

MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

POLAND

National Spatial Development Concept 2030 as an example of coordination tool for public policies

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There are new challenges:

- connected with the global economic, social and environmental processes,
- European integration,
- political situation outside the EU.

Poland undergoes the profound process of economic, social and territorial changes – the fastest in the recent history. It influences the way how people live and what they want. This is a real cultural change.

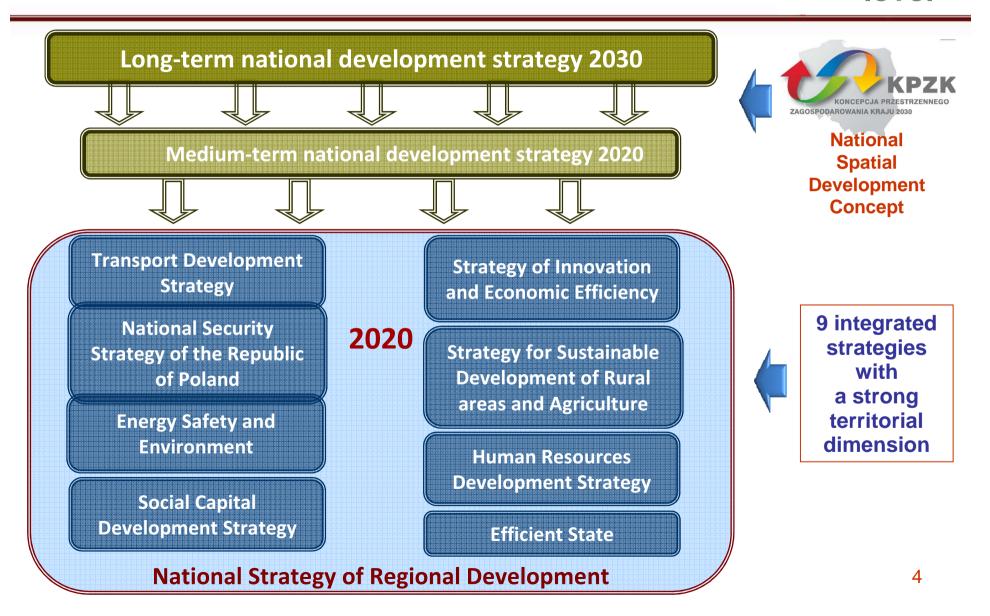
Poland needs to respond to new challenges and opportunities by developing coherent social, economic and territorial strategy of modernization.



To develop such a strategy we need:

- to change the way of thinking (from barriers to potential and from competition between public institutions to cooperation in achieving common goals),
- new coordination mechanism between different levels of management (new multilevel system of governance),
- new system of programming focused on limited number of issues,
- new institutional system allowing for efficient implementation of the strategy,
- new system of programming and implementation of public policies.

The new system of strategic programming at national level





New approach to development of territories

- It changes the approach to the vision of the national spatial development (abandoning the idea of band-based development and the thesis of Poland's central position in Europe in favour of the vision of the development of the national growth centres' network of functional interconnections which, together with the network of European metropolitan centres, form an open structure).
- It introduces the category of Functional Areas (proposes common criteria of pointing) out FA which have to be included in the voivodeship spatial development plans).
- It includes the marine zone into the development mainstream (previously absent from national strategic documents).
- It suggests territorialization of transport policy and prioritizing investments (priority of the national internal cohesion over the transit) and combining the systems of environment protection and cultural heritage.
- It promotes new solutions in legal and institutional systems (proposes stronger relation between the offices for spatial planning and those responsible for regional development).
- It introduces an interdependence of spatial policy objectives and regional policy objectives, it combines the programming level with the operational level (it formulates first time the Action Plan).



Territorial dimension of development

<u>Development – Territory – Cohesion Policy</u>

When striving to build capacities and comparative advantages, it is necessary to identify the potential of regions, cities - reformulation of the principles of programming and the territorialization of sectoral policies strongly interact in a space (TIA).

Extending the investment horizon, financial planning requires a vision of spatial development of the country in conjunction with its vision of development of other territorial units (macro-region, region, city, town, rural areas) to ensure effective coordination of operational instruments.

The National Spatial Development Concept 2030 will be the basis for developing new integrated (territorial) development strategies and investment plans.



Efficiency of public (also territorial) policies

Results-oriented and evidence-based policy

There is a strong need to develop a dialogue and partnership while striving to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of public spendings. Deepening regional differences require strengthening of functional approach in local planning, reaching beyond administrative boundaries.

The rapid development of market economy in the 90s started a real "struggle for space" (mainly the cities), leading to a very distorted concept of spatial order on local level (the rural areas too).

We strongly need to develop integrated tools for monitoring not only results but to observe changes in territorial structures and monitoring of trends.



Partnership in developing of the territorial strategy ...

The partnership between public administration and science/academia/experts

1. Team of Science Consultants, leading by prof. Piotr Korcelli, Director of Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization, the Polish Academy of Science



group of 7 experts –
 preparing "expert project"
 and existing in a whole
 process

2. Realization Team, completed of representatives of ministers being responsible for sectors generated the biggest needs for space and of person delegated by Union of Polish Voivodships (regions)



data collecting according to their responsibilities

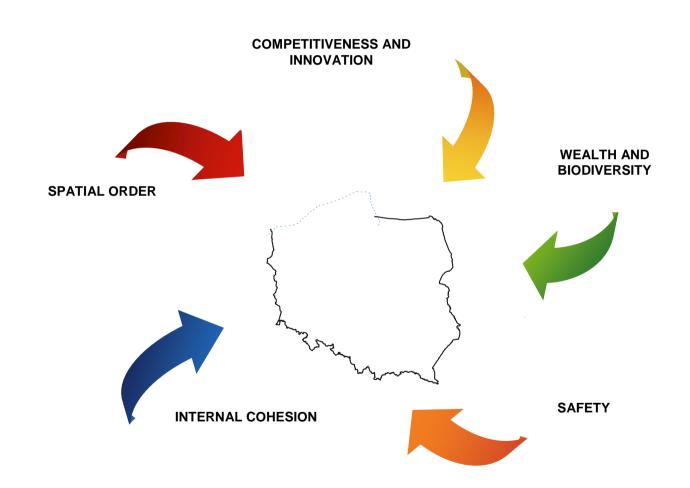
3. The State Council for Spatial Planning - the advising body of Prime Minister



3. the advisory bodymaking opinion



Five pillars of the new vision for 2030





Strategic objective of the national spatial development policy

"Effective use of country's space and its territorially diverse development potentials in order to achieve national development objectives – growth, employment, efficient governance and cohesion in social, economic and territorial dimension"



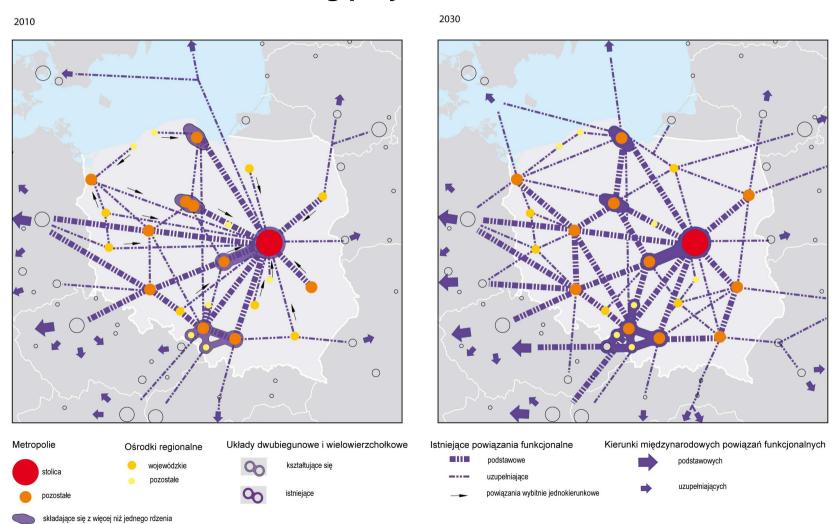
Six objectives of the national spatial development policy

- I. Improving the <u>competitiveness</u> of Polish major <u>urban centres</u> within the <u>European space</u>, at the same time retaining the <u>polycentric</u> settlement structure which in beneficial for <u>cohesion</u>.
- II. Improving national <u>internal cohesion</u> by promoting <u>functional</u> integration and development <u>diffusion</u> as well as making use of inner <u>potential</u> of all areas.
- III. Improving national <u>territorial accessibility</u> on different levels by developing transport and telecommunications infrastructure.
- IV. Shaping spatial structures which contribute to achieving and maintaining the <u>high</u> quality of Poland's natural environment and landscape.
- V. Increasing the Poland's <u>spatial structure resistance to energy and natural threats</u>.
- VI. Restoring and consolidating spatial planning system.



Vision of Polish space in 2030 is based on...

Strong polycentric structure

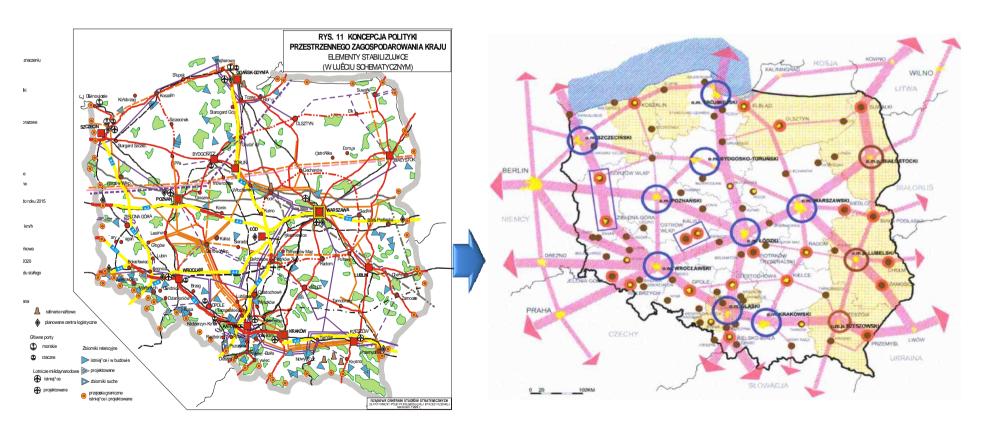




The vision in the previous spatial planning documents

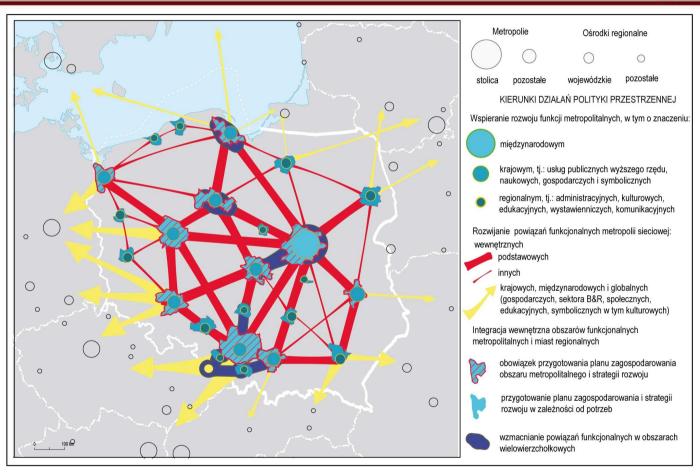
The Concept of the National Spatial Development Policy (2001)

Updated Concept of the National Spatial Development Policy (2005)





Competitiveness



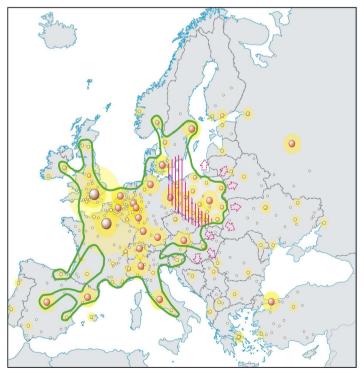
VISION: development of networks of functional interconnections between Polish cities within economic, social, educational and cultural functions, the research sector as well as transport, information and communications networks.



Diffusion, networks, cooperation in EUROPE

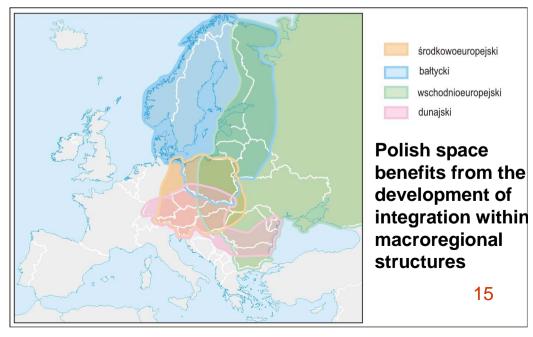
Polish space constitutes an important area of concentration of activities and flows in Europe, it drives development and integration thanks to:

- providing conditions for the development of network metropolitan centre,
- combining the potential of city networks in a system of functional interconnections (multiplication effect).



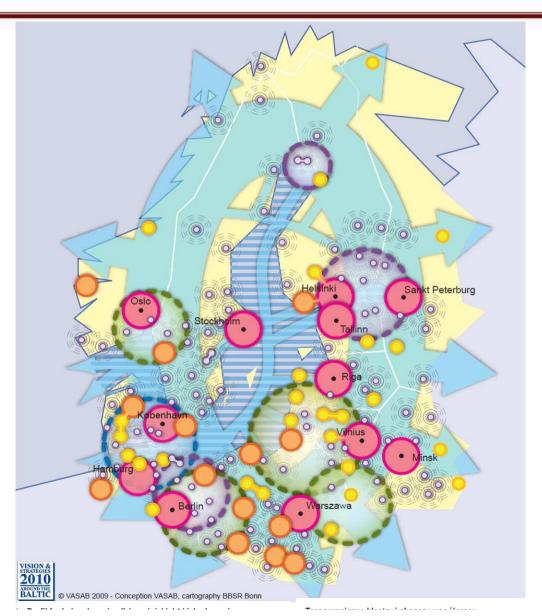
There is a role for cities and remote areas in the process of diffusion not only in Poland but also in the EU.

= All policies must take part in diffusion in Europe!





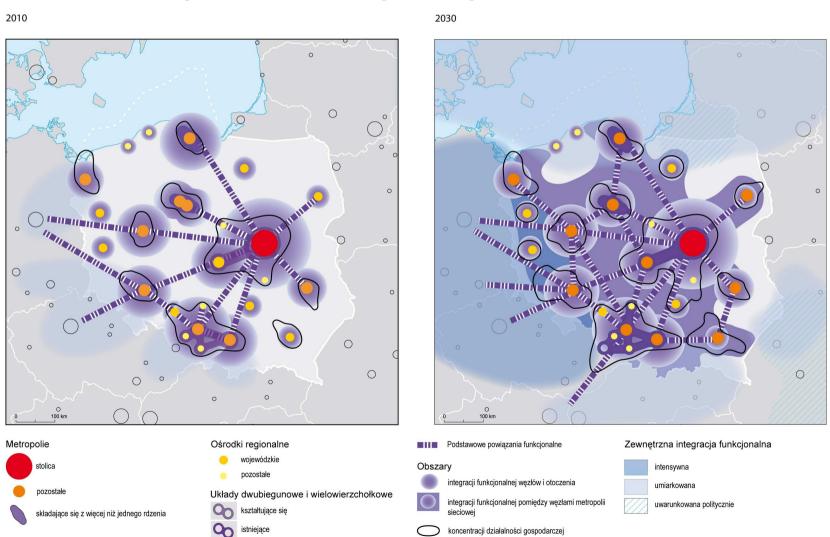
Diffusion, networks, cooperation in EUROPE





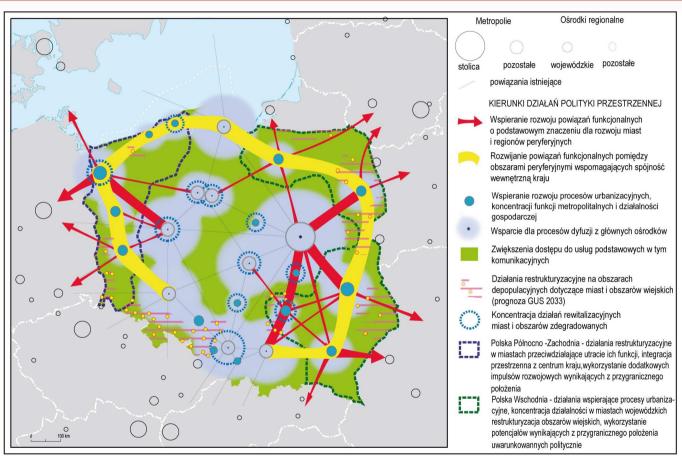
Vision of polish space in 2030 is based on...

Spread of development processes





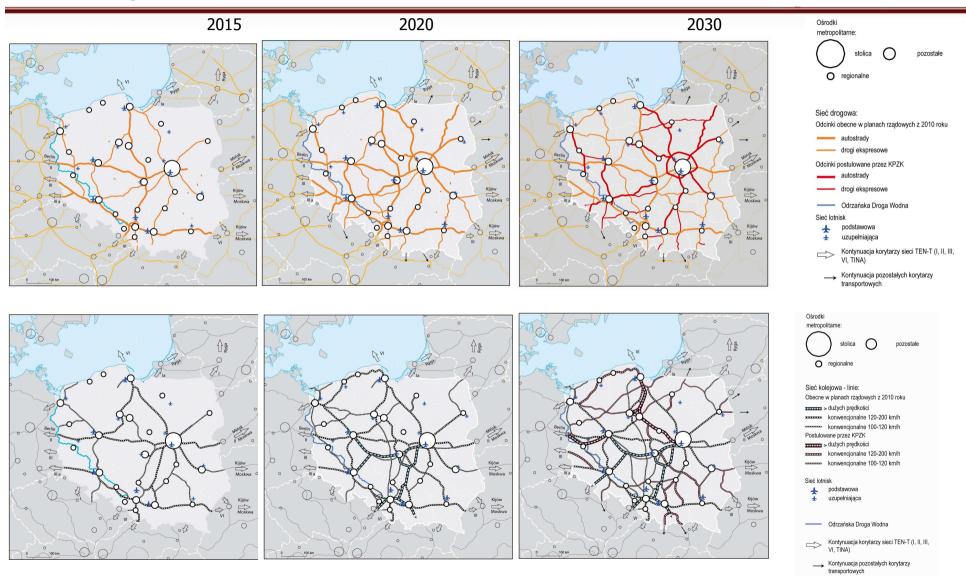
Cohesion



VISON: the integration of cities' functional areas which constitute a development drive for peripheral areas that are economically and socially weaker, the improvement of access to services and employment, the preservation of diversity of functional rural areas.

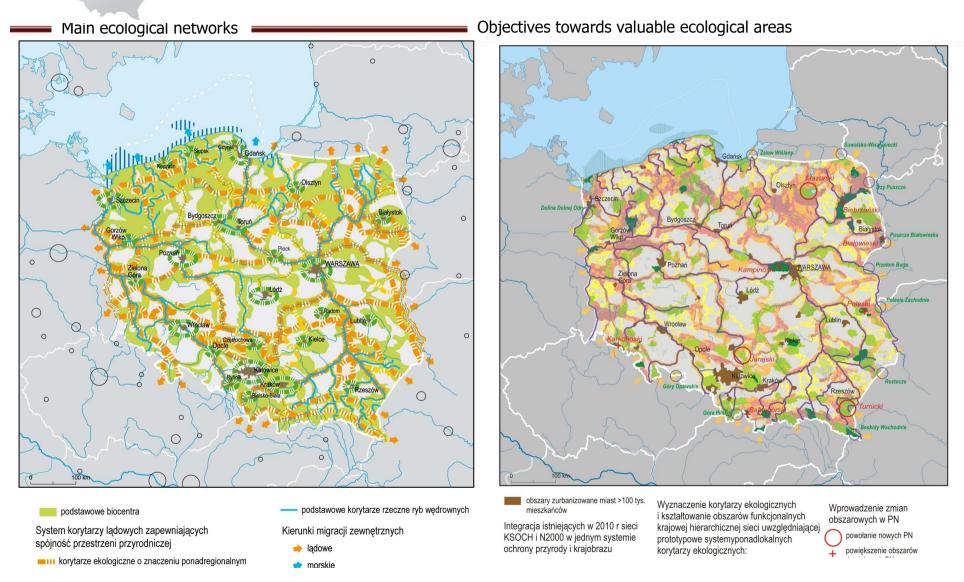


Transport – roads/airports/railways 2015-2020-2030



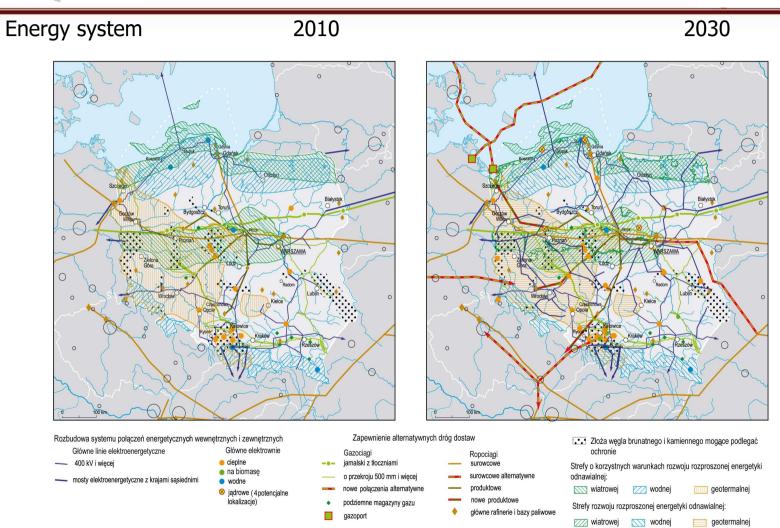


Environment





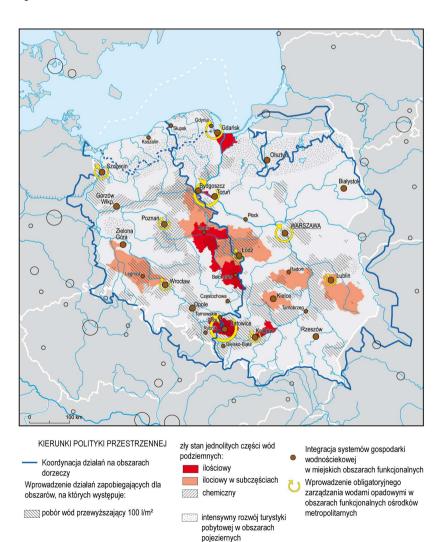
Energy



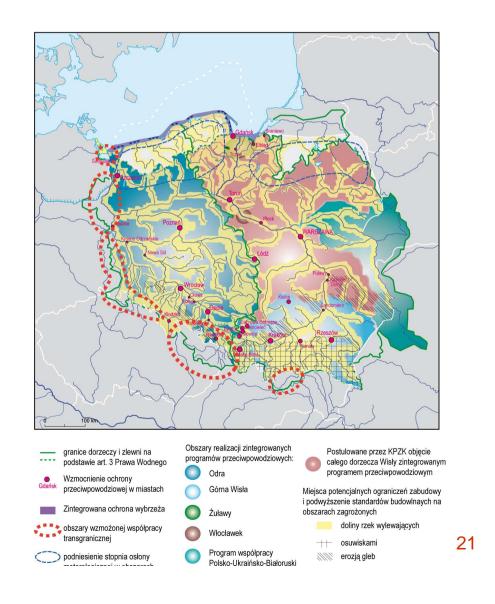


Environmental threats

Objectives towards water resources



Flood threats





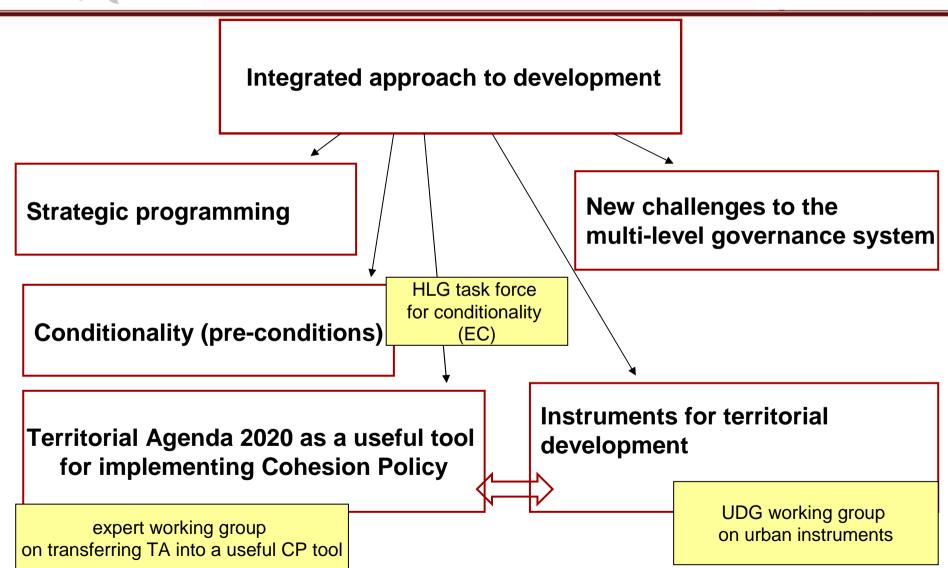


It includes actions to be taken by Ministers and other public entities, and their detailed implementation schedule as a capacity building for strengthen territorial dimension into the mainstream of national and regional development policies:

- activities associated with having to make adjustments and changes of fundamental law for the proper implementation of development processes: public finances, the property of local government powers of individual ministers,
- activities directly arising from the NSDC, the system of spatial planning policy including in terms of: tasks of the institutions, instruments and implementation support strategy development processes.



Polish Presidency 2011 priorities territorial oriented





Polish Presidency 2011 priorities territorial oriented

Integrated approach to development

Integrated approach to development 23.11.2011

Territorial Agenda 2020 as a useful tool for implementing Cohesion Policy

✓ translation of Territorial Agenda – its focus on territorial dimension – into operational principles of the Europe 2020 and Cohesion Policy in particular

NTCCP

UDG

Expert working group on transferring TA into a useful CP tool

- to be set up in early 2011, grouping international academic researchers
- scope and product: background report on mainstreaming of TA into CP policy recommendations (will be then presented at different fora: TCUM, ESPON, PE)
- NTCCP will be informed about the current works of the group

COCOF TCUM

ESPON



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Thank you for your attention

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