

Appendix 3 Analysis of the Programme’s compliance with strategic documents of countries covered by the Programme.

Table 1 Analysis of the compliance of the South Baltic Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2014-2020 with strategic documents of countries covered by the Programme [Source: Own work].

No	Strategic documents of countries covered by the Programme	The main objectives of the document	Areas of Programme’s synergy with the objectives of the strategic documents of countries covered by the Programme				
			Priority Axis				
			I	II	III	IV	V
DENMARK							

1	<p>Energy Strategy 2050 - 'From coal, oil and gas to green energy' http://www.kebmin.dk/sites/kebmin.dk/files/news/from-coal-oil-and-gas-to-green-energy/Energy%20Strategy%202050%20web.pdf</p>	<p>Targets in the government's work plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denmark is to be a green and sustainable society, • Denmark is to be among the three countries in the world to raise its renewable energy share most by 2020, • Denmark is to be among the three most energy-efficient countries in the OECD by 2020. <p>Danish targets arising from the EU climate and energy package:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The share of renewable energy will be increased to 30% of final energy consumption by 2020 as part of an overall EU target of 20% renewable energy by 2020, • The share of renewable energy in the transport sector will be 10% by 2020, • Emissions in the non-ETS sectors will be reduced gradually in 2013-2020 and by 20% by 2020 relative to 2005 as part of an overall EU target to reduce emissions by 20% by 2020 relative to 1990. <p>Targets in the national energy agreement for the period 2008-2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020, primary energy consumption will be 4% less than in 2006. <p>Danish objectives for EU climate and energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government is working for an EU commitment to reduce overall emissions of greenhouse gases by 30% by 2020 relative to the 1990 level.○ 	+	+	0	+	+
2	<p>Danish Strategy for Sustainable Development 'A shared future - balanced development' http://www2.mst.dk/udgiv/publications/2002/87-7972-279-2/pdf/87-7972-259-8.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The welfare society must be developed and economic growth must be decoupled from environmental impacts, • There must be a safe and healthy environment for everyone, and we must maintain a high level of protection, • We must secure a high degree of biodiversity and protect ecosystems, • Resources must be used more efficiently, • We must take action at an international level, • Environmental considerations must be taken into account in all sectors, • The market must support sustainable development, • Sustainable development is a shared responsibility, and we must measure its progress. 	+	+	0	+	+
LITHUANIA							

3	Lithuania's Progress Strategy 'Lithuania 2030' http://www.lrv.lt/bylos/veikla/lithuania2030.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase incentives for business to invest in green technologies, products and services, To roll-out advanced, resource-saving and environment-friendly (mitigating climate change) technologies and products in the sectors of industry, energy and transport, To ensure the stability of ecosystems and the protection of biodiversity through sustainable forestry and sustainable development of agriculture and fisheries, To promote integration of industries and services, and research organizations into global and Nordic-Baltic systems of business, culture, science and education, to become important players. 	+	+	+	+	+
4	National Strategy for Sustainable Development http://www.am.lt/VI/index.php#/r/916	The general strategic objective of sustainable development is to combine environmental protection, economic and social development concerns, ensure a clean and healthy environment, effective consumption of natural resources, universal economic welfare of the society and strong social guarantees; and, during the Strategy implementation period (until 2020) to achieve, in terms of economic and social indicators as well as efficiency of natural resource consumption, the EU15 average of 2003, while keeping the environmental pollution indicators within the limits permissible in the EU and respecting the requirements imposed by the international conventions limiting environmental pollution and impact on climate change.	+	+	0	+	+
5	Lithuanian Innovation Strategy for 2010-2020 http://www.mita.lt/uploads/documents/innovation_en/strategy_20102020.pdf	<p>The main objective: to build a creative society and create the conditions for the development of entrepreneurship and innovation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to accelerate Lithuania's integration into the global market ('Lithuania without borders'), to educate a creative and innovative society, to develop broad-based innovation, to implement a systematic approach to innovation. 	+	0	0	+	+
GERMANY							

6	<p>Perspectives for Germany - Our strategy for sustainable development. http://www.bundesregierung.de/Webs/Breg/DE/Themen/Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie/1-die-nationale-nachhaltigkeitsstrategie/nachhaltigkeitsstrategie/ node.html</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making prudent and efficient use of scarce resources, • Reducing greenhouse gases, • Extending sustainable systems of energy provision, • Conserving open space, • Conserving species – protecting habitats, • Reducing debt – creating new scope for action, • Creating positive investment conditions – securing long-term prosperity, • Shaping the future with new solutions, • Continuously improving education and vocational qualification, • Raising economic output by environmentally and socially compatible means, • Designing environmentally friendly forms of mobility, • Environmentally sound production of healthy food, • Keeping the environment healthy, • Healthy living, • Further increasing personal security, • Boosting employment levels, • Improving the compatibility of work and family life, • Promoting equal opportunities in society, • Integration instead of exclusion, • Supporting sustainable development worldwide, • Improving trade opportunities for developing countries. 		+	+	+	+	+
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7	<p>German Resource Efficiency Programme</p> <p>http://www.bmub.bund.de/service/publikationen/downloads/details/artikel/german-resource-efficiency-programme-progress</p>	<p>Making the extraction and use of natural resources more sustainable and to reduce associated environmental pollution as far as possible. The Guiding Principles are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joining ecological necessities with economic opportunities, innovation support and social responsibility, • Viewing global responsibility as a key focus of our national resource policy, • Gradually making economic and production practices in Germany less dependent on primary resources, developing and expanding closed cycle management, • Securing sustainable resource use for the long term by guiding society towards quality growth. 	+	+	0	0	0
POLAND							
8	<p>Maritime Policy of the Republic of Poland until 2020</p> <p>http://www.umsl.gov.pl/pliki/politykamorska2020.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving and maintaining a healthy marine environment of the Baltic Sea 	0	+	0	0	0
9	<p>Energy Policy of Poland until 2030</p> <p>http://www.mg.gov.pl/files/upload/8134/Polityka%20energetyczna%20ost.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollutants 	0	+	0	0	0
10	<p>The National Water and Environmental Programme, the draft National Water Policy until 2030, the National Programme for Municipal Wastewater Treatment, and other relevant documents in the field of water management¹</p> <p>http://www.kzgw.gov.pl</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving and maintaining a good state of inland water 	0	+	0	0	0
11	<p>The National Waste Management Plan 2014</p> <p>http://dokumenty.rcl.gov.pl/M2010101118301.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase in waste recovery 	0	+	0	0	0

SWEDEN¹

12	The Sweden's national environmental objectives http://www.miljomal.se/sv/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2020, emissions of greenhouse gases in Sweden (from activities not included in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme) should be reduced by 40 per cent compared with 1990. • Implementation of measures to ensure that by 2018 food waste from households, shops and restaurants shall be separated and biologically processed in such a way that at least 50% of nutrients and 40% of the recovered energy will be utilised, • Increase of efforts to prepare at least 70% of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste for reuse, recycling, etc.. by 2010. • Important ecosystem services and factors that affect their maintenance are to be identified and systematised by 2013. • By 2018, the importance of biodiversity and the value of ecosystem services are to be generally known and integrated into economic positions, political considerations and other decisions in society where it is relevant and reasonable to do so. • Implementation of action plans to achieve favourable conservation status for those threatened species and habitat types that cannot be safeguarded through ongoing measures, • Impact of invasive alien species in Sweden as regards biodiversity, and their socio-economic impact on health, are to be assessed and prioritised measures to control them are to be initiated, • Mapping and monitoring of genetic diversity are to be initiated by 2015, • Coordination in central government administration has been strengthened by 2016 so that the holistic approach to the use of land has increased, • Contribution to achieving national and international biodiversity targets, • Increase of the awareness of society on environmental considerations in forestry, so that they can be applied in practice, • Clarification of provisions so that by 2015 there are good conditions for sustainable forestry, • Development of an open dialogue with stakeholders on forests and their value chain to further contribute to the development towards a sustainable society and a growing bio-based (green) economy, • Improvement and implementation of legislation especially for substances that are particularly hazardous to health and the environment, • Improvement of knowledge on the health and environmental properties of chemical substances (including nanoparticles and nanomaterials), • Improvement of information on hazardous substances in articles, • improvement of information about substances hazardous to health and the environment that are present in materials and articles through analysis of the entire product life cycle and within a harmonised system, • Development and application of the EU's chemical regulations (REACH and other EU regulations), • REACH and other relevant EU regulations are to be applied by 2020 at the latest or revised if necessary, • More effective chemicals supervision in the EU, • Non-toxic and resource-efficient ecocycles; The safe use of recycled material from a health and environmental perspective through, as far as possible, avoiding the recirculation of dangerous substances, • Reducing children's exposure to dangerous chemicals, • Greater environmental consideration in EU and international legislation on pharmaceuticals, • Limited emissions of transboundary air pollution in Europe (new EU rules, the Gothenburg Protocol), • Limiting emissions of air pollution from maritime shipping (emissions of SO₂, NO_x and particulate matter from shipping in the Baltic Sea and the North Sea are to have begun to be reduced by 2016), • Limiting emissions of air pollution from small-scale wood burning. 						
13	South Baltic Sea Action Plan 2009 - 2015 http://www.vattenmyndigheterna.se/SiteCollectionDocuments/sv/sodra-ostersjon/beslut-ap/AP_SO_webb.pdf							
14	South Baltic Sea Management Plan 2009 - 2015 http://www.vattenmyndigheterna.se/SiteCollectionDocuments/sv/sodra-ostersjon/beslut-fp/FP_SO_webb.pdf		+	+	+	+	+	
15	Agreed guidelines and guidance for water management 2009-2015 http://www.vattenmyndigheterna.se/Sv/om-vattenmyndigheterna/beslutsdokument/Pages/default.aspx							
16	Water Information System Sweden http://www.viss.lansstyrelsen.se							

¹ Due to the large number of those documents at national and regional level, the key national objectives indicated on the Swedish environmental website were selected for the assessment <http://www.miljomal.se/sv>

17	Proposal for Sweden's National Implementation Plan for the HELCOM's Baltic Sea Action Plan http://www.government.se/content/1/c6/14/59/85/8406e2b4.pdf						
18	Climate and energy strategy for national government departments http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/blekinge/En/miljo-och-klimat/klimat-och-energi/Pages/default.aspx						

Caption

- + There is a clear synergy between the objectives of the analysed documents and objectives of the Programme
- 0 no clear correlation between the objectives of the analysed document
- contradiction between the objectives of the Programme and the objectives of the analysed document

Summary:

The objectives set out in the Programme are generally coherent with the key national strategic documents of countries covered by the Programme. The Program will facilitate implementation of the objectives set out earlier in particular strategic documents on a national level. No contradictory areas were identified in relation to the objectives of the analysed strategic documents. Some of them are not fully represented because of the general nature of the Programme and the limited financial scope.