

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EU-PCD REPORT 2015:

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MEMBER STATES

Brief Introduction

The European Union is a major global actor and its non-developmental policies have the potential for substantial positive or negative impact on poverty reduction in developing countries. The very aim of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) is to ensure that relevant EU policies and development cooperation are mutually supportive and can contribute to the objective of poverty reduction or, at least, that EU policies do not undermine development objectives as well as the effectiveness of European aid.

This questionnaire is to prepare the fifth EU report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) to be published in 2015.

In May 2005, the Council invited the Commission to produce a biennial report on Policy Coherence for Development¹. It also called on EU Member States and the Commission "to strengthen policy coherence for development procedures, instruments and mechanisms and secure adequate resources in their respective administrations, looking at the best practices developed by some Member States."

The aim of the report is *"to encourage the further development of PCD, taking into account feedback from developing countries, civil society and the European Parliament. The report should also serve as a public information tool"*².

In 2009, the Council agreed to focus on five broad areas: *trade and finance, food security, climate change, migration and security*³, which was reiterated in the Council Conclusions of December 2013⁴. It should be noted that the focus on these five broad policy areas does not mean that the twelve policies⁵ identified by the Council in 2005 lose their PCD relevance. On the contrary, each of those policies can effectively contribute to meeting the five global challenges.

In order to make further progress on PCD, it is necessary to improve on issues such as measuring PCD, promoting a more evidence-based approach and moving "towards a more focused, operational and results-oriented approach to PCD"⁶. In this regard, the Council specifically underlined the importance of reporting on PCD processes and initiatives at country level and strengthening the dialogue with local stakeholders.

The 2015 EU PCD Report will therefore aim to:

- Assess the progress made by the European Union and its Member States;
- Draw lessons from experience as well as identify good practices and opportunities with the aim to foster decision-making that increases the development-friendly impact of EU external policies;
- Raise awareness among policy makers and civil society in the European Union on policy coherence challenges as well as tools and processes;

¹ May 2005 General Affairs and External Relations Council (GAERC) Conclusions on the Millennium Development Goals (Doc. 9266/05)

² October 2006 GAERC Conclusions (Doc. 14072/06)

³ Council conclusions 16079/09, dd. 18/11/2009

⁴ Council conclusions 15646/13, dd. 12/12/2013

⁵ These policies are: Trade, Environment, Climate Change, Security, Agriculture, Fisheries, Social Dimension of Globalisation, Employment and Decent Work, Migration, Research and Innovation, Information Society, Transport and Energy

⁶ Council conclusions 15646/13, dd. 12/12/2013

- Illustrate and demonstrate to the public the importance of PCD. This is of particular relevance this year in the context of the European Year for development 2015;
- Be a tool for EU representatives in international fora to use in the multilateral discussions requiring a shared approach beyond the European Union.

The respondents are kindly requested to have these objectives in mind.

Guidelines for answering the questionnaire

- The purpose of the questionnaire is to take stock of existing practice and identify progress made in the various PCD areas from January 2013 to January 2015. Concrete facts, data and examples are required in view of the preparation, by the Commission, of the 2015 PCD Report.
- Before completing the 2015 PCD questionnaire, respondents are strongly encouraged to consult the 2013 EU PCD Report⁷ even though the 2015 EU PCD Report aims to be more analytical and focused trying to particularly reflect on successes and challenges with evidence-based findings where available.
- As so far as possible, **all** questions should be answered and details and explanations given. The thoroughness and quality of the answers will directly determine the quality of the EU PCD Report.
- The questionnaire should be completed no later than the 31st of March.
- Please be aware that **only one questionnaire per country should be completed**, so make sure you are the only one to answer for your country.
- For this purpose, **you can download below a document listing all questions** you will need to answer. This will help you gather information from your colleagues if necessary before answering to the questionnaire.



[Download a preview of survey questions \(302.75 KB\)](#)

For additional information, please contact the European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development, Unit A/1 "Policy and Coherence".

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⁷ See electronic version at: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/pcd-report-2013_en.pdf

A. PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT

Country: Poland

Please tell us a little about yourself

Name: Tyszkiewicz

Surname: Małgorzata

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Telephone: 48 225 238 412

Which Ministry or organisation do you represent?

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Do you certify being the only one to answer to this survey for your country?

Yes

No

I don't know

B. EXISTING PCD COMMITMENTS AND PROCESSES

1) Does your country have a legal basis on PCD?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain and precise since when:

Since 2011 one of the milestones that has a significant impact on Polish development cooperation system, its effectiveness and coherence is the Development Cooperation Act which came into effect on 1st January 2012. The new law lays down the organisation, rules and forms of development cooperation. It defines responsibilities of the minister responsible for foreign affairs who shall coordinate development cooperation by i.a. "providing opinions on government programmes and strategies with regard to their cohesion vis-a-vis development cooperation" (art. 13 p. 2.2).

2) Does your country have a political commitment (e.g. in government programmes, strategic documents on development cooperation) on PCD?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain and precise since when:

The issue of ensuring coherence of government programmes and strategies with development cooperation priorities has been incorporated into the Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme 2012-2015. Poland is now in the process of elaborating a new multiannual development cooperation programme for the period 2016 – 2020. A chapter related to PCD will be included in this document.

3) Does your country have reporting obligations on PCD?

Yes

No

If yes, to whom and how. Please explain and precise since when:

Poland prepares its contribution to biannual EU PCD reports and to OECD PCD Flagship reports.

4) Does your country have coordination mechanisms on PCD within the national administration?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain roles and responsibilities, and precise since when:

Under the Development Cooperation Act which came into effect on 1st January 2012, the Development Cooperation Programme Board, composed of representatives of different ministries, parliamentarians, NGOs, employers organizations and academia representatives, has been

established. The Board's main responsibility is to define development cooperation priorities but also review draft government documents relating to development cooperation. PCD – relevant issues can be discussed during meetings of the Board.

Poland's National Focal Point for PCD is placed at the Department of Development Cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In addition an intra-governmental network of PCD focal points was established in September 2012. The network, reflecting to a certain extent the composition of the Development Cooperation Programme Board, is composed of experts representing different line ministries: economy, finance, agriculture, internal affairs, defence, environment, infrastructure and regional development, science and education. Members are tasked with coordination of PCD issues in their respective ministries. Moreover, according to Poland's EU coordination system, governmental instructions and positions prepared before formal and informal EU Councils (FAC) have to be approved by the Committee for European Issues (composed of deputy ministers from different resorts). The system allows for the coordination of positions and ensures more coherence in Poland's position towards EU legislative proposals.

5) Is your Parliament involved in PCD?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain how:

The Parliament is represented in the Development Cooperation Programme Board by four representatives. As mentioned above, the Board has the right to review draft government documents relating to development cooperation (so PCD issues can be discussed as well).

6) Does your country have thematic priority areas regarding PCD?

Yes

No

If yes, which priority areas?

Poland doesn't have formally defined thematic priority areas regarding PCD but during the last two years emphasis regarding PCD was placed on migration issues

7) Have initiatives been undertaken to strengthen PCD-relevant knowledge and skills through e.g. trainings?

Yes

No

If yes, please give examples:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized on 12th of September 2014 in Warsaw two meetings dedicated to the issue of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Meetings were organized jointly with Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden. Besides the presentation of the main approaches, methods, instruments and implementation tools of PCD and also of the Swedish experience in implementing PCD, the main points discussed were related to the connection between PCD and the post 2015 framework

and how to ensure more complex inter-linkages, synergies, spill-overs and trade – offs in different policy areas underpinning the delivery of the SDG's. Meetings were addressed to the PCD contact points in line ministries and to the general public.

Representatives of NGOs, of academia, and of the private sector as well as members of the Development Cooperation Programme Board (a consultative body that is responsible for defining development cooperation priorities and reviewing draft government documents relating to development cooperation) were also present. Meetings also contributed to knowledge improvement of PCD and of the link between PCD and the post-2015 process.

Furthermore the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Economic Cooperation) organized jointly with PAIILZ (Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency) a seminar "European Business Cooperation on Third Markets" which was held 11th of December 2014. One of the panels concerned development policy in context of private sector engagement in Africa. The aim of seminar was to promote private sector engagement in development cooperation (which is also a part of PCD approach) and SDG's multi-stakeholders approach.

Moreover, Poland's National Focal Point for PCD participates regularly at meetings dedicated to PCD organized by the European Commission and OECD and distributes information and documents to contact points for PCD in the ministries.

- 8) Have your embassies or third partner countries been involved in PCD related issues (i.e. pilot projects, policy dialogue, events...)?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain:

C. UPDATE ON PROGRESS / CHALLENGES PER THEMATIC AREA

- 9) Per thematic area, please describe what new initiatives have been undertaken in 2013-2015 to ensure that your non-development policies take account of development objectives?

Please indicate:

- i. the Description of the initiative, policy or action taken,
- ii. the Analysis of relevance / contribution to PCD

A. Trade and Finance:

Trade

Trade and Development play a major role in the functioning of World Trade Organization, where Poland is one of the founding members. We support all activities that WTO is undertaking to boost the development of developing and LDC members.

Development plays a big role in the current DDA – Doha Development Round negotiations, where the needs of developing members are taken into account specifically. As one of the elements special guidelines relating to the WTO accession process have been agreed and applied.

Moreover, members are currently working on a revision mechanism addressing all special and differential treatment provisions in existing WTO agreements.

The Global Aid for Trade review undertaken together with OECD needs to be underlined as well.

This activity aims at encouraging developing country governments and donors to recognize the role that trade can play in development. The initiative seeks to mobilize resources to address the trade-related constraints identified by developing and least-developed countries themselves. Poland would like to join these activities, so we are undertaking all necessary steps and prepare a donation for the Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility, which would support the Aid for Trade.

Poland is as well a strong supporter of the EU General System of Preferences, which enables developing and least-developed countries to benefit from Duty Free Quota (free imports into EU).

The system is designed in a way to boost productivity and encourage export differentiation in the beneficial countries.

Poland is as well expressing its support for other initiatives undertaken by EU. It is in particular worth mentioning the support for joining the Initiative to Promote Fundamental Labour Rights and Practices in Myanmar. EU will join the initiative established by the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the United States of America, Japan, Denmark and the International Labour Organization (ILO). It will focus on promoting fundamental labour rights, capacity building, fostering strong relations among businesses, workers and stakeholders.

Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Polish government administration assumes the role of an intermediary between business and civil society in the discussion on the direction of responsibility for social and environmental issues.

Government administration is working to achieve effective coordination of activities undertaken in this area to provide partners with a platform for the dialog. The CSR Advisory Board of the Minister of Economy established in July 2014 creates a space for exchange of information, knowledge and

good practices between public administration, business and civil society in the aim of promotion of sustainable development and CSR. Ensuring effective communication and intensifying a dialogue between the government, social partners and business representatives is seen as crucial.

With the aim of developing recommendations or guidelines on the implementation of the principles of sustainable consumption and production The Working Group on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) within the CSR Advisory Board was appointed. During its meetings the Working Group has discussed the following issues: measuring the environmental performance of products and organizations including dissemination of information on measures taken at EU level to develop a uniform method for assessing the impact of technological and environmental organizations; dissemination of information on international aspects of cooperation in the context of SCP, including in the framework of the UN 10YFP on SCP; the need of developing recommendations on the implementation of the principles of SCP in particular industries and subsequent stages of the supply chain.

The CSR Advisory Board is also a platform for dissemination of information on the public consultation documents such as ILO-OECD Draft Guidance For Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains or information on activities of the European Commission and OECD regarding responsible supply chain in the textile and garment sector.

Regarding to the "finance" issue it should be recalled that on 6 December 2014 entered into force the Directive 2014/95/EU, which in fact is an amendment to the existing accounting rules on the transparency of some large companies in relation to the disclosure of non-financial information. In this context The Working Group on CSR trends monitoring within the CSR Advisory Board was established. The main goal of the Group is to prepare the recommendations to the Ministry of Finance, which is in Poland the institution responsible for the transposition of the Directive into Polish law. Also the handbook for the companies regarding the Directive will be prepared on the base of the Working Group recommendations.

Finance

Mobilisation and effective use of domestic public finance - Capacity building

Ministry of Finance provided technical assistance devoted to key issues of tax administration. Technical assistance was generally carried out in the form of a few-day study visits and workshops.

In 2013 Ministry of Finance organized a study visit for representatives of the Ministry of Taxes of the Republic of Azerbaijan on call centre (taxpayer`s service) issues and also hosted delegation of twenty five delegates from the Research and Consulting Institute of Thammasat University in conjunction with the Revenue Department of the Kingdom of Thailand. The meeting covered the following topics: administration strategy on tax collection, human resources in tax administration and performance evaluation.

Apart from its own technical assistance MoF develops cooperation with the international organisation - Intra-European Organisation of Tax Administrations (IOTA). This is a non-profit intergovernmental organisation, which provides a forum to assist its members in improvement of tax administrations. Among the members of IOTA are: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Serbia, Moldova, Montenegro, Ukraine. Every year Ministry of Finance hosts an event in the framework of the IOTA, in which each member country can participate and send two delegates. Additionally, in 2013 MoF supported a twinning project entitled "Modernizing the administrative and operational capacity of the Tax Administration". It was organized for General Directorate of Finances from Lebanon and led by the French Public Finance General Directorate (DGFIP). Ministry of Finance organized a study visit for five officials from the Lebanese Ministry of Finance.

B. Climate Change:

Poland is in the course of finalizing works to adapt of new act on emissions trading system. The bill fully implements into the Polish legislative system the Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community. The mentioned above act sets out rules for the functioning of the greenhouse gas emission trading system in the third trading period. The legislative process of the bill commenced in January 2013. In December 2014, the Council of Ministers adopted a bill and submitted it to the parliament. It's expected that a bill will be passed by the end of the first semester of 2015.

Poland adopted its national adaptation strategy (NAS 2020) on 29 October 2013. Besides, adaptation issues are mentioned in new strategies developed in Poland, in integrated strategies, in the Medium-Term Development Strategy to 2020 and in the Long-Term Development Strategy to 2030. Since not all adaptation issues were included in these documents, the Ministry of Environment started the KLIMADA project (2011-2013), and its result - NAS 2020, covers the issues that were not mentioned in the above-mentioned strategies.

NAS 2020 indicates the objectives and directions of adaptation action in the most vulnerable sectors and areas in the period up to 2020: water management, agriculture, forestry, biodiversity and protected areas, health, energy, building industry, transport, mountain areas, coastal zone, spatial development and developed urban areas. The vulnerability of these sectors was identified on the basis of climate change scenarios developed for NAS 2020.

The Ministry of Environment plans to coordinate the process of implementing local adaptation strategies (including adaptation plans) for cities over 100,000 citizens. Adaptation to climate change will be included in updated regional operational plans (ROPs), which can impact on action plan preparation.

C. Food security:

D. Migration:

In 2013-2015 Polish institutions (including Polish Ministry of the Interior) implemented many initiatives under the framework of the Eastern Partnership Panel on Migration and Asylum, Prague Process and under the Mobility Partnerships concluded between the EU countries and Moldova, Georgia and Armenia. These actions – although primarily not designed with development aspect of migration as a main theme – have supported strengthening of migration management systems in countries of origin by an effective exchange of knowledge and best practices on migration and migration-related issues and thus have contributed to practical implementation of PCD.

Under the Eastern Partnership Panel on Migration and Asylum in May 2013 the European Commission in co-operation with Poland and Armenia organised The Expert Workshop on Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings devoted to the issues of cooperation between governmental institutions including the law enforcement agencies and non-governmental organizations supporting victims of trafficking in human beings on the aspect of ensuring the victims' rights within the referral mechanisms both in the national and transnational dimensions. Consequently, during the meeting existing good practices in cooperation between relevant stakeholders and models of supporting victims including the child victims were presented.

In November 2014 a Panel Meeting on Labour Migration co-hosted by Poland and Ukraine under

the Eastern Partnership Panel on Migration and Asylum was organized in Warsaw. It was dedicated to identification of the links between labour migration and the demographical changes in Europe, as well as to the direct impact of political changes on the priorities of migrant workers. Furthermore, the applicable European legislative framework outlining the impact of European harmonization on national migration schemes in Poland and the impact of economic growth and development on labour migration in non-EU countries' policies were analysed. National policies with respect to granting social benefits to labour migrants and the transferability of those were discussed as well.

Under Prague Process Targeted Initiative lead by Poland – main initiative implementing Prague Process Action Plan – four pilot projects were implemented. Pilot Project 1 lead by Poland with support from Romania and Slovakia concentrated on effective implementation of readmission agreements (including on dignified return issues as well as on promotion of voluntary returns), Pilot Project 2 lead by Hungary concentrated on organising labour migration (including on improving information flow towards potential migrants on available legal migration channels with a view to promoting labour matching). Pilot Project 3 lead by Czech Republic aimed at developing a comprehensive study on policies and legislation in countries of origin and destination to successfully manage circular migration and promote its impact on development (the purpose of the proposed Pilot Project was to collect and share the findings of successful pilot programmes on circular migration; analyse their approach, principles and concrete measures; assess them with a view to their impact on development in countries of origin; and translate these results into general guiding principles for the development of functioning state policies on circular migration). Pilot Project 4 lead by Sweden with the support from Germany in close cooperation with European Asylum Support Office (EASO), UNHCR and ICMPD aimed at exploring the possibility of a broader implementation of the training program of the EASO called the European Asylum Curriculum in the Eastern neighbouring countries of the EU, Russia, Kyrgyzstan in Central Asia as well as Turkey in order to contribute to strengthening quality of asylum procedures in the participating countries. The Department for Foreigners of the Border Guard Headquarters together with the Office for Foreigners with the support of the International Organisation for Migration and with the cooperation of the Georgian non-governmental organisations have realized the project, in the framework of which the foreigners (Georgian citizens) were informing (also through the official websites of the Georgian institutions) on ways of legal migration to Poland, taking into account the possibility of the access to the Polish labour market. Information on the consequences of the illegal migration were also provided.

The Department for Foreigners of the Border Guard Headquarters has also organised visits in the countries of origin with the aim to enhance the cooperation in the area of returns of foreigners staying on the territory of the Republic of Poland illegally.

In 2012-2014 the Swedish Migration Board (Leading Partner) and the Polish Ministry of the Interior (Junior Partner) with Armenian State Migration Service implemented €1 million Twinning Project "Support the State Migration Service for Strengthening of Migration Management in Armenia". This initiative (implemented under the EU-Armenia Mobility Partnership) consisted of three components timing at: analysing Armenia legislation on migration and asylum to identify areas where Armenian law needs amendments in order to ensure coherency with the EU acquis (a detailed report with recommendations has been issued and discussed during a workshop for policy stakeholders), strengthening cooperation among Armenian authorities involved in migration issues, development of a complete migration data processing and communications system to outline an indicative plan for establishment of the data processing and communications system.

In 2013 the Department of Foreigners of the Border Guard Headquarters representatives organized a visit in the Democratic Republic of Congo to enhance the execution of the readmission clause of the Cotonou Agreement. Bilateral cooperation with the representatives of Congo was established

and trainings of experts in the area of identification and return for the Congolese experts were carried out.

In 2013 Polish and Ukrainian law enforcement agencies participated in the project “Combating and preventing trafficking in human beings as a common challenge of Poland and Ukraine”. This initiative aimed at sharing knowledge and best practices on victim centred approach applied by law implementing bodies in trafficking in human beings cases.

In 2013-2014 Polish Ministry of the Interior participated in ICMPD lead project “Enhanced Participation of Georgian Emigrants at Home”. This initiative contributed to strengthening ties between Georgians abroad and Georgian institutions in order to increase diaspora contributions to Georgia’s economic development by enhancing of the institutional knowledge on Georgian emigrant and diaspora communities, with a focus on their needs, interests, remittances and propensity to invest, improvement of information, support and services by Georgian institutions to their emigrant and diaspora communities abroad as well as by transfer of structured knowledge from diaspora representatives to Georgian business actors and pilot support to returnees. Among Project activities a study mission to Poland was organised in order to identify Polish best practices in supporting Polish diaspora and in concluding research on diaspora issues.

In January 2013 a three-year long project focusing on promotion of return and reintegration programmes was launched under the EU-Armenia Mobility Partnership. This €3 million initiative lead by French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) aims at strengthening the capacities of the Armenian authorities in dialogue with diaspora organisations, development programming, and providing a framework suitable for attracting diaspora investment and facilitating reintegration as well as sparing information legal migration possibilities (including to the EU countries – Poland was represented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy).

In 2013-2014 Polish Ministry of the Interior and Polish Border Guards Headquarters participated in IOM coordinated project “Supporting the Establishment of Effective Readmission Management in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia” implemented under the EU-Georgia Mobility Partnership. This €1,4 million initiative helped to implement the Electronic Readmission Management System in Georgia (an innovative tool fostering returns of Georgian citizens to Georgia allowing to prepare a return offer, including reintegration support), to strengthen capacity building by thematic workshops and study visits (including by a study visit in Poland) and to support IOM’s Assisted Voluntary Return from Georgia and Reintegration programme.

In September and December 2013 Polish Ministry of the Interior (in cooperation with the Tunisian Ministry of the Interior, the Polish Border Guards and partner Tunisian and Polish NGOs) implemented a project “Strengthening the migration management system in Tunisia”. Seminars in Tunis and Zarzis on different aspects of border protection were conducted by the Polish governmental and non-governmental experts for the representatives of the Tunisian migration services and NGOs interested in the topic as well as trainings for 16 persons were also organized in the Polish Border Guard Centre in Kętrzyn for the representatives of the Tunisian migration services and in the partner Polish NGOs specialized in working on different migration issues for the representatives of the Tunisian non-governmental sector.

In March 2014 representatives of the Department for Foreigners of the Border Guard Headquarters took a visit to Sri Lanka. The purpose of the meeting was to enhance the effectiveness of the execution of the EU-Sri Lanka readmission agreement and initiation of the 1st round of the negotiation on the implementing protocol to this agreement. As a result of the meeting the technical assistance for Sri Lanka was transferred in order to enhance the cooperation in the area of identification of foreigners.

In September 2014 representatives of the Department for Foreigners of the Border Guard Headquarters took a visit to Georgia to initiate 1st round of the negotiation of the implementing protocol to the EU – Georgia readmission agreement and to enhance cooperation with the

authorities responsible for realization of the provisions of that agreement.

In September 2014 a study visit of the representatives of the Moldovan Bureau for Migration of Asylum was organised by Polish Ministry of the Interior. During the meetings best practices on ensuring compliance of Polish law with the EU law and with recent judgements of the Court of Justice of the European Union as well as data protection rules and procedures and identification of sham marriages were discussed, also in a context of fostering EU-Moldovan dialogue and development capacities of Moldovan administration to manage immigration.

In September 2014 a study visit of the representatives of Georgian Ministry of the Interior was organised by Polish Ministry of the Interior. During the meetings best practices on cooperation with NGOs in Polish public administration regarding respect to human rights of migrants, including monitoring of detention centres, Border Guards' responsibilities in ensuring human rights of migrants in detention and return procedures as well as the application of the Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms to immigration cases (access to territory, standards in expulsion cases, alternatives to detention, limits of issuing expulsion decision) were discussed. It should be noted that there has been established the permanent cooperation with Vietnam in the area of execution of the bilateral Polish – Vietnamese readmission agreement. As a result of the above mentioned cooperation visits of Vietnamese experts in Poland for the purpose of identification of the Vietnamese citizens being the subject of the return procedure are organised. Moreover, every 2 years High Level meetings are organised, where the cooperation in the passing period is summed up.

In November 2014 3rd round of negotiation of the executive protocol to the Poland – Ukraine readmission agreement took place. During this meeting there were also discussed issues on the improvement of the execution of the provisions of the agreement.

Access to Polish labour market

Generally, in order to perform work in Poland by a third country national a work permit and a valid visa or residence permit is required. Since May 1, 2014, a third country national who is already in Poland may apply for a temporary residence and work permit in a single procedure to a territorially competent provincial governor (if the period of employment exceeds 3 months).

There are several categories of foreigners (for example holders of given residence statuses, performing certain types of work and nationals of selected third-countries) who are entitled to work without a work permit. Since January 2014, together with nationals of neighbouring countries (Ukraine, Belarus, Russian Federation) and earlier partners of Mobility Partnerships (Moldova and Georgia), also Armenians are entitled to perform short-term (up to six months) work within the framework of the so called 'simplified procedure'.

E. Security:

In the period of Jan 2013 – Jan 2015 the Polish Police mostly continued existing initiatives based on mutual trust and hitherto excellent cooperation with the beneficiaries.

I. Modern forensic methods and chosen aspects and techniques of police training as a tool of prevention and fight against crime [Polish Aid programme]

The project started in 2012 and was continued through 2013 and 2014. It was executed by the National Police HQs. Beneficiary – Moldova

1. Short description of the initiative, policy or action taken

The main goal of the project was to support the Moldovan Police in creating new structures and implement principles of work according to the EU standards. The project focused on four areas of knowledge: criminal analysis and criminal intelligence, forensics, police training system and fighting various types of crime on a regional level. In 2013 there were 5 trainings and in 2014 8 trainings (the numbers of the Moldovan policemen trained are respectively: 27 and 83).

The trainings were combinations of theoretical and practical elements aiming at gaining and consolidation of knowledge and skills useful in the police everyday work.

2. the Analysis of relevance/contribution to PCD

The support of the Moldovan Police experiencing a reform and creation of new specialized units was congruent with the provisions of the Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme 2012-2015 concerning support of the system transformation. During the project the Polish Police shared their experience gained during the time of transformation period in Poland and best practices connected with the police structure and tasks of different divisions.

Transferring knowledge and know-how to the Moldovan Police aimed at professional development of human resources and increasing their qualifications, as well as encouraging the Moldovan Police to introduce the EU standards in their everyday work and to strengthen the rule of law. Sustainable stability and the effectiveness of the Moldovan Police will contribute to the higher level of security in the countries bordering with the EU.

The project was planned in accordance with goals of the Eastern Partnership initiative assuming participation in the aid programmes aiming at promotion of EU standards in EaP countries. It was also congruent with the Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme 2012-2015 and with "Eastern Partnership Roadmap 2012-13: the multilateral dimension" assuming promotion of EU standards, inter alia, in Moldova through dialogue and exchange of best practices, as well as strengthening law-enforcement cooperation.

The project was also congruent with the aims of ENP Action Plan as it supported stability and effectiveness of institutions guaranteeing rule of law and fighting crime, as well as Visa Liberalisation Action Plan assuming cooperation of the law-enforcement agencies and prevention of crime.

II. Together for safety [Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland – Belarus - Ukraine 2007-2013] Beneficiary – Ukraine

1. Short description of the initiative, policy or action taken

The projects planned for the period of 2013-2015 are executed by the Regional Police HQs in Lublin and the Department of MOI of Ukraine in the Volyn district.

In 2013 the main goal of the project entitled "Together for safety" was to create a rapid reaction system for the crisis situations, natural disasters and technical catastrophes and other situations posing threat to human life and health. 5 vehicles with specialized equipment were purchased and transferred to the Ukrainian partner.

In 2014 the main goal of the project was the improvement of the security of the Polish-Ukrainian national border and on the border areas and transfer of the knowledge and EU-standards in fighting cross-border crime. That was attained through developing the cooperation network between the

Regional Police HQs in Lublin and the Department of MOI of Ukraine in the Volyn district through establishing common methods of action, ensuring specialised equipment for the services responsible for the security in the border areas of Poland and Ukraine and exchange of knowledge and experience between Polish and Ukrainian police officers on preventing and fighting various types of cross-border crime (during workshops).

The project activities are: workshops, purchase of 80 specialised vehicles, publishing a brochure on cross-border crime and action procedures (inter alia concerning gaining evidence and writing a report including advice and conclusions on fighting cross-border crime (organised crime, trafficking in human beings, smuggling, illegal immigration). These are designed to enhance the level of security on the areas of the Lubelskie voivodship and Volyn district.

2. the Analysis of relevance/contribution to PCD

The project priority is to improve safety on the Polish-Ukrainian border and border areas. Sense of security is one of the basic human needs, therefore the institutional mechanisms are created and the cooperation networks are established. The fight with organised crime, smuggling or illegal immigration requires cooperation between bordering countries, exchange of information about potential threats, technical support and ability to coordinate actions. These actions aim at increasing the level of security of citizens and strengthening rule of law.

III. Peace-keeping operations

In 2013 the Polish Police sent their contingents on missions to Georgia (EUMM), Liberia (UNMIL), Kosovo (EULEX; experts and special police unit) and Afghanistan (EUPOL).

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The European Union Monitoring Mission to Georgia (EUMM) is a mission acting since September 2008 following the EU-mediated Six Point Agreement which ended the August war.

The EUMM priorities are, inter alia, to ensure that there is no return to hostilities, to facilitate the resumption of a safe and normal life for the local communities living on both sides of the Administrative Boundary Lines (ABL) with Abkhazia and South Ossetia and to build confidence among the conflict parties. EUMM monitors the stabilisation process, observing freedom of movement and cases of human rights violation. It also inspects safety of communication routes, acts to limit conflict situations and to facilitate contacts between both parties, as well as monitors the return of displaced persons and refugees. The Polish Police has 8 experts in EUMM.

The European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) is a deployment of European Union (EU) police and civilian resources to Kosovo. This Common Security and Defence Policy mission is the international civil presence in Kosovo operating under the umbrella of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). Its tasks are to monitor obeying the law by bodies, institutions and authorities as well as advising local police services. The Polish Police has 2 experts in EULEX.

The aim of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL) is to contribute to the establishment of a sustainable and effective civilian police, which works together with the Afghan justice system to improve the local population's safety. EUPOL Afghanistan's support is delivered by its police and rule of law experts from EU Member States, mainly through advising in relevant Afghan institutions (Ministry of Interior, Afghan National Police, Ministry of Justice, and the Attorney

General's Office) in Kabul, Herat and Mazar-e Sharif. One of the aims of the mission is also supporting the reform process aiming at establishing reliable, trustworthy and effective Police acting in the framework of the rule of law and respecting human rights. The Polish Police has 1 expert in EUPOL.

IV. Capacity building in the area of security within TAIEX and TWINNING programmes

Taiex

Beneficiary-countries in 2013: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Turkey, FYROM, Moldova and Kosovo

The Polish Police experts participated in 6 workshops, 5 study visits and 1 expert mission concerning inter alia arms market control and ballistic intelligence, the development of police canine units, prevention and combating trafficking in human beings, public order and sport events.

Beneficiary-countries in 2014: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, FYROM, Serbia and Kosovo

The Polish Police experts participated in 5 workshops (topics: fight against organised crime, strengthening the integrity in public administration LEA, the use of force and Police procedures, public order, career management in the Police), 1 study visit (topic: International Police Cooperation Regulations and best practices) and 1 expert mission (peer assessment mission on Visa Liberalisation).

A.m. ventures were a technical assistance-type of aid. They aimed at professional development of human resources of the beneficiary country and promoting EU standards in everyday police work.

In case of peer assessment the aim of the mission was to analyse the situation in Georgia and its level of preparedness to implement the agreement with EU on visa liberalisation. The expert mission assessed 4 thematical blocks, one of them being public order and security. This involved the assessment (according to international and EU principles) of the legal and institutional framework in the field of preventing and fighting organised crime, the assessment of the national strategy and action plan to prevent and combat organised crime, assessment of the works aiming at establishing suitable coordination mechanism between Georgian law enforcement agencies as well as works on common database accessible by appropriate officers.

Twinning

In 2013 the Polish Police experts participated in the projects:

- "Twinning Assistance to the Directorate for coordination of police bodies" for Bosnia-Herzegovina
- "Support to efficient prevention and fight against corruption" for FYROM
- "Support the implementation of the anti-corruption strategy and action plan" for Montenegro

In 2014 the Polish Police experts participated in the project "Support to efficient prevention and fight against corruption" directed to FYROM.

The needs were identified and discussed with the beneficiary before starting the implementation of the projects (thus, according to the provisions of the development assistance, a demand driven approach was offered). Poland has provided short-term experts to the a.m. projects.

The overall objective of the projects was to promote good governance and rule of law in the country. In case of projects for FYROM and Montenegro it was also to attain efficient enforcement of the anticorruption policy, to improve the implementation of the national legal framework for fight against corruption and to strengthen the national mechanisms for prevention and fight against corruption.

V. EUROMED

The Euromed III Project is financed by the EU and it was implemented since 2012 to 2014. Beneficiaries - ENPI South partner countries

The aim of the project is to support the Police cooperation between EU MS and ENPI South partner countries with focus on strengthening rule of law and respecting human rights. The topics of trainings were fighting terrorism and organized crime (especially smuggling drugs), trafficking in human beings, cybercrime, money laundering, financial crime, child pornography.

The Polish Police organised a seminar on crisis management and securing mass sport events in 2012, delegated their experts to the seminar on illicit trade in intoxicants, to the seminar on fighting financial crime, to the 6th Conference of Heads of Police Academies of Mediterranean Basin countries on the training system and management of the police forces.

Moreover in 2013 Ministry of Defence financed projects implemented in the region where Polish Military Contingent in Afghanistan operated. The projects supported the rebuilding process of infrastructure and the strengthening of local administration in Afghanistan.

F. Other policy areas:

Narodowy Bank Polski (NBP) Technical Cooperation Programme (TC Programme) is addressed to officials representing central banks and institutions with competencies similar to NBP tasks, from countries outside the European Union. The main goal of the TC Programme is to exchange NBP's knowledge, views and experience on various aspects of central banking with these institutions and to support the development of their institutional capacities. According to the Programme of NBP technical cooperation for 2013-2015, accepted by the NBP Management Board in 2012, the technical cooperation of Narodowy Bank Polski in 2013-2015 is first of all addressed to central banks of the following groups and countries:

- Eastern Partnership countries: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine,
- members of the constituency in the IMF and World Bank Group: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan,
- EU candidate countries (till 2013): Macedonia, Montenegro, Turkey.

As NBP receives applications also from central banks of other countries, a limited-scale assistance will also be offered to other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

NBP TC Programme is carried out in the following forms:

- seminars and workshops devoted to key issues of central banking serving as a platform for discussion and exchange of knowledge and experience among participants;
- a few-day study visits and longer (from one week to a month) internships of central banks representatives in NBP aimed at discussing and working together in detail on selected aspects of central banking and sharing experience;
- NBP experts' visits to the beneficiary banks to provide consultations on-site.

From January 2013 to January 2015, the total number of activities organised within TC Programme was as follows: 15 seminars, 16 workshops, 42 study visits, 5 internships and 45 experts' visits. Henceforth, over 715 participants from 34 countries (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Croatia, Montenegro, Egypt, Georgia, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, South Korea, Kosovo, Lebanon, Macedonia, Myanmar, Moldova, Mongolia, Nigeria, Palestine, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam) completed the NBP's trainings; some of them implemented the NBP practices in their home institutions.

The TC programme covers, inter alia, such topics as: monetary policy and its instruments, foreign exchange reserves management, payment systems, financial stability, balance of payments statistics, economic education, security systems in a central bank, internal audit, legal aspects of central banking, public contracts in central banks, business continuity management in the central bank, the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism.

Apart from its own TC Programme, NBP develops cooperation with international institutions by participating in assistance programs carried out and/or financed by the International Monetary Fund (missions), the European Commission (twinning projects) and other central banks. During the reporting period, NBP cooperated with the Swiss National Bank (a joint seminar on financial stability and monetary policy is organised on yearly basis in Switzerland and Poland alternately), and Banque de France (a two year twinning project for the Central Bank of Tunisia which ended in May 2013).

10) Looking back on the last two years, can you give one example that you would like to highlight as a particularly good practice / lesson learned for promoting PCD?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

The project directed to Moldova entitled Modern forensic methods and chosen aspects and techniques of police training as a tool of prevention and fight against crime was conducted in 2012-2014 within the framework of the Polish Aid programme. During implementation of the venture Moldovan administration experienced a crucial reform resulting in the separation of the Police and the MOI. This change had a significant impact on de-politicisation of the Police, creating clear division of tasks and influencing the perception of the Police by the society.

The Polish Police supported Moldova in this reform sharing best practices and experience from the transition period. They also assisted the Moldovan Police with their know-how to establish new specialized units for criminal analysis, conducted practical trainings in the field of criminal analysis and criminal intelligence thus increasing professional capabilities of the Moldovan police officers. The Moldovan Police adapted a Polish solution for the division of the forensic technical staff and forensic experts and are willing to use Polish best practices in the field of accreditation of the forensic laboratory.

All these action aimed at providing the Moldovan Police with knowledge and skills enlarging their professional capability and thus strengthening rule of law. These activities should result in fighting crime more efficiently and creating a more secure society, which is especially important as Moldova shares border with EU.

D. RESEARCH AND EVIDENCE-BASED FINDINGS

11) Does your government take into account development objectives in assessing the impact of non-development policies?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs introduced (in March 2015) in the document „Guidelines for Regulatory Impact Assessment” a new question concerning an impact (positive or negative) of a regulation on social and economic development possibilities of Poland’s priority countries which are defined in the multiannual programme of development cooperation. The document was submitted for approval at the Ministerial Council’s Permanent Committee.

12) Have any PCD-related evaluations (regarding policies or mechanisms) or ex-post impact assessments been conducted in 2013-2015 with a relevance to PCD?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain:

13) Have any PCD-relevant studies been commissioned or carried out?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain and describe the main results if applicable:

Institute of Global Responsibility prepared the report, Hidden profits: the EU’s role in supporting an unjust global tax system”.

14) Does your country use indicators for measuring / evaluating the development-friendliness of your PCD-relevant policies?

Yes

No

If yes please give examples:

In September 2014 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs distributed to the ministries the list of possible indicators in different areas regarding PCD elaborated by OECD.

E. DIALOGUE WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

15) Do you involve civil society and the private sector in your discussions on PCD-relevant issues?

Yes

No

If yes, please give some examples of the initiatives taken:

Cooperation within the Development Cooperation Programme Board
CSOs' representatives and representatives of private sector are members of the Development Cooperation Programme Board. During the meetings of the Board there are possibilities to discuss PCD - relevant issues.

Cooperation in the area of migration
Polish Ministry of the Interior cooperates with Polish NGOs, academics and international organisations by inviting them for workshops and by asking them to have presentations outlining their perspectives in the topics of their interest. E.g. Polish academics shared their experiences with Georgian colleagues on effectiveness of different formats of cooperation with diaspora and Polish NGOs presented their outputs of the effectiveness of return policies and their impact on situation of migrant and country of his/her origin.

Moreover, when Polish migration policy document was prepared (referring also to PCD) Polish NGOs, academics and international organizations were asked for their comments during the consultations process. Seminars and conferences were organised in that respect as well and opinions of the speakers were taken into consideration while drafting final document.
It should also be stressed that representatives of Polish Ministry of the Interior are invited as speakers for conferences, workshops and seminars organised by Polish NGOs, academics and international organizations. This provides a possibility to, on one hand, present government's position on an impact of the PCD policy in migration area and, on the other hand, to listen to best practices and experiences as well as outputs from academic research in that field.

Meetings dedicated to PCD issues

Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized on 12th of September 2014 in Warsaw two meetings dedicated to the issue of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). Meetings were organized jointly with Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden. During the meetings main approaches, methods, instruments and implementation tools of PCD (also in the context of Post 2015) were discussed. Meetings were addressed to the PCD contact points in line ministries and to the general public. Representatives of NGOs, of academia, and of the private sector as well as members of the Development Cooperation Programme Board were present.

F. OUTSTANDING PCD-RELEVANT CHALLENGES

16) Which are in your view the key policy challenges

A. At EU level?

B. At National level?

climate change

17) What are in your view the remaining key challenges in relation to PCD tools and mechanisms?

A. At EU level?

B. At National level?

G. Publication and Contact Point

18) Does your country agree to make your contribution to the 2015 EU Report on PCD publicly available?

Yes

No