Implementation of the territorial cohesion at regional level

Case of Pomorskie

Radomir Matczak
Department of Regional and Spatial Development
Marshal Office of the Pomorskie Region

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Basic facts about Pomorskie

- one of 3 coastal regions in Poland
- border with Kaliningrad District (Russian Federation)
- area: 18,000 km² (5.9% of Poland’s area)
- population: 2.2 mln (5.8% of Poland’s population)
- 16 poviats, 4 poviat-cities and 123 gminas

% of Polish GDP: 5.5% (2008)
GDP per capita: 5th place (2008)
Export per capita: 6th place (2009)
Unemployment rate: 12.0% (2009)
No of SMEs: 249,000
Private investments: 11.2 bln PLN (2009)

Source: GUS (2008, 2009)

The Tri-City Metropolitan Area
- area of high socio-economic potential
- nearly 1.2 mln inhabitants
- over 100 enterprises in hi-tech sector
- centre of business activity
- high dynamics of development
Pomorskie vs. EU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Pomorskie (EU = 100)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita (2005, 2008)</td>
<td>50,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate (2005, 2009)</td>
<td>74,3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour productivity (2005, 2007)</td>
<td>65,1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat

Transport status quo in Pomorskie

TEN-T network in Poland

External accessibility

ESPON space=100

Potential accessibility by road

Internal accessibility

Competitive position of Pomorskie is seriously affected by its transport accessibility

Average time of road-trip to Gdansk (2008)

Priorities of Pomorskie Development Strategy

COMPETITIVENESS

To create a strong and sustainable position for the region in Europe by: stimulating enterprises, innovation and new technologies; establishing an active knowledge-based society; improving the region’s attractiveness for settlement, investments and tourism.

COHESION

To help to reduce the disparities within the region in the area of social, economic and spatial development.

ACCESSIBILITY

To ensure the mobility of people, access to services, efficiently safe transfer of goods, information, knowledge and energy through developed infrastructure, which respects the environmental assets.
## Architecture of Pomorskie Development Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPETITIVENESS</th>
<th>COHESION</th>
<th>ACCESSIBILITY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved conditions for enterprise and innovation</td>
<td>Employment creation and increasing labour mobility</td>
<td>Efficient and safe transport system</td>
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<tr>
<td>High quality of education and research</td>
<td>Strong, healthy and integrated society</td>
<td>Improvement of technical and tele-informatic infrastructure</td>
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<td>Development of economy based on specific regional resources</td>
<td>Development of civil society</td>
<td>Better access to social infrastructure, especially in structurally disadvantaged areas</td>
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<td>Efficient public sector</td>
<td>Creating social and spatial processes to improve standard of life</td>
<td>The conservation and improvement of the natural environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strong position and effective links between the Tri-City Metropolitan Area and other, mainly Baltic, regions</td>
<td>Strengthening sub-regional development centres</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Spatial Development Plan for Pomorskie (1)
Spatial Development Plan for Pomorskie (2)
Spatial Development Plan for Pomorskie (3)
Territorial-and-thematic problem areas (1)
Territorial-and-thematic problem areas (2)
Territorial-and-thematic problem areas (3)
Territorial-and-thematic problem areas (4)
Territorial-and-thematic problem areas (5)
Major challenges

• **Concentration** of limited resources on the most important, development-oriented issues

• **Formulating preferences** for some areas, types of projects, types of beneficiaries

• **Finding a balance** between the needs of:
  – metropolitan area and main cities (competitiveness)
  – structurally disadvantaged areas (cohesion)

• **Finding a balance** between:
  – large infrastructure needs
  – production sector expectations
  – innovation deficiencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total value of Pomorskie OP (EUR)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERDF allocation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total funds</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRIORITY</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Development and innovation in SMEs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Information society</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Urban and metropolitan functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Regional transport system</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Environment and environment-friendly energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Tourism and cultural heritage</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Health-care and rescue service</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Local basic infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Local social infrastructure and civil initiatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Technical assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Support for growth centres vs. local development

Areas eligible for support under following Priority Axis:

3. Urban and metropolitan functions
   89 EUR/per capita

8. Local basic infrastructure +
9. Local social infrastructure and civil initiatives
   158 EUR/per capita
Structurally disadvantaged areas

preferred under Priority Axes:
1. Development & innovation in SMEs
6. Tourism and cultural heritage
8. Local basic infrastructure
9. Local social infrastructure and civil initiatives

eligible for support under Priority Axis
5. Environment and environment-friendly energy

designation based on:
• unemployment rate
• social welfare
• own incomes
Thank you!

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