from the other aid measures.

The examples of ensuring demarcation and synergy of financing in the areas resulting from the key challenges of the NRP

In the case of reforms and investments related to the labour market, the NRRP funds will cover the costs of digitisation of the new legal, organisational and procedural solutions, costs of trainings for the public employment services (PES) in operation of the new IT system, inter-institutional cooperation and the costs of communication activities. The ESF+ will finance the preparation of the PES and Voluntary Labour Corps (VLP) action standards for handling the groups of particularly difficult situation on the labour market, raising the competences and skills of the PES and VLP employees in providing support to these groups and application of the new customer care standards; development of the foreigner care standard by the PES.

The practical implementation of the active labour market policies (reaching the target customer groups, forms of support) will be financed from the national funds (primarily the Labour Fund) and the ESF+ funds. The measures aiming at providing support to the foreigners will be also implemented under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) Programme.

In the area of care of children up to 3 years of age it is planned that the NRRP will finance the investment measures in the area of creating new jobs in the care sector (i.e. establishment and development of infrastructure for care of children up to 3 years of age – construction, extension, purchase and adaptation of the buildings). The NRRP will also cover the cost of the IT system (for the purposes of applying for funds under the TODDLER+ Programme, settlement and monitoring of its implementation) and the universal construction design of a nursery or children’s club based on technologies reducing the consumption of resources and energy. The funds of the European Social Fund+ (ESF+) will cover the measures focused on creation the new jobs in the care sector not requiring so called hard infrastructure (if the entity did not benefit from the NRRP funds) and ensuring their co-financing in the initial period of operation. In addition, the ESF+ will finance also the trainings in gaining/increasing the competences of the representatives of the local government units and of the other entities creating and providing care of children up to 3 years of age and the personnel taking care of these children.

The national funds will be allocated primarily to co-financing of the existing care facilities in order in order to reduce the costs incurred by the parents.

In the case of implementation of measures in the area of social economy, the demarcation with the planned intervention from the ESF+ is ensured. In addition, implementation of the regulatory solutions under the NRRP will provide framework for the measures delivered with the use of this fund. The investment contained in the NRRP focuses mainly on the non-reimbursable support to the new solutions implemented under the reform (support for social enterprises, social employment entities, social economy entities in the provision of social services), while the ESF+ focuses among others on direct support, including non-reimbursable financial support for the creation and maintenance of the new jobs for persons in difficult situation on the labour market, ensuring the support system for the social economy entities, including the social enterprises, and access to reimbursable support. In addition, many forms of support for the persons with disabilities and the elderly, triggering social activity of these groups, and will be continued under the governmental Accessibility Plus Programme for 2018-2025.

In the scope of improving the education and its adaptation to the labour market needs, vast majority of the investment tasks will be financed from the cohesion policy funds. The measures under the NRRP will focus on the implementation of cooperation schemes (industry skill centres) and transfer of knowledge.

In the case of investment projects supporting the innovation the territorial demarcation was adopted – if the investment project is to be implemented by the science sector entities covered by the Łukasiewicz Research Network and the Polish Roadmap of Research Infrastructures (located in Warsaw-Capital region), it will be financed under the NRRP. In the other cases, the default source of financing will be the cohesion policy schemes. If the innovation is implemented in the enterprises, support from the NRRP will be allocated to large enterprises. Cohesion policy will be focused mostly on the SMEs.

The planned investments associated with building the laboratory capacity in the units subordinated to or supervised by the MARD will be financed under the NRRP. Under the RDP 2014-2020 and CAP Strategic Plan, the institutes supervised by the MARD will be eligible for support for establishment and functioning of the operational groups of the European Innovation Partnership (EPI) and implementation of projects by these groups. In addition, these institutes will be also able to apply for support under the SG OP for financing of research and development performed by the consortia and under the DP OP for investments related to digital infrastructure.

The measures related to the implementation of the spatial planning reform, better governance and application of law will be financed, according to the plans, only under the NRRP. In the case of support for the investment areas in addition to the NRRP measures, the plans include also the support under the cohesion policy at the regional level, which will be primarily focused on increasing

the investment attractiveness of the communes and only as a component of territorial strategy implementation. The NRRP will implement the investments related to large investment areas in the communes.

The investments enabling access to broadband Internet will be co-financed under the European Funds for Digital Development for 2021 – 2027 programme and the NRRP (investment C1.1.1). It is assumed that demarcation of the investment between these support instruments will be of territorial nature and will be determined at the implementation stage.

In the area of digital transformation of the administration and enterprises the element of demarcation is the thematic scope of the planned investment – in the NRRP this means the component C: e-administration, e-finance (National Revenue Administration), e-agriculture, the investment and spatial planning process and additionally e-health in the component D. With regard to the above, the investment in the other public areas will be the priorities of the other EU financing sources.

The NRRP will also finance the trainings raising the **competences in the use of digital technologies** (e-office, e-health, e-finance, e-security and e-services) for the citizens, employees of the governmental and local government administration, teachers in the kindergartens and schools, students and parents involved in and supporting the remote education (basic digital skills). The cohesion policy funds will support development of digital competences of among others the social partners and SMEs in the area of education.

In the scope of support for digital transformation of educational facilities, the funds of the NRRP, Digital Poland Operational Programme, regional operational programmes and national funds (continuation of the “Active Board” programme) will complement each other. The support will cover the replenishment of the digital infrastructure in schools (from the NRRP funds on default basis and additionally from the cohesion policy on the basis of diagnosis of the situation in a given school) and raising the digital competences of students and teachers.

In the scope of cybersecurity, the NRRP is complementary with the European Funds for Digital Development for 2021-2027 programme. The cybersecurity programme under the NRRP focuses on increasing the effectiveness of operation of the national cybersecurity system. The cohesion policy will finance the nationwide projects resulting from implementation of the Cybersecurity Strategy of the Republic of Poland for 2019-2024, the projects strengthening the security of eservices or IT systems by development or modernisation of the existing systems of the regional and local range.

In the area of green transition, the NRRP and cohesion policy funds will complement each other. Several areas will be financed from both sources. **The investments in energy efficiency** in the public buildings will be generally supported from the cohesion policy, excluding the educational facilities’ buildings and the buildings intended for local social activity. The educational facilities, libraries and cultural centres will be eligible for support, if in the areas not covered by the NRRP support or received no support under the NRRP due to absence of funds. **Support for the head sources** is planned from the Modernisation Fund (investments in the units of capacity above 50 MW) and RRF (investments in units of installed capacity below 50 MW). Support complementary to the a/m areas will be offered under the cohesion policy. **Within the “Clean Air” Programme,** the NRRP provides for among others increasing the number of the Programme recipients, e.g. by the persons of the lowest income. The owners of single-family houses will be eligible for support under the cohesion policy under the European Funds for Infrastructure, Climate, Environment for 2021-27 programme as a supplementary support to the NRRP funds. The investments in the energy efficiency of multi-family houses and enterprises will be supported both under the NRRP and the cohesion policy.

The measures focused on smart energy transmission infrastructure, for the purposes of transmission of energy from the renewable energy sources from northern Poland (including the offshore wind farms) and implementation of the Energy Market Information Operator (OIRE), are planned for support primarily from the NRRP funds.

For RES, the investment support under the NRRP will cover a limited number of the model RES installations of demonstrative nature, implemented by the best developed energy communities. The plans include also the support for the early stage of development of the offshore wind energy in Poland. Implementation of RES will be widely supported under the cohesion policy.

Zero- and low-carbon investments in collective transport, investments in railways and intermodal transport are to be financed from various sources. Taking into account the scale of needs in the transport sector and high costs of their implementation under the transport component, no rigid demarcation between the RRF and the other EU sources of the projects' support (e.g. the cohesion policy) was made. In general, a similar type of investments can be financed both under the NRRP and the national and regional programmes of the cohesion policy. Both under the NRRP and CP, the projects in this area will be implemented mostly in the individual mode, which is supposed to ensure the relevant demarcation. **In the case of road investments**, the NRRP will finance the investment projects covering the short sections of linear infrastructure (bypasses on the national roads) to move traffic away from urban areas and decrease the negative environmental impact of congestion. The investment projects related to the construction of the TEN-T road network in Poland will be financed from the cohesion policy. The scheme protecting against double financing of transport projects is the cross-check system and use of declarations that the investment is not financed from the other aid measures.

In the scope of health investments, the relevant support coordinating schemes are described in the document entitled *Healthy Future. Strategic framework for the development of the health care system for 2021-2027, with 2030 perspective*. In addition the schemes in the process of among others selection and evaluation of projects protecting against the risk of double financing of the investment will be introduced. Under the NRRP, the support will be allocated to the medical entities providing mostly the hospitalisation services. The measures aiming at primary healthcare support (PHC) will be financed from the national funds. PHC will be also supported from the REACT-EU and cohesion policy for 2021-2027 as well as the NRRP funds. The plans under the cohesion policy cover also the measures for development and modernisation of the health infrastructure resources, including in particular of medical equipment and devices giving access to the services provided in accordance with the maps of health needs. The investments will be of long-term nature.

Digital transformation in healthcare will be supported both from the NRRP and the cohesion policy funds, state budget and other instruments (REACT-EU). Achieving the maximum added value and avoiding duplication of measures will require implementation of a scheme of coordination and providing opinions on the submitted initiatives.

Measures aiming at providing the entrepreneurs with access to financing and liquidity with regard to consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic will be financed from the NRRP and cohesion policy funds and under the REACT-EU. In the case of NRRP, the funds can be allocated to support the investments of the enterprises, while implementation of the investments is scheduled in the medium-term perspective.

6. The institutional process of NRP preparation and engaging the stakeholders

The course of the NRP preparation process is determined by the schedule of the European Semester on one hand, and by the rules applicable when preparing the programme documents on the other hand. The draft document is subject to the inter-ministerial agreements, consultations and opinions, followed by examination by the respective Committees of the Council of Ministers and then adoption by the Council of Ministers.

Having regard to both ensuring the relevance of measures proposed for implementation in the subsequent update of the NRP and obtaining of the possibly widest approval for these measures, the governmental party invites a wide range of stakeholders from the economic, scientific and civil society sectors to participate in the works on preparation, implementation and monitoring of the NRP. The process of NRP preparation and delivery of the European Semester involves also the Polish Parliament.

The parliament is being engaged at the key moments of the European Semester, when the EU Council adopts the recommendations for the individual member states (CSRs) at the end of its cycle and when the European Commission commences a new cycle by publishing the Annual Sustainable Growth Survey (ASGS). Within the period from the previous update of NRP in 2020, the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Commission for the European Union of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland included: on 22 July 2020 – recommendations of the EU Council for Poland and the respective position of the Government of the Republic of Poland and on 26 January 2021 and 8 February 2022 the positions of the Government of Poland on ASGS 2021 and ASGS 2022, respectively.

Inclusion of the socio-economic partners in the process of preparation and implementation of the NRP was performed by the Inter-Ministerial Team for the “Europe 2020” Strategy operating under the chairmanship of the minister competent for economy (i.e. the Minister of Economic Development and Technology. This consultative and advisory body of the President of the Council of Minister gathers not only the representatives of the governmental administration authorities, but also a wide spectrum of the representatives of the local government authorities, entrepreneurs’ organisations, trade unions, economic and agricultural chambers, NGOs and scientific and research units. At present, with regard to the expiry of the “Europe 2020” Strategy time horizon, the works on transformation of this group into the Team for the European Semester are under way.

The tasks of the Group included among others providing opinions on the NRP projects and on the other documents prepared in connection with the implementation of the European Semester process. The Group participates also in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of structural reforms described in the NRP. Owing to such comprehensive participation formula, the Group acts as a platform to present different perspectives of the significant socio-economic issues. This enables better understanding of the EU economic strategy goals, their effective implementation and more efficient monitoring as well as expanding knowledge on the European Semester.

During the meetings held in general once per quarter, the Team for the “Europe 2020” Strategy discussed the documents and projects submitted at the subsequent stages of the European Semester, from the recommendations for the member states, by the Annual Sustainable Growth Survey, Country Report to the individual stages of preparation of the following NRP update. The forum of the Group is the great opportunity for the socio-economic partners to present the issues of significance, which in their opinion should be reflected in the tasks to be implemented in the analysed document.

In the period from the previous NRP update in 2020, the normal course of operation of the Group could not be maintained due to COVID-19 pandemic. There were however several meetings in the form of video-conference. During the meeting held of 6 July 2020, the draft recommendations of the EU Council for Poland for 2020-2021 were discussed, followed by the potential role of the European Semester in context of the Recovery Plan for Europe. On the meeting held on 24 March 2021, apart from discussing the highlights of the Semester, the main item of the agenda was discussing the draft

National Recovery and Resilience Plan. On 6 September 2021, during the virtual working meeting, the Group discussed the main national objectives to be delivered in 2030 with regard to implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights. Finally, during the virtual meeting of 17 February 2022, the key elements of the European Semester 2020, the assumptions for NRP preparation and of the draft ordinance on the establishment of the Team for the European Semester were discussed.

Providing opinion on the NRP 2022/2023 – principal comments of the social and socio-economic partners from the Team for the “Europe 2020” Strategy

The draft NRP 2022/2023 was submitted for consultation to the organisations, representatives of which are the members of the Team for the “Europe 2020” Strategy. In the consultation process, the opinions from the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity", All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions, Polish Confederation Lewiatan, Employers of the Republic of Poland, Federation of Polish Entrepreneurs, Polish Craft Association, Union of the Voivodships of the Republic of Poland, Committee on Migration Research of Polish Academy of Science, Polish Committee of the European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN) and from the National Council of Agricultural Chambers.

The opinions of the partners were thoroughly analysed by the competent ministries. The major strands were discussed during the meeting of the Team for the “Europe 2020” Strategy held on 7 April 2022.

In the delivered opinions, vast majority of the partners pointed out at the need for greater account to be taken of the changed conditions and geopolitical situation with regard to the pending war in Ukraine in the planned measures.

The Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity" pointed out that the selection of measures from the NRRP to be included in the NRP must be precise enough to reflect the social, economic or environmental challenges in an annual perspective. When referring to the selected issues – the Union stated that ensuring the stability of public finance should be associated with transparency of the state budget – in this context, it has negatively assessed the out-of-budget establishment of funds, agencies and other units that are not covered by the scope of public finance monitored by the Parliament (similar assessments were also provided by the other social partners). With regard to the planned reforms of the labour market institutions, the Union expects that the reform of operation of the public employment services will be preceded by consultations with the social partners covering both the assumptions and the draft of a relevant act; it also expect from the state to promote the collective labour agreements. The Union expressed its concerns on the potential role of a uniform employment contract as a tool for increasing flexibility and security on the Polish labour market noting that flexible employment guarantees no relevant protection to the employed. While positively assessing the measures for ensuring the effective public consultation in the policy-making process included in the draft NRP, the Union stressed that focusing on the technical aspect of access to the draft acts along with justification and assessment of the effects of regulations on a specialist website will not solve the issue of carrying out the public consultation on the sufficient level. The establishment of the Digital Competence Centre was assessed positively, provided that that the proposal was made to include the social partners in the programme evaluation. The Union gave also a positive opinion on taking into account the need to create the long-term and geriatric care facilities, however expressed its doubts whether the district hospitals are the right place to provide such care. In context of responding to the challenges related to the inflow of refugees from Ukraine, financing of the ministerial Activation Programme for Foreigners from the Labour Fund reserves raises major doubts of the Union, however the assumptions and objectives of the programme are deemed entirely proper – the Union states that the programme should be financed from the EU funds.

The All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions stated primarily that the measures presented in the NRRP and NRP should be complementary to each other, however this should not determine the identity of measures. The NRP should present information on the measures taken for all SDGs, otherwise we will have no reporting tool for the measures delivering the goals of the 2030 Agenda of the United

Nations and inclusion of social partners in this process. In particular, the NRP fails to present the measures on the employee payroll system, effective use of which is in the opinion of the Union of key importance for achieving the sustainable economic growth as well as social and economic resilience by Poland. Therefore, it is requested to introduce the provisions establishing a permanent mechanism for determining the wage growth factor at the entrepreneurs' for a given year, working-out of a systemic solution for wage setting in the public sector, faster growth of minimum wage and support on the EU forum of the directive on adequate minimum wages in the European Union currently drafted by the European Commission. In the opinion of the Union, there is a need for changing the rules for the wage transparency schemes and their execution, including in particular from the perspective of closing the wage gap in the remunerations of men and women. In this context, the Union points out at the need to strengthen the State Labour Inspection. The postulates include also the changes to the tax system aiming at promotion of the employment contracts. The Union believes that the measures for supporting the construction of apartments for low and medium income households presented in the NRP are insufficient. In the area of healthcare, the Union points out among other at the need to include in NRP the reformatory measures in the area of mental health which are of key significance in annual perspective and development of the system of responding to emergencies such as COVID-19 pandemic.

[The Polish Confederation Lewiatan](#), apart from a number of proposals to improve the document, took a critical approach to among others the provisions on covering all contracts of mandate with social insurance contributions, regardless of revenues, considering it as an action causing the unexpected adverse effects which will outbalance the assumed benefits. This will decrease already insufficient labour supply on the Polish market and deteriorate the situation of the persons working their way during the period of a child care (e.g. during a maternity or parental leave). In addition, such action may lead to the increased number of non-recorded contracts, which will have a negative impact on the budget revenues.

[The Federation of Polish Entrepreneurs](#) referred mostly to improving the regulations and increasing the role of social consultations. While pointing out at the examples of bad practices in this scope as the other partners, the FPE notes that using the Social Dialogue Council to discuss the projects affecting the socio-economic issues should act as a starting point to improve the quality of consultations and increasing the involvement of partners in the policy-making process. The Federation highlights also the importance of complying with the already implemented regulations on the subsequent stages of the legislative process, including a sound access to information on draft legal acts and subsequent stages of the legislative process at the existing website of the Governmental Legislative Process (legislacja.gov.pl). The FPE supported also the proposed implementation of the obligation to report the harmonised text of the legal act immediately upon its amendment. It reminded also on the postulate of digitalisation in the area of labour law, including in particular entering into the remote employment contracts and further digitalisation of the employee records.

[The Employers of the Republic of Poland](#) stated that the draft NRP insufficiently responds to the prevailing economic and geopolitical realities. According to the ERP, due to drop in the investment rate, the effective pro-investment instruments need to be implemented in order to boost the economy. There was also a postulate to review the draft with a view to the extraordinary geopolitical situation resulting from the armed conquest in Ukraine and re-submitting it for consultation. At the same time it was suggested to include a number of economic policy measures into the NRP to increase the adaptation capacity of the economy to the new situation caused by the shock triggered by the war in Ukraine (among others: extending the guarantee programme for the liquidity credits taken by the enterprises, launching of temporary financing for the companies which have been exporting the goods or services on the eastern markets, launching the programme supporting the investments increasing the independence of the Polish economy from the trade relations with Russia, streamlining the operations of temporary relocation of the Ukrainian companies to Poland). Similarly as the other social partners, the ERP stated that the standards of

good law-making will be strictly observed. In the case of systemic acts or in-depth amendments, the ERP requests pre-consultation with the stakeholders of a given project, before the dedicated legal solutions are drawn up.

The consultations of the draft National Reform Programme 2022/2023 were also attended by the [Polish Craft Association](#), which in its comments brought up the issue of inadequacy of the definition of innovation used in the operational programmes (in particular regional) to the specifics of small and medium-sized enterprises. The PCA emphasised also the role that should be played by the social partner organisations of comprehensive expert potential in the process of selecting and evaluating the projects financed under the cohesion policy.

The opinion of the [Committee on Migration Research of Polish Academy of Science](#) focused on the identification of challenges related to inflow of a very large number of refugees to Poland. In this context, the Committee decided that the key issue is to include the following into the document: financial support for establishment of places of temporary stage of the immigrants; establishment of the system of grants for the NGOs for their operations; supporting the foster custody by co-financing of maintenance of the Ukrainian children; covering the costs of employment and trainings for the persons that would work as a permanent assistance service for the Ukrainians in the commune offices; ensuring funds for remuneration for the existing volunteer and NGO workers, whose assistance will be needed in a long-time perspective; individual financial aid for living expenses of the refugees; costs of organisation of ad hoc assistance for the persons taking care of disabled persons; support for the Polish healthcare system, which will face the challenge of increased number of patients; preparation and implementation of a dedicated system of inclusion the Ukrainians into the Polish labour market, including in the scope of monitoring the flow between the deficit and surplus jobs.

[The National Council of Agricultural Chambers](#) expects that the future draft NPR should put more focus on the agriculture-related issues. The reasons for this include among others the strategic importance of this sector with a view to the recent events in Ukraine, its role in the Polish export and challenges related to the Green Deal reforms implemented by the European Commission.

[The Union of the Voivodships of the Republic of Poland](#) delivered the opinions from six Marshall Offices. Apart from numerous proposals specifying the draft provisions, the opinions bring up the doubts concerning the implementation of the reforms and investments covered by the NRRP and indicated in the NRP with a view to no formal approval of the NRRP by the EC. The Union stated also that adoption by the EU of the strategic approach in the implementation of the new financial perspective under the cohesion policy implies the need for greater integration of the planning documents at the national and local governmental management level. At present, the documentation prepared for the cohesion policy implementation system at the EU and national level excludes the local government level and therefore its needs.

[The Polish Committee of the European Anti-Poverty Network \(EAPN\)](#) stated primarily in its comments that basing the NRP structure on the challenges laid down in the recommendations of the EU Council for Poland for 2019 and 2020 fails to include certain key challenges that appeared in 2021 and 2022: increase in the extreme poverty in 2020, growing inflation in 2021 and the war in Ukraine and its consequences in 2022. In its detailed proposals, the Committee postulates to emphasise in the NRP - from among the key dimensions identified in the ASGS - the importance of social justice, which is horizontally significant for climate transition, improvement in the productivity of the economy and macroeconomic stability. It is also of key importance with a view to the challenge of professional and social integration of a very large number of refugees (primarily women and children) from Ukraine. The Committee stated also that the NRP should include a declaration of the ambitions related to the certain level of implementation of the leading goals of the European Pillar of Social rights by Poland until 2030. These goals include the employment rate of persons aged 20-64, participation of adults in trainings, decreasing the rate of persons at risk of poverty and social exclusion. Implementation of these goals would be then monitored in the subsequent NRPs.



Appendix 1. Poland's contribution to the evaluation of the country-specific recommendations

European Semester 2022

CSR.2020.1

CSR 1 Part 2: Improve resilience, accessibility and effectiveness of the health system, including by providing sufficient resources and accelerating the deployment of e-health services.

MEASURES	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: undefined</p> <p>Patient Internet Account – extension with the new functionalities. The IKP provides the patient with the online access to the treatment history and electronic medical record and enables authorisation of access to the other persons, including medical personnel, and handling the basic affairs such as submitting the declaration of choice of the PHC practitioner or request for EHIC. In 2021, the new functionalities related to handling the COVID-19, HPV and influenza vaccinations were added to the IKP. Since 1 March 2022, the formula was extended to cover all protective vaccinations in patients at the territory of Poland on an optional basis. Transition to the obligatory reporting of vaccinations in the e-Vaccination Card is planned since 2023.</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>Release of mobile app – Moje IKP (My Patient Internet Account). The free mobile app intended for smartphones with Android and iOS systems was released in May 2021. It enables access to the selected IKP functionalities, among others e-prescriptions and e-referrals, enables registration and vaccination against COVID-10 and purchase of medicines via QR code. The app enables also a broad access to COVID-19 information (among others certificate, quarantine and isolation or test results).</p>
3	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>e-referral deployment. The electronic form of executing the referrals covering the selected healthcare services entered into force on 8 January 2021. Since that day the medical facilities have been legally obliged to issue and handle the e-referrals for the defined catalogue of services.</p>
4	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>Map of Health Needs. The initial version of the Map of Health Needs – Systemic and Deployment Analysis Database responds to the need for sound management of the healthcare system resources based on actual data. The project involves creation of documents – maps of health needs – containing the demographic and epidemiological data, data on the provided services as well as the use of human and equipment resources.</p>
5	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>National Transformation Plan. The NTP is an implementing document laying down the specific measures that need to be taken to provide access to high quality healthcare services. These</p>

	measures derive from the recommendations contained among others in the maps of health needs as the diagnostic documents providing information on the accessibility of healthcare services throughout the country and the diagnosis of the healthcare system.
6	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>Resolution No. 196/2021 of the Council of Ministers of December 27, 2021 on establishing public policy entitled "Healthy Future. The strategic framework of the healthcare system development for 2021-2027 with 2030 perspective" (hereinafter: Healthy Future). The aim of the measures presented in the document is to provide the citizens with equal and adequate to health needs access to the high quality healthcare services by a user-friendly, state-of-the-art and effective system. The expected result of implementation of changes listed in the Healthy Future is extending healthy life and improving the population health. The document is focused on the measures aiming at improvement of the situation in the Polish healthcare system, depicted in four main areas: the patient, processes, development and finance. The Healthy Future is also a thoroughly described strategy for de-institutionalisation of healthcare.</p>
7	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>The reform improving the effectiveness, accessibility and quality of healthcare services and development of e-health. In the Q3 of 2022, the Ordinance of the President of the National Health Fund on strengthening of the primary healthcare and coordinated care, followed by the financial provisions (including amendments to the contract) enabling the implementation of changes throughout the country, will enter into force.</p>
8	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The change in the method of calculating the health insurance contribution by the persons running a business activity implemented under the „Polish Deal” leading to the increased financing of healthcare.</p>
Comments	

CSR.2020.2

CSR 2 Part 1: Mitigate the employment impact of the crisis notably by enhancing flexible and short-time working arrangements.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>The Act amending the Act – Labour Code and certain other acts (project UC118). The Act aims at introducing among others the provisions of the Directive (EU) 2019/1158 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on work-life balance for parents and carers and repealing Council Directive 2010/18/EU into the Polish legal system. In effect of implementing the regulations under this project, the improved access to the solutions related to work-life balance is expected.</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>The Act amending the Act – Labour Code and certain other acts (project UC118). The draft Act provides for among others permanent introduction of the remote work to the Labour Code. The aim of this amendment is to increase flexibility of working compared with the existing tele-working (the remote work will replace tele-working).</p>

Comments

CSR 2 Part 2: Better target social benefits and ensure access to those in need.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>Under so called anti-crisis shield adopted with regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government introduced the downtime benefits for the persons employed under the civil law agreements and the persons running a non-agricultural business activity.</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>On 30 November 2021 under the Act on the Solidarity Fund, the Annual Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities for 2022 was announced.</p>
3	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Act of 19 July 2019 on ensuring accessibility for persons with special needs (Journal of Laws of 202 item 1061) imposes the obligation of ensuring accessibility in the architectural, digital and information and communication aspects on the public entities. Owing to this, also the public healthcare and social aid facilities are obliged to provide services to the persons with special needs.</p>
Comments	

CSR 2 Part 3: Improve digital skills.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>In February 2021, the Integrated Educational Platform (hereinafter IEP) www.epodreczniki.pl was released. IEP reflects the structure of classes and divisions of all schools. The platform allows for planning the remote learning process and monitor the students' progresses. Thanks to the embedded communications modules, the platform enables communication between the teachers and students and between the students.</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The governmental programme for development of school infrastructure and competences of students and teachers in the field of information and communication technologies for 2017-2019 – "Active Board". The programme was implemented in 2017-2019 and aimed at providing the schools with the necessary ICT infrastructure in the form of state-of-the-art aids. The new edition of the Programme for 2020–2024 covers modification and modernisation of the school assets and the use of teacher's potential.</p>
3	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>Digitisation of education. The aim of the reform is to provide young people with the option to develop their digital skills and competences and increase the educational opportunities of all students (inclusive education) by deriving the benefits that the technology may bring into the teaching and learning process. The framework of the reform, its objectives, implementation and monitoring method will be specified in the strategic document entitled: Policy of digitisation of the education</p>

	area, which should be adopted in the Q3 of 2022.
4	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>The strategy of improving digital skills. The works on establishment of the multi-annual governmental programme entitled the Digital Competence Development Programme (DCDP) have been under way. The DCDP will be adopted by the resolution of the Council of Ministers – the scheduled date is on the Q3 of 2022</p>
Comments	

CSR 2 Part 4: Further promote the digital transformation of companies and public administration.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: undefined</p> <p>Development of the digital service ecosystem. In 2021, under the digital service ecosystem, the form generator is being developed to serve as a basic tool for the provision and creation of online services. This generator formed the basis to develop certain central-level services and more than 40 local services sourced from the regional systems – Silesian and Podlaskia. In 2021 is the year of the samorząd.gov.pl website development, migration of LGUs and their subordinated units.</p>
	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>The Act on certain acts made electronically (project UD 230). The main assumption of the act is to extend the existing IT system at the praca.gov.pl website with the new functionalities. The drafted act will contribute to the significant reduction of burden to the micro-entrepreneurs, farmers and natural persons, including the parents bound by the administrative duties when commissioning the work.</p>
Comments	

CSR.2020.3

CSR 3 Part 1: Continue efforts to secure access to finance and liquidity for companies

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Governmental programme "Financial Shield of the Polish Development Fund for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises". 348 thousand of micro-enterprises (employing at least 1 person) and small and medium-sized enterprises received partially non-reimbursable financial subsidies for the total amount of ca. PLN 61 billion.</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Governmental programme "Financial Shield 2.0 of the Polish Development Fund for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises". The programme support was addressed to the companies from the sectors forced to limit or suspend their activity with regard to the epidemiological situation associated</p>

	with COVID-19. The value of aid to the micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises provided by 15 August 2021 exceeded PLN (...).
3	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Governmental Programme “Financial Shield of the Polish Development Fund for Large Enterprises”. The aid to be allocated to large enterprises from all sectors requiring support due to pandemic amounts to PLN 25 billion. To this date PLN 3.7 billion was allocated.</p>
4	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>The State Procurement Policy. One of the key objectives of the State Procurement Policy is the development of the potential of small and medium-sized enterprises by means of broader opening of the public procurement market. The aim of the State Procurement Policy is to combine the public procurements with the strategic objectives of the state to make them serve both the purchase of services, supplies or construction works and implementation of the socio-economic policy of the state.</p>
Comments	

CSR 3 Part 2: Front-load mature public investment projects.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: undefined</p> <p>The programme for supporting the investments of significant importance to the Polish economy for the years 2011-2030. The programme supports the investment projects aiming at improving the innovation and competitiveness of the Polish economy. The investor may receive a subsidy for implementation of its project, which in accordance with the criteria in force should obtain a status of a project of significant importance for the Polish economy. Due to the pending pandemic, on 25 March 2021 the Programme was amended. The introduced amendments included among others lowering the thresholds for the production investments; lower thresholds for the SMEs; requirements for jobs were reduced by 50%.</p>
Comments	

CSR 3 Part 3: Promote private investment to foster the economic recovery.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>Within the works on amending the Act on spatial planning and development, the amendments in the scope of implementing the integrated investment plan instrument were announced. The plan will enable the investors to enter into an urban planning contract for implementation of the complex construction undertakings with the communes. The proposed solution includes the adoption of the integrated investment plan by the commune council following the negotiations and public consultations.</p>

2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>The Act of 19 June 2020 on subsidies to bank loans granted to entrepreneurs affected by COVID-19 and the simplified procedure for the approval of the agreement in connection with the COVID-19 outbreak amended the Act of 10 May 2018 on supporting the new investments. The following amendments were implemented: the opportunity to benefit from public aid when implementing the investment consisting in the acquisition of the bankrupt plant by the potential investor.</p>
3	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Act of 29 October 2021 amending the Personal Income Tax Act, Corporate Income Tax Act and certain other acts (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 2105, as amended), introduced so called the business expansion relief. The business expansion relief provides the opportunity to deduct the tax deductible expenses from the tax base, which were incurred to increase the revenues from the sales of goods, up to the amount of income obtained by the tax payer in the tax year from the revenues other than revenues from capital gains (in CIT)/from non-agricultural business activity (in PIT), however in any case no more than PLN 1 million per tax year. The business expansion relief enables an additional deduction of the value of expenses related to the increase in revenues from the sales of products. This forms an incentive to expand the business activity both on the domestic and foreign sales markets.</p>
4	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Act of 29 October 2021 amending the Personal Income Tax Act, Corporate Income Tax Act and certain other acts (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 2105, as amended), hereinafter referred to as the "Polish Deal", introduced numerous tax incentives for the entrepreneurs. The Polish Deal implemented the solutions consisting in: a) lowering of certain lump sum rates e.g. the lump sum rates for the services in the area of healthcare or engineering; 2) CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) relief, which will bring the benefits to the entities operating in the area of culture, sport, science and higher education. The sponsor (entrepreneur), who will invest e.g. PLN 1 million in the item specified in the relief and this investment will have a form of expenditure being the tax deductible expenses in its business activity, may additionally deduct 50% of these costs from the tax base.</p>
Comments	

CSR 3 Part 4: Focus investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on digital infrastructure.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>Increasing the level of accessibility and use of the state-of-the-art wired and wireless communication for the social and economic purposes. The reform aims at adaptation of the national legislative environment to the challenges associated with the implementation of solutions based on the 5G connectivity in the economy, society and public services.</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>Increasing the number of households covered by the fixed line broadband network, primarily at the areas of digital exclusion. The investment will cover 931 thousand of households and will be implemented in three stages. In effect of this investment, the share of households within the range of a network of capacity of at least 100 Mb/s will exceed 80%.</p>

Comments

See CSR2019.3 Part 4

CSR 3 Part 5: Focus investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on clean and efficient production and use of energy

Measures

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | <p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>The Act of 20 April 2021 amending the act on energy efficiency and certain other acts (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 868). The Act implements the provisions of the Directive (EU) 2018/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on energy efficiency. The aim of the act is harmonisation of the Polish legislation to the solutions provided in the directive amended in 2018, which imposes on Poland more restrictive obligations in the area of final energy savings until 2030 of 5580 thousand TOE.</p> |
| 2 | <p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>Act of 17 December 2020 on promoting energy production in offshore wind farms (Journal of Laws of 2021 item 234). The aim of the introduced solutions is to increase the share of renewable energy sources in the national energy mix by implementing the support system as well as legal and administrative facilitations enabling more effective managing the investments in the offshore wind farms.</p> |
| 3 | <p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>Amendment of the Act of 20 May 2016 on the investments in offshore wind farms. The amendment will unblock the opportunities to build the new offshore wind farms and acquire „green” and cheap energy at the local level. The planned adoption by the Council of Ministers is on the Q1 of 2022</p> |
| 4 | <p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>The Energy Policy of Poland until 2040 (Polish Monitor of 2021, item 264). The document establishes the framework of the energy transition of Poland and contains the strategic provisions on the selection of technologies to build the low-carbon energy system. Implementation of the objectives and measures specified in the EPP2040 will contribute to low-carbon energy transition with active role of the end consumer and involvement of the domestic industry.</p> |
| 5 | <p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Act of 20 April 2021 on amending the Act on energy efficiency and certain other acts (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 868). The Act will introduce the relevant mechanisms promoting the energy efficiency and ensuring the delivery of the objectives for energy efficiency until 2030 and further improvement of energy efficiency beyond 2030. The Act has already entered into force.</p> |

Comments

See also CSR2019.3 Part 5 and CSR2019.3 Part 7

CSR 3 Part 6: Focus investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on sustainable transport

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: undefined</p> <p>Actions promoting the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP). The efforts towards promoting the SUMP concept as the planning tool responding in more sustainable and integrated manner to the challenges and issues of concern related to transport in urban areas were taken. Since 2019, the pilot SUMP has been carried out (within the preparations to the financial perspective 2021-2027). The existing experience from the pilot plan point out at numerous problems affecting the preparation of SUMP by the cities. With regard to the above, further enhancement of skills in the field of systemic urban mobility planning is necessary.</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>Improving road traffic safety. On 1 June 2021 the provisions aiming at increasing the safety of pedestrians on the crossings entered into force. On 1 January 2022 the provisions amending the Road Traffic Law Act and certain other acts strengthening the penalisation of traffic offences entered into force.</p>
3	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>Imposing the obligation of keeping the minimum share of clean (low- and zero-carbon) vehicles in the road vehicle fleet covered by public procurement procedures by the provisions of amended Act on electromobility and alternative fuels implementing the requirements of the Directive (EU) 2019/1161 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 amending Directive 2009/33/EC on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles.</p>
4	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>Legislative works on the Resolution of the Council of Ministers on the adoption of document entitled: "Directions for the development of intermodal transport until 2030 with 2040 perspective". The document analysis the condition of the rail intermodal transport, including linear infrastructure, point infrastructure and rolling stock used in the intermodal transport.</p>
5	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>The Act on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships (project UC75). The legislative works on the Act on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships implementing the Directive (EU) 2019/883 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships, amending Directive 2010/65/EU and repealing Directive 2000/59/EC (so called Port Reception Facilities Directive) were conducted. The project has been now at the stage of works of the CM Committees.</p>
6	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>"National Masterplan of Inland Navigation 2030". Adoption of the strategic document for inland navigation shall contribute to create a coherent, sustainable, innovative and user-friendly transport system. The main objective of the tasks included in the document is to strengthen the role of inland navigation and maintaining the transport capacities of the main waterways in Poland.</p>
7	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>Construction of high-speed rail (HSR) in Poland addresses the transformation of the national transport system towards sustainable and smart mobility. The funds for the preparatory works aiming at implementation of this task were secured among others by the Resolution no. 156 of the Council of Ministers of 28 October 2020 establishing the multi-annual programme "Solidarity Transport Hub</p>

	Investment Programme. Stage I. 2020–2023.”
8	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>The draft Act on streamlining the Solidarity Transport Hub investment process. The draft contains among others the solutions streamlining and speeding up the implementation of the railway investments covered by the STH Programme. It aims at implementing the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 28 October 2020 establishing the multi-annual programme “Solidarity Transport Hub Investment Programme. Stage I. 2020–2023.”</p>
Comments	
See also CSR.2019.3 Part 3	

CSR 3 Part 7: Focus investment on the green and digital transition, contributing to a progressive decarbonisation of the economy, including in the coal regions.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>Territorial just transition plans and the National Just Transition Plan. Preparation of the TJTP rests upon the provincial local governments competent for territory. Due to different pace of works in the individual regions, the date of announcement was scheduled on 31 December 2021. The National Just Transition Plan is being prepared at the national level under the auspices of the Ministry of Climate and Environment. Preparation of the TJTPs and NJTP marks the first stage of preparation of documents necessary for the Just Transformation Fund (JTF) funds, which will contribute to green transition in the coal regions.</p>
Comments	

CSR.2020.4

CSR 4 Part 1: Enhance the investment climate, in particular by safeguarding judicial independence.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>Opportunity to establish so called simple joint-stock company as a new form of business activity prepared primarily with a view to start-ups. The purpose of amendment was among others mitigating the range of risks associated with securities management, significant streamlining of the trading in stocks and increasing the trading security in the scope of transfer to stocks and encumbrance of limited rights in shares with regard to implementation of the shareholder registration system, increasing the certainty of relations in the company, including in the scope of proper identification of a shareholder, simplifying or abolition of the need of operation of numerous institutions of the company law associated with the existence of stocks, facilitation, speeding up, reduction of costs and enhancing the certainty of procedures in the area of communication with the shareholders and providing services to the shareholders by the company e.g. under the dividend.</p>

2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>The Act – Law on the system of common courts (project UD322). The drafted act aims to create, within the constitutional principles of the system, a structure of common courts capable of performing their tasks efficiently, in a manner adequate to the social and economic needs of Poland, while rationalising the costs of administration of justice by courts. Specific objectives of the reform include, among others, minimising the phenomenon of excessive length of proceedings and failure to meet the standards of reliability and efficiency of proceedings, and strengthening the judicial independence, which will be achieved by eliminating the institution of “promotion” and introducing the principle that appointments to the judicial service take place only once within common courts.</p>
3	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>Since 1 January 2022, the Polish tax system has gained a new institution, so called investment agreement. The scope of investment agreement covers the determination of the tax effects of the planned or commenced investment at the territory of the Republic of Poland. The investor obtains a relatively complete explanation of all tax effects of the planned investment, determined by means of the arrangement process with the tax authority initiated on request of the investor (or investors). The content of agreement is set out on the basis of a joint mutual position of the investor and tax authority competent for arrangement, with a view to the principle of legality. The content of agreement is binding both for the tax payer and each tax authority handling the investor’s case.</p>
Comments	
1	See also CSR.2019.3. Part 8

CSR 4 Part 2: Ensure effective public consultations and involvement of social partners in the policy-making process.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>The works on amending the Act on spatial planning and development. Under the works on the amended Act on spatial planning and development the changes in the area of social consultations of legal acts preceded by the local and regional governments have been announced. The proposal covers cleaving-off of provisions on social participation as a separate chapter of the Act, modernisation of the applied technology, extending the catalogue of available forms and introduction of higher standards of social consultations.</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>Amendment of the rules and regulations of the Sejm, Senate and the Council of Ministers aiming at increasing the use of social consultations and evaluation of the effects of regulations in the law-making process, including the implementation of the mandatory evaluation of the effects of regulations and public consultations of draft acts submitted by the members of lower and upper chamber of the parliament. Access to draft acts and their justification as well as the evaluation of the effects of regulations and participation in the consultations will be facilitated by launching a common website, at which all these documents will be published.</p>
Comment	
See also CSR2019.3 Part 8	

CSR 2 Part 1: Ensure the adequacy of future pension benefits and the sustainability of the pension system by taking measures to increase the effective retirement age and by reforming the preferential pension scheme.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Act of 21 January 2021 amending the act on pensions and disability pensions from the Social Insurance Fund and certain other acts. The Act implemented – since 1 March 2021 – increasing the pensions and disability pensions by a statutory indexation rate, however in any case by no less than PLN 50. The 2021 indexation rate was 104.24%, and the pension and disability pensions were increased by the indexation rate. In 2022, the indexation of benefits was performed in compliance with the Act on pensions and disability pensions from the Social Insurance Fund. Since 1 March 2022, the pensions and disability pensions grew by 7%. By the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 11 February 2022 amending the regulation on the growth value of indexation rate of pensions and disability pensions in 2022, a greater increase in the benefits was ensured by increasing the actual growth of an average wage in the indexation rate (from 20% to 63.33%).</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>Exemption of the persons entitled to pensions from income tax. The exemption from income tax of incomes obtained from the regular employment, contract of mandates and business activity to the amount of PLN 85 528 per annum for the persons above 60 years of age (women) and 65 years of age (men), remain professionally active and do not collect their pensions. This solution was introduced by the Act of 26 July 1992 on the personal income tax (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1128).</p>
3	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>Since 1 October 2019, the persons incapable of independent existence, including the pensioners and disability pensioners, receive a supplementary benefit in the amount not exceeding PLN 500 per month. This supplementary benefit and pension/disability pension cannot exceed the amount of gross PLN 1 896.13 per month since 1 March 2022 (since 1 March 2021 – PLN 1 772.08).</p>
4	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>An additional annual monetary benefit for the pensioners and disability pensioners. The Act of 9 January 2020 on an additional annual monetary benefit for the pensioners and disability pensioners introduced an annual payment of an additional annual monetary benefit for all pensioners and disability pensioners (so called 13th pension) in the amount of the lowest pension. Since 2022, the 13th pension is paid once a year by virtue of law.</p>
5	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>Another additional monetary benefit introduced in 2021. The Act of 21 January 2021 on another additional monetary benefit for the pensioners and disability pensioners in 2021 – introduced a one-time payment – in November 2021 – so called 14th pension (with income criterion of gross PLN 2900, following the “zloty for zloty” principle). The 14th pension was granted in total or in part to the persons receiving the benefit in the amount below gross PLN 4150.88.</p>
Comments	

CSR 2 Part 2: Take steps to increase labour market participation, including by improving access to childcare and long-term care, and remove remaining obstacles to more permanent types of employment.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>The Act regulating the social economy zone. The adoption of the act will allow for establishment of the comprehensive legal framework for the operation of the social economy entities, including in particular for social enterprises. The scope of the act on social economy will cover the basic definitions, criteria for obtaining the status of a social enterprise and rights and obligations of the entities which will obtain such status. In the Q1 of 2022, the draft was adopted by the Social Committee of the Council of Ministers.</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>The Act of 17 November 2021 on the family care capital (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 2270) amended the Act of 4 February 2021 on care of children up to 3 years of age. The introduced co-financing aims at reducing the fee incurred by a parent for stay of a child in a nursery, children’s club or daily carer. Co-financing is granted to the parents for children attending the care facilities intended for children up to 3 years of age and not benefiting from the family care capital (benefits for the second and subsequent children in the family aged 12 – 35 month of age). The provisions entered into force on 1 April 2022.</p> <p>Under the European Funds for Social Development Programme 2021-2027, the support for creating the care facilities for children up to 3 years of age and their operation in the initial period will be implemented complementarily to the NRRP and national funds (support for operation of the facilities applies also to the facilities established under the NRRP). The ESF+ funds will be allocated to the establishment of facilities, which received on NRRP funds. In addition, the EFSD will support trainings in the establishment and management of care facilities intended for children up to 3 years of age for the entities establishing and managing the care facilities as well as trainings to enhance skills of the care facility personnel in the scope of providing care.</p>
3	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>Establishment of the Social Service Centres. The aim behind establishing the Centre is coordination of social services from various systems – social aid, family policy, health promotion and protection, culture, public education, family-friendly policy and supporting the persons with disabilities. This will allow the communes for adaptation of the provided services to the needs of their inhabitants and to own financial capacities.</p>
4	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>The Care 75+ Programme. The Care 75+ Programme is continued. The aim of the programme is to improve accessibility of care services at the place of residence, including specialist care services to the persons living alone and with their families – aged 75 and above. It is addressed to the urban, rural and urban and rural communes up to 60 thousand of population. The programme has been operating since January 2018. In December 2021 the Care 75+ Programme, 2022 edition was adopted.</p>
Comments	

CSR 2 Part 3: Foster quality education and skills relevant to the labour market, especially through adult learning.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The governmental programme for development of school infrastructure and competences of students and teachers in the field of information and communication technologies – "Active Board". The programme was implemented in 2017-2019 and aimed at retrofitting the schools in the necessary ICT infrastructure in the form of state-of-the-art educational materials. The expected result of this intervention is development of IT, social and creative skills and competences of the students and teachers.</p>
Comments	

CSR.2019.3

CSR 3 Part 1: Strengthen the innovative capacity of the economy, including by supporting research institutions and their closer collaboration with business.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Act on the Łukasiewicz Research Network (Journal of Laws of 2020, item 2098). The Łukasiewicz Research network is responsible for research of significance for the state policy and commercialisation of research. The essential mechanism of strengthening cooperation with business is the Łukasiewicz Challenges system, under which the entrepreneurs may report their technological needs and the Łukasiewicz institutes identify the relevant solutions. In 2021, the first edition of the Łukasiewicz Accelerator Programme was carried out, aiming at incubation of start-ups based on the results of the R&D works under the Łukasiewicz Programme.</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>Polish Roadmap of Research Infrastructures. In January 2020 the Polish Roadmap of Research Infrastructures (PRRI) was published – a strategic document forming the scientific policy of the state in the field of research infrastructure. The PRRI lists 70 projects of the highest level of scientific excellence and crucial socio-economic importance selected by means of an open and competitive procedure. The measures 4.2. of the Smart Growth Operational Programme – two competitions on co-financing of the PRRI projects were announced and decided in the reporting period.</p>
3	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Act of 4 April 2019 on supporting the scientific activity from the Polish Science Fund (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 823). The Act on supporting the scientific activity from the Polish Science Fund establishes the new scheme for financing of the scientific research and development works and commercialisation – the Polish Science Fund – in the innovative formula of the virtual research institutes (VRIs).</p>
4	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Act of 29 October 2021 amending the Personal Income Tax Act, Corporate Income Tax Act and</p>

	<p>certain other acts (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 2105), introduced numerous solutions dedicated to the entrepreneurs operating in the innovative sector: tax relief for innovative employees, modernisation of the R&B relief by significant increase in the value of deduction available to the tax payers, opportunity of simultaneous use of IP Box and R&D relief, tax relief for prototypes and a tax relief for robotisation. These amendments to the tax regulations (valid since 1 January 2022) aim at boosting the entrepreneurship in Poland.</p>
Comments	
1	See also CSR.2019.3 Part 2

CSR 3 Part 2: Focus investment-related economic policy on innovation.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: undefined</p> <p>Co-financing of the projects under the Regional Operational Programmes from the state budget in the scope associated with the investment priority 1a covering the investments in the R&D infrastructure by 2023. The programme of co-financing the projects under the Regional Operational Programmes from the state budget in the scope associated with the investment priority 1a covering the investments in the R&D infrastructure has been currently implemented. In 2018-2023, the co-financing will include approx. 30 projects from 7 provincial Regional Operational Programmes for the amount of approx. PLN 45 million.</p>
Comments	
See also CSR.2019.3 Part 1	

CSR 3 Part 3: Focus investment-related economic policy on transport, notably on its sustainability.

Measures	
5	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Act of 9 August 2019 on the investments in construction of external seaports (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 1924). The Act aims at streamlining and speeding up the works related to preparation of investments in the scope of construction of external seaports.</p>
6	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Act of 16 October 2019 amending the Act on preventing sea pollution by ships and the Act on maritime security (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 2303). The Act aimed at implementation of the requirements of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM Convention), adopted in London on 13 February 2004.</p>
Comments	
See also CSR.2030.3 Part 6	

CSR 3 Part 4: Focus investment-related economic policy on digital infrastructure.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The amendment of the Telecommunications Law of 15 March 2019 introducing among others: entitling the Minister of Digitisation to determine the distribution of radio frequencies for the 5G network; right to grant compensation related to release of 700 MHz band by the digital terrestrial broadcasters; improving the procedures for selection of radio frequencies distribution for the 5G network.</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Act of 30 August 2019 amending the Act on supporting development of telecommunications services and networks and certain other acts, which amended a number of acts regulating the procedure in the telecommunications investment process (among others the Environmental Protection Law, Building Law) and the rules for incurring the costs of operation of the telecommunications infrastructure (among others the Act on public roads or Act on forests).</p>
Comments	
See also CSR2020.3. Part 4	

CSR 3 Part 5: Focus investment-related economic policy on energy infrastructure.

Measures	
Comments	
See also CSR2020.3 Part 5	

CSR 3 Part 6: Focus investment-related economic policy on healthcare.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: undefined</p> <p>Pilot use of innovative solutions in healthcare. These measures were implemented by appointing, in January 2021, of the Innovation Team at the Ministry of Health, aiming at monitoring and analysing of information on development of advanced technologies in the country and abroad and on that basis carrying out the analyses in the scope of the potential directions of digital health development.</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>Implementation of tasks of the Medical Fund established under the Act of 7 October 2020 on the Medical Fund (Journal of Laws item 1875). The Medical Fund is a financial mechanism aiming at improvement of health and quality of life of the Poles. The main objective of the Fund is to improve quality and accessibility to the healthcare services and safety of healthcare services by the investments in the strategic infrastructure of healthcare.</p>

3	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>Implementation of the National Oncological Strategy, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 4 February 2020. The Strategy covers the years 2020-2030. The main objective of the strategy is to increase the percentage of persons surviving 5 years after completion of the oncological treatment, improving cancer diagnosing at the early stages and of quality of life during and after treatment.</p>
Comments	

CSR 3 Part 7: Focus investment-related economic policy on cleaner energy, taking into account regional disparities.

Measures
Comments
See also CSR2020.3 Part 5

CSR 3 Part 8: Improve the regulatory environment, in particular by strengthening the role of consultations of social partners and public consultations in the legislative process.

Measures	
1	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: adopted</p> <p>Rules and regulations of work of the Council of Ministers. The amended rules and regulations provide for the option of returning the project to the applicant (by the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers) due to absence of social consultations or their improper conducting.</p>
2	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>The Act amending certain other acts to reduce the regulatory burden, known as the “Friendly Law” package. The initiative aimed at ensuring better environment for business activities by reducing the redundant and excessive regulatory burden. The expected results include: faster and more effective administrative procedures and releasing the capacity for further development of entrepreneurship, in particular in the micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises.</p>
3	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: implemented</p> <p>Amendment of the Act on the rules of development policy implementation. On 13 November 2020 the amended Act on the rules of development policy implementation entered into force. It introduced the obligation of providing the spatial data on the planning acts by the authorities preparing these documents.</p>
4	<p>STATUS OF MEASURE: announced</p> <p>The Act amending certain other acts to eliminate the administrative and legal barriers affecting the functioning of the citizens and entrepreneurs (project – UD266). The project contains the solutions taking into account among others: wide use of simplified procedures and tacit handling of an affair, the principle of single instance implemented with due care and digitisation of procedures.</p>

Appendix 2: Extended analysis of the selected measures

CSR no. 2019/2020	CSR subcategory	Area of intervention	Macro impact factors
CSR #2	<p>Take steps to increase labour market participation/Mitigate the employment impact of the crisis.</p> <p>Focus investment-related economic policy on [...] digital infrastructure/ Further promote the digital transformation of companies and public administration</p>	Reform of the labour market institutions	<p>Improving the labour market institutions</p> <p>The measures taken under the reform of the labour market institutions (A.4.1) are to contribute in particular to more effective use of the public employment services (PES), among others by providing assistance to the persons willing to take up a job and therefore registering in the employment offices to obtain the real assistance. The existing catalogue of labour market instruments is dedicated to the specific groups of the unemployed, which prevents the employment offices to optimally respond to the needs of all their customers. This should be added to applying for the unemployed status to receive health insurance coverage. In 2021, in the survey carried out among the unemployed, such main reason for registration in the district employment office (DEO) was indicated by 38.7% of the unemployed. In previous years, this response was indicated by 57.6% in 2020, 43.1% in 2019 and 45% of persons in 2018.</p> <p>Therefore the implementation of changes leading among others to separate the unemployed status from health insurance and introduction of the solution consisting in applying for this insurance by the Social Insurance Institution (ZUS), is planned. In addition, introduction of the new instruments for the families and women returning to the labour market and opening of the employment office for the economically inactive persons and farmers, is taken into consideration. On the other hand, the applied forms of aid and support are to be optimised by continuing the effective instruments and withdrawal from the non-effective or occasionally used ones. These proposals are to be supplemented with digitisation of the DEO customer service process and streamlining the provisions, which will reduce the burden for the unemployed and employers. The plans include also withdrawal from the territorial competence of the DEOs with a view to the place of permanent or temporary residence.</p> <p>The projected changes respond to the challenges of the demographic situation and situation on the labour market in Poland. The measures focused on professional activation of the parents upbringing their children should ensure the work-life balance and thus contribute to proper development of children. Active family policy should promote flexibility of the labour market. Reaching not economically active persons and their activation should translate into higher rate of professional activity and increasing the employment rate, among others in persons in the working age.</p> <p>The reform has a wide-scale effect. The proposed solutions will affect nearly 900 thousand of the unemployed and approx. 25 thousand of job seekers. They will also address the economically inactive persons in the working age, number of which is estimated for more than 4 million in Poland. They will enhance accessibility to the job offers and public employment services to all interested in the employment offices, without specifying the groups at specific situation on the labour market.</p> <p>The reform will also affect the employers and entrepreneurs (national economy entities), the estimated number of which is 4.66 million in Poland. It will be also of importance for the district and provincial employment offices and their employees. Automation/digitisation of certain processes will reduce the burden of employees in terms of technical and administrative activities, which will allow for transfer to the tasks related to customer service and boost their effectiveness.</p> <p>e-Tax Office</p> <p>One of the components of digital transition in public administration is the automated handling of certain affairs being in the scope of responsibility of the National Revenue Administration (NRA) with the use of NRA ICT</p>

		Digitisation of Tax Offices	<p>systems. The tool used in contacts with the NRA authorities will be the ICT system of the revenue administration i.e. the e-Tax Office. The system will act as the informational and transaction service for five groups of stakeholders: tax payers, payers, representatives, court enforcement officers and notaries public, via which they will receive access to information in the area of tax. The system will guarantee full transactionality, since its tools and services enable comprehensive handling of tax affairs in the online mode.</p> <p>E-Tax Office will provide the citizens and entrepreneurs with the package of integrated and complementary online services for comprehensive handling of affairs, primarily in the area of VAT, PIT and CIT.</p> <p>The introduced changes will exclude the costs of tax payers related to stamp duty for statements and certificates issued via e-Tax Office. They will also reduce the costs of postal transfers abroad related to overpayment of tax deducted to the tax payers having their place of residence outside the Republic of Poland.</p> <p>These changes will enable the Head of NRA and the heads of tax offices among others updating certain data in the Central Register of Entities – National Register of Taxpayers (CRP KEP) under the Central Registration and Information on Business (CEIDG) data, which will enhance quality and validity of collected data..</p> <p>Deployment of the “e-Concessions” ICT system will enable electronic issuing of concessions and permits, which will streamline this process.</p> <p>Digitisation of tax offices will not directly affect the socio-economic situation of families, households, persons with disabilities and the elderly. The measure may indirectly affect the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic situation of tax payers by exemption from the obligation of stamp duty payment for the statements and certificates issued by the NRA on request submitted via e-Tax Office; • economic situation of tax payers having the place of residence outside the territory of the Republic of Poland, who will not be forced to incur the costs of fee for a postal transfer abroad (in accordance with the price list of the Polish Post (Poczta Polska) – 1% of the transfer value plus PLN 23.00). <p>The deployment of e-Tax Office is combined with facilitations of access of the NRA customers to the following items: UX and WCAG audits will ensure high quality of e-services, following the needs of the NRA customers, including the persons with disabilities. In addition, it is ultimately planned to provide access to the e-Tax Office also in foreign languages and deploy the supporting solutions for the persons using the sign language.</p> <p>Deployment of e-Tax Office will result in enhanced security of personal data, which are already used, on the basis of the existing legal solutions, including among others for the tax website administration. The way the users (customers) are identified in the e-Tax Office will be based on the standards and solutions in force (national and cross-border nodes), which will ensure security, confidentiality and integrity of data and certainty throughout the identification process.</p>
CSR #3	Focus investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on digital infrastructure, clean and efficient	Reform of housing construction	<p>The measures taken in the area of housing construction of improved energy efficiency aim at supporting the process of green transition in the period of presence of major socio-economic effects related to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the Polish economy. The objectives of the housing policy for the energy efficient housing construction aim among others at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – increasing the scale of implementation of the thermal modernisation undertakings; – increasing production of energy from renewable sources (RES) and RES development in the housing sector;

	<p>production and use of energy/Focus investment-related economic policy on innovation, transport, notably on its sustainability, digital and energy infrastructure, healthcare and cleaner energy.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reducing the emission level from the housing sector; - reducing the demand for energy in the multi-family buildings; - improving the technical condition of municipal buildings; - promoting higher energy standards in the newly-built social and municipal buildings. <p>The main objectives of the investment is to increase access to the rental apartments for persons of low or medium income and simultaneously to increase the share of buildings of higher energy standards in the pool of apartments satisfying the residential needs of households of low and medium income.</p> <p>Direct beneficiary of support on the conditions provided for in the reform are local governments acting on one hand as a direct investor building the apartments intended for low income households and on the other hand cooperating with the Social Housing Initiatives (SHI) companies and Social Housing Associations (SHAs) in the construction of apartments intended for medium income households. The problems related to housing and waiting for rental of a municipal apartment are observable mostly in urban areas, therefore the potential beneficiary of support may be approx. 1 thousand of urban municipalities as well as urban and rural communes. The rural communes may apply for support on identical terms.</p> <p>The effect of the undertaken investment will be reducing the number of persons waiting for rental of a municipal apartment, calculated as of the end of 2019 for approx. 150.6 thousand of households.</p> <p>Implementation of the housing construction reform is focused on building the rental apartments at affordable prices and will allow for (under the NRRP) construction of approx. 12.3 thousand of apartments.</p> <p>The reform has a broad impact – it covers, apart from the communes, also the households, ultimately approx. 30 thousand per annum – taking into account the planned increase in the number of thermal modernisation and renovation investments, provided that the average building has approx. 25 apartments.</p> <p>The impact on the micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises sector covers mainly the companies from the construction/finishing and interiors sector. The companies will be provided with the opportunity to apply for contracts from the administrators for performance of thermal modernisation works/renovation works and purchase and assembly of RES (e.g. photovoltaic panels, heat pumps). Extending the order portfolio from the local construction companies is planned.</p> <p>Intensifying the support for thermal modernisation and renovation of housing resources will have a positive impact on the labour market, by creating the conditions for development of business activity in the sector of construction material producers and in the construction industry. Due to the specific nature of thermal modernisation and renovation works, the additional orders should be made in the micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, which do not participate in the implementation of e.g. large infrastructural undertakings.</p> <p>It is expected that the proposed regulations will have a positive impact on the families, citizens and households, including the households with seniors and persons with disabilities. This is associated with increasing the availability of funds allocated to improvement of the housing standard and increasing the number of available apartments meeting the modern technical standards. Reducing the demand for energy related to apartment heating will allow for mitigating the impact of the projected rises in the energy prices from non-renewable sources. The effects will include also greater availability of apartments for persons of low and medium income and better housing conditions of local communities.</p> <p>The elderly and persons with disabilities, as the groups particularly vulnerable to energy poverty, will be the beneficiaries of the designed solutions in terms of increasing the thermal comfort (which has a positive impact on health) and decreasing the bills for heating and hot water. These</p>
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			<p>payments consume a large part of the budget of the older persons and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Decreasing the consumption of heat energy will lead to reduced demand for fossil fuels. The priority for the replacement/modernisation of heat sources or connection to the centralised heating network will additionally have a positive impact on the volume of generated air pollution and smog.</p> <p>Improving the thermal comfort in the thermally modernised buildings will be noticeable and may translate into a positive impact on the residents' health, including in particular in the heating period. The positive effects for health of the general population in a given area will include also the smog level reduction.</p>
CSR #4	Enhance the investment climate	Act amending certain other acts to eliminate the administrative and legal barriers affecting the functioning of the citizens and entrepreneurs	<p>Vast majority of the solutions adopted in the Act generates no decrease in the income or increase in the expenses.</p> <p>The project will cause no need to increase the limits of expenditure in the individual parts of the budget.</p> <p>One of the crucial effects of the regulations will be reducing and streamlining the administrative procedures that were deemed excessive, inadequate to the assumed objectives and the existing circumstances, including the extension of the tacit handling of affairs (both by tacit agreement of an authority and tacit termination of the proceeding), decreasing the number of submitted copies of paper documents, decreasing the number of procedures, application of simplified proceeding and withdrawal from the principle of two instances in the selected administrative proceedings. For many procedures, the project will contribute primarily to the enhanced performance of the procedures and reduced time necessary for their performance.</p> <p>Impact on the labour market: The project should have a positive impact on the labour market, since development of entrepreneurship in effect of reduced administrative burden should translate into the increase in the employment and encourage the individual sectors to acquire additional licences with regard to the introduced facilitations.</p> <p>Impact on informatisation: The proposed provisions of the act introduce digitisation in many proceedings, which will, among others, contribute to streamlining of the procedures, as well as to the increased safety and security by maintaining social distance necessary during the COVID-19 pandemic. The procedures subject to digitisation include among others the option of submitting the annual report on the foundation operations in electronic form, of submitting the report on air operations in electronic form or digitisation of the procedure of submitting the declarations to the Insurance Guarantee Fund by the tour operators and entrepreneurs.</p>

Appendix 3. NRP measures addressing the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights

EPSR principle	Key measures	Expected qualitative/quantitative impact
1. Education, training and life-long learning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reform of the digitisation bases of the education system and retrofitting the schools/institutions in the relevant equipment and ICT infrastructure. 2. E-competences programme. 3. Establishment of the Provincial Coordination Teams, coordinating the policy in the field of vocational education, training and life-long learning. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support will cover more than 26 thousand of educational system facilities – including among others purchase of 1.2 million of laptops with software to be used by the students, purchase of equipment for learning purposes supporting the remote education, retrofitting at least 50% of kindergartens (i.e. 7750) in the interactive boards and monitors. 2. Training of at least 380 thousand of persons (of which 40% are the citizens requiring the basic digital skills, 20% are public officials, 20% are the persons excluded and at risk of exclusion, while the remaining 20% are the educators and teachers) by 30 June 2026. 3. Strengthening of coordination at the regional (provincial) level in the area of life-long learning by the establishment of 14 Teams.
2. Gender equality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of the National Action Programme for Equal Treatment for 2022-2030. 2. Working-out the legislative package implementing the wage transparency principle as the measure to tackle the wage gap. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elimination to the greatest possible degree of discrimination and equalisation of opportunities of men and women in social life. 2. Reducing the phenomenon of wage gap resulting from inequalities in wages of men and women.
3. Equal opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of the National Action Programme for Equal Treatment for 2022-2030. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equalling the opportunities, in particular of women, the elderly and persons with disabilities, in the area of employment, social protection, education, health and access to goods and services.
4. Active support to employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional and organisational reform on the labour market. 2. Implementation of the legal framework for the development of the social economy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modernisation of Public Employment Service and active labour market policies in order to more effectively respond to the needs of the PES customers. Reducing the administrative barriers and streamlining the foreigner employment procedures. Introduction of online employment contracts (in certain cases). 2. A social enterprise will be introduced into the Polish legal system. An employer who obtains this status will be able to use public funds, inter alia, for financing the employment of people at risk of social exclusion. Social enterprises will provide a social

		and vocational reintegration for such workers. New legal solutions will also contribute to increasing the participation of social economy entities in the provision of social services.
5. Secure and adaptable employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amendment of the Labour Code consisting in permanent introduction of remote working. 2. Amendment of the Labour Code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabling the employee, who performed its duties for at least 6 months, to apply (once per calendar year) for a form of employment with more predictable or secure working conditions and receiving a justified response in writing to this application; • introducing the obligation to justify termination of the employment contract for a defined period of time and consult the intent to terminate such contract with the labour unions as well as enabling reinstatement of the employee, whose employment contract for a defined period of time was terminated with a breach of legal regulations. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to the Labour Code of remote working on a permanent basis will facilitate achievement of work-life balance and enable working in a more adaptable and flexible form as well as improve access to employment to the persons bringing up small children and persons with disabilities, as well as the employees having difficulties with commuting due to peripheral place of residence. 2. Amendment of the Labour Code that enables applying for a form of employment with more predictable or secure working conditions and introducing the changes to the provisions on termination of the employment contracts for a defined period of time will contribute to greater stability and security of employment.
6. Wages	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023
7. Information about employment conditions and protection in case of dismissals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amendment of the Labour Code aiming at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extending the scope of information about the employment conditions provided to the employee (among others by information on trainings guaranteed by the employer, the procedures of employment contract termination, length of paid leave for the employee and the procedure of its granting and determining), to be provided by the employer to the employee, as to the principle, within 7 days from admitting the employee to work; the employer will be also obliged to provide the extended information about the employment conditions to the employees relocated to work to the member state or third country or to any delegated employee; • introduction of the obligation for the employer to notify the employees of the possibilities of promotion 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extending the scope of information about the employment conditions provided to the employee and introduction of the obligation to notify of the procedures of promotion and vacant posts will contribute to greater availability of information about the employment relationship (existing or potential) to the employees. Introduction of a prohibition to make preparations to termination of the employment contract and to terminate and dismiss the employment relationship with the employees from the day of submitting the application for leaves and adaptable organisation of work will lead to greater stability of employment.

	<p>and extending the obligation of informing on vacant posts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduction of a prohibition to make preparations to termination of the employment contract and to terminate and dismiss the employment relationship (unless there are reasons justifying termination of the contract without notice by fault attributable to the employee, provided that the labour union organisation in the workplace agreed to do so) from the day of submitting the application for paid leaves related to childbirth and care leave, due to the submission of the application related to the flexible organisation of work. 	
8. Social dialogue and involvement of workers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The report on the role and potential of collective agreements on the Polish labour market. Conducting the consultation process with the social partners on the potential of collective agreements. 2. Introduction of mandatory evaluation of the effects of regulations and public consultation of draft acts submitted by the members of lower and upper chamber of the Polish parliament. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determining the role and potential of collective agreements on the Polish labour market to ensure the new flexibilities and adaptabilities following the new and rapidly changing reality. The consultation report may contribute to introduction of the potential changes in the case of recommendations approved by all parties to the social dialogue. 2. Specifying the potential role of the single labour contract. 3. Increasing the importance of public consultation and better quality of law.
9. Work-life balance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amendment of the Labour Code concerning the introduction of the flexible forms of work organisation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permanent introduction of remote working to the Labour Code • extending the flexible organisation of work for parents of children up to 8 years of age and carers of e.g. relatives requiring care or support due to major medical reasons. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the opportunities for flexible work-life balance. Wider application of flexible work organisation, including tele-working (to be ultimately replaced by remote working), flexible working time, individual work time schedule and part-time job working.
10. Healthy, safe and well adapted work environment and data protection	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023
11. Childcare and support to children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reform improving the situation of parents on the labour market by increasing access to care of children up to 3 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the price affordability and territorial accessibility of care facilities intended for children up to 3 years of age.

	<p>years of age.</p> <p>2. Supporting the programmes of co-financing the care facilities for children aged 0-3 (nurseries, children's clubs) under the TODDLER+ programme.</p>	
12. Social protection	<p>1. Covering the Ukrainian refugees with social benefits.</p> <p>2. Benefit: Family Care Capital</p>	<p>1. Significant facilitation in adaptation to live in Poland, integration support.</p> <p>2. Supporting the families and reducing poverty of families with children.</p>
13. Unemployment benefits	<p>1. Institutional and organisational reform on the labour market.</p>	<p>1. Improvement of the forms of support for the unemployed.</p>
14. Minimum income	<p>Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023</p>	<p>Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023</p>
15. Old age income and pensions	<p>1. Amendment of the Personal Income Tax Act</p> <p>2. Amendment of the Act on the social insurance system.</p>	<p>1. Lowering of PIT for the tax payers who achieved the statutory pension age and continue to work. This will contribute to higher future pensions due to postponed retirement and increased effective retirement age.</p> <p>2. Increasing social protection of persons working under several contracts of mandate, which will result in higher future short- and long-term benefits.</p>
16. Health care	<p>1. Entrance into force of the ordinance on the list of the Provincial Monitoring Centres for the oncological network.</p> <p>2. Entrance into force of a legislative package aiming at improvement of attractiveness of the medical professions and the conditions of work of medical rescuers.</p> <p>3. Entrance into force or implementation of the key measures specified in the <i>Governmental Plan for the Biomedical Sector Development for 2022-2031</i>.</p> <p>4. Entrance into force of the Act on clinical trials of human medicinal products.</p> <p>5. Entrance into force of a resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning the support in the establishment of long-term and geriatric care wards in the district hospitals on the basis of the strategic review results.</p> <p>6. Entrance into force of a legal act on ensuring safe and secure supplies of medicinal products, including solving</p>	<p>1. The established Provincial Monitoring Centres will be the medical facilities selected from the oncological network in each of 16 provinces, specialising in oncological care and ensuring comprehensive oncological treatment and monitoring.</p> <p>2. This measure will contribute to further development of medical personnel.</p> <p>3. The object of the <i>Governmental Plan for the Biomedical Sector Development for 2022-2031</i> will be detailed analysis of the Polish biomedical sector identifying both the barriers for development of the Polish biomedical sector and its needs. Responding to the identified needs will contribute to development of business activity and transfer of technologies of the biomedical sector.</p> <p>4. The Act shall improve the legal environment regulating the clinical trials.</p> <p>5. Preparation for the investment in the establishment of long-term and geriatric care wards in the district hospitals.</p>

	<p>the issue of shortage of medicinal products and key weaknesses in the supply chains.</p> <p>7. Preparation for construction of the Research and Analysis Centre.</p>	<p>Reorganisation of the hospital sector aims at increasing the effectiveness, accessibility and quality of healthcare services, including in context of ageing of the Polish society.</p> <p>6. Improved capacity for self-reliant, possibly fully independent from the external suppliers and subcontractors, development and production of API and medicinal products in the country, offered on conditions ensuring their common availability.</p> <p>7. The Centre will support health security of the Poles in the area of epidemic hazards. This measure addresses the support area of prevention, health education and promotion. It has a strategic nature – ensures the resources for the society’s health management based on reasonable prerequisites stemming from scientific research and expert knowledge in the area of public health.</p>
17. Inclusion of people with disabilities	1. The prepared instruments of the labour market institutions will enable among others the reimbursement of the cost of care of children with disabilities up to 18 years of age.	1. Increasing professional activity of parents with children with disabilities.
18. Long-term care	<p>1. Increasing the effectiveness, accessibility and quality of long-term care by the healthcare providers at the district level.</p> <p>2. Development and modernisation of infrastructure of highly specialist care centres and other medical entities.</p>	<p>1. Improved accessibility to healthcare at the local level.</p> <p>2. Ensuring better quality of healthcare services.</p>
19. Housing and assistance for the homeless	<p>1. Reform of housing construction.</p> <p>2. Investments in the construction of apartments intended for low and medium income households.</p>	1. Extending the resources of apartments for households of low and medium income by the apartments of the increased energy efficiency standard.
20. Access to essential services	<p>1. Increased use of environment-friendly transport.</p> <p>2. Providing access to very high speed Internet at the white spot areas.</p> <p>3. Increasing the scale of applications of digital solutions in the public zone, economy and society.</p> <p>4. Reform of spatial planning.</p>	<p>1. Modernisation of rolling stock and urban transport fleet (buses, trams) will translate into more comfortable travelling and better life in the city.</p> <p>2. The investment will ensure access to broadband network of 100 Mb/s capacity for 931 thousand of households by 2026.</p> <p>3. Increasing the number of affairs to be handled online using the e-services and digital processes, among others in such areas as access to public data, taxes, investment and construction process, geopathic solutions and satellite monitoring in agriculture.</p>

		4. Introduction of urban planning standards for access to the elementary schools and green areas.
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Appendix 4. The NRRP measures addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG	Key measures	Expected qualitative/quantitative impact
1. No poverty	1. New regulations on social economy.	1. Supporting the employment and social integration of the persons at risk of social inclusion.
2. Zero hunger	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023
3. Good health and well-being	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entry into force of the ordinance on the list of the Provincial Monitoring Centres for the oncological network. 2. Entrance into force of a legislative package aiming at improvement of attractiveness of the medical professions and the conditions of work of medical rescuers. 3. Entrance into force or implementation of the key measures specified in the <i>Governmental Plan for the Biomedical Sector Development for 2022-2031</i>. 4. Entrance into force of the Act on clinical trials of human medicinal products. 5. Entrance into force of a resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning the support in the establishment of long-term and geriatric care wards in the district hospitals on the basis of the strategic review results. 6. Entrance into force of a legal act on ensuring safe and secure supplies of medicinal products, including solving the issue of shortage of medicinal products and key weaknesses in the supply chains. 1. Preparation for construction of the Research and Analysis Centre. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The established Provincial Monitoring Centres will be the medical facilities selected from the oncological network in each of 16 provinces, specialising in oncological care and ensuring comprehensive oncological treatment and monitoring. 2. This measure will contribute to further development of medical personnel. 3. The object of the <i>Governmental Plan for the Biomedical Sector Development for 2022-2031</i> will be detailed analysis of the Polish biomedical sector identifying both the barriers for development of the Polish biomedical sector and its needs. Responding to the identified needs will contribute to development of business activity and transfer of technologies of the biomedical sector. 4. The Act shall improve the legal environment regulating the clinical trials. 5. Preparation for the investment in the establishment of long-term and geriatric care wards in the district hospitals. Reorganisation of the hospital sector aims at increasing the effectiveness, accessibility and quality of healthcare services, including in context of ageing of the Polish society. 6. Improved capacity for self-reliant, possibly fully independent from the external suppliers and subcontractors, development and production of API and medicinal products in the country, offered on conditions ensuring their common availability 7. .The Centre will support health security of the Poles in the area of epidemic hazards. This measure addresses the support area of prevention, health education and promotion. It has a strategic nature – ensures the resources for the society’s health management based on reasonable prerequisites stemming from scientific research and expert knowledge in the area of public

		health.
4. Quality education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reform of the digitisation bases of the education system and retrofitting the schools/institutions in the relevant equipment and ICT infrastructure. 2. Establishment of the Provincial Coordination Teams, coordinating the policy in the field of vocational education, training and life-long learning. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing young people with the opportunity to develop their digital skills and increase effectiveness of the educational process in schools. 2. Strengthening of coordination at the regional (provincial) level in the area of life-long learning by the establishment of 14 Teams..
5. Gender equality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting the programmes of co-financing the care facilities for children aged 0-3 (nurseries, children's clubs) under the TODDLER+ programme. 2. Adoption of the National Action Programme for Equal Treatment for 2022-2030. 3. Working-out the legislative package implementing the wage transparency principle as the measure to tackle the wage gap. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the price affordability and territorial accessibility of care facilities intended for children up to 3 years of age (nurseries, children's clubs). 2. Elimination to the greatest possible degree of discrimination and equalisation of opportunities of men and women in social life. 3. Reducing the phenomenon of wage gap resulting from inequalities in wages of men and women
6. Clean water and sanitation	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023
7. Affordable and clean energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of prosumer energy. 2. Implementation of the Polish Nuclear Energy Programme. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the share of photovoltaics in the energy production process and facilitated access to clean energy to the private entities. 2. Providing the economy with access to zero-carbon, stable (independent from weather conditions) and cheap energy, supporting decarbonisation of the Polish industry and transport.
8. Decent work and economic growth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investments supporting robotisation and digitisation in enterprises. 2. Strengthening cooperation mechanisms between the science sector and industry. 3. Increasing the scale of applications of digital solutions in the public zone, economy and society. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the level of robotisation, use of AI and digital technologies thanks to the implemented projects. 2. Increasing the innovation level by commercialisation of R&D projects and developing the concept of networking research institutes supervised by MARD. 3. Decreasing the resource consumption in the economy, improving the efficiency and conditions of work.
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Investments supporting robotisation and digitisation in enterprises. 1. Strengthening cooperation mechanisms between the science sector and industry. 2. Proposing the new solutions and simplifying the procedures enabling the protection of exclusive rights. 3. Proposal of introducing the deposit of technical and technological information. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing the level of robotisation, use of AI and digital technologies thanks to the implemented projects. 2. Increasing the innovation level by commercialisation of R&D projects and developing the concept of networking research institutes supervised by MARD. 3. Simplification and shortening of proceedings, including shortening of the time period for granting protection to the industrial property objects.

		4. Lowering the costs associated with the protection of industrial property objects through fee system simplification and fee reduction as well as adopting measures enabling the applicant to apply for a filing fee reduction. Faster and more effective protection of the inventions by implementing a provisional application procedure.
10. Reduced inequalities	1. Ensuring common access to fast Internet – development of network infrastructure.	1. Reducing the digital exclusion.
11. Sustainable cities and communities	1. Investments in low- and zero-carbon urban and rail transport. 2. Reform of spatial planning.	1. Modernisation of rolling stock and urban transport fleet (buses, trams) will translate into more comfortable travelling and better life in the city. Modern rolling stock and rail infrastructure will enable e.g. development of intermodal transport. 2. Implementation of general spatial plans will contribute to the reduced city sprawling.
12. Responsible consumption and production	1. Accelerating the processes of robotisation, digitisation and innovation.	1. Modernisation and speeding up the processes of production and increased productivity with the use of advanced technologies and knowledge.
13. Climate action	1. Investments in the infrastructure to produce clean wind energy. 2. Development of energy communities and prosumer energy. 3. Supporting development of the biomethane sector. 4. Implementation of the Polish Nuclear Energy Programme.	1. Increasing the share of energy from energy sources in the energy mix.. 2. Increasing the share of photovoltaics in the energy production process. 3. Development of the biomethane sector and increasing the consumption of biomethane in Poland. 4. Construction of nuclear power plants and increasing the share of zero-carbon sources in the energy mix.
14. Life below water	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023
15. Life on land	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	1. Introduction of mandatory evaluation of the effects of regulations and public consultation of draft acts submitted by the members of lower and upper chamber of the Polish parliament. 2. Launching of the single system of consultations and providing access to legal acts. 3. Reform of the system of common courts.	1. Enhancing quality of law-making. 2. Enhanced accessibility to law of all. 3. Mitigation of lengthiness of proceedings and failing to comply with the reasonability and efficiency of proceedings as well as strengthening the judiciary independence.
17. Partnerships for the goals	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023	Outside the scope of the NRP for 2022/2023