

National recovery plan

POLICY DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGY/ACTION PLAN

 POLAND

Timeline

2021 Design

2022 Legislative process

2023 Implementation

2024 Implementation

ID number 39757

Background

The National recovery plan (*Krajowy plan odbudowy - KPO*) will constitute the basis for applying for funding from the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), which is the largest part of the Next generation EU plan.

The KPO is in line with the National strategy for responsible development, which outlined the main medium-term development goals of the country until 2030, and the Integrated skills strategy (*Zintegrowana Strategia Umiejetnosci - ZSU*).

Objectives

The National recovery plan will direct the funds obtained by Poland (EUR 58.1 billion) from the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) into specific reforms, programmes and investments, including those relating directly to VET. The plan aims to increase productivity of the economy and create high-quality jobs.

Description

The process of designing the National recovery plan was managed by the Ministry of Funds and Regional Policy (MFIPR). In February 2021, the document was submitted for public consultation, which influenced its final shape. In May 2021 the plan was officially submitted to the European Commission.

Its main areas of focus are:

- (a) resilience and competitiveness of the economy;
- (b) green energy and reducing energy intensity;
- (c) digital transformation;
- (d) availability and quality of the health care system,
- (e) green, intelligent mobility.

The first priority of the National recovery plan relating to VET focuses on setting up 120 industry competence centres (*branżowe centra umiejetnosci*). They will involve vocational

schools, higher education institutions, employers' organisations and associations, sector councils, research and development centres and other institutions. The centres will constitute education, training and examination entities, will operate at vocational schools or vocational training centres and be accessible to learners and employees. Their role will include analysing labour market needs, offering practical training to young people, reskilling and upskilling adults, and providing career guidance. In addition to on-site forms of education, the centres will offer distance learning. The centres will be located throughout the country. A budget of EUR 587 million is earmarked for their development; it will be managed by the education ministry. Industry competence centres are in the design phase and their form will be finalised in 2022.

A second priority relating to VET focuses on investments supporting the reform of public employment services (PES): digitisation and modernisation, coverage of groups currently not supported (e.g. professionally inactive people, foreigners), career guidance, changing responsibilities for training, and promoting social economy and social enterprises. A budget of EUR 478 million is earmarked for this priority, which will be managed by the Ministry of Funds and Regional Policy (MFiPR) and the Ministry of Development, Labour and Technology (MRPiT). The institutions involved in the implementation of the KPO include ministries responsible for education and social policy.

2021 Design

In early 2021, the National Recovery plan (*Krajowy Plan Odbudowy*) was under consultation. In May 2021, it was submitted to the European Commission for approval.

2022 Legislative process

In February 2022, the Council of Ministers accepted the draft of the 'implementation bill' (*ustawa wdrozeniowa*) that will allow the EU cohesion policy to be implemented, including provisions of the National recovery plan application.

On the 1st of June the National recovery plan was accepted by the European Commission and on the 17th of June - by the Council of EU.

2023 Implementation

Selection procedures have been initiated for projects dedicated to implementing regional coordination and monitoring of regional actions for VET and life-long learning and for projects to set up sector skills centres (financed temporarily from national resources).

2024 Implementation

In July, the European Commission accepted a number of amendments introduced to ensure the effective implementation of the plan. These amendments involved adapting the implementation indicators and milestones to the emerging new socio-economic challenges and threats.

The examples of KPO implementation include financing the establishment and functioning of Sectoral Skills Centres, purchasing IT equipment for schools and teachers, and developing ICT infrastructure for schools.

Bodies responsible

- Ministry of National Education
- Ministry of Funds and Regional Policy
- Ministry of Development and Technology
- Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy
- Ministry of Education and Science (from 2021 until 2024)

Target group

Learners

Learners in upper secondary, including apprentices
Young people (15-29 years old)
Adult learners
Unemployed and jobseekers
Persons in employment, including those at risk of unemployment
Low-skilled/qualified persons

Education professionals

Teachers
Trainers
School leaders
Adult educators
Guidance practitioners

Entities providing VET

Companies
VET providers (all kinds)

Other stakeholders

Social partners (employer organisations and trade unions)

Other

Public employment
services

Thematic categories

Governance of VET and lifelong learning

Coordinating VET and other policies
Engaging VET stakeholders and strengthening partnerships in VET
Establishing and developing skills intelligence systems

Modernising VET offer and delivery

Diversifying modes of learning: face-to-face, digital and/or blended learning;
adaptable/flexible training formats

Supporting lifelong learning culture and increasing participation

Financial and non-financial incentives to learners, providers and companies
Providing for individuals' re- and upskilling needs
Lifelong guidance

European priorities in VET

VET Recommendation

VET agile in adapting to labour market
challenges

Flexibility and progression opportunities at the core of
VET

VET as an attractive choice based on modern and digitalised provision of training and skills

Osnabrück Declaration

Resilience and excellence through quality, inclusive and flexible VET

Establishing a new lifelong learning culture - relevance of continuing VET and digitalisation

Subsystem

IVET CVET

Further reading

[The National recovery plan](#)

[The National recovery plan website](#)

Related policy developments

2024 **Approved/Agreed**

The Policy for the Digital Transformation of Education

The Policy for the Digital Transformation of Education describes the actions necessary in the face of the digital revolution and sets the framework for state policy in the area of the digitalisation of education in the following time perspectives: short-term (until 2027), medium-term (until 2030)

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Type of development

Strategy/Action plan

Subsystem

IVET CVET

2024 **Implementation**

Sectoral skills centres (SSCs)

Sectoral skills centres (*branżowe centra umiejętności*) are to be technologically advanced education, training and examination centres in a given industry.

This initiative comprises the following main activities:

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Type of development

Practical
measure/Initiative

Subsystem

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2024 Implementation

Integrated skills strategy

In 2017, the education ministry initiated the development of a national skills strategy (integrated skills strategy - *Zintegrowana Strategia Umiejetnosci - ZSU*). The strategy covers the whole area of education and training, i.e.

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Type of development

Strategy/Action
plan

Subsystem

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“ ... ” **Cite as**

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<https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/tools/timeline-vet-policies-europe/search/39757>