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WARSAW REGIONAL FORUM 2013

Territorial capital – concepts, indicators & policy

Book of Abstracts

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Foreword

The Warsaw Regional Forum is organized on a regular basis once every two years (biennially) by the Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization Polish Academy of Sciences, together with the Ministry of Regional Development of the Republic of Poland and Polish Geographical Society. This year co-organizer is also Digital Repository of Scientific Institutes. To date, there have been five meetings held under the common title Warsaw Regional Forum: *Central and Eastern Europe: Changing spatial patterns of human activity* (2004), *The core and peripheral regions in Central and Eastern Europe* (2005), *Contemporary dilemmas of spatial development in Europe* (2007), *Networking in the European, regional and local space* (2009) and *Functional regions – towards a new paradigm of territorial and cohesion policy* (2011). During the five meetings of the Warsaw Regional Forum more than 200 papers have been presented. The research studies dealt with a wide spectrum of themes and the analysis contained within them covered a wide spectrum of spatial scales – ranging from that of the European through the national and regional, to the local level. The participants of all five conferences came from 27 different countries.

In a globalized and highly competitive world, local and regional development is increasingly becoming associated with capital available in a given territory – i.e. potentialities for growth, development and carrying through investment projects, and socio-economic success. Each territory has its own specificity and peculiar linkages between main elements of environment, society and economy. These resources offer various opportunities to be taken advantage of and to be adequately modified. In a further development, factors like governance over territorial capital, cooperation between different actors, proactive approach to implementing innovative measures and processes of education seem to be of crucial importance.

Presented papers concerning different understanding in various countries of the **concept of territorial capital**, based on a foundation of different sciences across multiple disciplines (geography, economy, sociology, etc.) as well as on the basis of political documents of varied level. Certainly, as a complementary result of this discussion, articles will be particularly welcome referring to concrete and tangible cases regarding dynamics and structure of territorial capital of European regions, including the results of research projects touching upon the aforesaid subject matter (e.g. ESPON).

In particular, the Forum 2013 sessions will be built upon the discussions on the following dilemmas:

- According to the contemporary concepts of regional development, **the quality of human resources and cooperation skills** are perceived as the most significant factors behind socio-economic development. Depending on their magnitude and quality, these factors can be either an essential barrier or a stimulus for development. In particular, education and constant expanding one's qualifications are extremely important factors, becoming a driving force behind regional and national development. Usually with an increase in a share of population with a higher education, there is also an increase in an economic potential of rural areas – better-educated areas are characterized by a larger number of economic entities, lower rate of unemployment and higher revenues for local authorities. Also, the active involvement of local communities is regarded today

as one of the principal factors behind economic development, as well as actually contributing to building up bonds and trust between members of social groups. Regions having rich citizenship traditions are doing better in economic growth and are enjoying better local governance. Inhabitants of such regions through engagement in different local affairs tend to believe that everyone else is willing to comply with social rules and act honestly. The organizers invite presentations concerning these issues, which provide effective solutions as to the transfer of knowledge into the areas characterised by low human capital resources, as well as which present proposals how to stimulate or generate initiatives for cooperation and involvement.

- Territorial capital will be looked also at through the prism of discussion on **the shape of cohesion policy as well as on directions of utilizing European funds in the new financial perspective 2014-2020**. In this context, the concept of territorial capital can be identified with regional endogenous resources, providing the support for which is one of the major premises of the territorial cohesion policy. Among the goals of discussion can be mentioned an attempt to answer the following questions: a) what policy can lead to strengthening of territorial capital; b) whether territorial capital can influence the effectiveness of the implemented intervention (including investment measures); c) whether support provided via the European Union assistance funds determines the vulnerability of local economies to the effects of global economic problems; what indicators best illustrate the level of territorial capital, and thus can be employed in evaluation of the implemented policies.

- In the discussions concerning the functioning of institutional system, increasing attention is being given to the issues of **public governance**. Particularly in Central-East European countries this is the subject of topical interest, because there is still so much to be done in that area, and attempts to change that situation are frequently met with stubborn resistance. The organizers express hope that during the conference such issues are going to be raised as: the role of public governance in socio-economic development, a relationship between territorial capital and quality of public governance, new forms of public governance (e.g. multilevel governance), factors facilitating and hindering the introduction of the new forms of governance, specificity of governance at different territorial levels and their coordination.

- One of the chief elements of territorial capital is **environmental potential** understood as endogenous resource, which can generate trajectories of regional development. In this aspect the issues of identification and evaluation will be discussed, *inter alia* eco-system services, analysis of improving regional stickiness based on evaluation of investment attractiveness that follow from environmental and landscape potential as well as from taking advantage of ecological and economic models, including input-output (IOM) and total requirement (TMR) models utilized to optimize the regional governance.

- **Public Capital and Regional Development** – the purpose of the session is to show the theoretical and empirical findings on the role of public capital (infrastructure) in regional development. The main emphasis will be put on technical infrastructure (transport, energy, waste and water systems and communication). Spatial context will be considered in terms of corridor effect and spatial spillovers. Papers on regional accessibility and its impact on socio-economic regional development are warmly welcomed. Papers concerning social infrastructure (health, education etc.) are also acceptable.

Conference Venues

- 60th Anniversary of the Institute on Thursday 10.10.2013 at 10.30– **Conference Centre of Institute of Biocybernetics PAS**, Księcia Trojdena 4, Warsaw.
- Welcome Reception on Thursday 10.10.2013 at 18.30 – **Staszic Palace of Polish Academy of Sciences**, Nowy Świat 72, Warsaw - there will be organized buses from the Anniversary Place to the Reception Place
- First day of Warsaw Regional Forum on Friday – **Ministry of Regional Development**, Wspólna 2/4, 00-926 Warsaw,
- Conference Reception on Friday starts at 19.00 - **Warsaw Technician House NOT**, Tadeusza Czackiego 3, Warsaw.
- Second day of Warsaw Regional Forum on Saturday – **Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization PAS**, Twarda 51/55, Warsaw.



- 1 IBBE PAS Conference Center, Księcia Trojdena 4
- 2 Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization PAS, Twarda 51/55
- 3 Staszic Palace, Nowy Świat 72
- 4 Ministry of Regional Development, Wspólna 2/4
- 5 Warsaw Technician House NOT, Tadeusza Czackiego 3

Conference Programme

11.10.2013 - Friday		
First Plenary Session		
9.30 – 13.00		
9.30-10.10	Elżbieta Bieńkowska, Marek Degórski, Marek Więckowski	<i>Opening of the Forum</i>
10.10-10.40	Andreas Faludi	<i>Recognition and usage of territorial capital as one of the important ingredients of place-based approach</i>
10.40-11.00 Coffee break		
11.00-11.30	Magdalena Zagrzejewska	<i>Territorial Agenda EU 2020 and Roadmap TA as a background of the report – Recommendations</i>
11.30-12.00	Jacek Zaucha	<i>Presentation of report on „Place-based territorially sensitive and integrated approach”</i>
12.00-12.30	Giancarlo Cotella	<i>Feedback review and introduction to the discussion on the report</i>
12.30-13.00 Discussion		
13.00-14.00 Lunch		
Second Plenary Session		
14.00 – 15.40		
14.00-14.20	Vladimír Ira, Ján Hanušin, Michala Madajová	<i>The role of territorial capital in the regional development (cultural landscape of the Sub-Little Carpathian Region)</i>
14.20-14.40	Leonid Rudenko, Eugenia Maruniak, Inga Gorlenko	<i>Ukrainian economic growth poles in the modern globalized world and problems of their funding</i>
14.40-15.00	Eva Perger, Andras Kovacs, Jenő Zsolt Farkas	<i>An attempt to define a new typology of rural areas in Hungary</i>
15.00-15.20	Michael Sofer	<i>Metropolitan area and its rural-urban fringe: Interaction and transformation - a case study of Tel-Aviv metropolitan area</i>
15.20-15.40 Discussion		
15.40-16.00 Coffee break		
Third Plenary Session		
16.00 – 18.00		
16.00-16.20	Jerzy Bański	<i>Territorial Capital in spatial planning – some critical remarks</i>
16.20-16.40	Grzegorz Micek	<i>The impact of geographical proximity on territorial learning in knowledge-intensive industries: the case of Upper Silesia-Kraków duopolis</i>
16.40-17.00	Jiří Malý	<i>Territorial Cohesion – An ambiguous concept</i>
17.00-17.20	Piotr Rosik, Rafał Wiśniewski	<i>Territorial Cohesion – the Case of Baltic Sea Region (BSR TeMo ESPON Project)</i>
17.20-17.40 Discussion		
19.00-24.00 Conference Reception		
<i>Warsaw Technician House NOT, Tadeusza Czackiego 3 Str.</i>		

12.10.2013 - Saturday		
First parallel session (A) – parallel to B		
9.00 – 12.30		
9.00-9.15	Grzegorz Węclawowicz	<i>Urban policy challenge for the post socialist cities of Central Europe</i>
9.15-9.30	Dagmara Mliczyńska-Hajda	<i>Revitalisation' urban schemes – the potential, innovative component of Territorial Capital? On the cooperative 'net-working' in the spatial policy of regional' capital cities in Poland</i>
9.30-9.45	Irena Ograjenšek	<i>ReNewTown Handbook of Models for Positive Urban Transformation</i>
9.45-10.00	Márton Czirfusz	<i>Decapitating creative capital? Urban governance of "creative industries" in post-socialist Budapest</i>
10.00-10.15	Balázs István Tóth	<i>The territorial capital of Hungarian medium-sized cities</i>
10.15 – 10.30 Discussion		
10.30 – 11.00 Coffee break		
11.00-11.15	Pavel Šuška	<i>Politics of the built environment transformation in a post-socialist city: Political opportunity structures of urban environmental activism in the city of Bratislava</i>
11.15-11.30	Mirosław Grochowski	<i>Dealing with legacy of socialism: post-industrial areas in urban development policies</i>
11.30-11.45	Ewa Korcelli-Olejniczak	<i>Local Urban Centers in the Warsaw Region: Patterns of functional adjustment</i>
11.45-12.00	Maximilian Mendel	<i>Residential developers as actors of urban transformation in post-socialist Warsaw</i>
12.00-12.15	Paulina Tobiasz-Lis	<i>Contemporary territorial capital of Lodz – the "city of creative industries". Vision and implementation</i>
12.15 – 12.30 Discussion		
12.30 – 13.30 Lunch		
Second parallel session (B) – parallel to A		
9.00 – 12.30		
9.00-9.15	Beata Raszka, Maria Heldak	<i>Ecosystem services - the environmental and human relations</i>
9.15-9.30	Małgorzata Kowalczyk, Paweł Sudra	<i>Ecosystem services in spatial planning</i>
9.30-9.45	Michał Semian	<i>Role of Natural and Landscape Features in the process of Regional Identity Formation</i>
9.45-10.00	Andrea Suvak	<i>Ethical motives behind environmental sustainability</i>
10.00-10.15	Sergiy Lisovksy, Leonid Rudenko, Eugenia Maruniak	<i>Consideration of ecosystem services in spatial planning aimed at Ukraine sustainable development</i>
10.15 – 10.30 Discussion		
10.30 – 11.00 Coffee break		
11.00-11.15	Armand Kasztelan	<i>Natural capital as a factor of regional competitiveness</i>
11.15-11.30	Marta Deptuła	<i>Ecosystem services of Kampinos National Park for the city of Warsaw</i>
11.30-11.45	Małgorzata Roge-Wiśniewska	<i>Publicly involved spatial development in Masovian Region in Poland from environmental point of view</i>
11.45-12.00	Viktor Varjú, Andrea Suvák, Péter Dombi	<i>GIS based assessment of landscape in CEE – The evaluation of natural givens for alternative tourism and other development purposes</i>
12.00-12.15	Boian Koulov	<i>Sustainable Development of Mountain Areas</i>
12.15 – 12.30 Discussion		
12.30 – 13.30 Lunch		

Third parallel session (C) – parallel to D		
13.30 – 15.30		
13.30-13.45	Nadezhda Ilieva	<i>The Roma people in Bulgaria - their number and localization, from the Liberation (1878) until the beginning of the 21st century</i>
13.45-14.00	Donatas Burneika, Vidmantas Daugirdas	<i>Migrations as a factor of development of depopulating areas in East EU countries – case of Lithuania</i>
14.00-14.15	Alina Potrykowska	<i>International migration in Poland. A migration policy perspective</i>
14.15-14.30	Svitlana Pysarenko	<i>Industrial competitiveness of Carpathian region</i>
14.30-14.45	Daniel Michniak	<i>Transport infrastructure and regional development: some examples from Slovakia</i>
14.45-15.00	Jan Kuchyňka, Ondřej Mulíček	<i>Commuting flows in Czech Republic – retrospective view to the map of relation space</i>
15.00-15.15	Cecília Mezei	<i>Changing economic development role of the Hungarian local governments</i>
15.15 – 15.30 Discussion		
15.30 – 16.00 Coffee break		

Fourth parallel session (D) – parallel to C		
13.30 – 15.30		
13.30-13.45	Aleš Nováček	<i>Historical-geographical determinants of the origin of the west-east territorial disparities in the Central European countries</i>
13.45-14.00	Roman Szul	<i>Regionalism as Social Capital for Regional Development. Competing Views</i>
14.00-14.15	Balázs István Tóth	<i>Some relations of attractiveness and territorial capital of Hungarian sub-regions</i>
14.15-14.30	Margarita Ilieva	<i>Territorial differences in socio-economic transformation in Bulgaria</i>
14.30-14.45	Sylwia Dołzbłasz	<i>Transborder openness of companies in divided cities at the Polish-German and Polish-Czech border</i>
14.45-15.00	Tamás Hardi	<i>Adaptation ways of local governments to the cross-border suburbanization. From a national periphery to an international core area?</i>
15.00 – 15.15 Discussion		
15.15 – 16.00 Coffee break		

Fifth parallel session (E) – parallel to F		
16.00 – 18.00		
16.00-16.15	Giancarlo Cotella	<i>Transferring Territorial Governance in the European Union: Why, What, How and through Whom?</i>
16.15-16.30	Monika Płaziak, Tomasz Rachwał	<i>The Role of Entrepreneurship in Regional Development Strategies (Based on the Polish National Strategy of Regional Development 2010-2020)</i>
16.30-16.45	Jacek Zaucha	<i>Territorial cohesion in practice - regional region cases in Poland</i>
16.45-17.00	Simona Epasto	<i>Territorial capital, multilevel governance and cohesion: the contribution made by Poland to the debate about regional policies of the European Union.</i>
17.00-17.15	Antanas Sabanas	<i>European funds as economic growth factor in the new financial perspective 2014-2020</i>
17.15-17.30	Katarzyna Piskorek	<i>New tools of public involvement into regional development: potential vs. use. Analyses based on the e-Dolny Śląsk platform.</i>
17.30-17.45	Darina Posová	<i>The formation of territorial identity in the model areas of the Ústí nad Labem urban region</i>
17.45-18.00	Marcin Stępnia, Piotr Rosik	<i>National and international impact of new road investments: accessibility improvement and change of territorial cohesion level</i>
18.00 – 18.15 Discussion		

Sixth parallel session (F) – parallel to E		
16.00 – 18.00		
16.00-16.15	Vladimír Székely	<i>Time, space, and personality of rural leader: key elements of rural development success in Slovakia</i>
16.15-16.30	Robert Buciak, Marek Pieniążek	<i>Economy typology of rural areas in Poland</i>
16.30-16.45	Antonín Vaishar, Milada Šťastná, Hana Vavrouchová	<i>Renewable energy production: a new economy of the countryside?</i>
16.45-17.00	Murgaš František	<i>Regional Capital as a Part of Territorial Capital. A Methodological Approach</i>
17.00-17.15	Karolina Dmochowska-Dudek	<i>Socio-spatial conflicts as an element of regional and local identities building</i>
17.15-17.30	Ákos Bodor	<i>The role of social capital in territorial capital research</i>
17.30-17.45	Aleksandra Ravnachka	<i>Contemporary educational infrastructure in Blagoevgrad district and Labour Force (2001-2011)</i>
	Konrad Czapiewski	<i>The role of human capital in rural and agricultural development</i>
18.00 – 18.15 Discussion		
18.15 Closing of the Forum		

First Plenary Session

Friday 11.10.2013, 9.00-13.00

Andreas Faludi

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Recognition and usage of territorial capital as one of the important ingredients of place-based approach

The paper reflects on Zaucha and Świątek (2013) on the Road Map for the implementation of the Territorial Agenda 2020 based on case studies of the 'place-based approach'. It recalls the Position of the Government of the Republic of Poland concerning the Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion and works published in its wake and in the wake of the Territorial Agenda 2020. (Böhme et al., 2011; Zaucha et al., 2012; Zlachta & Zaucha, 2010; 2013) The paper points out that by invoking the innovative concept of territorial keys they bridge the conceptual gap between territorial capital and the place-based approach;

However, these works, in particular the Road Map would benefit from a critical assessment of

- the fact that, albeit under different names EU Cohesion policy has always embraced the place-based approach (Mendez 2012)
- the no apparently defunct discourse on European spatial planning which, although initially focused on land-use, likewise conceives of spatial integration as one of its rationales (Faludi, 2010)
- the echoes, now under the present government apparently moot, of this discourse in UK practice and literature (Vigar, 2009; Tewdwr-Jones et al., 2010)
- concepts of 'territory' and 'space' as well as 'place' as discussed, amongst others, in human geography.

This is relevant because of the common assumption is that integration is the responsibility of an authority with jurisdiction over territory: a municipality, regional or provincial administration and ultimately the nation-state. However, obviously, planning problems span boundaries, and so do potential solutions. Since the 'place' in the 'place-based approach' is not generally a jurisdiction, this poses the perhaps most fundamental, but often glossed over problem with no apparent solution of the place-based approach. 'Place' is the no-man's land where problems and potential solutions come together, but because of its fluid character the issue of jurisdiction and of democratic legitimacy are crucial. Is territorial representation the only way? Should one rethink democratic legitimacy in a network society where territorial and functional areas overlap? Are perhaps fuzzy arrangements – soft planning – the way to deal with soft, rather than hard spaces? Differences between them, respectively their implications, are often fudged. An early example is in the report of a Council of Europe Working Party on 'Regional Planning a European Problem' (1968) which admits to the existence of issues and the need for solutions spanning boundaries, but when it comes to administrative arrangements eschews drawing any conclusions from this. Likewise, as soon as it comes to institutional matters, the Barca Report (2009), too, fudges the issue, too. The present Road Map (Zaucha and Świątek 2013) gives successful of balancing functional and administrative arrangements, but success in doing surely depends on context and is thus

the exception rather than the rule. The alternative, not on the agenda, to fuzzy arrangements would require rethinking the territorial bases of democratic legitimacy.

Literature:

Barca Report (2009): An Agenda for a Reformed Cohesion Policy: A Place-based Approach to Meeting European Union Challenges and Expectations (Independent report prepared at the request of Danuta Hübner, Commissioner for Regional Policy).

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Territorial Agenda EU 2020 and Roadmap TA as a background of the report – Recommendations

Since 13th December 2007, when the Lisbon Treaty was adopted, the territorial dimension gained the equal importance with social and economic dimension in the European Union. This enabled to start enhancing the territorial approach to development policies both on European level and in individual Member States, to improve its efficiency. Thanks to the Network of Territorial Cohesion Contact Points – the representatives of the Ministers responsible for territorial cohesion – the Territorial Agenda EU 2020 (TA 2020) was successfully agreed in intergovernmental process during Hungarian Presidency, on 19th May 2011 in Gödöllő. With this document, entitled *Towards an Inclusive, Smart and Sustainable Europe of Diverse Regions*, the Ministers declared that they will, in greater extent, take into account the territorial aspect during pursuing the development policies and in public interventions. Also the paradigm shift and the need of final abandonment of the “one size fits all” approach has been underlined in Territorial Agenda.

A further step towards territorialization of development policies on European level was the *Roadmap towards promoting and enhancing an integrated, territorial approach based on TA EU 2020*, agreed during Polish Presidency in the EU, in autumn 2011. The purpose of the Roadmap was the attempt to fill the gap between the socio-economic development and territorial development – also between the TA 2020 and the Europe 2020 Strategy. Polish Presidency dedicated much of its attention to the question of the territorial dimension of public policies. Therefore the Roadmap contains proposals of concrete actions for enhancing integrated territorial approach at different levels of management (European, national regional and local) delivering the Europe 2020 strategy (EU2020).

The answer to some of above mentioned questions is included in the Report *Place-based territorially sensitive and integrated approach* – the first action of the Roadmap. Recommendations for policy makers were prepared based on the analysis done during the survey and gathered case-studies on successfully implementation of the place-based concept on national, regional and local level. These guidelines may be useful for both programming and pursuing public policies and interventions, especially in context of EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020. Recommendations are in line with the TA 2020 priorities, therefore they underline the need of taking into account specificities and territorial potentials of various “places”, the importance of vertical and horizontal cooperation and coordination, managing within the functional areas, enhancing the polycentric development, which should be all evidence-based. Finally, we emphasized the successful factors for effective and efficient programming and implementation of public policies which are: the role of the other stakeholders and communities, together with the new instruments of Cohesion Policy (such as Integrated Territorial Investments and Community Lead Local Development). Such a *territorially sensitive and integrated approach* is our chance not only to avoid unplanned effects of our actions but also to gain synergy between various policies, run by stakeholders on different administrative levels.

Presentation of report on „Place-based territorially sensitive and integrated approach”

As a follow up of adoption in May 2011 of the EU Territorial Agenda 2020 the Road Map was agreed in autumn 2011 by the Ministerial Conference as a vehicle for the Agenda implementation. Action no 1 of the Roadmap envisages preparation of a survey on how Members States integrate place-based approach into public policies on national, regional and local level and has been contacted under leadership of the Network of Territorial Cohesion Contact Points (NTCCP) that was created in 2007, to provide technical support for the cooperation of the Ministers responsible for spatial development in the implementation of the Territorial Agenda. The paper presents results of the survey, outcomes of in depth interviews with selected countries on national models of implementation of the place-based approach.

The concept of the place-based policy comes from the seminal Barca report titled AN AGENDA FOR A REFORMED COHESION POLICY of 2009. Its essence is in dialogue between institutions and actors pursuing development at different geographical scales. Such a dialogue allows to take into consideration local specificities and assets while designing and implementing various development policies and simultaneously avoid domination of local or regional self-interest prevailing in highly decentralised policy making models. The assumption is that the place-based approach improves performance of development policies (by stimulating endogenous development potentials and catering policy to local circumstances) and properly outlines role of territorially bound assets (factors) such as settlement structure, accessibility infrastructure etc. in pursuing key development goals at EU and national level. Place-based approach is opposite to sectorial approach that usually neglects synergies between different types of public interventions and makes policy integration difficult and cumbersome at the local and regional level.

The key findings out of survey are following:

1. All the necessary ingredients of the place-based approach are in place.
2. There is no uniform template of the place-based approach. Countries' approaches differ.
3. Territory can be considered as an important topic for cross-governance dialogue within the place based frame.
4. Some elements of the place-based approach need strengthening, mainly: the way territorial knowledge is collected, multi-level governance dialogue and its instruments.
5. While territorialisation of some policies that have already strongly benefit out of it should be continued (e.g. transport policy, environment policy, urban policy, regional policy, spatial policy), there is a need to extend the place-based approach to some other policies with the substantial potential for territorialisation, mainly: R&D policy, business policy, employment policy, education policy, health policy, and perhaps also fishery policy.

The national in depth interviews and regional case studies clearly showed that the implementation of the place-based approach to policy development is a dynamic phenomenon

in *statu nascendi* (just emerging). The methodology on place-based approach is under the process of constant creation, assessment, examination, adjustment and redevelopment. Thus there is a need for broader exchange of experience in that field among countries and regions. Both national and international active debate is necessary. The aim of the paper is to start such debate and exchange of experience as well as critical examination of the current way of implementation of different types of development policies.

Second Plenary Session

Friday 11.10.2013, 14.00-15.40

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The role of territorial capital in the regional development (cultural landscape of the Sub-Little Carpathian Region, Slovakia)

Territorial capital is defined as the system of territorial assets of economic, cultural, social and environmental nature that ensures the development potential of places/regions. The potential of this concept resides in the recognition of possible interactions between factors of different nature.

This contribution is devoted to the analysis of the relationship between the territorial capital of the Sub-Little Carpathian region (SLCR) in hinterland of Bratislava with relatively well preserved (historical) cultural landscape and recent regional development. Geographical interest is focused on the study of the structure, functioning and position of cultural landscape in broader (territorial/regional) system.

The contribution presents the alternative scenarios for further development and protection of (historical) cultural landscape in the SLCR (the scenario adhering to the present status, scenario of development based on quantitative growth, and conservative and sustainable scenario with strengthened nature, landscape and heritage protection, i.e. scenario with prevailing qualitative development).

The proposed alternative scenarios for the development of cultural landscape in SLCR are based on analyses, partial syntheses, standardized interviews, analyses of the development documents and the existing real situation characterized by the differentiated and in places controversial views of the possible development and future of the territory in question.

Alternative scenarios are based on the past development and the present status, possible relationships between environmental, economic, social, cultural and institutional aspects attempting to find possible coherence or disparities between them. They also take into account the already adopted development proposal and documents and their critical evaluations. Scenarios are based on the status quo in the territory of interest, the presumed driving forces and the key decisive factors which determine the development of the territory (including the possible critical factors and hazards) as well as on the conceptual paradigmatic background and the environment where the individual visions, plans, intentions and the subsequent decisions emerge.

Applied to the case study area, implementation of a cultural landscape based approach to regional development might result in incorporation of experts and regional stakeholders in drawing a global plan coordinating activities that, if carefully managed, results in strengthening the economic, socio-cultural and environmental performance of the Sub-Little Carpathian region. If successfully developed, it may inspire other areas/regions with potential to preserve (historical) cultural landscape as well.

Ukrainian economic growth poles in the modern globalized world and problems of their funding

1. The complicated, focused on the civilizational paradigm, process of Ukraine's development provides an improvement of the spatial framework for the population's social and economy activity, taking into account the network of settlements and society's territorial organization. This process requires the arising or strengthening of Growth Poles and balanced interregional economic space.

2. Growth Poles are an essential element of the State's territorial structure, which brings together not only the settlements, but also more complex (by structure and links) and large areas like nodes and even industrial agglomeration. According to the degree of the growth potential's realization and competitive advantages, structure and economic activity the Growth Poles in Ukraine might be divided into two groups: real-life and forecasted. The attempts to find right options for such centers' development have been making for a long time and there is a variety of definitions (free economic zones, Euro regions, clusters, cross-border territories, cities, etc.).

3. Milestones of Growth Poles' accelerated development, with a focus on different types of innovation, new technologies and undoubtedly increase in their financial security, were noted in numerous Ukrainian official documents (Economic and Social Development Strategy, the Messages of the President to the Ukrainian Parliament etc.). Unfortunately, attention which is paid to the milestones implementation is insufficient. Such directions in general may be represented as follows: state-controlled, sustainable economic, social and environmental development of territories as well as legal, financial and economic regulations. The Strategy for the accelerated development provides economy's large-scale transformation, based on innovation, State's competitive advantages, its integral potential of development taking into account globalization processes, which make an impact on the all economies over the world and determine their share on markets of knowledge, technologies, finance, goods, and informational services. It's well known that globalization's impact causes increasing interdependence and interpenetration of national economies as well as the weakening of national sovereignty and decrease in some countries economic competitiveness.

4. Development of the Growth Poles Network based on their different types, strongly depends on the State financial support for reshaping of Ukrainian economy's sectoral and territorial structure. Here we are talking about both existing and new centers (poles).

5. Development's capability of different types of Growth Poles should be analyzed already at the stage of their appearance. The criteria for selection are:

- a) Area, population, number of settlements, GDP and trade volume;
- b) Center's (pole's) value (through such indicators as GDP, share in regional or state budget, taxes);
- c) Role at the territorial division of labor;
- d) The availability of key functions and their types;
- e) A development strategy type (innovation and intensification, innovation and stabilization, innovation and environment).

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An attempt to define a new typology of rural areas in Hungary

The rural countryside and its typology have been in the forefront of various fields of rural studies for decades. Definition and classification of rural areas are very polemic and problematical questions up to these days because of the different scientific approaches. Rural typology is not only a scientific or a methodological issue, but it is also the basis of the current territorial policy and rural development in the European Union. Because of that, the near-natural landscape, the rural features and processes, the settlement-environmental values, the social needs and the local based opportunities determine the national rural policies, area-specific goals and allocate the subsidies too. So the rural typology has an effect on the sustainability of rural landscape and the cohesion of local communities in the future.

Regional researches have verified that the rural regions had been differentiated and restructuring all over Europe – including Hungary – in recent decades. As a result of the restructuring several negative processes appeared, and even serious crises developed in some regions. However, in other areas some groups of settlements were able to become sustainable and successful. In these areas we can see positive changes; such as strengthening local identity, the reintegration to the labor market, increasing self-support (local market production) and spread of bio-farming, or conservation of natural landscape values and the appearance of environmentally friendly tourism. In our opinion, these favorable trends are based on "territorial capital" which is equal to "rural capital" in this case. In our "new typology" we focused on these local conditions, and we tried to investigate the existing territorial capital and its influencing attributes in different rural regions.

In our study we would like to give a picture about a complex rural research carried out in 2013. In accordance with the above-mentioned starting points and assumptions this research is an experiment in order to define a new typology of rural areas in Hungary during which we tried to isolate and characterize certain types of rural "districts" using the reintroduced local Hungarian administrative units called "járás". In the first period of research the comparative studies were based on statistical databases and other documental resources. On the basis of different information we isolated eight different types of rural areas – "rural-type districts". The further empirical exploration was carried out in these areas. The field experience provided opportunities to learn more about the specific territorial capital and compare the different rural characters. Hopefully the results of the "new rural typology" – based on our empirical results – can help to understand the specific problems and processes of rural restructuring. Furthermore it may facilitate to find the optimal exploitation of local resources, and adjust supporting systems in the EU, national and regional level, contributing to rural sustainability as well.

Metropolitan area and its rural-urban fringe: Interaction and transformation - a case study of Tel-Aviv metropolitan area

The rural urban fringe (RUF) of metropolitan areas in developed market economies has undergone a substantial restructuring process in recent years. Parallel to the growth of the core area in demographic and economic terms the RUF has experienced decline in agricultural employment and settlement change, and it is intensely contested by non-agricultural land uses primarily originating from the core. The underlying mechanisms impinging upon these processes are population in- and out- mobility, changing location advantages and related economic activities and amended desired lifestyle. The outcome is a restructuring of the physical-spatial and the socio-economic components of the RUF itself and the surrounding areas.

The restructuring process of the RUF can be analysed through a number of domains:

1. Demography – Flows of population in both directions which differ according to the nature of the population.
2. Social structure – A shift from relatively high degree of homogeneity towards a wider degree of heterogeneity which means diversity of social groups. The outcome is a certain degree of shift from village to suburb.
3. Economic structure – A shift from a farming space and related activities towards a multifunctional space. The outcome is an increasing tendency towards a shift from a space of production towards a space of consumption which is being consumed by the urban dwellers.
4. Environmental change – The penetration of environmental nuisances unknown before facing increasing pressures of environmental protection.

The result is a cluster of diverse interactions between the urban area and the rural space surrounding it. Besides a loss of rural resources such agricultural land, which is expressed by the excess expansion of the built environment beyond the real needs, there is also a certain degree of loss of the traditional nature of the rural society, increasing pressure on local infrastructure, environmental conflicts and growing imbalance of natural processes.

The vital solutions to these issues can be expected to extend over time. A number of practical solutions of the short and medium terms are: identifying agriculture and farmland base as critical for the sustainability of local communities; encouraging income diversification among farming households from sophisticated agricultural products and from complementary non-agricultural income sources that do not produce environmental nuisances; the development of local entrepreneurial activities that support local development; and strict monitoring procedures and policies regarding land uses that do not produce pressure on local resources.

Third Plenary Session

Friday 11.10.2013, 16.00-18.00

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The impact of geographical proximity on territorial learning in knowledge-intensive industries in Poland – the case of Kraków-Upper Silesia duopolis

In the era of global networks there is questioned whether geographical co-location of companies and other agents of change is a detrimental factor of knowledge flows (Rallet, Torre 1999). Based on Dutch contribution to the French School of Proximity Dynamics the current academic debate has shifted towards understanding how different types of proximities shape interactive learning and innovation potential. Boschma (2005, 61) claims that “geographical proximity per se is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for learning to take place”. The role of social, cognitive, organizational and institutional proximities as important interrelated determinants of innovation must also be considered. For instance, social proximity plays the most important role in partner selection in the case of network of collaborating inventors in German biotechnology (Ter Wal 2009).

Boschma (2005) argues too much proximity may hamper innovation due to the problem of lock-in. If co-located agents know each other too much there might not be opened and flexible. The proximity paradox applies also to regions that become too much inward looking and consequently cannot respond to new challenges.

It is obvious that proximity paradox holds in limited number of regions and some selected dimensions of proximity. For instance, Broekel and Boschma (2012) in their study on knowledge networks in the Dutch aviation industry found evidence that proximity lowers firms’ innovative performance, but only in the cognitive dimension.

The proximity paradox is discussed on the case of territorial learning between ICT companies in two neighbouring regions: Kraków metropolitan region and Upper Silesia. Both the local and inter-regional knowledge flows in the following channels: spin offs dynamics, labour mobility, collaboration under the EU programmes and another institutional knowledge flows. The author argues too much social proximity has a neutral or negative impact on local learning. On the other hand, the cognitive proximity enhances inter-regional knowledge flows. By discussing the geographical scale of learning, it is claimed that for some industries the optimal spatial level of geographical proximity (Boschma 2004) is not local, but inter-regional (collaboration between two neighbouring regions).

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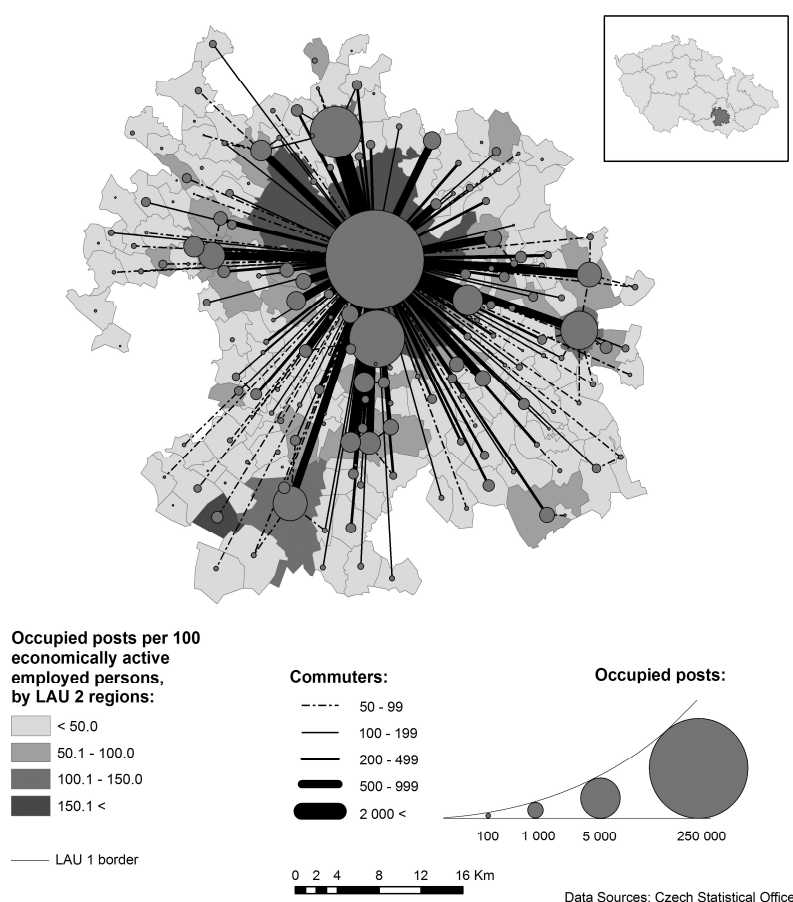
Rallet A., Torre A., 1999, Is geographical proximity necessary in the innovation networks in the era of global economy? *GeoJournal* 49: 373–380.

Ter Wal A.J., 2009, The structure and dynamics of knowledge networks: a proximity approach, Utrecht: Utrecht University.

Territorial Cohesion – An ambiguous concept

The concept of territorial cohesion has become a widely used term in discussions on European spatial planning, especially after the integration of the concept in the Reform Treaty. However, the ambiguity and complicated definability of the concept contribute to its incomprehensibility. The primary purpose of this paper is to examine and compare different approaches to the concept of territorial cohesion, pointing to its multidimensionality. An essential aspect is uncertainty and generality of the most definitions. Since the territorial cohesion is a place based approach, the paper also poses the scale-dependency issue. The literature search dealing with the territorial cohesion as a normative concept is principally and critically confronted with analytical geographical approach. This comparison reveals the complexity of territorial cohesion and raises the question of connections of territorial cohesion with other concepts of spatial and regional planning such as polycentric development. Moreover, each scale requires a specific approach with regard to larger context and hence it is important to apply the ideas of territorial cohesion carefully. All these crucial issues are taken into consideration and discussed in this paper.

Figure 1: Occupied posts by municipalities (2011) and major work commuting flows in Brno Metropolitan Area (2001).



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Territorial Cohesion – the Case of Baltic Sea Region (BSR TeMo ESPON Project)

This paper presents main results of BSR TeMo ESPON Project (Territorial Monitoring for the Baltic Sea Region). The main objective of this project is to develop an operational indicator-based territorial development monitoring system for the BSR including a qualitative policy interpretative dimension promoting territorial cohesion in the Baltic Sea Region. The key TeMo feature is development of the system in close collaboration with its potential users – policy makers, international organisations, institutions, researches etc. Geographically, the monitoring system covers the entire Baltic Sea Region area including Denmark, Northern Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland, Sweden, Norway, North-West Russia and Belarus. A strength of the BSR TeMo monitoring system is that it covers, in dynamic terms, not only the EU countries but also countries neighbouring the EU.

First parallel session (A) – parallel to B

Saturday 12.10.2013, 9.00-12.30

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Urban policy challenge for the post socialist cities of Central and Eastern Europe – the case of Poland

The processes of the post socialist cities transformation, since the very beginning, up to current developments have been occurring in the dominant neoliberal political context, together with the impact of globalization and European integration processes. The neoliberal policy defined generally as a reliance of the market mechanism has developed in Poland and other Central European countries maintaining some regional specificity. It concerns particularly the sets of social, economic and spatial policies affecting urban development. The aim of the paper is an examination of recent debate around the drift toward the formation of new urban policy, and consequences of the former lack of comprehensive policy. Attention will be devoted to the changes in the planning legislation and practice, restructuring of institutional organization and the evolving role of state administration and local self government in urban development. The current stage of the urban policy formation in Poland are facing sets of important challenges, which will be analyzed in the paper.

Spatial consequences of the dominant neoliberal political attitudes in intra-urban governance' practice is the lack of efficient planning regulation which resulted in the deepening the inherited chaotic urban structures. In the formation of a new urban policy, on general scale, the basic challenge remain between competitiveness and cohesion or between social and economical priorities. The pressure to be competitive in the European and global scale need the formulation of the comprehensive urban policy on national, local and intra-urban scales. Policy which will be effectively (in practice) congruent with the social, cultural, spatial and economic policies, and first of all with the strategic vision of the country development for the next decades.

In the process of the national urban policy formation the question of planning for whom? should be seriously considered. The concept that in the socialist countries planning (particularly the spatial one) was structured in the interest of ideological priorities, has been replaced, in neoliberal attitudes (after some hesitation) by the concept of planning in the interest of the capital, however question arise: way not in the interest of the society? The last questions are: what we can learn (efficiently adapt) from EU and OECD urban policies documents and practices?

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Revitalisation' urban schemes – the potential, innovative component of Territorial Capital? On the cooperative 'net-working' in the spatial policy of regional' capital cities in Poland

Messages for new spatial development policies were given since the beginning of the present century: *Territorial development policies (policies with a territorial approach to development) should first and foremost help areas to develop their territorial capital.* At the same time, the concept of territorial capital-spatially immobile factors of development-is being developed into the *competitive potential of the territory*, including intangible: local synergy and governance factors, something that previous was assigned as *relational capital* or as *knowledge assets*, but now is even supplemented by other innovative factors, called 'untraded interdependencies', for instance: understandings, customs and informal rules or mutual assistance. That cognitive evolution - referring the outcomes to the city and urban territory - brings *territorial capital* close to the urban *genius loci*.

How the innovative concept of territorial capital refers to the contemporary practice of urban spatial policy? Is that innovative territorial capital concept reflected in the studies on urban assets, and if at all, does it influence the understanding of urban'revitalisation schemes (and programmes), consequently, the development potential of urban deprived areas?

The paper presents the outcomes of research, on field limited to western Poland. Starting from the theoretical taxonomy of the components of territorial capital, proposed by Camagni, and concentrating at the horizontal axis and center of the "innovative cross" (integrating tangible and intangible assets),the research study analyzed the formal urban spatial policies of the 3 leading regional 'capital cities of western Poland – Poznań, Szczecin and Wrocław- that all have been recently reviewed and updated. The paper summarizes the results of conducted analysis and - focusing especially on the issue of cooperative'net-working' -brings conclusions of the study,submitting preliminary responses to the research questions.

ReNewTown Handbook of Models for Positive Urban Transformation

Almost two thirds of over 300 million people in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) live in urban settlements which were planned and established during the socialist period either in their entirety or partially (in form of fast-growing districts). Only a small minority managed to survive the transition from planned to market economy without much disturbance and have been prospering to this day. The majority has been fighting numerous economic and social problems; the issue of how to improve quality of life and social cohesion in post-socialist urban settlements being among the more prominent ones.

The project entitled *New Post-Socialist City: Competitive and Attractive* (in short the *ReNewTown* project: <http://www.renewtown.eu>), which has been implemented through the Central Europe Programme co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, focuses on reduction of disparities in quality of post-socialist urban environment (not only by positive transformation of residential landscapes but also by improved quality and accessibility of public spaces, increased provision of cultural and social events, increased support of entrepreneurial initiatives, etc.). To this end several model approaches have been identified and four pilot actions implemented in post-socialist cities from four different Central and Eastern European countries (Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia). The list of models includes:

- Improved provision of local cultural and social events.
- Improved public spaces between blocks of flats.
- Provision of support for the development of small business operators in the area of blocks of flats.
- Improved attractiveness of the architecture of the socialist-period building.
- Promotion of the local community involvement in events organized in its quarter.
- New functions for structures from the period of socialism.
- Use of voluntary work to improve post-socialist urban environment.
- Improved awareness of the socialist urban heritage through communication channels.
- Improved energy efficiency of buildings from the socialist period.
- Direct involvement of the local community in decision-making processes on urban development projects.
- Shared responsibility between owners and users for maintaining building structures (not necessarily built during the socialist period but neglected during this time).
- Improved attractiveness of structures intentionally neglected during the period of socialism (1945-1989/1991).

Each of these models is presented (along with lessons concerning its practical implementation) in one of the core ReNewTown project publications entitled *Post-Socialist City: A Role Model for Urban Revitalisation in the 21st Century*.

This paper discusses the importance of neighbourhoods for positive urban transformation using selected highlights from the *Handbook of Models* as illustrative examples.

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Decapitating creative capital? Urban governance of “creative industries” in post-socialist Budapest

In the past two decades the entrepreneurial city has risen all over post-socialist East Central Europe. One of its disguises has been the creative city, aiming at a neoliberal reframing of urban economies with the idea that a rise of “creative capital” in the city will result in wealth and prosperity.

The city of Budapest and its 23 districts have fully embraced this notion in the past years. Urban redevelopment projects at many sites aimed at attracting creatives, offering them appropriate housing, infrastructure, office space, leisure etc.

In this paper my goal is to show that urban governance of creative capital and creative industries in Budapest is also an exclusionary practice which might result in decapitating creative capital.

The term “creative capital” has been used selectively in Budapest, celebrating ideas of Richard Florida, but disregarding the critique of the concept and the concept’s relevance in the post-socialist urban condition. Looking at the urban development strategies of Budapest’s districts I aim to show firstly, that attraction of creative capital is seen as a solution in many districts facing brownfield redevelopment issues. However, these strategies focus to a lesser extent on creative capital of the “target group”; instead, they favour foreign money capital flowing into new office developments. As the urban strategies fail to cope with the diversity of creative capital in the capital city (e.g. disregarding freelancer artists who mostly work at home in precarious economic positions), one can assume that urban governance for some creative groups at least leads to decapitating creative capital in Budapest.

Nurturing creative capital and supporting the creative economy is a new tool of inner-city urban redevelopment, gentrification and exclusion of certain social groups from public spaces. This practice of urban governance might be seen in different parts of the Hungarian capital. Various (mostly EU-funded) urban development projects channel creative capital into new flows of money capital under the rubric “cultural consumption”.

In sum, the paper is in-line with Borén and Young’s forthcoming article which calls for opening up more inclusive “new conceptual spaces” and contesting urban planners’ visions of the creative capital. It is only a reconsideration of urban governance and rethinking the concept of “creative industries” which is against neoliberal decapitation of creative capital in the city and which favours a more just, more inclusionary urban life in the post-socialist condition.

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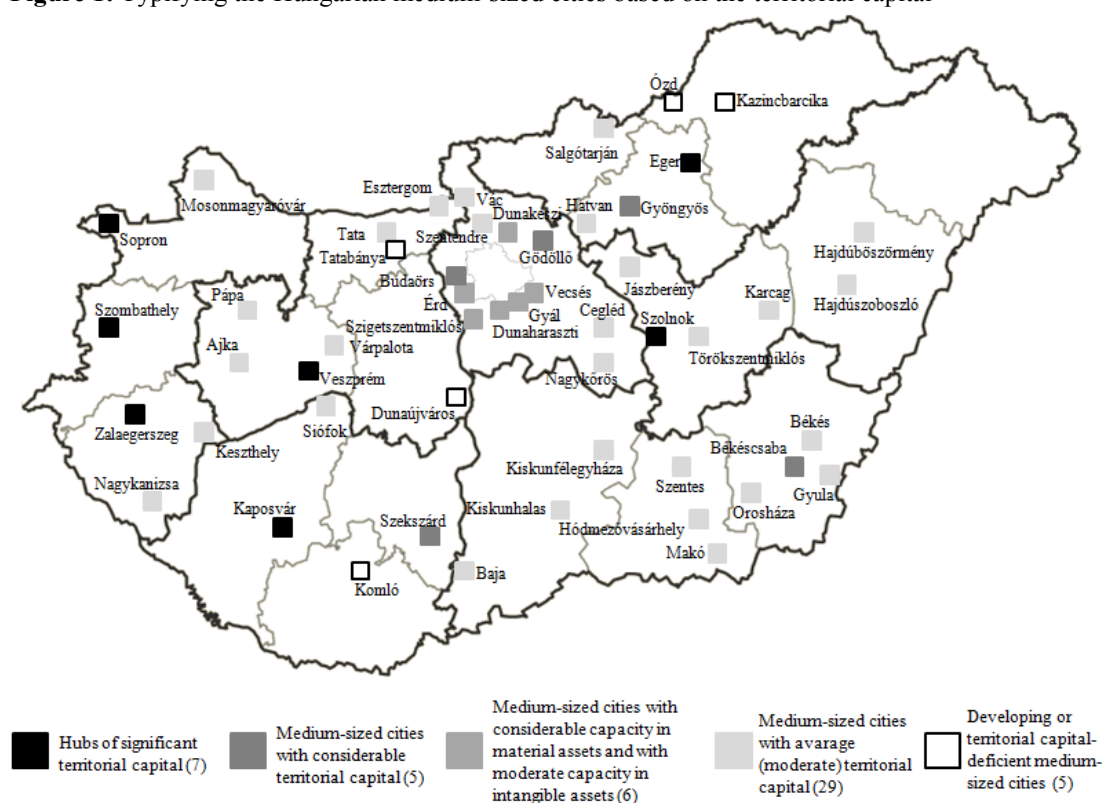
The territorial capital of Hungarian medium-sized cities

Modelling and measuring territorial capital of cities and regions have greater importance nowadays. The aim of the research is on the one hand to give an overview of an own model of territorial capital based on tangible and intangible capital forms (produced, environmental, cultural, social, relational and symbolical capital), on the other hand to measure the dimensions of territorial capital with quantitative methods.

The author analyses the territorial capital of the Hungarian medium-sized cities and evaluates their territorial capital through multivariate statistical methods (key component analysis, hierarchical cluster analysis) covering the year 2010. After establishing some dimensions of territorial capital (quality of life, performance of firms, built and natural environment, services and supply, education and culture, conditions of society and attractiveness) the author classifies the Hungarian medium-sized cities (Figure 1).

The author concludes that significant differences are observed regarding the medium-sized cities of Hungary. Settlements with high or considerable territorial capital concentrate in West-Hungary and in some upper level centers. In the medium-sized cities of the Great Plain the level of territorial capital is average and similar to some towns in Transdanubia. In Hungary, the former socialist towns show the worst performance regarding the territorial capital.

Figure 1: Typifying the Hungarian medium-sized cities based on the territorial capital



Source: the author's elaboration.

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**Politics of the built environment transformation in a post-socialist city:
Political opportunity structures of urban environmental activism in the city
of Bratislava**

Years after 1989, built environment is among the spheres of Central and Eastern European cities most significantly affected by the post-socialist transitions. Although this might seem inevitable as the social settings producing urban forms changed dramatically, the political context of the urban built environment transformation provides an interesting area for geographical inquiry. The city of Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, gives an example of how the 1989 agenda of democracy and participation have been just scarcely met in particular areas. This paper gives a relational analysis of urban governance focusing particularly on informal groups and NGOs in Bratislava advocating the conservation agenda by promoting the symbolical value of place and opposing large-scale development initiatives. It explores how during the last two decades, these preservationists acted in and affected local political opportunity structure, and thus participated in governance shiftings.

Dealing with legacy of socialism: post-industrial areas in urban development policies

Systemic transformation experienced by CEE countries has changed conditions for cities' development. Although these conditions differ from country to country depending, among others, on the level of decentralization, division of powers and responsibilities allocated among tiers of governance, other systemic regulations (including systems of management of socio-economic development and system of spatial planning), and level of autonomy of cities, there is one common problem that many cities have to deal with: this is the problem of post-industrial areas.

Economic transformation i.e. shift from centrally planned to market based economy, has brought changes in the base for cities' economic development, contributed to changes of social and economic structures of cities' inhabitants, and, eventually, had crucial impact on cities' space.

Economic transformation together with trends of modern economy development have resulted in collapse of many state owned enterprises. Some of them were privatized, went through the process of restructuring and still operate. Private sector has become the main employer in economy. New firms with foreign capital have been established. Firms operate in specific physical city's space and within networks, having connections with firms and markets located in other cities or countries. What is also new in economic urban landscape is that the land within cities' borders has its price again. Location matters not only because of access to infrastructure but also because of costs of location in specific area. Firms compete for good location to fulfil their specific needs; other actors present on the city's scene, like developers, take part in this competition looking for land for development. Public authorities must set up guidelines to manage city's development, also in spatial dimension, to create good living conditions, attractive environment for investors, and solid base for economic development in the future. Since rational use of urban space is prerequisite for harmonious, free of conflicts, sound urban development, the strategic issues is how to develop post-industrial areas, which often are abandoned, neglected, and in poor conditions.

Warsaw used to be industrial city. Economic transformation has changed entirely structure of Warsaw's economy. Industry has been replaced by the sector of services. Nowadays the area occupied by industrial functions in Warsaw is four times smaller than it used to be at the beginning of the 1990s. Most of post-industrial areas are degraded and abandoned, although they are attractive location for different types of economic activities. There is a constant pressure from developers to use these areas for new housing developments. Only few post-industrial sites are in good conditions and serve as a place for location of new firms. The city government has to address issue of post-industrial areas to avoid their spontaneous, chaotic development.

The main goal of this paper is to present the current status of post-industrial areas in Warsaw and their potential for future development. Location of post-industrial areas is presented both in the context of spatial structure of the city and from the perspective of factors that may have impact on their future development. Development potential of specific areas is assessed and conditions necessary to use this potential are discussed.

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Local Urban Centers in the Warsaw Region: Patterns of functional adjustment

Over the last decades, the position of local urban centers in the settlement system of Poland has come under strong pressure, as a consequence of concentration of population and economic activity within metropolitan areas, as well as the growing intra-regional socio-economic disparities. The aim of this paper is to identify changes in functional profiles of selected urban centers of local and subregional rank situated in the region of Warsaw which, for the purpose of the study is defined so as to encompass, in addition to the Mazowieckie voivodship some parts of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie and Podlaskie voivodships. Questions that are posed pertain in particular to the role of functions included in the cognitive and creative (cultural) category, which potentially supplement the shrinking economic base that is effected by a decline and outflow of traditional industrial and commercial activities.

Parallel to this it is asked whether the observed trends point toward diversification of the set of local centers with respect to the functional profile, and how these differences are correlated with some spatial properties of the region, with its conventionally identified zones of metropolitan ring, the peri-urban areas and the predominately rural inter-metropolitan periphery.

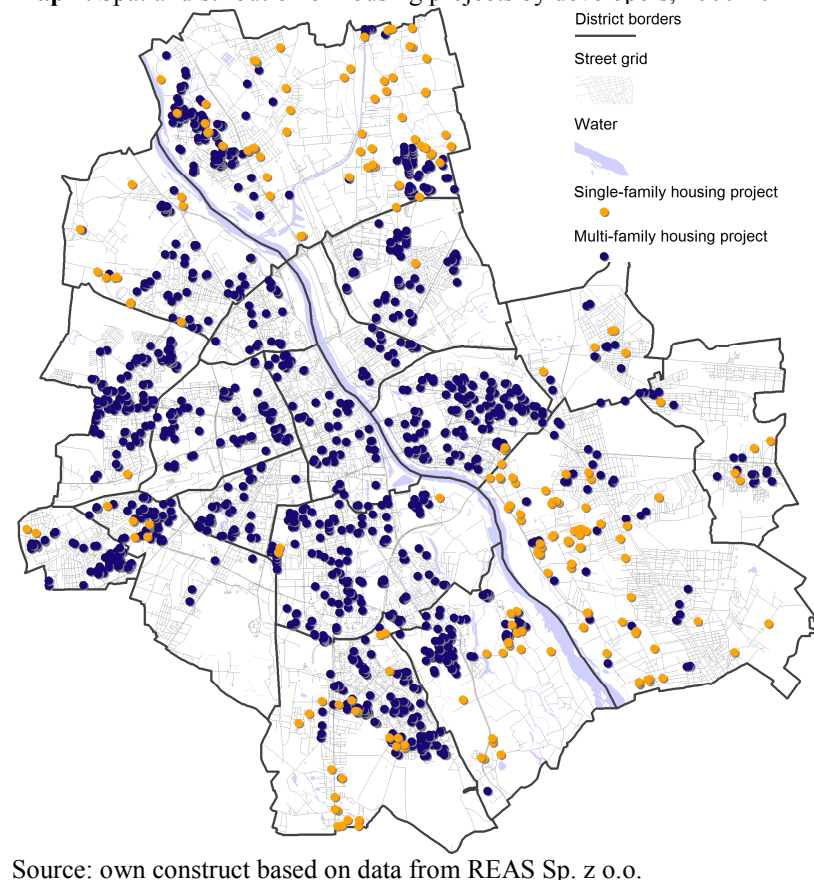
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Residential developers as actors of urban transformation in post-socialist Warsaw

Urban transformation is to a large extent interrelated with the dynamics of real estate development. Without doubt, demand for housing is a driving force in the transformation of urban space. However, it is the supply side which makes the critical location and land-use decisions and, thus, actually performs urban development. Hence, there is a compelling rationale for focusing research on housing supply in order to better understand the mechanisms behind urban growth.

More than 80% of all buildings completed in Warsaw in the last decade were designated for housing. Furthermore, the share of developers in the housing production in Warsaw accounted for approximately 80% in the recent years. Thus, residential developers have become a main agent in the urban transformation process of Warsaw in the post-socialist transition period.

Map 1. Spatial distribution of housing projects by developers, 2000-2011



The research places the relationship between housing and urban development in the setting of a Central European post-socialist city in times of globalization and integration into the structural context of the European Union. It reflects upon urban housing market dynamics and its spatial implications as well as upon the partially uncontrolled urbanization process in Warsaw and upon the forces responsible for this development.

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Contemporary territorial capital of Lodz – the “city of creative industries”. Vision and implementation

Lodz used to be one of the biggest industrial centres in Poland for over one hundred years. The nineteenth century, when Lodz's economy was focused mainly on the textile industry, was the greatest period for the city. Since the beginning of 1989, Lodz entered a stage of intense economic transformations which have completely changed its socio-economic structure. The textile industry, dominated by women, was actually defenseless against the crisis. Closing the eastern market completed the collapse of industry. Among large Polish cities, Lodz faced the highest costs of transformation – such as unemployment, growing pathologies and increasing poverty-related problems. Buildings that used to be crowded factories, suddenly echoed with their own emptiness. Formerly smoky chimneys seemed to be inanimate, as the time that has passed away had taken all its vigour.

During two decades of transformation, local authorities have taken many actions to create the new, post-industrial image of Lodz. However, they were all short-term, inconsistent and uncoordinated. As a result, Lodz was lagging behind other big cities in Poland, being referred to as a regional loser of the transformation process (Marciniczak et al. 2011). Only until recently the processes of planned, long-term and consequent changes have begun to occur in Lodz. The city is looking for its new identity based primarily on culture and creative industries keeping its historical 19th century's heritage.

According to T. Strykiewicz et al. (2009), development of creative cities and regions may have an evolutionary, controlled or mixed character. Lodz as a subject of the recent changes towards the “city of creative industries” might serve as the example of controlled development. The aim of the paper is confronting assumptions of the development strategy of Lodz as the “city of creative industries” and the process of their implementation with the social evaluation of the city's image.

Assumptions of the recent strategic development documents and actions undertaken between 2007-2012 will be analysed to present contemporary territorial capital of Lodz shaped by local authorities. The second part of the paper concerning perception of changes towards the “city of cultural industries”, may attempt to answer questions about their effectiveness.

Second parallel session (B) – parallel to A

Saturday 12.10.2013, 9.00-12.30

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Ecosystem services - the environmental and human relations

This paper deals with the spatial management of communes in the context of protecting the natural environment and utilising ecosystem services. For the purpose of this study, in the context of planning the future spatial development of a commune, the following types of areas have been delineated: those in which the ecosystem provides the area for the benefit of humans (Latin *dare*), those which humans use as part of open landscape, only slightly altering it or leaving it unaltered (*facere, non facere*), and those used by humans in a way which allows to compensate for the adaptation and alteration of the function of non-invested terrains for land seizure (*pati*). The study involves an analysis of planning documents delineating the spatial policy of communes within the Wrocław poviát (Poland), with regard to the established ecosystem services, as well as a statistical analysis of the results. Indicative analyses have been used to evaluate the magnitude of the services. These include: the transformation index (Wt), the urbanisation index (WU) and the durability index (Wp). To assess the proper management of space, a summary evaluation of the sustainable development of a commune (SWZR) was used.

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Ecosystem services in spatial planning

Over the last decade, a increase in the number of publications on the concept of ecosystem services have been observed (Solon 2008; Fisher et al. 2009) 'Ecosystem services' are the ecological characteristics, functions, or processes that directly or indirectly contribute to human well-being – the benefits people derive from functioning ecosystems (Constanza et al. 2005). One of the most important features of the concept is that it joints two subjects – the environment and its users (Kowalczyk, Kulczyk 2012). Its underlying idea is to rationalize the premises of environmental conservation and to help communicate them to the society. Different stakeholders shall look at the nature as a set of services, such as: provisioning services (e.g. wood, metal ores, crops, fish), regulatory services (e.g. forests can cleanse the atmosphere or hinder soil erosion), services supporting habitats and biodiversity, or cultural services (landscape aesthetics, touristic values, etc.). Following the services identification it should be possible (optimally) to quantify and express in money equivalents the value of the environment.

The ecosystem services assessment may be (and in fact it happens to be) a methodology supporting land-use policy and spatial planning. (de Groot et al. 2010; TEEB 2010; Viglizzo et al. 2012) The problem stated in this research is: how does the concept of ecosystem services, using its specific methods and tools, fit into the methodologies used in spatial planning and land management. Two aspects of this problem are inspected.

The authors consider, how can the ecosystem services be identified and evaluated on different spatial scales, related to the national, regional (voivodeships) and local (communes) levels of planning. If at the national and regional level the statistical analyses of available resources play the crucial role (e.g. total timber harvest in the region), when moving down to the local scale and to the municipal areas, the regulatory services are still essential (e.g. green belts in cities supporting biodiversity and providing a function of aeration corridors), but the cultural values, which are much more subjective and related to human perception, come in place (e.g. well-shaped trees as a means to make public spaces more attractive). The second aspect investigated is more legalistic. The authors look at the spatial planning procedures and propose how to fit the ecosystem services identification and assessment into the planning process.

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Role of Natural and Landscape Features in the Process of Regional Identity Formation

The presented paper is part of the ongoing research project dealing with regional identity as one of the key component of regional formation. The recent works suggested that, among others, the key factors of regional development are participation, activism and trust of local actors and inhabitants. All these factors are tight tied with people's sense of belonging to the locality/region. Therefore, the regional identity is one of the key factors of regional development that should be considered in regional strategic planning. The natural and landscape conditions and features has appeared to be an important factor of regional identity formation especially in regions with valuable landscape. In this paper we will be discussed how the natural and landscape conditions and features enter the regional discourse and in what rate they contribute to the very formation and reproduction of region. In the second part we will show how the natural and landscape features as well as environmental ad hoc regions are mirrored in the perception of inhabitants. We also would like to stress out, that not only nature or landscape, but also region itself might enter the territorial capital through regional identity. Our paper is based on comparative study of three different case studies from Bohemia: Bohemian Paradise (*Český ráj*), Bohemian Siberia (*Česká Sibiř*) and Humpolec region (*Humpolecko*). All these cases are examples of inner macroperephery of Prague characteristic for their undisturbed environment. On the other hand they differ one from each other not only in strength of regional identity, but also in the landscape specificity and natural condition. We would like to explore how these differences influence the process of the reproduction of region as well as regional identity.

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Ethical motives behind environmental sustainability

While environmentally conscious planning and design techniques and principles developed in a rather organic manner in the Western European countries, the importance of the same concerns in the Eastern part of Europe became important with the accession or approach to the European Union. Sustainability concepts tend to base on different ideological-ethical bases and change these bases through the evolution of the concepts. However, in the post-Soviet member states of the EU the multiplicity of different evolution phases tend to appear congested in time, and urban planning and development practice have to tackle these sustainability challenges promptly. The presentation examines how sustainability concerns were incorporated into spatial and urban development planning in the Eastern EU member states and what relation the concepts have with environmental ideologies and ethics.

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Consideration of ecosystem services in spatial planning aimed at Ukraine sustainable development

To achieve balanced development all levels should be considered - from global to local. At the same time, the balanced development of the regions with different taxonomic levels is the key element. Therefore the primary attention is paid to the prospects of regions sustainable social, economic, and environmental development research. Such task should combine all plans and program documents governing the spatial development of the regions. The main integrating document in this context for each country can be named the Strategy of sustainable development and corresponding National plan of action for its implementation. For Ukraine the number one priority is implementation into the program documents governing the spatial development as well as in the practice of management, two important components necessary for achieving the balanced development of the regions - landscape planning approach and methodological approaches for assessing and realizing the potential of ecosystem services (ES).

Due to historically formed way of natural resources utilization, the Ukraine ecosystem services potential is largely undermined. One of the proofs are developed by us calculations of integrated index of sustainable development. According to that index at the turn of XX-XXI centuries, Ukraine ranked number 131 among 143 independent countries and territories with another status. And it does not indicate a shortage of resources in Ukraine, but, above all, their extremely irrational use. Resource orientation of the country's economy determines the approach to the problem which has to do with inefficient consumption of most natural resources.

Despite the fact that in Ukraine, in the context of tackling the problems of transition to sustainable development, some attention is given to the development of ecosystem services issues, a number of issues remain unresolved. Here we are talking about research and legislative initiatives. It is worth mentioning, first of all, the domination of economic component, theoretical models without appropriate adaptation and understanding the true value of the nature components, ecosystems specifics and unstressed "environmental aspect" of territorial planning at all levels.

At the same time, approaches, improved by geographers during landscape planning tools testing, allow not only assess the aesthetic and cultural value of the landscape, but also work out the integral goals of their development. It is about demonstration of spatial environment assessment potential, determination of the various natural systems values (including protected areas), compensatory measures justification, and elimination of the disproportionate use of ecosystem services practice.

Thus, we review the development of problems which deal with the implementation of the ES potential, the introduction of landscape planning toolbox as an important link in the combined system of the efforts to implement the practical transition to sustainable development, as well as a platform for cooperation between science and management, the importance of which was documented at the "Rio + 20" summit.

Natural capital as a factor of regional competitiveness

Natural capital is a source of significant functions for both the economic system and human life, and its loss may considerably decrease future development opportunities. According to current research, the resources and values of the environment have become a key resource in developmental processes. This way of interpreting natural capital has also gained increasing acceptance in the field of economics.

The thesis that a clean environment (environment quality) is a significant element in the formation of competitive advantage on a meso-economic level may be put based on the following considerations. Achieving, a competitive advantage over other regions based on existing environmental potential, the ability of its use in social-economic growth and development processes and a low level of anthropoppression may be defined as the environmental competitiveness of the region.

Table 1: Assessment of environmental conditions for the regions development (NUTS 2) by scoring method, 2011.

Regions	Total points	Position
Dolnośląskie	184	14
Kujawsko-pomorskie	262	5
Lubelskie	209	8
Lubuskie	275	2
Łódzkie	194	13
Małopolskie	201	11
Mazowieckie	183	15
Opolskie	225	7
Podkarpackie	272	3
Podlaskie	263	4
Pomorskie	245	6
Śląskie	203	9
Świętokrzyskie	144	16
Warmińsko-mazurskie	277	1
Wielkopolskie	202	10
Zachodniopomorskie	200	12

This article presents an assessment of the environmental competitiveness of Polish regions in the year 2011. For the purposes of analysis, 26 indices of the condition and protection of the environment and also pressures placed on the environment were selected. With respect to each index, between 1 and 16 points were attributed to each region (16 units on the NUTS 2 level are distinguished in Poland) depending on the degree of environmental impact. Then, the points allocated to the voivodships for each index were totalled and a ranking of voivodships reflecting the level of environmental competitiveness was elaborated.

The results of the study point to the fact that the highest environmental potential is characteristic for the following voivodships: Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Lubuskie and Podkarpackie while the lowest lies with Świętokrzyskie, Mazowieckie and Dolnośląskie.

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Ecosystem services of Kampinos National Park for the city of Warsaw

Kampinos National Park (KNP) is one of only two European national parks located next to the capital city. It covers an area of 38544 ha characterized by high diversity of lowland habitats with dune belts and wetlands. Over 70% of the Park territory is covered with different types of forests. The area is accessible through a 560 km- long network of touristic trails. The importance of KNP for the Warsaw - the capital of Poland, has been recognized by tourists, nature specialists and spatial planners as early as the first decades of the XX century. Close proximity of such large protected area including mainly forest ecosystems has a vital influence on the neighboring urbanized areas. However, the exact extents of this beneficial impact have not been fully analyzed and understood. The evaluation of ecosystem services of KNP, in the meaning of those products and functions of the ecosystems, which are useful for the human society, has been limited to those whose final product can be directly translated to monetary value, e.g. forestry production. The extent and spatial distribution of majority of the KNP ecosystem services can be estimated on the basis of research and monitoring results from different fields. Partly due to this deficiency of knowledge ecosystems of KNP are subjected to the damaging impacts of increasing, multifaceted anthropopressure.

The aim of this paper is to enumerate and characterize the ecosystem services provided by Kampinos National Park to the Warsaw agglomeration. There are 4 different ecosystem services related to the KNP: regulating and supporting, cultural and provisioning. Due to high natural value of the area and restrictive use resulting from its protected status, it seems that the most important functions are regulating and supporting as well as cultural, while the significance of the provisioning function is rather reduced.

Most vital regulating services include carbon dioxide sequestration and air quality regulation, climate and water flow regulation, erosion and flood prevention and preservation of ecosystems, habitats and biodiversity. Supporting services encompass oxygen production, provision of habitat, water cycling, soil formation. Both regulating and supporting ecosystem services are key services for all inhabitants of Warsaw agglomeration. The same important aspect of Kampinos National Park's adjacency from the point of view of the inhabitants of Warsaw is related to cultural services provided by its ecosystems: nature-based tourism and recreation, ecological education, scientific research and cultural landscape protection. Among the provisioning services most significant are biomass and forestry production as well as production of food and fodder, but since those services are merely a by-product of activities related to active protection of the Park ecosystems their scale is quite limited.

Kampinos National Park, due to its specificity, provides an excellent testing ground for the research and evaluation of ecosystem services. The wider application of this concept could provide the managers of KNP with a powerful tool for spreading awareness of the actual value of Kampinos National Park ecosystems from the perspective of Warsaw and other neighboring communities and, thus, improving their protection.

Publicly involved spatial development in Masovian Region in Poland from environmental point of view

The main international act dedicated to public communication is the *UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters done at Aarhus, Denmark, on 25 June 1998*. Of course there were a lot of steps leading to Aarhus Convention¹. One of those steps was the *Council Directive 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment*, which was replaced by the *Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment*². In Poland communication processes should follow the *Access to Information on the Environment and its Protection, Public Participation in Environmental Protection and on Environmental Assessment Act 2008*³. Public involvement in spatial development is regulated as well as by *Spatial Planning and Management Act 2003*⁴. The paper focuses on methods used during public consultations of spatial development conditions and directions studies of the *gmina* (commune level) in Masovian Region over the last few years. Well conducted the public communication process will provide information on public preferences and anxiety are as well as additional data about the state of the environment⁵. Therefore the author checked a hypothesis, that on valuable areas officials take more care on consultations process. Research was carried out on the basis of questionnaires. The data from questionnaires were compared with nature conservation data from each *gmina*. Nature conservation data included a surface of protected areas, e.g. national parks, nature reserves, landscape parks, protected landscape areas, Natura 2000 sites, nature monuments, documentation sites, ecological sites, nature and landscape complexes. In research archival data of nature conservation were used. Sources of information statistical data of the Central Statistical Office⁶.

¹ Roge-Wiśniewska M. 2010, Access to information on the environment and environmental protection, in: Roge-Wiśniewska M. (ed.), *Environmental Management and Assessment in Poland*. Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies at University of Warsaw Editorial Office, Warsaw, 29–44.

² Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1–21.

³ *Ustawa z dnia 3. października 2008 r. o udostępnianiu informacji o środowisku i jego ochronie, udziale społeczeństwa w ochronie środowiska oraz o ocenach oddziaływania na środowisko*, Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland 2008 No. 199, item 1227, with subsequent amendments.

⁴ *Ustawa z dnia 27 marca 2003 r. o planowaniu i zagospodarowaniu przestrzennym*, Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland 2003 No. 80 item 717, consolidated text: Obwieszczenie Marszałka Sejmu Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 24 kwietnia 2012 r. w sprawie ogłoszenia jednolitego tekstu ustawy o planowaniu i zagospodarowaniu przestrzennym, Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland 2012 item 647, with subsequent amendments.

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⁶ GUS 2012, *Statystyka gmin i powiatów województwa mazowieckiego w latach 2010 i 2011*, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa.

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GIS based assessment of landscape in CEE – The evaluation of natural givens for alternative tourism and other development purposes

Tourism based on natural givens is often chosen as a development perspective in peripheral rural regions that lost their one-time good position. Alternative tourism can be a compromise between development activity and the protection of natural and cultural landscape. The benefits and impacts of ecotourism are well known. The potential benefits are generation of financial resources, appearing of new jobs and promotion of environmental learning for local level (for protected area) and for macroeconomic level as well. Negative impacts are environmental degradation, economic inequality and instability, negative socio-economic and cultural changes within local community.

Supporting the decision making and development planning process an evaluation methodology was developed. The assessment identifies the areas which have the highest potential in complex physical geography. The presented method and analysis are adequate to assess the givens of a certain region and delimitate thematic zones from the point of view of tourism development serving the decision making at the level of local and regional spatial strategic planning/regional development as well.

The evaluation was elaborated in different countries of CEE. The purpose was twofold. Firstly we would have liked to evaluate the different regions in different CEE countries from the perspective of alternative tourism potentials. On the other hand, we had also taken into consideration different aspects of development and evaluated the regions of CEE from the view-point of eco-system services.

The result of the two types of evaluation approaches show us (and to decision makers) those areas that have the highest potentials in natural givens/eco-system services for different environmental-friendly development, such as alternative tourism development.

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Sustainable Management of Mountain Areas

The interrelated changes that geographic characteristics experience in mountain areas often “delegate” such regions to the periphery of economic, political and social life. This specific geographic phenomenon, which describes areas where peripheries of different nature (economic, political, social, etc.) and/or geographic scale partly cover each other, is termed “overlap of peripheries” (Koulov 2013). Peripheralization plays to the relative distancing and isolation of mountain areas and intensifies the negative effects on their development and, particularly, its sustainability. The mountainous area of the Northwestern Statistical Region of Bulgaria – the poorest among EU regions – would be excellent case study in this respect.

This research examines the extent of the “overlap of peripheries” phenomenon in the mountains of Bulgaria. The author’s field research in the Stara Planina and Western Rhodope Mountains brings evidence to the assertion that development policies are sustainable and inclusive only when they integrate all salient natural and anthropogenic elements on which the particular geographic system depends. It provides further arguments for mountains to become priority objects of national, EU, and global integrated sustainable development policies.

The paper intends to focus concretely on the following issues. First, the necessity for the EU to motivate and support its respective Member States to urgently develop a Southeast European Mountain Convention, featured after the Alpine Convention and the Carpathian Convention. The Southeast European Mountain Research (SEEmore) Network is an excellent instrument to this end. Second, on EU level, rural development policies for the period 2014-2020 should explicitly mention the inclusion of mountain areas. Currently, mountain municipalities in Bulgaria, that fall in the “urban” category and are, therefore, the mainstay of local development, report that they are excluded from the benefits of EU’s Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The effectiveness of innovate approaches, which will integrate investments from several EU funds in a particular priority region, will be investigated in terms of their ability to solve the problems of sustainable development in mountain areas.

Third parallel session (C) – parallel to D

Saturday 12.10.2013, 13.30-15.30

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The Roma people in Bulgaria -their number and localization, from the Liberation (1878) until the beginning of the 21st century

The current situation in the number and location of the Roma ethnic group is a result of its demographic development through different periods. The study covers the years from The Liberation of Bulgaria (1878) till the beginning of the XXI century. Such a retrospective analysis makes it easier to clarify the current status of the Roma ethnic group.

The main objective of this study is to trace accurately the changes in the number and in the location of the Roma ethnic group. General and regional features of the dynamics of demographic processes and spatial distribution of the Roma in Bulgaria have been traced, and some main trends in the development of these processes have been established.

Analysis of the factors affecting the number and the location of the Roma ethnic group during three different historic periods has been done in the study: from Bulgarian Liberation (1878) till the end of WW II; the second period in consideration coincides with the years of the so-called socialist development of the country (since the end of WW II till the end of 1989); the third period started after 10th November 1989.

A complex methodology, associated with mathematical modeling, as well as various tools in ArcGIS is made to delineate the areas, remarkable for their high concentration of Roma population. Five areas with high concentration was separated – Northeast, Northwest, Zadbalkanski, Maritsa and Burgas (Fig.1). In 2011, the areas cover 20% of the country and in them are concentrated 80% of the Roma population.

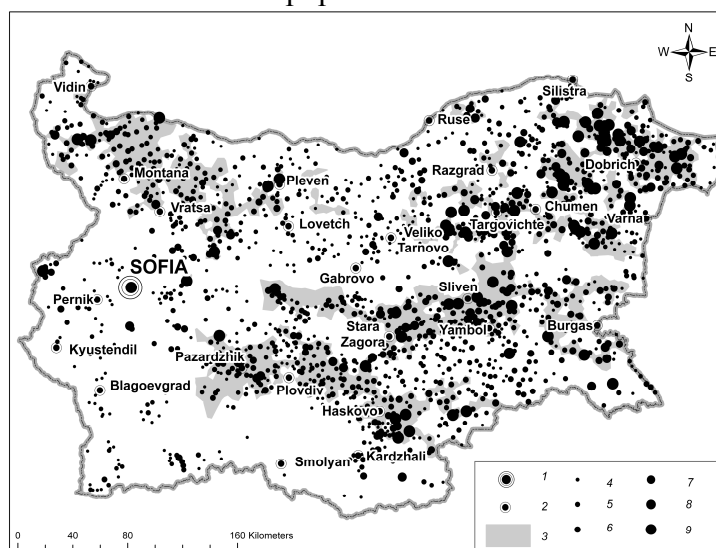


Fig.1. Spatial distribution of settlements with a different relative share of Roma population and areas with a high concentration of Roma as of 1887: 1 – capital; 2 –major city; 3 – areas with a high concentration of Roma; settlements with a relative share of Roma: 4 –less than 10%; 5 – from 10.1 to 20%; 6 – 20.1-30%; 7 – 30.1-40%; 8 – 40.1-50%; 9 – more than 50.1%

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Migrations as a factor of development of depopulating areas in East EU countries – case of Lithuania

The depopulation of rural and other non metropolitan areas is a common process for most East EU countries. Natural decrease and migrations are the main processes causing this trend. The main driving forces of such trends are quite similar in most countries and they mostly could be related to wide spread processes of centralisation, concentration, metropolization and as a consequence peripherisation ongoing both on the level of EU and inside the countries. However the pace and exact causes of such processes as well as outcomes differ in different countries and even in different regions inside them. The paper analyses the role of emigration in those processes in different regions of Lithuania in the context of other similar countries. Lithuania suffers from the highest rate of emigrations in EU, but not only international flows of population are important. Both intra-country and international migrations play important role in processes of depopulation in Lithuania. The consequence of those quite natural processes is extreme decrease of population density and therefore shrinking social networks in rural areas. This not only damages present quality of life in small and medium settlements, causes pessimistic attitudes among local population but also threatens future trends of development. Human resources decrease drastically in those areas. There is very little hope that those processes will change their trends in the nearest future. An unemployment and wage difference usually are being treated as the main factors of such trends, however some studies reveal that other reasons play sometimes even more important role. The consequences of such processes are usually perceived as exceptionally negative ones, while this is also not a true in most cases.

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International migration in poland. A migration policy perspective

The phenomenon of migration, which is associated with the globalisation process of the world's economy, is also reflected in Poland. The emigration of Poles indicates a tendency of temporary or seasonal departures, which is in accordance with the migration trends observed in Europe or throughout the world. The current migration processes and the consequences of implementing the Union's principle of the free flow of workers, are not reflected in the state strategies. Their presence is required in light of the data concerning emigration potential and emigration resources, as well as the newest CSO demographic projections up to the year 2035. The treatment of the migration policy as a permanent element of the state's development and modernisation strategy requires it to be based on solid knowledge regarding the nature and results of migration. Migration statistics are therefore very significant in this field.

From the perspective of the ensuing migration processes in the world, Poland plays a dual part. On the one hand, we are observing the phenomenon of migration for work and permanent residence by young Poles, mainly to other highly developed countries. From this perspective, Poland can be described as a source country. On the other hand, to a considerably lesser extent, we are dealing with an inflow of young persons to Poland seeking employment and/or wishing to settle here, or to continue their education. Above that, even refugees are looking for shelter in our country, so immigrants escaping armed conflict and other disasters which confronted them in their own countries. We are also noting returns of country mates on the basis of the Repatriation Act. Finally completing the picture of immigrant inflow to Poland are persons who attempt to cross the border illegally. Poland therefore also plays the role of a destination country. The migration process from and to Poland is therefore very complicated and, due to this, difficult to capture, and additionally its nature is very dynamic, as can be observed with the changes related to the worsening of the economic situation in the world. Due to the mobility of a seasonal character and the circulation of young persons, it is a problem to gather reliable data, especially considering that Poles have a right to travel in the EU without any barriers.

This paper contains an analysis of youth migration, with a particular emphasis on features specific to 2009-2011, in relation to their dynamics and changes taking place in the previous years.

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Industrial competitiveness of Carpathian region

Carpathian region has a large multifunctional, including industrial, potential which refers to the major structural elements of spatial equity. Industrial development policy of Carpathian region, improvement of its competitiveness, should become a part of not only Ukrainian cross-border development but also European spatial development under conditions of implementation of Ukraine's European integration strategy.

Formation of policy of using industrial potential of the Carpathian region, improving its competitiveness requires consideration of environmental, social, economic and cultural features.

To improve industrial competitiveness of Carpathian region it is necessary to perform technological transformation of its system, which would provide for the modernization of existing and creation of new industries based on innovations whose products would meet the competitive advantages of the region and the modern requirements of both internal and external markets.

Technological transformation of industrial potential of Carpathian region - it's a long-term process, implementation of which can be realized in two periods: 2010-2015 and in 2015-2020. It must make transition from dominance of traditional commodity export industries to formation of new high-tech, export-oriented innovative products based on increasing investment-innovative image of the region; promote small business; innovation infrastructure; establishment of regional information retrieval system of innovations that requires development of appropriate organizational and economic mechanism. This organizational-economic mechanism involves: increasing access to business investment - innovation credits with limited term of government subsidies on modernization; introduction of import substitution measures in those industries that have relevant competitive advantage; introduction of restrictions on maximum terms of use fixed assets; promotion of machine manufacturing through public procurement of its products; promotion of cross-border leasing, joint ventures; improvement of investment policy efficiency of coal industry by reducing dependence of coal enterprises from budgetary subsidies, creating a competitive environment for business - structures of its modernization.

The organizational-economic mechanism should be based on a gradual approximation of Ukraine to EU law; cooperation in development of information society by providing common access to information and communication technologies (ICT) to enhance the participation of Ukraine in EU research activities through ICT; cooperation in the mining sector; improving the business environment, especially for small and medium enterprises, implementation strategies for their development; joint implementation of programs and scientific researches, new technologies, bringing Ukraine into the European Research Area, which includes Association Agreement between Ukraine and EU.

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Transport infrastructure and regional development: some examples from Slovakia

There is a wide discussion on the topic of the impact of transport infrastructure on regional development in the scientific literature. It is difficult to identify the precise nature of the relationship between transport infrastructure and regional development. According to various authors transport infrastructure can impact the regional development positively, negatively or neutrally and also in a direct, indirect or related way. Impacts of transport infrastructure investments can be short-term or long-term. The resulting effect of investments also depends on the size and scale of investments.

The aim of this contribution is to point to the possible effects of transport infrastructure investment on regional development and to introduce some examples from Slovakia. The main focus is on the development of the motorway and expressway network and its role in regional development. Slovakia belongs to countries with the lowest density of motorways and expressways in the EU (12.9 km/thousand km² in 2013). Only a third of the planned motorway and expressway network (1,868.9 km) was in operation in 2013. Higher level road infrastructure has helped attract many foreign direct investments to Slovakia. Another example of transport infrastructure investment is modernisation of railways (increase of the speed limit up to 160 km/h). Investment to the railway infrastructure concentrates in the western part of Slovakia and its effects on regional development are not visible, because of their small spatial extent.

Construction of transport infrastructure is one of the most widely used instruments of the Slovak regional policy that is in correspondence with the EU regional Policy. Transport infrastructure is one of the most visible examples of practical application of assistance from the EU Funds (the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund). The EU Funds are important source of transport infrastructure investment in Slovakia after the entry of the Slovak Republic into the EU in 2004.

The impact of transport infrastructure on the regional development is limited. Transport infrastructure is only one of the factors, which influence regional development. Good economic and political conditions are also necessary for the successful economic development of a region.

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Commuting flows in Czech Republic – retrospective view to the map of relation space

The aim of the paper is to describe changing landscape of work-commuting flows and relations in Czech Republic between 1991 and 2011. Having analysed the pattern of job centres as well as the spatiality of flows we argue that there are remarkable processes of territorial polarization of regional economies.

A special attention is paid to the development of the spatial pattern of micro-regional centres which represent the focal points for integrated LLSs (local labour systems). Analysing commuting patterns for the years 1991, 2001 and 2011 the relative decline of the small micro-regional centres is evident in the context of commuting flow network. On the other side the major urban centres strengthen their importance as the principle organising foci within the national relation space.

The changing map of (work-commuting) relations will be finally interpreted from the geographical standpoints – parameters of geographic position, proximity and scale will be examined as significant pre-conditions of territorial capital and cohesion.

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Some relations of attractiveness and territorial capital of Hungarian sub-regions

Assessing the socio-economic impacts of territorial capital and interpreting it in connection with regional territorial attractiveness are becoming increasingly important nowadays.

On the one hand, the author aims to reflect on the relation of territorial capital and territorial attractiveness based on the international scientific literature. On the other hand while seeking to gain an insight as to how segments and dimensions of territorial capital may be examined using information available in statistics databases, it also provides an empirical analysis of sub-regions in Hungary. The author tries to find answer for the question if it can be statistically established that sub-regions with comparatively more territorial capital are more attractive for inhabitants than sub-regions with less territorial capital?

The author collects data for 174 Hungarian sub-regions, covering the years 2006-2011. After establishing some dimensions of territorial capital (private fixed capital – income and taxes; private fixed capital – fortune; environmental capital – green fields; built capital – accessibility and institutions; human capital – education and patterns; cultural capital – community culture; social capital – safety, poverty and services; psychical capital) the author points out the similarities and differences of segments of territorial capital in Hungarian sub-regions.

Through discriminate analysis the author emphasizes that economic and cultural factors of territorial capital have a strong effect on attractiveness of sub-regions. Built, human, social, psychical and environmental capital can be used to explain the differences of territorial attractiveness of sub-regions, too, but intangible (soft) components have weaker effect than tangible (hard) factors. The author also concludes that there is a great difference regarding the level of territorial capital among sub-regions with permanent domestic immigration, lower emigration and higher emigration.

Changing economic development role of the Hungarian local governments*

The Hungarian public administration system has moderately changed between 1999 and 2010. After this period, however (following the last parliamentary elections) a radical turn occurred in Hungarian local government's tasks and their system of financing. During this research period the local economic development (LED) role, tools and financial resources of local governments have also been changed from period to period. Although local economic development isn't a compulsory requirement of local governments, the needs of local actors (inhabitants, enterprises, investors, tourists etc.) exerted a strong pressure on the local level to develop local public services, to construct local infrastructure, to create local jobs, to support local enterprises, to create a local innovative milieu and so on.

The current paper presents some empirical studies' solutions which have focused on the evolution of the Hungarian local governments' local economic development opportunities in light of the changing regulatory system. We can identify some periods from the point of view of central development policy which determine the possibilities of local governmental local economic development incentives.

From these empirical (questionnaire based) studies we may learn that the locally attraction of foreign direct investment (FDI) and the construction of physical infrastructure for the potential FDI lost their priority role in local governments' own hierarchy of interventions between the 1990s and 2012, while gaining external public support and the successful allocation of resources have remained the most important ambitions of local politicians. The competition for the limited amount of state and EU economic development funds clearly require enough and adequate local human capacities (i.e. officials with project management or entrepreneurial experiences) and supporting institutions (i.e. Structural Fund or economic development or regional development institution etc.).

The role of LED in the Hungarian local governments has been changed from the 1990s to today's. The reasons of this evolution are partially external, such as the worldwide evolution of LED tools, globalization, the global financial crisis etc., and there are some internal factors, too: for example the centralization process of the Hungarian governmental system, the change of the partnership-making "culture" and so on.

The study focuses on determining the various periods of Hungarian local governments' LED practices between 1990 and 2013, and attempts to connect the main characteristics of these milestones.

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Fourth parallel session (D) – parallel to C

Saturday 12.10.2013, 13.30-15.30

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Historical-geographical determinants of the origin of the west-east territorial disparities in the Central European countries

The issues of the regional development of the individual states have to deal with the problem of their territorial disparities. This can be observed within the economic (observable in e.g. gross domestic/regional product per capita, employment structure, unemployment rate etc.) as well as within the social and political sphere (e.g. differences in the quality of the infrastructure and its equipment quality, of urbanization rate, traditionalism and religiosity, election results etc.). Looking at it from this point of view we cannot overlook the fact, which is pointed out by a whole range of authors that within the Central European states the west-east oriented territorial disparities are more obvious than in other European states. As the main cause of this general phenomenon this contribution regards the fact that the areas within Central Europe have, for a long time, functioned and still, also at present, function as some kind of a transitional zone between the West and the East, the two historical sub-regions of Europe and European civilization. Intensive overlapping of the influences and the “border” position between the more developed West and the less developed East together with the political fates in the 20th century caused that the territories within the Central European states which are situated more to the West show, on average, higher degree of the development than the ones situated more to the East.

The conclusions of this contribution are based on the results of the author’s long-time research of the issues of the duality in Europe recently published in an individual monograph (Nováček 2012: *The Duality of Europe: Historical-Geographical Analysis*. Czech Geographical Society, Prague). A certain accent is therefore put on the overall introduction of the author’s conception of the duality in Europe, aspects of this duality and the development of the imaginary boundary between the West and the East in the Central European area (incl. the presentation of the maps resulting from a complex historical-geographical analysis of this phenomenon). Another part deals with particular examples of the west-east territorial disparities within the individual Central European states: Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechia, Slovakia and Hungary. Further it looks into the issues in which aspects and on which indicators the disparities can be monitored, by what is this situation determined and what (from the historical point of view) gave rise to them. The conclusion brings a synthesis of the findings, generalization of the territorial disparities of the Central European states and also diagnosing of the main historical determinants, mechanisms and causalities.

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Regionalism as Social Capital for Regional Development. Competing Views

There have been competing and changing views on the role of regionalism (regional identity and regionalist movements) for economic development, social progress etc. In the 19th and the first half of the 20th century in Europe, or in the time of building nation states, regional identities and movements were considered by proponents of nation states as backward movements hindering progress in building modern states, democracy, equality of citizens, efficient economy etc. The only type of regionalism accepted by the nation-building ideology was regionalism as a intermediary and temporary stage introducing local, mostly peasant, population to a respective nation, and using regional folklore to present cultural richness of the nation.

In the post-war period in Western Europe, especially after 1975, attitudes towards regionalism changed considerably. It started to be conceived as a social capital mobilising regional populations for economic and social development, and regionalisation was regarded as a means for improving public governance and as strengthening of democracy by respecting the right for preserving cultural identity by regional communities. This kind of reasoning was largely adopted by the European Union especially in its regional policy promoting regionalisation as one of prerequisite for efficient use of European funds. Successes of regions with strong regional identities and movements, such as Catalonia, Basque Country or Bavaria, were interpreted as evidences of the view that regionalism was advantageous for economic as well as social and cultural development. This view was behind the administrative reform in Poland in 1999 introducing big quasi autonomous regions and trying to generate regional identities.

The attitude towards regionalism in Europe started to change again in recent years, and the current economic crisis in some European countries strengthened scepticism on the role of regionalism. Opinions multiply pointing out to economic irrationalism of regional governments (e.g. investments in ambitious projects as a source of public debt in such countries as Spain, clientelism and corruption of regional elites), political and economic conflicts between some regions on the one hand and national governments and other regions (e.g. in Spain and the UK) on the other, and within regions (between proponents of deepening of regional autonomy or independence, strengthening of regional language and culture on expense of the all-national language and culture, and their adversaries). In such a case regionalism is presented as a destructive force.

One of factors determining practical significance of regionalism and regionalisation is the EU's regional policy. Channelling European funds through regional governments in such countries like Poland, strengthens the role of regional governments and contributes to emerging of regional identities (although on a still small scale).

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The role of geo-demographic infrastructure facilities in the regional development of human capital

In the study of social infrastructure we should look at the settlement structure as the result of human activity and society as a whole to meet their needs. Therefore, in terms of converting the settlement structure the most urgent task is the process of forming a regional settlement, as well as the development of settlement in regards to the needs and interests of the population. Of great importance in the development of the region is the territorial paradigm. Its essence lies in the fact that the area is considered as an arena of interaction between different drivers and components of nature and society, and as a resource and as a specially organized space. Territoriality in this sense leads to the formation of the particular socio-economic landscape, which is the outward expression of the concept content. In turn, meaningfully territoriality is none other than the potential of the territory.

The consequence of socio-demographic heterogeneity of the population is the heterogeneity of their needs of municipal services. That is why we should not talk only about the social infrastructure, but also the security of its objects in space, namely the geo-demographic infrastructure. Thus, the term "geo-demographic infrastructure", in our view, should be read as a stable set of socio-demographic elements of the space, providing general and special conditions for the rational organization of the main types of human activities in all spheres of public life.

The authors of the study suggest the following method how to calculate the integral index of social infrastructure development (security):

$$Gd = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Inf_i \cdot K_i}{Inf_i}$$

where Gd - an integral component of development (security) social infrastructure;

Inf_i - Private indicator of social infrastructure (in this case, the municipal area) –

Inf_i with a stroke - the private component of social infrastructure

K_i - factor weight (the parameter that reflects the significance, relative importance, the "weight" of this factor, this indicator in comparison with other factors influencing the formation of human capital);

n - number of individual indicators.

Conducting an index assessment will identify resource support of the social development on the considered territory, to specify trends and areas for further development.

This technique is aimed at reasonable and more differentiated study of the social and structural capacity of the region and, to a large extent of its capabilities.

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Will European integration Make the Notion of Territorial Sovereignty Obsolete in Western Balkans?

European integration is characterized as a economic integration. The effects of economic integration have been debated in the past by practitioners and theorists from different aspects (Rosamond, 2000). That's mean an agreement among countries to reduce and ultimately remove the various economic and political restraints of trade and other economic flows (flow of goods, services and factors of production) among each other (Antevski & Mitrovič, 2012). Understanding European integration in Western Balkan context is too difficult to clarify how joining into EU, Western Balkan states will not lose identity and political territorial culture (in organizing step) (Hudson; Williams; Orviska & Nadin, 2013). In Western Balkan region located Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Albania, Montenegro, Macedonia and Kosovo (non UN member). Croatia joined EU in 1 July 2013. The Western Balkan countries (WBCs) are taking gradual steps towards implementing or signing the Stabilisation Association Agreements (SAAs) with the EU. In this research as open questions are 1) does Western Balkan regions and administrative units are „prepared” for integration into EU and 2) how social cohesion policy can help regulate regional disparities between Western Balkans regions.

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Territorial differences in socio-economic transformation in Bulgaria

This investigation presents the territorial differences of achieved level of socio-economic transformation in Bulgaria by different units on the basis of analysis of a single indicator and the calculated values of integral indicator. The analysis of data on gross domestic product, GDP per capita and the dynamics of its changes show significant regional and intraregional differences in the transformation processes in the country. In last years the scale of dispersion increases. The largest FDI tend to flow to the South-West region and to the district of the capital city of Sofia which adds to the territorial differences in the development of national economy. There is a steady tendency towards increase of the gap between different territorial units.

For calculation of integral indicator for the different units are selected 15 single indicators, selected by the author to describe the essential features of the processes of systematic and structural transformation. The value of the integral (synthetic) indicator is obtained as a result of summing up the standardized values of the chosen indicators on the basis of the formula below:

$$Z_i = y_{i1} + y_{i2} + y_{i3} + y_{i4} + \dots + y_{in}$$

where:

Z_i is the integral indicator for the i -s territorial unit;

y_{i1}, \dots, y_{in} - the standardized values of the indicators from 1 to n in the i -s territorial unit.

On the basis of the categorization of the indicators, used in this research, and of the applied formula, four synthetic intermediate indicators are calculated as component parts of the synthetic indicator. Depending on the nature of the processes, three of them feature various economics aspects of transformation and one - its social aspects.

It is very difficult to determine the threshold value of the integral indicator and to say with certainty that the territorial units, having values above it, are winners from the transformation process, and those with values below it, are losers. Therefore further research and concrete bases for comparisons are necessary. So at this stage author restrains from establishing such limits.

The study shows that the majority of territorial units in North Bulgaria have negative or low values of the integral indicator in contrast to the areas with positive values in South Bulgaria. This once again confirms the major territorial disparities between North and South Bulgaria. The best results in transformation are achieved in South-West region (NUTS 2), in Sofia-capital, in Varna and Burgas districts (NUTS 3). Against the background of the other areas in Bulgaria, these units can be conditionally defined as winners from transformation. But in comparison with NUTS2 and NUTS3 in the EU configuration, even the South-West region and the capital city of Sofia is among the EU underdeveloped territorial units of that types. The units with the lowest integral indicator can certainly be treated as the greatest losers from transformation.

Transborder openness of companies in divided cities at the Polish-German and Polish-Czech border

Location at the national border creates very specific conditions for divided cities' development. The existence of border, due to i.e. formal-legal, mental and economical barriers, could hamper their development. However, location at the border could become one of the elements of the divided city's territorial capital. Integration processes in the European Union create opportunities for the disappearance of internal borders and their separating impact. However, it seems that the effects of political barriers vanishing will occur with varying intensity at different national borders.

In order to assess the advancement of transborder openness, the divided city at the Polish-German border - Gubin/Guben, and at the Polish-Czech border – Cieszyn/Český Těšín were chosen for analysis. The aim of this study was to research the permeability of Polish and its neighbours institutional space in a divided cities from the point of view of the everyday life of its inhabitants. The study covered the urban centres on both sides of the border. Economic entities providing chosen services for the people, such as: retailers, gastronomy, museums and selected offices were researched.

The study aimed to show the level of openness of these institutions to clients from the other side of the border (e.g. offers in the language of the neighbour, possibilities of payment in the neighbour's currency, knowledge of the language). This allows, in turn, to determine the level of permeability of institutional space, its character, strength etc. The integration of institutional space is one of the first stages of integration of the divided city. This may lead to the formation of a common public space and strong functional connections. Comparison of Gubin/Guben and Cieszyn/Český Těšín as regards transborder openness was also the aim of the study.

Analysis has shown a significantly varying level of transborder openness of institutional space in examined divided cities. Moreover, differences in level of openness of companies depending on the type of activity were observed as well as an asymmetry in the scope of the influence of Polish, Czech and German institutional space. When comparing Gubin/Guben and Cieszyn/Český Těšín, significant differences were observed, but there were also similarities found in character of transborder openness.

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Adaptation ways of local governments to the cross-border suburbanization From a national periphery to an international core area?

Cross-border suburbanisation is a relatively new, specific urban development phenomenon, whose appearance requires the joint impact of several factors. Free border crossing and moving between member states, the freedom of ownership enable the cross border expanding of urban areas constrained by state borders. Under adequate geographical circumstances the urban population (and services and other actors in economy) takes advantage of this opportunity (eg. Trieste, Geneva etc). Since appearing of the phenomena (2005) we conducted empirical researches in the suburban areas of Bratislava on the Hungarian and Slovak sides as well. Besides of the interviews a questionnaire survey was conducted, and we organized thematic focus groups for representatives of different authorities, civil groups and public services.

The phenomenon of cross-border residential mobility, suburbanisation started intensively after 2007, and first concerned two villages along the border: Rajka (which is practically neighbour to Bratislava) and Dunakiliti, which is separated from the administrative area of the Slovak capital city by the Danube River. These are still the villages mostly concerned by suburbanisation; by now approximately 30–40% of the inhabitants of Rajka and some 20% of the population of Dunakiliti are Slovak citizens. After the first migrations, the increased real estate prices led to the appearance of Slovak home owners in the second and third row of the settlements.

Several new conflicts also emerged over the years, partly related to the phenomenon of suburbanisation (a new suburban population, fast growth of the number of inhabitants) and partly to its international character (language, ethnicity, taxation, use of public services, etc.).

At the level of the local governments, the problems are accumulated. It is hard for the municipal governments to keep up with rapid population increase even within the same country, because the revenues do not increase just as dynamically, but they have a responsibility to provide services. In this case, in addition, the new inhabitants are foreign citizens who do not pay their taxes in Hungary; accordingly the municipal governments receive less state support or do not receive any support for them at all from the Hungarian redistributing system. This issue is still to be managed; probably a special agreement of the two states will be necessary for the solution of the problem. On the other hand the local actors have to adapt to this situation, to ensure the everyday life of the new and the ‘original’ inhabitants equally.

The study examines the reasons, consequences, effects of the phenomena as a model and shows its deviations from inner ‘traditional’ suburbanization. We examined the role, charges and the new challenges of the local authorities during this process, and we tried to find the typical ways of local governments, with which they want to adapt to the new situation.

We can distinguish several strategies from the seclusion to the ‘laissez faire’ one. These strategies are very similar to the known types, which were examined in the agglomerations of any big cities, but there are new motivations due to the differing citizenships and ethnicities.

Fifth parallel session (E) – parallel to F

Saturday 12.10.2013, 16.00-18.00

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Trasferring Territorial Governance in the European Union: Why, What, How and through Whom?

The field of policy transfer is characterised by a high degree of complexity, due to the significant number of variables at stake (Dolowitz & Marsh, 2000). This is particularly true when it comes to the transferability of territorial governance, which is not a policy per se, rather the result of a complex process integrating several, highly context-dependent policy fields.

Aiming at shedding some light upon this matter, the contribution presents a conceptual framework developed within the ESPON project *TANGO – Territorial approaches for New Governance* (ESPON, 2012), that may be of some value in understanding the process of policy transfer in the domain of territorial governance in the European Union. In particular, building on the overall EU territorial governance evolutionary cycle (Cotella & Janin Rivolin, 2010), distinct *modes of policy transfer* are conceptualised, explaining as many ways through which a certain (good) practice in a given domestic context can reach other context(s) that may apply it. These modes (institutional, technical and dialogic) target different stakeholders groups (practitioners, policy and decision makers) active at both the EU and domestic levels.

Once agreed that the transfer of elements triggering virtuous territorial governance processes within different EU domestic contexts may contribute to the diffusion of a territorial approach and, in turn, to the achievement of EU territorial cohesion, the presented framework is expected to help in individuating *what* to transfer, *how* and *through whom*; in other words (i) what territorial governance elements may be effectively transferred, (ii) what components of exchange may favour the transfer and (iii) what ‘receiving’ stakeholders’ group(s) may constitute the target of the transfer.

Building on this assumption, the contribution reflects upon the potential transferability of territorial governance ‘features’, intended as practical manifestation of good territorial governance in real cases. The author catalogues and discusses a number of generalizable positive and negative features of territorial governance (*promoters* and *inhibitors* respectively) emerging from the ESPON TANGO project case studies, in the light of both the dimensions of territorial governance they belong to, as well as the main policy components their transfer may potentially be pivoted around.

Keywords: Policy Transfer, Territorial Governance, European Union, ESPON.

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The Role of Entrepreneurship in Regional Development Strategies (Based on the Polish National Strategy of Regional Development 2010-2020)

Entrepreneurship in the sense of a feature of a personality i.e. an attitude adopted by a creative person who is capable of an active participation in social and economic life and as a feature of an entrepreneur, i.e. the ability and willingness to set up and run own business or a function of managerial activities is one of the basic factors of the social and economic development in spatial systems of a various scale – from the local through regional to the national scale. Extensive literature of the subject is devoted to this topic, including works of some geographers (see Qian, Acs, Stough 2013, Ziolo, Rachwał 2012, Fritsch 2011, Acs 2010). Development of both enterprises attitudes in the society and enterprises as expression of activity of entrepreneurs and manager of companies is believed a particularly important factor of the economic development in countries which transform their economies, playing their major role mostly in accelerating the economic growth and alleviated consequences of structural unemployment; through self-employment of the unemployed.

In this context, it is important to ask about the place of entrepreneurship in local development strategies. To this end, the research work included the analysis of changes in the paradigm of the regional Policy in Europe in the recent years and revision of the Polish *National Strategy of Regional Development 2010-2020: Regions, Cities, Rural Areas* to have provisions related to entrepreneurship as an important factor stimulating the regional development. Results of analyses have shown that, while the term “enterprise” is frequently mentioned in the provisions of the strategies, challenges of the policy objectives lack such direct references. It indicates the marginalised issue of entrepreneurship, which is considered supplementary and deprived of its rightful position in the strategy that would account for its non-undermined role in the regional development. Lack of understanding of the importance of education for enterprises is particularly striking. This is one of the key competences in the European education system as well as a factor supporting the achievement of the strategy objectives, including diffusion and absorption of developmental processes (Kurek, Rachwał 2009). In the light of the above, following in the footsteps of other countries in Europe and outside Europe, it seems necessary to reinforce the provisions of the strategy in order to implement appropriate instruments to accelerate regional development.

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Territorial cohesion in practice - regional cases in Poland

Territorial cohesion has become the legitimate component and dimension of the European cohesion policy as a new goal of the European Union (EU) introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon (Art 3.TEU) (Hübner 2011). Nevertheless territorial cohesion has been subject to different, sometimes not entirely compatible interpretations (Farrugia, Gallina 2008, 33). Although included in the Treaty of Lisbon the territorial cohesion lacks a precise, commonly shared definition. This has been highlighted by many researchers (Davoudi 2005; ESPON 2004, 118; Faludi 2005; Medeiros 2011,11; Mole 2007,98; Böhme 2011,2; Farrugia, Gallina 2008,7). Böhme (2011,2), Zillmer and Böhme (2010,1) even argue that a formal definition might be the end of the territorial cohesion use and popularity. However, the concept as such, though vague, has been appreciated and widely recognised (Dühr *et al.* 2010, 188-189), and even considered as a potentially powerful conceptual innovation by the Commission (Camagni 2011, 79). Thus the meaning of the territorial cohesion varies among countries and researchers. The most common interpretations of the notion are summarised below (drawing on Szlachta and Zaucha 2010):

- territorial cohesion as a means of enforcing territorial aspects in general, and in economy, social planning and decision-making in particular,
- territorial cohesion as a method of planning and development taking into consideration the endogenous territorial potential -territorial capital of places, settlements and regions, and their interrelations (Schön 2005: 393) ,
- territorial cohesion as an addition to economic and social cohesion, to include also the areas with geographic disadvantages (like mountain areas, islands, areas with severe climate, geographically remote areas or border areas) in order to overcome imbalance between territories (Schön 2005: 393).

In this paper we will focus on the first interpretation of the notion of territorial cohesion. Bringing the territorial context into programming and implementation of sectoral policies (i.e. the policy territorialisation) has been differently interpreted. However, there are two main directions of doing this. The first focuses on institutions and governance, the second is deeply rooted in spatial planning tradition.

The simplest institutional approach reduces the territorialisation phenomenon to empowerment of local and regional governments and their increased role in policy preparation and execution. But the institutional approach to territorialisation seems to be crowned with the BARCA (2009) concept of place-based policy. Barca suggests a combination of bottom-up and top-down dialogue between local elites and external agents (e.g. central government) concentrated on tailor-made institutions and integrated public investments necessary for stimulation of development in a given place (territory) (OECD 2011).

The spatial planning approach highlights the importance of spatial structures in the process of growth. Its practical implementation has been proposed in the report of Polish

presidency of EU (Böhme et al 2011) in the form of the use of territorial keys in policy programming and implementation (Zaucha et al 2012).

In this paper both directions of operationalisation of territorial cohesion will be analysed and discussed with the use of concrete examples of Polish regions. Pomorskie region and its strategy has been chosen for illustrating practical ways of installing place-based dialogue based on territorial thinking and approach, and Warminsko-mazurskie region and its strategy has been used for showing how territorial keys can work in practice for bringing together socio-economic and territorial concerns and policies.

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Territorial capital, multilevel governance and cohesion: the contribution made by Poland to the debate about regional policies of the European Union.

The EU regional policy supports the reduction of the structural differences between the regions, the balanced development of the European territory, as well as the promotion of effective equality of opportunity between people. Based on the concepts of solidarity and economic and social cohesion, this policy is executed through a variety of financing, in particular those of the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund. The Cohesion Policy 2014-2020 represents approximately one third of the EU budget, thus affirming its role as the main Community instrument for growth, creation of jobs and the implementation of EU policies.

The importance of Poland to the European Union is first and foremost an excellent example of the success of the EU enlargement: a Country in which the benefits of the membership had the effect of dampening the euroscepticism and brought stability both on an economic and a political level. At the same time the significant contribution that Poland has brought to the management of difficulties due to the economic crisis is undeniable, not only because its economic structures are facing the global economic downturn in an excellent manner, but mainly because, even in this context, it supports the need for greater cohesion between the various partners. Poland seems to demonstrate a strong European feeling as well as the fact that it defends the way of a combined support to Member States at risk of bankruptcy and it's making out of itself a promoter of an approach based on solidarity.

Poland's case is interesting on many levels, from the debate concerning the potential of cohesion policy to the need of finding the necessity of reinforcing the economic governance of the EU as a whole, new solutions for helping the economies of the European periphery, from the question about a real politic multilevel union to the actual geoeconomics and geopolitical dynamics between the EU and its eastern countries.

The aim of this paper is to explore the Polish politics that could be used as an example to the virtuous use of structural funds of the EU, and it considers a new approach to reduce regional disparities that takes into consideration local peculiarities. It could represent an important starting point in order to pave the way to new policies and outlining strategies in the search for real convergence based on the territorial capital and on the multilevel governance.

European funds as economic growth factor in the new financial perspective 2014-2020

EU funds support plays a central role in promoting the economic growth and most of Central and Eastern European countries are rather successful in taking advantage of the opportunities brought by it. On the other hand, reliance on EU funds as main source for economical development could be risky and certain lessons on the use of EU support can be drawn: the public infrastructure (e. g. transport, energy, waste and water systems and communication) in some cases has been not sufficiently exploited or maintenance over costly, financed by reduction of other programs (sport centers, water facilities), the support has been orientated towards non existing needs of the market forces (e.g. industrial parks). Furthermore creation of public infrastructure in Member States or regions should not decrease primary aim of institutions: namely to ensure that public funds will be used in efficient way, qualitative public services will be provided. Otherwise it could lead to creation of unfair conditions for competition through application of biased state aid policies and it could difficult for companies to operate under competitive circumstances in the Single Market.

To improve quality of financial sources used, unique features of public infrastructure should be taken into consideration. Firstly creation of public infrastructure is complicated while different stakeholders are involved (local communities, business entities, educational and social institutions) and therefore there is a constant need to cooperate with other institutions, with different levels of administration (regional institutions with central institutions and otherwise). Furthermore it could lead to changes in territory unit itself (e. g. new business entities established, number of inhabitants increased, traffic). Thirdly despite a fact it has been emphasized that public infrastructure should be created in most cost effective way, usage of public infrastructure should be well planned and maintenance costs, linkage with other public infrastructure (e.g. roads, bicycle roads, rainwater facilities), and its development should be foreseen at initial steps of procurement procedure.

Therefore at current stage some of the policies should be reconsidered because it could lead to “rise to the bottom” issue. Instead of cooperating with each other some of the institutions have been ignoring interests of stakeholders and other entities trying to compete with each trying to get funds to create infrastructure at any costs. Public infrastructure should be created only with involvement of stakeholders (other municipalities, communities, non government organizations, educational, social institutions). Stakeholders should be involved in all steps (initiation, realization, usage) therefore there is a need for cooperation between different stakeholders with each. Otherwise improper management and miscalculations could lead to that local authorities are overburdened with financial duties arising from implemented projects and programmes. Improperly planned activities could lead to increasing maintenance costs, covered by consumers or local inhabitants. As one of the solutions could be proper soft law regulating behavior between partners, and introduction of certain models for cost and benefits calculations could be helpful.

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**New tools of public involvement into regional development:
potential vs. use.
Analyses based on the e-Dolny Śląsk⁷ platform.**

Managing regional development processes is nowadays becoming increasingly complex. That perspective presents governments with even bigger social, economic, and political challenges. To optimise regional transformation, engagement of inhabitants and communities is necessary. Together with pressure on public participation and development of new technologies, new forms of interaction between citizens and authorities are evolving. Thanks to the ICT the management process can be supported with some new tools that allow public involvement and communication between citizens and authorities to grow. Deliberative discussion on strategic goals and unlimited exchange of information is now **potentially** achievable.

The aim of the paper (and the presentation) is to show the evolution of the Regional Information Platform with the use of ROP funds in the Lower Silesia region. The chosen case is to confront the potential and real use of technologically advanced methods of building and using the dialogue between authorities and citizens.

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⁷ e-Dolny Śląsk (Eng.: e-Lower Silesia); regional information platform for inhabitants and local authorities from Lower Silesia.

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The formation of territorial identity in the model areas of the Ústí nad Labem urban region

The paper focuses on the suburban area of Ústí nad Labem as one part of Ústí nad Labem urban region and one type of the intensively changed landscapes in northwest Bohemia. The paper evaluates the stability of the population in the model areas of hinterland of Ústí nad Labem, the formation of territorial identity within the suburban areas and the perception of the Ústí nad Labem Region (region at NUTS level 3). The paper analyzes localities in which new housing construction is concentrated. The attention is paid to the patterns of suburban growth and land use changes in the model areas of the Ústí nad Labem urban region. Research focuses on answering the following questions: How are the landscape changes perceived? What patterns of suburban growth occur in the Ústí nad Labem urban region? Are the inhabitants of the suburban areas satisfied with their place of residence and are they considering moving away? How long is suburban zone of Ústí nad Labem their permanent place of residence? What is it that makes them stay in the area? Are the inhabitants generally satisfied with their life in the region?

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National and international impact of new road investments: accessibility improvement and change of territorial cohesion level

During the last decade, Poland has experienced the unprecedented development of road network. At the beginning of the 2000s it consist of the merely 400 km of separate and unconnected motorway sections, while nowadays the total length of high-speed road network has reached almost three thousands of kilometres. In this dynamic circumstances, a proper evaluation of the impact of development of the road network has become a crucial tool for strategic planners and territorial policy makers. The evaluation method should varies according to the main use of the particular motorway section, finance sources etc. Therefore, we propose and test the methodology of multidimensional evaluation of road investments, that combine investment efficiency and equity. Our analysis combine evaluation of the accessibility improvement (efficiency) of resulted from realization of the investment and the impact of the investment on territorial cohesion level (equity). Moreover, the methodology includes different types of travel (i.e. the short-distance trips, e.g. commuting or shopping and long-distance trips, e.g. business or tourism) analysed in both, national as well as international dimension. We select two A2 motorway section as case studies: Łódź – Warsaw and Polish-German border – Nowy Tomyśl. They are of a similar length but they differ in location from both a national as well as international point of view. The analysis is conducted at a very detail spatial scale (i.e. municipalities, LAU-2 units).

Sixth parallel session (F) – parallel to E

Saturday 12.10.2013, 16.00-18.00

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Time, space, and personality of rural leader: key elements of rural development success in Slovakia

In spite of enormous effort of spatial scientists to find the answer to the basic question why some places are more socially and economically successful than others remains practically unanswered. How can we explain the rural social and economic success? Is it a concrete historical moment and/or concrete location (geographical position) of successful places, or simply the “place luck”?

Human and social capital, especially leadership, is considered along the specific historical situation and geographical location as another element extremely important for the rural development and rural success. Position of leader in rural community is very specific. Leader has to be emphatic and open to co-operation and networking of internal and external actors into an actionable group. Leader has to try finding innovative and untraditional ways of solving different problems, and he/she has to be able to convince, motivate, coordinate and manage the local sources for his/her vision of the rural development.

Rural leaders with diverse professional orientation and career have own positive or negative personal characteristics, creativity and behaviour. The mayors of rural municipalities as public persons very often represent the official rural leaders. But, in some cases, official leaders are substituted by non-official leaders (entrepreneurs, a priest,...) who are able to contribute by their “practical” and “soft” abilities, skills, and activities to the social and economic development of rural areas.

The aim of the study is to present in the form of short case studies the various approaches and practices of selected official and non-official rural leaders to the government and governance of different rural territories of Slovakia together with their impact on spatial, social, and economic changes, and planned or spontaneous development. Personality and lawless behaviour of some successful rural leaders represent a real problem and ambivalence of identification, validity, and interpretation of “successful” rural areas. For the critical analysis we use the official statistical data, informative material of Slovak government, and results of newspaper and Internet monitoring.

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Economical typology of rural areas in Poland

Official statistics in Poland traditionally distinguishes urban and rural areas on the basis of administrative criteria. Nowadays, rural areas cannot be considered strictly as agricultural and forest areas. In many cases their function has changed into touristic or residential. Central Statistical Office of Poland actively aims to classify rural areas to spatial and socio-economical types. The aim of the methodological work "The typology of rural areas" is to create statistical standard of division based on the official statistic data for gminas with division of urban-rural gminas into urban and rural part. We assume that our typology should contain simple and easily interpretable indicators that provides its intelligibility.

Socio-economical typologies of rural areas are commonly based on different criteria in the field of demography, labour market, agriculture, infrastructure, enterprises, tourism etc. These scientific conceptions are mostly detail or contain types with a small number of individuals. Therefore they rarely could be use in statistical surveys. Our work demonstrate the procedure which led us to project of economical typology of rural areas in Poland. It is based on commonly used indicators and satisfies the condition of suitability to the surveys.

All the date needed to realization a proposition of the typology has been derived from surveys conducted by Central Statistical Office of Poland. We have used five indicators:

- number of bed places in tourist facilities per 1,000 population of working age;
- number of entities of the national economy in sections J to N (NACE rev. 2) per 1000 population of working age;
- share of employment in sections B to F (NACE rev. 2);
- share of employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing (section A NACE rev. 2);
- share of farms producing mainly or exclusively on market.

These indicators allows us to show territorial unit on different diagrams, for example on a trilinear-diagram of employment.

Economical typology of rural areas in Poland distinguishes 6 types:

- a) touristic;
- b) metropolitan;
- c) production;
- d) agricultural, highly commercial;
- e) agricultural, low commercial;
- f) mixed.

We have analyzed location of territorial units of each type on a map. It shows differences in the degree of economical suburbanization around large cities between western and eastern part of Poland.

Renewable energy production: a new economy of the countryside?

The rules of European Union ask for increasing of the share of energy produced from renewable sources. Improvement of the environment by decrease of using fossil fuels and also fear of nuclear energy in some countries is the main argument. On the other side, the energy from renewable sources seems to be more expensive in many cases.

Because a majority of renewable energy sources are connected with the countryside one way or another, rural areas see a challenge in the development of the energy production as a new economic branch of the countryside including the peripheral territories. The investigation was made on the example of the South-Moravian region (Czechia) which is one of the most rural regions of the country.

There are more types of the renewable energy sources coming into consideration. The bioenergy is the most important one in our conditions. Efficient use of water, wind and solar energies depends on climatic conditions which are not very favourable and especially not stable. Geothermal energy can serve as an additional source. Interesting possibilities are hidden in the energy production from wastes.

The first result show that using renewable energy sources from the own consumption of the countryside is very desirable. It could make the rural areas independent on central supply including changes of the prices of oil, coal and gas. It could process local sources without demand for a long-distance transport. Finally, it does not burden the transmission network. Due to the relative big share of rural population in Czechia, local energy supply could release the classical energy sources for the cities and the industry and could resulted in increasing the share of energy produced from renewable sources.

To use the countryside for a mass energy production from renewable sources is another and much more complicated question. Almost in all the cases such a production is environmentally controversial and meets a resistance of local people, non-governmental organizations and the public. Its economic efficiency is also questionable because this production has to be subsidized from public sources as a rule. That is why it is necessary to consider carefully all such intents using instruments like environmental impact assessment and other rules of territorial planning.

Impact of renewable energy production on economy and labour market is generally a subject of discussions. Also other questions come into consideration like e.g. amount of energy from non-renewable sources used for the energy production from renewable sources. The technology of the renewable energy production develops quickly and along with it, the economy of this economic branch changes.

The South-Moravian Region belongs to the territories where the using of renewable energy sources is on a relatively high level, although reserves exist. Bioenergy and energy from wastes are presupposed to be most prospective. Water and wind energies are used in relation to existing conditions. There are quite excellent conditions for using solar energy but the future development should be directed on local production.

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Regional Capital as a Part of Territorial Capital. Methodological Approach

Geography considers the concept of regional (territorial) capital or value to be important instrument concerning analysis of social and economic development. Geography dealing with quality of life considers local conditions, genius loci, natural capital of region and physical, human, social, cultural, economic and political capital of inhabitants to be important set of values. In the recent years, intensive research has been made to evaluate capital-value based on collective intelligence and on local networking. The regional capital with local (settlement) capital is given as sum of natural resources and man-made capital of the territory and the physic, economic and social capital of people living in specific area. Intersection of regional and social capital defines the quality-value that can be quantified with regard to different regions. Working paper describes the differentiation of the regional capital of Slovakia by means of various indicators evaluating human and social capital.

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Socio-spatial conflicts as an element of regional and local identities building

The socio-spatial conflicts, especially the NIMBY syndrome (acronym of the expression “Not In My Back Yard”), refer to opposition of those residents concerned about the potential impacts of new developments in their neighborhood or locality. In general, these terms describe arguments against the development of potentially hazardous facilities such as landfill sites, power plants, incinerators, and mobile phone masts, as well as protests against ‘undesirable’ human service facilities such as alcohol rehabilitation centers, prisons, and homeless hostels. Collectively, all those facilities may be referred to as Locally Unwanted Land Uses (LULUs) and the clue of the phenomenon is not the facility itself but its localization.

Interestingly, both scientists and authorities are divided between those who see a major role for socio-spatial conflicts in delay in building facilities and those who emphasize that what is more valuable is the regional and/or local identities building. Therefore, socio-spatial conflict can be consider as common cost-benefit analysis, but the reality, however, is much more complex. This paper seeks to indicate the role of socio-spatial conflicts in regional and local identities building, and gives some insights into what happens in community when the certain activities, facilities or land uses could cause real or perceived negative effects of the sited activity on the surrounding area (their backyards). The primary objective of this paper is to present mostly positive impacts of socio-spatial conflicts on regional/local communities.

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The role of social capital in territorial capital research

Social capital plays an important role in both theoretical and empirical investigation of territorial capital. It is considered as a collective resource following Putnam's theory. However, the situation is that social capital is "an essentially contested concept": there are unsolved problems and ambiguities concerning the level of definition and operationalisation. The strongly quantified empirical approaches of territorial capital use a diverse set of social capital indicators which is a potential threat to their validity.

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Contemporary educational infrastructure and Labour Force in Blagoevgrad district (2001-2011)

Efficient use of human resources is a subject of continued interest from both - government structures, business and science on one hand, and by people of working age on the other. Over the past decade more and more important from a research, but also from management point of view, is the issue of achieving a certain balance between demand and supply of labor, in order to achieve three main objectives:

- Satisfying the needs of the business and the main social activities of personnel with the necessary education and training skills and qualities;
- Solving social problems;
- Proving the need for certain restructuring of the vocational secondary and higher education, that should aim at providing training of specialists and executives with qualities which satisfy the business requirements.

Scientific study of the problems associated with the presence or absence of correlation between the education of the population (including the attitudes of the educational system to meet the needs of workforce users), the professional-educational degree of occupied jobs and the labor needs of the market at national level, does not allow revealing regional differences. It is known that the larger the studied territorial units are, the smaller the differences that are detected will be. This is one of the main reasons for studying that topic as a case study - the example of Blagoevgrad district.

The article examines mainly the characteristics and the organization of vocational education, the type of training programs and their connectivity with the specific specialization of the local economy at regional and municipal level. Vocational education is critical to the formation of knowledge, skills and qualifications of the labor force and to closing the gap between the qualitative characteristics of the demanded labor force on one hand, and the job offers on the other. A well-developed educational system and the opportunities provided for training and retraining of the population are the basis for the creation of a workforce with higher quality, satisfying the economic needs in the district.

The study covers the period 2001 – 2011 - the period in which Bulgaria was getting prepared to join the European Union and later became a member of this organization. During that period certain changes in the educational system occurred as well as in organizing and functioning of the labor market

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The role of human capital in rural and agricultural development

Human capital is widely considered as the most important development factor. Departure from mass-production, increase of importance of the advanced technology activities, establishment of a net-economy and social modernization determine areas with high quality of human capital. These regions can achieve success in the modern world. This also concerns rural areas and agricultural production.

The range of factors determining the economic performances of farms have changed over time. While natural conditions were critical historically where agriculture production was concerned, the later achievements of agronomy and the management sciences have been such as to ensure that these aspects proved to be of ever-greater importance. Nevertheless, changes of this kind come at a price, since farmers must be familiar with the current state of biological, technical and economic knowledge, which is to say that the manager of a contemporary farm must understand, not only the processes influencing agricultural production directly, but also aspects of the surrounding social and economic environment.

During the presentation mostly the theoretical framework to that topic will be discussed.

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