

Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	1.1	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? <i>For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some elements may be missing, preventing full implementation of the commitment to PCSD. This could be due to unclear oversight mandates, roles and responsibilities, insufficient funding, capacities or data, regulatory burdens, normative gaps, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	Commitment to sustainable development is enshrined in Art. 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. In February 2017, Poland emphasized its commitment to sustainable development by adopting the Strategy for Responsible Development (SRD) . The SRD sets the vision for the social and economic development of Poland, its main goal being "to create conditions for increasing incomes of the Polish citizens along with increasing cohesion in the social, economic, environmental and territorial dimension. The links between the SRD's three Strategic Objectives and the SDGs were highlighted in Poland's Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) in 2018. <i>Our commitment is reinforced in our second VNR that has been presented in 2023. Another core document that embraces and operationalizes Poland's commitment to sustainable development is the Act on the Key Principles of Development Policy.</i> The Act provides a legal basis for coordinating different instruments and sources of funding and ensuring consistency among them in the planning of development activities. These are crucial elements supporting SDGs implementation. In the VNR 2023 Report, it is identified that that good governance understood as care of policy coherence with consideration to the three dimensions of sustainable development is one of the area of intervention at all levels of importance for the success of the 2030 Agenda. In addition, in the PL VNR 2023, national priorities for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda are identified. One of them, for the SDG 17, is "Enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development. The need to update the current strategy (SRD) and to ensure its policy coherence for sustainable development has led to the initiation of work on a new Poland 2035 Development Strategy which is currently in the phase of public consultation. The Strategy includes an Action Plan outlining 38 key projects essential for its implementation. Within the individual priorities, 56 indicators with specific targets have been defined, and their achievement will be monitored annually. One of its goals is to increase the cohesion of the country's sustainable development in social, economic, environmental, and spatial dimensions. In line with this objective, Poland is to develop in a balanced way, ensuring a high quality of life for all residents of the country – not only in the largest metropolitan areas, but also around numerous small and medium-sized towns and rural areas. The Strategy is designed to be accountable and flexible, hence the introduction of a new document – the Annual Strategic Diagnosis. Each year, the government will use this document to report on the implementation of the Strategy, as well as to indicate any changes in circumstances and explain how these affect priorities and actions.
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? <i>For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, data, siloed institutional approaches, normative or regulatory gaps, including at sectoral level, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	Polish strategic documents include a commitment to ensuring policy coherence for development and define a set of priority areas of action. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for coordinating government activities to take into account possible spill-over or transboundary effects of policies and regulations on other countries, including developing countries, while the Ministry of Development and Technology is responsible for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level. Within the framework of the "Multiannual Programme for Development Cooperation 2021–2030: Solidarity for Development", an Annual Development Cooperation Plan is prepared each year. In 2025, under the Annual Development Cooperation Plan, Poland identified the following priority areas for policy coherence for development: Combating illegal trade in endangered plant and animal species (lead institution: Ministry of Climate and Environment); and Activities of the Polish OECD National Contact Point for Responsible Business Conduct and the promotion of responsible business standards in cooperation with stakeholders (lead institution: Ministry of Funds and Regional Policy). In 2025, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will undertake actions aimed at assessing the effectiveness of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals under "Polish Development Aid" as set out in the 2030 Agenda and indicated in the Multiannual Programme for Development Cooperation 2021–2030. The results of this assessment will be used in the preparation of future plans and programmes related to Polish development cooperation activities.
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? <i>For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. However, these roles have only been partially implemented. (Several challenges could be causing the partial implementation, including limited financial, human, or technical resources, resistance from existing institutional practices, lack of inter-ministerial collaboration, normative or regulatory gaps and insufficient capacity-building for staff involved in PCSD.)	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is tasked with overseeing the external dimension of PCSD, ensuring that Poland's policies consider potential transboundary and international impacts. The Ministry of Economic Development and Technology is responsible for the comprehensive implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level. All governmental institutions are expected to promote and integrate policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) across their strategic documents, programmes, projects, and other relevant activities.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			9		
	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include poor integration into sectoral policies, undefined objectives, limited stakeholder engagement, inadequate monitoring, capacity constraints, normative gaps, and low public awareness.)	Commitment to sustainable development is enshrined in Art. 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. In February 2017, Poland emphasized its commitment to sustainable development by adopting the Strategy for Responsible Development (SRD) . The SRD sets the vision for the social and economic development of Poland, its main goal being "to create conditions for increasing incomes of the Polish citizens along with increasing cohesion in the social, economic, environmental and territorial dimension. The need to update the current strategy (SRD 2017) and to ensure its policy coherence for sustainable development has led to the initiation of work on a Poland 2035 Development Strategy which is currently in the phase of public consultation (October 2025). The Strategy includes an Action Plan outlining 38 key projects essential for its implementation. Within the individual priorities, 56 indicators with specific targets have been defined, and their achievement will be monitored annually. One of its goals is to increase the cohesion of the country's sustainable development in social, economic, environmental, and spatial dimensions. In line with this objective, Poland is to develop in a balanced way, ensuring a high quality of life for all residents of the country – not only in the largest metropolitan areas, but also around numerous small and medium-sized towns and rural areas. The Strategy is designed to be accountable and flexible, hence the introduction of a new document – the Annual Strategic Diagnosis. Each year, the government will use this document to report on the implementation of the Strategy, as well as to indicate any changes in circumstances and explain how these affect priorities and actions.

2. Long-term Vision	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance coherence. However, these tools have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include: resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, normative gaps insufficient training, etc.)	As part of strategic activities, an impact assessment is conducted, which subsequently informs the development of future visions, plans, and strategies through a systemic and reflective approach. An example of this is the "Monitoring the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Poland", carried out by the Ministry of Development and Technology since 2020. The most recent version of this monitoring, reflecting the state of affairs at the end of 2024, was published in September 2025. Another example of measures aimed at identifying, preventing, and mitigating potential negative impacts on the well-being and sustainable development of future generations is the introduction of the Annual Strategic Diagnosis within the framework of the Poland 2035 Development Strategy . Each year, the government will use this document to report on the implementation of the Strategy and to indicate any changes in circumstances, explaining how they affect priorities and actions. On a broader, transnational level, a further expression of this strategic approach is the initiative to be undertaken in 2025 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, aimed at assessing the effectiveness of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals under "Polish Development Aid", as outlined in the 2030 Agenda and specified in the Multiannual Programme for Development Cooperation 2021–2030
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? <i>For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. However, their tasks have only been partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government measures can be hindered by political interference, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, public opposition, complex legal frameworks, normative gaps or other gaps in monitoring and evaluation.)	In September 2025, the "Team for Supporting Sustainable Development of Enterprises" was established as an advisory body to the Council of Ministers. This premium will support the implementation of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) at the level of regulatory coherence in the area of sustainable development and beyond. This objective will be achieved through: •Analyzing key processes at the national and international levels, as well as situations that enable sustainable development of enterprises and influence the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with particular attention to the impact of policies, programmes, and strategies in both domestic and external dimensions across various sectors and socio-economic areas; •Developing recommendations regarding draft documents prepared by government administration bodies in the areas of sustainable development and ESG, which may affect the business sector; •Participating in the identification of national priorities and monitoring Poland's progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, as well as in relation to the implementation of climate objectives set out in the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in Paris on 12 December 2015. Team is composed of representatives from ministries, stakeholders, employers' organizations, representative trade unions, non-governmental organizations designated by the Public Benefit Advisory Council (Rada Działalności Pożytku Publicznego), nationwide associations of NGOs, local government authorities, youth organizations, and scientific and technical organizations. This interdisciplinary body will actively work to promote policy coherence for sustainable development.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			9		
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.1	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? <i>For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.</i>	Not in place	0	There is no budgetary process in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop it.	
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? <i>For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, data unavailability normative gaps, etc.)	The level of consideration of the SDGs in the eight sectoral (integrated) strategies varies. Some strategies are strongly based on the SDGs, while others contain only brief references to the principles of sustainable development. "Strategy for sustainable development of rural areas, agriculture and fisheries 2030" and "National Environmental Policy 2030", fully adopt a sustainable development perspective and link key areas of intervention to specific SDGs.
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? <i>For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, coordination, or insufficient stakeholder engagement.)	Between 2019 and 2023, Poland did implement the Capital Market Development Strategy. This strategy included actions related to sustainable finance. As part of this initiative, barriers to sustainable financing development were identified and recommendations for the Polish capital market were developed. The outcome of this process was the "Sustainable Finance Action Plan" (Mapa drogowa zrównoważonych finansów), which sets out 13 recommendations for mobilising public and private capital for sustainable development. The Roadmap sets out actions to align the Polish financial system with EU sustainable finance frameworks and strengthen cooperation between the government, financial institutions and private-sector investors in order to support green and sustainable investment projects.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			6		

4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? <i>For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges can lead to the partial implementation, including shifts in political leadership and priorities, insufficient technical resources, normative gaps, bureaucratic and stakeholder resistance; etc.)	With regard to coordinating mechanism, the implementation of development cooperation and the external dimension of the 2030 Agenda falls within the mandate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which also ensures that Poland's international engagement is aligned with the principles of policy coherence for development (PCD). The Ministry of Economic Development and Technology is responsible for the coordination of the national implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Ministry of Funds and Regional Policy oversees the implementation of the Strategy for Responsible Development (SRD), adopted by the Council of Ministers in February 2017, as well as the new Poland 2035 Development Strategy, that is currently under consultation.
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Full implementation may be hindered by bureaucratic rigidities, inflexibility, resource constraints, poor communication, resistance to change, normative gaps, and external factors like political instability or economic downturns.)	The "Team for Supporting Sustainable Development of Enterprises" described in question 2.3, established in 2025, is a tool and a channel for broad communication between ministries and stakeholders, employers' organizations, representative trade unions, non-governmental organizations designated by the Public Benefit Advisory Council (Rada Działalności Pożytku Publicznego), nationwide associations of NGOs, local government authorities, youth organizations, and scientific and technical
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? <i>For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed capacity-building programs or other resources for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. These programmes have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Competency frameworks have been designed to target cross-disciplinary knowledge and skills to foster coherence in policymaking. Training has been developed to strengthen these skills, and rolled out to all relevant civil servants.	The "Capacity Building Program for Public Administration to Support the Implementation of the SDGs and Sustainable Development" was implemented by the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Poland and led substantively by the OECD. Funding was provided by the European Commission through the Structural Reform Support Program. The main objective of the project was to strengthen an integrated approach to sustainable development in public policy and the effective implementation of the policies of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The project has identified two main expected effects: (1) to increase the competence of Polish civil servants in the field of sustainable development and policy coherence for sustainable development in the public sector; (2) validation of the capacity-building program, i.e., preparation of ready-to-use training programs for use in the civil service and establishment of an e-learning knowledge platform in cooperation with the Civil Service Department of the Chancellery to provide a sustainable structure after the project. The Capacity Building Program contributes to the administration's credibility in promoting sustainable development and its ability to build partnerships for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable development Goals. Two main products of the project are: on-line courses available at KPRM e-learning platform and website – knowledge sharing platform about the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs which complements the e-learning courses. The website also aims to raise awareness and interest among users and strengthen an integrated approach to sustainable development in public policy and the effective implementation of the policies of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			10		
5. Sub-national Engagement	5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? <i>For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are only partially implemented. (The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by challenges including resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	Within their competences, regional governments try to respond to complex social, economic and environmental challenges. They implement development strategies, treating them as the basic instruments of regional management. These documents define the direction of decisions and actions aimed at setting the objectives and priorities of the regions in connection with the vision of the development of the European Union. As part of their activities, they more and more often use the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals as significant support in the process of creating, monitoring and evaluating their activities. Considering the fact that the 2030 Agenda is a universal development plan for the world and that it needs to be adapted to the realities of each country, it requires extensive involvement of regional and local authorities and responsible cooperation. It is important to translate the global goals to the regional level. In Poland, the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology is responsible for monitoring progress in the attainment of the SDGs at the national and regional levels. Statistics Poland is responsible for providing the statistical information necessary to assess the progress. Statistics Poland is currently working on providing a set of SDG monitoring indicators at the regional (voivodeship) level. The set is based on regional SDG priorities defined within the voivodeship strategies. The set will be published on the SDG Platform (a special tool for monitoring SDGs in Poland) at the beginning of 2026. It will complement the two existing sets already available on the SDG National Reporting Platform – global and national. The regional set of SDG indicators will be designed for local governments and will serve as a tool to support data-driven decision-making. The Pomorskie region, which pays special attention to linking its development strategy with the goals of sustainable development, participated in the Joint Research Centre REGIONS2030 pilot project.
	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government, but are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by a lack of political will, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination, normative gaps or inadequate engagement.)	The "Team Party for Supporting Sustainable Development of Enterprises" described in question 2.3, established in 2025, is a tool and a channel for broad communication between ministries and local government authorities, stakeholders, employers' organizations, representative trade unions, non-governmental organizations designated by the Public Benefit Advisory Council (Rada Działalności Pożytku Publicznego), nationwide associations of NGOs, youth organizations, and scientific and technical organizations. This interdisciplinary body will actively work to promote policy coherence for sustainable development.

	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? <i>For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation for sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, inadequate engagement, or complex legal frameworks.)	The "Team for Supporting Sustainable Development of Enterprises" described in question 2.3, established in 2025, is a tool and a channel for broad communication between ministries and, stakeholders, employers' organizations, representative trade unions, non-governmental organizations designated by the Public Benefit Advisory Council (Rada Działalności Pożytku Publicznego), nationwide associations of NGOs, local government authorities, youth organizations, and scientific and technical organizations. This interdisciplinary body will actively work to promote policy coherence for sustainable development. The body will be engaged, among other tasks, in analyzing key processes at the national and international levels, as well as situations that enable the sustainable development of enterprises. Its members will take an active part in identifying national priorities and monitoring the progress of the Republic of Poland in implementing the United Nations resolution "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and its Sustainable Development Goals, as well as in advancing the climate objectives set out in the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in New York on 9 May 1992 and in Paris on 12 December 2015.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			9		
6. Stakeholder-engagement	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? <i>For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, but these are partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	The Partnership for the Implementation of the SDGs was established to strengthen co-operation with and integrate the perspectives of different societal groups to implement the 2030 Agenda effectively. The initiative serves several purposes: it raises awareness about the 2030 Agenda; accelerates and scales up effective partnering across all stakeholders; and enhances responsible SDG implementation. The signatories to the Partnership are required to adopt a jointly agreed declaration of intent, and make an individual commitment. In the latter, they confirm the implementation of specific actions to achieve selected SDGs, in their area of activity and expertise. So far, over 160 organisations have joined the Partnership, committing to over 170 actions. Representatives of business constitute most of this multi-stakeholder platform. The Partnership is promoted through the National Stakeholder Forum for the achievement of the SDGs. The Forum is a platform for conducting a substantive debate, exchanging information and experiences, and establishing effective co-operation between representatives of various circles to benefit the implementation of SDGs in Poland. The "Team for Supporting Sustainable Development of Enterprises" described in question 2.3, established in 2025, is as well a tool participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development and a channel for broad communication between ministries and, stakeholders, employers' organizations, representative trade unions, non-governmental organizations designated by the Public Benefit Advisory Council (Rada Działalności Pożytku Publicznego), nationwide associations of NGOs, local government authorities, youth organizations, and scientific and technical organizations. This interdisciplinary body will actively work to promote policy coherence for sustainable development.
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? <i>For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? <i>For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has in place mechanisms for collaboration with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, but these have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, normative gaps and inadequate stakeholder engagement.)	The Partnership for the Implementation of the SDGs was established to strengthen co-operation with and integrate the perspectives of different societal groups to implement the 2030 Agenda effectively. The initiative serves several purposes: it raises awareness about the 2030 Agenda; accelerates and scales up effective partnering across all stakeholders; and enhances responsible SDG implementation. The signatories to the Partnership are required to adopt a jointly agreed declaration of intent, and make an individual commitment. In the latter, they confirm the implementation of specific actions to achieve selected SDGs, in their area of activity and expertise. So far, over 160 organisations have joined the Partnership, committing to over 170 actions. Representatives of business constitute most of this multi-stakeholder platform. The Partnership is promoted through the National Stakeholder Forum for the achievement of the SDGs. The Forum is a platform for conducting a substantive debate, exchanging information and experiences, and establishing effective co-operation between representatives of various circles to benefit the implementation of SDGs in Poland. The "Team for Supporting Sustainable Development of Enterprises" described in question 2.3, established in 2025, is as well a mechanism in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning and a channel for broad communication between ministries and, stakeholders, employers' organizations, representative trade unions, non-governmental organizations designated by the Public Benefit Advisory Council (Rada Działalności Pożytku Publicznego), nationwide associations of NGOs, local government authorities, youth organizations, and scientific and technical organizations. This interdisciplinary body will actively work to promote policy coherence for sustainable development.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			6		
	7.1	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments for identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training, normative gaps.)	In Poland Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) are required for all laws and regulations, both for those initiated by the Government and for the laws initiated by the Parliament and groups of citizens (citizens' legislative initiative). RIA ex-ante is mandatory for government-initiated laws and regulations since 2002 (facultative for government programmes and strategies). RIA ex-post is voluntary for laws and regulations. The government develops general lines and framework on regulatory impact assessment as well as guidelines and explanations dedicated to specific issues. The government also adopted and systematically updates a standardised RIA form. These tools are obligatorily applied by all government units. The RIA standardised form (developed for RIA ex-ante and RIA ex-post) takes into account many elements and aspects. Some of them touch upon sustainable development goals and could potentially anticipate, assess and address regulation impacts to advance the achievement of SDGs. Depending on the type, range and subject of the proposed act (law or regulation), it is obligatory to analyse the impact on areas such as competitiveness, small and medium enterprises, welfare and social conditions, households with children, the elderly and people with disabilities, health and labour market. RIAs elaborated for acts concerning trans- and supranational issues such as migration, security, climate change and natural environment may occasionally address key SDG elements, such as transboundary impacts. Since August 31st 2024 RIA ex-ante has been extended to all non-governmental laws proceeded by the Parliament, i.e. acts initiated by groups of MPs, parliamentary committees and groups of 100 000 citizens. Hitherto, justifications attached to parliamentary bills presented general grounds and goals of the proposed act and overall description of social, economic and financial impact. The amendments of the Sejm's Rules of Procedure require the Sejm's Speaker to order a detailed opinion on RIA of the submitted act. Such opinion is prepared by the recently established Office of Expertise and Regulatory Impact Assessment of the Sejm Chancellery. Moreover, the Sejm Speaker may order to prepare such an opinion to the acts submitted by the Senate or the President. The Sejm Presidium has adopted the template for the RIA ex-ante opinion. The template has been prepared in cooperation with the RIA Department and RIA Coordinator in the Chancellery of the Prime Minister that holds the greatest experience and knowledge in this field. The template draws on the governmental RIA standardised form to a fair degree, i.e. it tackles similar issues and areas of impact. Advanced work is currently underway to update the [governmental] RIA forms (ex-ante and ex-post) to include optics in the regulatory impact assessment of the SDGs. This initiative is the result of cooperation between two governmental sections, the first related to regulatory policy and RIA general coordination and monitoring (incl. RIA Department and RIA Coordinator in the Chancellery of the Prime Minister), and the second implementing the perspective of the SDGs at various levels. We see many benefits from the pursued comprehensive approach. On the one hand, for the SDGs team - regulatory impact assessment is a good tool to monitor the implementation of the SDGs, on the other hand, from the general RIA perspective, it is a way to look at the impact of regulations on a broader scope and defuse the so-called silos of individual ministries.

7. Impact Assessment	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training or normative gaps.)	As indicated in the answer to 7.1, the Polish government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that in certain circumstances may consider transboundary impacts. Flexible approach has been adopted in order to eliminate the redundant administrative burden imposed on the RIA authors and to ensure the RIA's simplicity and conciseness. Established tools encompass inter alia cost-benefit analysis, distributional analysis (measuring impact on particular, e.g. vulnerable groups) and to a certain degree – territorial impact assessment (TIA, rural/urban proofing, frontier and peripheral areas). It is planned that the updated RIA forms would refer to SDG Agenda and present horizontal impact of the proposed policy (law, regulation) in terms of specific SD goals and priorities.
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? <i>For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has mechanisms in place to provide capacity building for the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development, but these mechanisms have only been partially implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include resource constraints or insufficient political will.)	The application of the RIA toolbox and mechanisms is enhanced by training and workshops for civil servants. RIA Department in the Chancellery of the Prime Minister occasionally organises and carries out trainings for civil servants with focus on regulatory policy and impact assessment. In 2023, experts and analysts of the RIA Department conducted a series of trainings and workshops for 633 participants employed in 16 ministries and central government offices. Most of the training and workshops were held intramurally. The content and methods of training were adjusted to participants' needs. In recent time RIA Department headed by the RIA Coordinator in the Chancellery of the Prime Minister has taken a range of development activities aimed at building institutional capacity and improving the quality of impact assessment. There activities involve elaboration and dissemination of guidelines on selected methodological RIA aspects (e.g. labour consumption and intensity) and working on a website collecting RIA information and tools. Valuing the importance of AI in supporting the design of public policies, the RIA Department is also working on creating and testing a chatbot facilitating the preparation of RIAs. Civil servants in Poland undergo continuing professional development and training. Annually a national training plan for the civil service is adopted and implemented. The training plan is coordinated by the Chief of the Civil Service (https://www.gov.pl/web/sluzbacywina) and implemented in individual ministries and central and regional offices. Training are available in situ and on line. Additionally, civil servants may undertake trainings that are not officially listed in the national plan, i.e. tailored to their specific needs. National School of Public Administration (https://ksap.gov.pl/ksap/) which serves as a government centre for the improvement of public administration, provides intramural and distance learning for civil servants. Among a range of topics, KSAP offers training on sustainable development and ESG, data collection and application and RIA ex-post and ex-ante. Within the framework of the "Public Administration Capacity Development Programme to Support the Implementation of SDGs and Sustainable Development Actions," the Ministry for Economic Development and Technology developed a comprehensive training course for civil servant. The course consists of 7 training modules covering key topics related to SDG. The training materials are available as a free course on the governmental civil service e-learning platform.
Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment				9		
8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? <i>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified and centralised data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor progress on sustainable development, but has only partially implemented these. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include a lack of data or indicators, or a lack of awareness of or training to allow civil servants to access the system, normative gaps persists; or the systems or mechanisms are not yet fully operational.)	In Poland, monitoring the progress of implemented public policies is the responsibility of Statistics Poland. The set of indicators reflecting national priorities, along with the global set containing data for Poland, is available on the SDG National Reporting Platform – a tool developed by Statistics Poland to monitor the implementation of the SDGs in Poland. The indicators for national priorities were first published in 2018. As a result of further development work, the set has been updated and better aligned with the national priorities within the SDGs. In line with the 2030 Agenda's recommendations to monitor progress at lower territorial levels, Statistics Poland has developed a set of indicators to track regional priorities in the context of the SDGs. Work is currently underway to implement the set into the SDG Platform. The regional set of SDG indicators will be designed for local governments and will serve as a tool to support data-driven decision-making. It is scheduled for publication at the beginning of 2026
	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? <i>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place, but are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden or a lack of regular data collection, normative gaps.)	The reporting mechanism consists of the assessment of national strategies implementation, as well as the "Monitoring of the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Poland", prepared by the Ministry of Development and Technology in cooperation with the Statistics Poland (GUS). In addition, every four years, a more comprehensive review is carried out within the framework of the Voluntary National Review (VNR) — conducted in 2018 and 2023. The reports outlines the respective recommendations.
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? <i>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			6		
Total Score				64		