Intrasudetic Basin is one of the largest geological structures in the Sudetes. For many years, scientists have been interesting in paleoenvironmental changes that recorded in the sediments of Intrasudetic Basin. One of the most important periods in the geological development of the Sudetes is Permian, which outcrops are found in many locations throughout Intrasudetic Basin located on the Czech-Polish border. Its geological diversity provides a unique opportunity to conduct a lot of research. Geological studies were conducted here independently by scientists from both countries. Therefore, a group of scientists from Poland and Czech Republic undertook joint work on the study on sediments from the period of the Lower Permian to reconstruct of the environment at that time and based on it create palaeogeographic maps of the non-marine basins of the Central Europe. The depositional environment of Early Permian red-beds of Intrasudetic Basin provides world class scientific importance of flora and fauna especially Early Permian tetrapods. Uniquely preserved material from the Basin allows a detailed study of some of the richest in the world stands traces Early Permian tetrapod, and comparative analyzes with similar collection from areas of Czech Republic and Germany. Their outstanding preservation in the material of numerous invertebrate organisms ichnocoenoses would allow to do unique study including insects and spiders tracks and imprints of their wings and torsos as well as flora findings. This will allow for a more complete view of the changes taking place in this important period, during the break-up of central Pangaea and just before the Permian mass-extinction. Comprehensive designation of the flora and fauna of the non-marine Permo-Carboniferous Intrasudetic Basin, understanding of the faunistic relationships among the non-marine basis of Europe are crucial aspects of this project. They allow to reconstruct of the palaeoenvironment and palaeogeography, but also the biostratigraphical zonation of Permian. The planned objective is also to identify stratigraphically equivalent units, while maintaining local diversity. All these studies should bring more precise reconstruction of the Permian terrestrial ecosystems. There are planned analysies: sedimentological, geochemical and innovative geochronological, then palaeoenvironmental and palaeoecological studies. Such studies are needed not only because of scientific reasons but also for preparation coherent educational materials for the future geopark. In the future is planned to make models of reptiles and amphibians which left their footprints at the area of the geopark. Footprints of reptiles and amphibians and their models would show world before dinosaurs, and will be excellent element to attract tourists fascinated by ancient animals. An interesting scientific material will be used for educational and popularization, and thus made available to the public. Beside the scientific papers the separate scientific-popular book with title “Revivified Lake of the Intrasudetic basin 300 mil. ago” will be issued for the general public. Research in the region and publication information about unique paleontological discoveries will create an opportunity to develop cross-border geotouristic area and in the future accompanying infrastructure. Such solutions exist and successfully develop the world (Greece, Slovakia, Germany) and in Poland (geoparks: Muskau Arch, St. Anne's Mountain, Kielce). Scientists cooperate in this area from Polish and the Czech Republic will have a positive impact on the development of ideas of nature protection in Central Europe.