

SOCIOECONOMIC STUDY

For the purpose of accurate determination of impacts of the Project on the community and adequate and effective compensatory and protective measures, it was necessary to carry out socio-economic studies. As part of Task 1B.2, the survey was conducted using the standardised in-depth questionnaires, as aside from answering the standard questions contained in the questionnaire, the respondents could express their views on the Task in the form of free statements. However, due to the protection of personal data, completed questionnaires will not be published.

1. Sources and methodology

The socio-economic study has been conducted by the legal and social team being part of the Consortium – Consultant responsible for preparing this LA&RAP.

The principal source of information about the development and use of the occupied properties is the analysis of GIS data, excerpts from the land and building register and entries in land and mortgage registers, and an on-the-spot verification on the Task site. The possession status of the acquired real properties has been determined based on the land and mortgage registers, and by way of on-the-spot verification at the Task site. The existence of infrastructure was confirmed by analysing the GIS data, LBR excerpts and design documents, and by an on-the-spot verification at the Task site.

As regards social impacts, the basic source of information was the information acquired from available registries (such as the business register) as well as data obtained by visiting the site of the Task. We have also based on the statistics of the CSO and materials available on the Internet (the websites of the Municipal Office of Szczecin). The collected data made it possible to perform social profiling, that is to classify the PAP to a specific group of beneficiaries entitled in connection with the Task.

The Consultant first took measures to inform all the owners and users of the properties located on the project site about the range of the project and the possibility to receive compensation for a part of their property being dispossessed for project purposes. To this end, we have distributed notices to all disclosed entities having their properties on the site or within the impact range, specifying the scope of the project, the scheduled date of work commencement and the contact person from the Real Property Team in case of questions or doubts regarding the Investment Project. On the other hand, the investor has initiated an information campaign targeted at the institutions whose properties are located on the site and within the impact range of the project. In addition, after obtaining information on the concluded lease agreements for each property, information letters were also provided to the agreed lessees. All project affected persons will be assisted in getting civic support from relevant offices and institutions.

Based on a preliminary analysis of information and the scope of the Task, we found it necessary to survey the owners of the land subject to expropriation. The survey was conducted using standardised questionnaires. The questionnaires were in-depth – aside from answering the

standard questions contained in the questionnaire, the respondents could express their views on the Task in the form of free statements. The information so collected were also analysed. The Consultant, in agreement with the employees of individual Municipal Offices and Commune Offices, provided questionnaires for their submission at the Offices, together with a request to inform the Consultant in a customary manner about the possibility of filling them in by the interested entities and then to hand over the completed questionnaires to the Consultant.

The issue that emerged in the socio-economic study conducted by the Real Property Team was that the respondents would often refuse to participate in the survey and reluctantly answer the questions asked in the questionnaires. Questionnaires were received only from Górzycy commune. The vast majority of respondents did not choose to answer the open questions in the surveys. One of the persons indicated that she assesses the implementation of the Investment very well, as a positive and necessary project. Some respondents indicated that they have no opinion on both the Project and flood protection. In addition, one of the respondents indicated that the implementation was negative, but at the same time indicated that the project would not have any impact on his situation.

The consultant asked the employees of the offices in Słubice, Cedynia, Kostrzyn nad Odrą and Mieszkowice for information about the reasons for not submitting the completed questionnaires. The employees indicated that despite their submission and informing the residents and providing information about the Project, no one showed interest in completing the surveys.

The real properties to be acquired as part of this Task are owned by natural persons, legal persons and institutions. All these entities have been notified of the investment project and invited to participate in the meetings arranged as part of the public consultation. A total of seven meetings were organized as part of the public consultation – three of them took place in March 2019 in Cedynia, Górzycy and Mieszkowice, two in May 2019 in Kostrzyn nad Odrą and Słubice, and two meetings in December 2019 in Stary Kostrzynek and Cedynia. Meetings were organised in different locations to allow as many interested persons as possible to take part. The detailed course and the problems and doubts raised during the meetings are described in Chapter 8. *Public consultation*.

2. General socio-economic data

1. Słubice commune – section: 581.0 – 585.7 km

Słubice is an urban and rural commune located in the Lubuskie voivodeship, Słubice district. The seat of the commune is Słubice. The commune is located at the border with the Federal Republic of Germany, at the intersection of important transport routes (junction of national roads no. 29 and 31 and provincial road 137, as well as the A2 motorway – the main trans-European transport route running from Berlin through Świecko, Poznań and Warsaw to Moscow). There is also an international railway line no. 3 through the Słubice commune.

The commune area is 185.6 km². The number of parishes is 11 and the number of towns 17. The commune borders Górzycy commune in the north, Rzepin commune in the east, Cybinka commune in the south, German districts of Märkisch-Oderland and Frankfurt am Oder in the west.

The main element of the hydrographic network of the commune is the Odra river, the river Ilanka flows through the southern part of the commune Słubice over a stretch of 12 km. In the structure

of the commune's area, agricultural land accounts for 45%–79% of agricultural land is intended for sowing, and 37% is made up of forests.

The bus transport in the commune is provided by PT-H Trnshand Sp. z o.o Słubice. The commune also has direct bus connections with Gorzów Wielkopolski, Kostrzyn nad Odrą, Ośno Lubuski, Poznań and Myślibórz.

In the commune there are numerous educational institutions, among others, the Public Kindergarten No. 1 "Jarzębinka" in Słubice (PS1), the Public Kindergarten No. 2 "Pinokio" in Słubice (PS2), Primary School No. 1 by name of Nicolaus Copernicus in Słubice (SP1), Primary School No. 2 by name of Tadeusz Kościuszko in Słubice (SP2), Primary School No. 3 by name of Stefan Czarniecki in Słubice (SP3), Secondary School No. 1 by name of Hm. Zygmunt Imbierowicz in Słubice (G1), Secondary School No. 2 by name of Marek Kotański in Słubice (G2). The Collegium Polonicum is also a joint scientific-research institution of two partner universities in Słubice: Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and the European University Viadrina in Frankfurt am Oder.

The Słubice Municipal Cultural Centre is a commune cultural institution established to support regional cultural traditions and initiatives and carry out activities in the field of cultural education of children and youth. The DRAGON provides the public with participation in artistic, cultural, educational and entertainment activities and events. The centre implements activities activating the socio-cultural movement of the voivodeship, with particular emphasis on cross-border cooperation, which is facilitated by the city's cross-border location.

Słubice also houses the Urban-Commune Public Library in Słubice. The sports base in Słubice commune is the premises of Słubice Sport and Recreation Centre Sp. z o.o. in Słubice.

Few historic sites are preserved in the city. The most valuable historical buildings in Słubice include the historical Eastarchy stadium built in the years 1914–1927. It is one of the oldest such facilities in Central Europe. Słubice also has one of the oldest Jewish cemeteries in Europe. The first mentions of him date back to July 2, 1399.

According to the data from 2018, the population of the commune is 20,069 people, including 10,480 women. The working age population is 12,644 people. Słubice commune belongs to the demographically young communes. The inhabitants are definitely dominated by the working-age population, which in 2018 accounted for 63.00% of the total inhabitants of the commune. It is noteworthy that the number of people of working age in rural areas of Słubice commune is increasing at the expense of the city, where the number of people of working age is systematically decreasing.

In the commune the number of 6214 are working people (without economic entities with up to 9 people working and individual farms in agriculture), with 140 people registered as unemployed, including 40.7% of women. The share of the registered unemployed in the population of working age is 1.1%. Słubice commune participates in the Municipal Revitalisation Programme of Słubice commune for the years 2017-2023 approved by Resolution No. XLIV/347/2017 of the Municipal Council in Słubice of 5 December 2017.

2. Górzycza commune – section: 604.0 – 605.0 km

Górzycza is a rural commune located in Słubice district in the north-western part of Lubuskie voivodeship. The seat of the commune is Górzycza. The commune area is 145.5 km². The number of towns is 12 and the number of parishes is 7.

The commune borders Słońsk and Kostrzyn communes in the north, Słońsk commune in the north, Ośno Lubuskie commune in the east, Rzepin and Słubice commune in the south, German district of Märkisch-Oderland in the west. The commune is located at the intersection of three regions: Gorzowska Valley, Middle Odra Valley and Osieńsko-Sulechowski Hills. The Odra river flows along the western border of the commune, approx. 15 km long. The Odra Valley, a fenced embankment, the Red Canal (Rączka Struga) drainage system and its tributaries. This channel flows to Warta near Kostrzyn nad Odrą.

The bus transport in the commune is provided by PT-H Trnshand Sp. z o.o Słubice. The commune also has direct bus connections with Gorzów Wielkopolski, Kostrzyn nad Odrą, Ośno Lubuskie, Słubice and Sulęcín. Movement between the towns of the Górzycza commune is a problem, especially for the inhabitants of towns located away from Górzycza and away from the main traffic routes (DK 31 and DK 22).

The commune has the following educational institutions: The School Complex in Górzycza, consisting of: Public Secondary School in Górzycza and Primary School by name of Wł. Broniewski in Górzycza, Primary School by name of Kresowian in Czarnów, non-public Primary School in Pamięcin with Kindergarten Branches in Pamięcin with Filial School in Żabice.

The Commune Cultural Centre in Górzycza operates in the commune, which conducts activities in the field of dissemination of culture and sport among the local community. GOK is an institution promoting culture in Górzycza commune, broadly understood recreation and sport, conducts statutory activities based on two facilities: Centre for Polish-German Meetings and Sports and Rehabilitation Complex. The activity of the GOK – manifests itself not only in conducting cultural and educational activities, but also in the form of numerous artistic and recreational proposals.

In 2018, the population of the commune was 4286 people, including 2127 women. The working age population is 2751. In the commune the number of 405 are working people (without economic entities with up to 9 employees and individual farms in agriculture), while the number of registered unemployed is 43 people, including 58.1% of women. The share of the registered unemployed in the population of working age is 1.6%. In 2018, the revenues of the commune per capita amounted to PLN 5498. Agriculture and hunting accounted for 2.7% of commune budget revenues, and commune budget expenditure on agriculture and hunting accounted for 2.7% of expenditure.

3. Kostrzyn nad Odrą commune – section: 613,5 - 614,7 km

Urban commune Kostrzyn nad Odrą, located in the north-western part of Lubuskie voivodeship, in Gorzowski district. Kostrzyn nad Odrą is situated at the outlet of Warta river to Odra, in the western part of Gorzów Valley. The commune borders Boleszkowice and Dębno communes in the north, Górzycza and Słońsk communes in the south, and German district of Märkisch-Oderland in the west. The geographic location and accessibility of the commune are one of the greatest assets. National road 22 and 31 runs through the commune.

The city has a small network of intercity connections operated by PKS Gorzów Wielkopolski, PKS Myślibórz, PKS Szczecin and PT-H Trnshand Sp. z o.o Słubice.

Numerous educational institutions of the commune operate in Kostrzyn nad Odrą, among others: Primary School No. 2 by name of Przyjaciół Ziemi in Kostrzyn nad Odrą, Primary School No. 4 by name of Wojsk Ochrony Pogranicza in Kostrzyn nad Odrą, Secondary School No. 1 by name of Przyjaciół Kostrzyna, Secondary School No. 2 by name of Europejskiej Integracji, Higher Vocational School, University of Szczecin – a local centre in Kostrzyn nad Odrą.

There are also preserved fortifications, which include the Kostrzyn Fortress, earth-and-brick ruins built in 1537–1568, the ruins of Mariacki Church of 1396, the Evangelical (presently Roman Catholic) cemetery chapel of the Blessed Christ of Jesus, built at the turn of the 19th and 20th century. There are cultural institutions in the town of Kostrzyn nad Odrą river: Cultural Centre of Kostrzyn, the Municipal Public Library or the Kostrzyn Fortress Museum. Among the commune budgetary bodies, we may point out the Social Welfare Centre, Environmental Self-support Centre and the Municipal Sports and Leisure Centre.

The population of the commune is 17,776, 50.78% of which are women and 49.22% are men. Between 2002 and 2017, the population increased by 4.6%. The average age of inhabitants is 39.8, being slightly lower than the average age of the inhabitants of Lubuskie voivodeship and slightly lower than the average age of the inhabitants of Poland overall. The commune area is 46.14 km². Population density is 385.3 people/km².

61.43% of inhabitants of Kostrzyn nad Odrą are of working age, 19.14% – of pre-working age, and 19.43% of inhabitants are of post-working age.

Kostrzyn nad Odrą employs 7473 people. It is significantly more than the value for the Lubuskie voivodeship and much more than the overall value for Poland. The unemployed registered in the commune are 148 people, 71.6% of whom are women. The share of unemployed registered in the working age population amounts to 1.4%.

The commune of Kostrzyn nad Odrą participates in the Commune Programme for the Revitalisation of Kostrzyn nad Odrą for the years 2016–2020 approved by Resolution No. XXIX/210/2017 of the Municipal Council of Kostrzyn nad Odrą of 18 May 2017.

4. Cedynia commune – section: 645.5-654.0 and 654.0-663.0 km

Cedynia is an urban and rural commune located in the south-western part of the district of gryfin in Zachodniopomorskie voivodeship. The seat of the commune is Cedynia. There are 21 towns and 14 parishes in this commune. The commune covers an area of 181 km². The commune borders Chojna commune in the north, Mieszkowice and Moryń communes in the south, German districts of Barnim, Märkisch-Oderland and Uckermark in the west. The commune lies at the junction of the Lower Odra Valley, the Myśliborski Lake District, the Freienwald Valley and the Gorzowska Plain. It is the westernmost commune in the province and in Poland. In Osinowo Dolny there is the farthest western point of Poland. The western border of the commune is defined by the river Odra. A large part of the commune is occupied by Cedynia Landscape Park. Two tourist routes pass through the commune – blue from Lubiechow Górny, through Bielinek towards Morynia and red “Nadodrzański Trail” Mieszkowice-Gryfino. In Osinowo Dolny, besides the road, there is also a river border crossing to Hohensaaten. Forest areas occupy 40% of the commune's area and agricultural land 42%.

Voivodeship roads 124 and 125 run through the commune. The distance from Cedynia to the district capital, Gryfin is 58 km. There is one post office in the commune. Bus transport in the commune is provided by PKS Gryfice. PKS Szczecin and PKS Stargard buses also arrive here –

providing direct connections with Szczecin, Stargard, Gryfin, Chojna, Dębno, Moryn, Mieszkowice and Choszczno.

The commune has the following educational institutions: Complex of Schools and Kindergartens: Primary school in Cedynia by name of Bohaterów I Armii Wojska Polskiego and the Municipal Kindergarten in Cedynia, the Secondary School by name of Mieszko I in Cedynia and Primary School by name of Leśników Polskich in Piasek. In the commune of Cedynia there are historic sites: Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Cedynia, Church of Our Lady of Częstochowa in Czachów, the Cistercian Monastery in Cedynia and the Town Hall in Cedynia.

According to data for 2018, the commune of Cedynia had 4306 inhabitants, of which 2146 were men and 2160 women. According to the data from 2018, the working-age population consisted of 2768 people. As at 31 December 2018, the population was 651, and 199 people were unemployed, including 50.3% of women. The share of unemployed registered in the working age population was 7.2%.

The revenues of the commune of Cedynia in 2018 amounted to PLN 5230 per capita. Own revenues accounted for 51.7% of total revenues of the commune budget, and the share of personal income tax revenues in own revenues amounted to 14.0%. 100% of property expenditures were allocated for investment purposes and investment expenditures accounted for 12.8% of the total expenditures of the commune budget.

Cedynia commune participates in the Local Revitalisation Programme of Cedynia Commune for the years 2017-2023 approved by Resolution No. XXVIII/279/2017 of the Municipal Council in Cedynia of 6 September 2017, the project titled: "Participatory development of the Revitalisation Programme of Cedynia Commune – Revitalisation of the city centre"

5. Mieszkowice commune – section: 645.5 – 650.7 km

Mieszkowice is an urban and rural commune, located in the south-western part of Zachodniopomorskie voivodeship, in the Gryfino district. The seat of the commune is Mieszkowice. The commune area is 239 km². The number of towns is 26, and the number of parishes is 12. The unique location of the Mieszkowo commune is determined by the proximity of large urban centres: Szczecin and Berlin. The commune borders Cedynia, Moryń and Chojna communes in the north, Boleszkowice commune in the south, and German district of Märkisch-Oderland in the west. One of the most important determinants of the geographical location of the commune is the vast valley of the lower Odra, which is its western border. One of the basic features of the commune is its location in the border zone, in the area of Polish-German interest in the creation of a "cross-border protected area in the Lower Odra Valley", as the Polish-German National Park "Lower Odra Valley."

National road 31 runs through the commune. Intercommune communication is carried out through PKS Myślibórz, which carries out connections between Szczecin, Gryfino, Chojna, Moryń, Mieszkowice, Boleszkowice, Dębno, Myślibórz, Kostrzyn, Gorzów Wielkopolski. The railway line no. 273 between Szczecin–Mieszkowice–Wrocław runs through the commune. In the commune there is also water transport associated with the Odra river, which is the main waterway in this part of Europe. Mieszkowice commune is located near the connection of two international waterways E30 and E70, transporting traffic in east-west and north-south directions.

Basic tasks in the field of education in Mieszkowice commune are carried out by the following institutions: Public Kindergarten in Mieszkowice, Primary School by name of Młodych Ekologów

in Czelin, Primary School by name of Mieszko I in Mieszkowice, Primary School by name of Wojska Polskiego in Troszyn, Primary School by name of John Paul II in Zielin, Secondary School by name of Noblistów Polskich in Mieszkowice, Complex of Schools Centrum Kształcenia Rolniczego in Mieszkowice.

Numerous organizations are active on the territory of the commune, which is a manifestation of the activity of residents on the levels of social life. Mieszkowice commune is characterized by a dynamic increase in the number of social associations and organizations. This creates favourable conditions for the development of social capital and building civil society in the commune. The commune includes the following non-governmental organizations: Koło Gospodyń Wiejskich in Troszyn, Koło Gospodyń Wiejskich in Mieszkowice, Football Club "ODRA" in Czelin, Ludowy Zespół Sportowy "Zieloni Zielin", Ludowy Klub Sportowy "Mieszko" in Mieszkowice, Mieszkowickie Stowarzyszenie Abstynenta "Krokus", Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Osób Niepełnosprawnych "Promyk" in Mieszkowice, Stowarzyszenie Miłośników Ziemi Mieszkowickiej. Most of the towns of Mieszkowice are old towns with medieval pedigrees and their colonies. There are a number of monuments of historic value, entered in the register and commune register of monuments, e.g.: the Church of Our Lady of Częstochowa in Czeczelin, the Palace – built in 1720, court park in Gorzkowo.

According to the data from 2018, the population of the commune is 7134 people, including 3521 women. The working age population is 4513 people. In the commune the number of 618 people are working people (without economic entities with up to 9 employees and individual farms in agriculture), with 279 people registered as unemployed, including 67.4% of women. The share of the registered unemployed in the population of working age is 6.2 %. In 2018, the revenues of the commune per capita amounted to PLN 4586. Own revenues accounted for 39.4% of total revenues of the commune budget, and the share of personal income tax revenues in own revenues amounted to 25.1%. In 2016, investment expenditures accounted for 6.5% of the total expenditures of the commune budget. Agriculture and hunting accounted for 2.7% of commune budget revenues, and commune budget expenditure on agriculture and hunting accounted for 2.3% of expenditure.

Mieszkowice commune participates in the Local Programme for the Revitalisation of Mieszkowice Commune for the years 2017-2023 approved by Resolution No. XXVII/279/2017 of the Municipal Council in Mieszkowice of 21 September 2017, as amended by Resolution of 28 December 2017, number XXIX/254/2017, the project entitled: "Participatory development of the Local Revitalization Programme in Mieszkowice Municipality", co-financed with the European Union funds from the Operational Programme Technical Assistance 2014–2020.

3. Gender equality

Poland has introduced a legal prohibition of discrimination, which is expressed in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 2 April 1997. Article 32 stipulates that no one shall be discriminated against in political, social or economic life for any reason whatsoever. Discrimination against women means any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field (Article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted in 1979).

Willing to join the European Union, Poland had to adopt its legislation to the regulations applicable in the EU, including those governing gender equality. This has mainly brought amendments to the Labour Code, but also a change in the approach of politicians and public administration.

According to the Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for 2012, Poland is among the countries with a very high social development index. It is ranked 39th among 187 countries, so above the average for the countries covered by EBRD activity and at a level similar to the average for Central Europe and the Baltic States. The Human Development Index consists of three components: health, education and standard of living. According to the UNDP's Gender Inequality Index (GII), Poland is classified even higher – on the 24th position in the world rank. The Gender Inequality Index is a measure representing the loss of development opportunities in a given country caused by unequal treatment, which covers three elements of evaluation: reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation.

As regards women's participation in public life, the share of women in the elected public authorities is low. This also refers to the low percentage of female Members of Parliament. Similar negative trends are presented by other elected authorities: commune councils, district councils or province assemblies (women represent around 1/4 of all councillors). We should also highlight the noticeably low share of women among heads of communes and town mayors. What is interesting is the increase in the number of women acting as village administrators – this position is one of important functions in terms of civic participation and social capital building. Experience also shows that women are equal participants in public consultation procedures, and often even leaders due to their engagement and local activity. To conclude, we should indicate that in order to promote women and increase their representation in decision-making committees and business management, there are many citizens' initiatives and declarations by political parties, the examples set by other countries are popularised, the European Commission takes their own initiatives *ex officio*, etc., which should improve the equality of men and women in terms of participation in labour market and decision-making committees. The analysis for the results for the last 10 years demonstrates a gradual progress in this field.

4. Particulars of the real property

This project will be carried out on the Odra river in the area of three counties, five communes located in Zachodniopomorskie voivodeship and Lubuskie voivodeship, i.e. in the area of:

- Cedyňa commune – Gryfino district, Zachodniopomorskie voivodeship,
- Mieszkowice commune – Gryfino district, Zachodniopomorskie voivodeship,
- Kostrzyn nad Odrą commune – Gorzów district, Lubuskie voivodeship,
- Górzycza commune – Słubice district, Lubuskie voivodeship,
- Słubice commune – Słubice district, Lubuskie voivodeship.

Works will be performed mainly from the side of water. The project will be carried out in designated sections of the Odra river range, on which there is currently a control structure in the form of spurs, longitudinal dams, coastal insurance and coastal bands, intended for renovation, reconstruction or demolition. According to *the information indicated in Table 1 – list of properties to be covered by the investment project (permanent restrictions and time constraints)*, contained in Chapter 2.2. *The area of implementation of the Task*, it should be noted that the works will be carried out in areas of diverse spatial development. Some of the works will be carried out in the

vicinity of forested areas, meadows and farmlands. In several places, tasks will be carried out in the vicinity of built-up areas.

In order to implement the investment, it is necessary to seize 43 plots. The vast majority of them are owned by the State Treasury (38 properties) and three by local government units. Only one plot is owned by a natural person and one legal person. Two properties, one owned by the commune of Cedynia and one by the State Treasury, are the subject of a perpetual usufruct agreement which is established for the benefit of the companies.

The table below presents a list of the owners and perpetual usufructuaries of the plots to be permanently seized and for whom entitlement to compensation should be established.

No.	Commune	Plot No.	Plot area (ha)	Precinct / plot location	Reference of the owner	Owner	Acquisition planned [ha] %
1	Mieszkowice	602/3	57.30 ha	0001	Natural person	Pr	0.0357 ha 0.06%
2.	Cedynia	239/25	1.0392 ha	0009	Legal person – joint-stock company	Pr	0.0232 ha 2.23%
3.	Cedynia	167/7	1.8329 ha	0009	Cedynia commune under perpetual usufruct by a legal person – limited liability company	Pu	0.0448 ha 2.44%
4.	Cedynia	160/10	1.7095 ha	0009	State Treasury under perpetual usufruct by a legal person – joint-stock company	Pu	0.0307 ha 1.80%
5.	Cedynia	277	0.30 ha	0015	Cedynia commune	LGU	0.0254 ha 8.47%
6.	Słubice	43/2	0.5803 ha	0001/ the river Odra	Lubuskie voivodeship	LGU	0.0291 ha 5.00%

Table no. 4 – list of plots and owners / perpetual usufructuary entitled to compensation due to real estate seizures.

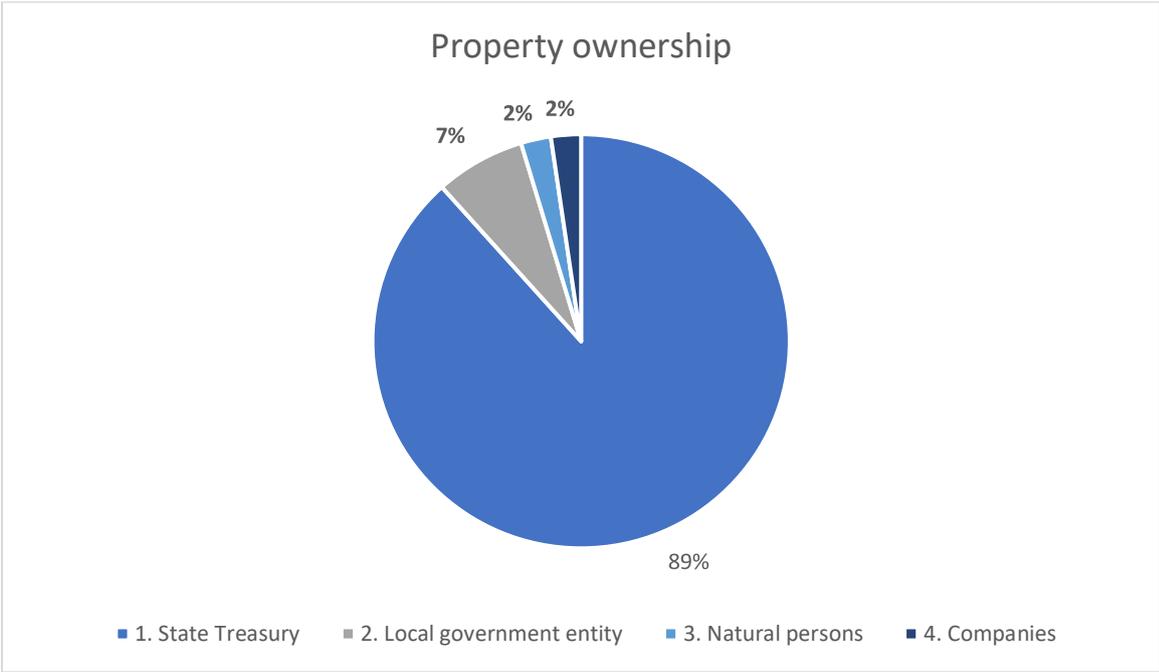
There will also be time limits for the implementation of the investment, the establishment of which is planned on 117 plots. All properties to be acquired temporarily will be restored to their original condition.

According to the information gathered, the four properties for which permanent occupation is planned are the subject of lease agreements, one of which provides for the lease to two entities – a natural person and a limited liability company, and thus five PAPs were established as tenants. The contracts in question relate to properties marked as plots with the following numbers: 792/6,

precinct 0010, 280/1, precinct 0015, 86/7, precinct 0002, 494, precinct 0014. All issues related to the indicated contracts are described in Chapter 4.2.3. *EU subsidies and lessees*

5. Conclusions of the socio-economic study

The project site is diversified in terms of ownership rights. The properties located in the area to be dispossessed are owned both by the State Treasury and by local government entities, as well as by natural persons and companies. In addition, one property owned by the State Treasury and one property owned by the commune of Cedynia are in perpetual usufruct by an LLC and a joint-stock company.



Graph no. 1 – ownership structure of real estate to be expropriated for the purposes of the investment implementation.

The above chart shows the ownership structure of the properties to be acquired. A vast majority, as much as 89% of the real estate is owned by the State Treasury. 7% of the property is owned by local government units – the commune of Cedynia and the Lubuskie voivodeship, and 2% of the property is owned by natural persons and 2% by the company.

The conducted analysis of the documentation and visits to individual sites planned for the location of the investment demonstrated that there will be no physical or economic relocations, and the socio-economic costs of the Contract will not be significant. This is also due to the small percentage of areas of land acquired which are not owned by the State Treasury. In addition, works as part of the implementation of the investment will be carried out mainly from the water side, which also affects the fact that the planned works have a negligible impact on the situation of the owners.