

Poland

A national strategy and the Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme provide a strong basis for coherent SDG implementation. The Strategy for Responsible Development (SRD), adopted by the Council of Ministers in February 2017, aims to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It outlines the principles, priorities, objectives and implementation instruments of a new model for Poland's economic, social and spatial development with perspectives up to 2030. It also provides a system for co-ordinated and integrated implementation defining the roles of respective public institutions and ways of collaboration with other stakeholders. The SRD introduces a wide variety of initiatives and is being implemented with a project approach. The second Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme 2016-2020 incorporates policy coherence as a principle of development co-operation with an explicit link to support SDG implementation and ensure consistency with the global goals. Poland has established two priority areas for policy coherence: 1) addressing illicit financial flows, in particular tax avoidance/evasion and money laundering and 2) promoting standards and principles of Corporate Social Responsibility and Responsible Business Conduct. Both priorities are implemented according to annual action plans in co-operation with all relevant ministries.

An effective interface between different interministerial mechanisms will be instrumental in ensuring a coherent implementation, both domestically and internationally. The Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Technology co-ordinates national SDG implementation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) is responsible for co-ordination of the coherence of domestic policies focusing on developing countries within the two established priority areas for PCD. Contact points in ministries support efforts to promote PCD, while ministries remain responsible for coherence between the SDGs and sectoral policies. PCD challenges are discussed in several institutional structures. The Development Cooperation Programme Board defines and discusses annual action plans on PCD priority areas. The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers (ECCM) and the Coordinating Committee for Development Policy (CCDP) provide additional platforms for exchanging information and seeking consensus in the case of divergent positions. Furthermore, the government has created a special Task Force for Cohesion of the SRD with the 2030 Agenda within the CCDP, consisting of representatives from national and local government, academia and the socio-economic community. The MFA is represented in this task force, thus allowing for PCD issues to be raised and discussed during its meetings.

Regulatory impact assessments can be instrumental in considering transboundary impacts of national policies. Poland has adapted its Guidelines for Regulatory Impact Assessments to include a question about the transboundary impact of national regulations on social and economic development in Poland's priority countries. This is an important step towards monitoring PCSD, applicable in the future to other policies and countries. The Minister of Investment and Economic Development reports annually on SRD implementation progress. The report is submitted for comments to the CCDP and for consideration to the Council of Ministers that oversees implementation and conducts periodic inspections of the monitoring process. Poland will submit a report on ministerial actions for PCD and a report on the performance of annual action plans to their Development Cooperation Programme Board, the OECD and the EC.

Table 3.13. Institutional mechanisms for PCSD in Poland

Building Block	Poland
Political commitment	The Strategy for Responsible Development (SRD), adopted in February 2017, is Poland's current framework for achieving the SDGs. The principle of policy coherence for development was incorporated in the Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme 2016-2020 and adopted by the Council of Ministers.
Policy integration	Government administration bodies (ministries) are responsible for ensuring that sectoral policies are consistent with the SDGs and contribute to global development.
Intergenerational timeframe	The SRD of 2017 has a perspective through 2030, and the country plans to prepare a long-term National Development Concept in 2018. Multi-annual budgetary planning is being strengthened and the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers (ECCM) is tasked with preventing ad hoc political decisions that could conflict with long-term sustainability goals.
Policy effects	Poland uses tools to assess policy effects, including ex ante environmental impact assessments, assessments of compliance with the SRD, and evaluations of the impacts of Poland's domestic policies on priority countries for development co-operation. The guidelines for RIAs thus include consideration of transboundary impacts of national regulations on social and economic development in Poland's priority countries. .
Co-ordination	The Ministry of Investment and Economic Development co-ordinates implementation of the SRD, and the Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Technology is responsible for co-ordination of national SDG implementation. The MFA co-ordinates development co-operation and ensures the coherence of domestic policies and the SDGs with a focus on developing countries (within established priority areas). It is supported by a National Coordinator for International Development Cooperation, appointed from the group of (under-) secretaries of state, who also head the Development Cooperation Programme Board (DCPB), composed of representatives from different ministries (including the Ministry of Investment and Economic Development and the Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Technology), parliamentarians, NGOs, employers' organisations and academia. The DCPB defines and discusses development co-operation priorities and takes up conflicts of interest and inconsistencies. The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers (ECCM) and the Coordinating Committee for Development Policy (CCDP) provide additional platforms to exchange information and search for consensus in the case of divergent positions. The CCDP contains a task force for representatives of national government including the MFA, local governments, academia and the socio-economic environment. PCD contact points in ministries are responsible for in-house co-ordination of PCD.
Local involvement	Development projects (from the SRD and other strategies) are planned in consultation with local government units, social and economic partners, and the Joint Government and Territorial Self-Government Committee (KWRiST), a forum to identify common positions of the national and local governments. The task force for cohesion of the SRD with the 2030 Agenda (at CCDP) is composed of representatives of local governments, among others.
Stakeholder Participation	Dialogue with stakeholders takes place through forums such as the Social Dialogue Council at central level and the Regional Social Dialogue Councils. Tripartite industry teams (representing the government, employers and trade unions) meet in these forums discuss and reconcile diverging interests related to the functioning of a given sector/industry. The Councils also help to implement and monitor flagship projects of the SRD within the regions.
Monitoring and reporting	The Minister of Investment and Economic Development reports annually on SRD implementation progress and submits it for consideration to the CCDP and Council of Ministers. Implementation of PCD priorities is monitored by reports prepared by co-ordinators in priority areas and submitted to the Development Cooperation Programme Board. New annual action plans for implementation of PCD priority areas incorporate ideas to strengthen SDG implementation.

Box 3.11. Supporting regional development with integrated solutions

The Polish government, with the Ministry of Investment and Economic Development taking a leading role, has proposed the Program for Silesia as one of the strategic projects of its Strategy for Responsible Development (SRD). The programme, adopted by the Council of Ministers on 14 February 2018, was subject to consultations with other ministers (i.e. Ministry of Energy) and stakeholders, e.g. the Voivodeship Council of Social Dialogue (VCSD) in Katowice and other Silesian partners. The starting point for the development of goals, activities and identification of the most important development projects in this document was the “Agreement on the Integrated Development Policy of the Silesian Voivodship” signed by members of the VCSD in 2016.

Silesia is recognised in the SRD as one of the key areas of intervention at national level, struggling with adaptation and restructuring difficulties. It is one of the strongest economic regions in Poland, but has recently experienced a slowdown in growth and decline in the quality of life of its inhabitants. The Government’s Program for Silesia includes an integrated set of investment and soft operations.

This is the first programme in the regional government policy that co-ordinates funding sources from both national and European programmes and institutions. The main objective of the Program is to change the economic profile of the region and to gradually replace traditional sectors of the economy such as mining and metallurgy with new ventures in more productive, inclusive, innovative and technologically advanced sectors.

Source: OECD (2018), "Country profiles: Institutional mechanisms for policy coherence", in *Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development 2018: Towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264301061-6-en>.