Government Strategy for Cooperation with the Polish Community and Poles Abroad for 2025-2030

Introduction

Cooperation with the Polish Community and Poles abroad is an integral aspect of the country's foreign policy and, as such, must take into account the evolving geopolitical challenges and respond to the nation’s needs.

In the present context, 35 years after the political and systemic transformation and 20 years after Poland's accession to the European Union, Polish policy towards the Polish community should be more centred on a partnership between the state and Polish communities abroad. Its primary objective must be to establish, or further strengthen, a global network of influence for Poles living abroad and people of Polish descent. The Polish community worldwide must not only be a subject of Polish policy but also an element of Poland's public and economic diplomacy. The key to achieving this goal lies in fostering Polish communities that are well-integrated not just with their country of origin, but also with their current country of residence, and that actively engage in the affairs of their local communities. Polish policy towards the Polish community will support Poles living abroad and people of Polish descent in engaging in social and civic activities aimed at bilateral integration within local communities. This means, on the one hand, inclusion into the society of their current country of residence, and on the other, maintaining strong ties with Poland. Consequently, Polish policy should place an increasing emphasis on civic education and strengthening pro-social attitudes. At the same time, it should promote patriotic sentiments and pride in Poland's achievements and the accomplishments of Polish people, both historically and in the present day. In this regard, an essential role is played by Polish media outside the country and Polish organisations, including associations and federations. In addition, Polish policy towards the Polish community must respond to the state's needs. The demographic dynamics of Polish society and the rapidly developing economy have resulted in significant shortages in the labour market. The Polish community and Poles abroad should become a priority group for addressing these challenges. The

Polish community worldwide represents an attractive human resource, which, due to its unique professional and cultural experience, can contribute to the further modernisation of the Polish economy, provide innovative ideas, and offer the skills that are in short supply in the Polish labour market. This applies particularly to sectors where shortages are most acute, such as the medical workforce, engineers, IT specialists, and other skilled workers, as well as the scientific sector, where access to the latest knowledge and research methods is crucial.

The strategy for cooperation with the Polish community must also take into account the changes occurring within the Polish community abroad, particularly regarding second and subsequent generations. This is a group that increasingly rarely uses Polish as their mother tongue, although this does not diminish their attachment to the country of their ancestors. In this context, a key task for Polish policy should be to offer, on as wide a scale as possible, access to learning Polish as a foreign language (including through the use of modern digital tools). Furthermore, it is essential to initiate actions supporting and encouraging the younger generations to pursue studies in Poland, both in Polish and in English. There is a need to expand the reach of existing scholarship programmes and informational activities targeted at the younger Polish community abroad, particularly those interested in studying at Polish universities. It is also necessary to build a greater understanding of the needs of this group, both within state institutions and among Polish higher education institutions. This particularly concerns the generation born or raised abroad as a result of post-accession migration of Poles to European Union member states.

In this context, a liberal approach to the definition of the Polish community becomes particularly important. It should encompass those who no longer speak Polish and do not seek Polish citizenship, but who, due to their ancestral roots, are interested in Poland and wish either to gain knowledge or become involved in activities on behalf of Poland. This also includes descendants of citizens of the Republic of Poland who are of non-Polish ethnicity. Understood in this way, the Polish community could number over 20 million people worldwide.

The return of budgetary funds and competencies for shaping cooperation with the Polish community to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, previously within the remit of the Chancellery of the Prime Minister until July 2024, allows the Ministry to once again take on the role of the main coordinator of policy towards the Polish community and Poles abroad, in cooperation with the Senate and other ministries implementing Polish community projects. Given the fact that Poland allocates nearly 600 million PLN annually to Polish policy, distributed across various ministries and sectoral policies, the overarching aim of the strategy is to improve the effectiveness of this expenditure and ensure it is directed towards activities that align with the priorities outlined in this document.

These priorities are also closely aligned with the assumptions of the Migration Strategy of Poland for the years 2025-2030, adopted by the Council of Ministers on 15 October 2024, titled "Regaining Control. Ensuring Security," as well as with the actions proposed therein. As a result, legislative changes are planned for 2025, including those concerning citizenship laws, repatriation, and the Pole's Card.

As mentioned above, the Senate of the Republic of Poland plays a crucial role in actions supporting the Polish community and Poles abroad. The Senate's long-standing activities in this area help create lasting ties the country and the community abroad. While respecting the autonomy of the upper chamber of Parliament in shaping its priorities, the government will strive for close dialogue and synergy in this area, based on the present strategy.

The strategy has undergone extensive public consultation with social partners. Some of their proposals have been incorporated, while all others that were not included in this document will be considered and analysed by the Inter-ministerial Team for Polish Diaspora and Poles Abroad. Additionally, the institutions implementing the strategy will pay particular attention to the resolutions adopted during the consultation process, specifically the Resolution of the Polish Community Advisory Council at the Marshal of the Senate of the 11th term, dated 20 January 2025, and Resolution No. 34 of the Council for Public Benefit Work, dated 31 January 2025.

Diagnosis of the Situation of the Polish Community and Poles Abroad

The process of emigration of Polish citizens in the 21st century is not the result of political circumstances or economic compulsion, as was often the case in the past, but rather the outcome of conscious choices made by people living in a free and democratic country. The decision to emigrate is often driven by the opportunity to lead an expatriate life, as a high-level professional who leaves their country to further their career, rather than by the traditional concept of an emigrant. Recently, there has been a slowdown in the economic migration that followed Poland's accession to the European Union, and a noticeable trend of return migration, where living, studying, and career opportunities in Poland are now comparable to those in countries that were previously the main destinations for emigration. Particularly intense transformation processes are observed in Ukraine, where, due to the ongoing conflict, the population of people of Polish descent is declining. A distinct situation applies to the Polish community in authoritarian countries, such as Russia and Belarus, where opportunities for the development of national minorities are restricted.

Data on the number of Poles and people of Polish descent worldwide is approximate, due to the dynamic nature of social processes. Available estimates indicate that the largest group – over 9 million Poles and people of Polish descent – lives in the United States. Large Polish communities can also be found in Brazil and Australia. In English-speaking and German-speaking countries, as well as in France, Spain, and Italy, alongside descendants of earlier waves of emigration, the Polish community includes representatives and descendants of three main migration waves: post-World War II exile, the emigration of the 1960s – 80s, and the economic migration after 2004. Notable cases include Ireland and Scandinavian countries, where the Polish community is largely made up of the so-called "new migration," which occurred after Poland's accession to the European Union. A distinct group also consists of Poles who are descendants of citizens of the Republic of Poland, who, after the changes to Poland's borders, remained in their places of residence and became citizens of other states while maintaining their national identity. The largest group of these individuals currently resides in

Lithuania, Belarus, and Ukraine. Additionally, there is a separate group of descendants of exiles from the Soviet era.

The Polish community, as a collective residing in various regions of the world, is diverse in terms of age, profession, and social status. At the same time, Poles have achieved success in a range of fields, including business, science, sport, and the arts, and their contribution to the development of the countries in which they reside is considerable. A key challenge remains in activating the younger generation and encouraging its greater involvement in civic and Polish community activities in their countries of residence.

Currently, the activity of Polish communities abroad, regardless of their place of settlement or the varying and constantly changing socio-demographic, cultural, political, economic, and legal-institutional conditions, is manifested among other things, in the creation and maintenance of organized structures and forms of activity. These primarily include numerous social organisations, as well as religious institutions such as the structures of the Roman Catholic Church, other churches and religious associations, as well as cultural and educational institutions, including Polish schools operating at Polish diplomatic missions, community schools run by Polish associations and parishes, and schools supervised by local educational authorities teaching Polish as a foreign language.

Globally, the Polish language is taught in a total of 3,348 centres in 61 countries (in 2023, for 220,728 students). The majority (3,019) of these centres are located in Europe. Given the diversity of the Polish communities abroad, the strategy is based on the assumption of selecting appropriate instruments for the broadly understood West, for Poles in Central and Eastern European countries such as Lithuania and Latvia, and finally for those living in authoritarian countries or those in conflict zones.

The government strategy for cooperation with the Polish Community and Poles abroad for 2025 – 2030 outlines new goals and instruments for implementing Polish community policy.

Priorities of the government's Polish community policy

1. Teaching the Polish language

Context:
For the majority of the Polish community worldwide, the Polish language is no longer their mother tongue. This is particularly true for second and subsequent generations of emigrants. However, the weakening of linguistic ties does not automatically result in severing connections with the homeland. On the contrary, there is a global increase in interest in learning Polish (not just within Polish communities). The challenge remains to modernise the Polish education system abroad, particularly its core element of Polish language teaching so that it no longer operates with outdated methods, but instead encourages youth engagement with the language. This is especially relevant for those who can speak Polish but at a level that impedes effective communication or the pursuit of economic and educational activities. The system should also offer opportunities for individuals of Polish descent, who choose to reconnect with their ancestral language in later generations, as learning Polish can serve as a catalyst for mobility, potentially influencing migration or return decisions. For this reason, it is important to recognise the role of Polish teachers working within local Polish communities, invest in their professional development, and ensure access to continuous training.

Key actions:

- Create and implement a curriculum framework for teaching Polish abroad, and prepare modern, methodologically sound educational materials tailored to the needs of Polish communities overseas, as well as others interested in learning Polish and exploring Polish culture, traditions, and history. This should include both traditional formats and the use of online courses, as well as digital tools for self-learning.
- Create a programme for training Polish language instructors, aiming to increase their numbers and enhance the professionalism of teaching Polish as a foreign language; establish a support system for the professional development of Polish language teachers working abroad.
- Improve the system for assessing Polish language proficiency among children and young people, including a system for continuous assessment that motivates students and enables effective evaluation of learning outcomes.

- In line with the implementation of Poland's Migration Strategy for 2025–2030, conduct an analysis of the Polish language teaching system abroad, focusing on administrative processes and curricula, and propose a new system that integrates digital tools and modern technologies.
- Promote and expand education for children of Polish citizens temporarily residing abroad in Polish schools affiliated with diplomatic missions, consular offices, and military representations of Poland.
- Support and extend distance learning initiatives through the Polish Education Development Centre abroad.
- Continue the work of the St. Maximilian Kolbe Institute for the Development of the Polish Language, supporting Polish language teaching abroad.
- Expand support for teaching Polish, history, geography, Polish culture, and other subjects in Polish in schools operating within foreign education systems, or through Polish social organisations abroad.
- Enhance and promote the teaching of Polish language, history, geography, and culture among Polish communities abroad, including by providing resources for teachers and strengthening professional development opportunities for Polish language teachers.
- Support and expand Polish Studies programmes at foreign universities, particularly through NAWA (Polish National Agency for Academic Exchange) programmes such as *Lektorzy*, *Polonista*, Summer Courses, and Language Promotion Programmes.
- Promote studies in Polish, both in Poland and abroad, through initiatives such as the Anders NAWA Programme and NAWA Preparatory Courses.

Responsible entities:
Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Science and Higher Education

2. Return Migration Policy

Context:
Given the success of the Polish economy and current demographic indicators, the Polish community abroad should be seen as an attractive human resource, capable of addressing skill shortages in the Polish labour market. These individuals bring unique experiences, including knowledge of work organisation, which could provide a valuable impulse for modernisation for Poland. Young Poles living abroad, and those of Polish descent completing secondary education abroad, are increasingly interested in establishing their professional futures in Poland. The first step for many is enrolling in higher education in Poland (both in Polish and English). However, this important target group for Polish universities has not previously been sufficiently supported in broader initiatives aimed at internationalising Polish science. Due to administrative limitations and difficulties in aligning Polish university recruitment calendars with education systems abroad, these individuals rarely decide to continue their education in Poland, opting instead for universities in other European countries (e.g., Benelux or Scandinavian countries) that accommodate the differences in academic calendars. At the same time, the return offer for professionally active individuals needs to be more tailored, considering dedicated programmes developed through consultation with specific professional groups and communities. A key aspect of this process is repatriation, particularly the streamlining of procedures for individuals awaiting relocation to Poland.

General issues:

- Identifying the needs of specific target groups and proposing a system of incentives and support to encourage return migration.
- Focusing on fostering connections with individuals of Polish descent and motivating them to return to Poland.
- Improving information policies, particularly regarding tax and pension matters, and ensuring that existing instruments supporting Polish citizens in the re-emigration process (e.g., the "Powroty" portal – www.powroty.gov.pl) are effectively utilised.

Professional mobility:

- Develop a system of incentives and facilitation for return migration, incorporating both administrative (tax) easements and tools that support integration into Polish society, including for family members.

- Maintain a system for ongoing contact with Polish citizens studying abroad, coupled with incentives to encourage their return to Poland upon completing their higher education abroad.
- Provide professional internships for individuals of Polish descent entering the job market, who are considering returning to Poland to pursue their professional career, as part of initiatives that encourage their eventual return.
- Promote support from employment agencies, including career counselling, job placement services, financial assistance for creating job opportunities (e.g., grants for remote work or relocation subsidies), or for starting a business.
- Conclude bilateral social security agreements that limit the negative consequences of relocating residence or employment to Poland, particularly in terms of social security coverage (e.g., applying relevant legislation and ensuring entitlement to benefits).
- Simplify procedures for accessing regulated professions, in line with the competencies of the relevant ministries.
- Work with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy and the Ministry of Interior and Administration to establish a support system for individuals who decide to study or work in Poland (e.g., by facilitating the creation of networks where they can share experiences) and maintain contact with Polish citizens studying abroad, with a system of incentives to encourage their return after completing their higher education.

Academic education:

- Create opportunities for young people of Polish descent to study in Poland and improve their Polish language proficiency.
- Engage in dialogue with Polish higher education institutions to better align recruitment calendars with those in other countries to allow Polish descent students completing secondary education abroad to apply for studies in Poland without waiting for the next recruitment cycle.

- Offer language courses to Polish-descended students enrolled in English-taught programmes to help integrate them better and increase their chances of securing professional employment in Poland after graduation. Begin discussions with universities regarding funding models for such courses.
- Continue supporting Polish community youth studying in Poland by providing scholarships and preparatory courses for studying in Polish (e.g., the Anders NAWA Programme, NAWA Preparatory Courses).
- Develop new strategies to promote studying in Poland and participating in Erasmus internships for individuals of Polish descent or those interested in Poland.

Scientific mobility:

- Support Polish-descended scientists returning to Poland after working abroad: develop and increase funding for grant programmes directed at this group, enabling stable employment in Polish higher education and research institutions and fostering scientific independence (e.g., Polish Returns NAWA Programme).
- Implement communication, networking, and image-building initiatives targeting Polish-descended scientists abroad who do not currently plan to return to Poland but represent a potential for expanding international scientific cooperation.

Repatriation policy and the Pole's Card:

- Effectively implement repatriation solutions and the Pole's Card as a significant element of the return migration policy.
- Intensify and expedite repatriation for those awaiting relocation to Poland.

Responsible entities:
Ministry of Science and Higher Education, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Interior and Administration

3. Civic, Patriotic, and Identity Education

Context:
Polish communities abroad, which remain deeply connected to Poland while being well-integrated and actively engaged in the affairs of their current countries of residence – especially at the local community level – are the most effective promoters of Polish interests. Cultivating prosocial attitudes and encouraging participation in public and political life within the country of residence will, in the long term, help create a global network of local leaders. These leaders, while rooted in their countries of origin, will also be aware of Poland's perspective and political priorities.

Key actions:

- Foster and strengthen prosocial attitudes among members of the global Polish community, encouraging involvement in both social and public activities aimed not only at strengthening ties with Poland but also at active participation in the host country's political and social spheres. This approach will facilitate a bidirectional integration into the host country while preserving connections to Poland.
- Develop and implement programmes and projects on a broad spectrum of civic education targeted at Polish community leaders abroad, aimed at increasing their involvement in the social and political life of their countries of residence.
- Develop a dedicated civic education program for Polish community leaders, specifically including constitutional education. This should focus on the principles and democratic values derived from the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, enhancing understanding of their rights and civil liberties as provided by both international commitments binding Poland and the countries of their residence.
- Promote and support the involvement of Polish youth in the diaspora through volunteerism that assists fellow community members, strengthening social ties within the community.
- Support Polish organisations abroad in promoting Polish heritage, fostering pride in Polish ancestry, achievements in Polish science and culture, and the dissemination of Polish traditions.

Responsible entities:
Ministry Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and the Minister for Civil Society, the Office for War Veterans and Victims of Oppression

4. Financing the activities of the Polish community

Context:
Many countries, particularly in Europe, offer funding and resources to civil society organisations for programme implementation. Despite meeting the formal criteria for such funding, Polish community organizations seldom take advantage of these opportunities. The reason of this are diverse – ranging from lack of knowledge, initiative, creativity to an over-reliance on Polish public funds. This often results in a negative portrayal of the diaspora's role. There is a pressing need to mobilise and support Polish communities in exploring local funding opportunities, leveraging local partnerships, and utilising private sponsorship, while positioning Polish public funds as supplementary to these other sources. Countries with authoritarian regimes (e.g., Russia, Belarus), or those facing severe economic challenges due to armed conflict (e.g., Ukraine), will continue to be treated individually.

Key actions:

- Review the financing opportunities available to Polish community activities in various countries, to reduce reliance on Polish public funds. Establish an informational database about funding opportunities and disseminate it widely to diaspora organisations, highlighting alternative funding sources.
- Build the capacity of Polish community organisations to secure locally available financial resources, foster partnerships, and obtain private sponsorship.
- Develop a phased plan to gradually reduce reliance on Polish funding for community organisations in regions where local funding opportunities exist. Establish clear guidelines for funding organisations based on the availability of local financial resources and incorporating local and national partnership opportunities.
- Simplify funding competition procedures and increase transparency, as well as enhance coordination during the planning stages of these processes.

- Provide information about announced funding competitions and conduct training sessions on funding competition procedures, e.g., webinars, to improve understanding of the application processes.

Responsible entities:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with relevant ministries, state institutions, and the Senate of the Republic of Poland.

5. Preservation of National Identity, Cultural Heritage, and Ties with Poland

Context:
Polish community and émigré organisations play a crucial role in preserving Poland's cultural heritage abroad. Through their activities, they maintain Polish traditions and customs, ensure intergenerational continuity to Polish culture within their communities, and care for physical sites and objects of cultural and historical significance—including heritage buildings and Polish places of remembrance.

Key actions:

- Develop and maintain an up-to-date tool to monitor and map the global presence of the Polish community, track demographic changes, and analyse migration trends among Poles and people of Polish descent.
- Support civic engagement in the protection and maintenance of Polish cultural heritage sites abroad, including sites connected with historical figures and events, as well as war cemeteries and memorials.
- Encourage educational and patriotic engagement among younger generations, particularly descendants of Polish emigrants, who wish to uphold Polish traditions and actively participate in shaping historical awareness and cultural continuity.
- Strengthen collaboration with Polish professionals and heritage advocates working in international institutions to enhance Poland's global cultural visibility and foster strategic partnerships.
- Support Polish diaspora and émigré institutions engaged in education, science, culture, and the preservation and promotion of Polish cultural heritage abroad, particularly museums, archives, and libraries holding collections of historical or artistic value.
- Create and implement financial support mechanisms dedicated to the protection and preservation of Polish cultural heritage located outside of Poland. These efforts should be accompanied by campaigns to raise awareness of this legacy, including heritage created, maintained, or safeguarded by Polish community organisations.

- Support the documentation, inventory, and conservation of Polish cultural monuments and historically significant sites abroad.
- Promote awareness and accessibility of overseas collections that are valuable to Polish national heritage.
- Continue support for Polish community infrastructure in locations where there is a demonstrated community need, or where organisations hold collections significant to Polish culture and science. Polish public funds should be allocated for infrastructural support only when long-term access for the Polish community is guaranteed (minimum 20 years for capital construction projects).
- Promote Polish community sports as a vital tool for community engagement, integration, and activation.
- Cooperate with community organisations, including federations and associations, to organise events in Poland and abroad that help strengthen the Polish community's ties with the homeland.

Responsible entities:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, in cooperation with its affiliated institutions – *The POLONIKA National Institute of Polish Cultural Heritage Abroad* and *the Polish Library in Paris* – along with the Office for War Veterans and Victims of Oppression in cooperation with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy, Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation, coordinated with the Senate of the Republic of Poland; Ministry of Sport and Tourism

6. Socio-humanitarian support

Context:
Demographic shifts and growing social challenges are increasingly highlighting the urgency of humanitarian-focused initiatives for Polish communities abroad. In Eastern Europe, these shifts – exacerbated by conflict and political instability – are transforming the structure of Polish communities. Aging populations are often left without access to healthcare, medication, rehabilitation, or essential services, particularly in rural areas with limited resources. Simultaneously, in parts of Western Europe, particularly in large urban centres in Germany, France, the UK, Ireland, the Benelux countries, and Italy – there is a growing issue of homelessness and social exclusion among Polish nationals. This is often linked to failed migration experiences and a resulting reluctance to return to Poland.

Key actions:

- Design new instruments of assistance for individuals of Polish origin experiencing poverty or social exclusion, with particular focus on humanitarian aid (e.g. medical and psychological care, rehabilitation, food assistance). Where budgetary constraints exist, healthcare-related expenses should be financed through the national health budget, specifically under Section 46 – Health, in accordance with Article 131c of the Act of 27 August 2004 on publicly funded healthcare services.
- Monitor the situation of socially excluded Poles abroad, with particular attention to long-term homelessness. Prepare a comprehensive state-led response strategy in cases where these issues become systemic, including the option of supporting voluntary return to Poland.
- Counteract parental abduction and increase awareness of the support available in cases of domestic violence, including clear legal procedures under the Hague Convention. Disseminate accessible, multilingual educational materials, including the brochure: *"Information on Submitting a Request for the Return of a Child Abducted Abroad and for Contact Rights."*
- Provide material support and appropriate recognition to Polish veterans, anti-communist activists, and individuals persecuted for political reasons

abroad. Ensure continued commemoration of their contributions to Polish independence and resistance against totalitarian regimes.

Responsible entities:
Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office for War Veterans and Victims of Oppression in coordination with the Senate of the Republic of Poland

7. Promotion Of Tourism Offers Among The Polish Community and Poles Abroad To Increase Inbound Tourism to Poland

Context:
The Polish community and Poles residing abroad serve as natural ambassadors of Poland, capable of sharing information about the country's tourist appeal and travel opportunities.

Key actions:

- Strengthening cooperation between the Polish Tourism Organisation International Offices and embassies, consulates, Polish Institutes, friendship societies, and Polish community organizations and associations, with the aim of promoting a positive image of Poland by sharing information on tourist attractions with the Polish community and Poles living abroad.
- Enhancing the reach of promotional campaigns targeted at Polish communities abroad through the joint organisation and co-funding of exhibitions, stands, presentations, and advertising in media dedicated to the Polish community and Poles living outside Poland.
- Supporting the efforts of Polish community media, which play an important role in promoting Poland, including its tourism offering.

Responsible entities:
Ministry of Sport and Tourism, Polish Tourism Organisation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs in coordination with the Senate of the Republic of Poland

Proposed legislative changes

1. **Act of 7 September 2007 on the Pole's Card** (Journal of Laws 2023, item 192)

A review of the provisions is planned to address and eliminate instances of abuse in the issuance of the Pole's Card, particularly instances where applicants submit forged documents to falsely claim Polish origin. In recent years, the Pole's Card has served increasingly as a pathway for lawful migration to Poland. Accordingly, amendments should include, among other changes, the removal of provisions requiring involvement in Polish community organisations, in favour of criteria based on knowledge of the Polish language and culture. It is essential to tighten the framework for issuing the Pole's Card and implement safeguards against fraud. A comprehensive assessment is also required to determine the scope and modalities of support provided to Pole's Card holders who choose to settle in the Republic of Poland.

2. **Act of 9 November 2000 on Repatriation** (Journal of Laws 2022, item 1105)

A thorough review of ongoing repatriation proceedings is necessary to identify ways of expediting their completion. This includes establishing – within the constraints of available public funds – the feasible scope and timeframe for concluding existing cases, and for accepting new applications from eligible individuals. In light of ongoing demographic shifts (notably the shrinking of the original target group), socio-cultural developments, and the significant decline in the number of repatriation applications, a legislative revision is warranted. This should clearly define and delineate the categories of persons eligible for repatriation – both geographically and substantively – while introducing safeguards similar to those proposed for the Pole's Card Act, to prevent abuse and fraud.

3. **Act of 2 April 2009 on Polish Citizenship** (Journal of Laws 2023, item 1989)

As part of a broader amendment to the Polish Citizenship Act, planned under the framework of the Polish Migration Strategy for 2025-2030, it is proposed that the current, highly liberal provisions governing the acquisition of Polish citizenship be revised. Given that the Republic of Poland has become an increasingly attractive destination for nationals of third countries, the process of recognition as a Polish citizen should require demonstrable integration into Polish society, including a confirmed, adequate command of the Polish language.

4. **Act of 24 April 2003 on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work** (Journal of Laws 2024, item 1491, consolidated text)

A comprehensive review of this Act is planned, preceded by wide-ranging consultations with stakeholders, including social partners. The objective is to adapt the existing legal framework to meet current challenges, particularly in the areas of civil protection, migration, and emergency response.

Implementation Timeline and Strategic Framework

Timelines, expected outcomes, performance indicators, and evaluations of the strategy's effectiveness will be defined by the competent ministries and institutions responsible for the implementation of each strategic priority. These will be carried out within the spending limits allocated to each entity in the public finance sector.

The Government Strategy for Cooperation with the Polish Community and Poles Abroad for 2025–2030 will be fully aligned with the mission, objectives, functions, and institutional framework of Poland's migration policy, as defined in the Polish Migration Strategy for 2025–2030.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which coordinates policy regarding the Polish community, will ensure the operational implementation of the strategy's goals and priorities. Coordination will take place through the Inter-ministerial Team for the Polish Community and Poles Abroad[1], and in cooperation with the Sejm's Committee on Liaison with Poles Abroad and the Senate's Emigration Affairs and Contacts with Poles Abroad Committee.

Implementation of the proposed measures will be financed within the existing budgetary allocations of relevant public sector institutions and will not serve as grounds for applying for additional funds for this purpose.

Monitoring of the strategy's implementation will be carried out through biannual reviews of progress and annual reporting by the institutions participating in the Inter-ministerial Team, to be submitted in the fourth quarter of each year from 2025 to 2030. The participating entities include: the ministries of foreign affairs, national defence, justice, finance, family and social policy, infrastructure, sport and tourism, national education, economic development and technology, interior and administration, science and higher education, and culture and national

[1] Regulation No. 105 of the Prime Minister of 14 October 2024 on the Inter-ministerial Team for the Polish Community and Poles Abroad (Official Gazette, item 887)

heritage, as well as the Head of the Office for War Veterans and Victims of Oppression, and the President of the Central Statistical Office.

A mid-term strategic review is scheduled for 2027. It will evaluate both the broader contextual conditions and the overall effectiveness of the strategy's implementation. The review should provide conclusions regarding the impact of the government's policy on the Polish community, and set out future directions.

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