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Podkarpacie Region Self-Government

REGION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY – PODKARPACKIE 2020

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Dear Ladies and Gentleman,

The updated document *Region Development Strategy – Podkarpackie 2020*, was created in the conditions of the changes in approach to development policy, which strongly emphasised its territorial dimension. This required during work on updating *The Strategy*, on the one hand, much larger than so far expert involvement, but on the other hand, greater social participation, posing the possibility of a much more active participation of key entities in the implementation of *The Strategy*. To participate in the work on the document invited were representatives of the local government units, universities, public institutions, economic partners and entrepreneurs as well as non-governmental organisations.

The process of social dialogue also covered a wide discussion carried out during the public consultations to update *The Assumptions of The Strategy Update*, as well as during the consultation of *The Strategy* itself.

An important role in the development of *The Strategy* played Regional Parliament of the Podkarpackie Region, where through the active participation of the councillors during the work in the committees and in the course of discussion at sessions, this document obtained the final shape.

The result of the work is a new generation of strategic document that meets the European and national requirements, while at the same time is firmly embedded in the realities of our region. Diagnosis of the current state and dynamically formulated developmental trends, has allowed pointing out the key areas of strategic action and topic priorities.

We want to make Podkarpackie Region in 2020 to be the area of sustainable and intelligent economic development, using the internal potentials, what will translate into the quality of life of the inhabitants. We assume that the region will reduce the development gap to the more developed regions of the country, and will also be a development leader among Polish regions of the eastern Poland. We believe that the measurable results of the development of the region will be the relative increase in the participation in the creation of the Polish GDP and lower than the national average unemployment rate.

The basic development trends adopted in our strategy focus on several key issues, which are particularly important for the basic challenges of the new cohesion policy, and thereby also for the future of the Podkarpackie region. We want, first and foremost, strengthen the innovative and competitive economy on the basis of the well educated and creative human and social capital.

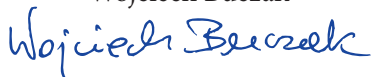
Based on the exceptionally favourable, polycentric settlement system, we want to create a uniform model of development, which will increase the chances of development of all areas, and will help to reduce development imbalances of individual sub-regions. It will be achieved by enhanced accessibility, both external and internal, and the development of information technology. Based on the rich heritage and environmental values we will develop different forms of tourism.

We want the ability to build an effective and reasonable co-operation between the various entities involved in the development of the region to emerge as the important effect of the implementation of *The Strategy*, in addition to the above selected directions of activity and proposals for pro-development projects. Hence we assume their broad participation in the process of implementation and monitoring of *The Strategy*. We would like to warmly thank those who actively participated in the drafting of *The Strategy*, both within the framework of the Working Team and task forces, and to all who participated in the discussions during the consultative meetings.

We are convinced that the created document is the result of a broad and very active co-operation of many entities. We believe that the launched broad debate on the future of the region, as well as the reached regional consensus ensure active involvement in the process of implementation of the provisions of *The Strategy* and achievement of the indicated objectives.

Therefore, we would like to invite you to the joint implementation of *The Region Development Strategy – Podkarpackie of 2020*, believing that ultimate success will depend on the active co-operation of all regional environments.

Wojciech Buczak



Chairman of the Regional
Parlament of Podkarpackie Region

Władysław Ortyl



Marshall of
Podkarpackie Region

Chapter I

Exit strategy analysis

1. Evaluation of current *Strategy* execution

Podkarpackie region development strategy for 2007–2020 (the Strategy) was validated by Podkarpackie Region Assembly in October 2006. In 2010 the document was updated. The basic premise for the update was the necessity to adapt the Strategy to the requirements of new, revised and then valid national legal regulations and strategic documents. Priorities and the strategic objective set were not changed in a significant way. Before current update, both documents were evaluated by an outside body: Warsaw Institute of Structural Research. The evaluated parameters were the execution degree and development objective and priority validity for *Podkarpackie region development strategy for 2007–2020* within the context of new tasks and challenges of national development and European Union development strategy. Research results and conclusions were presented in form of an evaluation report. The authors reviewed various pro-developmental actions in Podkarpackie region since 2006, which proved that all the valid intervention directions noted in the Strategy have been or were actively pursued. Individual priorities differed, however, in the scale of intervention and the degree of their compatibility with the Strategy. Not taking into account (within the evaluated document) target values of the monitored coefficients has necessitated the quality character for execution degree evaluation.

1. Region economy

This part was considered the best element of the strategy – both for the regulations it contains and their execution. The way the individual intervention areas were formulated, followed the right guidelines and reflected well then developmental needs of Podkarpackie region. The actions taken did not yield noticeable results on macro economy scale, yet it is to be expected that the executed investments will cause beneficial demand effects in the years to come.

Entrepreneurship area intervention execution was appropriate, even though subsidies within *RPO WP 2007–2013* was not fully in accordance with *the Strategy* assumptions. Inter alia due to the fact that *the Strategy* was not limited to just innovation actions. The Innovation intervention was also evaluated positively.

Tourism area intervention had the lowest evaluation. *RPO WP 2007–2013* was focused mainly on touristically attractive objects of national heritage, omitting the actions that supported creation and promotion of competitive tourist products. That is why the tourist sector is still the unused Podkarpackie region potential.

2. Technical infrastructure

Technical infrastructure area was evaluated positively. Due to road-building investment resulting from the closing EU financial perspective the Podkarpackie region transport accessibility will soon soar, as compared to the period preceding approval of *the Strategy*. The improvement may be observed both for outside accessibility (A4 motorway, S19 express road, E30 railroad, significant increase of regional Jasionka airport ranking) and inside accessibility (local and regional road system modernisation). Unfortunately some investments were cancelled or only partially executed, most notable of those being investments, which targeted to improve land accessibility to Warsaw (both for road and rail transport).

The records and activities in the area of energy also obtained positive assessment. The only exception can be considered the lack of fully met targets regarding the use of renewable energy sources, in particular biomass.

There has been a lot of progress in the development of the infrastructure of the information society. In the next few years - thanks to the construction of a broadband network funded with the programme *RWP 2007–2013* (Development of Podkarpackie Region) the problem of the Internet accessibility will be eliminated to a large extent, what is additionally supported by the individual projects carried out by local authorities.

3. Rural areas and agriculture

The overall assessment of this area is ambiguous. Basic directions of intervention that were undertaken in recent years have been evaluated positively. However, on the other hand, a very unfavourable location of the agricultural sector in the Podkarpackie indicates a need for intensified operations. A sector-wide approach to agriculture and rural areas in *the Strategy* received a poor rating, which notably hinders the intervention of undertakings in other regions.

Thanks to the support received from European funds, a number of undertakings that supported non-agricultural activity by residents of rural areas were completed within the last few years. Changes in the structure progressed too slowly, which decreased the chances for the whole region's competitiveness to grow. The most noticeable changes in rural areas can be observed with access to such basic infrastructures as: the transport infrastructure, the water management infrastructure and the social infrastructure. Appropriate measures related to increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural sector were land consolidation and the functioning of producer groups, among others. Changes that were initiated by the changes did not, however translate to visible macroeconomic data gaps in the Podkarpackie productivity relative to the rest of the country.

4. Environmental protection

Previous implementation of operations in this area was evaluated positively. Some authors' objections were raised by formulations of various priorities and direction of actions to make for the achievement of the target, since most of them, though undoubtedly important, were not validated by the regional development's point of view.

Huge progress has been reported in the water and waste management sector. Prior to the adoption of *the Strategy*, the imbalance of the water supply and sewage infrastructure implied a big civilizational backwardness of the Podkarpackie. Within the analyzed period, a number of investments that increase protection against flooding in the Podkarpackie were also implemented. Despite satisfactory results, significant expenditures and investments will also be required in this field.

The previous intervention associated with the management of industrial waste was also positively evaluated. The problem of municipal waste is still a challenge, resulting from the lack of widely used solutions supporting selective waste collection and frequent household waste burning (low emission).

5. Social capital

In the viewpoint of the author, the area records were implemented in diverse areas. Activities in the field of education were all implemented successfully at all levels of education. A significant improvement can be observed particularly in terms of access to primary education and the development and modernization of training programs in vocational schools. Two types of actions were implemented in the development of higher education: to develop an educational offer (i.e. post-graduate studies) and focused on the expansion of the university infrastructure.

Activities related with the labor market were mainly implemented and carried out with the aid of *OP KL*. Initiative was taken in the field of active labor market policies, mainly courses, trainings and internships through allocating one-time financial means to start a business.

Strategy records in the area of culture were in large part implemented by supporting the cultural infrastructure, such as investments in buildings with high cultural significance, modernization of community centers and renovation of monuments. Moreover, the province has supported projects that increased access to cultural offerings, such as: festivals, publishing, digitalization of museum and library collections, activities cultivating tradition and identity of the region and artistic education and culture staff training.

Tasks related with supporting the development of civil society were also implemented, although to varying degrees and often without the participation of the province. The provincial government supported the activities of the third sector through promoting of it and outsourcing of public tasks. As part of *PO KL* mobilization of local communities was supported and public administration was modernized, inter alia by building partnerships. Insufficient though is the level of cooperation between the public administration and the third sector and turning it into the decision making process.

6. International cooperation

Actions that were founded in *the Strategy* in the area of international cooperation, where the scale of intervention was not large enough to reach noticeable results. Doubts raised by the authors increased the significance of international cooperation at the strategic level. According to them, it should be rather a tool (sometimes a very important one) in addressing specific thematic objectives.

7. Healthcare

Records regarding healthcare were implemented, including diagnostics and therapeutics and infrastructure modernization, including a large share of funds from *RPO WP 2007–2013*. Measures regarding illness prevention and health promotion and the establishment of a coordination center have not been fully implemented. Measures regarding the improvement of safety and risk prevention have been implemented in the emergency medical services area, fire brigade activities and landslide precautions, but without distinct actions for road safety.

8. Social policy

the actions taken under this goal included a diagnosis of needs for social assistance, projects supporting social integration and return to the labor market, including i.e. support of the social economy for youth and people with disabilities. There were also some actions carried out to support families by increasing access to preschool education and supporting educational competence of families, including foster families. The changes were also conducted in business units of social assistance.

To summarize the analysis presented in the report, authors concluded that the implementation of each type of intervention – in line with the provisions of *the Strategy* – has contributed to positive changes in the socio-economic situation of the Podkarpackie in last years. The biggest impact was caused by financial instruments in the EU cohesion policy. Since the vast majority of projects, including those financed under the *RPO WP (Regional Operational Programme of the Podkarpackie Province) 2007–2013*, are still being implemented or have been completed relatively recently, thus a final assessment of their impact at the current stage is premature, nevertheless in many thematic areas positive effects can already be seen. This includes the large infrastructure projects (transport infrastructure, environmental infrastructure), research and teaching staff of the University, support of investment companies and projects “soft” in the area of labor market and social policy. According to the results presented in the simulation report, implemented projects have a great impact on the macroeconomic situation of the Podkarpackie, although they do not fundamentally transform the region’s position relative to the rest of the country. One reason is the flow of external development resources on a similar scale as to the rest of the provinces.

2. Premises of *Strategy* update

The necessity to update *the Strategy* is due to several key reasons. The most important include the change in the development policy concept, primarily on the basis of a new paradigm of regional policy and related actions the aim of which is to arrange national strategic documents in the so-called *Strategy arrangement plan*. The new model of development policy involves a multi-faceted, integrated use of own potentials taking into account a differentiated approach to different types of territories understood functionally, which in consequence should lead to the strengthening of competitiveness and building significant competitive advantages of the region. It also assumes a departure from the dispersed intervention in favor of more selective (focused) actions and an increase in regional level role for activating development processes in a multi-level governance system.

To maintain the coherence of strategic programming, resulting from the provincial government act and the principles of development policy act, it was necessary to verify the current *Strategy* – adopted by the Podkarpackie Region Assembly in August 2010 – primarily in terms of consistency with the new, national and EU strategic documents, i.e. *Europe 2020, Strategy for the intelligent growth and balanced development favoring social inclusion, The National Spatial Development Concept, Long-term National Development Strategy Poland 2030. Third wave of modernity, Medium-Term National Development Strategy 2020*, as well as with other national integrated strategies, including first and foremost the *National Strategy of Regional Development 2010–2020: Regions, Cities, Rural Areas*.

Regardless of the aforementioned legislative and programme changes that are essential for the formation and implementation of development policy, an important premise for *the Strategy* update have also been changes in economic and social situation of the region, as well as dynamically changing processes of globalization on European and world markets with clear consequences for the Podkarpackie Region economy.

Undoubtedly, an important premise was the necessity to set new strategic goals for the new EU financial perspective, covering the period 2014–2020, stemming largely from the reformed cohesion policy, concerning the period after 2014, strongly focused on multi-dimensional and multi-faceted development using an integrated approach with a strong territorial reference. Determination of the above-mentioned new strategic goals should include a significant thematic and territorial concentration with very strong orientation towards results.

It is important to remember however, that the basic message of *the Strategy* update is not only to ensure the consistency of its objectives with key program documents at the national and EU levels but, above all, the adoption of a new philosophy at the foundations of a new way of thinking about regional policy.

3. Podkarpackie region in Country Strategy Papers

Strategic planning at the regional level should be closely connected with the development policy planning, including regional policy at the national level. In accordance with the regulations of the Regional Government bill the *Development Strategy of the Podkarpackie Region for 2007–2010* should include the development objectives of the following Country Strategy Papers:

- *Long-Term National Development Strategy Poland 2030. Third wave of modernity (LTNDS)*,
- *Medium-Term National Development Strategy 2020 (MTNDS)*,
- *National Strategy of Regional Development 2010–2020 (NSRD)*,
- *Strategy for Socio-economic Development of Eastern Poland until 2020*,
- *National Spatial Development Concept 2030 (NSDC)*.

Efficient and effective development planning demands the preservation of coherence and complementarity of projects implemented at various levels of planning (national, regional, local). Therefore it is important to search for common goals and directions of activities undertaken within the framework of sectoral and horizontal policies with the activities undertaken within the framework of regional development policies at regional level. Early identification of common goals and common areas of intervention at the stage of programming should allow for better preparation for the implementation of joint development projects under territorial contracts.

The key strategic, long-term document is the *Long-term National Development Strategy Poland 2030. Third wave of modernity*. It is a document which sets out the main trends, scenarios of socio-economic development of the country and the directions of its spatial development, taking into account the principle of sustainable development. This document also identifies the key challenges related to macroeconomic policy, including the need to reallocate public expenditure towards development spending, supporting regions concerning competitive and innovative economy, territorially balanced development, as well as the effectiveness and efficiency of the state.

The most important strategic document in medium-term is *Medium-Term National Development Strategy 2020 (MTNDS)*, adopted by the Council of Ministers on 25 September 2012¹. The document indicates the strategic tasks of the State, undertaking of which is necessary to enhance the development projects. Its aim is the *enhancement and utilization of economic, social and institutional potentials ensuring a rapid and sustainable development of the country and improving the quality of life for the population*. Designated strategic areas concern: a competitive economy, social and territorial cohesion, and efficient and effective state.

¹ *Strategia rozwoju kraju 2020*, http://www.mrr.gov.pl/rozwoj_regionalny/Polityka_rozwoju/SRK_2020/Documents/SRK_2020_112012_1.pdf.

The priority target determining development of the country is to increase the economic competition. To achieve this regions' specialisation based on their resources and development possibilities will be supported. Another urgent need is to work out new competitive advantages based on knowledge, intellectual and social capital and digitalisation.

Achieving improvement of social and territorial coherence will be possible by creating conditions for geographical spreading of developmental processes to the areas of lower potential, by enhancing their absorptive possibilities, that is getting involved in developmental processes these areas that have been so far solely passive receivers of ongoing changes. Higher social and spatial coherence will enable the influence of pro-growth factors on different areas of the social-economic life. In the territorial arrangement it will take forms of stimulating the competition and innovation development in the centres of national significance – that is regional centres on the one hand and enhancing developmental potential of areas (regional poles of development) with lower macroeconomic rate on the other. According to *MTNDS* the biggest problematic area that demands special treatment and attention is the area of Eastern Poland including the Podkarpacie region. Moreover, the Podkarpacie region was also indicated as one of the regions having the lowest territorial availability rate.

Accomplishing the goals defined in document will be supported by effective development management as well as by completing the implementation of new strategic documents' system outlining the vision and developmental tasks for the country. It is necessary to improve administration management systems by wider use of tools based on process approach and risk management. As a result of public institution inspection changes concerning competence of individual subjects (governmental administration and subordinate subjects, between governmental and local governmental administration, as a part of local administration) will be introduced so that not to double the scope of their responsibilities as well as to strengthen coordination that is essential for developmental activities.

In the view of the regional development, document *Krajowa Strategia Rozwoju Regionalnego 2010–2020: Regiony, Miasta, Obszary Wiejskie (KSRR)*² (*National Strategy of Regional Development 2010–2020: Regions, Towns, Rural Areas*) is of the greatest importance as it defines goals, priority tasks and challenges for the government and local governments, concerning national development – paying special attention to the principles of regional policy. The strategic goal of *KSRR* is *the effective use of specific regional and territorial developmental potentials to achieve national developmental goals: a rise in employment and coherence in the long run*. Its expansion is three further goals: to support a rise in the regions' competitiveness; to build territorial coherence and counteract processes of marginalisation in the problematic areas; and to create conditions for effective efficient and partnership completion of territorially directed

² *Krajowa Strategia Rozwoju Regionalnego 2010–2020: Regiony, Miasta, Obszary Wiejskie*, passed by Council of Ministers on 13th July 2010, http://www.mrr.gov.pl/rozwoj_regionalny/polityka_regionalna/ksrr_2010_2020/Strony/default.aspx.

developmental activities. They are addressed to appointed territories, that is to the areas of the strategic intervention of the state (OSI).

Within the framework of activities supporting a rise in competitiveness of regions KSRR it will be essential to enhance metropolitan functions of regional centres (for all regional centres except Warsaw the same set of activities have been planned) as well as to create conditions for spreading the developmental processes and increasing their absorption beyond regional centres: in sub-regional towns, powiat (district) towns and rural areas. The document pays special attention to the need of using in the developmental processes the potential of territorial specialisation in the following industries: industry, advanced agriculture and services including tourism.

Building up territorial coherence and counteracting processes of marginalisation in the problematic areas means intervention into the areas of Poland with low rates of social-economic situation, the least favourable geographical location with regard to the main growth and employment centres and unfavourable prognosis concerning developmental prospects and the living standard of the residents. The strategic intervention area to strengthen cohesion within the national set are i.a. regions of East Poland (characterised by the lowest development level in the country). The support will focus on regional centers and district town development (with subregional and local significance). Additionally, actions will be taken to aid the construction of transport connections between East Polish towns and the most important national centers.

KSRR also takes into account actions supporting rural areas with the lowest level of population access to goods and services. Those actions would be focused in our region in the following districts: jasielski, dębicki, ropczycko-sędziszowski, przemyski, leski and bieszczadzki. A special intervention was planned for towns losing their existing social and economic functions – in the Podkarpackie Region an extreme amount of problems was diagnosed in Tarnobrzegu, high in Przemyśl, Stalowa Wola and Dębica, middle in Mielec and Krosno, low in Rzeszów.

KSRR presumes actions overcoming issues connected with near-border area location, especially along the outside EU borders, and an increase of transport accessibility to the least accessible region areas. Within the Podkarpackie Region the worst situation is the one in Leski and Bieszczadzki Poviats (districts), slightly better but also bad is the situation in Sanocki and Przemyski Poviats (districts).

The Podkarpackie Region is one of 5 regions in East Poland – characterised by the lowest level of industrial development in Poland – which will continue to be a subject of special interest of regional strategy within the framework of updated *Socio-Industrial Development Strategy for Eastern Poland for 2020*. Actions that are aimed at making up for the delays and making the region development more dynamic (consequently also increasing social, economical and spatial coherence of the whole country) will be executed in three basic strategy areas: Innovativeness; Work Resources and Human Capital Quality; Transport, Heat and Electrical Infrastructure.

Increasing the level of innovativeness in Eastern Poland region economies will require a number of actions, aimed at strengthening key elements in the innovation system, including: focusing support to build long-term competitive advantage based

on native macro regional specialisations and strengthening R&D sector potential of the Eastern Poland with simultaneous reinforcement of connections and intensification of cooperation between key innovation system participants.

The objective of actions taken in Work Resources and Human Capital Quality area will be to activate unused work resources and increasing human capital quality for the needs of knowledge-based economy. The most important actions ought to be: fighting exclusion in the work market and reinforcing modern staff potential for knowledge-based economy.

Another key target to strengthen the competitive position of Eastern Poland, inside the country and abroad, is the development of transport, heat and electricity infrastructure. Increasing inner cohesion and reinforcing connections with outside regions of the macro region, including the Podkarpackie Region is a necessary condition for construction of functional links, increasing the investment attractiveness of the macro region and improving the quality of life by better public service and job market access. Achieving the above objective will require actions directed to intensify key elements of spatial accessibility, breaching the barriers connected with the peripheral location and reinforcing the inner coherence of the Eastern Poland. In order to increase heat and power security of the Eastern Poland will be possible by expanding and improving technical state of heat and power macro region network (production, transfer and distribution, including the networks of high, mid and low voltage).

Due to the need for coherence between socio-economical planning and spatial planning in regional strategy work, it is necessary to take into account regulations from *National Spatial Management Concept 2030* (Polish acronym *KPZK 2030*)³. National spatial management policy objective set in *KPZK* is: *efficient country space use and its territorially diversified potentials to achieve general developmental goals – competitiveness, employment increase, national operation improvement plus long term social, economical and territorial coherence*. It will be executed, inter alia by *increasing the competitiveness of main Polish towns in the European space by their functional integration, simultaneously keeping a polycentric system structure, which reinforces coherence*.

As support for the biggest town network, *KPZK* assumes, in the first place, the development of connections between Rzeszów, Kraków and Lublin. *KPZK* sorted town into categories by function. Rzeszów, being the region's capital, was classified as a regional centre with national significance (it was not classified among the ten towns being region capitals and metropolitan centres). None of the Region towns was in the regional centre group, i.e. the group of centres with large potential and influence to national development without regional centre functions. Przemyśl, Krosno, Tarnobrzeg, Mielec and Stalowa Wola were considered sub-regional centres.

³ *National Spatial Development Policy 2030* [*Koncepcja Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania Kraju 2030*], approved by the Council of Ministers on 13 December 2011, http://www.mrr.gov.pl/rozwoj_regionalny/polityka_przestrzenna/kpz/strony/koncepcja_przestrzennego_zagospodarowania_kraju.aspx.

KPZK also assumes inner national cohesion improvement by promoting functional integration, creating condition for development condition spreading and using the internal potential of all territories. Due to developmental barriers (including location along outside EU border) the actions aiding national cohesion should be focused on East Poland area, inter alia the Podkarpackie Region. An important action area is also regional functional integration, aimed at spreading developmental processes outside the main town area and reinforcing cohesion in specific problem areas, especially in the areas with lowest degree of access to goods and services (in Podkarpackie Region the following poviats [or districts] were named: niżański, kolbuszowski, dębicki, jasielski, strzyżowski, brzozowski, sanocki, bieszczadzki, przemyski, lubaczowski); degraded areas and towns – to restore their administrative, social and economic functions. Another specific problem area are areas near the border – the difficulty of their peripheral location should be overcome (the situation of border areas located on the outside EU border in this area of the Podkarpackie Region is more difficult and requires a separate approach).

In accordance with *KPZK* regulations, national accessibility improvement on different spatial level should be achieved by development of transport and communication structure. 2030 vision presumes high accessibility increase for the Podkarpackie Region thanks to the operation of: A4 motorway (east–west) and S19 express way (north–south). Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport remains within the supplementary transport network TEN-T. Actions to improve accessibility of sub regional centers, rural areas and areas with lowest level of time accessibility will also be supported. In the last category *KPZK* mentions Bieszczady. Also local investments will be supported, including increasing the rank of Krosno–Sanok road. For the railroad transport, E30 main line will gain speed of 120–200 km/h on all its length.

Another *KPZK* objectives are: shaping spatial structures that reinforce achievement and preservation of high quality natural environment and landscape of the country (Bieszczady was considered the most attractive area visually and no negative human impact); increase of national spatial structure resistance to natural threats (a large part of the region are areas with flood risk, towns with especially high risk are: Rzeszów, Tarnobrzeg and Jasło) and safeguarding from loss of energy security (expanding and modernising earth gas transfer, heat and electrical networks running through the region).

4. SWOT analysis for Podkarpackie Region

SWOT analysis in the field of Strategic Action 1: Competitive and innovative economy

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly qualified personnel; The potential of existing technical colleges providing well-educated workforce; Diversification of branch structure of Podkarpackie industry; The competitive advantage of the region in the areas: aeronautical industry and IT industry resulting from involvement of multinational concerns; In the scale of the country there is high share of the private sector in financing of its own research-development centres; High activity of Rzeszów University of Technology in the sphere of innovative researches connected with aeronautical industry; Existence of special economic zones, technological and industrial parks as well as technological and business incubators; A relatively large number of BEI [acronym BEI stands for Business Environment Institutions – BEI] within the industrialised areas of the region characterised by diverse scope of services; Favourable conditions for running agriculture activity; Great potential of ecological farming as well as development of other systems of specialized agricultural production e.g. wine-making, apiculture, herbiculture; Attractive scenic mountain areas with a high degree of forest cover and with numerous forms of wildlife conservation; The Bieszczady Mountains are one of the most recognizable tourist brand in the country; Spa medicine and leisure resort base of different standard suitable for tourism during the whole year; Transfrontier location within the Carpathian Euroregion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of entrepreneurship measured by the number of companies in relation to the number of inhabitants; Too low level of co-operation between enterprises and science manifested by small number of common innovative projects; Structure of education, including higher, is not fully adjusted to the structure of regional economy; Low activity within research and development sphere of research and development university centres; Not numerous personnel with significant scientific achievements both on a national scale as well as in relation to international co-operation; Lack of network links between BEI active in the region; Insufficient level of BEI venture financing; Insufficiently developed co-operation of BEI with universities and colleges; Lack of business incubators offering manufacturing-service space; Low level of innovativeness within farm and food industry; The poor state of meliorative systems in the farms; The dominance of seasonality of incoming tourist traffic; Lack of tourist offer for domestic and foreign tourists having higher requirements about quality and the range of offered services; Depreciation of health resort base |
| Prospects | Threats |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased interest on the part of investments in the existing economic zones and technological and industrial parks; Strong international cooperative connections (external transfer of technological progress); R&D potential of Podkarpackie universities and colleges as well as Regional New-Transfer Centre of Manufacturing Technology; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peripheral location of the region and weak transportation links with the rest of the country; Deepening economic and social distance of the region with reference to UE and national average; Increasing scale of disproportion between the development level of the region and faster advancing regions; |

| Prospects | Threats |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Construction of regional network of business incubators in particular in the towns of Krosno-Przemyśl area; ■ Further retention of high share in expenditures of private sector for R&D researches in comparison with the country; ■ Numerous personnel with PhD constituting good potential for further scientific-didactic progress of the academies; ■ Institutional support of BEI; ■ Creation of wide platform of co-operation between BEI, universities and other institutions, aiming at research commercialisation; ■ Production growth of high quality food: ecological, traditional and regional; ■ Construction of high-standard, multifunctional spa medicine and leisure resorts; ■ Development of package offers and integrated tourist products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Deepening of negative tendencies within the scope of building a network of inter-university co-operation that would weakened competitive position of the regional academic centres; ■ Lack of independence in decision-making process in branches of foreign companies while ordering scientific researches; ■ Deterioration of the possibilities of financial support aimed at BEI; ■ Unfavourable legal regulations within the scope of BEI functioning that deteriorate their attractiveness for entrepreneurs; ■ Increasing unit costs in agriculture production as well as farm and food processing industry; ■ Depopulation of rural areas; ■ High sensitivity of tourism sector to changes in economic trend; ■ Low level support risk for tourism improvement in the region with the utilization of external means, including UE means |

SWOT analysis in the field of Strategic Action 2: Human and social capital

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Relatively favourable demographic structure of the region in comparison with the country based on positive population growth; ■ Fast improving equipment for primary and lower secondary schools as well as high-tech educational infrastructure (including as a part of the network the regional new-transfer technology centres and higher schools); ■ Historical multiculturalism of the region and large stock of buildings of significant historical and artistic value as well as of precious landscape qualities including the objects enlisted by UNESCO or applying to be listed, historical monuments and unique on European scale resource of sacral wooden architecture and wooden buildings; ■ A large number of cultural institutions; ■ Relatively high level of social activity including a large number of non-governmental organisations (of which: OSP – Volunteer Fire Department – VFD) as well as higher than average voter turnout; ■ Relatively long average life expectancy; ■ The lowest in Poland level of criminality and high crime detection rate; ■ Occurrence of natural medicinal materials and based on them sanatorium and health resort treatment; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Economic diversification as well as the difference in access to public services (education, health care, culture) between urban and rural areas; ■ Education offer is unadjusted to the needs of modern economy of the region; ■ Small number of the nurseries and kindergartens as well as small number of children in pre-school education in rural areas; ■ Low participation of inhabitants in lifelong education; ■ Small number of cultural institutions and cultural enterprises at national and international stage; ■ Low level of social capital expressed by the low social trust indicators and insufficient level of civil dialogue; ■ Poor ability of non-governmental organisations to generate their own financial means and poor contribution of NGO employing workers; ■ High level of unemployment, especially among young people; ■ Lower, than in the other regions, average remuneration; ■ One of the highest numbers in the country referring to people at risk of poverty and exclusion and the risk of social exclusion; ■ Lack of sufficient base to stimulate an activity of the region's inhabitants; |

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educated structures and good practices of transfrontier co-operation of local communities within the frame of the Carpathian Euroregion on the basis of EU frontier co-operation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of programme for the protection and assistance to families with many children; ▪ Limited accessibility to specialised medical services; ▪ Insufficient number of highly qualified medical personnel – lack of sufficient base to provide education in medical field |
| Prospects | Threats |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International co-operation, also transfrontier, within the scope of education, culture and health care; ▪ Ability to use European funds and other sources of external financing; ▪ Development of IT technologies including digitisation of schools and educational centres, digitisation of librarian and museum collections, development of modern means of communication with the society; ▪ The growing importance of key competencies (language, IT, mathematic, cultural and social as well as entrepreneurial) in the education process; ▪ Changing patterns of participation in social life favouring the participation and co-operation in particular among young people; ▪ Promotion of philanthropy attitudes and voluntary service; ▪ Upholding the existing positive standards of family functioning and promotion of the family; ▪ Elaboration and implementation of the programme for supporting the families with many children; ▪ New forms of social and vocational stimulation; ▪ Increasing public awareness within the scope of health preventive treatment and healthy lifestyle; ▪ Possibility to educate doctors in the Podkarpackie region | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unfavourable demographic and economic trends, including the aging of the society; ▪ Negative balance of internal and international migration; ▪ The region's periphery; ▪ Lack of efficient system to prepare and activate the youth from higher secondary schools in planning and implementing their own educational path; ▪ Advancing demise of traditional cultural landscapes, cultural diversity including ethnographical and architectural; ▪ Further impoverishment of society and lowering of the standard of living of the region's inhabitants; ▪ Lack of sufficient tools to support young families with the children; ▪ Lack of programmes to protect and promote families with many children; ▪ Increase in diseases related to contemporary civilisation as well as in the number of addicted people; ▪ Unused potential of philanthropy and voluntary service |

SWOT analysis in the field of Strategic Action 3: Settlement network

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Well educated and evenly distributed hierarchical structure of urban areas with slight predominance of the largest centre; ▪ Rzeszów – with comparison to the region it is a strong centre performing a wide range of metropolitan functions; ▪ Fixed and specific functions distinguishing the particular sub-regional centres; ▪ Rich network of small towns constituting the local centres of services, development and concentration for the neighbouring areas; ▪ Favourable conditions for development of non-agricultural business activities in rural areas; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of sufficient co-operation of the towns linked by functional systems; ▪ Phenomenon of uncontrolled chaotic suburbanisation around the urban centres blocking the natural development of urban structures causing traffic problems and resulting in spacial disorder; ▪ Lack of efficient traffic system of Rzeszów Functional Area and sub-regional centres enabling connection with their functional areas; ▪ Urban areas requiring regeneration; |

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The richness and diversity of nature, cultural and historical environment in rural areas encouraging development of tourist services and allowing high quality of life; ■ International transport routes that pass through the region, international airport in the region; ■ Well-distributed network of roads and rails connecting main poles of growth and Rzeszów; ■ Big potential of companies in the field of modern technologies resulting in high demand for specialists and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Degradation of urban centres and weakening of the conditions with reference to their development as a result of deterioration of social and economic situation; ■ Insufficient access to the basic technical, economical and social infrastructure within the rural areas; ■ Lack of direct road and rail connections with the country's capitol; ■ Unsatisfactory technical condition of roads and railways, also in the functional poles of growth; ■ Lack of integrated transport policy and insufficient access to the public transportation services; ■ Lack of logistics – distribution centre in the region that would be of suitable scale and insufficient level of utilization of the international airport in freight transport; ■ Low level of utilization of rail transportation in public transportation system; ■ A big area of the region has limited access to broadband Internet network caused by i.a. topography and dispersed dwellings; ■ Small number of the public services |
| Prospects | Threats |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strengthening the metropolitan functions of Rzeszów and their networking in connection with the sub-regional centres; ■ Strengthening Rzeszów's functional relations with Warsaw, Cracow, Lublin, Białystok, Kielce, Lviv and Kosice; ■ Specialization of sub-regional centres in modern industries and services; ■ Development of economic relations and social and economic partnership of sub-regional cities with the centres in Ukraine and Slovakia; ■ Connection of the region's capitol directly with the country capitol and with main national centres through: construction of dual carriageways (S74 and transportation route S19 – Via Carpatia), electrification of railway Rzeszów–Kosice and construction of road bridge over the Vistula river in Połaniec; ■ Improvement of the technical condition of the existing rail infrastructure as well as establishing efficient connections between the sub-regional towns and Rzeszów; ■ Development of public transport; ■ Implementation of the project Broadband Network of Eastern Poland; ■ Rural development policy supporting the development of small family households; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Growing attractiveness of other national centres and potential marginalisation of Rzeszów, i.a. as a result of introduction of supra-regional and national institutions and organisations to other urban centres; ■ Degradation of sub-regional centres and weakening of their development conditions due to deterioration of social and economic situation; ■ Lack of suitable instruments to promote the role of sub-regional centres; ■ Adverse demographical and migrational tendencies – low population growth, outflow of active people (young and educated) from the rural areas to the cities and outside the region and the country; ■ Slowdown and restriction of infrastructure investments determining transport accessibility of the region; ■ Delay in implementation of the IT projects that are the most important for the country resulting in the lack of possibility to establish the services at the regional level; ■ Increase in disparities between the city and the countryside within the scope of accessibility to the basic public services; |

| Prospects | Threats |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable conditions for the creation of new rural products resulting in formation of workplaces (all kinds of regional services based on the use of the regional cultural heritage of the rural areas, • Trends connected with search of high-quality food | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient pace of the development of the technical, economic and social infrastructure in rural areas |

SWOT analysis in the field of Strategic Action 4: Environment and energy industry

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing and functioning since years system of emergency and intervention centres (experienced staff) established in connection with the occurrence of natural disasters and other threats in order to emergency protection of the region; ▪ Involvement of society and local self-governments in the scope of maintenance and support of voluntary services as well as non-governmental organisations (in particular VFD) acting in favour of security of the local societies; ▪ Big biological diversity within the area of the Podkarpackie region; ▪ Low level of concentration of pollutant, particularly within the scope of SO₂, CO and heavy metals, in the majority of region's area and also small industrial emission from the region's area; ▪ Relatively good condition of the natural environment in our region comparing with other national and European regions; ▪ Functioning of transfrontier international East Carpathian Biosphere Reserve; ▪ Possibility to increase the energetic independence of the region based on its own natural gas resources and existing potential to generate energy from alternative sources, including renewable energy sources (water, wind, biomass, processing wastes, biogas plants, solar and geothermal energy); ▪ Research and development potential of Podkarpackie's higher schools provides an opportunity to create advanced technological solutions in the field of threat's prevention, environmental protection and energy industry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geographical and hydrological conditions of the region: relatively large percentage of the area is exposed to floods and landslides; ▪ Too small area of the region is included in the local development plans, what disenables a proper management of space, its functionality, environment quality in a manner ensuring rational management and people's security; ▪ Low level of surface water retention, lack of big and small storage reservoirs and polders, poor condition of river control structures; ▪ Insufficient development of sewage infrastructure, especially in the area o dispersed dwellings, effects adversely the purity of surface and ground waters, ▪ Small groundwater resources; ▪ Low level of collective supply of water, particularly in the rural areas; ▪ Lack of sufficient amount of plants of suitable technological level to treat biodegradable wastes, some of recycled materials or to use the wastes for energy purposes in co-generation; ▪ Environmental protection issues are perceived as insignificant by large part of the region's inhabitants – the environmental issues are not linked with occurring natural and health hazards; ▪ Obsolete infrastructure generating big transmission losses and not providing opportunities to implement the capacity coming from renewable energy sources and from the sources working in co-generation: especially power lines in the rural areas, heat power plants and heat pipelines in the urban areas; ▪ Extremely dispersed dwellings, particularly in the southern part of the region that caused the need to form long strings of power transmission lines resulting in big transmission losses and supply instability, lack of sewage system for majority of these areas in view of very high cost of sewage system construction; ▪ Low level of utilization of renewable energy sources in all sectors (public, communal, transport and economic) |

| Prospects | Threats |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Introduction of appropriate legal regulations at national and European level and amendments to existing legislation on land-use planning and environmental issues in broad sense, chiefly: environmental protection and energy industry including renewable resources – their specification and standardisation; ■ Research development and occurring of new advanced technologies within the scope of hazard prevention, environmental protection and energy industry; ■ Decreasing process of costly technological solutions in the range of hazard prevention, environmental protection and energy industry; ■ Modernisation and development of power grids and heating networks enabling the connection to new customers; ■ Change of citizen's awareness in perception of environmental issues as the integral part of each area of life and creating economic and social solutions in accordance with the principle of sustainable development; ■ Change in perception of energy industry as not only an important branch of economy but also as a field closely related and dependent on the environment; ■ Strengthening of co-operation within the Carpathian Euroregion in the scope of activity programming and joint preparation of strategic documents; ■ Affiliation of policy of implementation of Carpathian Convention with <i>Development Strategy of Podkarpackie Region for years 2013–2020</i> and <i>Carpathian Horizon Strategy 2020</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lack of regulations at the national level referring to the requirement concerning the production of LDP; ■ Intensive progressive environmental human influence on natural environment especially it refers to progressive construction process on floodplains and landslide; ■ Problems with water supply, chiefly in the rural areas; ■ Insufficient co-operation of the national regions and regions in the neighbouring countries with Podkarpackie region in the field of hazard prevention, environmental protection as well as insufficient consistency of their actions; ■ Flux and bad quality of law; ■ Insufficient financial support from external sources for projects in the field of environmental protection and energy industry, including renewable energy source; ■ Complete dependency on foreign technology in the field of hazard prevention, environmental protection and energy industry increases their costliness; ■ Insufficient investment activities related to the reconstruction of outdated power grid; ■ Inadequate state of social awareness |

5. **Diagnosis conclusions and direction part of Strategy recommendations**

The following information presents a synthetic recognition of the core fields of Podkarpackie region activity in comparison with European Union and the country. It is the result of a detailed analysis of statistical information included in Rzeszów's GUS (Main Statistical Office) and US (Tax office) studies as well as the expertises and researches carried out by the institutions and external entities in order to update the present *Strategy*.

Podkarpackie region in comparison with the other EU regions is characterised by:

- Low value of regional GDP and low income that is available per one inhabitant (one of the last places in EU, not counting Bulgarian and Romanian regions);
- Favourable structure of the population: in 2009 the number of people in non-working age per 100 people in the productive age amounted to 42 (29th place, in 2005 it was 46th place among EU regions);
- High level of unemployment – one of the higher among EU regions (197th place, in period 2005–2009 decrease from 16,6% to 10%), in years 2010–2011 repeated increase;
- Low participation of scientific research workers in employment altogether (0,12%), low expenditure on research and development as participation in GDP (0,36%) and low number of applied and pending patents;
- Rich cultural heritage of multi-ethnic borderland with unique natural and medicinal qualities of health resorts;
- Very weak indicators in tourism (i.e.) the amount of provided accommodation places and level of utilized accommodation places;
- Good transport links with national and international system (potential of the region's development), i.e. III Pan-European Transport Corridor that is planned to be included in the TEN-T route Via Carpatia, Rzeszów-Jasionka airport;
- High biological and landscape diversity, "Natura 2000" network includes more than 28% of the region (62 protected areas).

Podkarpackie region in comparison with Poland is characterised by:

- One of the lowest in the country GDP *per capita* (15th–16th place). In 2009 – 24 134 PLN when the average value in the country was at the level of 35 210 PLN;
- Lower economic growth in years 2000–2009 – averagely 3,5% (Poland – more than 3,9%);
- High investment attractiveness of Rzeszów and Tarnobrzeg sub-regions for the industrial business activity;
- Diversified branch structure of the industry (industries: aeronautical, electromechanical, chemical and food jointly produce almost 70% of the regional industrial production);
- Innovative industry i.a.: aeronautical (Aeronautical Valley) and IT (the percent of innovative industrial enterprises amounts to 20,7% – 1st place in the country);
- A large participation of private funding in R&D works (1st place in the country), a large participation of funding in R&D in relation to GDP (0,25% – 3rd place in the country), strong concentration of researches on technical science but low number of scientific personnel (second last place in Poland);
- Great significance of science and technology parks (PPNT) and SSE – Special Economic Zones (SSE Euro-Park Mielec and Tarnobrzaska SSE Euro-Park Wisłosan) in attracting a financial capital;
- Large land fragmentation of agriculture, an excess of labour, low yield of marketable agricultural output but well developing agri-food sector of processing;

- Higher than in the country participation of people obtaining education at all possible levels (26% in comparison with 23% of average value in Poland), but lower than average in Poland student's participation in the age group 20–24;
- High social involvement of inhabitants (involvement in NGO activities in 2008 – 6,8% of inhabitants, in Poland only 5,4%).

Conclusions and recommendations for area of strategic actions 1: Competitive and innovative economy

| Diagnosis conclusions | Recommendations |
|--|--|
| Low level GDP <i>per capita</i> in the region in comparison with Poland and EU by making the divergence to Podkarpackie region in comparison to the other regions | Need to change the economic structure of the region what is manifested by limiting participation of the working in agriculture to the share of such kind of activity in generating gross added value, which will result in labour productivity growth in agriculture. Therefore it is necessary to provide a possibility of moving a significant number of people conducting agricultural activities to non-agricultural activities (and it doesn't have to be followed by the necessity to relocate) |
| Deepening intra-regional divergence measured with the value of GDP <i>per capita</i> between Rzeszów and Tarnobrzeg sub-regions (the northern part of the region) and Przemyśl and Krosno sub-regions (the southern part of the region) | Necessity to identify and develop the intelligent specialisations, in particular of the eastern part of the region, and improvement of accessibility of this part of the region from the capital |
| Too high relative share of employment in the non-market services financed from the public funds | The need for rationalisation of employment in the non-market services at the same time stimulating the development of the sector of market services |
| Relatively high share of the working in R&D sector, very high share of expenditure (more than two times higher than the national average) for this sector coming from the enterprises (which results from the fact that the leading industrial companies in the region have their own R&D centres), while having negligible financial commitment on the part of public authorities and institutions (which is also a feature of the region in comparison with the country) | Necessity to activate the most important regional universities (Rzeszów University of Technology, The University of Rzeszów) in the scope of applied researches in co-operation mostly with industry as well as basic researches as a part of international research consortium (EU research programmes), what is enabled by the improving condition of the laboratory infrastructure, but at the same time, it is necessary to strengthen distinctly the insufficient presently potential of human resources of these universities. It is also necessary to create a regional system to support entrepreneurship and innovation |
| Competitive and innovative branch structure of industry (industry: aeronautical, IT, chemical), what is expressed by high but spatially limited only to Rzeszów and Tarnobrzeg sub-region attractiveness for industrial activity as well as limited only to Rzeszów's sub-region – attractiveness for advanced technological activity | It is necessary to maintain and develop modern industrial structure of the region by strengthening the regional scientific-research resources, educating properly the personnel of high quality and adequately to the needs, eliminating the infrastructure barriers in order to expand national and international accessibility of the region (cargo airport, motorway and dual carriageways, modern rail infrastructure) as well as taking action to enhance the attractiveness of the location for the industry in the eastern part of the region |

| Diagnosis conclusions | Recommendations |
|--|---|
| Despite the fact that there are two Special Economic Zones (SSE), the region's attractiveness for foreign capital is pretty low | Necessity to increase the attractiveness to invest in the region by foreign and domestic capital is based on high human and social capital, as well as transport accessibility |
| Average share of the region in export and import, while the trading partners are EU countries (mostly Germany), Ukraine, the USA and Canada | Necessity to improve the international competitiveness of commodities manufactured in the region and also international co-operative resources in the region, in particular within the scope of aeronautical and IT production as well as opening towards new markets (BRIC) |
| The lowest level of entrepreneurship measured with the number of SMEs (Small and medium enterprises) per 1000 inhabitants while having very low tendency to invest in such companies | Central authorities, regional and local self-governments shall introduce facilitations connected with establishing and running SMEs as well as formation of regional system to support innovativeness and also liquidation of shadow economy in the field of entrepreneurship what is served by vicinity of Ukrainian border, stimulation to activate and new forms of the way BEI can influence the business |
| Formation of industry cluster and the high level of co-operation in innovation of the enterprises | It is necessary to support this way of networking the business entities in the region |
| Weakness, bureaucracy and lack of coherence in activities of BEI (Business Environment Institutions) | The need to rebuild and arrange business environment institutions as part of the regional support system for entrepreneurship and innovativeness, which would consist of public institutions (self-governments, universities etc.) and non-public institutions functioning on the principle of multi-level governance and would offer services: advisory, R&D, marketing-distribution and financial (loan, guarantee as well as venture and seed capital) |
| Very fragmented farm structure and low commercial farming productivity | The need to reduce the amount of farms, to enlarge their areas, to accumulate the grounds and implement their specialisation, to search for new products as well as new markets (ecological farming, new industrial cultivations e.g. for herbal or energy industry etc.) to develop the local farming produce processing industry |
| Potentially high environmental and cultural advantages for tourist development, tourist recognition of the region while having insufficient tourist infrastructure, especially when considering different segments of tourist market, lack of tourist products that would meet the requirements imposed by modern national and international tourist | The need to form comprehensive tourist products in different segments of tourist market regarding the need to compete in this field with other regions and to develop the offers of "free time" services |
| Low international and national as well as intra-regional transport accessibility of the region | The need to develop aeronautical, road and rail infrastructure, especially within the scope of connections between Rzeszów and Krakow and as well with Warsaw, the eastern part of the region with the western one as well as with the region's capital, and also within the functional area of Rzeszów |

Conclusions and recommendations for area of strategic actions 2: Human and social capital

| Diagnosis conclusions | Recommendations |
|---|---|
| Quite advantageous demographic situation of the region, particularly in comparison with eastern Poland macroregion, based on positive population growth that is unfortunately accompanied by migration outflow. There is observed transitional population growth of people of working age, yet with the decrease in the number of people of pre-working age. In the perspective of more than a dozen years there will be a decrease in the total number of the region's population as well as there will be advanced society ageing in progress. Predominance of rural population | The public entities shall provide support to different levels of pro-family policy (e.g. development of nursery network, facilitation of taking up part-time jobs by mothers etc.). They also shall pursue a liberalised selectively migration policy towards people coming from outside the eastern border of Poland, promote families with many children and run a programme to support such families and to facilitate development of such |
| Relatively underdeveloped recreation base of schools, lack of the adequate supplementary equipment including teaching aids as well as limited offer of sport activities for disabled people | Strengthening of the recreational offer for schools and their additional upgrading in teaching aids giving the ability to compensate the learning level. Necessity to propagate and develop sport idea among disabled people |
| Quality of education at the primary school level is comparable with the average in the country, at the level of the lower secondary school it is higher than the average and relatively lowers (according to data of OKE – Local Examinations Syndicate in Krakow) in higher secondary schools | It is necessary to get self-governments involved more into education quality but not only financially, to rationalise school network (the eliminated schools shall be transformed into the residence offices for other public entities), to select teachers with appropriate qualifications (especially in the field of foreign languages) to support innovative educational programmes and to develop extra-curricular activities, to improve school furnishing with computers with the access to the Internet |
| Weakness of lifelong education system | Public and non-public institutions shall create attractive educational offer and the employers shall encourage their employees by using the incentives to continue their education |
| Relative weakness of university education system in the region (confirmed by nationwide university ranking), what results from lack of comprehensive and qualitative educational offer adapted to the needs of modern economy of the region, with the exception of Rzeszów University of Technology – the only civil university in Poland educating personnel for aeronautical industry at the level of Master degree | It is necessary to strengthen personnel of the universities, in particular University of Rzeszów and Rzeszów University of Technology, to establish co-operation to a greater extent with companies as regards profiles of student's education, the internationalisation of degree courses (but not as yet exclusively with reference to Ukrainian students) It is also necessary to conduct integration activities as part of complementary regional system of university education in order to avoid duplication of degree courses and double didactics-research base, what will contribute to formation of synergistic effects |
| Historical multiculturalism of the region that manifests itself in significant potential of cultural heritage | The cultural heritage constitutes a potential for tourism development, however, it requires a new approach to its use by preparing relevant tourist products |
| Relatively large number of cultural institutions but at the same time the lack of institutions with established national or international reputation | Necessity to build brands of institution and cultural event in national and international terms |

| Diagnosis conclusions | Recommendations |
|--|---|
| Labour market of the region is characterised by: activity in the labour market close to the national average, slightly higher unemployment, relatively high daily mobility of workers resulting from historical development model based on “industrialisation without urbanisation” and present phenomenon of sub-urbanisation and the lowest average remuneration in the country | The need to form new, attractive jobs as a part of intelligent specialisations of the region and the need to redevelop the employment structures in favour of reduction of agricultural employment and development of non-agricultural workplaces for the rural population; implementation of the programmes connected with subsidies for establishing business activity with strategic criteria for people up to 25 years and more than 50 |
| High level of the threats connected with poverty and social exclusion | The need to eliminate shadow economy as the mean to counteract against poverty and social exclusion, development of modern form of employment support policy and social policy |
| Relatively high level of social capital manifested by big amount of NGOs and higher than average voter turnout | Undertaking actions to strengthen social capital of the region regarding both historical-cultural and organisational-developmental aspect promoting philanthropy and volunteerism in society |
| In the field of public health it is typical for the region: relatively long the average duration of life, the importance of spa treatment with poor quality of its base at the same time, insufficient number of highly-qualified medical personnel (there is no university in the region that would educate in the medical field), too small number of nurseries and poor access to palliative care | It is necessary to improve the quality of spa services. It is also required to run medical courses at University of Rzeszów, to expand the network of nurseries (district) and to develop the institutions providing palliative care |
| The lowest in Poland criminality level that is accompanied by high detection rate of crime. Possibility of transfrontier threats. Occurrence of threats to life and health of inhabitants caused by both natural phenomena and human activity | Further lowering of criminality level by expanding national and EU security systems, and also by development of monitoring infrastructure and elimination of the threat results |

Conclusions and recommendations for area of strategic actions 3: Settlement network

| Diagnosis conclusions | Recommendations |
|--|---|
| The region due to its location performs the important functions in international and national transportation | It is necessary to take the advantage of location of the region to increase transport accessibility of it by expansion of the major roads (A4, S19, S74) and rails (Przemyśl–Rzeszów–Kraków, Rzeszów–Warszawa), as well as the airport in Jasionka and also improvement of internal accessibility by development of roads and rails that would ensure that all residents of the region have access to the most important elements of the transport infrastructure of the region |
| Threat of digital exclusion, especially in rural areas | Necessity to develop the Internet broadband network in the whole region, including in particular elimination of so-called “white” and “grey” areas |

| Diagnosis conclusions | Recommendations |
|---|---|
| The characteristic feature of the region is quite spatially even urban layout formed by Rzeszów and sub-regional centres, where Rzeszów predominance in demographic potential is not too big, because it is inhabited by 10% of the region's population, and there is about 50% of population in the biggest sub-regional centres in proportion to the demographic potential of Rzeszów | Polycentric character of urban system of the region shall be kept with simultaneous support of actions in favour of increase of demographic potential of Rzeszów |
| Rzeszów, due to its size and growing transport accessibility within the country and in the European space, is predestinated to develop its metropolitan functions | Development of the metropolitan functions shall be based on the high quality of industrial production and services of not only regional importance but mostly national and international (European). Reinforcement of Rzeszów metropolitan functions shall progress also by strong connections with sub-regional centres and also within functional area of the city stimulated by the improvement of transport accessibility |
| The development of the region is made through existing and emerging poles and the growth zones, created by Rzeszów and the sub-regional centres and districts | It is necessary to support the developmental basis of the growth poles and stimulate the zones including the poles also from the regions: Małopolski and Świętokrzyski |
| Predominance of traditionally understood agricultural function in rural areas | It is necessary to divide rural areas into those, in which the purpose is to modernise agricultural function and those, where it would be proper to develop non-agricultural functions. At the same time, it is necessary to coordinate the development of multifunctional of suburban sub-urbanisation areas |

Conclusions and recommendations for area of strategic actions 4: Environment and energy industry

| Diagnosis conclusions | Recommendations |
|---|--|
| High quality values of natural environment, considerable percentage of the region's area under protection | Utilization of the environmental values towards the development of modern sectors of industry, agriculture and services according to the principles of sustainable development |
| Significant (mostly in the southern part of the region) share of areas exposed to erosion as well as flood risks and landslides | It is necessary to consolidate lands and plant shrubs and afforest the grounds the most endangered with erosion, the application of infrastructure and planning instruments (connected with land use planning) in order to minimise flood risks and landslides |
| Quite a small own potential of conventional energy industry based on coal | Necessary actions in favour of rationalisation of energy consumption |
| Quite a large possibility of producing energy from renewable sources | It is necessary to diversify own energy potential of the region by increasing the share of renewable energy industry, mostly by development of water energy industry, biogas production and use of geothermal, solar and wind energy |
| The low level of retention of surface water and groundwater, lack of retention reservoirs and polders as well as bad condition of river protection structures | Protection of the groundwater level as a very important determinant of the standard of living |

Development trends until 2020

1. Development scenarios taking into account change dynamics of key conditions and potentials

Development of Podkarpackie Region in perspective up to 2020 shall be determined by a number of external and internal factors. Based on the carried out selection of the determinants of dominant influence on the future state of the region and prospective symulation of their occurance were formulated three different scenarios for the development of the region. Depicted and confronted images of the region situation, encompassing fulfillment of each of the scenarios, have allowed to point out the most desirable model of the region development. It promises stable, sustainable and balanced socio-economic growth of the region. The chosen model served as the basis to depict the vision of the region condition in 2020.

The future development of the region is dependent on a number of exogenous and endogenous factors including the actions undertaken by the region's self-government.

The exogenous (external) factors that influence and will influence in the next few years the region's development include i.a.:

- Economic situation in the world;
- Situation in EU countries that are subject to monetary union (Eurozone);
- The volume and allocation of the European Union funds and other external financial means in the region;
- Economic situation in the country;
- Implemented economic policy of the government;
- Government tax policy;
- Influx of direct foreign investments to Poland;
- Behaviour of the external investors towards the region;
- Level of extra-regional transport accessibility.

The endogenous (internal) factors connected with the region and its functioning, which will have influence on the future situation of the region include i.a.:

- Ability to utilize the developmental potential of the region;
- Actions undertaken by the regional self-government in the area of economic development;
- Effectiveness of changes in educational system (adjustment to labour market needs);
- Level of internal (intra-regional) transport accessibility;
- Quality of the action of business environment institutions (BEI).

There is no rational justification in programming of regional development based on the prediction of influence of so many factors determining the future condition of the region. In this situation on the basis of the Delphi method was established that the region's development in the coming years will be extremely depended on:

- Scale of investment (state of internal and external investors' engagement);
- The size and structure of external development means;
- Level of transport accessibility and ICT availability (both from outside and inside the region).

The mentioned above-mentioned factors in relatively highest degree contribute to the future development of the region, including starting of the process of social inclusion, in which the key matter are new workplaces.

In apparent manner, investment scale is depended on economic situation in the world including also speed to overcome the global economic crisis, in particular in Eurozone countries. It should be considered that growing globalisation processes resulting in concentration of resources will cause an increase of external competition for the region, especially in terms of attracting foreign investment and they will influence the change dynamics of region's economy. In this context, one should also notice determinants associated with the implementation of climate policy, which constitute a big challenge for the region's economy.

Years 2014–2020 correspond with the next financial perspective of European Union, therefore it is extremely important for the region to use reasonably the financial means that can be raised in the EU's development policy. It is assumed that it will be the last period for Poland to use such significant external financial means and therefore it will be of key significance to use them towards building permanent basis for social and economic development. The utilization of these means will be crucial for the development of the region, but the financial situation of entities, especially self-government units can be an obstacle in gaining them.

The region's transport accessibility and ICT availability is the factor that conditions development of economy and exchange of goods and services. It also promotes the Exchange of knowledge and experience and enables involvement into the development processes. In this context the border location of the region should be used and there are extra opportunities that result from it, created by crossing of the main transport routes within the region's area.

Based on the possible scale of the impact of the abovementioned factors on the development of the region, there have been outlined three developmental scenarios. They include: (1) Opportunity scenario, (2) Interim scenario, (3) Threat scenario.

Projection of the particular scenarios is determined by occurrence of the following events:

- Capital commitment of the inside and outside investors in the region grows or is not changed;
- High volume of external developmental means becomes available or unavailable;
- Transport accessibility and ICT availability of the region (both internal and external) is developed or is not changed.

Table 1. Connections between the particular developmental scenarios and factors that determine them (determinants)

| Scenarios | Determinants | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| | Committment of inside and outside investors | Level and structure of the available external developmental means / financing | Level of transprt accessibility and ICT availability (internal and external) |
| Opportunity scenario | + | + | + |
| Interim scenario | – | + | + |
| Threat scenario | – | – | – |

Based on hypothetical changes of determinants – constituting the contents of the future scenarios of the region's development, which are possible to meet – there, was made a projection of the region's situation after their occurrence.

Projection of scenario of opportunities implementation

- Podkarpackie region reduces the developmental distance to more developed regions of the country and also becomes a leader in development among the eastern Poland regions.
- Inhabitant number in Podkarpackie region increases and the region has good demographical structure against the background of the country.
- Relative participation of Podkarpackie region in building GDP of Poland, and unemployment rate indicator is lower than the average in Poland.
- Thanks to effective utilization of endogenous potentials and outside investments in the region the sectors develop dynamically i.e.: industries: electromechanical (including aeronautical), IT, pharmaceutical, chemical, agri-food processing as well as tourist and logistic services.
- Significant improvement in both external and internal transport accessibility, effective promotion of industrial tradition and activity of economic clusters considerably increase the investment attractiveness of the region.
- Rapidly developing functional area of Rzeszów, and co-operating self-governments support in building economic, scientific and cultural competetivenss of the city and its surrounding, which reinforces the image of the area as a supra-regionall center of growth and innovation.
- Growth poles, including the issue of a city of sub-regional importance jointly with their funcional areas, are gaining the importance by forming the key centres of region's growth and contributing to the improvement of socio-economic cohesion of the region.
- Academic centre of Rzeszów, consisting of the biggest universities of the region, significantly improves the quality of researches, develops links with the region's economy and improves international and national scientific co-operation, and also attracts scientific personnel and students from outside the region.

- Vocational, secondary and university education profiles education to meet the needs of the labour market by developing practical forms of education and a system of internships and apprenticeships.
- Thanks to the technology transfer and absorption of science research results raises innovativeness and market competitiveness in sector of small and medium enterprises.
- By changes in agrarian structure, specialisation in production, development of integration in production and sales area and also agri-food processing, the agriculture increase its share in creating GDP of the region.
- Increase of farmer's wealth leads to formation of absorptive market in the rural areas, and this in turn allows the creation (supported logistically, financially and by training) of SMEs in rural areas and in this way strengthening of multi-functional development of these areas.
- Positive changes in economic structure of the region and in education system lead to explicit decrease in the level of unemployment and to inhibition of negative migration processes and decrease in the number of the region's inhabitants.
- Increases the satisfaction level of the region's inhabitants concerning the choice of place of living and support for the ongoing development directions.
- Due to the functioning model of the family and the welfare system increases the feeling of safety of Podkarpackie region inhabitants, which translates to maintenance of first place in the country in terms of the lowest level of crime.
- The level of identification with the region's matters has been changed by increasing philanthropic attitudes and growing number of people, who in a form of volunteering get engaged in the local matters.
- Thanks to culture institutions' development culture life gets richer (including the access to high culture), while maintaining the cultural heritage of the region that constitutes its inhabitants' identity.
- There is an improvement in the availability of specialised medical care and spa services, which, leads to further increase in life expectancy in the region.
- Care for the environment and investment in the tourist-spa infrastructure linked with effective promotion of the region and improvement of accessibility leads to the increase in significance of tourist services in the economic structure of the region.
- Formation of new workplaces, improvement of inhabitant quality of life, prestige increase of the Podkarpackie region's universities as well as good condition of the natural environment cause that the Podkarpackie region becomes an attractive place for young people, where they can pursue their educational aspirations, career and life.

Projection of interim scenario implementation

- Podkarpackie region does not reduce the developmental distance and does not build the competitive advantages towards the leading regions of the country.
- Based on endogenous resources and the existing external investments in the region, dynamically develops only a fraction of the desired key sectors.
- Strong improvement of both external and internal transport accessibility, which distinctly increases investment attractiveness of the region.

- With regard to the external determinants it is not possible to attract new investors to the region, which in turn causes insignificant improvement of endogenous developmental potentials of the region.
- Thanks to the technology transfer and absorption of science research results raises innovativeness and market competitiveness in sector of small and medium enterprises.
- Functional area of Rzeszów grows rapidly. Self-governments located within this area co-operate with each other intensly by building competitive edge of the city and its surrounding. As a result the area becomes supra-regional centre of growth and innovativeness influencing positively the development of the remaining parts of the region and increasing competitiveness of the region on a national scale.
- Towns and their functional areas, defined as growth poles, develop unevenly what causes that the economic importance is gained by those located in the north-western part of the region, while the southern and eastern part of the region are in the economic stagnation.
- Vocational, secondary and higher education, thanks to the co-operation of employment services, employers and local authorities, prepares well educated personnel for regional economy. However, due to the lack of investment in the region, the efficiency of the education system does not translates into a reduction in unemployment among graduates.
- Regional academies (mostly the big ones, located in Rzeszów) develop the system of research related to the needs of the business entities and gradually strengthen their position in relation to universities in other parts of Poland.
- Lack of significant incentives and development benefits from the innovative external investors effectively limits support of the development in the desired sectors of the economy.
- By changes in agrarian structure, specialisation in production, development of integration in production and sales area and also agri-food processing, the agriculture increase its share in creating GDP of the region.
- Increase of farmer's wealth leads to formation of receptive market in the rural areas, and this in turn allows the creation (supported logistically, financially and by training) of SMEs in rural areas and in this way strengthening of multi-functional development of these areas.
- Inhabitants of the rural areas thanks to improvement of transport accessibility and ICT availability gain opportunity to take up jobs mostly in the northern and western part of the region.
- Positive changes in economic structure of the region and in the education system lead to reduction of the unemployment level.
- Thanks to culture institutions' development the culture life gets richer (including the access to high culture), while maintaining the cultural heritage of the region that constitutes its inhabitants' identity.
- There is an improvement in the availability of specialised medical care and spa services, which leads to further increase in life expectancy in the region.

- Care for the environment, investment in the tourist-spa infrastructure and improvement of accessibility lead to the increase in significance of tourist services in the economic structure of the region.
- No significant external investment and persistent negative differences in wealth of the inhabitants cause the constant state of the negative migratory processes, especially among young people, with the result that the population of the region is reduced.

Projection of threat scenario implementation

- Podkarpackie region does not reduce the distance to the more advanced parts of the country (e.g. Malopolskie region), does not improve its competitive position in relation to the peripheral regions (e.g. other regions of East Poland). Decreasing of the region's share in the creation of Polish GDP.
- The lack of external investments does not allow for the use of the economic strengths of the region. Desired key industries develop only on the basis of limited internal resources, which leads to the fixation of an image of the region as an investment in attractive area (area multilaterally peripheral).
- Transport infrastructure is not being modernised and expanded, and existing traffic routes get deteriorated what results in aggravation of negative spatial differentiation in the level of socio-economic development. Deterioration of transport accessibility of the region lowers its investment attractiveness.
- There is regress taking place in the development of functional area of Rzeszów – its impact on development of the remaining parts of the region (metropolitan functions) weakens – as a result this area will not become the regional centre of growth and innovativeness.
- Towns that are the growth poles (except for Mielec) are losing their economic importance, contributing to increase of the socio-economic polarization in the region.
- Position of the main academies of the region gets further marginalised: they are not able to efficiently compete in quality and research usability with other national academic centres and attract personnel and students from outside the region.
- Declining demand for new competencies and skills in the region, and thus the demand for services provided by the educational system are reduced.
- Lack of adequate instruments of rural policy leads to a further decline in the productivity of agriculture, and consequently to the rural population depletion.
- Negative changes in the economic structure of the region and the educational system will result in a distinct increase in the level of unemployment.
- Decrease in the quality of the medicinal benefits in health care results in reduction of the average life expectancy, thus limiting the demand for the services offered by the spa sector.
- Insufficient investments in tourist-spa infrastructure – connected with the lack of efficient promotion of the region and deterioration of transport accessibility – lead to decrease of tourist services importance in the region.
- Population impoverishment causes intensification of negative migratory processes (first and foremost, well educated young people), decrease in number of the region's

inhabitants and also the increase in the level of social pathology, as well as regress in regional identity.

- There is growth in distrust to state institutions and self-governments. There is increasing social apathy.

On the basis of the analysis of the external and internal situation in the region it is assumed that the real and possible is development of the region based on the scenario of opportunities.

2. The vision of Podkarpackie region's development in 2020

Determination of vision of the region's development is the answer to the question: what image of the region in the perspective of year 2020 is envisioned by the self-government of the region. The vision is the description of the future social-economic image, the pattern to which the region should pursue, and a task that the regional government wants to accomplish through *Strategy*. In other words: the vision of Podkarpackie region is a description of aspiration for the development of the region until 2020, which is the justification of the selection and the background of assessment of the strategic objectives.

The vision of region's development was built based on the formulated scenarios of prospective changes heading towards achievement of variant states of development in the region. As a result of the carried out analysis there is selected one variation among them, which promises to achieve the fullest developmental effect.

In year 2020 Podkarpackie region will be the area of sustainable and intelligent economic development, using the internal potentials and transfrontier location, ensuring high quality of inhabitants' life.

Podkarpackie region in 2020 will reduce the developmental distance towards the most advanced regions of EU, the country and also will be a development leader for the regions of Eastern Poland. The measurable results of the development of the region will be the relative increase in the participation in the creation of the Polish GDP and lower than the national average unemployment rate.

In year 2020 Podkarpackie region shall be an area of effectively utilized economic advantages of the region and its internal potentials as well as transfrontier location, in which (thanks to implementation of innovative technological, product and organisational solutions and also external investments) rapidly are developing the key industries i.e.: electromechanical (including aeronautical), IT, chemical, pharmaceutical, agri-food processing and also tourist, spa and logistic services. This process will be based on a much improved external transport accessibility (network of national and regional roads linked functionally with motorway A4 and dual carriageway S19; main

line (railway) E30 and line No. 71, Rzeszów airport), and also on the changes in key connections within the region.

The economic competitiveness of Rzeszów will be raised, together with its functional area as well as the centre, of which are actual and potential growth poles. The intellectual potential of Rzeszów is strengthening i.e. by real support of Rzeszów's academies (state and private). Scientific-Technological Park of Podkarpacie region) works actively, and in its frames aeronautical and IT clusters. There are centres such as: office, congress, shopping and exhibition that are created to attract international institutions. As a result this area will be the regional centre of growth and innovativeness influencing positively on the development of the remaining territories and on competitiveness improvement of the region in the national and international scale. Favourable spatial layout of Rzeszów along with its surrounding towns of medium size (developed polycentric layout) promotes the diffusion of the development results within the area of whole region. Improving transport accessibility, borderline location and industrial traditions of Rzeszów and regional poles of growth will translate into dynamic socio-economic development of the region.

Thanks to the technology transfer and absorption of scientific research results the competitiveness of enterprises' sector will improve. The stimulators of business entities development will be i.e.: working actively BEI. The process includes also agriculture, with the changes in agrarian structure, the specialisation in production will be developed as well as agri-food processing. Attractiveness increase of the region's tourism and the competitiveness of the tourist product will support multi-purpose development of the rural areas. The real motors of regional economic growth will become already active and newly established economic clusters, producer groups and cross-sectorial structures. Activity of enterprises in high opportunities sector (including the group of aeronautical enterprises), opportunity to benefit from the incentives for investors, mainstream scientific research facilities, the presence of skilled workers with a relatively low labour costs, and also the attractive cultural and leisure determinants – these are the factors that will lead to the construction of the comparative advantages of the region on the investment market. This results in new location of the investments in the region. Intended and desired result of development activities will be new jobs, which will help to halt the negative migratory processes and encourage social inclusion.

University education will strengthen its personnel potential and, through modern laboratory facilities and cooperation with business entities will develop on a wider scale applied research and developmental research. There will be changes in education fields and practical and interactive forms of education will be developed. The quality and relevance of the graduates' training from the employers' point of view will be improved starting from the university education to the vocational training. Public educational offer will protect the opportunity of lifelong learning, including the use of the Internet. There will be guaranteed common access to the Internet as the educational and cultural medium and, above all, as a tool of economic activities, thus contributing to the reduction of social exclusion. This process will be supported by further development of civil society and environmental solidarity.

Cultural life of the region will be enriched and access to the high culture will be improved. Despite the progressing universalisation of European culture, the cultural heritage of the region constituting the identity of its inhabitants will be preserved.

Access to specialized medical care and developed spa medicine treatment will be improved, what will affect the further extension of the average life expectancy in the region. Thanks to developed monitoring of threats, expanded necessary infrastructure and improvement of standby within emergency services: the scale of the risks associated with the sudden acts of nature and people in the region will be reduced significantly. Environmental situation will be improved, including the precious natural resources, water, air (reduced level of CO₂ emission), noise level will be reduced and waste management will be improved. Renewable energy sources will be developed.

The positive changes, which will occur in the region both in economic and social field, will improve the conditions and quality of inhabitants' life. They will ensure that the region will become a more attractive and friendly place, especially for young people, who will have the opportunity to fulfill their professional and life aspirations exactly in this area.

Chapter III

Strategic objectives system

Objectives of *Strategy* are to determine “destination point”, which is going to be reached within the specified time horizon. The main objective clarifies the overall vision for the region.

Main objective of *Strategy*

Efficient use of internal and external resources for intelligent and sustainable socio-economic development is the way to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants.

Strategic objectives show through what areas of activities it is intended to achieve the main objective. Strategic objectives were defined for the strategic action areas identified in the *Region Development Strategy – Podkarpackie years 2007–2020 (RDS)*. It is assumed that these objectives should be clearly defined, possible to achieve, and indicating the anticipated time to implement. They also should be measurable as well as taking into account the identified opportunities and threats.

Table 2. System of objectives, strategic action areas and topic priorities

| Strategic action area | Objectives | Topic priorities |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Competitive and innovative economy | Objective 1 Developing advantages of the region on the basis of the creative disciplines as a manifestation of building national and international competitiveness | Priority 1.1. Industry Objective: Modern technology industry strengthening the competitiveness of regional economy Priority 1.2. Science, research and university education Objective: Development of competitive university education and research and development sphere as the key factors stimulating development of the region Priority 1.3. Tourism Objective: Building a competitive, attractive market offer based on the significant tourist potential of the region Priority 1.4. Agriculture Objective: Improvement of competitiveness in agri-food sector Priority 1.5. Business environment institutions Objective: Entrepreneurship development by offer of business environment institutions |

| Strategic action area | Objectives | Topic priorities |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Human and social capital | <p>Objective 2</p> <p>The development of human and social capital as factors of region's innovativeness and improvement of standard of inhabitant's living</p> | <p>Priority 2.1. Education Objective: Adjustment of education system to the current needs and challenges of the future</p> <p>Priority 2.2. Culture and cultural heritage Objective: Developed and effectively utilized cultural potential of the region</p> <p>Priority 2.3. Civil society Objective: Strengthening of citizen subjectivity, development of civil society institutions and increase of their influence on public life</p> <p>Priority 2.4. Social inclusion Objective: The increase in the level of vocational / professional adaptability and social inclusion in the region</p> <p>Priority 2.5. Public health Objective: Increase / enhancement of the safety of public health, by improving the availability and quality of the functioning of the health system</p> <p>Priority 2.6. Common sport Objective: Increase / enhancement of motor activity and physical and mental development of society</p> |
| Settlement network | <p>Objective 3</p> <p>Increase of availability and improvement of functional-spatial coherence as the element to build the developmental potential of the region</p> | <p>Priority 3.1. Transport accessibility Objective: Improvement of external and internal spatial accessibility of the region with particular regard to Rzeszów as a supra-regional growth centre</p> <p>Priority 3.2. IT accessibility Objective: Development of high-quality telecommunications network and increased use of information technology throughout the region</p> <p>Priority 3.3. Metropolitan functions of Rzeszów Objective: Strengthening the position of Rzeszów in the area of national and European dynamising development processes within the region</p> <p>Priority 3.4. Functions of rural areas Objective: Rural areas – high quality space to live, work and relax</p> <p>Priority 3.5. Spatial coherence and strengthening the functions of growth poles Objective: Strengthening the foundations of development and diversification of growth poles' function, including sub-regional centres in terms of regional, national and international levels</p> |
| Environment and energy industry | <p>Objective 4</p> <p>Rational and efficient use of resources while respecting the environment to ensure the safety and good conditions of living as well as economic growth</p> | <p>Priority 4.1. The prevention and counteracting against threats and the removal of their adverse effects Objective: Protection of the inhabitants of Podkarpackie region against the adverse effects of threats caused by natural factors and resulting from human activities</p> <p>Priority 4.2. Environmental protection Objective: Achievement and maintenance of good environmental status and the conservation of biodiversity through sustainable development of the region</p> <p>Priority 4.3. Energy security and rational use of energy Objective: Increase in energy security and energy efficiency of the Podkarpackie region through the rational use of fuel and energy with consideration of the local resources, including the renewable energy sources</p> |

Chapter IV

Strategic action areas, topic priorities, action directions

1. Competitive and innovative economy

1.1. Industry

Objective: *Modern technology industry strengthening the competitiveness of the regional economy.*

Action directions:

1.1.1. The strengthening of existing industrial sectors and development of the new innovative ones

The Development and creation of new innovative sectors of industry condition growth of the competitiveness of the region's economy and the improvement of its investment attractiveness. Support should be directed to the areas with a concentration of enterprises in the sectors of high chance.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Improvement of innovativeness and competitiveness of enterprises in the sectors of high chance within the Podkarpackie region measured by the increase in the export of the products from these industries;
- Increase of accessibility to new technology and know-how;
- Increase in the share of industry in the structure of GDP of the region;
- Creating mechanisms to promote corporate social responsibility;
- Development of international and national co-operation relationship of the enterprises from the region.

1.1.2. Creation of infrastructure for innovative industry

In order to increase innovativeness of economy in the region, it is necessary to increase significantly expenditure on infrastructure for development of innovativeness in the sphere of enterprises, link aid between the science and the economy as well as increasing overall R&D investments, and in particular in the projects for activation of the most important universities of the region in the field of applied research, carried out in co-operation with industry.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Development of infrastructure for increase of enterprises' innovativeness;
- Increase in activity of the most important universities of the region in the field of applied research in partnership with industry;
- Increase in the effectiveness of the research carried out by universities in co-operation with the industry;
- Increase in the number of innovative research projects;
- Increase in the investment attractiveness of the region;
- Raise in the level of education and adjustment of education profiles of the personnel in the region matching the needs of innovative industries;
- Strengthening mechanisms to promote employment in enterprises of the region.

1.1.3. Supporting the development of clusters and cluster's initiatives

Growing importance and effectiveness of clusters as the effective form of organising the entrepreneurs and measurable benefits created by the cluster system for the business entities functioning in their structure cause that they become the real drivers of economic growth in the region. Institutional and financial support should be directed to the already operating clusters, bringing together predominantly the entrepreneurs from the sectors, which are the key sectors for the development of the region.

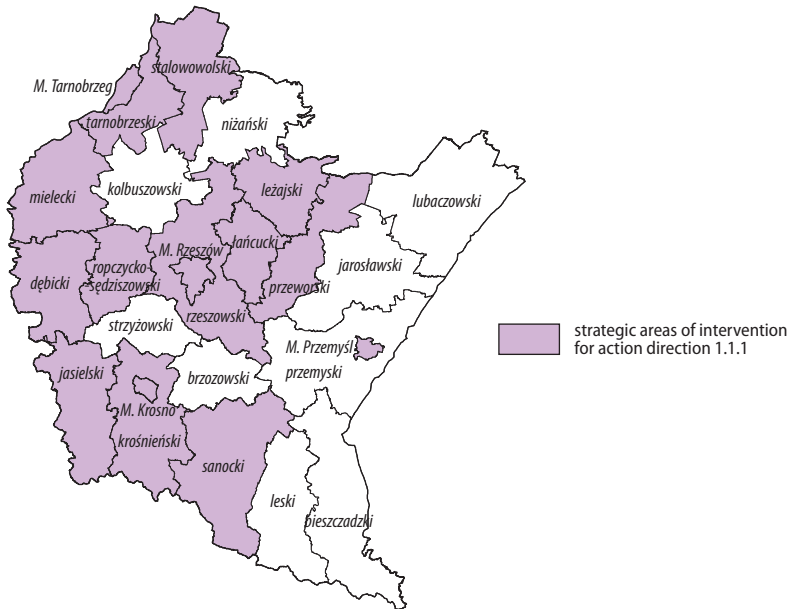
Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Increase of sectoral co-operation of the enterprises;
- The strengthening and increase in the number of clusters and cluster's initiatives operating within the area of the region;
- Increase in co-operation between cluster and their initiatives and sphere of science;
- Internationalisation of clusters and cluster's initiatives;
- Economic development of the enterprises associated in cluster's initiatives;
- Increase in the quality of human capital in enterprises-members of the cluster's initiatives.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.1.1. *The strengthening of the existing sectors of industry and development of new innovative ones* – with a preference for concentration areas of the enterprises from the sectors of high chance (map 1).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.1.2. *Creation of infrastructure for innovative industry* – the area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.1.3. *The support for development of clusters and cluster's initiatives* – the area of the whole region.

Map 1. Strategic areas of intervention for action direction 1.1.1



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Indicators for topic priority 1.1.: Industry

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Share of industry (section B,C,D,E) in creation of VAG of the region | 27,00% (2010) | 30,3% | GUS |
| 2 | The growth of sales in industry per 1 inhabitant (Poland = 100) | 56,34% (2011) | 60% | GUS |
| 3 | Participation of workers in the industrial sector | 30,4% (2011) | 33,7% | GUS (ind. SRK 2007–2015) |
| 4 | Industrial enterprises that co-operated within the scope of innovative activity in % | 7,6% (2011) | 10% | GUS |
| 5 | Share of the industrial enterprises that incurred expenditure for innovative activity | 16,65% (2011) | 20% | GUS |
| 6 | Number of clusters acting / operating in Podkarpackie region | 19 (2012) | at least double the number of clusters | own source, PARP |
| 7 | Number of members of the clusters operating within Podkarpackie region | 567 (2012) | at least triple number of cluster's members | own source, PARP |

1.2. Science, research and university education

Objective: *Development of competitive university education and R&D sphere as the growth-stimulating key factors of the region / stimulating development of the region.*

Action directions:

1.2.1. The development of applied and developmental research including regional specialties as a key factor in strengthening the competitive advantages of the region

Effective use of knowledge, including first and foremost the results of scientific studies, particularly in the context of the economic development of the region, is one of the basic elements of building competitive advantages. An essential course of action in this field should focus primarily on strengthening its own regional specialization set forth in Regional Innovation Strategy. The effective implementation of action therefore requires effective external support both institutional and financial within the framework of partner co-operation of economic and academic sector, with the active participation of the local and regional administration. Coherent and complementary actions in this field will create a real chance to strengthen and also effective use of the existing research capacities in the region.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Inclusion of empirical research in research programmes of higher school in complex and flexible way / manner and their adaptation to the changing needs of the economy;
- Elaboration of mechanisms and platforms of cooperation between science and economy with the support of the region's self-government as the subject responsible for the creation of the development of the region;
- Building research teams, including international teams.

1.2.2. The strengthening of education quality within the framework of existing and new degree courses

About the quality of the teaching process, as well as the effectiveness of scientific research in the sense of strengthening the competitive advantages of the region, predestinates, first and foremost, the status of the personnel employed in universities of the region. One of the key factors, which are an important barrier to the development of quality education, is too small number of senior academic staff member. It is therefore necessary to launch a regional support system of research work of young workers with Ph.D. It also includes the work of academic and institutional research teams, as well as participation in national and international research networks and in scientific cooperation.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Increase in number of senior academic staff member, especially in the science supporting developmental potentials of the region;

- The inclusion in international co-operation in science and education of leading academies in the region in the areas of specialization for further strengthening and competitiveness of regional economy;
- Establishment of joint co-operation for the effective use of existing infrastructure and personnel, and for enhancement of attractiveness of study offer in the region;
- Launch of new degree courses (including medical studies) in support of developmental specialisation of the region;
- Development of study offer for foreigners in English.

1.2.3. The development of the education system at a higher level strengthening regional specializations

Development of the region requires the personnel with higher education that would strengthen competitive advantages of its economy. However, changes are needed in the current education profile. To instruments, which will serve to modify the offer of degree courses available for candidates from Podkarpackie region, belong: regional system of so-called ordered specialties of study, support for interdisciplinary and highly specialised degree courses and postgraduate studies, including the specialties ordered by entrepreneurs and investors. There will be also deepened research on career paths of university graduates in the region undertaken in academic career centres.

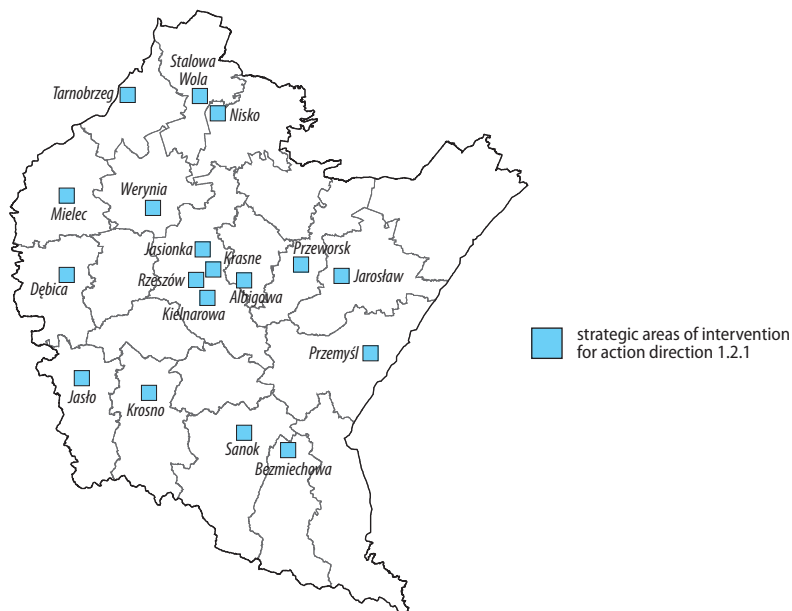
Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Adaptation of the training offer in higher education to meet the needs of the region's economy among others by so-called ordered specialties / ministry-sponsored field of study that serve to strengthen its competitiveness;
- Enhancement of the quality of professional education by improving facilities for practical training i.a.: through the use of the teaching experience of practitioners working in the region's key sectors;
- Construction of system of regional practices and internships in innovative enterprises and the promotion of ingenious students / outstandingly gifted students.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

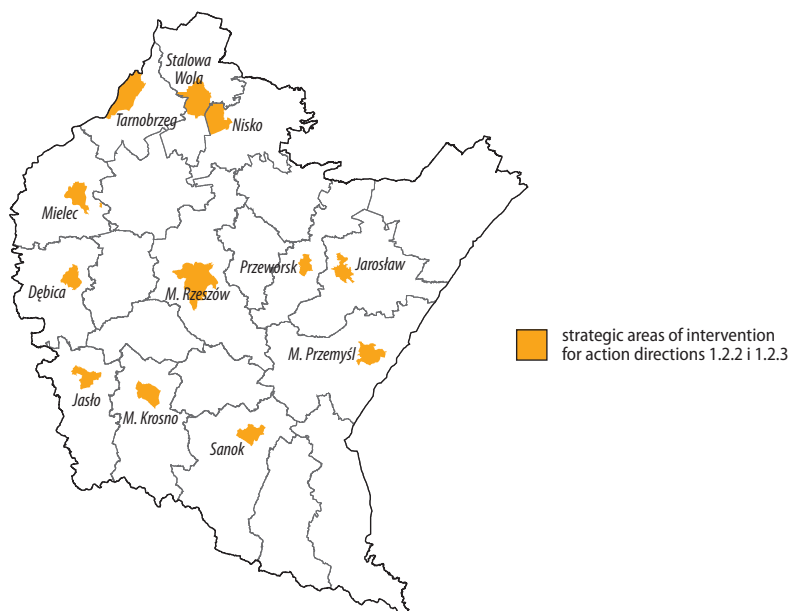
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.2.1. *Development of applied and developmental research including regional specialties as the key factor to strengthen the competitive advantages of the region* – the area of location of units with academic achievement and research facilities in the chosen fields of science – Rzeszów's academic centre and its non-local research units and also the other centres with higher education schools (map 2).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.2.2. *The strengthening of education quality within the scope of the existing and new degree courses* – Rzeszów, sub-regional and local centres with academies (map 3).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.2.3. *Development of education system at the higher level strengthening the regional specialisations* – Rzeszów, sub-regional and local centres with academies (map 3).

Map 2. Strategic areas of intervention for action direction 1.2.1



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Map 3. Strategic areas of intervention for action directions 1.2.2 i 1.2.3



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Indicators for topic priority 1.2.: Science, reserach and university education

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Expenditures <i>per capita</i> for research-development activity (R&D) | 254,8 PLN (2011) | 350 PLN | GUS |
| 2 | Share of senior academic staff members in the general number of academics in the basic workplace | 25% (2012) | 28% | 4 academies: UR, PR, WSLiZ, WSPiA |
| 3 | Number of reasearch teams, including the international | 431 (including the international 73) (2012) | 480 (including 100 international) | 4 academies: UR, PR, WSLiZ, WSPiA |
| 4 | Number of filed the patent application and the number of obtained patents | filed: 120 (2011) obtained: 53 (2011) | increase of 20% | GUS |
| 5 | Number of research orders for an academy | 365 (2012) | 500 | 4 academies: UR, PR, WSLiZ, WSPiA |
| 6 | Value of research orders for an academy | 54,9 mln PLN (2012) | 100 mln PLN | 4 academies: UR, PR, WSLiZ, WSPiA |
| 7 | Number of units that received the status of Leading National Scientific Units (KNOW) | 0 (2012) | 3 | MNiSW |
| 8 | Number / amount of the employed in R&D sector (generally in EPC) | 2851,3 (2011) | 3500 | GUS |
| 9 | Number of students studying the so-called ordered specialties | 7098 (2012) | 10 000 | own source |
| 10 | The number and the value of finished R&D projects carried out / implemented by means of grant system | 45 projects amounting to 25,2 mln PLN (2012) | 70 projects amounting to 44 mln PLN | own source |

1.3. Tourism

Objective: *Construction of competitive and attractive market offer based on the significant tourist potential of the region.*

Action directions:

1.3.1. Development of tourist attractions and tourist infrastructure

Within the region there are areas, places and objects, which, by virtue of the scale of tourism shall have the status of national and supra-regional tourist attractions. It is necessary to further enhance the strength of their impact on tourism, as well as

creating new attractions. For visitors to the region will be developed tourist infrastructure serving / dedicated to the leading forms of inbound tourism to the region. The key importance is attributed to the changes / alterations of a quality, which will affect a higher satisfaction with the stay and the improvement of tourist image of the region.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Improvement of accessibility and exposure of areas, tourist places, objects, and collections being the national and supra-regional tourist attractions or representing the unique natural and cultural heritage of the region (also by use of ICT);
- The development of new tourist attractions for the leading forms of inbound tourism to the region;
- Development and improvement of infrastructure for tourism; leisure, spa (including medical), sightseeing, active, borderline, business and religious – pilgrimage, especially for motorists, with observing / preserving the natural values and landscapes.
- The construction and development of multifunctional, high standard recreational and medical complexes considering landscape and natural values;
- Use of geothermal water in recreational and medical spa infrastructure of the region.

1.3.2. Raise of competitiveness of tourist products in the leading forms of inbound tourism to the region

The best opportunity on the market has the products that are the best or unique in the market segment. Therefore, critical to activities that will serve to improve the competitiveness of the offers that are present on the market, as well as preparation and commercialisation of new products in tourism: leisure, medical spa, active, business, sightseeing and borderline. This applies in particular to products, which are integrated and to tourist packages. Quality and complexity of tourist service will be improved, wherein the special role shall be played by tourist personnel. The results of regularly carried out surveys of tourist traffic will support taking the developmental actions.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Higher competitiveness of tourist product of the region as a result of the development of consultancy conducted by business environment institutions in tourism and accessibility to the instruments of financial support;
- The launch of new innovative tourist products based on the results of tourist traffic surveys within the region and on the trends in international tourism development;
- Improvement in the quality of tourist traffic through further training and education of tourism personnel (especially the so-called first contact personnel) and the transfer of good practices from countries and regions with developed tourist market.

1.3.3. Development of tourist promotion and partnership for inbound tourism to the region

One of the key conditions for the development of the tourist economy is the effective promotion of attractions and tourist facilities in selected markets at home and abroad. It will be based on the results of the marketing research and adopted promotional strategy. Also the activity of Regional Tourist Organisation of Podkarpackie Region (PROT) will be strengthened.

In view of increase of market competition between tourist destinations, it is necessary to develop co-operation and teamwork between the entities, on which activity depends directly or indirectly, the arrivals to the region. This process will include economic entities in tourism, local self-government units, NGOs and other entities in the region, as well as from outside the region.

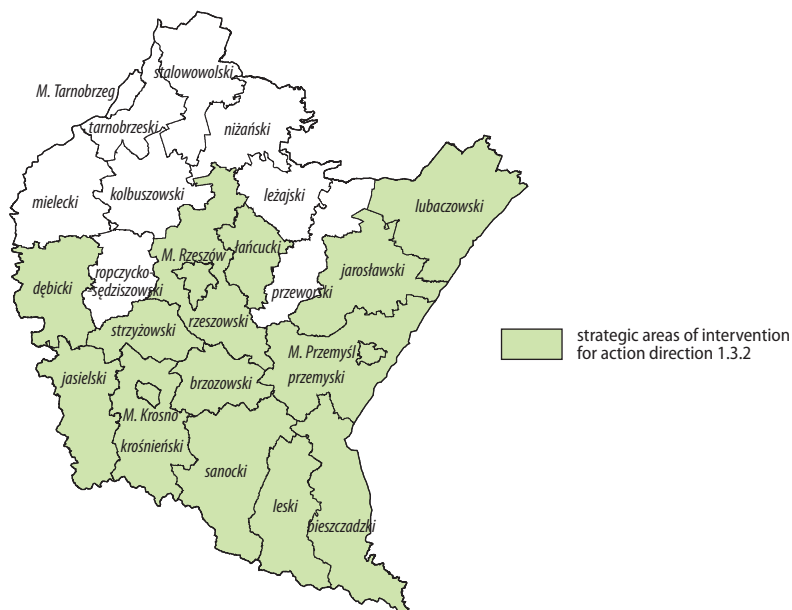
Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- The development of national and international promotion of tourism based on the results of the surveys of tourism and the tourism promotion strategy adopted by the region;
- Strengthening the role of Regional Tourist Organisation of Podkarpackie Region in tourist promotion if the region;
- Development of the existing clusters and creation of the new ones as well as organisational forms as a part of co-operation and teamwork of tourist entities and tourist related business;
- The development of cooperation with tour operators from outside Podkarpackie region and other entities having influence on inbound tourism to the region;
- Intensification of co-operation with the neighbouring regions and bordering regions of Slovakia and Ukraine for the benefit of tourist traffic.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.3.1. *Development of tourist attractions and tourist infrastructure* – the area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.3.2. *Raise in competitiveness of tourist products in leading form of inbound tourism to the region* – in particular, the area of expanded tourist function (designated on the basis of the summary indicator including: accommodation provided in collective accommodation facilities, the visitors of tourist attractions, density of accommodation base, the number of agrotourist farms and traffic in the border tourism), as well as the districts, where are located at the same time the most important thematic trails which are ideal for the creation of branded travel products (Wooden Architecture Route, enotourist route, military relic route) and places where are located the objects enlisted to UNESCO World Heritage List / Site (map 4).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.3.3. *Development of tourist promotion and partnership aimed at inbound tourism in the region* – the area of the whole region.

Map 4. Strategic areas of intervention for action direction 1.3.2



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Indicators for topic priority 1.3.: Tourism

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | The number of constructed multi-purpose, high standard complexes: leisure and spa (medicinal) with accommodation of 3 stars and above standard | 0 (2012) | 6 | own source |
| 2 | The annual number of total accommodation provided in the tourist accommodation establishments with 10 places and more (collective accommodation establishments) | 2284,5 thousand (2012) | 2700 thousand | GUS |
| 3 | The annual number of nights a total provided to the foreign tourists in tourist facilities in collective accommodation establishments (tourist accommodation establishments) | 147,7 thousand (2012) | 230 thousand | GUS |
| 4 | The annual total turnout of visitors in 10 selected major tourist attractions of the region * | 1065 thousand (2012) | increase of 10% | own source |
| 5 | The number of accommodation places in the region (collective accommodation establishments, agricultural farms, bed and breakfast) | 34,2 thousand (2011) | 38 thousand | GUS |

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 6 | The number of the entities associated in the tourist clusters of Regional Tourist Organisation of Podkarpackie Region and in local tourist organisations | 231 (2012) | 500 | own source |

* The chosen attractions of tourist turnout of more than 30 thousand visitors: Bieszczady National Park, Open-air museum in Trzcinica, Museum of Petrochemical and Gas Industry in Bóbrka, The Museum of Folk Architecture in Sanok, Bieszczady Small-Gauge Forrest Train, Arboretum in Bolestraszyce, Museum of Przemysl Region in Przemyśl, Museum – Castle in Łańcut, Underground Tourist Route in Rzeszów. Additionally there is new attraction – Glass Heritage Centre in Krosno.

1.4. Agriculture

Objective: *Improvement of competitiveness in agri-food sector.*

Action directions:

1.4.1. Improvement of the efficiency and profitability of agricultural farms through their modernization leads to the changes in agricultural structures, the development of bioeconomy and cooperation with research and scientific centres

Podkarpackie region agriculture is characterised by its large area fragmentation resulting from historical and cultural conditions. Agrarian fragmentation and unfavourable areal structure of the farms in the region affects their low economic power. Low efficiency and competitiveness in agriculture is caused by negative influence of low level of its mechanisation and use of machines. As a consequence of the obstacles to agricultural production growth is the Increase of fallow and untilled lands. Agricultural production in the vast majority of farms is an omni-directional without a defined direction of specialization, except for certain micro-regions specializing in certain crops, for example in horticulture.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Raise in concentration and specialisation of the farms in accordance with the principles of sustainable development in the agriculture free from GMO;
- Support for structural change in agriculture;
- Provision of the professional advisory;
- Development of co-operation between R&D units and agri-food sector;
- Support for the modernisation processes in agricultural farm by using innovative solutions: technical, technological, biological and organisational according to the principles of sustainable development in agriculture;
- Use of production capacity of agricultural farms to produce renewable energy;
- Support for sustainable development of areas covered by agricultural and fishing economy;

- Support for activities in the field of training and professional advice to farmers, agricultural producers with modern production technologies;
- The development of research, elaboration and implementation of new technologies in bioeconomy, including in the agricultural production and the processing of agri-food;
- Protection of lands that are especially useful for agriculture in planning the location of public purpose investment
- Support for efforts to maintain the devices of detailed land reclamation.

1.4.2. Increase of organised the presence of farmers and processors in the market of agricultural products

Podkarpackie region agriculture, except for big fragmentation in production, is also characterised by fragmentation of agriculture product marketing. As a result of economy marketisation, the distribution channels, which were fixed before, were liquidated and the agricultural market has become highly fragmented and lacks transparency for small and vulnerable farmers. Differentiation of the degree of organization and scale of operation of individual links of agri-food chain (low in agriculture, high in distribution cell) results in an unfavourable negotiating position of agricultural producers and processors that is used by trading companies (claiming unauthorized charges, forcing low-price supply etc.).

The implementation of this direction aims to continue to support various forms of organization of agricultural producers, which gives the benefits of both in the production and trade. This applies particularly to the construction of the professional wholesale market and the promotion of cooperatives and producer groups and all efforts aiming at activation and cooperation of agricultural producers.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Development of vertical and horizontal integration in agriculture;
- Strengthening and development of producer groups and other forms of structured management in the agri-food sector;
- Strengthening of participation of products manufactured by Podkarpackie region by organising and participating in fairs and exhibitions of national, foreign and other initiatives to promote agri-food products;
- Increase of direct sales by agricultural farms;
- Development of existing and creating new infrastructure of wholesale markets and local markets;
- Development of existing and creating new clusters in agri-food sector;
- Development of small and medium entities within the scope of agri-food processing aimed at the production of food products with high quality and specific tastes.

1.4.3. Development of agri-food processing, including the processing based on organic production of agricultural products and certified quality products certified products of high quality

Productivity growth of the agro-food sector is going to continue the modernization of its processing. Support should be given to the implementation and promotion of innovative solutions through financial support to innovative projects, support research

and development sector in cooperation with the sector of production and processing, promotion and dissemination of knowledge in the field of innovative solutions.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Promotion of traditional, regional and ecological products from the region on the international and national stage;
- Raising awareness through education of children and youth and consumers in terms of food production and the principles of healthy eating;
- Strengthening of business activity in non-agricultural links of agrobusiness, including agritourism and enotourism.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.4.1. *Improvement of the efficiency and profitability of agricultural farms through the modernization of agricultural structures change, the development of bioeconomy and cooperation with research and scientific centres* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.4.2. *Increase of organised presence of farmers on the market of agricultural products* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.4.3. *Development of agri-food processing, including the one based on ecological agrarian production and co-operation with research and development centres* – area of the whole region.

Indicators for topic priority 1.4.: Agriculture

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | The average surface area of an individual holding /farm more than 1 ha of agricultural land | 4,56 ha (2012) | 5 ha | ARiMR |
| 2 | Agricultural production of 1 ha of agricultural land | 2927 PLN (2010) | 4000 PLN | GUS |
| 3 | The number of registered business entities acting in agri-food sector (section C, division 10–12) | 868 (2010) | 1000 | GUS |
| 4 | Number of producer groups (groups of agricultural producers and producer groups of fruit and vegetables) | 39 (2012) | 100 | Department of Agriculture, Surveying and Property Management of Marshal's Office in Podkarpackie Region |
| 5 | Ecological agricultural farms – part of the utilized agricultural area in farmland in total | 3,82% (2011) | 5% | GUS |

1.5. Business Environment Institutions

Objective: *Entrepreneurship development by / through the offer from business environment institutions.*

Action directions:

1.5.1. Strengthening of potential / capability and development of BEI and their network of co-operation

Development and strengthening of BEI and their network within the Podkarpackie region is considered to be a necessary condition for building modern and competitive economy in the region. It should be obtained by strengthening of potential, coordination of consistent activities and raising the degree of innovation of the services provided by BEI.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Activity growth of BEI;
- Establishment of measurable co-operation between BEI, development of their network of co-operation and coordination of the conducted actions, including international relations;
- Improvement of efficiency, enhancement in the quality of the services provided, as a response to a specific demand from entrepreneurs;
- Expansion of the offer of the services provided as a result of BEI co-operation.

1.5.2. Strengthening of institutional capacity of BEI in the field of enterprise financial support

Podkarpackie region is one of the regions with the lowest level of economic development, what should be sought i.a.: in limited access of already operating entrepreneurs and individuals wishing to start a business to external sources of financing, as well as insufficient amount of relevant financial products. The development of financial engineering instruments (grants and repayable) offered by BEI will affect positively the level and quality of entrepreneurship in the region.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Increase of diversity of the offer of financial support to companies in the sector Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises [MSMEs] (e.g.: through strengthening the funds of seed capital and network of “business angels”);
- Development of the offer in the field of guarantee and loan funds and customizing financial instruments to meet the needs of business entities.

1.5.3. Creating and supporting the pro-innovative enterprises by BEI

Strengthening of Podkarpackie's enterprises, growth of their competitiveness and innovativeness as well as support for the process of penetration of the research sphere to the realm of business is one of the priority directions of MSMEs support by BEI. Support of pro-innovative enterprises is going to bring closer cooperation

between the MSMEs and the research institutes and universities in order to elaborate and implement innovative solutions and effective utilization of regional research potential.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Development of innovative enterprises within MSMEs sector, promotion of entrepreneurship;
- Increase in the number of innovative enterprises being implemented by Podkarpackie's entrepreneurs in co-operation with the scientific sphere improving their competitive condition / state;
- Increase in expenditure by business entities from the MSMEs sector on R&D activity;
- The establishment of an information platform of accessible facilities, specialized scientific research apparatus available to carry out specific tests or offer made by scientific-research centres.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.5.1. *Strengthening the BEI capacity and their development as well as development of their network of co-operation* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.5.2. *Enhancement of the BEI institutional capacities within the scope of financial support of entrepreneurship* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 1.5.3. *Creating and supporting the pro-innovative enterprises by BEI* – area of the whole region.

Indicators for topic priority 1.5.: Business environment institutions

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Value of the guarantees granted by the funds of credit guarantees | 49,9 mln PLN (2011) | increase of 15% | National Association of Guarantee Funds, own source |
| 2 | Number of the guarantees granted by the funds of credit guarantees | 232 (2011) | increase of 15% | National Association of Guarantee Funds, own source |
| 3 | Value of the loans granted by the loan funds | 9,99 mln PLN (2010) | increase of 15% | Polish Association of Loan Funds, own source |

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 4 | Number of the loans granted by the loan funds | 118 (2010) | increase of 15% | Polish Association of Loan Funds, own source |
| 5 | Number of executed general advisory services provided by the entities included in KSU (National Service System) | 1830 (2011) | increase of 10% | PARP, own source |
| 6 | Number of executed trainings served by the entities included in KSU (National Service System) | 688 (2011) | increase of 10% | PARP, own source |
| 7 | Number of executed pro-innovative advisory services provided by the entities included in KSU (National Service System) | 126 (2011) | increase of 20% | PARP, own source |
| 8 | Number of the executed advisory services in the field of repayable financing (loans, guarantees) provided by entities included in KSU (National Service System) | 0 (2011) | 100 | PARP, own source |
| 9 | Number of investors in industrial and technological parks | 55 * (31.12.2012) | at least double the number of expenditure value | own source |
| 10 | Value of the investments in the industrial and technological parks | about 1 billion PLN * (31.12.2012) | at least double the number of expenditure value | own source |
| 11 | Number of the companies that have been present on the market for at least 2 years since leaving Business Incubator, Pre-incubator and Academic Business Incubator or Technological Incubator in comparison with the total amount of incubated companies | 0 (2012) | achieving the minimum level of 90% | own source |

* Value of indicators number 9 and 10, are quoted on the basis of the data received from Podkarpackie Science and Technology Park Aeropolis, Industrial Park in Mielec and Industrial Park "Old town" in Leżajsk.

2. Social and human capital

2.1. Education

Objective: *Adapting the education system to the current needs and challenges of the future.*

Action directions:

2.1.1. Improvement of quality and accessibility of educational services

The future of the young people who leave school and begin the way on the labour market depends on the correct quality and accessibility of educational services. The learning process should be individualized, adapted to different needs and aptitudes of students through the dissemination of diverse programs and educational pathways and the introduction of system solutions to discover and develop talents and skills. It is taking on an importance to ensure the availability of early childhood education necessary for the proper development of skills and competencies, particularly those key skills corresponding to the needs and challenges of the modern world. In this context, it is extremely important that the schools would increase the use of ICT.

The improvement of the quality of education without question is also affected by teachers, it is therefore necessary to take steps to enhance their skills and use of modern teaching methods.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Improvement of accessibility and quality of educational services at all learning levels with particular emphasis on pre-school education (especially within the rural areas) and vocational as well as the non-formal education;
- Modernisation and development of educational infrastructure as well as equipment for schools and educational centres at all learning levels;
- Developing and discovering talent, among others, through early diagnosis of pre-disposition and scholarship system;
- Improving the quality of education and training for teachers e creating incentives to keep in this professions the best teachers;
- Educational offer expansion (also the non-formal education forms) for children and young people, with particular emphasis on key competence training (including: language, IT, mathematical, scientific-technical, entrepreneurial, ability to learn, cultural and social competence: cooperativeness, communication and creativity) increase in care of pupils with special educational needs;
- School digitisation and increase in ICT technique utilization in educational processes;
- Development of new forms of support for schools in the organization of teacher training and the development of methodological guidance at every stage of education and for all subjects.

2.1.2. Creation of an attractive educational offer adapted to the changing regional labour market, technological progress and the needs of key sectors of the regional economy

Currently, it is necessary to create stronger link between educational institutions and the economy and the adaptation of the educational offer to the needs of the regional labour market. Therefore there is a need for the implementation and dissemination of the idea of apprenticeships, including those conducted in the workplace and engaging in the process of educational training of teachers-practitioners from the corporate sector. Employers should work with the education system also in defining the skills and competencies of future employees. It is vital to develop the vocational guidance system at all stages of education that would allow planning a professional career.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Development of educational and vocational guidance, recognition of professional aptitude of children and adolescents and the construction of educational paths (based on the cooperation between educational institutions) to support the career development of young people at all levels of education;
- Development of vocational education offer in accordance with the needs of the labour market, including the launch of pro-innovative educational profiles and creation of a network of secondary schools profiled in terms of the identified key sectors of the region;
- Adaptation of teaching facilities to meet the needs of apprenticeship;
- Support for practical training of teachers, in particular the development of plans and programmes with the participation of employers and organising work placements for teachers of theoretical and practical vocational training;
- Development and implementation of attractive programmes and professional internships shaping students' creative and entrepreneurial attitudes and practical skills;
- Comprehensive support system for employers within the scope of apprenticeship financing;
- Increase in accessibility to information about perspectives on the labour market.

2.1.3. Developing and promoting attitudes related to learning throughout life (long-life education)

Dynamic economic changes, including the labour market, as well as demographic changes result in the need for continuous improvement of the knowledge, qualifications and skills. It is necessary to increase the accessibility to various form of non-formal education. New methods of teaching must emphasize the usefulness of the transferred knowledge. Shaping attitudes and promoting adult learning throughout life will be based on promoting this form of education, and improving the availability and attractiveness of education. The development of new forms of education will grow in importance, also thanks to the new possibilities associated with digitization and development of advanced ICT technologies.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- The creation of interactive education centres developing especially among children and youth interest in science and supporting self-learning about the world and education;
- Development of the educational offer allowing improving the skills and retraining at all stages of life adapted to the changing needs of the regional labour market;
- Improving the quality and availability of services provided by the centres of practical training, lifelong learning and practical professional training
- Supporting solutions for handling and use of lifelong learning, including distance learning.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.1.1. *Improvement of quality and accessibility to educational services* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.1.2. *Creation of an attractive educational offer adapted to the changing regional labour market, technological progress and the needs of key sectors of the regional economy* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.1.3. *Developing and promoting attitudes related to lifelong education* – area of the whole region.

Indicators for topic priority 2.1.: Education

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|--|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | Percentage of children aged 3–5 included in pre-school education | total 61,7% urban area 84,3% rural area 47,1% (2011) | total 78% urban area 95% rural area 60,1% | GUS |
| 2 | Average test scores of secondary and matriculation exams to the national average (Poland = 100): ■ secondary exam to the national average ■ matriculation exam to the national average | in the humanities 1,07 in mathematics and natural science 1,03 (2011) 1,00 (2011) | maintaining current levels above the national average | CKE, GUS |
| 3 | Number of students per 1 computer with Internet access to be used by students: ■ primary schools for children and youth, without special schools ■ lower secondary schools for children and youth, without special schools | total 7,95 (2011) total 9,20 (2011) | total 6 total 8 | GUS |

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|--|---|--|----------------|
| 4 | <p>The share of graduates of vocational schools in the total number of graduates of higher secondary schools (vocational, technical and general higher secondary schools) (4730 people);</p> <p>The share of graduates of technical higher secondary schools in the total number of graduates of higher secondary schools (vocational, technical and general) (9442 people);</p> <p>The share of graduates of general higher secondary schools in the total number of graduates of higher secondary schools (vocational, technical and general) (13 869 people)</p> | <p>vocational schools for youth, without special schools 17% (school year 2010/2011)</p> <p>technical higher secondary schools for youth without special schools 34% (school year 2010/2011)</p> <p>general higher secondary schools for youth, without special schools 49% (school year 2010/2011)</p> | <p>vocational schools for youth without special schools: 20%</p> <p>technical higher secondary schools for youth, without special schools: 40%</p> <p>general higher secondary schools for youth, without special schools: 40%</p> | GUS – BDL |
| 5 | The percentage of people participating in lifelong education aged 25–64 in the total population in this age | 3,0% (2011) | 9% | GUS |

2.2. Culture and cultural heritage

Objective: *Developed and efficiently utilized cultural potential of the region.*

Action directions:

2.2.1. Creating the conditions for ensuring the equal and universal access to cultural offer, including high culture

The cultural life of the region is concentrated primarily in the major urban centres, and thus the capital of the region and other cities with district rights. In Podkarpackie region there are also areas, which due to their peripheral location and unfavourable economic conditions have limited access to cultural offer and the participation of their citizens in cultural life and ventures of high culture is rather incidental.

The need to ensure that all citizens have equal opportunities of possible use of cultural action becomes not only desirable, but first of all necessary to progressively eliminate the marginalization of certain areas of the region in this regard.

The impact of major urban centres, which are also centres of cultural life in the region, on areas away from the centre will be possible, if they gain a strong reinforcement of human, financial and infrastructural resources.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Creation of cultural infrastructure, corresponding to the expectations of contemporary authors and recipients of culture, and using the advantages of the region in the field of cultural heritage;
- The creation of innovative cultural infrastructure, such as explorers, interactive museums, digital cinema network, etc.;
- Increase in the availability of cultural resources and cultural events through digitization and the construction of multimedia platforms;
- Restructuring of cultural institutions to optimize operation (division of powers and responsibilities);
- Optimisation of culture financing with regards to the demographic and geographic criteria and diagnosed needs and cultural conditions;
- Strengthening of co-operation between cultural institutions and artistic circles as well as artistic and scientific communities in the region;
- Popularisation of projects that encompass the area of the whole region, in the type of itinerant theatre, travelling exhibition and philharmonic away concerts and the organization of cultural events in public spaces.

2.2.2. Strengthening the image of the region, including Rzeszów, as a cultural centre based on, i.a.: cultural events of international significance and building brands of among others cultural institutions and events

Creating a positive and attractive image of our region (both in the country and beyond its borders) through culture will be possible only if it will be possible to emerge the products or groups of products with the regional culture, and in this way to introduce them to the public in order to become cultural identifiers of the region.

The driving force behind the development of culture in the region certainly could become major centres of cultural life, centred around the largest cities in the region and around the places known for their cultural projects. This is where it is advised to start creating products and cultural brands of both the institutions and events. Creating brand cultural brands should be founded on the basis of activity of the institution, ranking events or dissemination of knowledge about the valuable historic buildings that would be noticed outside the region.

Without a doubt the cultural future of the region should derive benefits from its geopolitical position in the vicinity of Ukraine and Slovakia. International co-operation in this field should aim to initiate or continue projects which could raise them to the level reported on the international stage of cultural projects.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Increase in cultural and artistic competences through cultural education, both at the level of preparation of personnel to carry out tasks in the field of culture, as well as informed consumers of cultural activities;
- Increase in the participation of Podkarpackie cultural institutions in the cultural programmes of international range that would give an opportunity to promote the region and to present its attributes;

- Increase in the number of cultural events and cultural projects of national and international range, i.a.: thanks to substantive and financial support within the scope of own contributions for the projects and promotion of the achievements of young artists;
- Creation of comprehensive database of cultural life manifestations and their dissemination
- Strengthening co-operation with cultural institutions in the bordering regions as well as cross-border and international co-operation in the implementation of tasks in the field of culture
- Elevation of the events and institutions to the rank of cultural event and institution on the basis of the prestigious repertoire, high level activity and effective promotion.

2.2.3. Protection, promotion and management of cultural heritage of the region

Cultural heritage should be on the one hand the object of protection and care, on the other hand a potential, which should be used for development of the region and construction of social capital. It is necessary to undertake projects aimed at both comprehensive protection and preservation of cultural heritage resources (i.a.: an increase in funds for the repair and restoration), as well as its adequate promotion and implementation of modern (effective and efficient) management model. As the essential activities should also be considered educational and popularising activities that are addressed to the inhabitants of the region. Dissemination of the tangible and intangible values of cultural heritage of the region, and increase in awareness of their values will serve not only their preservation and better protection, but also can contribute to the growth of regional and local identity of the inhabitants.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Shaping the cultural landscape understood as an integrated conservation of cultural heritage and the natural environment, particularly in terms of improving the spatial order and aesthetics of the environment; protection and development of the historical building of cities and towns as well as rural layouts; preventing degradation and conservation of the natural heritage of the region;
- Improving the preservation and protection of buildings and culturally valuable sites, i.a.: by the use of tools of local law as well as counteracting the process of their devastation and degradation
- Maintaining a multicultural wealth of local and regional identity, among others, through the educational and popularising actions, including support of folklore and folk art and the protection of intangible assets;
- Establishing systems and procedures for the functional management of culture, cultural and natural heritage, including the development of partnership within the sectors: public, non-governmental and private, to improve the functioning of cultural institutions and the protection of monuments
- Testing and documenting regional cultural heritage and its dissemination and promotion for utilitarian applications;

- Creation in the Podkarpackie region a specialized cultural institution, which would deal with the history and heritage of the Borderlands
- The strengthening of transfrontier and international co-operation within the scope of protection and use of cultural heritage;
- Promotion of the most valuable elements of cultural heritage with the use of the available instruments such as informative campaigns in the region and nationwide, promotional campaigns, conferences, debates, symposia, experiments, research, publications.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.2.1. *Creating the conditions for ensuring the equal and universal access to cultural offer, including high culture* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.2.2. *Strengthening the image of the region, including Rzeszów, as a cultural centre based on, i.a.: cultural events of international significance and building brands of among others cultural institutions and events* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.2.3. *Protection, promotion and management of cultural heritage of the region* – area of the whole region.

Indicators for topic priority 2.2.: Culture and cultural heritage

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Expenditure of local self-government units for culture and national heritage protection per 1 inhabitant (budgets of municipalities and cities with district rights, the budgets of districts, the budget the region) | 143,04 PLN (2011) | the increase to the national average | GUS |
| 2 | Average monthly household expenditure per 1 person for culture and recreation | 56,40 PLN (2011) | the increase to the national average | GUS |
| 3 | Public library readers per 1000 inhabitants | 164 (2011) | the increase to the national average | GUS |
| 4 | Viewers and listeners in theatres and musical institutions per 1000 inhabitants | 115 (2011) | increase of 30% | GUS |
| 5 | Visitors to museums and museum branches (total) per 1000 inhabitants | 474 (2012) | increase of 20% | GUS |

2.3. Civil society

Objective: *Strengthening citizen's recognition, development of civil society institution and increase of their impact on public life.*

Action directions:

2.3.1. Raise in active citizenship and reinforcement of the voluntary sector

Active citizenship is the basis to build local communities and civil society. In order to stimulate this activity the actions will be taken that aim at development of social competence among the inhabitants of the region, as well as equipping them with specific resources and skills. An important manifestation of the activity of the society is association with regards to meeting the specific needs and social interests. NGOs sector in Podkarpacie region requires support both financial and also institutional, because as shown by research, its potential is too low to be able to perform duly assigned functions and tasks.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Increase in the participation of citizens in public life through civic education and training of leaders and organisers of social initiatives;
- Boost of involvement in the social matters manifesting by i.a. an increase in the number of volunteers and an expansion of the idea of philanthropy (individual and cooperative);
- Reduction of the NGOs sector dissection by providing aid: training, informative, consultative and advisory (at the stage of formation of current activity and a non-governmental organisation) that is aimed at the weaker local organisations;
- Improvement of the financial and organisational stability, strengthening potential, competences and professionalisation of a entity's activity in voluntary sector i.a. by increasing the role of non-governmental organisations as employers;
- Increase in the use of local resources of public institutions (personal and infrastructural) for the development of active citizenship;
- The development of functions of NGOs advocacy and wider offer of free advice for the poorest;
- Strengthening co-operation within voluntary sector through the promotion of networking, coordination and monitoring of activities, including the creation of centres for the support of NGOs and civic initiatives.

2.3.2. Increase of the participation of citizens and the voluntary sector in public life

To increase the participation of citizens in public life, it is necessary to create conditions that favour the interaction of citizens and public institutions. For this purpose it is necessary to strengthen the social capital based on the principle of mutual trust between citizens and public institutions, to strengthen and disseminate mechanisms for civil dialogue, to promote the development of partnerships and other forms of co-operation in order to transfer the tasks for implementation by NGOs and citizens.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Increase the involvement of citizens and NGOs in public affairs, including greater participation in debates, public consultation, the creation of regional and local strategic and programme documents and in local and parliamentary elections;
- Increase in co-operation between public institutions, citizens and non-governmental organizations (based i.a.: on the transfer of public tasks implementation to citizens and the voluntary sector entities);
- Improvement of communication and information sharing between the public sector and citizens, with particular emphasis on the role of local media;
- Facilitation of access to public services using ICT.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.3.1. *Wzrost aktywności obywatelskiej i wzmocnienie trzeciego sektora* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.3.2. *Increase of the participation of citizens and the voluntary sector in public life* – area of the whole region.

Indicators for topic priority 2.3.: Civil society

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Turnout in local elections (first round) | 50,75% (2010) | 65% | PKW |
| 2 | Number of NGOs per 10,000 inhabitants | 30,32 (2011) | 42 | Association Maple/Clone |
| 3 | The share of taxpayers returning 1% to the OPP (Public Benefit Organisations) | 46,0% (2012) | 60% | own calculations on the basis of the data from Tax Chamber in Rzeszów |

2.4. Social inclusion

Objective: *The increase in the adaptability of the professional and social integration in the region.*

Action directions:

2.4.1. Reduction of poverty and social exclusion in the region

Long-term unemployment, impoverishment of society, limitation in access to basic goods, to education, increasing number of dysfunctional families ineffective educationally, social helplessness, disability, a large number of people addicted to alcohol and drugs have a major impact on the marginalization of social groups and, consequently, lead to poverty and social exclusion. Reduction of these negative phenomena should be one of the key challenges of the strategy for the area of social inclusion.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Development of new forms of individual and environmental support enabling professional and social integration of groups exposed to live in poverty and those with specific difficulties in the labour market;
- Increase in access to institutions caring for children and other dependents (nurseries, kindergartens, day care centres for the elderly etc.);
- Enabling the people with the lowest qualifications (and the same very often the lowest income) to participate in free training and courses improving their skills and giving the opportunities of obtaining higher income from work;
- Social and professional reintegration through the development of social economy, including i.a.: support of social co-operatives;
- Increase in activity of people covered by social assistance (particularly those aged 15–30 years, above 50 years, people with disabilities and pupils leaving educational care facilities), for example by sending them to paid internships and practices, a system for qualification improvement and acquiring new profession, increasing knowledge and awareness in the field of entrepreneurship, promotion of employment of parents from large families.

2.4.2. The increase in activity of people who have difficulty entering and staying on the labour market

There is a strong correlation between the occurrence of the phenomenon of inactivity, marginalization and social exclusion. These phenomena are largely due to the lack of employment, and contribute significantly to refraining from efforts to search actively for employment. Therefore, investing in widely understood human capital by stimulating the activity of inhabitants of the region is a key element in creating a modern labour market. Low employment rate in Podkarpackie region makes it necessary to carry out actions aimed at increase of employment, growth of the adaptability of the unemployed to the needs of employers and the effective professional integration.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- The use of complex forms of activation of the unemployed, including the use of individual action plans and programs for employment support policy covering several forms of support (e.g., combined with the ability to provide care for children or dependents);
- Improvement or change of the qualifications of the unemployed, especially those at the risk of social exclusion, by: internships, apprenticeships, training leading to employment, lifelong learning;
- Entrepreneurship development e.g. through consultancy and expansion of guarantee and loan funds;
- Creation of new jobs thanks to the support of entrepreneurs i.a. in the form of reimbursement of the cost of newly created jobs;
- Improvement of co-operation between public employment services and other institutions active in the labour market for the unemployed in order to activate the unemployed;
- Support for employers undergoing adaptation and modernization processes carried out in the form of development and implementation of outplacement programmes.

2.4.3. Creation of an integrated system of support for communities at risk of marginalization and social exclusion

In modern society, there are observed severity of many adverse social phenomena, which undoubtedly include unemployment, impoverishment of society and its consequences. Integrated support system for people at risk of marginalization and social exclusion is an indispensable instrument of social policy, for effective control of the above-mentioned social problems requires a constant search for new solutions and forms and methods of operation. The activities carried out under this line will therefore seek to strengthen co-operation between institutions focused on solving social problems, including social assistance institutions, public employment services and non-governmental organizations. It is necessary to integrate the actions of commune, district and region's self-governments. Joint activities will increase the responsibility for the implemented projects, which will affect their efficiency and effectiveness, and enhance the capacity / potential of service providers.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Integration of measures for equal opportunities for people at risk of social exclusion in order to activate them socially and professionally;
- Implementation of complex programmes supporting people excluded or at risk of social exclusion, including: equal educational opportunities, counteracting social exclusion, actions combining social reintegration with obtaining of employment and its preservation;

- Promotion of large family model and implementation of a programme supporting families with many children (educational scholarships, etc.);
- The development of an efficient system of social assistance in the region by strengthening the social assistance personnel and the construction and modernization of infrastructure;
- Development of community forms of support for children, the elderly and disabled;
- Development of the system of support through actions in the field of disability mitigation, strengthening of early rehabilitative intervention, elimination of architectural barriers and the development of positive attitudes towards the elderly and disabled;
- Multi-family housing development and adaptation of buildings to be used for residential purpose or other enabling social inclusion;
- The integration of IT system providing informative interoperability between the areas of social security, labour market, tax reports, public statistics and labour market of the Member States of the European Union.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.4.1. *Reduction of poverty and social exclusion in the region* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.4.2. *The increase in activity of people who have difficulty entering and staying on the job market* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.4.3. *Creation of an integrated system of support for communities at risk of marginalization and social exclusion* – area of the whole region.

Indicators for topic priority 2.4.: Social inclusion

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|--|---|----------------|
| 1 | Indicator of relative poverty threat (%) | 21,3% (2011) | 17,7% | GUS |
| 2 | The employment rate of people aged 15 years and more (%) | 49,3% (2011) | 57% | GUS |
| 3 | Persons benefiting from social assistance benefits per 10,000 inhabitants | 637,2 (2011) | 600 | GUS |
| 4 | The average monthly income disposable per 1 person (Poland = 100) | 76,4% (2011) (16 th place among the regions) | change of position in the ranking of regions – 1 position up | GUS |
| 5 | The registered unemployment rate | 15,5% (2011) (13 th place among the regions) | change of position in the ranking of regions – 2 positions up | GUS |

2.5. Public health

Objective: *Increase in public health security by improving the availability and quality of the health care system.*

Action directions:

2.5.1. Improvement of availability in specialist medical care

Increase in the availability and improvement of the standard of care is extremely essential to reduce morbidity and mortality, improve quality of life and to reduce the cost of care in the long-term perspective.

The increase in the quality and availability of comprehensive health services, especially those highly specialised, requires construction of the missing branches and diagnostic – medicinal centres, hiring highly qualified medical staff and equipped with specialized diagnostic-medical equipment providing health care co-operation of the health care units in the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation (including the spa medicine) and allowing for better use of these units' capacity. There is still a need for modernisation and expansion of the existing base of health care in order to adapt to the requirements and to meet the needs of patients.

Co-ordination of health policy, serving better planning of health care organisations, preventing duplication of similar activities and monitoring the quality of medical services will also help to improve the quality and efficiency of medical services.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Reduction of indicators and the dynamics of mortality due to cancer by creating a Diagnostic-Therapeutic Centre in the field of oncology, along with the branch network;
- Reduction of infant mortality by creating a Diagnostic-Therapeutic Centre in the field of maternal-foetal medicine;
- Elimination of the region so-called “White spaces“ in terms of providing the missing branches especially in paediatric oncohematology, allergology and paediatric pulmonology, anaesthesiology, paediatric intensive care, oncology of transplantation rehabilitation as well as gastroenterology;
- Improvement of the base for health care and spa treatment through the construction and modernisation of existing infrastructure and equipment improvement in order to adapt it to the needs and demographic, epidemiological and legal determinants;
- Increase in co-operation and coordination of the actions in the field of widely understood health policy through the creation of the Regional Coordinating Centre for Health Policy;
- Increase in the accessibility to comprehensive medical care by people in old age through the establishment of geriatric clinic branches, clinics, nursing care facilities, home care and other forms of long-term care;

- Common access to mental health care and other forms of care and support needed for people with mental illness allowing them to live in a family and social environment;
- Utilization of the potential of Podkarpackie spas by development of spa medicine;
- Improvement of population security through an increase in the effectiveness of the activity within the units of the Emergency Medical Services and co-operating units.

2.5.2. Health promotion

Health promotion should aim for pro-health activities within society at all levels of its organization, which are the key to solving many problems, including the reduction of morbidity and mortality, and thus reduction of the cost of treatment. Hence healthcare education conducted in the educational environment, work environment, and health care centres should be an essential part of prevention and health promotion. It should be aimed at preventing the addictions (e.g., alcohol, drugs, and others) and increase of physical activity of the population and a healthy lifestyle (i.e. by changing the eating habits of the inhabitants of the region and the active forms of leisure activities). It is necessary to support in organizational and financial way the health education programmes aimed at preventing so-called lifestyle diseases and diseases of old age and the implementation of programmes for prevention and treatment.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Increase in the detection of diseases at an early stage of development through the prevention of cancer, respiratory diseases, mental diseases and disorders;
- Strengthening co-operation between health care centres and non-governmental organisations in the field of health promotion;
- Increased awareness of the risks related to the addictions;
- Growth of knowledge about healthy lifestyles through health education among the region inhabitants.

2.5.3. Professional medical staff

Presently, Podkarpackie region is one of the few regions in Poland, where there is no medical programme as a degree course at a university. At the University of Rzeszów operates the medical faculty, educating students on the basis of three institutes: Nursing and Health Sciences, Obstetrics and Emergency Medicine and Physiotherapy. The establishment of departments of clinical and medical programme will increase the quality of medical services, will create development opportunities for physicians and will provide the region with highly qualified medical and scientific staff.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Increase in the access to highly qualified medical and scientific staff through the creation of a medical programme course at the Medical Faculty at the University of Rzeszów and formation of clinical disciplines base;

- Increase in co-operation of the University of Rzeszów with health care centres within the scope of training pre- and post-diploma for medical staff.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.5.1. *Improvement of access to specialist medical care* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.5.2. *Health promotion* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.5.3. *Professional medical staff* – Rzeszów.

Indicators for topic priority 2.5.: Public health

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|--|--|---|----------------|
| 1 | Death by causes per 10,000 inhabitants: ■ malignant tumours ■ circulatory diseases | 23,1 (2011) 50,3 (2011) | 17 40 | GUS |
| 2 | Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births | 5,3 (2011) | 3,0 | GUS |
| 3 | Life expectancy at birth | women – 82,0 years men – 74,1 years (2011 r.) | extending the average life expectancy: women – up to 84 years, men – up to 76 years | GUS |
| 4 | Physicians per 10,000 inhabitants (total of working physicians) | 35,1 (2011) | 40 | GUS |

2.6. Common sport

Objective: Increase of physical activity and mental and physical development of society.

Action directions:

2.6.1. Dissemination of physical activity in society as a component of a healthy lifestyle

To improve the state of health of the region's society, there are needed the actions aiming at increase in the participation in various forms of physical activity. The process of forming habits of regularity in maintaining a good state of motor skills and physical fitness of the body will include projects that will be implemented since school age till the end of one's professional activity. The projects will also be targeted to people with disabilities.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Increased number of sports and recreational activities in schools and academies as well as cyclical / periodical sports public events, of which the events of multi-generational profile and for people with disabilities,
- Increase in the number of people participating in various forms of physical activity, particularly seniors aged 55+.

2.6.2. The development of children and youth sport

An important factor hindering the development of posture and more commonly encountered obesity is systematic participation of children and youth in physical activities. Sports of children and youth implemented in school and extracurricular form will support normal physical and psychological development as well as shaping the volitional features and will constitute an important link in the process of educating the young generation. Participation in regional and national sports competition system of children and young people will support the physical and emotional development, as well as enhance the ability to compete in the realities of the current market economy.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Raise the level of sports training in the region;
- Development and education of coaches and instructors;
- Development of school sports and extracurricular forms of physical activity, including student activities of student and environmental clubs for children and youth;
- Development of the regional competition system of children and youth;
- Socialization and education through participation in sport as well as solidification of habits connected with physical activity among children and youth.

2.6.3. Development of sports infrastructure

Implementation of the tasks that promote physical activity and the effects on normal physical and psychological development of the young generation need to provide adequate infrastructure composed of widely accessible and specialised facilities as well as sports and recreation devices. In particular, this applies to the school and communal base useful for the local residents, as well as serving for the enrichment in tourist offer in the region.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- The improvement and construction public infrastructure for the sport, including, in particular, playgrounds and equipment for games and plays;
- Improvement and construction of specialised sports facilities for competitive sports;
- Improvement and construction of public winter sports centres.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.6.1. *Dissemination of physical activity in society as a component of a healthy lifestyle* – area of the whole region.

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.6.2. *Development of competitive sports* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 2.6.3. *Development of sports infrastructure* – area of the whole region.

Indicators for topic priority 2.6.: Common sport

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Number of points scored by the representative of Podkarpackie region in the system of sports competition of children and young people | 4794,52 (2012) | 8000,00 | Polish Youth Sports Federation |
| 2 | The proportion of the inhabitants of the region that is under age of 19 and participate in school sports events | 21,8% (school year 2010/2011) | 23,8% | own calculations based on the data from Regional School Sports Association Board |
| 3 | Young people under 18 years practicing in sports clubs on 1000 people under the age of 18 | 114 persons (2010) | 200 persons | own calculations based on the data from GUS |
| 4 | Utilization degree of universal, multi-tasking pitches for leisure and sport in % | 71% (2010) | 80% | GUS |

3. Settlement network

3.1. Transport accessibility

Objective: *Improvement of external and internal spatial accessibility of the region with due account being taken about Rzeszów as a supra-regional growth centre.*

Action directions:

3.1.1. Development of road transport network strengthening external communications accessibility of Rzeszów and sub-regional centres in national and international terms

The development of the economy and the investment and tourist attractiveness of the region are conditioned by the existence of an efficient transport system linking the region with the main economic centres of national and international importance. From the perspective of the region is particularly important to strengthen integration of regional road transport system with the European TEN-T network and the planned

network of motorways and expressways / carriageways in Poland. These actions will significantly improve the external accessibility of the region, its capitol – Rzeszów, as well as the sub-regional centres (Krosno, Mielec, Przemyśl, Stalowa Wola and Tarnobrzeg). An important part of improving the accessibility of the region, next to the modernisation of national roads, will be the creation of intermodal nodes constituting the convenient links that allow using different means of transport as well as expansion of border crossings. This will affect the improvement of trading conditions, which will allow for better use of the opportunity, which is created by the position of the cross-border region.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Completion of construction of A4 motorway, and also execution of S19 dual carriageway sections constituting a part of the transport route Via Carpatia and S74;
- Strengthening transport link system of the region with the capitol and other national growth centres;
- Establishment of a functional system connecting regional road system with the main traffic routes by construction of the access roads and the nodes for A4 motorway and dual carrigeways S19 and S74;
- Improved external accessibility of sub-regional centres thanks to the construction and expansion of national roads (including DK77, DK28, DK73, DK84, DK9);
- Modernisation of the system of main road traffic links of Podkarpackie region with the neighbouring regions;
- The creation of a coherent system of transport to connect the capacities of different types of transport by building a system of multimodal and intermodal links;
- Development and formation of new border crossings as an important element in the development of trans-frontier and international co-operation;
- Development of the existing and construction of the new roads improving the accessibility to the border crossings and logistics centres;
- Improvement of the regional road system by development of the existing and construction of the new sections of the roads connecting sub-regional centres and by construction of their ring roads, as well as raising the class and category changes of these roads, on which there is a particular concentration of traffic;
- Construction of a nod connecting system for A4 motorway and No. 4 national road (E40).

3.1.2. Development of infrastructure and railway network both in the system of external and inner-regional connections

In the transport system of Podkarpackie region the rail transport is of a great importance. Despite well-developed rail network, there is a lack of direct connections of Rzeszów with the capital of the country and the main national centres that would improve the external accessibility of the region. Broad Gauge Metallurgy Line that runs through the northern part of the region should contribute to the improvement of the trade towards the East. Greater advantage should be taken of the rail network in intra-regional communication by improving connections to Rzeszów and between the towns of the region. The functionality of the rail will be improved also by construction

of the nodes connecting rail transport with other modes of transport (intermodal platforms). Also technical condition of the existing rail infrastructure should be improved (modernisation of trackways and station objects) and work for its expansion (links, double trackways, electrification of the railways). Investments are also needed in modern railway rolling stock.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Modernisation of Railway Main Line E30 up to the country's border;
- Increased external accessibility through modernisation of railroads leading to the nodes that ensure the possibility to connect with the planned railroads of high standards, with particular account of modernisation of railways No. L71 and L25 as well as and establishment of a direct connection on the route Rzeszów–Warszawa;
- Increase in external accessibility of the region by modernisation of railroads L68;
- Increase in external accessibility of the region by modernisation and regeneration of railroads: L108, L107, L101 running towards the border crossings and improvement of the railway connections within the region by modernisation and regeneration of railroads, i.a., L25, along with supplementing the railway system in rail links (including the rail link Turaszówka–Przybówka and if need be: Szepietów–Jedlicze);
- Modernisation of Broad Gauge Metallurgy Line, construction of intermodal platforms and development of rail border crossings, and also construction of the new border crossing in Malhowice;
- Increased utilization of the railways in public transport by modernisation and regeneration of narrow gauge railways, modernisation of the station objects and investments in the rolling stock;
- Increase in accessibility of the region by connecting the airport in Jasienka with the region's capitol by using railway.

3.1.3. Strengthening the road transport links of district towns between each other and with Rzeszów

Improvement of transport accessibility in road traffic to Rzeszów and between the district towns constitutes an important element that enables dissemination of the developmental processes, and also allows for integration of the region in terms of economy and labour market. Rzeszów, as the region's capitol, implements a number of functions of a major importance for the entire region. Hence it is necessary to build the efficient road linking Rzeszów with the district towns. It is also necessary to integrate the potentials of centres constituting the growth poles through the development of road links between them. Within the region and its immediate environment it is possible to distinguish several urban subsystems, based on the clear gravities. It is above all the subsystem of Tarnobrzeg–Sandomierz–Stalowa Wola, Krosno–Jasło, Rzeszów–Łańcut, Dębica–Ropczyce. The above-mentioned system should be developed by strengthening the following links: Dębica–Ropczyce–Mielec, Jarosław–Przeworsk, Sanok–Lesko–Ustrzyki Dolne.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Shortening of travel time to Rzeszów from district towns through investment in road infrastructure, especially in areas of hindered accessibility;
- Improved connections between regional poles of growth through the construction and expansion of road systems connecting them in order to enhance their functional connections;
- Improved road accessibility to places of economic activity concentration, in particular to economic zones;
- Improvement of road safety in cities due to construction of ring roads as a part of the regional roads;
- Improved road accessibility to places of special tourist interest;
- Development of an attractive and competitive transport through the establishment of the Public Transport Management Centre, coordination of services provided by the carriers with consideration of the needs of disadvantaged areas.

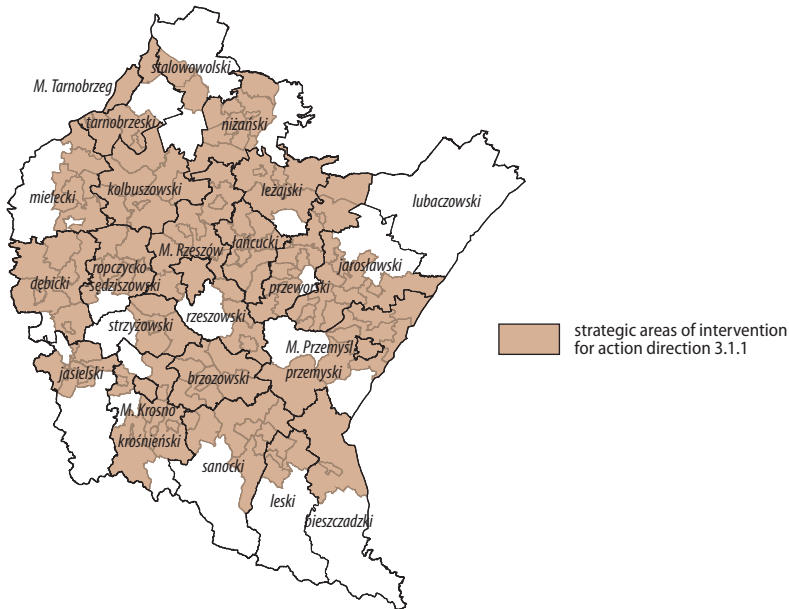
3.1.4. Development of Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport and the specialised local airports

Aircraft transport is the fastest growing sector of transport with rapidly increasing volume of carried passenger and goods. In regional transport system an important part is played by Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport, which at the same time is an important element of national system of the airports. The undertaken actions should aim for greater internationalisation of the airport and take full advantage of its features for the transport of persons and goods. They should also support the development of regional airports with specialised functions (health, sports, training, company, etc.) that improve transport accessibility and constitute a factor of economic revival of the sub-regional centers.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

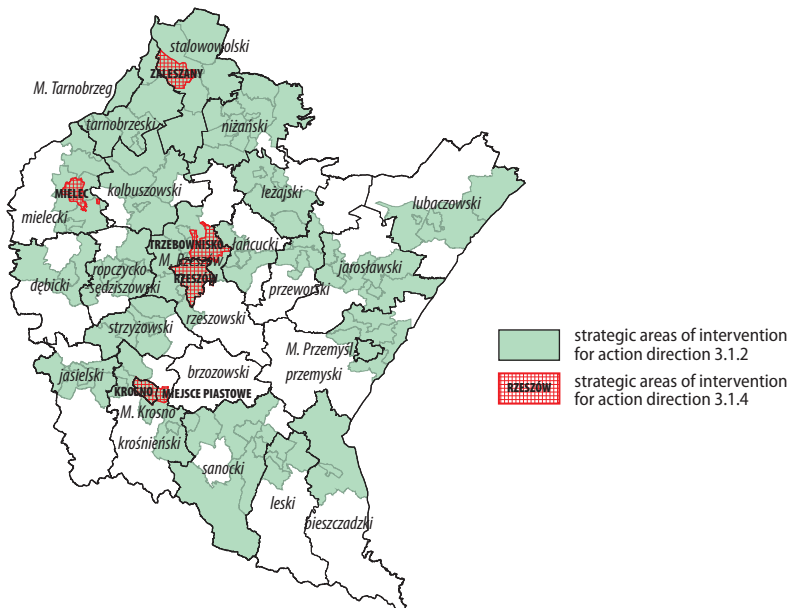
- Raise in the domestic and international significance of Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport thanks to the increased participation in handling passenger traffic by maintaining the existing routes and the launch of new ones;
- Integration of Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport with rail transport through the construction of a branch railway line L71;
- Increased opportunities for the handling of cargo at the airport and start up of intermodal terminal by the completion of investments related to the cargo terminal, the fuel terminal and the construction of the railway sidings to the economic zones;
- Improvement of the public transport system connecting the Airport with the centre of Rzeszów by starting the new convenient connections for passengers;
- Improved road accessibility of Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport by direct links with the nodes of dual carriageway S19 and A4 motorway;
- Improvement of the sub-regional centres' accessibility and strengthening the developmental opportunities thanks to the modernisation and expansion of local airports for specialised functions.

Map 5. Strategic areas of intervention for action direction 3.1.1



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Map 6. Strategic areas of intervention for action directions 3.1.2 i 3.1.4



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.1.1. *Development of road transport network strengthening external communications accessibility of Rzeszów and sub-regional centres in national and international terms* – communities and urban functional areas located in direct vicinity of the main roads (motorway, dual carriageways, national roads, regional roads, link roads: with motorway, with dual carriageways; map 5).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.1.2. *Development of infrastructure and railway network both in the system of external / outer connections and inner-regional* – communities, in which are the railways or are planned (map 6).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.1.3. *Strengthening the road transport connections of district towns between each other and with Rzeszów* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.1.4. *Development of Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport and specialised local airports* – Rzeszów and communities, wherein the airports are located (map 6).

Indicators for topic priority 3.1.: Transport accessibility

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|--|--|--|---|
| 1 | Travel time by rail from Rzeszów to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Warszawa ■ Cracow ■ Przemyśl (state border) | 375 mins 230 mins 90 mins (2011) | 200 mins 80 mins 50 mins | PKP |
| 2 | The length of the operating railway lines in total, including electrified | total 1024 km electrified 355 km (2011) | total 1029 km electrified 436 km | GUS |
| 3 | Number of checked-in passengers (departures) by rail, including the transport inside the region | total 4,93 mln persons inside transp. 3,25 mln persons (2010) | total 5,2 mln persons inside transp. 3,7 mln persons | GUS |
| 4 | Travel time by rail to Rzeszów from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tarnobrzeg ■ Jasło ■ Zagórz | 82 mins 118 mins 270 mins (2011) | 70 mins 70 mins 120 mins | PKP |
| 5 | Number of passengers travelling by public transport in the region | 54 mln (2011) | increase of 10–15% | GUS |
| 6 | Number of passengers served per a year at Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport | 491,3 thousand people (2011) | 900 thousand people (moderate variant – the airport plan) | GUS, the airport |
| 7 | The length of the regional roads being developed (cat. 10 t/axis) | 85,9 km (2011) | 150 km | Dept. of Public Roads and Public Transport – Marshall's Office of Podkarpackie Region |

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|---|--|----------------|
| 8 | Number of fatalities in the road accidents per 100 thousand vehicles (Poland = 100) | 105% of national average, i.e. 18,13 (2011) | reduction to the level of the national average | GUS |

3.2. IT accessibility

Objective: *Development of high-quality telecommunications network and increase in utilization of information technologies across the region.*

Action directions:

3.2.1. Support for investment projects of a new generation of telecommunications network infrastructure within the areas deprived of the competitive Internet provision

The use of electronically supplied services is depended mainly on provision of the access to the telecommunications network, enabling the efficient transmission of data in accordance with the requirements of the European Digital Agenda. In the region there are many areas without such access, resulting in a smaller competitiveness and attractiveness of these sites and digital exclusion of the inhabitants and also in limited communication of the services operating under an emergency and intervention.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Liquidation of so-called “white” and “grey” spaces thanks to the construction of the fiber-optic network of both access and subscriber type;
- Improvement of the region’s saturation with technical infrastructure leading to the increasing availability of modern services provided through it;
- Improved competitiveness between providers of the access services;
- The development of modern communications systems of the security system entities.

3.2.2. Support for digitisation and boost the accessibility of public resources on-line

The condition, which increases the accessibility of society to the public resources, is their digitizing and sharing the Internet that allow more people to use the resources of knowledge and culture. The access to current and accurate information provided by the Spatial Information Systems (SIS) is of a great importance for the proper functioning of the state and improvement of the investment processes in the sphere of economy.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Improvement in the quality of the scope of culture and knowledge resources available to the inhabitants in a digital form (digitizing);
- Rationalisation of space management and the development of spatial services as well as the access to spatial data thanks to the development of Spatial Information System (SIS);
- Facilitation of the access to public information and increase in the scope of shared resources made accessible in digital technology by public administrations;
- Implementation of the management systems of electronic documentation in public administration.

3.2.3. Support for the use of digital technologies by the public and private sectors in the provided services

Improved access to public services for a citizen as well as increase in competitiveness of the enterprises may occur thanks to the increase use of digital technologies in the sphere of services. New areas of economic activity and provided services on-line make up an opportunity for small and medium-sized enterprises, thus increasing their competitiveness by, among other things, greater recognition and access to a client.

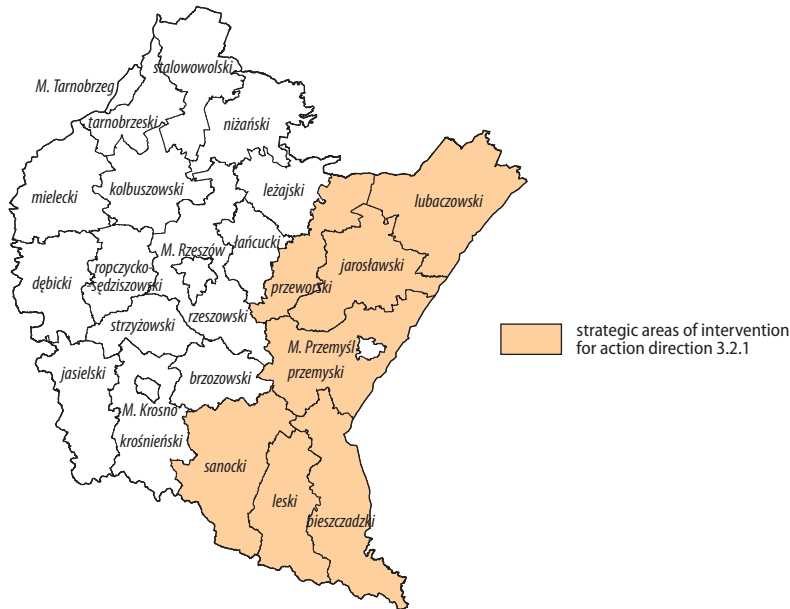
Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Reduction of barriers in the access to the administration through the increase of the amount of the cases possible to settle electronically;
- Betterment of the computerisation state and widening of the range of services, including education, health, justice, the realm of public safety thanks to the use of modern information technologies;
- Enhancement of the competitiveness of enterprises through increased use of modern information technologies in the access to markets;
- Raising public awareness and knowledge in the field of applications of IT technology, digital competence development.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.2.1. *Support for investment projects of a new generation of telecommunications network infrastructure within the areas deprived of the competitive Internet* – in particular the districts, in which the share of towns and villages, where public intervention is allowed (so-called “white” and “grey” spaces), amounts to more than 20% (map 7).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.2.2. *Support for digitisation and increasing the accessibility of public resources on-line* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.2.3. *Support for the use of digital technologies by the public and private sectors in the provided services* – area of the whole region.

Map 7. Strategic areas of intervention for action direction 3.2.1



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Indicators for topic priority 3.2.: IT accessibility

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Share in % of households with a personal computer with broadband Internet access | 59,8% (in 2011) | 80% | GUS |
| 2 | Number of communities included in GIS system | 2% (2012) | 90% | PBPP |
| 3 | Share in % of enterprises with their own website | 59,4% (2011) | 80% | GUS |
| 4 | The average number of services provided online by JST (Local Government Unit – LGU) in the Podkarpacki System of Public e-Administration (PSeAP – Podkarpacki System e-Administracji Publicznej) at least at the level of 3* (i.e. number of services / LGT number) | 0 (2012) | 50 | Dept. of Information Society – Marshall's Office of Podkarpackie Region |

* Services at the level 3 mean the ability to complete the form and send it to the office, using the system for the identification of the person. However, it is necessary to visit the office in order to complete the process associated with the service. Level 4 mean implementation of all services with the use of fully electronic trading system, sharing the service in its entirety through the World Wide Web, including decision-making and its delivery, without the need for paper forms at any stage of completion.

3.3. Metropolitan functions of Rzeszów

Objective: *Strengthening the position of Rzeszów in the area of national and European dynamical developmental processes within the region.*

Action directions:

3.3.1. Strengthening the position of Rzeszów in the area of national and European dynamical developmental processes within the region

Of the metropolitan functions of cities an important role play their economic functions. Rzeszów is the largest economic center in the South-Eastern Poland, in which are concentrated businesses operating on an international scale. However, it is necessary to seek for the presence of international corporations, international financial institutions (banks), capital markets (stock exchanges), scientific institutions (universities, research institutes) and technology (new technology centers, technology parks). Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Greater investment attractiveness thanks to integration works, land improvements and enhanced transport accessibility provided for the large investment sites in the functional area of Rzeszów;
- Improvement of the conditions to run and manage a business activity thanks to the development of the institutions providing the comprehensive services for companies;
- Greater internationalisation of science through research projects carried out jointly with the scientific and research centres from other countries;
- Increased co-operation of science and business through the creation and support of technology transfer centres, the support for development of science and technology institutions;
- Improvement of the conditions of the transfer of technology and trade thanks to the development of the infrastructure of exhibition and events (construction of the Exhibition and Congress Centre) and organisation of trade fairs, forums and conferences;
- Increase in Rzeszów significance through supporting the development and the creation of the residential offices of financial and capital institutions of international importance (banks, equity funds, stock exchanges);
- The strengthening of national and international transport capacity of Rzeszów within the scope of goods and passengers transport.

3.3.2. Strengthening the metropolitan functions of Rzeszów, and supporting the development of new functions to enhance the scope of services of a higher order

Metropolitan functions are always the egzogenous features and are characterisitic for these metropolitan centres, in which there are the institutions that represent the service sector of a higher order (rare services), that is going far in their scope beyond

city limits. This range depends primarily on the type and quality of services, the level of scientific and technological development, innovativeness, as well as the political situation and also legal and administrative system. The dynamics of the development of Rzeszów translates into most of the functions of the urban area: economic, scientific and educational, cultural and tourist, political and administrative. However, few functions provided by the urban area and its surroundings have a national or international range, and higher order services sector is underdeveloped. It is therefore necessary to take measures to enhance the above-mentioned functions.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Extension of cultural offer of the region's capital of the region through the establishment of new cultural institutions, such as musical theater, opera, high culture park and the construction of museums of national importance;
- Development of an academic center by expanding the educational offer with the new medical and artistic courses;
- Increased interest in science and technology by creating a technology park – scientific exploratorium (in imitation of Copernicus Science Centre);
- Improved availability of medical services by creating a medical clinic (clinical hospital / polyclinic);
- Enhancement of educational, leisure and tourist offer (e.g. by creating a zoo and botanical garden);
- Improvement of the sport practice at the competitive and amateur level and expansion of the offer concerning the recreational facilities through the development of infrastructure (e.g. olympic pool with a tower for jumping, the establishment of a comprehensive park for recreation and sports);
- Improving the attractiveness of tourism through the creation of new facilities and the development and promotion of the existing;
- Increase of regional identity and a sense of social commitment by strengthening the role of regional media (mainly regional center for television and radio);
- Increase in international links of Rzeszów by transforming the functioning honorary consulates to the “standard” consulates, and the establishment of consulates of additional countries such as Hungary, Romania, Moldova or the countries located along the corridor Via Carpatia.

3.3.3. The development of transport links and integrated public transport system linking Rzeszów to its functional area

Rzeszów is characterized by inefficient transport infrastructure in its functional area and insufficient transport links with the airport. Conscious shaping of Rzeszów's public transport system should be an effective tool to stimulate the development of the functional-spatial city structure and its functional area. It is necessary to ensure the efficient public transport system within the functional area that would increase mobility and improve the quality of life for the inhabitants by creating conditions for the development and activation of business entities.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Increased accessibility to the efficient and economical public transport for the inhabitants of Rzeszów and its functional area;
- Implementation of integrated city transport system with taking into account the actions of many carriers that provide the transport services for the inhabitants of Rzeszów and its functional area;
- Increase competitiveness of public transport in comparison with individual car transport;
- Reduction of congestion on urban and approach/ exit roads and increase in safety of road users;
- Improvement of control system and traffic management in the city;
- Improvement of quality of the environment by reducing excessive exhaust emissions and noise produced by means of transport;
- Launch of the suburban railway / agglomeration railway network through the use of existing infrastructure;
- Improvement of communication between the city and Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport through the construction of a rail link;
- Improvement of road accessibility of Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport by direct links with the nodes of S19 dual carriageway and A4 motorway;
- Construction of the southern by-pass / road ring of Rzeszów;
- Implementation of solutions referring to multimodal public transport (i.a.: parking spaces / lots "Park&Ride", utility cycling and walking);
- The creation of an integrated public transport node through the implementation of the concept of Rzeszów Transport Center (RCK), which involves the modernisation and expansion of Rzeszów Main Stadion complex;
- Development of public transport in Rzeszów and its functional area.

3.3.4. Spatial arrangement of Rzeszów and integration within the functional area

One of the biggest challenges for the functional area of the city of Rzeszów is to improve the spatial order by i.a. coordinating the city development with the development of subarbia. The observed phenomenon of increasing spontaneous urbanization and growing spatial chaos contributes to the communication systems failure, loss of recreational and investment attractiveness and increases in the cost of services provided by the urban area. Improvement of coordination and co-operation between the city and the municipalities forming part of functional area of Rzeszów, will enable effective land-use planning and socio-economic planning as well as will ensure implementation of priority investment from the point of view of the whole functional area.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Spatial arrangement of the city and its functional area by i.a. drawing up of land use plan for the functional area and coordination of strategies and zoning plans of LGU, included in the functional area of Rzeszów;

- Optimum use of land around the airport by drawing up a concept for the development of “functional area of Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport”;
- Rational space management within Rzeszów and its functional area through greater coordination of planning documents developed by LGU.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

SAI for action directions from 3.3.1. to 3.3.4. – functional area of Rzeszów (map 8).

Map 8. Strategic areas of intervention for action directions 3.3.1–3.3.4



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Indicators for topic priority 3.3.: Metropolitan functions of Rzeszów

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Population density of MOF (Urban Functional Area – UFA) of Rzeszów* | 335 persons/km ² (2011) | increase of 5% | own calculations on the basis of the data from GUS |
| 2 | Share in % of business entities enlisted in REGON (National Official Register of Business) within the services of higher rank (sections J–R), in comparison to the general numert of the entities (Rzeszów's UFA) | 35,31% (2011) | increase of 5% | own calculations on the basis of the data from GUS |

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 3 | Business entities enlisted in REGON per 10,000 of population (Rzeszów's UFA) | 958 business entities (2011) | increase of 10% | own calculations on the basis of the data from GUS |
| 4 | Number of: ■ executed vehicle-kilometers ■ transported passengers by public transport within Rzeszów's UFA within a year | 11,63 mln km 32,16 mln passengers (2011) | increase of 20% | MPK, MKS |
| 5 | Area % of communities within Rzeszów's UFA subject to applicable local zoning plans under the Act from 2003 | 2,8% (2011) | increase up to the level of 5% | own calculations on the basis of the data from GUS |
| 6 | Public roads with the improved hard surface** | 1424,2 km (2012) | 1550 km | own calculations on the basis of the data obtained from the communities, District Roads Authorities, Regional Roads Authority of Podkarpackie Region, GDDKiA – Affil. in. |

* According to the expertise: *Delimitation of Urban Functional Areas in Land Utilization Plan (Zonning Plan) of Podkarpackie Region*, PBPP (Zonning Plan) in Rzeszów, 2012, Rzeszów's UFA: Rzeszów and communities: Łańcut – urban area, Boguchwała, Głogów Małopolski, Tyczyn, Chmielnik, Krasne, Lubenia, Świlcza, Trzebownisko, Czarna, Łańcut – rural community.

** Jointly the national, regional, district and community roads in the communities included in UFA.

3.4. Functions of rural areas

Objective: Rural areas – high quality space to live, work and rest.

Action directions:

3.4.1. The development of technical infrastructure allowing for multi-purpose rural development

A multi-purpose rural development it is possible primarily through the continuous development of the technological infrastructure that improves living conditions and conditions for the pursuit and development of comprehensive activities, including economic.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- The construction and modernisation of local roads to improve transport accessibility;
- Developing telecommunications infrastructure that improves the digital accessibility;
- The modernisation and extension of the electricity transmission lines that contribute to creating favourable conditions for the settlement and development of enterprises;

- Improved access to water supply and sewerage system as well as enhancement of waste management that improves the quality of life and the conditions of conducting business.

3.4.2. Activation of local communities focused on business development as part of the rural population's income growth

Creation of conditions for conducting business will be possible thanks to the activation of the inhabitants from the rural areas on the basis of the endogenous resources of these areas.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Raise the competence and qualifications of the population through, i.a., courses, trainings, vocational guidance, in order to create entrepreneurial attitudes and select the local “leaders” – the initiators of economic activity;
- Removal of barriers to access to education facilities, including lifelong education, thereby raising the education and competence on the labour market;
- Increased digital competences of the inhabitant so fthe rural areas ensuring participation in the dissemination of developmental processes and counteracting digital exclusion;
- Support for initiatives for the development and formation of new SMEs in rural areas;
- Promotion of local resources (traditional, regional and ecological products) in order to develop alternative sources of income;
- Support and profiling of activities specialising in regional-local production as well as manufacturing–servicing centres. And also the development of tourism functions comprehensively utilizing local resources and disciplines (such as wicker, fruit, wine, sports, etc.).

3.4.3. Integration and activation of the rural community for meeting the needs of social and cultural rights in the context of the process of renewal of the rural areas

Raising the standard of living in rural areas is also possible by building social capital and activation of population. It is necessary to improve the management of local resources through their valorisation, as well as through the indirect inclusion of the active various social groups into the management of the area. Through local community involvement in building bottom-up development strategies there will be a change in the mentality of the inhabitants of the rural areas from the passive reception of the processes controlled from the outsider to the active attitude contributing to animation and creating structured activities affecting the standard of rural living, its quality and the livelihoods of the inhabitants.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Raising the awareness of the local community to improve efforts to the local community, and as a part of it the implementation of the rural area renewal programmes;

- Creation of the inhabitants' subjectivity by supporting the formation of strategic documents of the local importance and by enabling the inhabitants to implement the projects within the framework of this strategy;
- The consolidation of the local community in joint action for a common future through training and educational activities;
- Broadening and enrichment of cultural and leisure services based on local resources, contributing to increase in the sense of identity of the inhabitants of rural areas, social inclusion and activation, especially those at risk of social exclusion;
- Preservation, reproduction, protection or marking of the valuable local heritage: natural, landscape and historical;
- Development of sustainable public transport that improves the spatial accessibility of rural areas;
- Promotion of local cultural and craft creativity using local heritage, contributing to provide products specific to each village, based on existing resources;
- Support for niche activity in agriculture, its environment and fishery (viticulture, horticulture, etc., as well as social services and crafts, trade, processing of agricultural products, crafts, etc.);
- Co-Development of intra-regional and international co-operation of the local communities in the field of rural development, including the dissemination of good practices.

3.4.4. Modernisation of rural space

In the framework of the modernisation of the rural space, you should strive for the creation of community urban studies covering the rural areas, that would be possible to use for purposes other than farming, taking into account the need to preserve the natural values and the needs, which are relevant from the inhabitants' point of view.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Better use of space by supporting activities aimed at creating documents relating to land-use planning and development of rural areas;
- Support for projects related to the development of areas of particular interest due to their location and functional-spatial characteristics;
- Arrangement of rural area for the purposes of public, economic and social development of rural areas;
- Development of functions: leisure, sports and socio-cultural by supporting projects relating to construction, alteration, repair or equipment of objects;
- Strengthening the tourist and spa function by promoting projects related to tourist and spa infrastructure;
- Improvement of the functionality and aesthetics of the rural space obtained by supporting projects aimed at arranging and ordering green areas, parks, or other recreational areas;
- Rational use of production and settlement space thanks to the support for consolidating actions and after-consolidation land use planning.

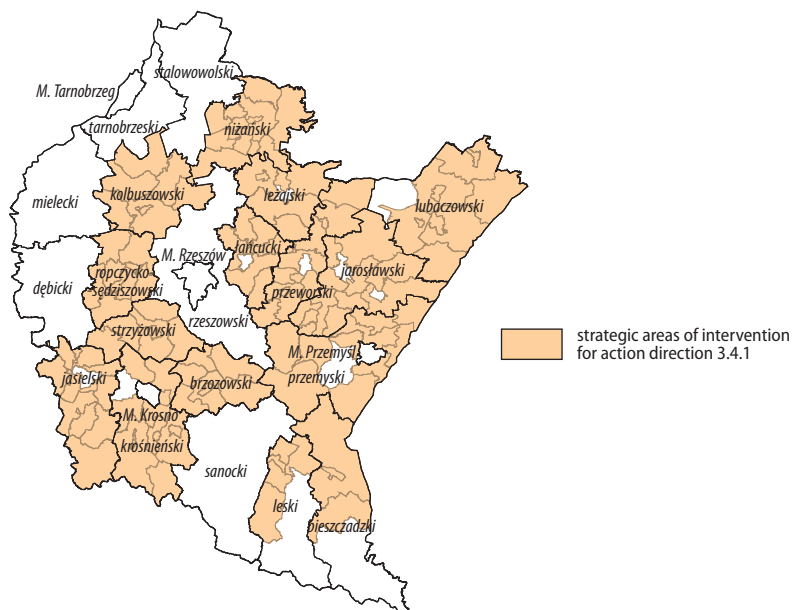
Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.4.1. *Development of the technical infrastructure contributing to a multi-purpose development of the rural areas* – area of the whole region (map 9).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.4.2. *Activation of the local communities aimed at the development of the entrepreneurship as a component of income growth of rural population* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.4.3. *Integration and activation of rural community providing fulfilment of the social and cultural needs in the context of rural area renewal process* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.4.4. *Modernisation of rural space* – area of the whole region (map 10).

Indicators for topic priority 3.4.: Functions of rural areas

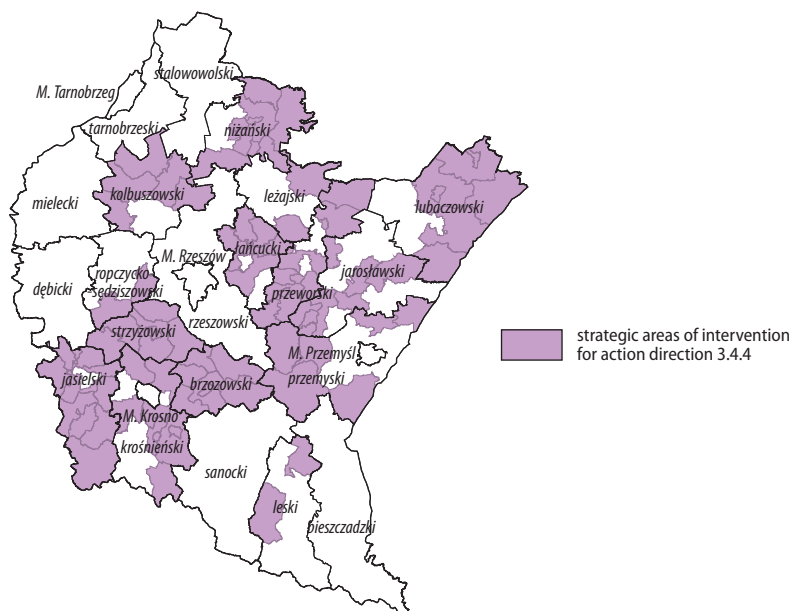
| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Rural population (rural communities and rural areas in urban-rural communities) using water supply system | 64,8% (2011) | 70% | GUS |
| 2 | Rural population (rural communities and rural areas in urban-rural communities) using sewage system | 43,1% (2011) | 48% | GUS |
| 3 | Number of km of roads (of improved hard surface) per 100 km ² within extra-urban areas | 64,5 km (2010) | 65 km | GUS |
| 4 | Entities enlisted to REGON registry per 10,000 of rural population (Poland rural area = 100%) Natural persons conducting economic activity per 100 people in working age within the rural areas | 76,8% (2011) 7 economic units (Poland – 9 economic units) | 80% 9 economic units | GUS |
| 5 | Unemployment rate in the rural areas | 12,9% (2012) | 7% | GUS |
| 6 | Number of agritourism farms / accommodation places | 908 agritourism farms / 7866 accommodation places (06.2012) | 1300 agritourism farms / 14 000 accommodation places | GUS |
| 7 | Number of communities participating in Podkarpackie Programmes for Rural Renewal (%) | 32,0% (2011) | 95% | Dept. PRDP of Marshall's Office in PR |
| 8 | Number of traditional products registered on the list of ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development | 111 (2012) | 200 | registry Mins of Agri. |
| 9 | Number of associations and social organisations registered in the rural areas | 3072 (2011) | 3500 | GUS |

Map 9. Strategic areas of intervention for action direction 3.4.1



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Map 10. Strategic areas of intervention for action direction 3.4.4



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

3.5. Spatial coherence and strengthening the functions of growth poles

Objective: *Strengthening the basis of development and diversification of growth poles functions, including sub-regional centres in terms of regional, national and international level.*

Action directions:

3.5.1. Strengthening growth poles in the provision of public services and services of a higher order, and in particular strengthening the potentials that distinguish them on the national scale

The functions of growth poles, including sub-regional centres, as a result of the existing resources, should be strengthen in order to increase their rank in the hierarchy of the development centres at regional and national levels. In particular, the following potentials should be taken into account:

- Przemyśl – having a predisposition to the development of higher-order services, including, in particular, cultural, tourist, sporting and educational on the basis of the existing monuments of high rank and high quality of human capital;
- Krosno – predisposition to develop tourist (Glass Heritage Centre) and cultural services;
- Tarnobrzeg – with the possibility of the development of leisure functions and the use of large human capital for the development of knowledge-based services;
- Stalowa Wola and Mielec – with the possibility of the development of business support services.

The support must be also directed to other urban centres constituting the cores of the growth poles in order to strengthen their functions, which are being implemented, what will create the conditions for a balanced spread of development processes and increase their ranks in the region and the country.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Preservation of a favourable polycentric settlement structure of the region due to the homogeneous distribution of the major growth centres;
- Improvement of the quality and accessibility to public services of the region's inhabitants, in particular in the fields of health, education, justice and science (through the development of an open attitude to knowledge and innovativeness, the promotion and development of science interest by e.g. creation of science / technology parks in limitation of the Copernicus Science Centre);
- Enhancement of participation level in cultural life by raising the quality and broaden the cultural offer of the institutions which operate in the sub-regional centres;
- Activation of the inhabitants and improvement of the quality of life through the development of leisure services;
- Raising the attractiveness of tourist poles of growth through the development of the existing potential.

3.5.2. Development of the economic potential of poles of growth along with the proliferation of development trends in the surrounding functional areas

Strengthening economic potential of the growth poles, including the sub-regional centres, is necessary for the development of their functional areas and increase in the number of jobs and improved living conditions for the inhabitants of the adjacent rural areas. Advantage should be taken of the opportunities posed by the existing structure of business entities and industry branch diversification industry in each growth pole. In particular, support should be given to the following endogenous potential of the growth poles:

- **Przemyśl** – having a predisposition to the development of the logistics function in the East–West direction, trans-frontier trade (Ukraine). The aim should be to deepen economic relations developed with Ukraine and, at the same time, seek to increase the participation of partners from other countries.
- **Krosno** – having the possibility of strengthening economic relations with Slovakia and exploit the potential of the neighbouring health resorts Iwonicz-Zdrój and Rymanów. The aim should be to increase the participation of service companies, as well as to make use of the natural gravity towards Jasło in order to form a duopoly of these cities. The basis for the development of Krosno will be the effective use of rich tradition, long-term experience and vast infrastructural base in industry: aeronautical, glass and mechanical.
- **Tarnobrzeg** – with its favourable location on the axis of the strong economic relationship, Rzeszów–Warsaw. Ultimately, the steps should be taken to create a multipolar system with Stalowa Wola and Sandomierz.
- **Stalowa Wola** – having a high potential for industry with the possibilities of implementing innovativeness and R&D works. The aim should be to create a multipolar system of the cities together with Tarnobrzeg and Sandomierz.
- **Mielec** – with the potential for the development of aeronautical industry, with the supply base in the form of allocation of the large multinational enterprises that conduct researches and implement innovations. Ultimately, the aim should be to create the multipolar system with the growth pole of Dębica–Ropczyce.
- **Duopoly Dębica–Ropczyce** – having good transport accessibility in the East–West that allows the development of transport services, which includes companies operating internationally (in particular rubber and chemical industry). The measures should be taken to enhance human capital (lifelong learning) and the development of entrepreneurship, especially the services sector, promote the development of links between social-economic Mielec’s pole that gives the possibility of creating ultimately the multipolar system of these cities.
- **Duopoly Jarosław–Przeworsk** – having a predisposition to act as cultural centre and to develop economic relations with Ukraine. However, the measures must be taken to diversify international exchange partners.
- **Duopoly Sanok–Lesko** – with a potential to support tourism of the Bieszczady Mountains. Support should be given to the development of small and medium-sized

enterprises of the manufacturing sector. Ultimately, the duopoly should be joined by Ustrzyki Dolne, forming a multipolar system.

- Lubaczów – as a potential growth pole, which can handle the needs of the north-eastern part of the region, in which it is necessary to promote the supra-local economic functions that have been already conducted by this town.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Broaden the offer of the areas that are attractive for investors thanks to the formation and development of economic activity zones;
- Increase in entrepreneurship and economic activity of the inhabitants thanks to the support for establishment and development of micro-enterprises;
- Participation enhancement of the enterprise sector and service sector in the structure of employment and the creation of GDP;
- The development of a multifunctional economic structure in order to achieve diversification protecting against macro-economic threats due to the development of the service sector;
- Reduction of the unemployment level by increasing the number of attractive jobs and improvement of the living conditions of the inhabitants of the adjacent rural areas;
- Elimination of the existing barriers and intensification of economic co-operation with enterprises from Ukraine and Slovakia.

3.5.3. Development of transport links within the functional area of growth poles

It is necessary to improve the system of transport within the framework of urban functional areas of the growth poles in order to improve its accessibility to the inhabitants.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Improved access to major markets in the region thanks to the modernisation and expansion of roads inside the functional areas of sub-regional centres;
- Traffic improvement and reduction of accident rates by removal of the national roads of cities by building ring roads;
- Improved accessibility to urban centres pursuing basic public functions thanks to the construction and upgrading of local roads;
- More efficient transport through the development of public transport.

3.5.4. Revitalization and the improvement of spatial order, conducive to the development of urban centres

Present condition of land-use planning and the use of urban space often requires taking up revitalising and arranging actions to give it its new functional quality and the creation of conditions for the development of urban areas on the basis of specific endogenous determinants. The basis for the activities to arrange the urban structure should be the local Revitalization Programmes.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

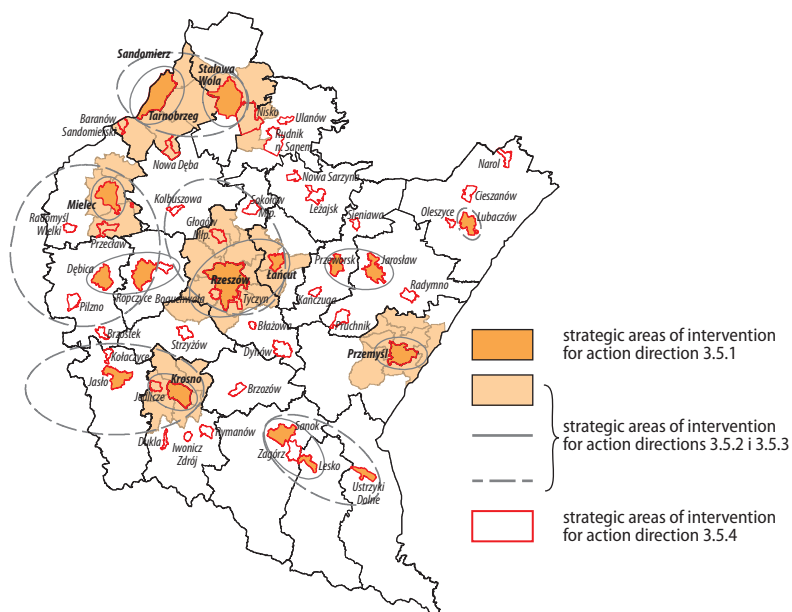
- Stimulation of the economic development of urban areas based on the endogenous factors and activity of the population;

- Restoration of previous functions to the urban areas degraded socially, economically and environmentally;
- Replace the existing functions of the urban areas with the new ones, leading to economic recovery and social development, the improvement of the quality of life of the inhabitants, the improvement of the environment and cultural heritage, as well as enhancement of tourist and cultural potential;
- Improvement of the spatial order and a better use of space thanks to the development of comprehensive, coordinated, multi-annual recovery, regeneration and spatial planning.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.5.1. *Strengthening growth poles¹ in the provision of public services and services of a higher order, and in*

Map 11. Strategic areas of intervention for action directions from 3.5.1 to 3.5.4



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

¹ The determination of growth poles in Podkarpackie region was based on the expertise *Characteristics of settlement system in Podkarpackie region with the identification of the growth poles and emphasis on the functional areas at the regional and local level* elaborated by the authors from Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization of Polish Academy of Sciences (IGSO PAS) under the supervision of Prof. Tomasz Komornicki. Growth potential in the urban centres was analysed on the basis of 7 variables: the population in the working age population, the migration flows, the area of commissioned dwellings, the population with a university degree, the number of business entities, the number of business entities in the service of a higher order, the largest companies' income.

particular strengthening the potentials that distinguish them on the national scale – the cores of the growth poles (map 11).

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.5.2. *Development of the economic potential of poles of growth along with the proliferation of development trends in the surrounding functional areas* – real and potential growth poles and their functional areas (UFA) (map 11).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.5.3. *Development of transport links within the functional area of growth poles* – real and potential growth poles and their functional areas (UFA) (map 11).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 3.5.4. *Revitalization and the improvement of spatial order, conducive to the development of urban centres* – urban centres (map 11).

Indicators for topic priority 3.5.: Spatial coherence and strengthening the functions of growth poles

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|---|--|----------------|
| 1 | Population density within UFA of sub-regional centres* (persons/km ²) | Krosno – 273 Mielec – 238 Przemyśl – 213 Stalowa Wola – 236 Tarnobrzeg – 170 (2011) | increase of 5% | GUS |
| 2 | Entities enlisted to REGON per 10 000 population in sub-regional towns** in comparison with the average in the region | Krosno – 1,60 Przemyśl – 1,28 Mielec – 1,34 Stalowa Wola – 1,35 Tarnobrzeg – 1,43 (2011) | maintaining the current value of the indicator | GUS |
| 3 | Participation of the working in: ■ industry and construction (sections B–F) ■ trade, transport and gastronomy, IT and transport (sections G–J)*** ■ other services (sections M–U)*** in the total number of the working in sub-regional towns | industry and construction / trade other / remaining services: Region: 39,6% / 21,1% / 35,6% Krosno: 40,0% / 27,3% / 30,3% Przemyśl: 25,1% / 25,5% / 45,2% Mielec: 59,5% / 16,3% / 22,0% Stalowa Wola: 53,9% / 17,9% / 24,9% Tarnobrzeg: 29,4% / 22,3% / 44,1% (2011) | Krosno: no changes / drop / increase Przemyśl: increase / increase / drop Mielec: no changes / drop / increase Stalowa Wola: no changes / drop / increase Tarnobrzeg: increase / increase / drop | GUS |
| 4 | Share of the registered unemployed in the amount of population in the working age in the sub-regional towns | Region – 10,7%, Krosno – 7,2%, Przemyśl – 12,9% Mielec – 9,9%, Stalowa Wola – 8,7%, Tarnobrzeg – 9,2% (2011) | Przemyśl – drop to 10% Krosno, Mielec, Stalowa Wola, Tarnobrzeg – no changes | GUS |

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|---|--|----------------|
| 5 | Expanses per 1 person for culture and protection of national heritage in sub-regional towns (Poland – urban communities = 100%) | Krosno – 130,3% Przemyśl – 134,0% Mielec – 65,6% Stalowa Wola – 77,3% Tarnobrzeg – 106,6% (2011) | Krosno, Przemyśl, Mielec – more than 100% Stalowa Wola – increase more than 100% Tarnobrzeg – more than 100% | GUS |
| 6 | Average mileage of 1 vehicle during a day in urban public transport within the region | 143 km (Poland – 201 km) (2011) | increase of 20% | GUS |
| 7 | The length of the public transport lines in the region | 3221 km (2011) | increase of 5% | GUS |

* According to the expertise *Delimitation of Urban Functional Areas in Land Utilization Plan (Zonning Plan) of Podkarpackie Region*, PBPP (Zonning Plan) in Rzeszów, 2012. Przemyśl UFA include: urban area Przemyśl, communities: Krasiczyn, Medyka, Orły, Przemyśl, Żurawica; Krosno UFA: urban area Krosno, communities: Chorkówka, Jedlicze, Korczyna, Krościenko Wyżne, Miejsce Piastowe, Wojaszówka; Tarnobrzeg UFA: urban area Tarnobrzeg, communities: Baranów Sandomierski, Nowa Dęba, Gorzyce, Grębów; Mielec UFA: urban area Mielec, communities: Przecław, Tuszów Narodowy, Mielec – rural community; Stalowa Wola UFA: urban area Stalowa Wola, communities: Pysznica, Zaleszany, Nisko.

** According to the expertise *Delimitation of Urban Functional Areas in Land Utilization Plan (Zonning Plan) of Podkarpackie Region*, PBPP (Zonning Plan) in Rzeszów – Krosno, Przemyśl, Mielec, Stalowa Wola, Tarnobrzeg.

*** G – wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; H – transport and warehouse management; I – accommodation and food service activities; J – IT and communication; M – professional, scientific and technical activities; N – administrative and support service activities; O – public administration and national defence; compulsory social security; P – education; Q – health care and social assistance; R – arts, entertainment and recreation; S, T, U – other service activities, activities of household as employers of domestic personnel; households producing goods and providing services for their own needs; extraterritorial organisations and bodies.

4. Environment and power industry

4.1. Threat prevention and counteraction and removal of their negative effects

Objective: *Safeguarding Podkarpackie Region dwellers from negative impact of natural-caused and man-made threats.*

Action directions:

4.1.1. Prevention, counteraction and removing negative effects of flood

Size and character of watercourses, hydrotechnical installations and counter-flood infrastructure are not sufficient measures to safeguard the majority of Podkarpackie Region from flood. For proper prevention, counteraction and removal of negative

flood effects we must support local self-government units, subjects responsible for region's hydroeconomy and the units responsible for rescue, intervention and crisis management.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Construction, renovation and modernising of hydrotechnical installations providing passive flood protection: i.e.: polders, retention tanks, and flood barriers on populated areas threatened by flood;
- Creating and executing small retention programme in Podkarpackie Region areas threatened by flood;
- Designing and constructing water retention system for the Podkarpackie Region, taking into account the neighbouring regions;
- Re-creating the areas of natural wetlands and flood zones;
- Modern, properly trained and equipped rescue and intervention forces, with units located within Podkarpackie Region (units unit operating in rescue, intervention and crisis management system);
- Exclusion of building locations in flood-threatened areas;
- Development of modern warning and reacting systems in threat situations and negative flood effects removal;
- So called rescue service performed in standardized time;
- A society aware of threats and their consequences;
- Local community safety improvement.

4.1.2. Prevention, counteraction and minimising negative effects of landslides

Geological construction of the flysch Carpathians including the south end of the region, the hydrometeorological conditions there and anthropopressure make this an area with high threat of mass ground movements. Execution of subsequent stages within Landslide Protection System (LPS; *SOPO* – Polish abbreviation) will significantly improve the safety of inhabitants and existing infrastructure. The support is needed for the local self-government units, especially at the district level, including rescue and intervention units.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Exclusion of building locations in mass landslide threatened areas;
- Technical infrastructure strengthened from destruction;
- Landslide maps and mass ground movement threatened area maps, surface and underground monitoring system for all landslides in the region;
- Warning and reaction systems in case of threat;
- System solutions to efficiently remove negative landslide results;
- Modern, properly trained and equipped rescue and intervention forces, with units located within Podkarpackie Region (units unit operating in rescue, intervention and crisis management system);
- Local community safety improvement.

4.1.3. Prevention, counteraction and removing negative effects of man-made disasters: transport, chemical, ecological disasters and fires

An unavoidable phenomenon that accompanies social and industrial development of the region is the increase of real threats connected with the dynamic development of the airport, creation of motorway, modernising railway network and expanding road network. For efficient prevention, counteraction and removing negative effects of man-made disasters, it is necessary to adjust the location and it increase the number of posts for appropriate rescue and intervention units.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Modern, threat-adapted rescue, crisis management and intervention force system, with posts located within the Podkarpackie Region;
- Creation of the technical infrastructure (roads and railroads) for transport safety;
- Modern systems of warning, reacting and disaster effects removal;
- Society safety improvement.

4.1.4. Prevention and removing negative effects of atmospheric phenomena – hurricane, hail and fires

One of the results of the climate warming is more and more frequent climatic and weather anomalies and extreme phenomena. The effects of those phenomena can be felt more often. They influence the economy and may threaten the safety of society.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- An efficient safety, warning and rescue system and system solutions for removing effects of extreme weather phenomena and fires;
- Creating “natural disaster fund” for the region;
- Efficient and properly equipped rescue, crisis management and intervention force system, with posts located within the Podkarpackie Region, properly equipped and provided with sufficient materials to safeguard properties and remove extreme weather phenomena results, sustained by the local government;
- Activating local societies for actions towards safety within the framework of citizen's self-help and safety improvement – the development of citizenship society.

4.1.5. Prevention, counteraction and removing negative effects of social threats

With the development of civilisation, the increase of population and its density, especially in large towns, also due to sociological conditions, the occurrence of negative social phenomena is increased. Social threat level is particularly increased in public places, where large numbers of people gather temporarily, i.e. during mass events or popular tourist spots in town. Reacting to appearing social threats, prevention, counteraction and removing their negative effects is a coefficient that determines efficient operation of a state. This is the task of the intervention forces – mostly police. This

task requires multidirectional actions on many levels by creating an efficient social threat removal system.

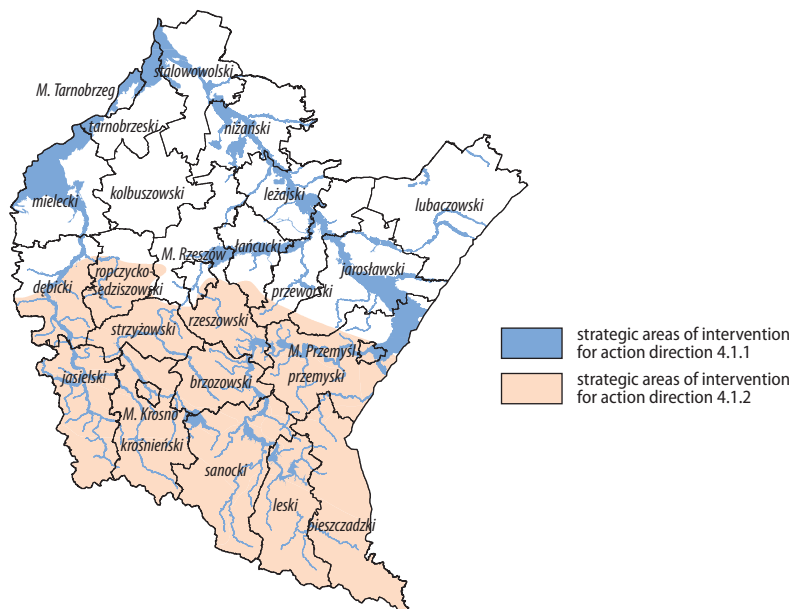
Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Rescue and intervention forces located in the Region, with modern specialist equipment that allows to monitor social threats and take necessary actions in all conditions, in the regions with increased tourist and leisure activity, water pools, tourist routes, ski routes and in hard to reach areas;
- Improvement of public safety.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

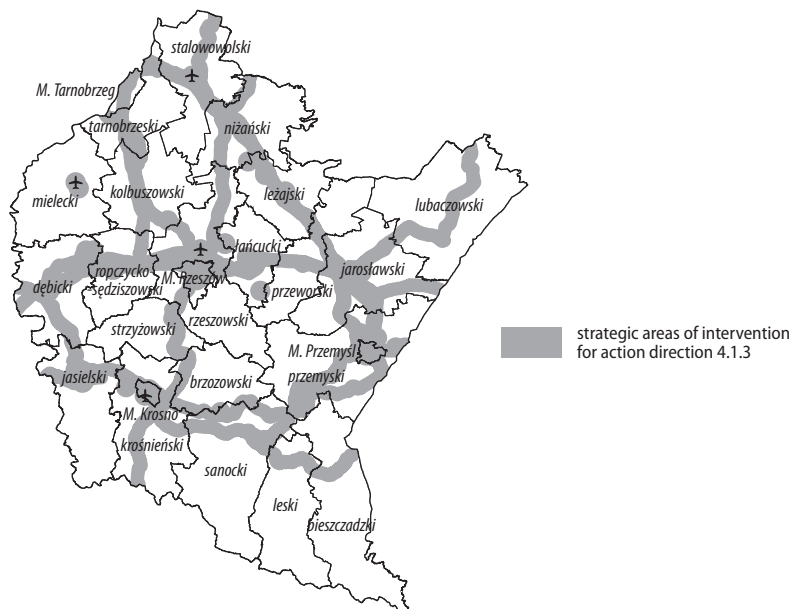
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 4.1.1. *Prevention, counteraction and removing negative effects of flood* – the region areas under flood threat (based on initial flood risk evaluation created within the framework of *National IT Protection System from Extraordinary Threats* (Polish acronym ISOK) and flood protection study) (map 12).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 4.1.2. *Prevention, counteraction and minimising negative effects of landslides* – the region areas with landslide risk (map 12).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 4.1.3. *Prevention, counteraction and removing negative effects of man-made disasters: transport, chemical, ecological disasters and fires* – the region areas with intense road and railroad infrastructure, the most important airports and their neighbourhoods (Rzeszów-Jasionka, Krosno, Mielec, Stalowa Wola-Turbia), industrial plants with high and increased risk of a serious industrial failure, transport networks of power industry fuels (map 13).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 4.1.4. *Prevention and removing negative effects of atmospheric phenomena – hurricane, hail and fires* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 4.1.5. *Prevention, counteraction and removing negative effects of social threats* – area of the whole region.

Map 12. Strategic areas of intervention for action directions 4.1.1 i 4.1.2



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Map 13. Strategic areas of intervention for action direction 4.1.3



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Indicators for topic priority 4.1.: Threat prevention and counteraction and removal of their negative effects

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | % of National Fire fighting rescue units conforming to minimum standard equipment requirements* | 28% (2011) | 80% | Region National Fire fighting Post in Rzeszów |
| 2 | % of Voluntary Fire fighting Units included in KSRG conforming to minimum standard equipment requirements** | 19% (2011) | 60% | Region National Fire fighting Post in Rzeszów |
| 3 | Number of people safeguarded/protected from flood on the terrain with flood risk*** | 170 000 (2011) | 250 000 | Podkarpacki Office of Water Management and Melioration |

* The coefficient value is calculated on the basis of the volume and time of use specified for firefighting cars and equipment described in Development Strategy of National Firefighting Brigade and national Rescue and Firefighting System of Podkarpackie Region for 2013–2020.

** The coefficient value is calculated on the basis of the volume and time of use specified for firefighting cars and equipment described in Development Strategy of National Firefighting Brigade and national Rescue and Firefighting System of Podkarpackie Region for 2013–2020.

*** The number of people living in areas protected by existing walls, barriers, retention tanks, polders and other water installations in the Podkarpackie Region.

4.2. Environment Protection

Objective: *Achieving and keeping a good condition of environment and keeping biodiversity by sustainable development in the region.*

Action directions:

4.2.1. Ensuring a good state of environment in respect of air cleanliness and noise

The objective of this direction of actions is to limit the areas, where allowable concentration of air pollution and noise are exceeded. It is also to decrease the number of people exposed to those hazards. Thus, the objective is to limit the negative results for human life and health and the environment.

The choice of the abovementioned action direction is due to unsatisfactory air cleanliness in the Podkarpackie Region and exceeding the noise limits in some areas. Those hazards mainly occur in towns and along the main roads in the region.

Actions taken within this direction of action will aim to comply with national and EU legislature and regulations in this respect.

Air protection – (1) Industrial Emissions Directive (IED), (2) air quality and cleaner air for Europe directive (CAFE) and (3) directive on arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and aromatic multiring hydrocarbons in air.

Noise – directive on environment noise evaluation and management.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Executing air protection programmes for the areas in Podkarpackie Region where allowable or target pollutant concentration levels were exceeded;
- Executing noise protection programmes;
- Switching main part of the industry to low-emission and low-noise technologies by introduction of technologically advanced solutions;
- Exchanging a large part of public transport vehicles to ecological ones, i.e.: low-emission and low noise vehicles;
- Compliance with EU and national laws on air cleanliness and noise protection;
- Keeping proper air cleanliness and noise level monitoring in the region.

4.2.2. Proper waste management

The objective of this direction of actions is to reduce the level of household and industrial waste created, thus obtaining legally compliant level of recycling and waste reuse, including energy re-use, simultaneously reducing raw materials and energy use.

Choice of this direction of actions is caused by a non-satisfactory state of waste management, especially communal ones in the Podkarpackie Region. It is also dictated by the necessity to comply with EU and national legal regulations. Actions causing (or actions that may cause) waste production ought to be always planned, designed and executed in a way, that they comply with regulations on proper and rational waste management. Choosing the technology of production, service form or raw materials should be done to prevent excessive waste production or to minimise it, to decrease the natural environment burden and to eliminate health or life hazards for people.

Rational waste use and neutralisation, including its storage, is an important element of ecological policy, most closely connected with the industry itself.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Limiting waste production of all sorts;
- Limiting negative natural environment influence of production processes and product or service use;
- Maximising waste recycling in accordance with environment protection rules;
- Neutralisation of waste, which could not be recycled, in accordance with environment protection rules;
- Introduction of modern technological solutions, especially in respect of local waste processing plant construction and modernisation;
- Achieving the level of waste collection and segregation on the level described by the national and EU legal regulations;
- An improvement of ecological awareness in society.

4.2.3. Proper waste and waste-water management

The objective of this direction of actions is to achieve and maintain a good state of surface waters and ground waters in all the area of the Podkarpackie Region.

The resultative state of ground waters in the Podkarpackie Region in 2011 is described as bad. The choice of this action direction is dictated by the necessity to comply with the Framework Water Directive, stating that till 2015 at least good condition must be reached for surface and ground waters. 2015 is the deadline for achieving objectives and norms for waters in protected areas, i.e. homogenous water parts (waters for consumption and leisure and necessary for survival of species directly depending on water). In spite of executing many tasks from the *National Programme of Communal Waste Treatment*, not all investments were brought to life. Moreover, due to large dispersion of buildings in our region, and low population of some areas, the programme executed does not include many non-agglomeration areas (i.e. areas where agglomeration above 2000 Equivalent Inhabitant Number [Polish acronym *RLM*] was not set). These are very frequently water source areas, both valuable as natural reserves and touristically attractive. No proper sewage system causes those areas to have a very poor ecological state of homogenous water parts, which influences cleanliness of waters in further parts of the rivers. That is why it is necessary to take actions aimed at facilitating and supporting creation of proper infrastructure to collect and clean sewage waste on all the “non-agglomeration” areas.

Additionally, investments from the *National Programme of Communal Waste Treatment* should still be executed.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Continuing task execution from *National Programme of Communal Waste Treatment*;
- Reconstruction and modernisation of infrastructure and sewage system, also levelling disproportions between water supply system and sewage system;
- Constructing home water treatment plants, for areas where it is justified;
- Equipping “non-agglomeration” areas in proper infrastructure, that would solve the problem of waste collection and treatment in a system way (that includes home waste water treatment plants construction for one or few homes – tight, unloadable tanks, etc.);
- Exact inventory of all holding tanks and home water treatment plants with simultaneous inspection of fluid waste unloading and waste sediment removal from the plant;
- Constant water cleanliness monitoring in the Region;
- Using modern technological solutions in water and waste water management and decrease of industry water demand;
- Compliance with EU and national laws on water and waste water management;
- An improvement of ecological awareness in society;
- An effective trans border cooperation for protection of water resources.

4.2.4. Preservation and protection of biodiversity

The objective of this direction of actions is to preserve full region biodiversity in good condition for the future generations.

Choice of this direction of actions is caused by the fact that in the Podkarpace Region, in spite of active developmental processes, there are still many wildlife habitats and habitats of many animal, plant and mushroom species. Rich biodiversity and high afforestation rate is one of the basic differentiating factor of our region within the country. Which is also why it ought to be treated with due care. Additionally, it is a matter of compliance with EU legislation (bird and habitat directive mainly) and national legislation for respecting and keeping biodiversity.

Unfortunately, an inherent occurrence with civilisation processes is aggressive human pressure to individual elements of natural environment. Its elements are: urban development and human occupation of areas being natural animal plant and mushroom habitat (which consequently results in wrong perception of some animals as threatening and conflict-prone), pollution of individual environment elements, non-beneficial change of land use and river valley transformation. An important challenge is to plan and lead all investments with respect for sustainable development rules, so as to ensure proper regional development, preserving its biodiversity and stop the process of its impoverishment.

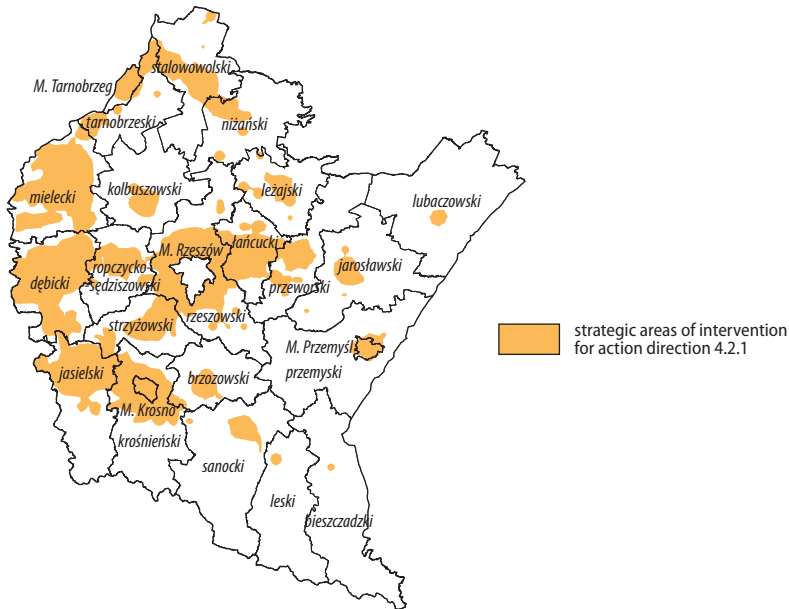
Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Support for processes and actions that preserve biodiversity;
- Properly protected habitats of biologically valuable animal, plant and mushroom species, especially species which are protected under EU legislature;
- Properly protected wildlife habitats specified by legislature;
- Properly maintained, properly functioning and varied forms of natural protection;
- Compliance with targets for national and E.U. legislature and documents concerning the preservation of biodiversity;
- Preservation of ecological corridors;
- Proper woods management;
- Rational management of industrially valuable resources and proper recultivation of devastated and degraded woodlands and rural areas;
- Keeping and improving biodiversity of biologically valuable terrain of meadow and pasture within the framework of extensive herding done on these areas;
- An improvement of ecological awareness in society;
- An effective cooperation with neighbouring countries.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

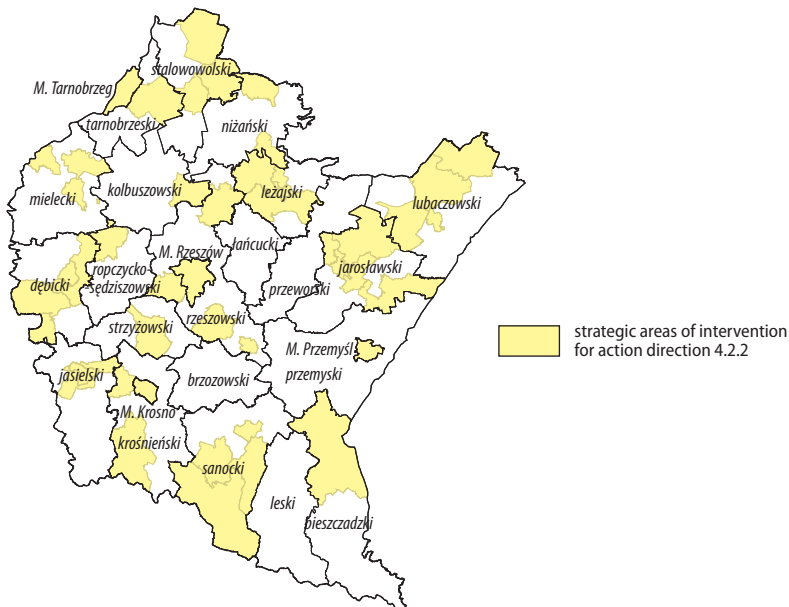
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 4.2.1. *Ensuring a good state of environment in respect of air cleanliness and noise* (compliant with quality standards set in EU and national documents) – especially areas where air cleanliness standards are not kept, also where noise level standards are exceeded (map 14).

Map 14. Strategic areas of intervention for action direction 4.2.1



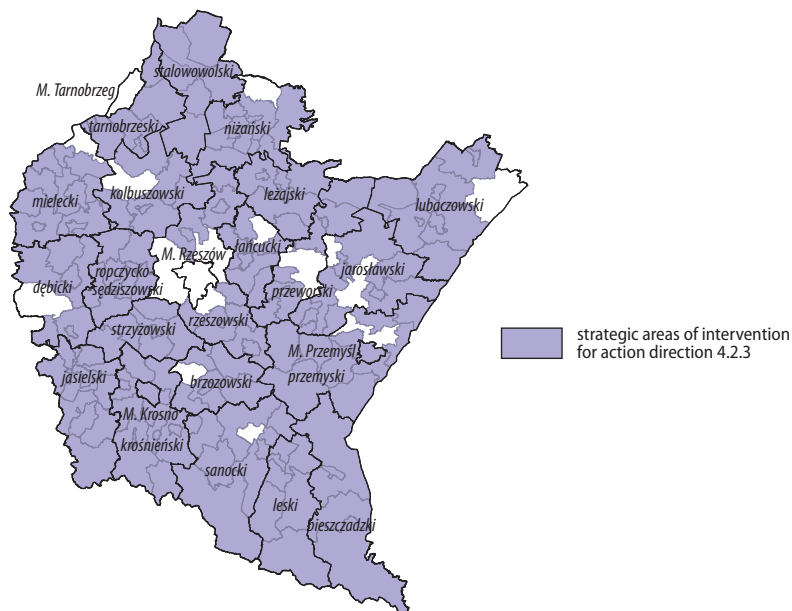
Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Map 15. Strategic areas of intervention for action direction 4.2.2



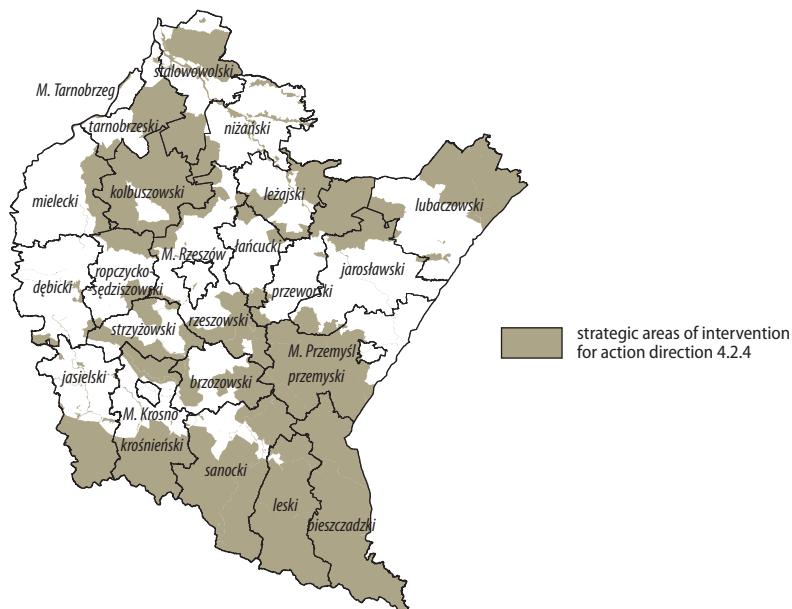
Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Map 16. Strategic areas of intervention for action direction 4.2.3



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

Map 17. Strategic areas of intervention for action direction 4.2.4



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 4.2.2. *Proper waste management* – districts, where construction or modernisation of communal waste processing installation are planned – in accordance with *Waste Management Plan for the Podkarpackie Region*, accepted with an Act of Podkarpackie Region Assembly No. XXIV/409/12 dated 27 August 2012. For actions connected with limiting waste production, selective waste collection and improving the ecological awareness of the people – area of the whole region (map 15).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 4.2.3. *Proper waste and waste-water management* (compliant with quality standards set in EU and national documents) – especially in agglomeration areas with the degree of sewage system development below 90% and on the areas outside agglomeration, where construction of the sewage network is problematic due to dispersed habitation and/or adverse terrain shape. Also in areas of homogenous surface water parts with low level and in poviats (districts) where source areas of main region rivers are situated (map 16).
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 4.2.4. *Preservation and protection of biodiversity* – areas encompassed with different forms of nature protection (Natura 2000 areas – special habitat protection area and special bird protection area, national parks, landscape parks, areas of protected landscape; map 17).

Indicators for topic priority 4.2.: Environment Protection

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|--|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | % areas where air quality standards are exceeded | 25,0% (2011) | keeping the present indicator value or its decrease | Official Journal of the Podkarpackie Region |
| 2 | Population using waste processing plants in general % of population | 66,2% (2011) | 75,0% | GUS |
| 3 | % of good quality surface waters | 14,8% (2011) | indicator value increase | Region Environment Protection Inspectorate |
| 4 | % of the biodegradable landfill communal waste reduction in relation to produced waste in 1995 | 69,0% (2011) | 35,0%* | Region Environmental Protection Department |
| 5 | Legally protected areas | 797,6 thousand ha (2011) | keeping the present indicator value | GUS |
| 6 | Number of accepted preservation plans and tasks for environment protection forms** | 0 (2012) | 77 | Region Environmental Protection Department |

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 7 | Area of environment protection forms included in plans*** | 0 km ² (2012) | 9822,34 km ² | Region Environmental Protection Department |
| 8 | Area of nature protection forms under active protection**** | 738,78 km ² (2012) | 1503,5 km ² | Region Environmental Protection Department |

* Based on EU obligations for Poland.

** Number of accepted preservation plans and tasks for environment protection forms for Natura 2000 and number of protection plans for nature reserves.

*** Area of environment protection forms included in plans for tasks and Natura 2000 protection plans, with nature reserves area included in protection plans for the nature reserves.

**** Total area of nature protection forms (Natura 2000 and nature reserves) under protective actions.

4.3. Energy security and rational energy use

Objective: *Increasing energy security and Podkarpackie Region energy efficiency by rational use of fuels and energy and with the use of local resources, including renewable sources of energy.*

Action directions:

4.3.1. Effective use of existing – conventional – energy sources and earth gas available in the Podkarpackie Region

The Podkarpackie Region is powered by electrical energy from the National Heat and Power Network. A small part is supplied by production facilities located within the Region (they are: Tauron Wytwarzanie SA Oddział Elektrownia Stalowa Wola in Stalowa Wola, PGE Górnictwo i Energetyka Konwencjonalna SA Oddział Elektrociepłownia Rzeszów, PGE Energia Odnawialna SA Oddział Zespół Elektrowni Wodnych Solina-Myczkowce, Elektrociepłownia Nowa Sarzyna (Combined Heat and Power Plant Nowa Sarzyna, owned by ENS Investment B.V.), Elektrociepłownia Mielec [CHP Mielec]).

Earth gas is quite important for the power balance of the Region, with its large resources placed in the territory. Earth gas mining completely satisfies the Region demand in this respect. In 2010 our region earth gas amounted to about 30% of national gas mining.

The percentage of people using gas in 2010 amounted to 72,1% and it was higher by 20 percentage points from average national value.

Heat production system in the Podkarpackie Region uses mostly fossil fuels. The only renewable heat energy source is biomass, but its contribution is marginal (in 2010 it amounted to about 2,8%, which is over 2 times less than average national

coefficient). The biggest heat producing plants in Podkarpackie Region work in co-generation, based on gas fuel. That is the reason why their environmental impact is marginal, as compared to coal-fired CHPs. The level of oil mining in the Region has no significant impact on energy security of the region.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- Modernising the existing power plants, heat and electrical systems and switchboards with the use of the most modern technological solutions, that allow for optimal energy use and decrease of negative environmental impact;
- Earth gas mining in Podkarpackie region to the degree that most conveniently corresponds to region industry and inhabitant demand;
- Modernisation and optimising the transfer and safety systems of two high-methane earth gas transfer pipelines running through the Region;
- Completing the investment in rebuilding and modernisation of two earth gas tanks (Brzeźnica and Husów);
- Modernisation of technologically outdated CHPs and their adaptation to cogeneration production of heat and electrical energy, especially using clean fuels and energies best suited for our Region (conventional and renewable sources);
- Modernisation and development of electrical energy and heat energy transfer networks, which would enable the connections of new receivers;
- Construction of energy sources near industrial installations, which would enable to connect neighbouring receivers to the energy source.

4.3.2. Rational energy use and increasing energy efficiency

Activities aimed at rationalizing, enhancing and reducing energy use should include first and foremost the creation of energy sources with the use of high-efficiency cogeneration through constructing new ones and modernising the existing ones.

Measures which significantly reduce electrical energy losses connected with its distribution include exchanging and modernising power networks in order to create the so-called Smart Grids, which substantially enhances energy demand management, as well as the possibility to inform operators about potential system failures. These actions should at the same time involve the adjustment of power networks to obtain energy from renewable sources. Thus, the power network efficiency will be enhanced, electrical power infrastructure will be optimised, network load will be reduced and the threat of blackout will be minimised. Therefore, it is indispensable that the so-called Smart Grids be created, electrical supply lines be constructed and modernised in order to reduce losses during energy transfer, and finally – electrical supply lines must be constructed and modernised, which is connected with power output from renewable energy sources.

The technical condition of power networks, especially in rural areas, calls for thorough improvement. It is necessary to develop high voltage power supply system, as well as to modernise low and medium voltage distribution system.

Also, heat transfer networks in most parts of the region are in very poor condition, usually decapitalised, generating huge transfer losses, and calling for thorough

modernisation. Capital investment in this area will significantly reduce costs derived from heat transfer losses.

Social awareness of the opportunities to take various actions aimed at the elimination or significant reduction of energy demand is crucial. Such activities include promotion and implementation of technological solutions, as well as social behaviours which reduce energy use during industrial processes and everyday life. It is essential that complex modernisation of buildings be conducted, especially apartment and public buildings, in order to increase their energy efficiency to the level of energy-efficient housing with a simultaneous implementation of energy management system, as well as promoting and fostering energy-efficient building, including passive housing.

It is also important to support the emergence of small, local or individual micro-generations which use local resources and energy potential.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- creating intelligent networks, Smart Grids, and modern electrical power distribution systems, introducing appropriate measuring, as well as implementing software for intelligent control of electrical power grid;
- adjusting the network to energy reception from renewable sources and sources which use cogeneration or trigeneration, as well as reducing energy losses connected with transfer;
- financial savings resulting from the application of modern solutions;
- reducing emissions into the atmosphere;
- reducing the use of fossil fuels and replacing them gradually with renewable sources of energy;
- increasing power efficiency of the existing heat and power plants;
- promoting and supporting the construction and use of high-efficiency cogeneration;
- connecting cogeneration sources to electrical power grid and heat distribution network;
- complex modernisation of buildings, particularly public and apartment buildings, oriented at energy-saving;
- promoting and fostering energy-efficient and passive housing;
- modernisation and development of power grids and heat distribution networks, enabling the connection of new consumers.

4.3.3. Supporting the development of power industry which uses renewable sources of energy

Modern climate and energy commitments impose on Poland the obligation to increase the share of renewable energy sources in the power balance structure, which means that strategic local investments in the development of renewable energy sources must be made. The Podkarpackie region has a significant potential of most types of renewable energy sources, i.e. hydropower, wind energy, biomass energy, energy from waste processing, (e.g. there are biogas plants), as well as solar and geothermal energy. Using this potential appropriately will, undoubtedly, contribute to the increase in energy security of the region. Furthermore, due to the insignificant environmental

impact of renewable energy sources, despite the ever-increasing energy demand, it will be possible to preserve the natural and scenic diversity of Podkarpackie.

Apart from regional and local investments in renewable energy sources, it is also important to take measures aimed at creating small sources of electrical and heat energy – implementing prosumer activity. In the case of distributed generation, the power generated is independent of the system operator, while the energy itself is produced and used in the amount sufficient for the producer's demand – the owner of the micro source. It is extremely important that the management of demand for distributed energy resources be reasonable, which will facilitate the implementation of intelligent transfer networks. Systematic development of distributed generation will contribute to greater energy efficiency resulting from smaller distances for energy transfer, and consequently, smaller transfer losses.

At the moment, power industry based on renewable energy sources is the only alternative for the Podkarpackie region, for energy-efficient use of fossil fuels to produce electrical and heat power.

The goal to be pursued in the future is to gradually and steadily increase the share of renewable energy sources in the energy balance of the region.

Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- the creation of financial and institutional system for research and monitoring of local renewable energy sources;
- building new production units and modernising the existing electrical power and heat sources from renewable energy;
- elaborating the project for heat, electrical energy and fuel gas supply, including renewable energy sources in each commune of the Podkarpackie region (energy planning);
- increasing social awareness of renewable energy sources;
- elaborating the system of support for renewable energy sources, microinstallations for individual persons;
- determining environmental barriers for investments connected with renewable energy sources;
- increasing the use of communal waste for energy purposes, in accordance with *Waste Management Plan for the Podkarpackie Region*;
- building and modernising the electrical energy infrastructure, enabling power output from connected production units from renewable energy sources;
- creating new energy sources, mainly renewable energy, in locations that enable the concentration of a larger number of consumers;
- creating the system of the right practices – model investments in the field of renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and energy management system, etc. in the Podkarpackie region.

4.3.4. Cooperation of R&D sector with entrepreneurs and local government units towards innovative solutions in the area of alternative, in particular renewable, energy sources, as well as their implementation

The creation of a local pro-innovative system operating in the region and bringing together institutions, public organisations, universities and business entities which support innovators and enhance the processes of implementing innovative solutions, particularly technological, will facilitate the energy security of the region and help to increase the national energy use. Scientific backup by universities of the Podkarpackie region, especially Rzeszów University of Technology and the University of Rzeszów are crucial for these activities.

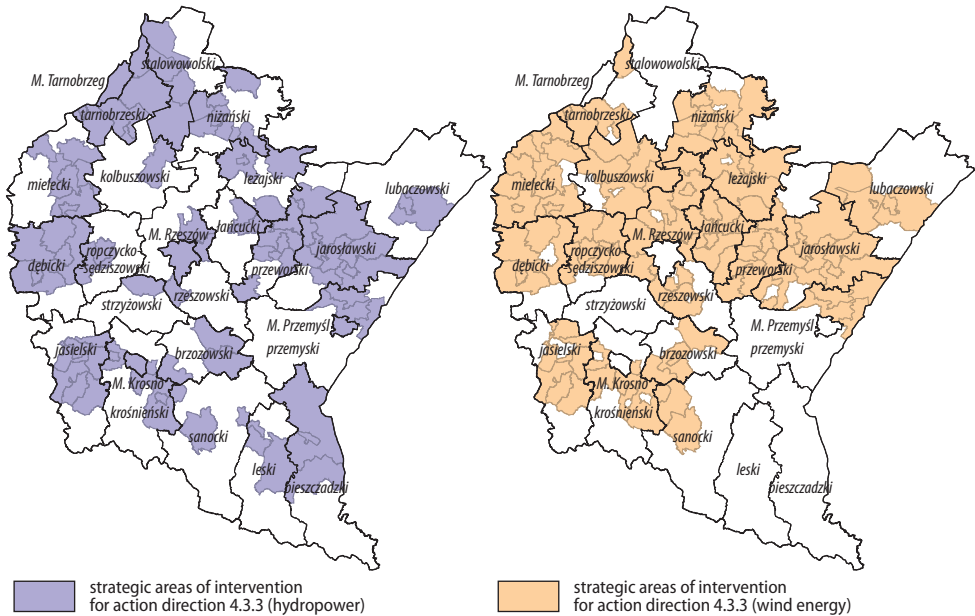
Assumed results of the actions being implemented:

- fostering research in the field of rational and efficient use of all types of energy, including renewable energy sources;
- promoting innovation and implementation in the sector of power industry and environmental protection;
- educating specialists in the field of renewable energy, environmental protection, and energy efficiency enhancement, as well as others connected with minimising human impact on the environment;
- obtaining grants for the universities in Podkarpacie in order to conduct research and implement innovative solutions in power industry, particularly in renewable energy sources;
- upgrading scientific research and R&D units with specialist equipment indispensable for working on renewable energy sources;
- providing help by the implementation of innovative technologies/solutions;
- opening new faculties connected with renewable energy sources at universities, particularly in the area of energy-efficient housing;
- drilling a series of boreholes in order to search for abundant and energy-efficient geothermal resources.

Territorialisation of actions in respect to topic priority

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 4.3.1. *Efficient use of the existing, conventional energy sources, as well as natural gas resources found in the Podkarpackie region* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 4.3.2. *Rational energy use and increasing energy efficiency* – area of the whole region.
- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 4.3.3. *Supporting the development of power industry which uses renewable energy sources* – especially communes characterised by the most favourable wind and hydrological conditions to make investments connected with renewable energy sources, excluding the areas which are environmentally protected, where such investments must not be realised. OSI also include communes in which heat and power plants are already operating. For the other alternative energy sources (including solar and geothermal) – area of the whole region (map 18).

Map 18. Strategic areas of intervention for action direction 4.3.3



Graphic design: Podkarpackie Office of Spatial Planning in Rzeszów.

- OSI (Strategic areas of intervention – SAI) for action direction 4.3.4. *Cooperation of R&D sector with entrepreneurs and local government units towards innovative solutions in the area of alternative, in particular renewable, energy sources, as well as their implementation* – area of the whole region.

Indicators for topic priority 4.3.: Energy security and rational energy use

| It. | Indicator | Indicator base value | Indicator estimated value 2020 | Source of data |
|-----|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Share of renewable energy sources in gross electricity production | 11,1% (2011) | 15,0% | GUS |
| 2 | Index of electrical energy losses in % of energy suppliers in the region | a) 4,61% (2012) b) 6,32% (2012) c) 5,49% (2012) | a) 4,50% b) 7,50% c) 5,33% | a) PGE Dystrybucja SA Oddział Rzeszów (75% of the region) b) PGE Dystrybucja SA Oddział Zamość (20% of the region) c) TAURON Dystrybucja Oddział Tarnów |
| 3 | % of communes which have heat, electrical energy and fuel gas distribution plans* | 10,0% (2011) | 50,0% | Podkarpacka Agencja Energetyczna |

* Obligation in accordance with the Regulation of 10 April, 1997. Energy law – art.: 17–20.

Chapter V

Execution system and financial framework

1. Execution system

The updated *Development Strategy of the Podkarpackie region for the years 2007–2020* (SRW) will be implemented based on the rules of multisided coordination, as well as multiple-entities and multi-level governance. Multilevel management refers to, on the one hand, to the relation between the regional government and the national government, on the other hand – the regional government and local governments. Following this rule, which refers to vertical relations between public entities, the regional government must demonstrate a greater activity, independence and creativity in the field of regional development planning. It is the key entity in the area of planning and execution of regional policies, however it does not have at its disposal all the resources, competences and possibilities for achieving the targets of public policies executed in the region. Without the participation of local public entities, other regional entities and entities belonging to private and social sectors, the effective execution of regional development policies is impossible.

Next, the rule of multiple-entities governance refers to horizontal and intersector relations, which occur between public, private and social actors, and determines their equal participation in the regional development process and providing public services. Equal (based on partnership) attitude to the execution of sector and territorial policies, is indispensable for realising the indicated development goals. It is also the base on which *the Strategy* execution system connected with the involvement of actors in development processes was constructed.

The generally applicable law imposes on the regional government the responsibility not only for drawing up the strategy document, but also its execution as part of the regional development policy.

The execution of the *Development Strategy System* comprises:

1. entities involved in SRW actions,
2. implementation tools,
3. coordination mechanisms and entities,
4. monitoring and evaluation.

1.1.

Entities involved in the execution of *Development Strategy of the Podkarpackie region for the years 2007–2020*

The regional government of the Podkarpackie region (along with organisation units and government legal persons) as the entity responsible for the execution of tasks in the field of regional development plays a special role in the *Development Strategy System* execution process for the years 2007–2020. This role is not only of executive character, but first and foremost, creative, inspiring, motivating, as well as coordinating and controlling. The regional government constitutes ‘a jointer’ of the regional development system, as well as the nodal point of the network created by all the entities involved in the execution of *Development Strategy*.

Despite holding a special position in the execution of updated *Development Strategy*, the range of tools that the regional government has at its disposal is limited, for example by the current legal provisions. The crucial part of possible actions has an indirect form and the decisions of other entities to join in the actions towards the assumed goals are autonomous.

Organisational entities of the Podkarpackie region will be involved in the updated *Development Strategy* execution, according to the scope of their competences. Taking advantage of those entities will not create any difficulties due to their organisational subordination and the possibility to commission particular tasks directly by the Podkarpackie Region Board. It is also important that there will be a possibility to use the resources of the region’s budget for supporting financially the activities of these entities, which are aimed at the execution of goals stipulated in *Development Strategy*.

Table 3. The influence of the regional government on the execution of the updated *Development Strategy of the Podkarpackie region for the years 2007–2020*

| Field | Priority | Tool type | Direct influence | Indirect influence |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Competitive and innovative economy | Industry | operational programmes | + | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | +++ | ++ |
| | | financial | | + |
| | | information-promotional | ++ | ++ |
| | Science, research and university education | operational programmes | + | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | + | ++ |
| | | financial | +++ | |
| | | information-promotional | + | ++ |
| | Tourism | operational programmes | ++ | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | +++ | ++ |
| | | financial | ++ | + |
| | | information-promotional | +++ | ++ |

| Field | Priority | Tool type | Direct influence | Indirect influence |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Competitive and innovative economy | Agriculture | operational programmes | + | + |
| | | administrative law and planning | + | + |
| | | financial | + | + |
| | | information-promotional | ++ | + |
| | Business Environment Institutions | operational programmes | + | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | | + |
| | | financial | + | + |
| | | information-promotional | ++ | ++ |
| Social and Human Capital | Education | operational programmes | + | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | + | + |
| | | financial | + | |
| | | information-promotional | + | + |
| | Culture and cultural heritage | operational programmes | ++ | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | ++ | |
| | | financial | ++ | + |
| | | information-promotional | +++ | + |
| | Citizen society | operational programmes | | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | +++ | ++ |
| | | financial | ++ | ++ |
| | | information-promotional | + | ++ |
| | Social inclusion | operational programmes | ++ | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | ++ | ++ |
| | | financial | + | + |
| | | information-promotional | ++ | + |
| | Public health | operational programmes | + | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | + | |
| | | financial | ++ | |
| | | information-promotional | + | + |
| | Common sport | operational programmes | + | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | + | + |
| | | financial | + | ++ |
| | | information-promotional | ++ | ++ |
| Settlement network | Transport availability | operational programmes | ++ | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | ++ | |
| | | financial | ++ | |
| | | information-promotional | | |

| Field | Priority | Tool type | Direct influence | Indirect influence |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Settlement network | IT technology availability | operational programmes | ++ | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | + | + |
| | | financial | ++ | + |
| | | information-promotional | + | + |
| | Metropolitan functions of Rzeszów | operational programmes | ++ | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | + | + |
| | | financial | ++ | + |
| | | information-promotional | + | + |
| | Rural area functions | operational programmes | ++ | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | + | + |
| | | financial | + | + |
| | | information-promotional | ++ | ++ |
| | Spatial cohesion and growth pole function reinforcement | operational programmes | ++ | |
| | | administrative law and planning | + | + |
| | | financial | | + |
| | | information-promotional | + | + |
| Environment and power industry | Threat prevention and counteraction and removal of their negative effects | operational programmes | + | + |
| | | administrative law and planning | + | |
| | | financial | ++ | + |
| | | information-promotional | | |
| | Environmental protection | operational programmes | ++ | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | + | ++ |
| | | financial | + | + |
| | | information-promotional | + | + |
| | Energy security and rational energy use | operational programmes | + | ++ |
| | | administrative law and planning | + | + |
| | | financial | | |
| | | information-promotional | ++ | ++ |

+++ strong influence ++ medium-strength influence + little influence

Based on: A. Pałowska (ed.), *The execution system of the updated Development Strategy of the Podkarpackie region for the years 2007–2020*.

Development Strategy for the years 2007–2020 is a policy document, which refers to the sustainable development of the region, as considered from the global perspective. Therefore, it is going to be executed – in accordance with the multiple-entity governance – by an array of regional actors. Taking into account the number and variety of those entities, their possibilities and potential must be considered depending on sectors, distinguishing from among the following:

Public sector (government and self-government administration)

Development Strategy constitutes part of the national development policy, which means that its execution requires special participation of: the minister of regional development, other ministries and the voivode. Irrespective of these entities, also other organs and institutions, which are part of government administration will influence the execution of the *Development Strategy*. They include combined and non-combined administration and are located in the region, e.g. Regional Board of Environmental Protection, Regional Monument Conservator, as well as national inspectorates and guard units. Investment enterprises which are put forward in *the Strategy* and are to be executed by the central administration, will be dependent on the government's appropriate policy, as well as the country's budget capacity.

A crucial role in this group of entities is played by local governments, as well as agreements and unions between them, since the regional development processes are strongly conditioned by local units' development. Coupling of those processes is indispensable to implement changes at regional level. Furthermore, effective cooperation between local governments leads to lower capital costs, as well as the synergy effect and achieving better end results.

Private sector (enterprises, business clusters, manufacturer groups, business environment institutions)

Nowadays, the private sector plays an increasingly essential role in the territorial development processes. Despite being first and foremost profit-oriented, economic entities are beginning to recognise the direct links between the regional development, its competitiveness and conditions of business activity, as well as their own benefits. Economic success is determined not only by the available resources and technology, by communication and social infrastructure, but above all by the quality of human and social capital. The development of entrepreneurship is to a large extent dependent on cooperation skills. Private sector might constitute a significant driving force in implementing priorities of Field 1: Competitive and innovative economy, but it should also be involved in executing tasks in the field of education, scientific research and enhancing human capital (Field 2), as well as development of power industry and ensuring energy security of the region, particularly in the area of modern solutions which require access to advanced methods and technologies (Field 4).

Social sector (social organisations, non-governmental entities and institutions, social economy entities, social councils, sector partnerships)

This category comprises non-governmental (social) organisations, which are a crucial element in the building and development of citizen society and social capital of the whole region, and whose role is to dynamise socio-economic growth processes. As far as the future of the Podkarpackie region is concerned, it is indispensable that regional and local authorities, economic entities, business environment institutions, education and research centres co-operate with non-governmental entities. Collaboration is the

key factor in the social capital development. Networks and partnerships constitute the base of *new public governance* concept, embracing multi-level and multiple-entity management. Social sector entities might prove to be particularly important in the case of Field 2: Human and social capital.

Sector of science, university education and R&D
(private and state universities, in-service training centres, research institutes and centres, technology transfer centres, specialised laboratories, technology incubators, associations, as well as research and R&D companies)

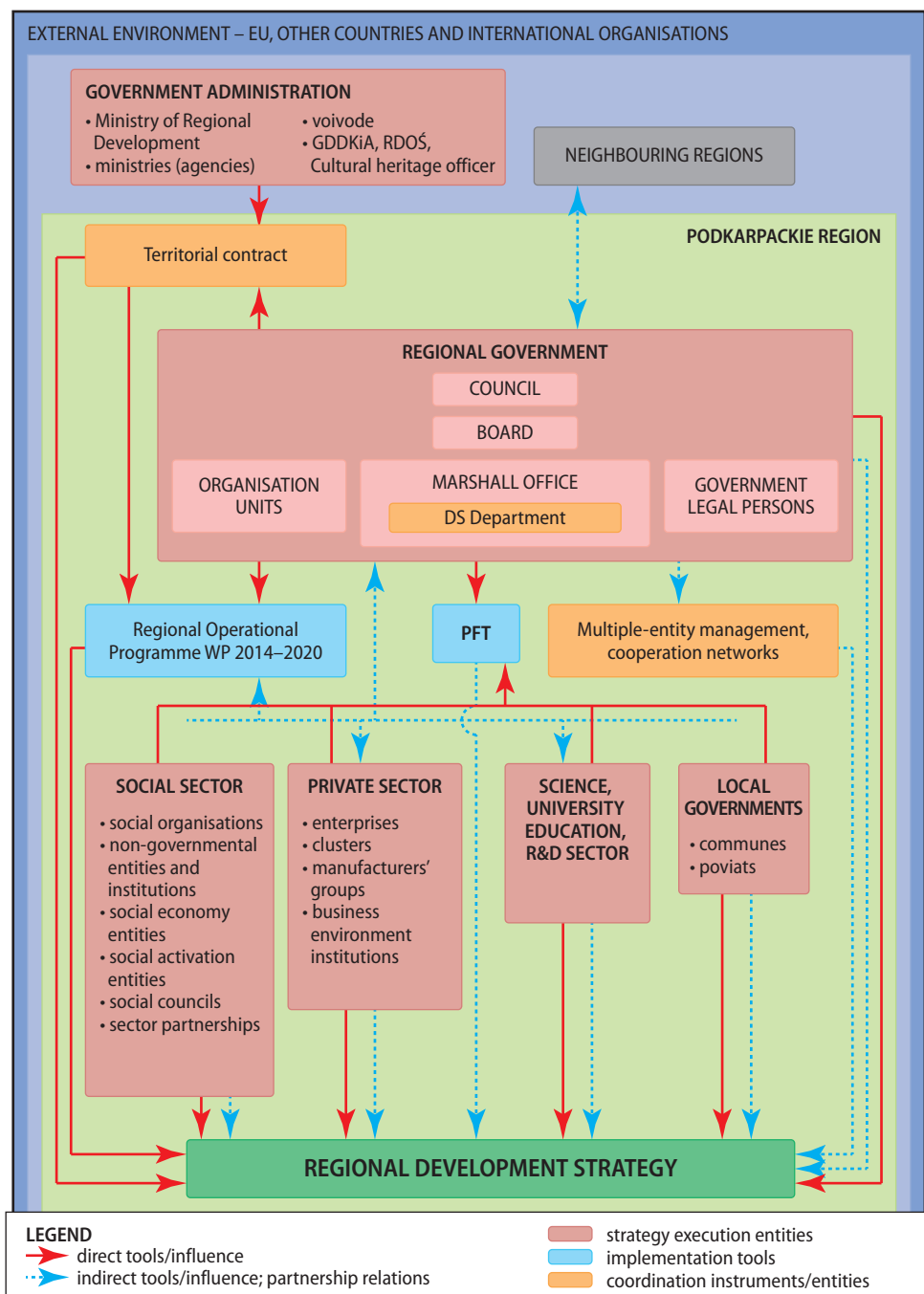
Entities of this sphere are playing an increasingly important role in the regional development, whose dynamics is dependent on knowledge resources, innovation and creativity visible not only in the economic sphere, but also administration, culture and broader social relations. The execution of *Development Strategy* must include the key requirements of contemporary civilisation processes, described by means of such terms as: “knowledge economy”, “information society”, intelligent development”, “the learning region”, etc. From this perspective, public, private, social and intersector entities, which are involved in the advanced education and training activity, as well as scientific and R&D, constitute the key resource and asset of development policy in all areas of strategic intervention, especially Field 1: Competitive and innovative economy, but also the assumptions of Field 2: Social and human capital, Field 3: Settlement Network, and Field 4: Environment and power industry.

1.2. Implementation tools

A new approach to the execution of regional development, connected with the involvement of a larger number of partners, gives greater opportunities in terms of tool use. The range of *Strategy* execution instruments comprises:

1. **Regional Operational Programme of the Podkarpackie Region 2014 – 2020 (RPO WP 2014–2020)** – stipulating the method of coordinating and integrating action executed for the region by different public entities. It concerns activities financed from the EU funds and state resources: it reflects the links between fields, priorities and strategic action, taking into account all the participants of the programme execution process, and embraces all its aspects.
2. **Podkarpackie Territorial Forum (PTF)** – fulfilling coordinative and monitoring-evaluative functions – discussions on the directions of regional development, information and experience exchange between stakeholders of the regional policy. The major task of PTF is shaping the concept of regional development, analysing the process and results of strategy implementation, their assessment, as well as applying to the local government for changes in the area of priorities and procedures in the *Strategy* execution.

Figure 1. Execution system of the *Development Strategy of the Podkarpackie region for the years 2007–2020. Update for the years 2013–2020*



3. **National operational programmes** – constitute the basic tool for implementing intervention with the use of EU funds. For the updated *Development Strategy* a crucial role will be played by programmes connected with a new UE financial perspective (2014–2020), in which support will be provided as part of the Common Strategic Framework (CSF), i.e. the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF).
4. **Administrative law and planning tools** – e.g. spatial development plan of the region, studies of conditions for spatial development, local plans of spatial development, decisions on environmental conditions for enterprise execution, waste management plans, regional development strategies, revitalization plans etc.
5. **Integrated strategic programmes** – being complementary to *Development Strategy*, these socio-economic development programmes refer to a particular area distinguished due to its specificity (e.g. Bieszczady, Błękitny San), and constitute its development and refinement.
6. **Financial instruments** – e.g. long-term financial forecasting, financial aid for regional government units, private-public partnership, tax preferences, financial engineering.
7. **Information-promotional tools** – e.g. promotion of the updated *Development Strategy* in all environments, organisational and financial support of trainings, courses, lifelong learning, organising conferences (including scientific ones), meetings; animating events which are the platform for experiences exchange and creating links between them; supporting the creation of clusters; organising periodic regional economic forum, promotion of place qualities and potential in the context of expanding rural area functions and tourism development, etc.

1.3. Coordination mechanisms and entities

Involvement of many entities from all sectors in the execution of the *Development Strategy*, as well as a wide range of measures which must be taken, mean that coordination becomes a huge challenge. It is the regional government that bears the largest part of responsibility for the regional development policy, but other entities' involvement, as well as using the tools which facilitate the achievement of expected results are indispensable.

1. **Regional government** – the key entity which coordinates the implementation of the Podkarpackie region development strategy is the appropriate organisational unit of the Marshal's Office – department responsible for strategic programming (Department of Regional Development). Its tasks include: coordinating actions aimed at strategy execution at the marshal's office level, monitoring progress in strategy implementation, and participating in the preparation of negotiation mandate of the region within the scope of territorial contract. The Department comprises the Regional Territorial Observatory and a unit which deals with operating the Podkarpackie Territorial Forum. Furthermore, the Department of Regional Development

– through the activities of the Regional Territorial Observatory – provides information for entities which participate in the execution of the Development Strategy, and also itself takes part in the process as a unit supporting relations between other departments and external entities. Thus, it is an organisational unit of the Office, having a function of the node in the network of partners working towards the implementation of regional development strategy. Another important role in the Marshal's Office structure is played by the department responsible for elaborating and coordinating the execution of the regional operational programme and the regional contract (Department of Implementation of Infrastructure Projects).

2. **Territorial contract** – a new tool for implementation and coordination of regional policy, ensuring the adjustment of sector interventions to regional needs through comparing national priorities with regional expectations and conditions. It will be done through agreeing upon territorially-oriented interventions, carried out through particular departments at national level, as well as through the process of contract negotiation at regional level. The contract will ensure complementarity of interventions by executing joint ventures of the national government and the regional government, as well as through the integration of various projects (soft/hard) as part of one venture¹. Territorial contract is a coordination tool for the activities of the national and local governments in the field of regional development policy.
3. **Multiple-entity and multi-level governance** – the coordination of development processes in the face of scattered resources is a serious challenge for the regional government. The resources include financial, material and human resources (physical), as well as information, authority and social capital (nonphysical). The execution of the *Development Strategy* requires the integration of those scattered resources. Hence, multiple-entity governance, i.e. the process of combining the endeavours of different stakeholders, aimed at achieving their synergy and the value added in the form of public benefit. Multiple-entity governance is a process of negotiation and compromise-reaching between actors representing different interests and being in possession of various resources, which encompasses both formal structures and informal influence².

¹ A. Regulski, J. Zawistowski, A. Żurawski, *Kontrakty terytorialne jako instrument polityki rozwoju. Optymalizacja kontraktów terytorialnych w kontekście wdrażania Krajowej Strategii Rozwoju Regionalnego 2010–2020*, Instytut Badań Strukturalnych, p. 181.

² L. E. Lynn, C. J. Heinrich, C. J. Hill, *Improving Governance: A New Logic for Empirical Research*, Georgetown University Press, 2002, p. 10.

1.4. Monitoring and evaluation

The main purpose of the monitoring and evaluation system of the updated *Development Strategy* is to assess the degree to which its strategic and operational goals are achieved, which can be visible in indexes that show the results obtained and measured according to the changes in life quality of the region's inhabitants. Furthermore, this system has other targets aimed at the regional government and community, including diagnostic, corrective, prognostic, promotional and motivating goals. It will also contribute to instilling the learning culture in the region, e.g. through facilitating the understanding of development processes, strengthening the sense of identification with the *Development Strategy* and its goals, as well as fostering the demonstration effect through indicating and promoting the right practices and development successes.

The assumptions include monitoring and evaluation of product indexes and indexes of results assumed for particular topic priorities of the *Development Strategy*, which can be executed by the Department of Implementation of Infrastructure Projects, cooperating with the Statistical Office, along with the representatives of regional science, research and development sector, as well as external experts.

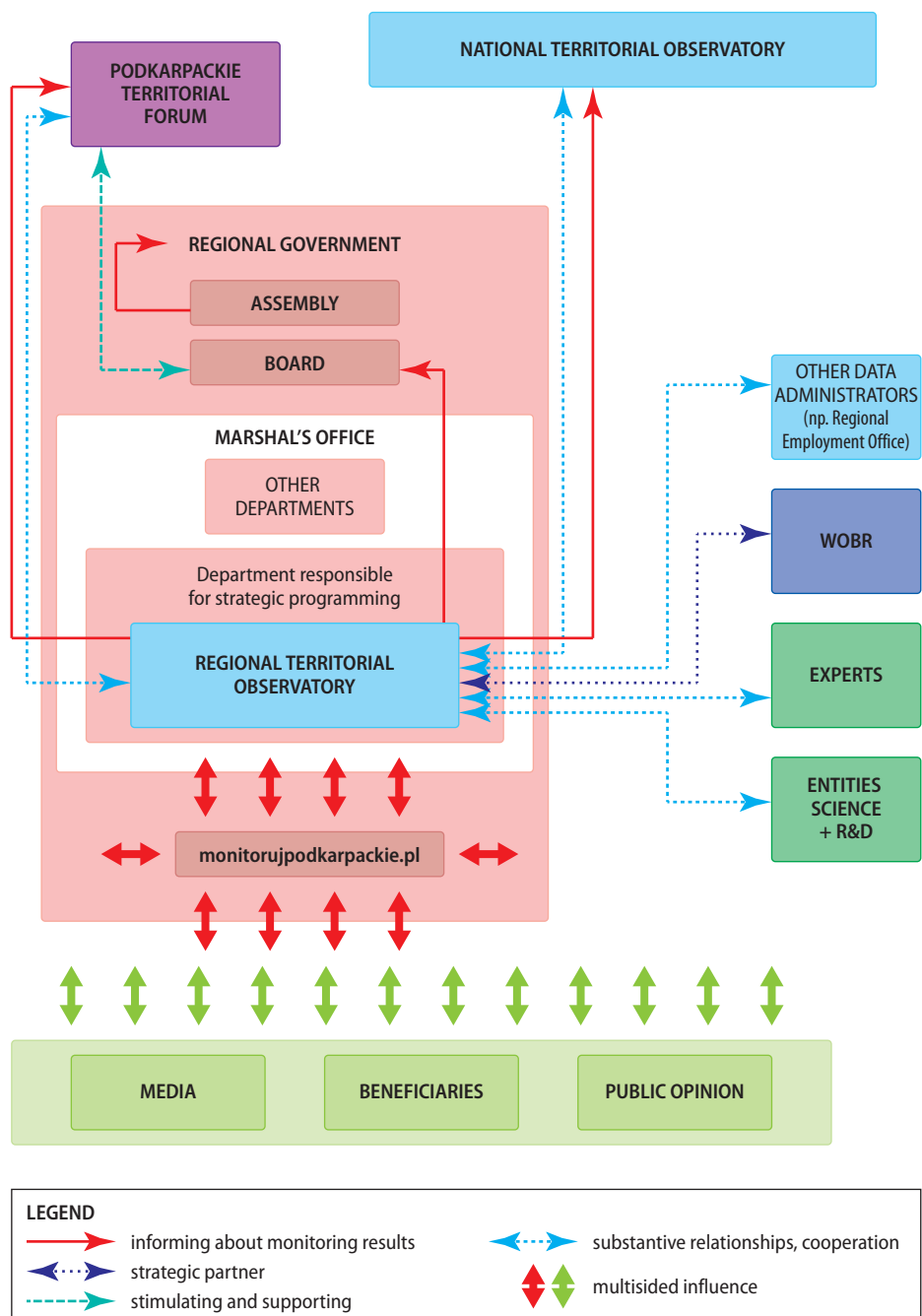
The process of monitoring and evaluation of *Development Strategy* execution will be carried out with the use of standard tools (document investigation, quantity and quality analyses, benchmarking, expert and stakeholder panels, network analyses, surveys, case studies), as well as participatory evaluation; self-evaluation; citizen activity oriented at deviations and malpractice.

Results of the conducted monitoring and evaluation will be presented in reports that comprise: a report on strategic action, analyses and interpretation of results of development and socio-economic trends, recommendations concerning substantive and methodological changes in the *Development Strategy* execution and monitoring system; a presentation of "the right practices", as well as the list of indexes and sources of data.

The main structural element of the monitoring and evaluation system is the Regional Territorial Observatory of the Podkarpackie region, whose role is to monitor and assess globally the public intervention which has territorial influence, based on the created system of cooperation and information exchange between major public entities involved in the execution of the development policy.

The whole system must be based on a network of collaborating entities. These will include: institutions involved in the public statistics system (Statistical Office), public entities participating in the execution of the *Development Strategy*, as well as institutes and research centres, universities, colleges, and non-governmental research-oriented associations and organisations. Inclusion of such entities in the monitoring and evaluation structure of the Podkarpackie region, coordinated by the Regional Territorial Observatory, depends on whether they are equipped with knowledge, experience, information and research results which might support the assessment of pro-development activities. Contribution of these entities should also be the sti-

Figure 2. Entities involved in the monitoring and evaluation system of the *Development Strategy of the Podkarpackie region for the years 2007–2020*



mulus for debate on shaping regional development directions in the future, which confirms the need for direct link between monitoring and evaluation system of the updated *Development Strategy for the years 2007–2020* with the social communication system.

According to the monitoring and evaluation system, the Regional Territorial Observatory is connected with the Development Strategy Department, being part of its structure. Moreover, the Regional Territorial Observatory cooperates with other departments of the Marshal's Office. These links entail bi-directional interactions involving substantive cooperation, reporting, exchange of data and information, consultations, analyses, orders and recommendations.

The tasks of the Regional Territorial Observatory include regular presentation of data concerning the process and results of progress monitoring and evaluation in the field of updated *Development Strategy* execution. Additionally, the Regional Territorial Observatory realises tasks in the area of current analyses and research according to the needs of the regional government, and also develops social communication concerning progress and effects of the Development Strategy execution with the use of IT tool: www.monitorujpodkarpackie.pl, which is also used for communication with partners, stakeholders, beneficiaries and public opinion.

It is assumed that the Regional Territorial Observatory will be connected with the Podkarpackie Territorial Forum, which will include information exchange and substantive cooperation (particularly on the basis of reports on regional development prepared by the Regional Territorial Observatory in annual and three-year cycle). Furthermore, through the Regional Board and Strategy Development Department, the Podkarpackie Territorial Forum will be able to formulate guidelines and recommendations addressed to the Regional Territorial Observatory, which will be executing them depending on its organisational and financial capacity.

Monitoring and evaluation system presented in the chart below is supposed to enable observation and analysis of the most important (from the perspective of the regional government) socio-economic processes in the region.

2. Financial framework

Development Strategy entails long-term goals which should be achieved by 2020. Effective execution of the goals is essentially related to financial capacity of the regional government and particular local governments. What makes it difficult to forecast the financial framework of the *Development Strategy* is still the lack of reliable information on financial capacity after 2013, due to the fact that most legislative documents that would regulate this issue have not been drawn up so far. Therefore, financial framework for the updated *Development Strategy* is based on approximate estimates.

It is assumed that financial input for the *Development Strategy* will be derived from:

1. European structural funds allocated for executing the politics of coherence;

2. the country's public and private funds co-financing the projects realised by means of the EU funds;
3. resources from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and country's public funds co-financing EAFRD;
4. resources derived from the so-called Norwegian financial mechanisms;
5. resources of regional government entities building their investment potential;
6. unexpended resources for executing the politics of coherence for the years 2007–2013.

Re 1. In another perspective of EU financial planning for the years 2014–2020, which corresponds with the period of the *Development Strategy* execution, there will be changes in the rules which concern financing of the politics of coherence and using financial resources derived from the EU structural funds. However, it is still assumed that in accordance with the new perspective, the politics of coherence will remain one of the most important politics of the EU.

Thus far, the decision-making process in the field of establishing financial framework of the EU budget for the years 2014–2020 has not been finalised, but in February 2013 the European Council made a provisional decision that in the period 2014–2020 Poland would receive in total 72,9 billion Euro for implementing the politics of coherence. According to a preliminary, estimated distribution of those funds, 47,304 billion euros will be allocated for the execution of target 1 of the politics of coherence, as part of the EU structural funds, and additionally, the amount 20,28 billion euros as part of the Coherence Fund. Target 2: Territorial Cooperation will receive funds which amount to 0,485 billion euros. The abovementioned amount of structural funds will be allocated between national and regional programmes.

The Podkarpackie region falls into the category of less developed EU regions (whose GDP *per capita* is below 75% of the EU-27 average). According to the preliminary distribution of resources for particular operational programmes, the Podkarpackie region could receive 1895,4 mln euros for its regional development programme, which is more than in the period 2007–2013, when it was granted 1136,31 mln euros from ERDF and 367,5 mln euros from the ESF as part of regional component of the *Operational Programme – Human Capital*. In its projects of directives, the European Commission made an assumption that in the case of less developed regions the share of ESF in financing projects must be planned at the level of min. 25%, which means that the share of ERDF remains at the level of max. 75% of resources. In the case of the Podkarpackie region, according to the provisional allocation of structural funds as part of the *Regional Operational Programme of the Podkarpackie Region 2014–2020*, the amount of resources from ERDF will be 1421,55 mln euros, and from ESF – 473,85 mln euros.

Moreover, the Podkarpackie region, as one of the five regions in the country, will be part of the *Operational Programme for Eastern Poland 2014–2020*. Thanks to this programme, it will obtain grants from ERDF, which according to preliminary assumptions, will amount to 1713,1 mln euros. This amount is smaller than the one allocated for the *Operational Programme for Eastern Poland 2007–2013*, which came to 2387,7 mln euros. Bearing in mind the assumption that the share of the Podkarpackie

region in allocation for the period 2014–2020 will be similar to the one from the years 2007–2013 (i.e. approx. 23% of the total allocated amount), it should be concluded that the amount will be about 394 mln euros from ERDF.

Thus, according to the abovementioned assumptions, the total amount of resources for the Podkarpackie region as part of the *Regional Operational Programme of the Podkarpackie Region 2014–2020* and the *Operational Programme for Eastern Poland 2014–2020* will reach 1815,55 mln euros from ERDF and 473,85 mln euros from ESF.

Re 2. Assuming that the minimum required subsidy for projects by country's public funds amounts to 15%, the amount contributed to the investment in the Podkarpackie region as part of the abovementioned EU funds (ERDF and ESF) would reach 320,39 mln euros and 83,62 mln euros, respectively. In total, the amount from country's public funds would be 404,01 mln euros (state resources will be obtained from the country's budget and from the regional government's budget).

There are no indications as for the obligation to subsidise projects from private resources, therefore, taking into account the fact that according to general assumptions concerning the politics of coherence for the years 2007–2013, the predicted share of private resources was 5% of the total sum of EU and state funds³, cautious forecasting strategy might be assumed when it comes to subsidising the Podkarpackie region funds from private resources at the same level (134,67 mln euros).

In total the funds for the politics of coherence in the Podkarpackie region in the years 2014–2020 obtained from structural EU grants and co-financed from state and private resources would amount to 2828,08 mln euros.

Table 4. Estimated resources granted to the Podkarpackie region for the execution of the politics of coherence in the years 2014–2020, based on the proposal of the European Commission (in mln euros)

| EU funds | | Country's public resources co-financing EU funds | | Private resources co-financing EU funds | Total |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|---|---------|
| European Regional Development Fund | European Social Fund | European Regional Development Fund | European Social Fund | | |
| 1815,55 | 473,85 | 320,39 | 83,62 | 134,67 | 2828,08 |

Source: own calculations.

³ The Ministry of Regional Development, *National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013 supporting economic growth and employment. National Coherence Strategy*, Warszawa, May 2007.

Re 3. Apart from subsidy from the EU funds granted for the execution of the politics of coherence, the Podkarpackie region can also count on support from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) as part of common agricultural policy. Assumptions concerning the future common agricultural policy, just like in the case of the politics of coherence, are as yet unknown. Also in this matter, estimates concerning available financing sources must be based only on EU proposals in the form of preliminary assumptions and not stipulating detailed thresholds of resources for particular countries and regions.

Common Agricultural Policy is to be based on two pillars. Pillar I will entail indirect expenditure for farmers, as well as support in case of special market distortions. Pillar II concerns the development of rural areas⁴. For the years 2014–2020, according to preliminary proposals, 317,2 billion euros will be granted for actions of pillar I and 101,2 billion euros – for pillar II. An additional amount 17,1 billion euros is to complement the two pillars.

Due to the lack of information on the expected allocation of resources among particular countries and regions, estimates for the Podkarpackie region have been made with the assumption that its share in EAFRD will be similar to the one in the period 2007–2013.

For the years 2014–2020 it is expected that support from EAFRD for rural areas in the entire EU will reach the level of 96 billion euros. Estimated share from EAFRD resources for the Podkarpackie region in the years 2014–2020 amounts to 721,07 mln euros, assuming a similar algorithm of resource allocation as in the previous planning period. As part of support for rural areas development, less developed regions will benefit from higher rates of EU co-funding, which could reach 85%. An estimated sum from public resources co-funding projects realised as part of EAFRD will be 127,24 mln euros. The total amount of resources for the support of rural areas has been estimated at 848,32 mln euros.

Re 4. A separate, potential source of financing the regional development strategy will be the grants available as part of the so-called Norwegian mechanisms, namely the Norwegian Financial Mechanism and the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism. In the years 2009–2014, within the first edition of those mechanisms, Poland obtained 533,51 mln euros, which enabled 1400 projects⁵ to be executed. For projects in the Podkarpackie region, the amount 4,09 mln euros was granted. In the second edition of grants expected for the years 2009–2014, Poland was provided with funds at a slightly higher level, i.e. 578,1 mln euros. It might be assumed that the Podkarpackie region will be a potential beneficiary state of the Norwegian mechanisms also in the second edition. Assuming that grants from these mechanisms will be

⁴ Information based on the *Proposal of the European Commission concerning the Directive adopted by European Parliament and Council regarding the support for rural area development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)*, KOM(2011) 627, 2011/0282 (COD), 12.10.2011, Brussels.

⁵ Information from the Ministry of Regional Development, www.mrr.gov.pl.

slightly higher than in the first edition, it might be estimated that the Podkarpackie region will obtain approx. 5,3 mln euros targeted mainly at the development of culture and human capital.

Re 5. Investment potential of territorial government entities indicates what amount of resources they will be able to allocate from their own funds and commitments for activities connected with the regional and local development, i.e. *Development Strategy* execution. Calculations of own potential and investment potential have been made on the basis of forecast concerning particular components of revenue and expenditure of territorial government entities. In the analyses it was assumed that own potential is the sum of revenue and available funds minus expenditure which diminishes own potential. Revenue is the sum of domestic revenue, property income, specific-purpose donations from the state budget, as well as subsidies. Components of own revenue are varied depending on the level of territorial government. They are the most extensive in the case of communes and are derived from the contribution of physical persons in income tax, agricultural tax, income tax, transportation tax, tax on civil law transactions, property income, as well as other types of own revenue. Expenditures reducing own potential include current spending (remuneration package and other expenditures), debt service and repayment costs, donations, benefits for individual entities, as well as continued and replacement investments.

In this way own potential of local government entities, increased by the value of new debt and decreased by debt repayment, constitutes investment potential which can be granted by local government entities for the execution of the *Development Strategy*. Revenue of local government entities does not include funds from the EU budget.

From 2014 a new restriction on the debt ceiling of local government entities will be implemented (i.e. the individual debt ratio of local government entities is based on operating margin), which will replace the current debt ceiling and limits on debt service payments. According to long-term forecast for the entire period from 2012–2020, own potential of all local government entities of the Podkarpackie region (region, poviats and communes) is going to increase. However, the growth is not going to be significant. On average, it will amount to 2,0% per year. It might be the sign of limited possibilities of ensuring own contribution by local government entities for executing financial enterprises, financed through the means of EU funds in a new perspective. Also, investment potential of all entities is going to increase. It is estimated that annual average investment potential growth of all local government entities in the Podkarpackie region will reach 4,1%, which at the end of the analysed period will amount to 10.729 mln PLN, i.e. 2599,4 mln euros.

Re 6. Amounts which were not used within financial support granted to the Podkarpackie region for the execution of the politics of coherence in the period 2007–2013, must be added to the current resources from EU funds. For the following period the region is to obtain 1198,8 mln euros from EU funds within the framework of the *Regional Operational Programme of the Podkarpackie Region 2007–2013*. According

Table 5. Investment potential of territorial government entities in the Podkarpackie region in the years 2012–2020 in PLN

| Year | Region | | Poviats (districts) | | Communes | | Cities with poviat rights | | Total | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Own potential | Investment potential | Own potential | Investment potential | Own potential | Investment potential | Own potential | Investment potential | Own potential | Investment potential |
| 2012 | 186019 364,03 | 245051 116,80 | 98 380 409,00 | 169 508 744,00 | 363 940 473,00 | 343 897 314,00 | 209 553 160,00 | 246 569 689,00 | 857 893 406,03 | 1 005 026 863,80 |
| 2013 | 200 982 047,17 | 264 060 942,41 | 91 871 715,00 | 167 678 529,00 | 366 980 351,00 | 358 401 446,00 | 220 351 752,00 | 261 739 394,00 | 880 185 865,17 | 1 051 880 311,41 |
| 2014 | 216 495 365,84 | 283 810 303,27 | 82 570 989,00 | 163 172 493,00 | 367 050 990,00 | 370 501 537,00 | 231 493 844,00 | 277 499 245,00 | 897 611 188,84 | 1 094 983 578,27 |
| 2015 | 233 268 112,00 | 305 090 776,58 | 72 081 120,00 | 157 725 199,00 | 366 486 363,00 | 382 681 843,00 | 243 493 998,00 | 294 406 554,00 | 915 329 593,00 | 1 139 904 372,58 |
| 2016 | 251 757 623,19 | 328 346 502,28 | 61 327 347,62 | 152 311 564,89 | 365 645 028,59 | 395 253 389,59 | 256 312 737,91 | 312 394 307,66 | 935 042 737,31 | 1 188 305 764,42 |
| 2017 | 271 369 221,88 | 352 988 168,88 | 48 179 695,71 | 144 707 567,59 | 362 680 760,15 | 406 431 346,33 | 269 873 729,47 | 331 432 109,30 | 952 103 407,21 | 1 235 559 192,10 |
| 2018 | 292 779 686,92 | 379 734 176,53 | 34 094 962,10 | 136 473 380,67 | 359 081 423,62 | 417 765 280,55 | 284 431 968,94 | 351 784 844,25 | 970 388 041,58 | 1 285 757 682,00 |
| 2019 | 315 933 522,01 | 408 524 219,41 | 18 426 568,91 | 126 939 354,79 | 354 025 025,97 | 428 439 464,95 | 299 924 523,99 | 373 398 983,53 | 988 309 640,88 | 1 337 302 022,68 |
| 2020 | 340 870 240,20 | 439 424 277,74 | 726 048,11 | 115 659 610,89 | 347 302 006,84 | 438 314 657,92 | 316 470 470,63 | 396 426 312,35 | 1 005 368 765,78 | 1 389 824 858,90 |
| 2012–2020 | 2 309 475 183,24 | 3 007 030 483,90 | 507 658 855,45 | 13 34 176 443,83 | 3 253 192 422,17 | 3 541 686 279,34 | 2 331 906 184,94 | 2 845 651 439,09 | 8 402 232 645,80 | 10 728 544 646,16 |
| 2012–2020 (mIn PLN) | 2309 | 3007 | 5077 | 1334 | 3253 | 3541 | 2332 | 2846 | 8402 | 10 729 |

Own potential is the total revenue (domestic revenue, property income, specific-purpose donations from the state budget, as well as subsidies), available funds minus expenditure which diminishes own potential (current spending, debt service and repayment costs, donations, benefits for individual entities, as well as continued and replacement investments).

Investment potential is the sum of internal potential of territorial government entities as well as the value of new debt decreased by debt repayment.

Source: Financial Framework of the updated *Development Strategy for the Podkarpackie region for the years 2007–2020*, Rzeszów 2012.

to the information provided by the Ministry of Regional Development⁶, the level of allocation use from resources accessible as part of the *Regional Operational Programme of the Podkarpackie region for the years 2007–2013*, taking into account the value of projects to be co-financed, reached 88,1% (end of November 2012). It follows that 142,42 mln euros from the EU funds are still at disposal.

The value of estimated available resources for the execution of the *Development Strategy in the period 2012–2020* will be in total 6 423,48 mln euros.

The following components account for the abovementioned amount: grants from EU structural funds targeted at the execution of the politics of coherence (2289,4 mln euros, i.e. 1815,55 mln euros from EFRD and 473,85 mln euros from ESF), country's public and private funds co-financing projects realised by means of EU resources (538,68 mln euros, including 404,01 mln euros – country's public funds and 134,67 mln euros – country's private funds), means from EAFRD and country's public funds co-financing EAFRD (848,3 mln euros, including 721,1 mln euros from EAFRD and 127,2 mln euros – country's public funds), funds from the Norwegian mechanisms (5,3 mln euros), funds from local government entities of the Podkarpackie region, which make up its investment potential (2599,4 mln euros), as well as unexpended EU funds for the execution of the politics of coherence for the years 2007–2013 (142,42 mln euros).

Allocation of funds for particular fields of strategic activity in the Podkarpackie region

A proposal concerning the allocation of financial means accessible for the Podkarpackie region in the years 2012–2020, divided into particular strategic areas, has been elaborated according to the region's demands, possibilities of using its own potential, previous experiences, assumptions regarding the future regional politics, as well as guidelines concerning preferred rules for allocating available financial means, formulated at both EU and national levels.

Conclusively, the allocation of funds for particular fields of strategic activity is as follows:

- Competitive and innovative economy – 23%,
- Social and human capital – 21%,
- Settlement network – 37%,
- Environment and power industry – 19%.

When allocating funds for particular strategic activities of the Podkarpackie region, the important factors included proposals of the European Commission concerning the future financial perspective, as well as proposals of guidelines indicating the target for which structural EU funds could be used.

⁶ The Ministry of Regional Development, *Allocation of EU funds within the Coherence Fund allocation strategy for the years 2004–2006 and National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013*, Warszawa, December 2012.

Using funds from EFRD was restricted by certain conditions regarding the allocation of this fund between particular projects. Less developed regions will be obliged to devote at least 50% of the amount to projects connected with:

- increasing energy efficiency and renewable energy sources (by at least 6%),
- fostering competitiveness of small and medium enterprises (SMEs),
- enhancing innovation.

Furthermore, the future politics of coherence emphasises sustainable development of municipal areas, obligating all regions to use at least 5% of EFRD funds in this field. The remaining 45% is to be used unrestrictedly.

Achievement of certain objectives is assumed by means of funds from the European Social Fund the, i.e. reducing of the number of unemployed, especially among young people, and reducing the size of social exclusion. The implementation of projects financed by the ESF will focus on four main areas: the promotion of employment and labour mobility, investing in education, skills and learning for life, promoting social inclusion, fight against poverty, strengthening institutional capacity and efficient public administration. To increase the thematic focus, it is recommended that at least 20% of the ESF funding should be allocated to the activities in the field of social inclusion and fighting poverty targeted at groups in the most difficult situation, living on the margins of society.

Also the Ministry of Regional Development, taking into account the changes in the priorities of the future cohesion policy and rules for sharing the available financial resources, has developed proposals for allocating available resources by subject matter⁷, which have the nature of a preliminary proposal of the structure of participation of specific objectives in the total allocation for years 2014–2020. The main emphasis is on the development of innovation, education and digital technologies. Therefore, in relation to current allocation of European funds (in years 2007–2013), for the next programming period (2014–2020) allocation of a much larger part of the funds for activities related to the promotion of scientific research, technological development and innovation, was proposed, i.e. 15.4% to 19.0% of the available allocation. Also, allocation of relatively greater support than hitherto in the area of supporting the transition to a low carbon economy (4.8–9.3% of the available allocation) is proposed, as it is in areas of promoting employment and labour mobility of workers (4.4–5.6%) and promoting social inclusion and combating poverty (1.3–1.5%).

With regard to the areas of strategic and thematic priorities of Podkarpackie region it can be assumed that the first area – Competitive and innovative economy – includes the thematic objectives related to the promotion of scientific research, technological development and innovation and increasing the competitiveness of MŚP, which is proposed to obtain a grant of between 17.9% and 23.0% of the funds available under the EU co-financing from the Ministry of Regional Development. The second area of strategic activities of the Podkarpackie – Human and social capital – includes thematic objectives related to the promotion of employment and labour mobility, social

⁷ The Ministry of Regional Development, Department of Structural Policy Coordination, *Programming the financial perspective 2014–2020 – strategic conditioning*, www.mrr.gov.pl.

inclusion, combating poverty and investment in broadly defined education, health protection and sport. The suggestion of the Ministry of Regional Development proposes from 19.2% to 23.3% of the funds for this purpose. The third area of strategic action – Settlement network – involves increasing the availability of information and communication technologies, the development of transport infrastructure, promoting sustainable transport and urban and rural development policy. For these goals 33.3% to 38.5% of the allocation were proposed. The last area of strategic actions – Environment and energy industry – correspond with thematic objectives related to supporting the transition to a low carbon economy, adaptation to climate change, protecting the environment and promoting efficiency of use of resources, which are expected to obtain from 16.9% to 23.7% of available funds.

With the allocation of funds for the implementation of SRW [*Development Strategy for the Podkarpackie region*] also other recommendations of the Ministry of Regional Development, referring to the objectives described in the *National Strategy for Regional Development*, were taken into consideration. They run as follows: while forming regional policy funding strategy in strategy of development one should make such estimates of division of available funds as to allocate 63% for implementation of the first objective defined in the *National Strategy for Regional Development* (KSRR), 30% to the priorities of the second objective stated in KSRR and 7% to the third objective of KSRR⁸.

Analysis of KSRR and SRW leads one to the conclusion that the first objective of KSRR (Competitiveness) is implemented in all areas of strategic policy of the strategy of the Podkarpackie region. In turn, the second objective of KSRR (Consistency) is part of the following fields: human and social capital and settlement network. The tasks carried out in the first of these areas will concern in particular the development of education and training, health, transport, municipal and cultural activities. Activities assigned to the field of settlement network will refer to the restructuring and revitalization of cities and other areas losing their current socio-economic functions, to overcoming the disadvantages associated with the location of the border areas and to increasing the availability of transport to regional centers in areas with the lowest availability. Moreover, the third objective of KSRR (efficiency) fully corresponds with the above mentioned field of strategic action of the Podkarpackie, i.e. human and social capital.

While putting forward the proposals of distribution of funds from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EFRROW) and funds co-financing the actions financed within this fund, the conclusions resulting from the analysis of method of financing development projects as part of a 2007–2013 *Rural Development Programme* (PROW) were used. The funds covered by the program are spent on activities implemented within four axes. For the first axis – Improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry – 42.7% of the available funds were allocated; the share of Axis 2 – Improving the environment and the countryside – is 30.9%; the third axis –

⁸ The Ministry of Regional Development, *Update of the development strategies of the regions taking into consideration country and European Union determinant. Guide*, Warsaw, May 2011.

Table 6. Allocation of funds to finance the various areas of strategic actions of *Development Strategy of the Podkarpackie region*
(in millions of euros)

| Areas of strategic actions | Including | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--------|---|-------|---|-------|--|-------|--|---|---|--|---------------|--|
| | Total amount of funds | Share of individual areas in total funding (in%) | EU funds and funds co-financing projects from the EU funds allocated for the implementation of cohesion policy | | | | | | Share of individual areas in the total amount of financing from EU funds and funds co-financing EU funds in the implementation of cohesion policy (in %) | | | Funds for the support of development of rural areas | | Investment potential of local government units of the Podkarpackie | Norway Grants | |
| | | | EU funds | | Public national funds co-financing EU funds | | Private funds co-financing the EU funds | | Unused funds for the implementation of cohesion policy for years 2007–2013 | | European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development | | Public national funds co-financing European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Competitive and innovative economy | 1477,4 | 23,0 | 516,07 | 0,0 | 91,07 | 0,0 | 31,96 | 25,8 | 22 | 310,6 | 54,8 | 447,1 | 0,0 | | | |
| Human and social capital | 1348,93 | 21,0 | 86,17 | 473,85 | 15,21 | 83,62 | 34,68 | 3,4 | 24 | 35,9 | 6,3 | 605,1 | 4,7 | | | |
| Settlement network | 2376,69 | 37,0 | 776,94 | 0,0 | 137,11 | 0,0 | 43,64 | 86,5 | 35 | 149,1 | 26,3 | 1156,5 | 0,6 | | | |
| Environment and energy industry | 1220,46 | 19,0 | 436,37 | 0,0 | 77,00 | 0,0 | 24,39 | 26,7 | 19 | 225,5 | 39,8 | 390,7 | 0,0 | | | |
| Total | 6423,48 | 100,0 | 1815,55 | 473,85 | 320,39 | 83,62 | 134,67 | 142,4 | 100 | 721,1 | 127,2 | 2599,4 | 5,3 | | | |

Quality of life in rural areas and diversification of the rural economy – obtained 10.3% of the funds and the fourth axis – Leader – obtained 4.6%. In addition, 1.5% of the funds were allocated for technical assistance. It can be assumed that the first axis of *PROW* corresponds to the first field of strategic actions identified in the *SRW*, axis 2 is part of the actions of the fourth strategic area, axis 3 corresponds to the tasks in the field of third strategic area, while the fourth axis is part of the tasks of the second area of strategic actions.

In making the decision about distributing the available funds also the conclusions of the analysis of method of financing development projects carried out within 2007–2013 *Regional Operational Programme of the Podkarpackie region* were helpful because they provided information about the aspects of development currently recognized as important.

Of the estimated total amount of funding allocated to the *SRW* in the years 2012–2020 at 6423.48 million euros, the amount of 2376.69 million euros (i.e. 37% of total expenditure) will be allocated to the area called The settlement network. Another field in terms of capital provided is competitive and innovative economy, which is to obtain 1477.4 million euros (23%). Not much less of the expenditure has been planned for the area of human and social capital – 1348.93 million euros (21%). The value of 1220.46 million euros (19%) has been allocated to the area of environment and energy industry.

Findings of environmental impact assessment

The prognosis of environmental impact of the SRW project was developed in accordance with Art. 5 of the Act of 3 October 2008 on the provision of information about the environment and its protection, public participation in environmental protection and environmental impact assessments (Journal of Laws No. 199, item 1227 with further amendments). The scope and level of specificity of information required in the prognosis has been agreed with the State Provincial Sanitary Inspector and the Regional Director of Environmental Protection in Rzeszów.

The aims of the development of the environmental impact assessment of the SRW project are among others: identifying the definable environmental effects, implementation of the action lines set out in the identified priorities, determining whether achievement of the objectives and courses of action is conducive to environmental protection and sustainable development of the Podkarpackie region.

The following conclusions arose from the analysis contained in the environmental impact assessment of the SRW project:

- The detailed effects of the impact of individual projects carried out under the directions of the activities defined in the SRW project are subject to a separate procedure of the impact carried out during the planning stage of the investment.
- The prognosis is a document that supports decision-making and consultation procedure of the SRW project. This indicates the possible adverse effects of the implementation of the SRW project and makes recommendations on prevention against potential negative impacts on the environment and proposes ways to minimize them.
- The SRW project is in line with the *National Development Strategy* and corresponds to the currently applicable demands of such documents.
- The SRW project is a general document which sets out plans identified and grouped in the following strategic areas: competitive and innovative economy, human and social capital, settlement network and environment and energy industry.
- In spite of the impact of SRW in a cross-border sense, at this stage the possibility of a significant transboundary impact on the environment is not planned. It is not expected that the impact of, for example, individual sections of routes should result in significant impact on the environment with a range beyond the borders of the province.

- Implementing the provisions of the *SRW* project one should primarily:
 - maintain the consistency and integrity of Natura 2000 sites (designated and important for the Community);
 - avoid creating barriers to moving animals and to the proper functioning of natural systems;
 - limit the investment pressure in the areas most valuable in terms of nature,
 - exclude or – in justified cases – limit fragmentation of the environment to an absolute minimum;
 - ensure patency of wildlife corridors and migration routes of animals.
- It is likely that the implementation of part of the actions, in particular those planned in the area of strategic action of environment and energy industry will result in a permanent change and transformation of the environment at the local level, but the environmental effect of their implementation will be positive in the long run and in trans-local dimension (e.g. action under priority 4.1. *Prevention and risk prevention and removal of its adverse effects*).
- The conducted analysis shows that the most beneficial to the environment and human health will be to implement the following actions: 1.2.1., 1.2.2., 1.2.3., 1.5.1., 1.5.2., 1.5.3., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.1.3., 2.2.1., 2.2.3., 2.4.1., 2.4.3., 3.3.4., 3.5.4., 4.2.1., 4.2.4., 4.3.2., 4.3.4.
- The most potentially negative impacts on the environment will be the implementation of actions: 3.1.1., 3.1.2., 3.1.3., 3.5.3. Negative impact on the environment will result from the implementation of the planned projects intended to be associated with construction works in areas that are not yet invested.
- The scale of projects proposed to be implemented within the scope of *SRW* project is primarily of regional character and any anticipated impact due to their implementation will be mostly local.
- The plans of implementation of projects whose construction and operation may cause transboundary impacts were not found in the *SRW* project.
- The functioning of actions already implemented will have a positive impact on the environment and human health, especially if the latest technologies and “good practices” are used, nevertheless positive changes should be expected in the long term perspective.
- Planned aims carried out under the direction of 3.1.1. should be carried out with ensuring minimal interference in areas with high potential for nature, landscape and tourism.
- Taking into consideration the above mentioned remarks, it is proposed that in addition to the principles of sustainable development one should apply other rules, on which the implementation of the goals defined in the *Strategy* project will be based, for example the precautionary principle, the principle of using the best available techniques (BAT), the “polluter pays” rule.
- It is impossible to explicitly rule out the negative impact of the implementation of certain tasks within the priorities of development on Natura 2000 sites but the negative impact does not signify a significant impact. *SRW* is not a decision-making document, at this stage the exact location of individual projects is not known, mo-

reover, for the projects the legislator has provided adequate evaluation procedures which are carried out during the implementation phase. It should be noted that the current law precludes the implementation of projects that may have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites but permits exceptions to this rule (Article 34 of the Nature Conservation Act).

- It is expected that the implementation of projects related to tourism (e.g. actions 1.3.1., 1.3.2.), the development of sports infrastructure (action 2.6.3.), the construction of roads (e.g. action 3.1.1., 3.1.2., 3.1.3., 3.5.3.), rural development (e.g. action 3.4.1., 3.4.2., 3.4.4.) can cause investment pressure in the areas of legal protection under the Nature Conservation Act and forest areas so it seems reasonable to monitor the loss of forest and agricultural land of high soil quality classification system for projects related to the construction of new roads and other line-investments and tourism facilities with services related to tourism.
- Solutions in the scope of prevention, mitigation and compensatory measures for the environment of the anticipated negative impacts, especially in areas of conflict, are impossible to determine because the document is of intentional nature, moreover there is no precise indication of location of projects and each of the projects implemented in the future will be subject to the procedure of project impact on the environment at the stage of issuing of decision-making documents. At this stage we can only indicate the need for alternatives and choosing to carry the variant that will protect natural resources to a maximum.
- Alternative solutions may be variant runs of transport routes, variant runs of line-infrastructure investments (other than transport routes), different construction designs for modernized projects, the use of different methods of implementation of projects (e.g. projects construction methods, methods of transporting people and goods – road and railway transport), variant locations of enterprises (groups of items).

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List of abbreviations

BRIC – a group of developing countries: Brazil, Russia, India and China
CSO – Central Statistical Office
EAFRD – European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
ERDF – European Regional Development Fund
ESF – European Social Fund
EU – European Union
GDP – gross domestic product
GMO – Genetically Modified Organisms
ICT – Information and Communication Technologies
IOB – [Polish: *instytucja otoczenia biznesu*] business environment institutions
IT – information technology
KPZK – [Polish: *Koncepcja Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania Kraju 2030*] National Spatial Development Policy 2030
KSRR – [Polish: *Krajowa Strategia Rozwoju Regionalnego*] National Strategy for Regional Development
KSU – [Polish: *Krajowy System Usług*] National System of Services
MPZP – [Polish: *miejscowy plan zagospodarowania przestrzennego*] local development plan
MŚP – [Polish: *małe i średnie przedsiębiorstwa*] small- and medium-sized enterprises
OKE w Krakowie – [Polish: *Okręgowa Komisja Egzaminacyjna w Krakowie*] Regional Examination Commission in Krakow
OPP – [Polish: *organizacja pożytku publicznego*] non-profit organization
OSI – [Polish: *obszar strategicznej interwencji*] an area of strategic intervention
OSP – [Polish: *ochotnicza straż pożarna*] Volunteer Fire Department
PFT – Podkarpackie Territorial Forum
PO KL – [Polish: *Program Operacyjny Kapitał Ludzki*] (Sectoral) Operational Programme “Human Resources Development” for years 2007–2013
PO PW 2014–2020 – [Polish: *Program Operacyjny Polska Wschodnia*] Eastern Poland Operational Programme 2014–2020
PO RPW 2007–2013 – [Polish: *Program Operacyjny Rozwój Polski Wschodniej*] Operational Programme Development of Eastern Poland in the years 2007–2013
PPNT – Podkarpackie Science and Technology Park
PSeAP – the project of Podkarpackie e-Public Administration
R&D – research and development
ROT – Regional Territorial Observatory
RPO WP 2007–2013 – Regional Operational Programme for the Podkarpackie Region for 2007–2013
SSE – [Polish: *Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna*] special economic zone
SWOT – (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) – a method of strategic analysis that boils down to organizing the information one has about a given matter into the following groups: strengths and weaknesses and the opportunities and threats
ŚSRK – [Polish: *Średniookresowa Strategia Rozwoju Kraju*] Medium-Term Development Strategy
TEN-T – Trans European Network for Transport
UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
US in Rzeszów – the Statistical Office in Rzeszów

Glossary of Terms

Agglomeration – settlement system centered around the main urban centre, city or group of cities, which is a concentration of closely related activities for which the advantages of location in the densely populated and urbanized areas are due to functional relations and external effects of economy of scale.

Agrarian structure, the – the state of agricultural production units; the share of those classified into different groups according to: ownership of land, the surface area of farm land, the dispersion of land in the total number of households in the country (or in an area, region or commune).

Agritourism – a tourist activity implemented on farms. It is a form of non-agricultural activities of agricultural holdings.

Applied research – usually understood as intended for use in practice of the results of basic research; the result are new compounds, prototypes, models, etc., which are formed and tested in experimental laboratories and institutes in terms of effectiveness, technical advantages and usefulness.

Area of strategic intervention (OSI) – this concept means spatially separate administrative or functional areas, which are characterized by a specific set of circumstances and social, economic or environmental conditions that determine the presence of structural barriers to development or lasting (possible to activate) potentials for development on the area, which may be addressed by adequate public intervention.

Biodegradable waste – are wastes that decompose aerobically or anaerobically with the participation of microorganisms.

Biodiversity, biological diversity – the variety of forms and structures of living matter at all levels of structures of nature, including the diversity of ecosystems, species and within species.

Biomass – the mass of organic matter which is part of the organism of an animal or a plant. Biomass is expressed in units of the so-called fresh mass (the natural mass of organisms) and dry mass (anhydrous mass). Biomass is used in a wide range of renewable energy technologies. Currently in Poland, the biomass used in energy industry comes from two branches of economy: agriculture and forestry.

Business environment institutions – institutions of promotion and development of entrepreneurship, business incubators, regional and local development agencies, chambers of commerce and all other bodies of an advisory nature.

Cities of the subregional function – in the development strategy of the country in the four-level system of urban functional areas the cities of the subregional functions belong to the third level, after the metropolitan and regional centres, before the local centres. Since there is no universally accepted definition of the subregional functions it can be assumed that it is the capital of the current county or of a city of more than 20 thousand residents.

Cluster – spatially concentrated assembly of businesses, organizations and institutions related by the network of vertical and horizontal dependencies, often of an informal nature, that by the accumulation of specific resources helps these organizations achieve sustainable competitive advantage.

Cluster initiative, the – is a more or less institutionalized group of companies aiming to initiate the operation of the cluster or solve important problems of an already existing cluster.

Cogeneration – the process by which the energy contained in the fuel is converted to electricity and heat (combined generation of electricity and heat) during one technological process.

Corporate social responsibility – a concept whereby companies in the process of developing strategies voluntarily take into account public interests and environmental issues, as well as relationships with various stakeholders.

Country Strategy Papers – currently, the main strategic papers on the basis of which the development policy is pursued are:

- long-term development strategy of the country (*DSRK*), which defines the main trends, challenges and the concept of development of the country in the long term perspective;
- medium term development strategy of the country (*National Development Strategy 2020*) – the most important document in the medium term perspective, setting out the strategic objectives of national development by 2020;
- 9 integrated strategies to achieve the set goals of development (coordinators – ministers responsible for a given scope will be responsible for their preparation);
- *National Spatial Development Concept (KPZK)*.

These strategies share a common hierarchy of objectives and strategies for intervention.

Demographic structure, the – is a system of different characteristics of the population, its elements are: age, sex, marital status, race, nationality, mother tongue, religion as well as education, position occupied in society and one's profession. All of these items can be examined in terms of numbers and thus let one examine the structure of a society.

Dependent – is an individual in need of constant care due to health or age, linked by family ties or affinity to the person covered with services or instruments of labour market or living with them in the same household.

Depopulation of an area – declining of birth rate.

Development policy – according to the Act of 6 December 2006 on the principles of development policy, it is a set of interrelated activities undertaken and implemented in order to ensure the constant and sustainable development of the country, socio-economic, regional and spatial cohesion, to raise the competitiveness of the economy and create new posts in the national, regional and local scale. It is directed by the Council of Ministers and local authorities on the basis of strategies of development, through programs aimed at achieving the strategic objectives of the use of public funds.

Digital divide, the – the division of society into those with access to the Internet and other modern forms of communication and those without such opportunities. It results from the rapid development of information technology, which led to increasing the differences between the rich and the middle classes, who could afford to buy them, and the poor that cannot afford to have free access to the Internet. Now one can even talk about a new kind of social stratification, where the division is between connected and unconnected to the network.

Digitization of resources – the introduction of printed or hand-written library materials in the form of digital data by a method of scanning.

Enotourism – wine tourism, such as trips to wine regions when a tourist visits at least one place associated with the production of wine (wine, factory, wine farm) or participates in a wine-related event (wine tastings, various presentations of wines, wine festivals, etc.).

Environment – the whole animate and inanimate elements of nature, closely related, surrounding living organisms. In its framework we can distinguish the following elements: geology, topography, climate, water relations, soil and living organisms.

Euroregion – a form of cross-border cooperation between the regions of the EU Member States, candidate countries and regions of their neighbours.

Functional area of the city, the – urban functional area – according to the *KPZK 2030* it is a spatially continuous settlement system, consisting of separate administrative units (urban communes, rural communes and urban-rural communes) and consisting of a dense urban area and the functionally associated urbanized area. *KPZK 2030* identifies four subtypes of the functional area of the city: functional areas of voivodeship, regional, subregional and local centres. This typology refers to the functions of urban centers in the settlement system of the country and was based mainly on their size.

Functional urban area, the – according to the ESPON classification: functional urban area consisting of the urban core and the integrated economic area adjacent to it.

GDP per capita – one of the world's most widely used indicators of prosperity of the citizens of the state. It is calculated by dividing the GDP (gross domestic product) of the country by the number of its inhabitants.

GIS (Geographic Information System) – an information system used for entering, storing, processing and visualization of geographic data, one of whose functions is to support the decision-making process. Each GIS system consists of: geographic databases, computer hardware, software and application developers and users.

Growth poles – one of the concepts of economic development, which can be used at different levels of delimitation. This theory may explain the development both at local and regional level. It is deeply anchored in the endogenous growth theory, in which the most important is the use of the socio-economic potential functioning within the region. Overcoming the barriers to development should occur by stimulating internal – endogenous – growth factors.

Independent Researcher – academic or researcher and teacher holding a postdoctoral degree (assistant professor) (often in connection with this the position of associate professor), or the title of a professor who conducts independent research or guided independent scientific team. The achievement of the position of an independent researcher makes one eligible for participation in voting on granting doctoral and postdoctoral (assistant professor) degrees.

Innovation – it is the implementation in practice of a new or significantly improved product, service or process, including the implementation of a new marketing or organizational method redefining the way of working or business relationships with the environment. At the same time, not every new solution is an innovation unless it has practical application. Innovation may be of a technical, marketing, organizational or process nature.

Innovativeness of economy – the ability and motivation of entrepreneurs to conduct research improving and developing production, the search for new solutions, ideas and concepts. Innovations in the economy lead to the creation of new products, to improving technology, to increasing efficiency and thus to increasing the competitiveness of the economy in relation to other countries.

Intermodal transport – transport of goods using more than one mode of transport. The most important rule is to use only one unit of cargo, such as container or removable body, along the whole route of transport, without transshipment while changing the mode of transport.

Intra-regional divergence – the diversity of socio-economic development within a region.

Know-how – in European law the definition of know-how is: a package of non-patented practical information, resulting from experience and research, which is:

- implicit, that is not generally known or easily accessible;
- significant, that means important and useful for the manufacture of products coming under contract;
- identified or described in a sufficiently comprehensive manner so as to be able to verify whether it fulfills the criteria of implicitness and substantiality.

Knowledge-based economy – an economy where knowledge and innovation (converged) and their diffusion to all sectors imply socio-economic structural changes and create new opportunities for accelerated economic development.

Landscape values – the ecological, aesthetic or cultural values of an area and the related terrain, formations and elements of nature, shaped by natural forces or human activity.

Macroregion Eastern Poland – is comprised of five regions: lubelskie, podkarpackie, podlaskie, świętokrzyskie and warmińsko-mazurskie.

Metropolitan functions – are generated primarily by:

- the presence of bodies representing the structures of direction and management of international business corporations;
- the presence of the management structures of financial institutions (banks) and the main regulators of the capital markets (stock exchanges);
- fast and frequent transport links to major centres of economic life;
- the presence of scientific institutions (universities, research institutes) and technological institutions (new technology centres, technopoles, technology parks) of the highest standard;
- the functioning of cultural institutions (museums, galleries, operas, symphony orchestras, theatres of the highest level and the holding of the events and art festivals);
- unique milieu of the city due to its location, the specificity of the atmosphere, the standard of accommodation and catering and entertainment institutions.

Multi-stakeholder and multi-level governance – is a concept involving the deeper integration of all actors involved in the formulation of policies affecting the territorial, economic and social aspect. It arose from the need to abolish the division between political and administrative structures. As a result, a system of a number of segments is generated, which are responsible, each in its own sphere, for the functioning of the public sphere. They are not to replace public institutions (community, national, regional or local), which have specific legal rights and budget, but give them the ability to carry out their policies in a manner consistent with the actions of all entities (public and private) involved in the matter.

Multifunctional rural development – one of the directions of a common agricultural policy, entailing the development of rural areas to reduce the migration of rural population. The implementation of the program occurs by supporting establishment of complementary activity, creating new sources of revenue and creation of posts in rural areas, but outside of agriculture.

Multimedia platform – a system for providing a set of services, including, among others, access to audio and video content available electronically to the Members.

Multimodal transport – transport of goods (or people, but the term is used most often in respect to goods) by more than one means of various modes of transport (e.g. road and rail or sea, rail and road transport). There is a single contract of carriage.

Natura 2000 – Natura 2000 sites are a new form of nature protection, introduced in Poland after the country's accession to the European Union in 2004 and are a consequence of the implementation into our legal system of the provisions of the directive of the Council of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora, hereinafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive" and the creation of areas of special protection of birds under the European Union Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the protection of wild birds, hereinafter referred to as the "Birds Directive". Since 2005 a directory of Natura 2000 sites containing descriptions of more than 1000 Polish Natura 2000 sites has been created.

Natural habitats – a term used in legal terminology of the European Union in relation to the Natura 2000 program. It was introduced in order to identify areas of land or water with specific characteristics of the natural environment, isolated on the basis of geographical, abiotic and biotic factors. This term refers to the biocoenosis or ecosystem, including forms or fragments of these systems usually identified by specific plant communities or geo-environmental conditions.

Natural healing materials – mineral waters, gases and peloids (bottom sediments of water (therapeutic mud and sludge) containing high concentrations of mineral salts and a considerable amount of organic residues are used in medicinal baths and peloid wraps.

Organic farming – means a system of management of sustainable crop and livestock production on the farm. It is based on the application of sources of biological and mineral origin that were not technologically processed. The basic rule is to reject agricultural, veterinary and food chemicals in food production.

Pan-European Transport Corridor – the transport system in Europe, defined at the second Pan-European transport Conference in Crete in March 1994, as supplemented by the third Pan-European transport Conference in Helsinki in 1997. It combines roads for motor vehicles, waterways and railways.

Passive building – a new idea in the approach to energy saving in the modern construction industry. Its innovation is reflected in the fact that it focuses primarily on improving the performance of existing systems and components in each building rather than introducing additional solutions.

In passive houses energy demand reduction is so large that the traditional heating system does not apply and you only use additional heating of ventilation air. To balance the heat demand also solar radiation, heat recovery from ventilation (recuperation), as well as heat gains derived from the internal heat sources, such as electrical equipment and dwellers, are used. The idea of a passive house is not patented, restricted or subject to other forms of legal protection. It is possible to construct passive houses in different construction technologies.

Polders – areas in the river valleys to be flooded in the event of a flood to protect other areas, mostly cities. The spread of the flood wave in a larger area causes it to flatten and reduces the threat of breaking flood embankments elsewhere.

Problem areas – a problem area that is a part of the geographic space is characterized by the occurrence of negative events in the social, economic and technological field, which is caused by certain internal anomalies (in the spatial structure) and abnormalities of the area. These are the areas of low efficiency of the socio-economic and spatial structures, and thus require from the planning and regional policy special moves to resolve the existing problems.

Producer group, the – it can be created by natural persons, legal persons and organizational units without legal personality. These subjects must run a farm within the meaning of the agricultural tax or run agricultural activities carried out in the special branches of agricultural

production. Agricultural producer groups operate under the provisions of the Act of 15 September 2000 about agricultural producer groups and their associations and other acts (Journal of Laws No. 88, item 983 with further amendments).

Protection of the environment – these are the steps aiming at a proper use of resources and elements of the environment, both animate and inanimate.

Environmental Protection Act defines protection of the environment as taking or failing to take actions enabling to preserve or restore the natural balance. Environmental protection consists primarily of:

- rational management of the environment and the management of environmental resources in accordance with the principle of sustainable development;
- prevention of pollution;
- restoration of natural elements to the proper state.

Public Services – services provided by the public administration to citizens directly (in the public sector) or by financing private entities providing the service. This term is associated with the concept of social consensus, expressed in the democratic elections, which assumes that to certain services everyone is entitled. Public service area covers a wide range of activities on the part of local government units, taking on a variety of organizational forms. The services are provided by budgetary units (e.g. offices), budgetary establishments, auxiliary households and commercial companies.

R&D sector – the entirety of institutions and individuals engaged in creative work undertaken to increase knowledge as well as to find new uses for this knowledge. They include: the Polish Academy of Sciences, research and development units, higher education institutions engaged in R&D, auxiliary units, development units – companies which possess their own research labs.

Reclamation – restoring sites damaged after exploitation, usually mining, industrial or forest one, to their original shape and leading them to a condition enabling rational use in economy and industry.

Recyclable materials – useful waste materials generated in the production processes (post-production waste), waste products (postconsumer waste) and pre-sorted out (segregated) community waste fractions (without treatment), unsuitable for direct use in manufacturing.

Regional policy – understood as all activities of public authorities (both central and regional authorities), private bodies, various institutions and organizations in the regions aimed at increasing the competitiveness of regional economies, boosting development in regions and reducing spatial disparities of development.

Renewable energy sources (OZE) – energy sources whose use is not associated with their long-term deficits, and their acquisition does not result in a significant impact on the environment. Energy Law defines renewable energy as all the sources that use wind and solar energy, geothermal energy, energy from ocean waves, tides and currents, the energy of water flowing downstream as well as biomass energy, landfill biogas energy, energy of biogas from wastewater treatment and energy of plant and animal decay.

Retention – temporary stopping of precipitation in the drainage basin: in bodies of water, watercourses, glaciers, snow and swamps and in the ground.

Revitalization – action focused on the recovery of degraded areas (e.g. urban redevelopment areas), whose goal is to find a new use for them and lead them to a condition in which areas change their function.

Settlement system, the – a set of functionally related settlement units forming an individuated entity. These relations may be of a social, economic or infrastructural (technical) nature.

Smart growth – this means getting better results in the field of education, research/innovation and digital society.

Smart specialization – it's a part of a new EU policy towards regions. According to the idea, the regions must demonstrate their strengths and weaknesses and develop with an emphasis on innovation. The direction in which such specialization goes depends purely and simply on the regions. Thanks to smart specialization regions focus their resources on a few key priorities.

Social capital – the potential accumulated in the society and individuals in the form of institutions, norms, values and behaviours that form the basis for building trust-based social relations that encourage collaboration, creativity and the exchange of knowledge and contribute to achieving the objectives that individuals would not be able to independently accomplish. Thus, these relations contribute to balance and rapid and stable development.

Social cooperative, the – the legal form of the entity combining features of the company and the non-government organization, intended to allow its members, who in the 50% must be people at risk of social exclusion, a return to orderly social life and activity in the labour market. The social cooperative as a kind of cooperative work is based on the principle of personal labour of its members.

Social inclusion – a policy of social levelling of differences between people with access to new knowledge and the so-called Excluded. This policy is based on:

- promoting a better public understanding by supporting ongoing dialogue and exchange of information and experience;
- promotion of social inclusion to the policies of education, training, health and housing led by countries and communities;
- establishing priorities and activities targeted at various social groups.

Special economic zone, the – a separate part of the territory of the country in which economic activity can be conducted on preferential terms, i.e. companies that are authorized to operate in the area are granted aid in the form of tax relief. The purpose of the SEZ is to accelerate the development of the regions through, for example, attracting new investments, boost of export and creation of new posts.

Suburbanization – defines the process of decentralization of the population meaning an overspill from the central areas of agglomeration to their periphery and the more remote areas.

Sustainable development – the economic and social development that meets the basic needs of all people and preserves, protects and restores the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem, without a threat to the ability to satisfy the needs of future generations and without exceeding the long-term limits of capacity of the Earth's ecosystem.

Technology Park – an instrument of regional development policy, including organizations of scientific competence (offices in connection with universities, research laboratories and workshops) organized in networks, whose main purpose is the generation of advanced technologies and provision of services to companies in the region.

Territorial cohesion – is the network interconnection of many aspects of contemporary living space (economic, transport, environmental, developmental, social, etc.), manifesting itself by minimizing the occurrence of territorial conflicts and balancing potential differences in development between regions, as well as the negative effects of development processes (arising both from the individual characteristics of each region as well as from the specificity of global markets). The EU territorial cohesion is a higher form which consists of various sectoral policies. Due to their parallel operation and mutual permeance, intra-community cohesion should not be considered by categories of each of their aspects. Therefore, the role of territorial cohesion should be the integration of all existing policies in the strict relation to the area.

Tourist product, the – all goods and services purchased by the consumer in connection with the departure from one's place of residence: things like maps, brochures, etc., service, event, party, object, path.

White and grey areas in access to Internet – areas completely devoid of Internet access (white) or with limited access to the Internet (grey).

Wildlife corridor – forest, bushy areas and wetlands with natural vegetation running linearly (like a belt), located between areas of habitat patches. Corridors provide the right conditions for the animal movement – make it possible to shelter and access food. They are extremely important because of the fragmentation of the environment (division of habitat into small, isolated patches) due to human activities and transformations of the earth's surface.

They facilitate the movement of organisms and their mutual interactions such as river valleys, mountain ranges and river currents.

The width of migration corridor width depends on the requirements of a particular species.

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