



SDGs Facts in Poland



Dear,

Each partner within the "mYOUth Digital Marketing Leaders for SDGs" project prepared a Guide "YouCOME: SDGs Facts in (their country)". A double win-win effect has been achieved:

- a. Knowledge of the SDGs issue has been deepened and
- b. the current situation of their country in this field has been observed.

For better dissemination of the SDGs, the Guides and the project as a whole, each partner also prepared 40 Kahoot questions, the links of which we provide for your use at the following links:

Albania

<https://create.kahoot.it/details/8f7f6426-3cb9-462a-ab94-1b4598994cb0>
<https://create.kahoot.it/details/522849c2-c0b8-403c-947e-0404707d18c7>
<https://create.kahoot.it/details/7dc9a12b-68db-45c7-80ef-a98ece970075>
<https://create.kahoot.it/details/9577b5cc-1737-4b25-a40b-f06c8d372a50>

Italy

<https://create.kahoot.it/details/12432535-58e8-49b1-a274-a4ad98bc93e5>
<https://create.kahoot.it/details/91e7e27b-9cb5-4f4d-abf2-c049c184980e>
<https://create.kahoot.it/details/03630d8d-7235-4d72-8b72-eb97f1f960>
<https://create.kahoot.it/details/817f2948-dc33-44ed-b192-9276981a9f56>

Lebanon

<https://create.kahoot.it/details/32ea80fe-f13e-44b0-92d1-110c0768cb23>
Montenegro
<https://create.kahoot.it/details/d1b41567-782d-41c6-a1aa-80f93e221bd4>
<https://create.kahoot.it/details/a3b80306-e57b-4db3-b1ec-2f28f8c4d1a7>
<https://create.kahoot.it/details/3d1ca13a-fb9d-4e84-ae43-65bb60aeea4e>
<https://create.kahoot.it/details/a55bc1d5-7af0-47dc-9bdd-c49560d45579>

North Macedonia

<https://create.kahoot.it/details/7d426523-0077-4cc1-ba70-033336de929b>

Poland

<https://create.kahoot.it/details/c75f1f1b-48f9-4a30-8c95-1884abaa69eb>
<https://create.kahoot.it/details/4a66c66f-e649-422d-b3fc-59a94c365b9f>
<https://create.kahoot.it/details/9e0f4bc1-a8c0-49ee-9ca1-b0f2c27bd137>
<https://create.kahoot.it/details/c1ba2b90-b162-4376-9e74-a328728c9416>



FACTS ABOUT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN POLAND



Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or EACEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
The vision and main objectives of the Polish "Strategy for Responsible Development"	8
Implementation of 17 SDG goals in Poland.....	14
What do Poles know about the goals of the SDG?.....	19
The future of SDGs implantation in Poland	20
References	27
About the YOUCOME project	29

INTRODUCTION

This publication is one of the results created within the Erasmus+ project "mYOUth Digital Marketing Leaders for SDGs", co-funded by the Erasmus+ European Union Program. The aim of publication is to promote SDGs and presentation of the current situation of the implementation of the sustainable development goals in Poland. Similar publications will be prepared by other project partners from Albania, Italy, Lebanon, Montenegro and North Macedonia.



Sustainable development of ecosystems is primarily the protection and rational use of natural resources, as environmental factors are now considered one of the most important conditions for the life of economic systems and society as a whole.

Therefore, the environmental component is one of the decisive factors in the area of sustainable development and economic security. It can be generally characterized by various forms of environmental impact, the intensity of environmental impact, as well as social and economic nature. Sustainable development covers the global and local ecological impact on the environment and consumers, water and atmosphere pollution, the level of morbidity that may be caused by the impact of certain pollutants on individuals, the impact of demographics on socio-economic consequences, the impact of pollution on the economies of individual countries.



In Poland, sustainable development has been included into fundamental right resulting from the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. Art. 5:

"The Republic of Poland guards the independence and inviolability of its territory, ensures the freedoms and rights of human and citizens as well as the security of citizens, protects the national heritage and ensures environmental protection, guided by the principle of sustainable development".

Poland is fully engaged in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



The main Polish strategic document in this area is the "Strategy for Responsible Development" („Strategia na rzecz Odpowiedzialnego Rozwoju”). The Strategy was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 14th February 2017. The adoption of the Strategy was preceded by far-reaching public consultations with citizens, representatives of different communities, non-governmental and industrial organizations and members of the self-government.

The Strategy includes recommendations for public policies. It is also a basis for changes to the development management system, including the valid strategic documents (strategies, policies, programmes).

Actually, new integrated development strategies are created.

The convergence of the Strategy and the Agenda is visible at the level of objectives, areas and priority actions, as well as indicators.

Coordinator of the implementation of the Strategy for Responsible Development and the United Nations Agenda at the governmental level in Poland is the Ministry of Development.



Ministry of Economic Development
and Technology



The Minister of Economic Development, while cooperating with other ministers in charge, prepares annual reports from the Strategy implementation progress, submitted for comments to the Coordination

Committee for Developmental Policy and for consideration to the Council of Ministers, together with assessment of the achievement level of the indicators monitoring the SRD and recommendations on potential necessary actions serving provision of timely and effective realization of the Strategy.

In order to coordinate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Poland at the government level, the Chairman of the Development Policy Committee on September 1, 2017, appointed the Team for the Coherence of the Strategy for Responsible Development until 2020 (with a perspective until 2030) with The 2030 Development Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals.

The Partnership for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Poland has been operating since June 2017. The partnership currently has almost 150 entities and integrates various representatives in cooperation communities for the effective achievement of the SDGs and increases social awareness.

THE VISION AND MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE POLISH "STRATEGY FOR RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT"

The Strategy defines a new model of development – responsible development as well as development socially and territorially sustainable.

The main objective of the Strategy is: To create conditions for increasing incomes of the Polish citizens along with increasing cohesion in the social, economic, environmental, and territorial dimension.



The most important assumed result of the Strategy implementation will be an increase in average income gross disposable households per capita according to PPP to 76-80% in relation to the EU average by 2020, and by 2030 approximation of gross disposable income per capita in PPP to the EU average, while striving to reduce disproportions in gross available volumes between regions. One of the next assumed effects of the Strategy implementation will be the reduction of the percentage of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion (from

the current 23.4% to approx. 20% in 2020). Growth will be productivity, which should translate into an increase in wages.

There are 3 main specific objectives of the Polish Strategy:

- Sustainable economic growth increasingly based on knowledge, data and organizational excellence
- Socially sensitive and territorially sustainable development
- Effective state and economic institutions contributing to growth as well as social and economic inclusion.

The Strategy contains a list of 173 strategic projects and 12 flag projects.

The list of projects included in the Strategy is of an open character, and it can be complemented with new initiatives that are a response to the emerging needs and challenges.

Areas influencing the achievement of the objectives of the Strategy:

- human and social capital
- transport
- digitization
- national security
- energy
- natural environment

Under the first specific objective, the Polish Strategy will focus on the following sustainable goals included in the 2030 Agenda:



In the economic sphere, the emphasis is on building a strong industry, consistent and comprehensive investments, especially investments in innovations, foreign expansion of Polish business - growth presence in the existing ones and entering new, rapidly developing markets as complete as possible taking advantage of the digital revolution, the dynamic development of information technologies. Activities under objective I of the Strategy are consistent mainly with the objectives 8, 9, 12 of the Agenda, but also tasks in the field of ensuring high-quality technical, vocational and higher education (Objective 4). A number of activities are also targeted at areas related to sustainable agriculture and food production, environmental technologies, reducing inequality, and a global partnership for development, represented by the goals 2, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17 of the Agenda.



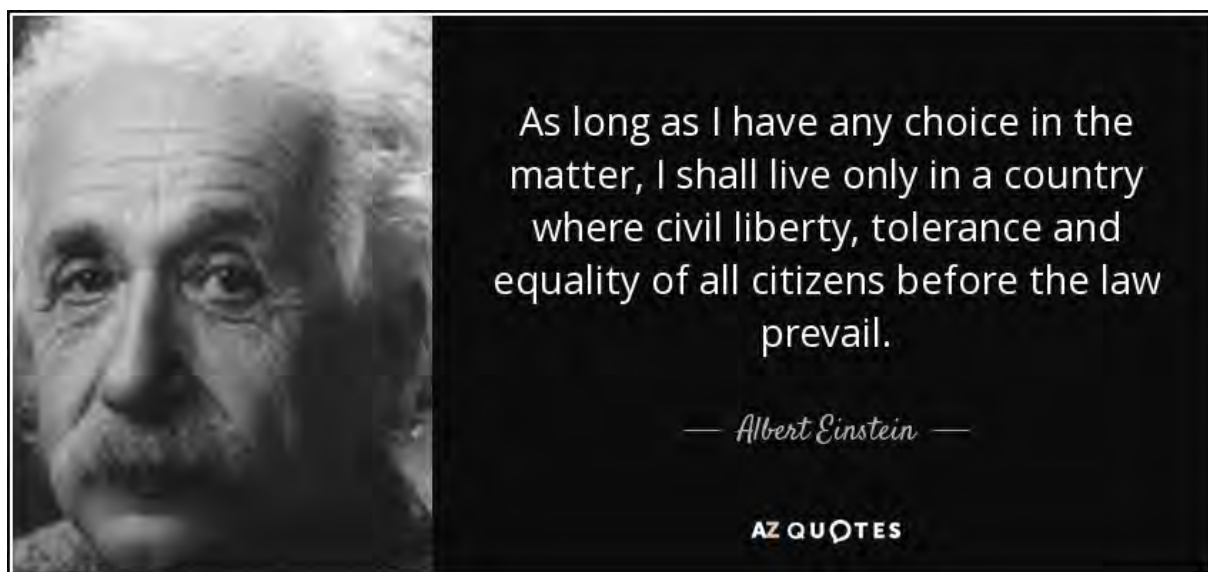
Under the second specific objective, the Polish Strategy will focus on the following sustainable goals included in the 2030 Agenda:



Social and territorially sensitive development is the goal of the Strategy, which emphasizes social cohesion as a prerequisite for an economy characterized by high employment, good quality places work and a large scale of entrepreneurship, and emphasizes the inclusion of all areas, including small towns and rural areas. The benefits of economic growth should be available to everyone, no matter where they live.



Many activities envisaged under Objective II of the Strategy will implement tasks in the field of education, increasing the equality of women's and men's rights and security (goals 4, 5, 16).



Source: <https://www.azquotes.com/quote/570628>

Under the third specific objective, the Polish Strategy will focus on the following sustainable goals included in the 2030 Agenda:



The priority area of the Strategy is the improvement of the quality of the legislation, building such a management system of development processes, which will allow for efficient coordination of the most important economic processes, using the possibilities offered by digital technologies. At the same time it is important to create transparent conditions for running a business, simpler and stable regulations,

improvement of the situation on the labor market, and, as a result, improvement of the living conditions of Poles, in accordance with the principle of decent work adapted to the qualifications and fair remuneration.

IMPLEMENTATION OF 17 SDG GOALS IN POLAND

Polish public policy has started in recent years consistently take into account the principles of sustainable development as expressed in the 2030 Agenda. The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals is taking place with different degrees of intensity in many areas and at various levels of public life.

According Sustainable Development Report 2022 - In the list of countries implementing 17 Goals Poland has high 12th place (Global SDG Index) with a result of 80.5% (for 163 countries assessed). Poland is the best performer in terms of eradication poverty (SDG 1), quality education (SDG 4), as well as in the area of sustainable protection terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15). The greatest challenges for our country goals remain related to: providing access to cheaper and affordable energy (SDG 7), counteracting change climate (SDG 13), ensuring resource conservation maritime affairs (SDG 14) and the Global Partnership for

sustainable development (SDG 17). The good news is that in case of Poland there is no regression in the SGD.

Poland has already achieved two goals: to eliminate the phenomenon poverty (SDG 1) and sustainable ecosystems land (SDG 15). Moreover, Poland is on the right track to reach the next 4 out of 17 SDGs, i.e. in ensuring high-quality education (SDG 4), accessible for all, clean water (SDG 6) as well supporting innovation, building a stable one infrastructure and promote sustainable industrialization (SDG 9) and sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12). There has been no progress in case 5 of the 17 SDGs. They are: ensuring everyone available clean energy (SDG 7), reducing inequalities (SDG 10), sustainable cities and community (SDG 11), counteracting change climate (SDG 13) and revitalizing the partnership on for sustainable development (SDG 17).

Achieved								
Available to reach								
No progress								

POLAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

POLAND

12 /163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable

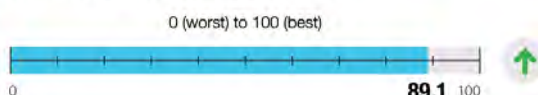
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

Sustainable Development Report 2022 From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond

Source: <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/profiles/pdfs/SDR-2022-poland.pdf>

POLAND

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0	2022	● ↑	Population using the internet (%)	83.2	2020	● ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1	2022	● ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	185.8	2019	● ↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.8	2018	● ↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.1	2022	● ●
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2019	● ↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2020	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2014	● ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2	2018	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2011	● ●	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	7.4	2019	● ↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1	2016	● ↓	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2.3	2019	● →
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	● ↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	24.2	2020	● ↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4	2018	● ↑	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	43.4	2017	● ↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2015	● →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	44.0	2018	● ●	Gini coefficient	30.2	2018	● ●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.3	2019	● ●	Palma ratio	1.0	2018	● ↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	12.8	2018	● ↓
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2	2017	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	2020	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2018	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	2020	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.7	2019	● →
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.6	2020	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.6	2020	● ↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	● →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	2021	● ↓
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.0	2019	● ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	7.0	2019	● ↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38	2016	● ●	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.4	2019	● →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.7	2019	● ●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.3	2019	● ↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.2	2018	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.3	2018	● ↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7	2018	● ●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2018	● ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.2	2015	● ↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2020	● ↓	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.8	2015	● ↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	2019	● →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.3	2021	● ●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2021	● ↑	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2019	● ↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.6	2019	● ↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.7	2019	● ↓	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.9	2020	● →
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.1	2019	● ↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4	2018	● ↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	324.6	2020	● ↓
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.8	2019	● ↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	35.4	2018	● ↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9	2019	● ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	103.3	2019	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2020	● ↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2008	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.4	2020	● →
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	42.4	2020	● ↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	51.0	2018	● ↓
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	513.0	2018	● ↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	38.8	2018	● ↓
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.6	2018	● ↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.8	2018	● ↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	13.8	2018	● ↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.9	2022	● →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2020	● ↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.8	2019	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.1	2020	● ↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.6	2020	● →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2021	● ↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.7	2020	● →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	● ↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.7	2020	● ↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	● ●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	● ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2020	● ↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	● ↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	11.5	2019	● ↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.2	2018	● ●	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71	2021	● ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	60.9	2018	● ●	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1	2020	● ↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1347.9	2018	● ●	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2020	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.3	2020	● ↑	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	56	2021	● ↓
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.5	2020	● ↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0	2019	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.8	2021	● ↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	● ↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	2019	● →	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	196.9	2019	● ↓
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	9.4	2019	● ↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.2	2019	● ↓
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.5	2020	● ●	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2021	● →
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2018	● ●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	● ●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	86.7	2017	● ↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40.4	2019	● ●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	● ↓	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.6	2020	● ●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2015	● ↓	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	5.9	2018	● ↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	67.8	2020	● ↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.1	2019	● ↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	13.5	2020	● ↑				

* Imputed data point

Moreover according Eurostat data published in May 2022, indicate that Poland, compared to the EU average, has made the greatest progress in implementing 3 out of 17 SDGs: reduced inequalities (SDG 10), fighting poverty (SDG 1) and ensuring biodiversity on land (SDG 15). However, the greatest difficulties are relate to the elimination of hunger (SDG 2) and responsible consumption and production (SDG 12).



Poland has made significant progress in poverty reduction. There has been a clear improvement in the situation material of households, measured by the level real gross disposable income of households per capita.

A further improvement in the situation on the labor market was observed. Despite the pandemic, the level of unemployment at the end of 2021 registered in Poland was at the level of 5.4% (for comparison, at the end of 2015 the unemployment rate was 9.7%).





Energy from renewable sources in the final gross energy consumption increased to over 16% in 2020, the acquisition of geothermal energy is increasing.

WHAT DO POLES KNOW ABOUT THE SDG GOALS?

The research carried out by Research Collective at the beginning of March 2021 shows that Poles spontaneously recognize the most important challenges of the modern world: climate change (28% of respondents), the need to protect the environment (28%), an ongoing pandemic (13%), poverty and social inequalities (9%) as well as racism and intolerance (9%).

Polish citizens considered those concerning Health and quality of life (SDG 3), economic growth and decent work (SDG 8) and Climate action (SDG 13) to be the most urgent to implement. According to Poles, we have the greatest influence as consumers on the indicated Goals 3 and 13, but there are also two additional environmental goals: Goal 15: Life on land and Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production.

The results of the survey showed that the knowledge among Poles of terms such as "Agenda 2030", "sustainable development", "Sustainable Development Goals" is very low. It is true that most of the respondents

declare knowledge of these terms, but this knowledge is superficial and is usually limited to the knowledge of the concept itself.

Source: <https://media.bnpparibas.pl/pr/661913/sprawdzilismy-co-polacy-wiedza-o-sdgs-i-co-robia-kiedy-swiat-nas-potrzebuje-kazdy-moze-cos-zmienic-a-najlepiej-zaczac-od-siebie>

THE FUTURE OF SDGs IMPLANTATION IN POLAND

The crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and war in Ukraine that threaten stability and peace in Europe bring extraordinary challenges as well they change optics and priorities in the context of the implementation of the SDGs.

Poland, as well as the entire European continent, faces serious challenges in areas such as sustainable agriculture and food systems, climate change and biodiversity.



To be sustainable during post-pandemic recovery, public investment should support green infrastructure, digitization, and responsible consumption and production. This must be accompanied by increased efforts and investments in education, improvement of qualifications and living standards.



The war in Ukraine has created a dilemma as to whether energy security is more important, or emission reduction. According to experts, it is necessary to answer both of these challenges at the same time.



Any discussion of energy policy must now take into account both the goal of achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 and the need to ensure energy security and social cohesion. If the energy policy focuses solely on security issues, the sustainable development agenda is likely to be undermined.

Examples include European efforts to replace Russian gas with liquefied natural gas (LNG) from the United States or Qatar. It could be argued that this is only a "quick fix" to solve an urgent problem. However, such systems can easily become entrenched - for example, if operators demand long-term commitments from governments - which would undermine efforts to decarbonise the energy sector. Certainly, the war in Ukraine requires urgent action, which may include ad hoc solutions.

However, such measures need to be carefully integrated into a broader strategy, including both a faster switch to renewable energy.

The idea of a "just climate transition" is not new. However, it is taking on a new meaning in the face of Russia's war with Ukraine, which has caused an increase in world prices not only for energy, but also for food. In fact, this war threatens world food security by disrupting food supplies from Russia and Ukraine.



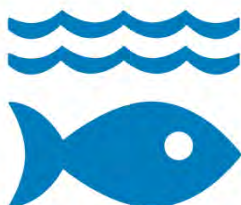
Source: <https://www.concernusa.org/story/ukraine-conflict-hunger-malnutrition/>

13 CLIMATE ACTION



In the near future, the most serious challenges facing Poland related to SDG are related to the implementation of goals in the field of climate (Goal 13) and life under water (Goal 14).

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



Unfortunately, the degree of their implementation is even decreasing. This is influenced, among others, by emissions of harmful greenhouse gases per capita and CO2 emissions from fossil fuel energy as well as poor bathing water status and fishing based on outdated and unsustainable fishing

methods.

Poland should radically accelerate the implementation of most of the ecological postulates, which include:

- Wind and solar energy. The development of onshore wind energy and large-scale photovoltaics should be unblocked, which involves the need to accelerate work on the reconstruction of the grid so that it can absorb increasing amounts of electricity from these unstable sources. The development of wind and solar energy should be accompanied by the creation of peak gas power plants, necessary for the stabilization of the grid. On the other hand, projects to build

costly gas and steam units, which in the current plans would replace the old coal-fired units being withdrawn, should be limited. It is unlikely that the gas and steam units will have enough time to amortize, and they will also create a demand for gas that cannot be achieved without imports from Russia

- Energy saving. Programs aimed at improving the energy efficiency of buildings and installing heat pumps should be launched and strengthened.

The Polish government must take into account the problem of high inflation currently prevailing in Poland (around 16% in June 2022) in the implementation of the SGD, so that it does not weaken the good sections of Poland in the fight against poverty.



REFERENCES

- Sustainable Development group work, ed.C.A.Brebbia, WIT Press 2015.
- Sustainable Development Goals: Harnessing Business to Achieve the Sdgs Through Finance, Technology and Law Reform, J. Walker, Wiley, 2019
- Sustainable Development Evaluations in Poland, P.Bryła, UŁ,
- Sustainable Development in Poland A. Kassenberg, Institute for Sustainable Development, Warsaw, Poland
- Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Poland, The 2018 National Report, www.gov.pl > attachment
- Sustainable Development – state and prospects, Mirosław Borkowski, Oleksandr Moroz, Mykhailo Paslavskyi (red.), Wydawnictwo GSW, Gdańsk 2020
- Summary of Polish “Strategy for Responsible Development” https://www.gov.pl/documents/33377/436740/SOR_2017_streszczenie_en.pdf
- “Monitorowanie realizacji Celów Zrównoważonego Rozwoju w Polsce”, Ministerstwo Rozwoju i Technologii, Warszawa, czerwiec 2022 r. <https://www.gov.pl/attachment/67577a57-a7e8-4f85-93bf-8ce1447a1c72>

- Sustainable Development Report 2022 "From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond",
<https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/>
- Krajowa Platforma Raportująca- SDG , <https://sdg.gov.pl/>
- „Sprawiedliwe Przejście Do Zrównoważonego Rozwoju” red. Andrzej Kassenberg, Instytut na Rzecz Ekorozwoju, Warszawa 2018, https://www.pine.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/sprawiedliwe_przejscie_wersja_finalna.pdf
- Government of Poland, 2018, [Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Poland: The 2018 National Report](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19409Poland_VNR_20180615.pdf), Ministry of Development, Warsaw, Poland, accessed 27 January 2019.,
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19409Poland_VNR_20180615.pdf

ABOUT THE YOUCOME PROJECT



The main aim of Erasmus+ CBY project “mYOUth Digital Marketing Leaders for Sustainable Development [YouCOME]” is to generate and disseminate knowledge regarding sustainability and social responsibility, providing youth with non-profit Digital Marketing mix and Social Media tools for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.

Project partner are:

- MARKETING GATE - Skopje, North Macedonia
- Instituti WISDOM – Tirana, Albanija
- Associazione InCo – Trento, Italy
- Lebanese Development Network – Jab El Dib, Lebanon
- CEP – Herceg Novi, Montenegro
- Institute for New Technologies – Lodz, Poland



This guide was prepared from Institute for New Technologies.



Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or EACEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.



Lodz, 2022



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Instytut
Nowych Technologii