

Appendix 1.

Analysis of the coherence of the objectives of the draft Programme with the objectives of strategic papers on a global, EU, Polish, Belarusian and Ukrainian level

Document	Objectives of the document	The specific objectives of the Programme:							
		2.1 Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and disaster resilience	2.2 Promoting sustainable water management	2.7 Enhancing biodiversity, green infrastructure in the urban environment, and reducing pollution	4.1 Improving accessibility, effectiveness and resilience of healthcare systems and long-term care services across borders	4.5 Increasing the role of culture and tourism in economic development, social integration and the development of social innovation	I.1.1 Increasing the efficiency of public administration by promoting legal and administrative cooperation as well as cooperation between citizens and institutions, in particular to eliminate legal obstacles and other barriers in border regions	I.1.2 Creating mutual trust by encouraging actions to facilitate people-to-people contacts	I.2.1 Actions in the border crossing management area
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
Strategic papers at the global level									
Resolution 70/1 adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015. <i>Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i> http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?id=64654	The document defines development goals until 2030. Among the goals, attention should be paid to: Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	

	manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.								
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU19960530238	The main objective of the Convention is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.	V							
The Paris Agreement https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris_nov_2015/application/pdf/paris_agreement_english_.pdf	The main goal is to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change	V							
The Convention on Biological Diversity http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20021841532	The objectives of this Convention include: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding.			V					
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat. (http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU19780070024)	Parties to the Convention, among others, agreed: —To create an Inventory of wetlands of international importance, —to carry out their plans in a way that is conducive to the maintenance of the wetlands included in the Inventory and, where possible, make wise use of other wetlands within their territories and to keep each other informed of any changes in these areas, —To contribute to the maintenance of wetlands and waterfowl by creating nature reserves in waterfowl areas both included and not included in the Inventory, —To increase the number of waterfowl in wetlands.			V					

The European Landscape Convention http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20060140098	The aims of this Convention are: to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European cooperation on landscape issues. Parties to the Convention committed themselves to implement its provisions in conformity with its constitutional principles and administrative arrangements, and respecting the principle of subsidiarity, taking into account the European Charter of Local Self-government. The Parties also committed to harmonise the implementation of this Convention with their own policies.			V		V			
Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU19850600311	The priorities of the Convention until 2020 include: reduction of air pollutants emissions with relation to their adverse effects on health (especially in the range of particulate matter _{2.5}), increase of the importance of monitoring in the assessment of implementation of the Parties' commitments to reduce emissions and improve air quality, and increase of the importance of integrated assessments in the view of the impact on ecosystems.	V							
Strategic papers of the EU									
Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - A European Green Deal (COM(2019) 640 final)	<p>It is a new growth strategy that aims to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. It contains, among others, the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — increasing the EU's climate ambition for 2030 (50-55% GHG reduction compared with 1990 levels) and 2050 (climate neutrality); — supplying clean, affordable and secure energy; — mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy; — building and renovating in a way that saves energy and resources; — a zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment; — preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity; — from 'Farm to Fork' a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system; — accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility; 	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition (COM(2020) 562 Final	IT points It sets new targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 -> 55% compared to 1990 and achieving climate neutrality by 2050, as well as the trajectories for achieving them. Especially in the field of: - buildings (renovation wave), - energy, - transport, - land use sector.	V	V	V	V		V		
European Council conclusions of 11.12.2020	The European Council endorses a binding EU target of a net domestic reduction of at least 55% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.	V	V	V	V		V		
Communications from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions including: 1) Europe's moment: Repair and Prepare for the Next Generation , COM(2020) 456 final, 2) A budget proposal for the above mentioned plan: The EU budget powering the recovery plan for Europe COM(2020)442 final. https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/about_the_european_commission/eu_budget/1_en_act_part1_v9.pdf	The main elements of the Plan: — a massive renovation wave of our buildings and infrastructure; — a circular economy, bringing local jobs; — rolling out renewable energy projects, especially wind, solar and kick-starting a clean hydrogen economy in Europe; — cleaner transport and logistics, including the installation of one million charging points for electric vehicles and a boost for rail travel and clean mobility in our cities and regions; — strengthening the Just Transition Fund to support re-skilling, helping businesses create new economic opportunities. The necessity to implement the strategy - the European Green Deal, which should contribute to the creation of new jobs, was also emphasized.	V		V	V	V	V	V	

<p>Climate Law Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law) COM (2020) 80 final https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/commission-proposal-regulation-european-climate-law-march-2020_en.pdf</p>	<p>The Climate Law defines the 'climate neutrality trajectory' for the period 2030-2050, based on the target of reducing CO2 emissions by 2030 (50-55%). If Member States do not comply, the European Commission will adopt, by means of delegated acts, additional measures to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. Assessments monitoring the progress of the Union will be carried out every 5 years from 2023.</p> <p>There is currently a consultation on the proposal until 27.05.2020, after which it will be further processed."</p>	V							
<p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, A new Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe, COM(2020)98 final with annex</p>	<p>The document defines a set of measures aimed at transformation to a circular economy, e.g. in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — sustainable products policy, — key product value chains (electronics, ICT, batteries, accumulators, vehicles, packaging, plastics, textiles, construction, food, water, etc.), — reducing the volume of waste and increasing its value, — making circularity work for people, regions and cities, — cross-cutting measures such as creation of circularity as a prerequisite for climate neutrality, scientific research, — monitoring progress. 	V	V	V					
<p>European Council, A roadmap for recovery Towards a more resilient, sustainable and fair Europe 21.04.2020 https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/43384/roadmap-for-recovery-final-21-04-2020.pdf</p>	<p>The Recovery Plan emphasizes that green transition and digital transformation play a central and priority role in relaunching and modernizing the economy. Investing in clean and digital technologies and capacities, together with a circular economy, will help create jobs and economic growth. This should put Europe in a favorable position, globally, to recover from the coronavirus.</p>	V	V	V	V				

<p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions <i>A Clean Planet for all - A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy</i></p> <p>COM(2018) 773 Final</p> <p>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/pl/TXT/?uri=COM:2018:0773:FIN</p>	<p>The document is consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and sets out proposed pathways to 2050 in 7 strategic areas: energy efficiency; renewable energy; clean, safe and connected mobility; competitive industry and the circular economy; infrastructure and inter-connections; the bio-economy and natural carbon sinks; and carbon capture, storage and use. The document is currently not yet adopted and will be considered by the European Council.</p> <p>The document indicates the need to achieve a climate-neutral economy by 2050 (including measures to remove greenhouse gases by sinks).</p>	V	V	V					
<p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, <i>An EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change</i> (COM(2013)216 final)</p>	<p>The strategy sets out actions to improve Europe's resilience to climate change. It points to the need of enhancing the preparedness and capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change at local, regional, national and EU levels; developing a coherent approach and improving coordination of actions.</p>	V	V	V	V				

<p>White Paper: <i>Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area - Towards a competitive and resource-efficient transport system</i> (COM(2011) 144 final)</p>	<p>The document provides for the following courses of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Growing Transport and supporting mobility while reaching the 60% emission reduction target Including, among others: — halve the use of ‘conventionally-fuelled’ cars in urban transport by 2030; phase them out in cities by 2050; achieve essentially CO2-free city logistics in major urban centres by 2030; low-carbon sustainable fuels in aviation to reach 40 % by 2050; also by 2050 reduce emissions from maritime bunker fuels by 40%; — 30% of road freight over 300 km should shift to other modes such as rail or waterborne transport by 2030, and more than 50% by 2050; — to complete the European high-speed rail network by 2050. To triple the current high-speed rail network by 2030 and to maintain a dense rail network in all Member States. By 2050; — create a fully functional and EU-wide multimodal TEN-T ‘core network’ by 2030, with a high quality and capacity network by 2050; — by 2050, connect all core network airports to the rail network, preferably high-speed; ensure that all core seaports are sufficiently connected to the rail freight and, where possible, inland waterway system. — An efficient core network for multimodal intercity travel and transport ; — A global level playing field for long-distance travel and intercontinental freight; — Clean urban transport and commuting; 	<p>V</p>													
<p>Regulation (EU) No 1315/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network and repealing Decision No 661/2010/EU</p>	<p>The document provides the following main guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the trans-European transport network shall be planned, developed and operated in a resource-efficient way, taking into account climate change mitigation and resilience; — the overall priority should be the measures needed to improve or maintain the quality of infrastructure in terms of safety, security, efficiency, climate and natural disasters resilience, environmental performance and improved fuel security as a result of increased energy efficiency and the promotion of the use of alternative fuels, in particular zero- and low-carbon ones; 	<p>V</p>													

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — mitigating exposure of urban areas to negative effects of transiting rail and road transport; — mitigating the impact of noise and vibration caused by rail transport, in particular through measures for rolling stock and for infrastructure, including noise protection barriers; — rivers, canals and lakes should be maintained so as to preserve good navigation status, while respecting the applicable environmental law; — paying particular attention to free-flowing rivers which are close to their natural state and which can therefore be the subject of specific measures; — introduction of new technologies and innovation for the promotion of low carbon transport; — the mitigation of congestion on existing roads; — in the field of maritime infrastructure, priority should be given to promoting motorways of the sea including short-sea shipping, facilitating the development of hinterland connections and developing, in particular, measures to improve the environmental performance of maritime transport; — introduction of new technologies and innovation for the promotion of alternative fuels and energy-efficient maritime transport, including LNG; — air transport infrastructure should give priority to improving sustainability and mitigating the environmental impact of aviation; — in urban nodes, efforts should be made to promote efficient low-noise and low-carbon urban freight delivery. 								
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<p>Regulation (EU) No 1316/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing the <i>Connecting Europe</i> Facility, amending Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 680/2007 and (EC) No 67/2010</p>	<p>Objectives indicated in the Regulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Contributing to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, in line with the Europe 2020 Strategy, by developing modern and high-performing trans-European networks which take into account expected future traffic flows; — Enabling the Union to achieve its sustainable development targets, including a minimum 20% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels and a 20% increase in energy efficiency, and raising the share of renewable energy to 20% by 2020; — Ensuring sustainable and efficient transport systems in the long run, with a view to enabling all modes of transport to be decarbonised through transition to innovative low-carbon and energy-efficient transport technologies; — Contributing to sustainable development and protection of the environment, inter alia by the integration of energy from renewable sources into the transmission network, and by the development of smart energy networks and carbon dioxide networks. 	V	V	V	V	V			
<p>7th General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020. <i>Living well, within the limits of our planet</i> (7 EAP),</p>	<p>The document provides for the following lines of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, - to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy, — to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and well-being, — to maximise the benefits of Union environment legislation by improving implementation, — to improve the knowledge and evidence base for Union environment policy, — to secure investment for environment and climate policy and address environmental externalities, — to enhance the sustainability of the Union's cities, — to increase the Union's effectiveness in addressing international environmental and climate-related challenges. <p>Work is currently ongoing on the 8th EAP, to be announced in 2020</p>	V	V	V	V	V	V		

<p>Draft Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (8 EAP). COM (2020) 652 final</p>	<p>The draft Programme specifies the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — irreversible and gradual reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of removals by natural and other sinks in the Union to attain the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target and achieve climate neutrality by 2050, — enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, — advancing towards a regenerative growth model that gives back to the planet more than it takes, decoupling economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, and accelerating the transition to a circular economy, — pursuing a zero-pollution ambition for a toxic free-environment, including for air, water and soil, and protecting the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts, — protecting, preserving and restoring biodiversity and enhancing natural capital, notably air, water, soil, and forest, freshwater, wetland and marine ecosystems, — promoting environmental sustainability and reducing key environmental and climate pressures related to production and consumption, in particular in the areas of energy, industrial development, buildings and infrastructure, mobility and the food system. 	V	V	V	V	V	V		
<p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, A Europe that protects: Clean air for all, the so-called Clean Air Package, COM(2018) 330 final</p>	<p>The package includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — a new Clean Air Programme for Europe proposing measures to improve air quality in the short term with targets up to 2030, - revisions of the NEC Directive (amendment of the Gothenburg Protocol to the LRTAP Convention), severely restricting national ceilings (caps) on air pollutant emissions, — a proposal for a new directive to reduce emissions from medium-sized installations between 1 and 50 MW. <p>The legislative measures proposed in the package have been implemented.</p>	V		V	V	V			

<p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Clean Energy For All Europeans, the so-called Winter package COM(2016) 860 final</p>	<p>The main priorities of the package are to strengthen energy security and consumer rights, to support all regions in a fair way so as to achieve an even level of economic growth and, at the same time, to eradicate energy poverty. These objectives are intended to enable the EU to take the lead in achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>A number of documents have been adopted as part of the package. They are to make it possible to achieve the EU's main energy objectives by 2030, which are among others: to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by a minimum of 40%, to achieve a 32% share of renewable energy sources in gross final energy consumption and to increase energy efficiency by 32.5%, while assuming that in 2030 primary energy consumption will not exceed 1 273 Mtoe, which is about 53.3 million TJ. In addition, a number of other documents have been adopted concerning, among other things, the management of the Energy Union, energy efficiency of buildings, emissions from transport, etc.</p>	V							
<p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, Bringing nature back into our lives COM(2020) 380 final https://eur-A10lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1590574123338&uri=CELEX:52020DC0380</p>	<p>The main objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building on existing Natura 2000 sites, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climatic value (a minimum of 30% of EU land and sea areas should be protected, and 10% of these areas should be strictly protected). — An EU nature restoration plan - a set of specific commitments and actions to restore and sustainably manage degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, addressing the main drivers of biodiversity loss. — A set of measures to enable the necessary transformational change: launching a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improve knowledge, financing and investment, and better respecting nature in public and business decision-making. — Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, showing that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity. 		V	V					

<i>Territorial Agenda of the European Union Towards an Inclusive, Smart and Sustainable Europe of Diverse Regions</i> http://archiwum.kujawsko-pomorskie.pl/pliki/planowanie/20140129_dokumenty/agenda_terytoriaalna_unii_europejskiej_2020.pdf	The aim of the document is to protect the high value of European urban and rural landscapes and to improve their quality. In this regard, it points to the need to improve governance and to build links between the ecological, landscape and cultural assets of the regions, including: joint risk management taking account of differing specific geographical features, integration of ecological systems and areas protected on the basis of their natural values into ecological infrastructure networks at all levels.	V		V	V	V	V		
<i>Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe</i>	Horizon 2020 - The Research and Innovation Framework Programme is the largest EU programme integrating research and innovation, with a budget for 2014-2020 of approximately EUR 80 billion. Under the new financial perspective, about EUR 100 billion is expected for the new version of the programme - Horizon Europe. Currently funded projects address 3 main mutually supportive pillars: excellent science, industrial leadership and societal challenges. Energy-related calls are included in the Social Challenges pillar of the SC3 Theme 'safe, clean and efficient energy'. There are also calls available in the following cross-cutting themes: energy efficiency, RES, smart and clean energy, intelligent energy systems, smart cities, zero emission from carbon sources, etc. The innovations developed within the Programme are to support, among others, transformations towards a low-emission economy and a circular economy.	V	V	V	V	V	V		
<i>White Paper on the future of Europe</i> (2017)	The White Paper presents visions for the development of the EU according to 5 scenarios. It is a contribution to the discussion on the future of the Union before the European Parliament elections in 2019. It points to the following key directions: - developing the social dimension of Europe, - deepening the Economic and Monetary Union, - harnessing globalisation, - the future of Europe's defence, - the future of EU finances.	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Strategy papers of Poland:									

<i>The Strategy for Responsible Development for the period up to 2020 (including the perspective up to 2030)</i>	<p>It is a binding, key document of the Polish state in the area of medium and long-term economic policy defining the main development objective, which is 'To create conditions for increasing incomes of the Polish citizens along with increasing cohesion in the social, economic, environmental and territorial dimension'. Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Sustainable economic growth strongly based on knowledge, information and organizational excellence, — Socially sensitive and geographically balanced development, — Effective State and Institutions for the growth and social and economic inclusion. <p>The strategy defines a new framework for public policies and is the basis for changes in the country's development management system and for updating strategic documents such as strategies, policies and programmes in all areas of the economy and social life.</p>		V	V	V	V	V	V	
<i>Long-term National Development Strategy, Poland 2030, Third Wave of Modernity</i>	<p>Among the objectives, the Strategy lists i.a.: supporting the pro-development resource allocation in the economy, improving accessibility and quality of education at all levels, and increasing competitiveness of science, increasing efficiency and competitiveness of the economy, ensuring energy security as well as protecting and improving environmental status, strengthening diffusion mechanisms for the development and full exploitation of regional potentials, improving Polish territorial accessibility by developing sustainable, coherent and user-friendly transport system, and growth of the social capital for development.</p>	V	V	V	V	V	V		

National Spatial Development Concept 2030	<p>The main objective of the document is the effective use of country's space and its territorially diverse development potentials in order to achieve specific development objectives - competitiveness, growth of employment, efficient governance and cohesion in social, economic and territorial dimension. The document identifies as the most important the following implementation instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — spatial planning in relation to spatial development at national, regional and local level, including isolated areas, e.g. functional areas, — legal regulations, — institutions and organisational solutions determining the efficiency and effectiveness of both the spatial planning system and the related institutions dealing with development issues (planning and implementation), — investment projects set out in medium-term and operational strategies and programmes in the realm of different public policies. 	V	V	V					
National Strategy of Regional Development 2030	<p>The strategy presents the objectives of regional policy and the activities and tasks to be undertaken by the government, voivodeship, county and commune self-governments and other entities participating in the implementation of this policy in the perspective of 2030. It covers the following scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — adapting to climate change and limiting risks for the environment, — counteracting the negative effects of demographic processes, — developing and supporting human and social capital, — increasing the productivity and innovativeness of regional economies, — developing infrastructure which increases competitiveness, investment attractiveness and living conditions in the regions, — increasing the effectiveness of development management (including financing development activities) and cooperation between local governments and between sectors, — counteracting territorial disparities and spatial concentration of development challenges and eliminating crisis situations in degraded areas. 	V	V	V	V	V	V		

<i>Sustainable Transport Development Strategy until 2030</i>	<p>The strategy sets out the most important directions of intervention and activities in order to achieve the main objective, which is to increase transport accessibility and improve the safety of traffic participants and the efficiency of the transport sector by creating a coherent, sustainable, innovative, and user-friendly transport system at national, European, and global levels.</p> <p>The strategy is intended to contribute to the development of transport as one of the elements driving economic development.</p> <p>The Polish transport system is to be modern, using zero- and low-emission vehicles, with new types of propulsion, and also striving to gradually develop automation technologies.</p> <p>The strategy includes, among other things, the development of eco-mobility chains in cities and their functional areas, measures to replace the rolling stock used to provide public transport services with clean and low-emission vehicles using electric propulsion or alternative fuels. To this end, it provides for the development of charging and refuelling systems for low-emission units.</p>	V							
<i>2030 National Environmental Policy – The Development Strategy in the Area of the Environment and Water Management</i>	<p>The main objective of the Policy is to develop the environmental potential for the benefit of citizens and entrepreneurs. The specific objectives take into account the most important environmental trends in a way that harmonises environmental concerns with economic and social needs. The subject of energy is included in the directions of intervention concerning the elimination of sources of air pollution emissions. It defines the lines of action that will receive support, such as investments in increasing the share of RES, modernisation of combined heat and power systems, power and heating plants to reduce pollutant emissions, development of low-emission transport, reduction of energy losses associated with its transmission and development of energy clusters and transformation of municipalities into energy self-sufficient ones.</p>	V	V	V		V			
<i>The national air pollution control programme</i>	<p>The main objective of the programme is to reduce the emissions of substances covered by the national emission reduction obligations stipulated in the NEC Directive, and this will be achieved through the indicated actions and measures resulting from the policies, plans, programmes and adopted legal acts. The programme sets out actions in all sectors to meet the above obligations.</p>	V							

National Air Quality Plan for the period up to 2020, including the perspective up to 2030	<p>The programme includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Raising the issue of improving air quality by consolidating actions at national level, — Creation of a legal framework for the implementation of effective measures to improve air quality, — Inclusion of the public in actions to improve air quality by increasing public awareness and creating permanent platforms for dialogue with social organisations, — Development and dissemination of technologies conducive to improving air quality, — Development of mechanisms for controlling emissions from small-sized pollution sources conducive to improving air quality 	V							
Update of the National Programme for Municipal Waste Water Treatment (5)	The aim of the Programme is to reduce discharges of insufficiently treated waste water, and thus protect aquatic environment from adverse effects of the discharges. Under the fifth update, 116 new wastewater treatment plants are planned to be built and other investments made at 1010 wastewater treatment plants. It is also planned to build 14,661 km of new sewage network and to modernise 3,506 km of the existing network.	V	V						
National Strategic Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for sensitive sectors and areas by 2020 and outlook 2030 (SPA 2020)	The main objective of the document is: to ensure sustainable development and efficient functioning of the economy and society in conditions of climate change. The specific objectives include: ensuring energy security and good environmental status, effective adaptation to climate change in rural areas, transport development under conditions of climate changes, ensuring sustainable regional and local development with consideration of climate change, stimulating innovation that support adaptation to climate change, shaping social attitudes that support adaptation to climate change.	V	V	V	V				
Strategic papers of Belarus									

<p><i>The National Strategy for Sustainable Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for the period until 2030 (NSSD-2030)</i> / Approved by the minutes of the meeting of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, 02.05.2017, No 10. https://www.economy.gov.by/upload/files/NSUR2030/Natsionalnaja-strategija-ustojchivogo-sotsialno-ekonomicheskogo-razvitiya-Respubliki-Belarus-na-period-do-2030-goda.pdf</p>	<p>The document defines the directions of stable development of three interrelated and complementary components: a human personality as a generator of new ideas – a competitive economy – the quality of the environment in conditions of internal and external threats and challenges in the long-term. The NSSD-2030 is a backbone document for the development of forecasts and programs of the country's socio-economic development in the medium and short term. NSDS-2030 is a long-term strategy that defines the goals, stages and directions of the transition of the Republic of Belarus to a post-industrial society and innovative development of the economy while guaranteeing the comprehensive development of the individual, raising human living standards and ensuring a favorable environment. It is designed to eliminate the existing imbalances and create a solid foundation for further sustainable development based on the modernization of the system of economic relations and effective management at all territorial levels in order to balance the social, economic and environmentally friendly development of the country.</p>	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
<p><i>Strategy in the field of environmental protection of the Republic of Belarus for the period up to 2025</i> / Approved by the decision of the collegium of the Ministry of natural resources and environmental protection of the Republic of Belarus, 28.01.2011, No 8-P. https://minpriroda.gov.by/ru/new_url_1670219329-ru/</p>	<p>The document defines the priority directions of state policy in the field of environmental protection, the implementation of which will ensure sustainable socio-economic development of the country in the interests of society and individuals. The strategic goal of environmental protection for the long term is to achieve a higher quality of it, which ensures ecologically favorable living conditions for the population, assistance in solving global and regional environmental problems, sustainable social and economic development of the Republic of Belarus. Achieving this goal should be ensured by reducing harmful effects on the environment, restoring natural complexes, improving waste management, ensuring sustainable territorial development, preserving biological and landscape diversity, minimizing the impact on climate and adapting to its changes, planning of environmental protection measures using GIS technologies and remote sensing methods.</p>	V	V	V					V

<p>Strategy for water resources management in the context of climate change for the period up to 2030 (Water Strategy-2030) (Draft) https://minpriroda.gov.by/uploads/files/Proekt-Strategii.pdf</p>	<p>The main objective of the document is to achieve long-term water security of the country for current and future generations, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — reliable water supply to the population with water of standard quality and safe disposal of wastewater (including surface runoff), while ensuring the financial availability of water supply and sanitation services; — reliable water supply to the sectors of the economy in the required volumes and safe disposal of industrial wastewater while ensuring their regulatory treatment; — protection of life and property of the population and sectors of the economy from the negative impact of water; — ensuring a good ecological state (status) of water bodies. <p>Within the framework of the Water Strategy-2030 the following priority tasks have been identified:</p> <p>Task 1. By 2030 to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.</p> <p>Task 2. By 2030 to ensure access of the population to adequate and equitable sanitation services.</p> <p>Task 3. By 2030 to improve the quality of natural waters by reducing pollution and minimizing the discharge of hazardous chemicals and materials, stopping the discharge of insufficiently treated wastewater and increasing water re-use (sequential use).</p> <p>Task 4. To increase the efficiency of water use in all sectors of the economy and ensure sustainable water supply to the population.</p> <p>Task 5. To introduce Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at all levels, including transboundary cooperation.</p> <p>Task 6. Ensure protection and restoration of aquatic ecosystems.</p>	V	V	V		V			V
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<p>Strategy for adaptation of forestry in Belarus to climate change until 2050. http://climate.ecopartnerstvo.by/sites/default/files/2017-11/srategy_forest.pdf</p>	<p>The main objective of this document is to minimize the losses of forestry in case of climatic changes and to obtain possible benefits from these changes. Achieving this objective includes solving a number of tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — analysis of climatic changes and their forecast until 2050; — assessment of the impact of climate change on the composition and structure of forests; — assessment of the impact of economic activities on the composition and structure of forests; — analysis of the impact of extreme weather events on forest vegetation; — development of measures to minimize losses to forestry during climatic changes and to obtain possible benefits from these changes, as well as preservation of biological and genetic diversity of forests. <p>The strategy should create a basis for the development of sustainable forestry, adapted to possible climate change.</p>	V		V				
<p>Strategy for adaptation of agriculture of the Republic of Belarus to climate change for the period up to 2050. https://minpriroda.gov.by/uploads/files/4-Minselxozprod-Strategija-adaptatsii-s-x.pdf</p>	<p>The objectives of this document is to create a basis for the development of adaptation measures to mitigate the negative consequences of the impact of climate change on agriculture, to minimize their climatic, environmental and social costs, preserving the sustainability of agriculture as one of the conditions for the stability of the country.</p>	V						

<p>National strategy for development of the system of specially protected natural areas until January 1, 2030 / Approved by the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, 02.07.2014, No 649. http://pda.government.by/upload/docs/file49546bb195494017.PDF</p>	<p>The document defines the strategic directions for the formation of an optimal system of specially protected natural areas (SPNA) of the Republic of Belarus in order to preserve natural ecological systems, biological and landscape diversity, ensure the ecological balance of natural systems and sustainable use of objects of flora and fauna and natural areas.</p> <p>The functions of the system of SPNA are defined as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — conservation of biological diversity, including genetic heritage; — maintenance of the quality of fresh water and ambient air; — adaptation to global climate change, including prevention of adverse climatic events (floods (including snowmelt floods), fires); — absorption of carbon dioxide (mainly by wetland and forest ecological systems); — conservation of natural and cultural heritage. <p>The strategy is considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the current state of the system of SPNA; — the main problems associated with the functioning of protected areas, and ways to solve them; — the principles, goals, objectives and perspective directions of activity in the field of SPNA development and management; — mechanisms and expected results of the strategy implementation. 	V		V		V		V
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<p>Strategy for the implementation of the United Nations Conventions to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (UNCCD) / Approved by the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, 29.04.2015, No 361. https://mshp.gov.by/documents/plant/ddd941160b83e526.html</p>	<p>The objectives of the document are the conservation and sustainable use of lands (including soils), prevention of their degradation and increase in productivity, allowing ensuring national security and improving the standard of life of the population.</p> <p>To achieve the objectives, an implementation of measures in the following main areas is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — improvement of legal regulation in the field of preventing land degradation; — improvement of the system of accounting of lands subject to degradation; — preservation, improvement of the state and rational use of natural ecological systems, restoration of degraded and transformed ecological systems; — preservation and enhancement of the natural potential of soil resources; efficient functioning of reclamation systems; optimization of the use of agricultural land; implementation of agroforestry, anti-erosion and other measures aimed at protecting land from degradation; — development and implementation of innovative agricultural technologies; development of the organic farming system; adaptation of agricultural production on land contaminated with radionuclides; — decrease in the proportion of lands subject to degradation; reclamation of disturbed lands; restoration of territories exposed to chemical pollution; — increasing the level of scientific and technical knowledge and awareness of the population on the rational use of land resources and prevention of land degradation; implementation of international and regional cooperation. 			V					
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Strategy for the conservation and rational (sustainable) use of peatlands / Approved by the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, 30.12.2015 No 1111. https://www.minpriroda.gov.by/ru/news-ru/view/pravitelstvom-prinjata-strategija-ratsionalnogo-ispolzovanija-torfjanikov-1804/	The objective of this strategy is to ensure the conservation and use of peatlands in such a way and at a rate that will not lead to their depletion in the long-term, and thereby preserve their ability to meet the ecological, economic, aesthetic and other needs of the present and future.	V	V	V					
National strategy for the management of solid municipal waste and secondary material resources in the Republic of Belarus for the period until 2035 / Approved by the resolution of the Council of Ministers, 28.07.2017, No 567. http://www.government.by/upload/docs/filea1a9a20a06fc7fe5.PDF	The objective of the strategy is to determine the main directions for minimizing the harmful effects of solid municipal waste (SMW) on human health and the environment; the rational use of natural resources by preventing waste generation and maximizing the extraction of the components contained in waste (organic matter, scrap metal, paper, glass, polymers, textiles, worn-out tires, etc.), their involvement in economic circulation as an additional sources of raw materials; an introduction of modern technologies for waste collection, composting of biological waste and use of MSW in the form of RDF fuel, thermal and electrical energy.			V					
National strategy for the development of tourism in the Republic of Belarus until 2035 / Approved by the minutes of the meeting of the Interdepartmental Expert Coordination Council for Tourism under the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus. http://mogilev-region.gov.by/files/04-06-2020-3postanovlenie.pdf	The objective of the strategy is to maximize the tourism potential of the Republic of Belarus in the domestic and foreign markets on the basis of purposeful and coordinated actions of state bodies, the business community and citizens.			V		V			V

Strategy for innovative development of the transport complex of the Republic of Belarus until 2030 / Approved by order of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Belarus, 25.02.2015, No 57-Ц. https://www.rw.by/corporate/press_center/reportings_interview_article/2015/03/strategija_innovacionnogo_razv/	The strategy defines long-term goals, objectives and directions for innovative development of various types of transport, taking into account the provisions of the National Strategy for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for the period up to 2030.	V							
Strategic papers of Ukraine									
Ukraine's Development Strategy until 2030 - the document aims to achieve European living standards and a dignified position of Ukraine on a global scale (draft)	The Strategy is aimed to create opportunities for Ukrainians as citizens, Ukrainians as entrepreneurs and investors. Among main issues there are high quality of medical care and education, modern culture, clean and safe environment, social security services provision, rule of law, efficient regulatory environment, macroeconomic stability, stable government policy, favorable investment and foreign trade policy, enlargement of domestic market. The Chapter "Quality of life" includes the sub sector "Environment" with the priorities of sectoral policy reforming, rational nature use, sustainable development principles implementation, transition to green economy.	V	V	V		V	V		
National Strategy of Regional Development 2021-2027 https://www.kmu.gov.ua/npas/pro-zatverdzhennya-derzhavnoyi-strategiyi-regionalnogo-rozvitku-na-20212027-t50820	This Strategy is the main planning document for the implementation of sectoral development strategies, coordination of public policy in various areas, achieving efficient use of state resources in territorial communities and regions for the sake of society, state unity, sustainable development of historic settlements and preservation of traditional historical environment, natural environment and sustainable use of natural resources for current and future generations of Ukrainians.	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	

National Transport Strategy of Ukraine until 2030 http://publications.chamber.ua/2017/Infrastructure/UDD/National_Transport_Strategy_2030.pdf	<p>The strategy is designed to comprehensively address existing problems in the transport sector and contains priorities for its development, in particular in the context of implementing the European integration course and implementing the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union as well as changes in the geopolitical environment in the region. It identifies the main directions of improving the quality of transport services, approximates the level of their provision and infrastructure development to European standards, increases safety and reduces the negative impact on the environment, responds to the need to improve management, administrative reform and decentralization of central executive government authorities, introduction of anti-corruption policy, corporate governance in the public sector of the economy.</p>	V				V	V	V	
The Concept of Implementation of State Policy in the Field of Climate Change until 2030 https://www.kmu.gov.ua/npas/249573705	<p>The Concept aims to improve state policy in the field of climate change to achieve sustainable development, create legal and institutional preconditions for a gradual transition to low-carbon development with economic, energy and environmental security and improve the welfare of citizens. It defines the grounds for the development of draft laws and other regulations, strategies and action plans for their implementation for various components of public policy in the area of climate change.</p>	V		V			V		
National Strategy of Waste Management in Ukraine until 2030 https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/820-2017-%D1%80#Text	<p>The problem addressed by this Strategy is the need to solve the critical situation that has arisen with the generation, accumulation, storage, processing, utilization and disposal of waste and has been characterized by the further appearance of environmental threats. The strategy identifies the main directions of state regulation in the field of waste management in the coming decades, taking into account European approaches to waste management</p>	V			V		V		

Low Emission Development Strategy of Ukraine until 2050 https://mepr.gov.ua/news/31815.html	The strategy defines a national vision agreed upon by stakeholders to separate further economic growth and social development of the state from increasing greenhouse gas emissions. This is the basis for the development and implementation of economic instruments to support Ukraine's transition to low-carbon development, attract innovative technologies and international financial resources, and will allow to begin work on revising Ukraine's national contribution to the Paris Agreement.	V	V				V		
President of Ukraine Decree "On the Goals of sustainable development of Ukraine for the period up to 2030" https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/7222019-29825	The decree aims at ensuring the achievement of global sustainable development goals and the results of their adaptation, taking into account the features of Ukraine's development, set out in the National Report "Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine".	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	
The Law "On Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine until 2030" https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2697-19#Text	The document defines the basis, priorities, principles, tools, goals and objectives of the state environmental policy. This will allow: To create an effective system of access to public information/data, ensure compliance with public environmental rights to access public information on environmental protection and increase the level of environmental awareness of citizens of Ukraine; to raise the state of the environment to a level that is safer for ecosystems and the population, taking into account European requirements for the environmental quality; eliminate the dependence of the process of economic growth on increasing use of natural resources and energy and increasing level of environmental pollution; reduce losses of bio- and landscape diversity and develop a holistic and representative ecological network	V	V	V		V	V		
State development program of the Ukrainian Carpathians for 2020-2022	The program identifies the main directions to stimulate economic activity in the region, in particular by developing infrastructure and bringing the level of public services closer to European standards, improving safety and reducing the negative impact on the environment. The program is the main medium term development document of the region. The Program aims to determine the priorities of mountainous areas, create the necessary organizational, legal and financial preconditions for sustainable development of mountainous areas of the Ukrainian Carpathians,	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V

	increase their competitiveness, improve the quality of life and economic well-being of the population								
<i>The Concept of Combating Land Degradation and Desertification</i> (The actions were supposed for the period 2015-2020, but the document is still relevant) https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1024-2014-%D1%80#Text	The Concept aims to increase the effectiveness of state policy to combat land degradation and desertification, prioritize, strengthen institutional capacity and improve coordination of authorities in the relevant field, as well as ensure Ukraine's implementation as a party to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.	V	V	V			V		
<i>Energy Strategy of Ukraine until 2035 "Security, energy efficiency, competitiveness"</i> https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/605-2017-%D1%80#Text	The purpose of the Strategy is to meet the needs of society and the economy in fuel and energy resources in a technically reliable, safe, cost-effective and environmentally friendly way to ensure the improvement of society's living conditions	V					V		