

# **Development Strategy for the Mazowieckie Voivodeship**



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Warszawa 2006

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*Ladies and gentlemen,*

*In expression of concern about the future of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship and the generations to come, a coherent long-term development concept for the region has been elaborated. It has been stated in the updated **Development Strategy for the Mazowieckie Voivodeship** which has been adopted by the Act No 78/06 of the Voivodeship Sejmik on 29 May 2006.*

*The document which I proudly present to You, specifies the development aims of the region and sets a direction for the voivodeship's regional policy for the coming 15 years. I would also like to assure You, that the strategic arrangements it entails, shall become the direction of decisions and undertakings of the voivodeship authorities in their everyday tasks of managing the region. They should also create a framework for the actions of other decision making and executive bodies in the region – the municipal and county (powiat) self-government authorities, as well as the private sector, research organisations, NGOs and other entities cooperating with the voivodeship self-government in partnership.*

*I am convinced that the compromise reached on the adopted vision of development of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship, which aspires to be a region competitive both in Europe and in the world, shall not remain only an aspiration, but shall come into realisation via deliberate and systematic actions to improve the quality of life of the voivodeship population.*

*The dissertation which I am proud to present You presents the short version of the strategic aims of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship. Its full version is available only in Polish, in print and as an electronic document under: [www.mazovia.pl](http://www.mazovia.pl).*



*Adam Strusiński*



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# INTRODUCTION

Development programming is one of the most important statutory responsibilities of the voivodeship self-government. It lies within its competence to draft a development strategy for the voivodeship, which constitutes a main tool for the regional development policy. The Strategy specifies actions taken up by the voivodeship authorities, while its scope determines the crucial development processes for the region. It is also an important point of reference for the programming and planning documents which are being drafted at the level of voivodeship, including a regional operational program, sectoral strategies, programs, plans and actions.

The up-to-date Development Strategy for the Mazowieckie Voivodeship was adopted in 2001. It stated conditions and objectives for the Mazovia's development within the perspective of 10-15 years. The five years which have passed since the time of the Strategy's adoption is considered to be an insufficient period to evaluate structural changes in the region to an extent which might result prove the existing strategic objectives no longer valid. However, within this five-year period there have been some fundamental changes in the external conditions for the regional development, which mainly result from Poland's accession to the EU, that the need for updating of the voivodeship strategies has become evident. The EU membership implies a change of Poland's position on the international arena. It also requires a change of the previous principles of regional development policy both in the country and in the region. It also stimulates searching for new solutions aimed at making use of the EU funds while supporting regional development, taking into consideration the programming principles of the EU cohesion policy.

Furthermore there are some other factors which stress the need to update the 2001 strategy. Among them, especially the up-to-date knowledge on the conditions for regional development has to be included, as stated in the latest programming documents, analytic and prognostic studies (such as the updated goals of the Lisbon Strategy, 2007–2013 Community Strategic Guidelines) which constitute an important European context of regional policy.

Works to update the Strategy have been conducted in accordance with the methodological assumptions of the strategic planning and taking into account the statutory requirements.

While updating of the Strategy an effort was made to preserve its strongest possible cohesion with the strategic directions, stated both in the community and governmental documents. Consequently, its contents incorporates the government-drafted National Strategic Frameworks of Reference for the period of 2007–2013 as well as framework guidelines for the Development Strategy of the State for the period of 2007–2015 worked

**Importance  
of the  
strategy**

**Reasons  
for updating**

**Course of  
proceedings  
on the  
document**

## Development forecast

out by the government. In order to implement the Strategy effectively a list of indices was prepared to monitor the scope of implementation of particular directions of actions covered by the Strategy. The monitoring in question will constitute a basis for the evaluation of the process and the progress in implementation of the strategic plans and its effects will be collected in a final report.

The updated Development Strategy for the Mazowieckie Voivodeship sets a perspective for the regional development up to 2020. It also covers the actions which will be co-financed from the domestic and EU structural funds within the 2007–2013 programming period and in further perspective. Being based on a realistic scenario and legitimized by a broad social consensus, the strategy sets a new vision of Mazowieckie Voivodeship, as an internationally and Europe-wide competitive region. This long-term approach provides for the implementation of the three strategic objectives in the area of: creating of the information society and the improvement in the quality of life of the voivodeship inhabitants, thus increasing the region's competitiveness in the international dimension, as well as strengthening social, economic and spatial cohesion of the region within the framework of the sustainable development.

# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION

The Mazowieckie Voivodeship is situated in the Central Eastern part of Poland. It covers an area of 35.6 thousand square kilometres which is inhabited by 5.1 million people. It is the biggest and the most populated voivodeship in the country with share of 11.4% and 13.5% in the country respectively.

It is the region of active economic development and intensely ongoing urbanization. It is also featured by the highest level of population's wealth and the lowest rate of unemployment. At the same time it is the voivodeship of the highest internal disparities in the area of social and economic development in Poland.

## Economic area

In terms of **economic development** the Mazowieckie Voivodeship is the leading region in Poland, generating over  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the national GDP. It also enjoys the highest indices of entrepreneurship with an upward trend, which however is not accompanied by an adequate growth of employment particularly in the SME sector.

Mazovia belongs to the three most attractive regions for the investors in Poland<sup>1</sup>. The highest number of domestic enterprises investments ( $\frac{1}{3}$  of domestic outlays) is noted here as well as the highest activity of foreign entities.

The Voivodeship has a relatively **modern structure of economy**, mainly owing to a dynamically developing capital. Modern and innovative branches in the area of services and industry develop quickly here. Mazovia is also a leader in the area of innovation, focusing ca  $\frac{1}{3}$  of domestic research and development units potential (particularly in Warsaw) and the staff working in them. The R&D/GDP ratio is more than twice as high as the country's average. However, the R&D expenditures mainly come from budgetary sources (in more than 60%), conversely to the EU, which constitutes an essential reason of a relatively weak cooperation between the R&D sector and the Mazovia's economy.

**Agriculture** plays an important role in the economy of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship. The arable lands constitute  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the voivodeship area and over 13% of the country area. More than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the region's population

## Population and territory

## Gross Domestic Product

## Economy

## Agriculture

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Market Economy Research „Investment attractiveness of voivodeships and sub-regions in Poland 2005” – edited by T. Kalinowski, Gdansk 2005.

lives in the country. However, the sector is featured by a relatively low productivity (mere 16% of the average for all sectors), but still higher than the average in the country. Unfavourable demographic phenomena such as agrarian overpopulation and ageing of the rural population constitute fundamental problems of the rural areas and agriculture in Mazovia.

## Tourism

The Mazowieckie Voivodeship, particularly the capital, plays an important role in the foreign **tourism** (ca 1/5 of those arriving and staying for the night in our country). It is mainly due to the existence of an international airport and railway junction in Warsaw which covers international connections and is a good point for changes. Various forms of tourism and recreation including agrotourism and qualified tourism (bike or sailing sports) are being developed on the recreational areas of the highest value.

## Social area

### Demo-graphic potential

Over 5 million people (13.5% of the Polish population) live in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship. **Demographic processes** are considerably shaped by migrations into Mazovia, for an adverse birth rate is being observed here (almost 3‰). At the same time a decrease in population is being noted on a great majority of the remaining areas, particularly explicit on the peripheral zones and ones of the highest unemployment.

### Labour market

Over 2 million people work in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship, which in spite of a decrease in the employment rate, makes it one of the biggest regional **job markets** (16% of those working in Poland). At the same time it is featured by a quite modern structure, as those working in services prevail here (over 60%, with nearly 3/4 of them in the market services). However, it is mainly due to the “contribution” of Warsaw, as the majority of peripheral areas’ inhabitants work in agriculture. However, an alarming phenomenon is a growing group of the long-term unemployed who constitute 67% of the overall number of the jobless, while a fairly much bigger group (87%) is not entitled to get unemployment benefits. A high share of the rural population in the number of the unemployed, accounting for over 42%, is also a serious problem in Mazovia.

### Earnings

In the national comparison, the Mazowieckie Voivodeship is, on one hand, distinguished by the highest level of **income** (average monthly salary exceeds the domestic average by 28%) and the pace of their growth, but on the other hand by the largest spatial disproportions in favour of the metropolitan area and former voivodeship capitals.

### Housing

The number of **flats** in the voivodeship is insufficient despite the fact that it can be distinguished by the richest housing resources and their lowest density particularly in Warsaw and its neighbourhood. A standard of many flats is also far from satisfactory.



Transformations in the economic area and ongoing modifications in the cultural sphere also evoke changes in the **educational system and education of the inhabitants**. A share of people with higher (nearly 14%) and secondary (over 30%) education in total population exceeds domestic averages only slightly, mainly due to urban population, particularly that of Warsaw (23% of population is highly educated) and regional centres. What favours educational processes is a dynamic development of universities which in turn constitute nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of their overall number in the country. Along with a decisive domination of Warsaw complementary academic centres are being developed on the extra-metropolitan area.

**Cultural Institutions and resources of cultural heritage** are the factors which influence the image of the region and the standard of living of its inhabitants considerably. Mazovia plays an exceptional role in this field due to Warsaw's importance as a cultural centre of national importance. The capital is the largest centre of theatre and embraces ca 30 establishments. Moreover major theatre and musical centres operate in Płock and Radom. About 100 museums (mostly in Warsaw) and over 1000 libraries operate in Mazovia, while in terms of the number of registered monuments the region takes 4th place in Poland. Numerous sacrum monuments (including the wooden ones) and fortification buildings (e.g. the Modlin Fortress) and post-industrial (e.g. Norblin Cutlery Plant) as well as court, palace and park complexes constitute a valuable heritage. Monumental cemeteries and liberation-battlefields from various historical periods are a significant element of the cultural environment.

**Health care** is featured by a differentiation of development in Mazovia. The voivodeship has the highest numbers of physicians and pharmacists respectively to the population, while in terms of in the number of hospital beds the voivodeship takes the 10th place in the country. Over 500 various types of welfare institutions and units operate in the voivodeship and they employ nearly 13 thousand people. The handicapped people (making up 10% of the region's population) are the ones who suffer the most from limited access to rehabilitation.

In the field of **public safety**, Mazowieckie Voivodeship performs slightly worse than the average in Poland, despite a considerably lower crime rate. It is featured by one of the lowest crime detection rates in the country (46% compared to 56% on average in Poland). The inhabitants of Warsaw metropolitan area and of Radom, with its high unemployment rate are mostly exposed to crime.

## Education

## Cultural heritage

## Health care

## Public safety

## Space and environment

### Settlement network

**The settlement network** includes 85 cities (with the capital – Warsaw and 4 cities as administrative districts (Płock, Radom, Siedlce and Ostrołęka) which along with Ciechanów serve as regional centres for sustainable development). 37 cities function as local centres of service while the settlement tissue is completed by nearly 9 thousand villages. The voivodeship is urbanized to a slightly higher degree than average in Poland (the rates of urbanization are 64.7% and 61.6% respectively).

### Technical infrastructure

Good **transport infrastructure** of the region results from the fact that it houses the biggest airport in the country and that three pan-European transport corridors pass its area which join Warsaw by international roads and railway lines with Berlin and Moscow, Scandinavia (via ferry crossings), as well as with Prague and Bratislava. A central location of Mazovia as well as one of the biggest transport junctions of the country being situated here ensures relatively convenient connections with all major regional centres in the country.

In general the voivodeship enjoys a favourable situation in the area of **energy supply system**. It includes two system power plants, supported by Warsaw heat and power generating plants along with Extra High Voltage transmission network, as well as an access to a domestic network of transmission pipelines.

Mazovia is also Poland's best equipped region in **telecommunications infrastructure**. Telecom doesn't constitute any basic problem for the voivodeship inhabitants except for the rural areas which along with an income barrier, is a barrier for the dissemination of the Internet-access.

In the **water and sewer network**, which is important for the environment protection and living standard of the population, there has been some improvement, yet insufficient. Since 1999 the quantity of sewage directed to surface waters and to the ground but requiring purification (industrial and municipal) has decreased by nearly 1/5 within the same period of time, the length of water supply network has increased by 40%, with some development of sewer networks. The problem can be particularly related to the rural areas where only a mere 10% of the population makes use of the sewage networks. However, the biggest problem, still unsolved, is the sewer system of the Warsaw agglomeration from where a half of municipal sewage is disposed of, unpurified, directly to the Vistula River.

### Waste

Basic problems with the **waste management** in the voivodeship are the aftermath of insufficient development of the collection and utilization of waste compared to the growth of the volume of trash. The respective rate for the municipal waste amounts to 3.5% annually, with the metro-

politan area being the main place of their origin (fairly more than a half). The dominant methods of the waste collection applied in the region do not ensure their segregation. Mazovia is also the fourth voivodeship in the country in terms of the quantity of the industrial waste produced (nearly 5% of the domestic production). Neutralization of some specific types of dangerous waste is also a major problem.

The Mazowieckie Voivodeship is rather moderately rich in **natural resources**. It possesses natural river valleys (including pan-European ecological corridors), dense forest complexes, while over 40% of the voivodeship area belongs to the Green Lungs of Poland scheme, which is a part of a concept of the Green Lungs of Europe. About 30% of the voivodeship area was covered with a system of preserved areas, but its cohesion and sustainability is threatened by a growing urbanization and anthropopressure, as well as by decrease and even disappearing of swampy, water-muddy and meadow ecosystems. Since 1990 a decrease in air pollution emissions has been observed. One of the most difficult problems is an accumulation of anthropogenic threats on the territory of the Warsaw agglomeration, particularly the pollution of the Vistula River's waters as well as difficulties connected with a heavy intensity of the transport movement.

Contrary to the generally speaking favourable situation in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship a **spatial differentiation of the development processes** is a serious problem. Besides a dominant position of Warsaw and well-developing metropolitan area there are peripheral areas located at the Eastern boundaries of the voivodeship. The areas in question belong to the least attractive for the investors particularly in the area of services and technologically advanced activity.

## Natural environment

## Spatial diversity



# STRATEGIC BALANCE OF THE REGION

A strong position of the voivodeship in the country dimension does not constitute any competitive advantage in the international environment. A high (as compared to domestic average) level of Mazovia's economic development is uncompetitive in many respects in relation to the most developed European Union regions.

The international functions of Warsaw, significantly influence the high position of the region. The process of Warsaw's strengthening in the European and domestic context is accompanied by the processes aimed at separating the capital metropolis from the regional environment and its autonomization and "draining" of human resources from the remaining voivodeship areas. At the same time a development of the metropolitan functions enables to increase a diffusion of development processes onto the extra-metropolitan areas and to decrease the differentiation inside the region.

From the point of view of the development Mazowieckie Voivodeship as a whole the most important **strengths** which will contribute to further transformation and growth of competitiveness of the voivodeship are as follows:

- a large demographic and social and economic potential of the voivodeship,
- a strong and dynamically developing metropolitan capital,
- modern branches of industrial production and a leading position in the research and development sector,
- a polycentric settlement network with the developed sub-regional centres,
- natural resources which enable a sustainable development.

What constitutes a **weakness** of the region's development is its deep internal social and economic differentiation which causes a marginalization of its considerable areas and can lead to destabilization and disturbances of development processes. Taking this into account accordingly to the Spatial Development Plan for the Mazowieckie Voivodeship it is possible to divide the region into the following areas:

- **Warsaw agglomeration area** - due to the presence of the capital city which plays the international, domestic and regional roles as well as a big, concentrated and steadily growing economic and intellectual capital and a national potential, it possesses the biggest possibilities for development and influencing the surrounding areas. Low capacity of communication network and technical infrastructure, as well as the developments of urbanization into the forest and natural environment areas constitute obstacles

## Strengths

## Weaknesses

## Opportunities

► **Area of the strongest influence of Warsaw agglomeration** - a positive Warsaw's influence through accessibility to a receptive labour market and highly advanced services affects the higher level of social and economic development. Further development is favoured by a concentration of transport corridors of European and domestic importance. A big and stable demographic potential which creates labour resources of differentiated qualifications is the strength of the area.

► **Problematic areas** – of peripheral location and low capabilities to make use of endogenous development factors, which constitute the areas of Radom, Ostrołęka, Nadbuże, Mława, Żuromin and Płock.

**Opportunities** for the region's development are:

- an implementation of infrastructural investment and making use of the EU funds,
- a development of knowledge-based economy and civic society,
- joining the development processes,
- making use of the natural environment values and development of ecological agriculture,
- strengthening of the Warsaw's position as a European metropolis.

The main **threats** for the region's development include a loss of spatial, economic and social cohesion as well as limited financial possibilities of self-government entities.

## Threats

# STRATEGIC AIMS

## 1. A realistic scenario for the “Cohesive Mazovia”

The realistic scenario has been drafted on the basis of the existing knowledge on the conditions for development processes and under the assumption that the processes in question will go in line with the tendencies declared today by both the domestic and the union policies. It constitutes a realistic and at the same time a desirable vision for the future, which makes the basis to formulate development aims of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship within the perspective up to 2020 in compliance with the aspirations of both the inhabitants and the region's authorities. Due to those aspirations and a priority of regional policy of the voivodeship self-government, the scenario has been given a conventional name: “Cohesive Mazovia”. The scenario made it possible to draft a realistic variant for the region's development. Under its assumptions, a projection of the Mazovia's development has been made<sup>2</sup>.

In this scenario the Mazovia's development is widely based on the existence and making use of endogenous factors, a favourable social and economic situation in the region, ability of making use of external factors of support as well as on the activity of both the authorities and the inhabitants of the region. What becomes the strength of Mazovia is its ability to make use of development opportunities and to generate positive development factors. Mazovia will appropriately manage its space and make use of a relatively high social and economic, demographic and intellectual potential. The development factors will be used in order to meet the contemporary civilization challenges, among others: competitiveness, innovation and shaping of the knowledge-based economy. The external and internal conditions will favour a harmonious and cohesive voivodeship development as well as preservation of national heritage and maintenance of the regional identity.

The voivodeship development will be strengthened by the following positive development conditions covered in the **global and European perspective**:

- globalization of the world economy which enables a free flow of capital, goods, people, information and services;
- integration processes which enable the “opening” of the region and participation in solving global problems;

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<sup>2</sup> In the original, full version, there are three scenarios of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship development: realistic, pessimistic and optimistic.

**Development  
scenario**

**External  
factors**

## Internal factors

- geopolitical and economic situation favourable for Poland which gives additional development impulses for Mazovia;
- European cohesion policy (social, economic, spatial) which favours the elimination of disproportions and is based on the principles of both solidarity and programming;
- implementation of the EU sectoral policies which promote the “activation” of the region and ongoing social and economic processes;
- challenges of innovation and competitiveness with the growing importance in the EU policy which pave the way for the directions of its development;
- positive influence of the European space on the development of the knowledge-based economy and creation of information society;
- favourable conditions for investment in the area of transport system in the setting up of the European transport corridors – TEN;
- favourable conditions for the sustainable development through creating ecological Natura 2000 networks, introduction of agricultural and environmental programmes;
- distribution of the EU funds, which is favourable to Poland and their full and proper use within the framework of the structural funds;

### as well as in domestic perspective:

- maintaining high economic development of the country;
- stable economic policy which is aimed at:
  - creating opportunities for the development of entrepreneurship;
  - development of modern sectors of economy;
  - allocation of foreign investment;
- monetary policy which guarantees the inflow of capital and at the same time ensures export profitability;
- development of modern and competitive agriculture;
- housing support policy;
- decentralization of public finance which gives higher possibilities the units of territorial self-government to meet current and future social needs;
- positive results of reforms in the fields of: social insurance, health, education and public finance;
- dynamic development of Poland's international cooperation;
- adjustment of the transport network and technical infrastructure to the European and domestic spatial scheme and technical standards;
- development of the Warsaw communication junction including building up of a new international airport which increases accessibility of the region and metropolis in the international, domestic and regional dimension;
- state pro-innovation policy which is included among others in:
  - the increase of outlays on education and on the activity of scientific and development centres,
  - the introduction of new information technologies,
  - locating an institution of the European importance in Warsaw,



- implementation of the population policy which would curb aging process of the population;
- development of the civic society (implementation of European standards).

The Mazowieckie Voivodeship will be strengthening its competitive advantage in relation to Polish regions and effectively competing with the European regions. It will enable:

- a high level of development, innovation and both competitiveness and location attractiveness of the region (mainly Warsaw Metropolitan Area [or WMA] and sub-regional centres);
- growth of economic, intellectual, scientific, research and development potential of the region;
- dynamic development of the economy of the region mainly in the area of modern technologies and services, including development of big enterprises of domestic and international importance and SME;
- making use of the of the European and domestic transport corridors and the airport junction for WMA's development and activation of the extra-metropolitan areas;
- dynamic and cohesive WMA development through the growth of its competitiveness in relation to other European and worldwide metropolises as well as proper relations with the environment (activation of extra-metropolitan areas);
- favourable situation on the job market in relation to other regions (qualified staff, low rate of registered unemployment, considerable limitation of the hidden unemployment in the rural areas);
- high rate of entrepreneurship and mobility of the region's inhabitants;
- activity of the self-government authorities and both inhabitants and NGOs;
- dynamic and effective development of Mazovia's interregional cooperation in domestic and international dimension;
- high level of education of the inhabitants and large resources of workforce with abilities adapted to the market needs;
- making use of local resources and accessible natural resources of raw materials;
- making use of cultural diversity, historical and cultural heritage, natural landscape wealth, as well as tourist and recreation attractions.

Economic situation of the region will allow implementing a cohesion policy and principles of sustainable development which will facilitate:

- the development of the rural areas;
- cohesive development of Warsaw and its environment;
- harmonious development of the WMA metropolitan functions;
- dynamic development of technical and social infrastructure;
- elimination of areas of poverty;
- improvement of the healthiness and the quality of life of the inhabitants;

## **Determinants of the strong position of the region**

## **Results of cohesion policy**

## Long-term priorities

- quick development of the extra-metropolitan areas and sub-regional cities;
- implementation of important investments for the region such as:
  - creating of a big Mazovia's outer bypass route and construction of the Warsaw bypass;
  - ensuring efficient connections between Warsaw and sub-regional centres.

Implementation of the above-stated vision forces to look for strategic solutions in three high-priority areas: **society – economy – territory**, which go in line with the following objectives to be realized in a long-term perspective:

- improvement of standard and quality of life of the inhabitants,
- increase of effectiveness and competitiveness of the economy,
- equalization of unjustified regional differentiations in the social, economic and spatial dimensions.

## Medium-term priorities

The implementation of the long-term objectives should follow through making them more detailed and stating medium-term objectives.

Medium-term priorities and issues which correspond to them and on which operational activities should be concentrated are as follows:

- development and shaping of social capital
- creation of competitive region, able to accept and make innovations
- shaping and increasing of competitiveness of the metropolitan capital
- support for development of the extra-metropolitan areas
- Mazovia's promotion.

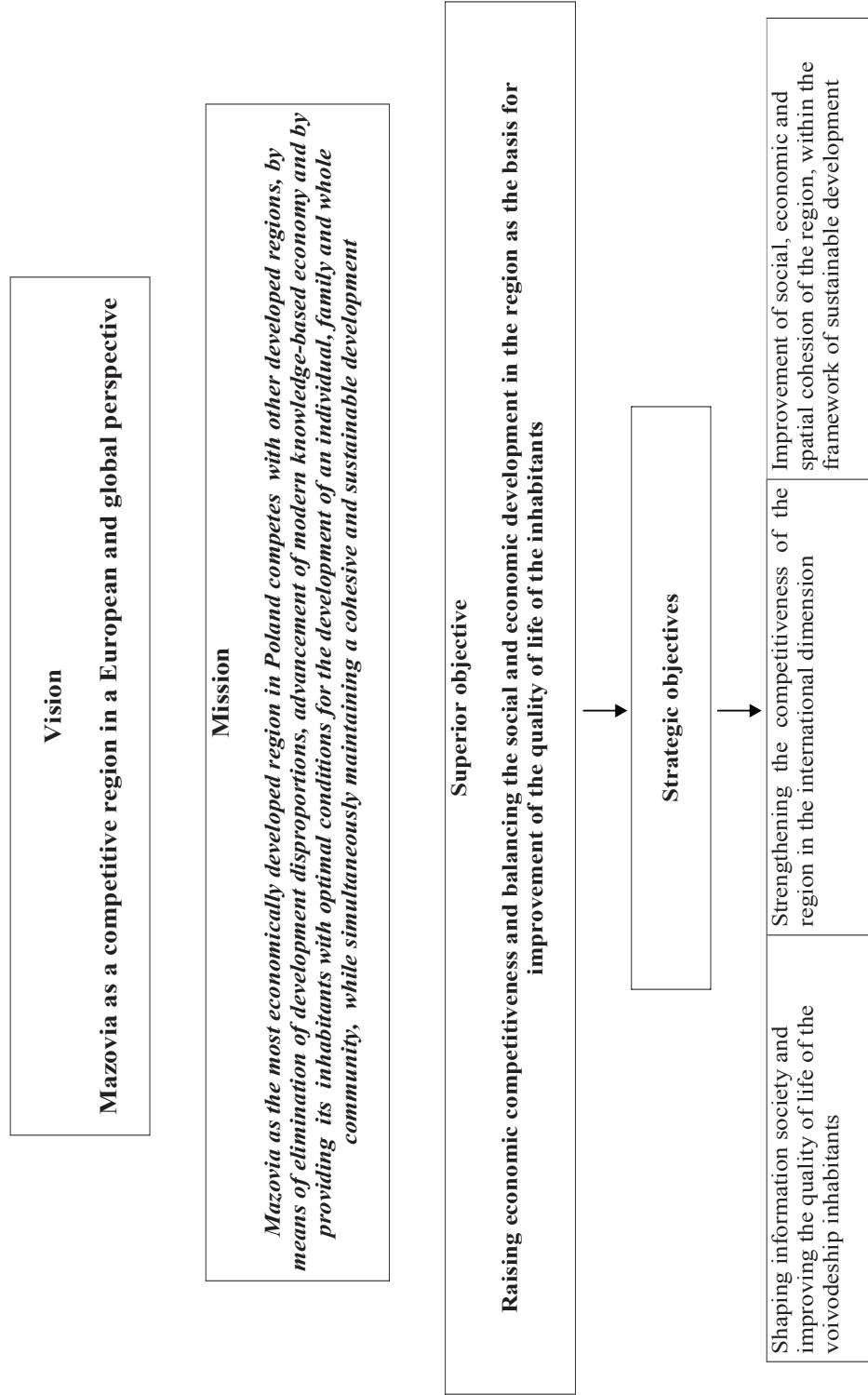
## 2. Composition and structure of the Strategy objectives

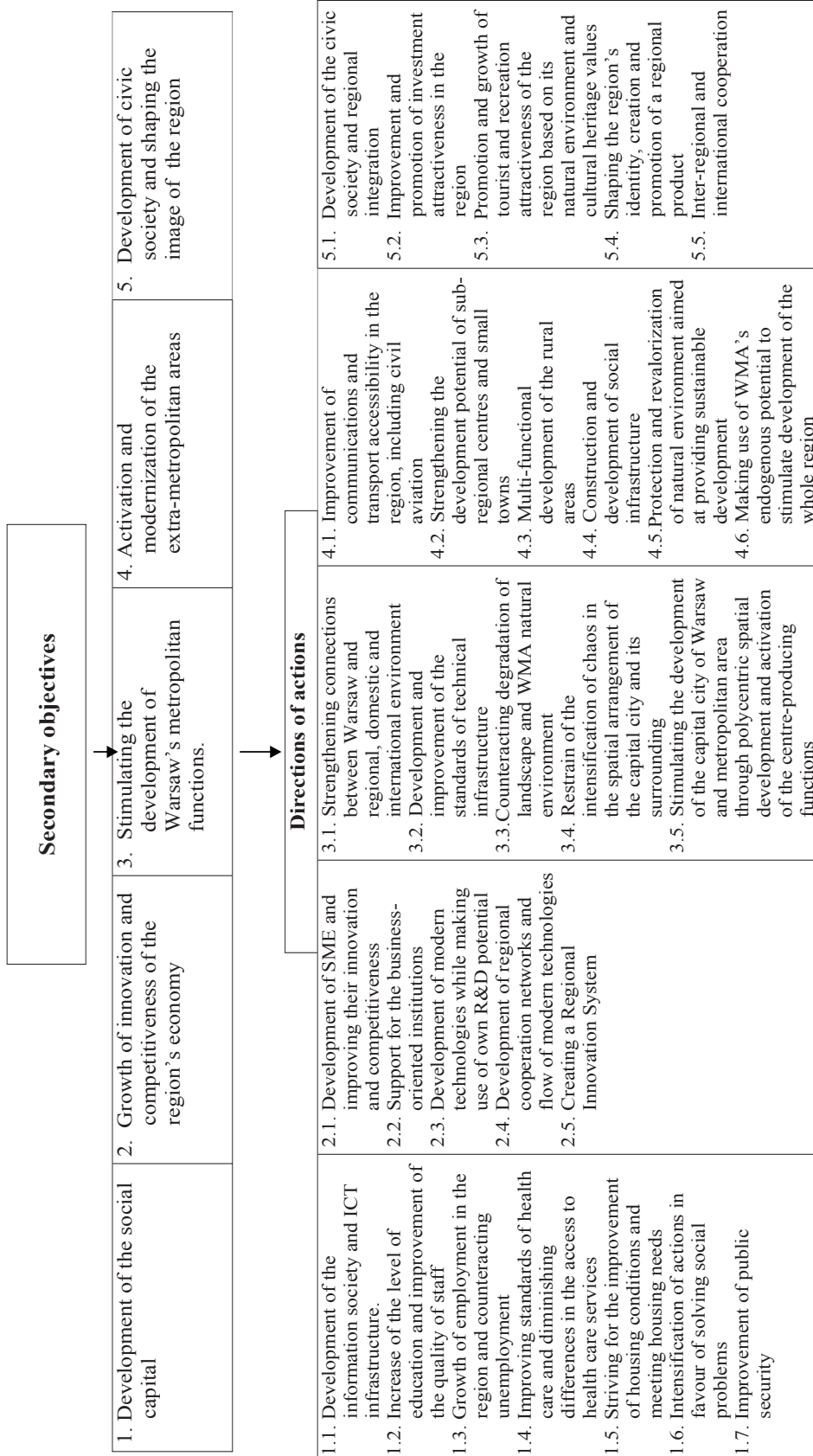
### Structure of objectives

A coherent composition of the development aims of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship is structured in the following hierarchy of: a vision of the region's development, mission and superior objective, followed by strategic and secondary objectives as well as directions of actions (see the diagram below).

### Objectives of the strategy

In accordance with the methodology of strategic programming, the concept is based on the assumption that the main strategic aims are specified on the lower levels through the objectives and actions clusters. Such a structure of the strategic part of the document in a form of so-called "objectives tree" ensures a transparent postulative and executive composition of the Strategy. It is based on the developed clusters of objectives and within their frameworks on the actions/tasks whose realization in a fixed scope and time period, through the effect of synergy, will contribute to achieve the Strategy's objectives on the secondary, strategic and superior level, leading ultimately to the realization of the vision of voivodeship development.





### 3. Vision

The realization of the outlined Vision for development **“Mazovia as a competitive region in a European and global perspective”** constitutes a serious challenge for the voivodeship in view of Poland’s membership in the European Union since 2004 as well as ongoing process of globalization, shaping of information civilization and a quick scientific and technical progress.

Strengthening the competitiveness of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship will contribute to development of many aspects of social and economic life, and consequently to the improvement of living standards of the inhabitants. At the same time the development in question must be of a sustainable character which recognizes complementarities of the economic and social development as well as natural environment protection..

The aim of the Development Strategy for the Mazowieckie Voivodeship is to transform the voivodeship into a region which will be featured by:

- high competitiveness in relation to other European regions,
- sustained social, economic and spatial cohesion,
- high quality of human resources and improvement of living conditions of the inhabitants.

There are numerous changes in Mazovia in the social and economic area. The voivodeship will develop an advanced market economy till 2020 with a dominant position of service sector and will match the highly developed European regions in terms of sectoral structure of employment. It will make the basis for Mazovia to be recognized as one of the major poles of development in Central and Eastern Europe. The branches which serve a knowledge-based economy and the development of information society will constitute a basis for the future economic structure of the voivodeship. There will be centres of advanced technologies set up in the region with a clearly outlined specialization based on the leading branches of economy and research, development and implementation infrastructure. As a result the region will be incorporated in *the European Research Area and European Area of Knowledge*.

At the same time, the branches of economy which meeting the needs and aspirations of local communities, will be developed. The transformations in the agrarian sector and rural areas will take place, which will cause a strong decrease of the share of agriculture in the population’s income structure. There will be two-way changes in agriculture conditioned by demographic factors and the situation on the job market, taking into account both a leading role of specialized branches of farm production and farms which are inclined to eco-development. The processes of diffusion of development impulses which take place in the region will contribute to the activation of rural areas which in turn will result in new non-agricultural work places .

**Vision for development**

**Development priorities**

**Mazovia – pole of growth**

**Specialized agriculture and development of rural areas**

## Spatial cohesion

The sustained spatial voivodeship cohesion will allow developing sub-regional cities and the remaining urban centres and consequently contributing to activation and modernization of peripheral areas including those with recessive development features. A process of modernization and expansion of technical, mainly transport, infrastructure will play an important role in breaking the development barriers.

## Strong position of Warsaw

The Warsaw's role as the European metropolis will be strengthened and it will become a leading metropolis in Central and Eastern Europe. The Metropolitan Area of Warsaw will be the pole of growth and a centre for creating innovation on a European scale. Warsaw will strengthen its metropolitan functions as:

- leading scientific, academic and innovation centre in the country, effectively competing and cooperating with the most developed centres at home and abroad;
- political and administrative centre which will participate in the transformations in Europe;
- economic centre servicing market economy and acting as an intermediary in foreign contacts, making use of geo-political location;
- cultural centre of European importance which will be a place of creation of new and interesting phenomena.

## Diffusion of innovation

While playing a role of a "gateway city" Warsaw will strongly generate and transfer development impulses to both the region and the country. It will become a "driving force" of development of the whole region and will positively influence the space of all voivodeship. It will also enable to achieve this by means of a potential development of the synergetic effects between Warsaw and Łódź as well as by creating cohesive connections with the regional environment.

The Mazovia's intensive development will cause the growth of competitiveness of the region's economy which will comply with civilization challenges such as: shaping of knowledge-based and advanced technologies economy and information society. Mazovia will be a region of modern science and technology.

## 4. Mission and objectives for the development of the region

The strivings and aspirations of the voivodeship authorities aimed at implementation of the outlined vision for the development of the region are meaningfully formulated in the strategic mission:

*Mazovia as the most economically developed region in Poland competes with other developed regions, by means of elimination of development disproportions, advancement of modern knowledge-based economy and by providing its inhabitants with optimal conditions for the*

## Mission



*development of an individual, family and the whole community, while simultaneously maintaining a cohesive and sustainable development.*

Particular objectives of the Strategy, which pave the way for the strategic directions of actions, make its essence more detailed.

## Superior objective

Raising economic competitiveness and balancing the social and economic development in the region as the basis for improvement of the quality of life of the inhabitants constitute the superior objective of the Mazovia's development.

The development of the competitive knowledge-based economy will contribute to a faster economic growth in the region. In order to achieve this while maintaining a principle of sustainable development, it will imply the improvement of living conditions of the population. The spatial balancing of the social and economic development will ease the differences in the standard and living conditions of the inhabitants between the central part of the region and its peripheral areas.

The implementation of the superior objective will be made possible through three strategic objectives as follows:

***1.Strategic objective – Shaping information society and improving the quality of life of the voivodeship inhabitants***

In the times of information civilization and knowledge-based economy a well-educated society will constitute an essential element of the Mazovia's competitive prevalence. The social capital collected in this way will become an important economic resource of the region. Modern society which freely applies high information and communication technologies will considerably contribute to the social and economic sustainable development of the region.

***2. Strategic objective – Strengthening the competitiveness of the region in the international dimension***

Optimal making use of the voivodeship development potentials (i.e. central geographic location with its capital, a metropolis of the European importance, existence of Europe's major communication corridors, high economic, intellectual, scientific and research potential) will allow to increase competitiveness of the region in the European and global dimension.

***3.Strategic objective – Improvement of social, economic and spatial cohesion within the framework of sustainable development in the region***

A necessity to come up a quick pace of development of the Warsaw metropolis, with a simultaneous need for the increase of region's cohesion, modernization and expansion of the communication network as well as an improvement of living conditions of inhabitants of the extra-metro-

**Superior  
objective**

**First  
strategic  
objective**

**Second  
strategic  
objective**

**Third  
strategic  
objective**

## Secondary objectives

politan areas is an essential problem in the Mazovia's development. A lack of appropriately programmed integrated actions might even bring a threat of a social and economic collapse to the peripheral areas.

Providing internal integration of the region, by making optimal use of space and preserving ecological functions of the natural and cultural environment constitute the objective which complies with the regional European Union policy

### Secondary objectives

Attaining the strategic objectives of the Mazovia's development will be made possible through implementation of the secondary objectives which at the same time pave the way for directions of actions in particular areas.

1. Development of the social capital.
2. Growth of innovation and competitiveness of the region's economy.
3. Stimulating the development of the Warsaw's metropolitan functions.
4. Activation and modernization of the extra-metropolitan areas.
5. Development of civic society and shaping the image of the region

## 1. Secondary objective – Development of the social capital

## Development of social capital

The development of the social capital, the resource which constitutes an important factor of the Mazovia's competitive prevalence will be realized in many dimensions and will cover actions directed at:

- ▶ improving access to new information technologies and development of skills aimed at making good use of them,
- ▶ ensuring educational and additional training opportunities,
- ▶ raising employment and counteracting unemployment,
- ▶ improvement of housing conditions,
- ▶ easier access to health care services,
- ▶ effective solutions to social problems,
- ▶ ensuring safety for the individuals and communities.

## Directions of actions

### 1.1. Development of the information society and ICT infrastructure

## Development of the information society

A basis for global development of the information society is knowledge-based economy, while "information capital" (accumulated both in databases and in intellectual potential of the society) and the way it is used, become fundamental factors of economic growth. Expansion of infrastructure for knowledge dissemination based on information technologies will enlarge opportunities for education and additional training via the e-learning system, which will become a key to taking up a job and



a wider participation in the area of education and culture. It will also support new forms of working, such as telework etc.

In order to realize these concepts the following actions will be taken to:

- ensure widespread access to online services to the voivodeship inhabitants;
- improve of the standard of schools' educational centres' and public administration;
- offices' computer equipment and internet connections;
- popularization of the ICT-skills;
- expansion of infrastructure for ICT-aided knowledge dissemination.

### ***1.2. Increase of the level of education and improvement of the quality of staff***

Reaching and keeping a high pace of economic development requires first of all a highly-educated staff. Hence a steady increase of the level of population's education is necessary, but at the same time the dissemination of the skills required to make use of computer techniques, a better accessibility to information equipment and modern communication techniques including the internet.

The objective will be implemented through the following actions:

- implementation of innovative solutions and teaching methods (innovatory programmes, e-education, ICT), distant learning in various forms, including those within the frameworks of European virtual campuses;
- diminishing the differences in the level of education between the urban and rural population;
- eliminating the barriers in access to education for the children and handicapped youth;
- upgrading of the system of psychological and pedagogical guidance;
- drafting a programme of support for the talented school children and students;
- improving the skills of the staff and development of the life-long education system;
- adjustment of the directions of vocational education to the regional needs and local job markets;
- professional activation of the older people.

### ***1.3. Growth of employment in the region and counteracting unemployment***

The actions in favour of labour market activation are required in the whole region, particularly on the areas of high and long-term unemployment of structural character.

**Increase  
of the level  
of education**

**Stimulating  
employment**

The objective should be implemented in cooperation with the entities which operate in the area of social economy covering the following activities:

- increase of the rate of employment in the region through:
  - creating new work places, promotion of self-employment,
  - upgrading the skills of the workforce,
  - social and professional inclusion of the unemployed and handicapped (long-term unemployed, youth, people over the age of 50),
  - inflow and flow of capital,
  - improvement of infrastructural conditions which increase social mobility;
- providing the job-seekers, those who leave the farming sector and who are threatened with restructuring of their work places, with programmes of vocational reorientation;
- striving for a greater compatibility of the job market with the educational system;
- promotion of solutions which enable to reconcile professional career with family life;
- counteracting a phenomenon of "brain drain" in Mazovia by the EU job markets.

#### ***1.4 Improving standards of health care and diminishing differences in the access to health care services***

The implementation of the objective should result in raising of the level of healthiness of the region's inhabitants and making the access to basic health care services equal to all, particularly on the rural areas. It is also very important to facilitate access to specialized medical services.

This will require the following activities:

- development of the system of first aid, including cardiologic, accident and medical rescue along with modernisation of the existing medical and technical base (telemedicine);
- stimulation of development of early cardiological intervention units and specialized cardiological treatment, oncological clinics and increase of accessibility to addictions- and psychiatric treatment;
- improving prevention from disabilities among children and adults, early detection of dysfunctions and distempers and support for the development of the handicapped, particularly those who require constant care;
- enabling pregnant women and mothers with children, older people and handicapped (both children and adults) to make use of a system

## **Improvement in health care standards**

of preventive treatment and specialized medical care to a wider extent;

- creating a system of interdisciplinary geriatric care;
- restructuring the system of public health care establishments.

### ***1.5. Striving for the improvement of housing conditions and meeting housing needs***

Largely unsatisfied housing needs, insufficient supply of flats and their low standard constitute the most difficult problems to be solved in order to bring a real improvement of the standard and quality of life of the voivodeship inhabitants. They also create essential barriers to mobility of inhabitants and the possibility to balance the employment market.

The objective will be implemented through:

- support for legal and organizational actions in favour of creating various forms of house building directed to the young, handicapped and low-income people (habitat);
- improvement of housing standards: modernization and revitalization of old constructions and tower blocks complexes (among others equipped with water supply system, sewage system, replacing heating systems, thermal insulation);
- launching of the system of building cheap flats for rent.

### ***1.6. Intensification of actions in favour of solving social problems***

Deteriorating economic and social situation of many families and individuals causes an increase of groups of people dependent on social welfare. In order to counteract the ongoing marginalization of all social groups following actions are to be taken:

- elimination of causes and effects: poverty, unemployment, homelessness, alcoholism and drug addiction, as well as disabilities;
- support for innovative local solutions in the area of exiting homelessness;
- liquidation of barriers (architectonic, communication, social and others), which create possibilities for equal participation in the social and professional life for the handicapped;
- cooperation with the NGOs;
- strengthening of civic awareness and promotion of pro-social attitudes.

### ***1.7. Improvement of public security***

Ensuring citizens' security is a key task of the public authorities. It is also one of the basic needs which have to be met to ensure a proper functioning of the individuals and communities. Crime intensification in the

**Improvement  
of living  
conditions**

**Resolving  
social  
problems**

**Improvement  
of public  
security**

region and potential external threats, including those caused by natural disasters makes it necessary to take up actions aimed at improvement of the situation in Mazovia through:

- preventive (educational) actions in the area of road safety, counteracting addictions and violence in family;
- fighting crime (among others through visual monitoring), increasing the road and water safety as well as creating a system for crisis response – National Rescue System;
- improvement of technical condition of the roads, introduction of modern means for managing road and rail movement, as well as building non-collision crossroads of road and rail networks;
- preventing from serious industrial disturbances and curbing location of housing and public utility buildings on the flood-lands and river polders;
- drafting solutions and realization of technical and infrastructural investments in case of critical situations (critical tunnels).

## 2. Secondary objective – Growth of innovation and competitiveness of the region's economy

Growth of innovation will be an essential factor for the development of the Mazovia's economy, increase in its competitiveness and living standards of the population. The implementation of the objective should be followed through making use of a Mazovia's high research and development potential, coordination of the scientific research programmes and the topics of research works with the needs of enterprises as well as through including of the R&D sector institutions in actions which are essential for the region and growth of its competitiveness. It will be necessary to set up an economic base which will be able to absorb and make commercial use of scientific achievements. All available instruments of financial support will be used for the undertakings which are aimed at development of modern technologies and innovative sectors of the economy as well to increase the level of scientific and information infrastructure.

The realization of the objective will be favoured especially by those actions which are directed into:

- ▶ support for entrepreneurship and economic self-government organization, associations and other business and business-oriented institutions' activities;
- ▶ setting up regional cooperation networks and regular institutional connections among the participants of the regional system of innovation: (R&D sector, enterprises, regional and local authorities and business-oriented institutions);

### Increase of the innovation rate in the economy

- ▶ improving investment attractiveness of the region;
- ▶ strengthening the potential of the institutions which serve investors and entrepreneurs, removing administrative barriers, setting up legal and institutional frameworks and forms of public private partnership.

## Directions of actions

### *2.1. Development of SMEs and improving their innovation and competitiveness*

Setting up and supporting a widely understood entrepreneurship favours growing its effectiveness and as a result - economic growth, region's competitiveness and creating new work places. In order to achieve improvement of economic effectiveness and efficiency of enterprises operating particularly in SME sector the following actions will be taken:

- creating favourable legal and organizational conditions to run business activity (elimination of administrative barriers, development of legal and financial consultancy and infrastructure, access to external financial means);
- supporting development and export potential of enterprises, which facilitates access to capital, trainings, consultancy and promotional services at home and abroad;
- aid to enterprises to adjust to the EU requirements concerning work safety, quality and ecological standards, enabling the enterprises to operate on the EU common market and develop export activity.

### *2.2. Support for the business-oriented institutions*

A well-developed business-oriented infrastructure will favour development of entrepreneurship, and particularly that of small and medium enterprises. This objective will be implemented through:

- support for the activities of the Mazovia's Development Agency and organization of economic self-government, associations and other business-oriented institutions;
- development of instruments for financing economic and investment activity;
- support for the development of business-oriented institutions on the extra-metropolitan areas.

**SME  
development**

**Support for  
business  
environment**

## Advanced technologies

### *2.3. Development of modern technologies while making use of own R&D potential*

Development of modern technologies is one of the conditions of knowledge-based economy development. In order to attain this objective the following actions have to be taken:

- increasing the effectiveness of making use of a significant research and development potential, cooperation and strengthening the connections between research and regional economy, as well as the adjustment of research offer to the needs of enterprises (e.g. transfer of results of scientific research to enterprises);
- support for the development of the efficient ICT systems and providing access to broadband internet for the public and commercial sectors, development of “public e-administration”, including creation of the Spatial Information System (SIS or SIP in polish) for the Mazowieckie Voivodeship which enables universal access to information and electronic services;
- creating infrastructure which makes use of ASG-PL - multi-functional system of positioning, based on the GPS satellite localization system.

### *2.4. Development of regional cooperation networks and flow of modern technologies*

Strengthening of mutual connections between research units and enterprises is essential to the development of regional cooperation networks. A particular emphasis will be put on creating efficient systems for technology transfer from R&D units to the companies as well as on introduction of instruments which can motivate the enterprises to finance scientific research. Necessary actions to be taken up for an efficient transfer of modern technologies are as follows:

- creation of secured networks and IT systems in enterprises;
- creation and development of scientific and technology parks, incubator schemes and cooperation structures (industrial clusters);
- intensification of actions to create and develop a space of advanced technology including among others: Central Area of Knowledge, Education, Science, Advanced Engineering and Technologies in Płock and Industrial and Technology Park in Płock, Centre of Advanced Technologies (CAT BioInfoMed), Warsaw Technology Park, Southern and Mazovian Area of Knowledge, Science, Advanced Engineering and Technologies in Radom based on a scientific potential of Technical University in Radom and Institute of Operational Technology in Radom.

## New technologies transfer

## 2.5. *Creating a Regional Innovation System*

The innovation system which is being built and developed in the region will be characterised by making rational use of economic and scientific potential in the region and be based on effective cooperation of institutions operating in the fields of science, economy, administration and business environment.

The objective of the system is to develop research, the results of which could be applied to the region's economy. Creation of this system will be realized through:

- fostering cooperation between universities and local entrepreneurs, which will enable to transfer knowledge and advanced technological solutions from the academic society to business (trainings, scholarships, exchange);
- actions aimed at promoting participation in EU research programmes and international projects;
- creating technology transfer mechanisms based on the Regional Innovation Strategy for Mazovia;
- setting up, construction and operation of the Regional Innovation Centre;
- support of research areas focused on innovative development of the region and growth of its competitiveness.

## 3. **Secondary objective – Stimulating the development of Warsaw's metropolitan functions**

In today's reality metropolises function as centres of global economic management and they set up a worldwide network of cities along with regional sub-systems integrated around them. It means that:

- main asset and factor of development of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship are the functions together with the social and economic potential of the capital metropolis;
- acceleration of the process of Warsaw metropolisation, adopted in the aims of the present Strategy, will make it easier to effectively confront challenges of globalization, innovation and competition.

The Warsaw Metropolitan Area will be a pole of growth and the centre of innovation which will become a "driving force" of development for the entire region. As an academic and administrative centre which serves market economy and is an intermediary in the foreign contacts, the capital metropolis will constitute a source of development incentives for the regional environment.

**Implementa-  
tion  
of innovation**

**Development  
of the  
Warsaw  
Metropolitan  
Area**



Actions aimed at preventing or minimizing negative effects of metropolisation will accompany the stimulation of development of the metropolitan functions, particularly those which concern environmental protection, infrastructure development and improvement of living standards of the inhabitants. Hence the implementation of the objective in question will be subordinated to the principle of sustainable development.

## Directions of actions

### *3.1. Strengthening of connections between Warsaw and regional, domestic and international environment*

#### Strengthening external transport connections

Under the circumstances of the new geo-political situation connected with moving EU borders to the east, the significance of transport corridors which set up a cohesive transport system is on the increase. In the new reality Warsaw will function as “gateway city”, being a so-called “entrance gate” from the east to the EU. Insufficient capacity of the road and rail network and poor technical condition of the system cause a weak accessibility of Warsaw, which is at the same time one of the biggest transport junctions in Poland. Gradually, the capacity of terminals which serve F. Chopin’s Airport in Warsaw is reaching its limits, while a system of connections between the airport and road and rail network lacks capacity and effectiveness.

The implementation of the present objective will focus on the following directions of actions:

- improvement of quality and safety of transport connections between Warsaw and European metropolises, major economic centres in Poland and the remaining voivodeship areas;
- development of aviation infrastructure through:
  - expansion of the existing F. Chopin’s Airport by adding a new terminal as well as road and rail connections with the city centre and external networks;
  - adaptation of the airport in Modlin to take over some functions from the Warsaw Airport (budget flights, goods transport, charter, night flights) and thus relieve the latter;
  - localization of a new, central international airport in Mazovia between Warsaw and Łódź in the second transport corridor to meet the requirements of a dynamically growing passenger traffic;
- adjustment of road and rail network of international importance to the European standards, constructing highways, express roads, outer bypass routes, high speed rail lines;
- improvement of road and rail connections with the sub-regional centres (Radom, Siedlce, Płock, Ostrołęka and Ciechanów);



- localization of logistic centres for development of the intermodal transport of goods.

### ***3.2. Development and improvement of the standards of technical infrastructure***

Inefficiency of public transport connections in the area of agglomeration and the lack of rapid connections by public transport put obstacles to accessibility and attractiveness of the metropolis.

Thus actions, which improve the functioning of the public transport system, strengthen Warsaw's metropolitan functions and ensure efficient connections with the international, domestic and regional environment, while predominantly making effective use of space in the metropolitan area, should cover:

- modernization of railway system, in particular taking into account the priority connections in international, domestic and regional dimension in order to increase the regularity, speed, safety and comfort of travelling;
- setting up of a transport system with a share of private capital and development of passenger transport;
- realization of new communication investments of Park&Ride type, which includes changing junctions among various systems of passenger service;
- development of modern public transport (urban and suburban), supported by a system of central traffic management, control and monitoring, which will allow to increase its economic and organizational effectiveness;
- support for pro-ecological solutions in public transport and alternative forms of transport (including bike lanes).

A serious problem with providing energy security of Warsaw agglomeration, independently from formal and legal difficulties connected with localization of energy line investments, is the technical state of the energy networks which is deteriorating and need for modernization of local energy provision devices. Scarce use of gas for the heating purposes and insufficient usage of renewable sources of energy cause in turn a high level of environment pollution. Hence taking up of the actions listed below will allow solving majority of those problems:

- extension and modernization of Extra High Voltage energy transmission networks of 400 and 220 kV on the territory of the whole voivodeship particularly taking into account the Warsaw Energy Junction;
- ensuring opportunity for making use of gas fuel to produce electrical and heat energy by means of increase of capacity of the gas ring around Warsaw and building pipelines to Warsaw heating and power plants;

**Development  
of public  
transporta-  
tion system**

**Extension  
of electric  
energy  
infrastructure**

- development of alternative, renewable sources of energy along with the recognition of possibilities for diversification of energy production from various sources, particularly taking into account biomass and water, as well as geothermal waters, wind and solar energy.

### 3.3. Counteracting degradation of landscape and WMA's natural environment

Due to its social and economic attractiveness, the metropolitan area is subject to a strong urban pressure which destroys the high natural and landscape values. Spatial collisions which result from complexity of functions and structure of the area are concentrated on this territory. Consequently, there is an accumulation of anthropogenic threats, an unsolved problem of waste, water and sewage management. Hence the tasks to be undertaken in the future will be focused on two groups of action: counteracting degradation of environment on the territory of a strong urbanization and preservation of protective and preventive character of the environmentally valuable areas.

Hence the need to continue works in the area of preventing the environment from degradation, which will concern:

- a general review of sewage management in order to cease discharging unpurified sewage directly to surface waters (expansion and modernization of purification plants and sewage system, building of sewage forwarding system from the left bank Warsaw);
- increase water supplies reliability and improvement of its quality;
- arrangement and creation of a cohesive system of waste management, including:
  - building and/or expansion of communal waste disposal sites and utilization plants of sub-regional and regional character, as well as introduction of modern methods of recycling and waste utilization;
- soil reactivation at post-exploitation areas ;
- creating a green belt around the capital city
- realization of NATURA 2000 network in order to protect the most important values of natural environment and preserve natural connections among ecologically active areas in the city and in the region (including those among Mazovia's major rivers valleys).

### 3.4. *Restrain of chaos intensity in the spatial arrangement of the capital city and its surroundings*

Development of the capital metropolis, particularly under the circumstances of lack of effective instruments for coordination and control, entails many threats, which can lead to functional degradation of significant

**Counteracting environmental degradation**

**Natural environment protection**

**Counteracting spatial chaos**

city areas and its surrounding. The effectiveness of spatial structures in the field of generating and maintaining of sustainable metropolis's development and its surrounding constitutes one of the conditions of social, economic and spatial order. As far as the Warsaw's space and its surroundings are concerned actions in favour of preventing unfavourable phenomena will cover:

- protection of functional diversity of downtown areas and counteracting their degradation (modernization and revitalization);
- shaping and arranging Warsaw's functional and spatial zones and strengthening of cooperation between Territorial Self-government Units [or TSUs] while planning and programming for the WMA;
- arrangement of sub-urbanization process and support for concentration of buildings in corridors of rail transport (suburban and regional rail);
- easing of functional and spatial conflicts which result from passages of communication and infrastructural routes which serve densely urbanized areas;
- creating of a cohesive system of legal regulations which protect from city-planning pressure on the environmentally valuable areas, which have climatic functions (air exchange and regeneration), biological functions (habitat-creating), regenerating and supplying internal urban groups, bio-centric and hydrological functions (supply and water retention on the city area).

### ***3.5. Stimulation of development of Warsaw – the capital city and metropolitan area through polycentric spatial development and refreshing of centre- producing functions***

Strengthening of WMA's metropolitan functions will contribute to improvement of the position of the major metropolitan region in Poland.

The polycentric development of the metropolitan area will contribute to: intensive social and economic development of the area, increase in the housing standards, transport integration, improvement of road safety, possibilities for introducing modern techniques of traffic management.

Apart from the existing institutions of state and self-government administration following structures will be located:

- EU representation institutions;
- international business institutions;
- congress, performance centres, etc.;
- sports facilities of Olympic character;
- cultural facilities for the organization of events of European character;
- headquarters of other state and self-government administration of regional character.

## **Stimulation of polycentric development**

## 4. Secondary objective – Activation and modernization of the extra-metropolitan areas

### Stimulation of extra-metropolitan areas

The ongoing social and economic degradation of the extra-metropolitan areas, particularly those located on the voivodeship peripheries, indicates the need to take up intensified actions to ensure their widely understood social and economic activation. It will require structural changes in the field of economy, demographic and spatial structures, communication, as well as technical and social infrastructure.

Those changes will naturally be gradual, as neither Mazovia's nor domestic economies are prepared for quick transformations. Significant improvements can be achieved by creating a modern organization of production in a form of rural clusters, which will enable to overcome traditional development barriers of the rural areas. Action in favour of activation and modernization of the extra-metropolitan areas will contribute to overcoming the civilization delays and improvement of living conditions of the population on the distinguished problematic areas in the Spatial Plan for the Mazowieckie Voivodeship.

Developed transport infrastructure and efficient system of communication (also covering development of fibre optic telecommunications infrastructure) will accelerate the process of economy modernization, there will be zones of business activity set up along infrastructural corridors. Increase of the level of communication accessibility will contribute to raise spatial cohesion of the voivodeship.

### Directions of actions

#### 4.1. *Improvement of communication and transport accessibility in the region, including civil aviation*

### Improvement of transport connections

A visible gap in the field of transport infrastructure which results from a long-time deficiency of investment in this area constitutes one of the major factors which impede Mazovia's cohesion and development. In order to increase investment attractiveness of the extra-metropolitan areas and to meet the transport needs of the society it is necessary to equip the region with an efficient communication system, to improve transport connections which are important for the neighbouring regions and the national system.

### Modernization of road and rail network

Numerous actions will be taken up in order to remove obstructions and tackle low capacity and quality of the existing road network, modernise railway network and develop air transport through:

- improving technical standards of the peripheral connections in the region:
  - so-called “Mazovia’s Great Outer Bypass” in the range of sub-regional centres of Płock, Ciechanów, Ostrołęka, Siedlce, Radom;
  - so-called “Warsaw’s Big Outer Bypass” in the range of urban centres of Sochaczew, Grójec, Góra Kalwaria, Mińsk Mazowiecki, Wyszaków, Wyszogród;
  - so-called “Express Round-Warsaw Outer Bypass” based on planned corridors of: Warsaw’s Southern Outer Bypass, Armii Krajowej Route, Warsaw’s Eastern Outer Bypass along with the remaining elements of the road junction;
- construction of A-2 highway and upgrading of state roads (in order to increase their capacity) to express roads parameters;
- rebuilding of the remaining state roads (surface reinforcement, expansion and building of the additional side-spaces, building of the cities’ outer bypasses);
  - improvement and completion of voivodeship roads network, particularly in the corridors of the highest intensification of the road traffic;
- changes of categories of the existing roads which result from the ongoing spatial, economic and social changes following the agreement between the roads management authorities and self-governments;
- increase of nowadays insufficient number of bridge crossings, particularly over Vistula, Bug and Narew;
- support for development of the regional rail transport:
  - increase of the number and convenience of the connections, integration of trunk and local lines and improvement of the transport quality;
  - modernization of the following railway lines in the voivodeship area: Kunowice-Warsaw-Terespol, Warsaw-Lublin, Warsaw-Gdańsk, Warsaw/Zielonka-Kuźnica Białostocka and the lines: Warsaw-Radom, Kutno-Płock, Ostrołęka-Tłuszcz, Dęblin-Radom, Radom-Tomaszów Maz.;
  - extension of the Central Railway Trunk Line [or CRTL];
  - dedicating railway transport to serve the regional airports, including CRTL extension to serve the new airport located between Warsaw and Łódź;
- setting up of the Mazowieckie sub-regional network of civil airports which will become a major element of the Mazovia’s transport policy (Płock, Sochaczew-Bielice, Radom-Sadków, Nowe Miasto upon Pilica). The regional airports will increase the population’s mobility, upgrade economic and investment attractiveness of adjacent areas,

**Creating  
a network of  
sub-regional  
airports**

influence considerably the development of tourism. Opening the Modlin airport will be of crucial importance for the domestic and international passenger movement.

#### ***4.2. Strengthening the development potential of sub-regional centres and small towns***

There is a necessity to stimulate the development of the former voivodeship capital cities due to the development potential accumulated in them and roles they play in the sub-regions. Small town centres, part of which lost their development potential due to closing of the existing production plants, should also be covered by support schemes.

In order to implement the present objective, numerous actions will be taken up:

- the deepening development disproportions will be removed by means of revitalization activities;
- supporting and setting up of new industrial plants, small and medium enterprises and business environment institutions, universities (in sub-regional centres), “post-secondary” and “post-gymnasium” schools, colleges, specialized medical treatment establishments;
- making infrastructural connections with the environment more effective (communication and ICT), improvement of housing conditions, influencing the real estate and household utilities’ prices, as well as promotion of environmental values;
- improvement of the quality of public and municipal services including implementation of effective legal and institutional solutions and expansion or modernization of suitable public services infrastructure, transport (particularly public transport), water supply, sewage and waste management, electrical energy industry and telecommunications;
- combating unemployment and stimulating business activity, improvement of human resources, localization attractiveness for entrepreneurs.

#### ***4.3. Multi-functional development of rural areas***

Nowadays a need for sustainable development of the rural areas is growing in importance as it takes into account not only economic along, but also social and environmental aspects. In particular, it means a necessity for their multi-functional development, i.e. including both the aspect of agricultural functions and non-productive elements, which serve ultimately the improvement of living conditions of the rural population and solving their social problems, particularly the unemployment. The directions of actions should concern in particular the rural areas most severely affected by economic recession and the worst-developed areas, covering:

### **Support for smaller towns’ development**

### **Support for rural areas’ development**



- taking advantage of the comparative prevalence in relation to majority of the European Communities countries by means of promoting (marketing) and expanding the production of organic food (growing genetically unmodified plants, low use of chemical fertilizers and traditional methods of production) on substantial areas of Mazovia, as well as a production profile which requires high outlays of labour and land (i.e. factors which Mazovia is abundant with) and which is not easily subjected to mechanization processes – such as e.g.: fruit, vegetable, greenhouse produce, seed manufacturing – in which the Mazowieckie Voivodeship has already worked out a substantial specialization;
- development of ultra-local and local transport and technical infrastructure (building of local and house-adjacent sewage purification facilities, as well as electrical energy/gas transmission and distribution networks);
- support for farms' modernization (including adjustment of the activities to the Community requirements) and structural transformations, as well as creating diversified forms of connections and cooperation both horizontally (groups of producers, target partnerships, etc.), and vertically (among producers, manufacturers, consumers etc.);
- initiating actions in favour of implementation of modern, innovative methods of agricultural production, which make use of biotechnological progress and support for "ecologization" of agriculture on the areas of significant natural and landscape values;
- initiating and supporting of cooperation of scientific research units and universities with farmers (e.g. in a form of exhibition and training centres);
- development of non-agricultural activity on the rural areas (services to the farming, agrotourism, tourism, nature preservation, maintenance of technical infrastructure, services, craftsmanship) aimed at fighting rural unemployment.

#### ***4.4. Building and development of social infrastructure***

There is a necessity for creating conditions for fulfilment of educational, cultural, health and recreational needs of the local communities. The inhabitants of small towns and villages should be facilitated with access to educational and health care (particularly specialized) establishments.

In order to attain this objective the following tasks will be accomplished:

- subsidizing of educational establishments, including special education establishments, widely accessible libraries and post-secondary schools as well as teacher training colleges;

### **Expansion of social infrastructure**

- construction of new health care facilities in the areas which suffer from lack of establishments meeting the healthcare needs of the inhabitants.

#### ***4.5. Protection and revalorization of natural environment aimed at providing sustainable development***

### **Improvement of environment protection standards**

One of the most essential determinants of improvement of quality of life of Mazovia's inhabitants is the state of natural environment and its protection, aimed at preservation of natural environment important for economic and social development in accordance with a principle of sustainable development for future generations. Extra-metropolitan areas in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship enjoy particularly valuable environment conditions. However, they seriously lack an environment-protection system and infrastructure hence they require actions both in the areas of protection and reactivation.

The above mentioned actions will cover among others:

- continuation of works aimed at improving of environment pollution monitoring system, adjusted to the EU standards;
- protection of the most valuable assets of natural environment (resources and landscape), by means of setting up of a spatially cohesive system of legally protected areas and necessary to preserve ecological balance, but also protect environmental connections (including "NATURA 2000" network), particularly taking into account the Vistula, Bug and Narew beds;
- Mazovia's cooperation within the frameworks of the "Green Lungs of Poland" agreement;
- increase of the region's total forest area and forest protection activities by means of planned forestation of 75 thousand hectares of post-arable lands, particularly in the southern and western part of the voivodeship, completing a system of natural connections;
- improvement of surface waters quality, as well as protection of underground waters (particularly in the central part of Warsaw Syncline) and natural resources;
- building of retention basins to counteract water deficit;
- revision of waste management by means of realization of actions covered by the voivodeship, district and communal plans of waste management;
- setting up (including construction and expansion of facilities) of integrated system of waste management based on segregation, recycling and other forms of waste salvage in accordance with arrangements of the "Voivodeship plan of waste management";
- improvement of prevention systems in case of natural disasters and ecological catastrophes, by means of expansion and modernization



of flood control embankments, creating polders, renaturalization of modified rivers sections, dismantling constructions (and a ban on new constructions) on the flood areas, including so-called intra-embankment areas and river polders, completed by the introduction of early warning system;

- revitalization of degraded post-military areas, particularly taking into account former military bases and post-industrial areas;
- protection of bio-diversity of natural environment and preservation of unchanged habitats, by means of creating a GMO-free zone on the voivodeship area;
- fostering ecological awareness among inhabitants as a factor to increase effectiveness of the actions taken up in the field of environment protection;
- increased use of renewable sources of energy, including geothermal waters.

#### ***4.6. Making use of endogenous WMA potential to stimulate development of the whole region***

Development of the Warsaw Metropolitan Area constitutes an element of the overall vision of Mazovia's development in the voivodeship policy and it provides for an intensified diffusion of the development impulses, economic activity and innovation from the metropolis to the regional environment. An opportunity for increasing its range and intensification of diffusion is covered in the activities of the present *Strategy* listed below which serve:

- improvement of functional and spatial connections of the capital city with the environment;
- better accessibility to institutions of key importance for the development of the capital's metropolitan functions i.e.:
  - a decision-making centre in the field of public and economic administration;
  - a centre of financial market and business environment services;
  - a research and development centre;
  - a leading academic centre in the country;
- extension of transport infrastructure and improvement of the public transport quality;
- setting up functional, social and economic connections with the metropolitan job market will become an opportunity to reduce the unemployment rate in the region.

### **Exploiting the potential of WMA**

## Shaping of the region's image

## Development of civic society

## Improving investment attractiveness

# 5. Secondary objective – Development of the civic society and shaping the image of the region

Effective promotion, creation of conditions for development with strong involvement of the societies and shaping of social attitudes will bring tangible economic effects. Putting an emphasis on the region's values through information and presentation of its realistic achievements and opportunities addressed to various recipients, among others to the voivodeship inhabitants, tourists, domestic and foreign investors, European Union institutions, while using different forms of advertising and media will contribute to raise the importance of the region.

Shaping of the image and promotion of the region will be carried out bearing in mind the specification of target groups, i.e. recipients of the region's image and promotional information for the region. The promotion in question will be carried out in two dimensions: internal and external i.e. will be addressed, on one hand, to inhabitants and potential investors from Mazovia and, on the other hand, to the people and institutions outside the region.

## Directions of actions

### 5.1. Development of the civic society and regional integration

Development of a creative civic society is an important determinant of the voivodeship development. It will contribute to the growth of its competitiveness and civic activity of its inhabitants.

The present objective will be realized through the following actions:

- support for the promotion of pro-social, voluntary and philanthropic activities;
- support for NGO initiatives in the area of social economy;
- support and initiating agreements and associations which deepen the integration in the region;
- organization of regional fairs, exhibitions, branch conferences;
- publishing of brochures and guides, local and regional press to promote values of the communes, administrative districts and the region.

### 5.2. Improvement and promotion of investment attractiveness in the region

Creating of the best possible conditions for investment in the region requires not only the improvement of technical infrastructure but also creating a climate of entrepreneurship, favourable for setting up and running various business activities. Actions conducted by self-governments in the area of economy should focus on the region's promotion in terms of its

investment attractiveness and facilitating access to investment areas. This objective will be implemented through the following actions:

- encouragement and investment tax-relieves in order to attract potential domestic and foreign investors and building up of a favourable investment climate (functioning of e.g. Investor Service Centre or a database of offers of the investment localizations, publishing of “An investor’s guide to the Mazovia”);
- introduction of new technologies and innovative products to serve Mazovia’s promotion;
- additional training of the workers– particularly in the area of foreign languages;
- setting up of “Mazovia Tourism” package to create new ways of the region’s promotion in Europe and in the world.

### ***5.3. Promotion and growth of tourist and recreation attractiveness of the region based on its natural environment and cultural heritage values***

The objective of the promotional activities is to build Mazovia’s sustainable image as an area of considerable development potential, based on the great cultural, natural and landscape values.

To complete the objective in question the actions will be taken up as follows:

- revitalization of monumental complexes and making use of them to develop tourist functions (development of tourist routes, construction of e.g. hotels, hostels, tourist resorts);
- setting up of a regional network of tourist service, which provides quality tourist and health resorts offer for various tourism and recreation market segments in the region;
- promotion of the richness of the Kampinoski Primeval Forest, landscape parks, unique Kurpiowski, Łowicki, Podlaski, Kołbiewski traditions and others through the organization of exhibitions of regional craftsmanship;
- support for activity of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship Representation Office in Brussels which will enable to promote Mazovia effectively in the European Union;
- organization of the Regional Tourist Organization and local tourist organizations;
- setting up of the Folklore Centre which will collect the most interesting and unique works of regional cultures;
- publishing of promotional materials and creating a positive image of the region in the media.

**Emphasizing regional values**

## Regional identity

### *5.4. Shaping the region's identity, creation and promotion of a regional product*

What is essential to Mazovia's (and any region's) development is a population that identifies itself with their territory. In the EU regional policy a big emphasis is put on the development and preservation of regional traditions, within the so-called "small homeland". Mazovia has its unique graphical signs such as regional emblem and logo. However, it doesn't have any tangible image with which it could be associated in Poland, Europe and the world. The objective of the voivodeship promotion is to build positive associations connected with its image and to promote products typical for the region. Creation and promotion of the regional product will not only contribute to building and strengthening of the identity and attractiveness of the region, but will also constitute an important element of its promotion in the domestic and European dimension.

Due to that fact the following activities will be taken up to cover:

- setting up of institutional frameworks e.g. by means of a regional certification system for the support of development of regional brands (e.g. traditional food products or tourist products);
- promotion of unique architectural monuments, places of national heritage, as well as ones where great Poles identified with the region lived and stayed;
- preserving and cultivating of local traditions and habits, together with the knowledge of the region's history;
- introduction of an integrated system of cultural information;
- promotion of historical and cultural diversity in Mazovia, of folk and high culture, diminishing disproportions between them through active support for centres and local societies, as well as improvement of access to the culture concentrated in Warsaw for the population from the outside of the capital;
- exhibiting regional ecological and tourist products, which take into account local traditions (e.g. kurpiowskie "palm branches" (a part of Palm Sunday tradition), kołbiewskie decorative paper cut-outs or łowicki costume), landscape-related (willow and stork) or cultural (Chopin and Żelazowa Wola).

### *5.5. Inter-regional and international cooperation*

Support for cooperation with the neighbouring regions will be included in strengthening infrastructural and functional connections, joint pro-development initiatives and activities connected with environment protection in accordance with a principle of sustainable development. Joint initiatives of different regions will contribute to better management of the

## Inter-regional cooperation

region's resources and a joint implementation of undertakings, frequently of a key and synergic character, which will in turn contribute to their promotion. The cooperation in international dimension in many areas will play an important role.

In view of that the direction of actions will be taken up as follows:

- strengthening connections between the Warsaw's neighbouring metropolitan areas and Łódź in order to set up a bipolar system of a significant social, economic and cultural potential on the European scale;
- cooperation with the neighbouring voivodeships in the field of implementation of joint development initiatives;
- environment protection on the homogenous areas of significant natural and landscape values;
- international cooperation of the territorial self-government units;
- support for the implementation of tourist and recreation "Mazovia's Green Bike Lane" initiative within the frameworks of EuroVelo and Greenways – European Bike Lanes;
- setting up a regional promotion centre which serves various objectives simultaneously – it would take a form of a congress and exhibition centre and would focus on important events in the region of international and regional character;
- support for institutions for economic representation; organizing and participating in international fairs.



# CONDITIONS FOR THE STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

The Development Strategy for the Mazowieckie Voivodeship will be implemented in compliance with the domestic and Community legislation. Legal frameworks are made up through setting out objectives within the frameworks of state sectoral policy. Hence the updated Development Strategy for the Mazowieckie Voivodeship takes into account in the provisions of already binding development strategies as well as drafted sectoral strategies for the period of 2007-2013.

Within the programming period for 2007-2013 the main financial instrument for regional policy on the voivodeship level will be a **Regional Operational Program (ROP)**. It will be drafted and managed by the voivodeship self-government. Within the framework of the community structural funds ROP will be financed only from the European Regional Development Fund.

## Financial framework for implementation of the Development Strategy for the Mazowieckie Voivodeship within 2007-2020

In the new 2007-2013 financial perspective the amount of 85,6 billion Euros will be made available for the implementation of the National Strategic Reference Framework, out of which 59,5 billion Euro<sup>3</sup> constitutes the amount of allocation from the union funds. All voivodeships will receive 15,9 billion Euros from the structural funds for the implementation of the Regional Operational Programs (ROP).

In order to estimate the amount of funds to be spent by TSUs and a private sector in the period of 2007-2020 for investment and stimulating Mazowieckie Voivodeship development activities an analysis<sup>4</sup> was conducted and brought following results:

- **The amount of TSUs investment expenses on the territory of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship within 2007-2013 is valued at ca. 35 billion zł in total whereas within 2014-2020 ca. 51 billion zł in total<sup>5</sup>.**

<sup>3</sup> Based on a preliminary project of National Strategic Reference Framework 2007-2013 which support economic growth and employment (document adopted by the Council of Ministers on 14th February 2006).

<sup>4</sup> P. Modzelewski „Financial frameworks for the implementation of the Development Strategy for the Mazowieckie Voivodeship within 2007-2020”.

<sup>5</sup> Forecast of the investment expenses of TSUs on the territory of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship defines investment growth rate as a point of reference, as estimated in the course of preparation to a preliminary 2007-2020 NDP.

## Implementation of the Strategy

- In private sector the amount of investment within 2007–2013 will reach a level of ca. 262 billion zł whereas within 2014–2020 ca. 385 billion zł totalling to ca. 647 billion zł within 2007–2020.

### Implementation of the Strategy records

Implementation of the updated Development Strategy for the Mazowieckie Voivodeship will be based on the following principles: sustainable development, cohesion, subsidiary, partnership, concentration and openness.

In order to obtain the highest possible effectiveness of the Strategy implementation the voivodeship self-government will be:

- cooperating with the Mazovia's administrative districts and communes,
- supporting civic initiatives;
- striving for tightening of cooperation in domestic dimension with the neighbouring regions;
- participating actively in initiatives, domestic and international programs;
- supporting potential beneficiaries in their applications to obtain the EU funds;
- cooperating with entrepreneurs in the area of infrastructure investments;
- striving for creating forms of coordination of the TSU joint actions in the metropolitan area;
- emphasizing the region's issues and problems in the area of regional policy on the self-government and government forum.

The leading and cooperating organizational units voivodeship self-government bear joint responsibility for the implementation of the Strategy's provisions.



# INTER-REGIONAL COOPERATION

In order to actively participate in various forms of international cooperation of the European regions in shaping a common policy and realizing joint programs, the voivodeship self-government entered into bilateral cooperation with the following partners: Veneto and Lombardy regions (Italy), Ile-de-France Region (France), Brussels – Capital (Belgium), Stockholm County (Sweden), Brandenburg and Saxony-Anhalt Union Country (Germany), Pest Comitatus (Hungary), Smolensk and Moscow Area (Russian Federation) and State Administration of Lvov Area (Ukraine). In three cases working groups were established on cooperation with: Moscow, Lvov Area and Region of Lombardy. In 2005 agreements on the cooperation with Akmolinski Area (Kazakhstan Republic) were signed, Stredni Cechy Region (Czech Republic), Bratislavsky Kraj (Slovakia) and a Letter of Intention on the agreement of economic cooperation with the Chinese Hebei province. The Mazowieckie Voivodeship also enters into relations with the Ostfold County (Norway), Lazio Region (Italy), with the Spanish regions of Valencia, Dragonia and an Autonomous Region of Madrid.

Within the frameworks of the Community Initiative INTERREG III which is aimed at supporting trans-border cooperation (local and regional) units of territorial self-government from the Mazovia's area participate in programming and implementation of one of the programs of cooperation, i.e. Poland-Belarus-Ukraine Program for cooperation.

Within the Community Initiative of INTERREG III B BSR, the Mazowieckie voivodeship participates in RECO project for 2005-2007 concerning waste management. The project is aimed at supporting development of effectively operating systems of waste management at the local level in the countries of the Baltic region.

Within the frameworks of the INTERREG III C initiative which co-finances the European Chemical Regions Network a multilateral agreement on cooperation has been signed between Saxony-Anhalt (a leading partner), the Mazowieckie Voivodeship, Union State Nordrhein-Westfalen and Union State Niedersachsen, Darlington Region of Northern-Eastern England, Autonomous Community of Catalonia, Huelva Region and Autonomous Community of Asturia (Spain), Limburg Province (Holland), Piedmont Region (Italy) and Ida – Viru Region (Estonia).

Under the EU VI Framework Program which was established to implement the objective defined as growth of innovation and at the same time competitiveness of the European Community economies, the RIS Mazovia – Regional Innovation Strategy for Mazovia project is implemented by the Mazowieckie Voivodeship Self-government.

## Partners of the region

## Initiatives and programmes

## Educational programmes

Within the frameworks of URBACT program the Mazowieckie Voivodeship participates in the international project "The role of regions and metropolitan institutions in the process of cities' revitalization". Regions of Catalonia, Glasgow and Clyde, Rhone-Alpes, Emilia-Romagna and Lombardy constitute the Mazovia's partners in this project.

Within the frameworks of a new European initiative – The Peri-Urban Regions Platform Europe – PURPLE the representatives of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship participate in conferences, seminars which serve tightening cooperation inside the network.

Within the frameworks of the Norway Financial Mechanism the Mazowieckie Voivodeship participates in the project entitled "Centre/Peripheries – Synergy development in the regions". The project involves such regions as: Stockholm County, Brandenburg Union State, Madrid Region, Noordt Brabant Province (Holland).

Within the frameworks of the Financial Mechanism of the European Economic Area (EEA) the Mazovia's self-government conducts activities aimed at co-financing selected investments. The Mechanism contributes to reduction of social and economic differences within the European Economic Area and supports new EU Member States in their strivings for a full participation in the extended EEA internal market.

Educational establishments run by the Mazowieckie Voivodeship Self-government participate in the European educational programs financed from the EU budget. The scope of cooperation within particular projects<sup>6</sup> are the following issues connected with:

- development of information society within SOCRATES program:
  - Colabs – Co-laboratories project, coordinated by the University in Budapest;
  - MATCOMP project – concerning application of information technology in the process of learning and teaching mathematics;
  - WWW Train Project – concerning didactic innovation in the area of teaching and making use of information technology under the cooperation with the Twente University in Holland.
- life-long learning initiatives:
  - "Engagement of new groups of adults in the lifelong learning – ENGALL" – project realized within the frameworks of SOCRATES – GRUNDTVIG under the cooperation with Germany, Spain, Finland, Slovakia, Greece, Austria (the result of the project are the new methods of working with adults as well as setting up of the project's portal which takes into account the partners' offer and promotion of education of a particular country);

<sup>6</sup> Projects implemented within 2004-2005.

- “Evaluation of lifelong learning for teachers” – project within the frameworks of Socrates – Comenius;
- project for the teachers of entrepreneurship and economic subjects within the frameworks of Leonardo da Vinci program;
- “Care over aging people” project within the frameworks of Leonardo da Vinci program – realized in cooperation with Germany;
- “Care over the older and handicapped in neighbouring countries” project – cooperation with the Swedish party.

Since December 2004 the Mazowieckie Voivodeship has joined the Association of the European Regions(AER), and has taken part in Works of 4 Committees.

Mazowieckie Voivodeship self-government actively participates in the Works of the Committee of the Regions, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe and the Assembly of European Regions. By means of its Representation Office in Brussels it marks its presence on the arena of European institutions, runs activities which promote Mazovia, monitors changes in the EU regional policy, encourages to get acquainted with cultural, natural and tourist values of Mazovia.

## **Mazovia in the EU**

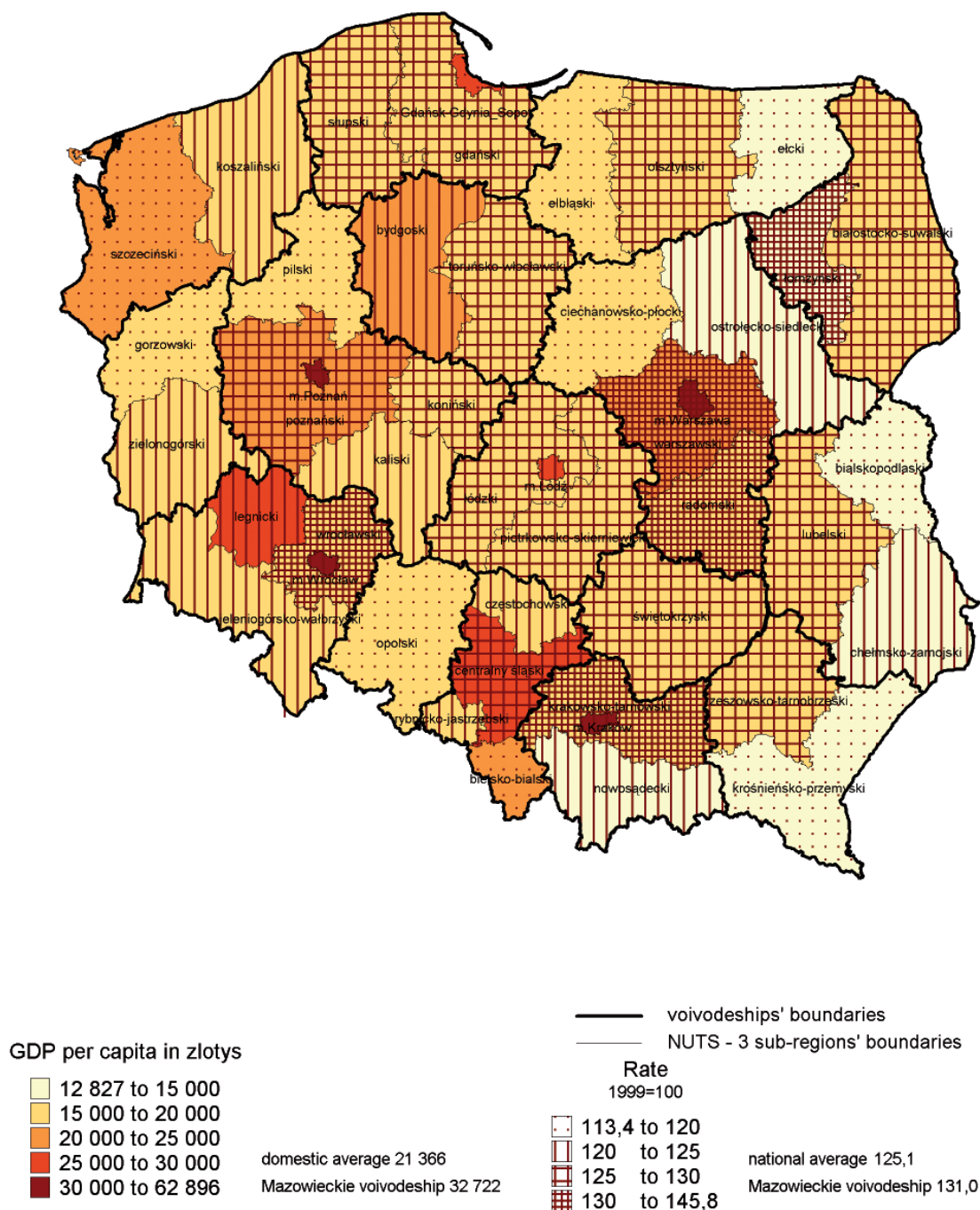


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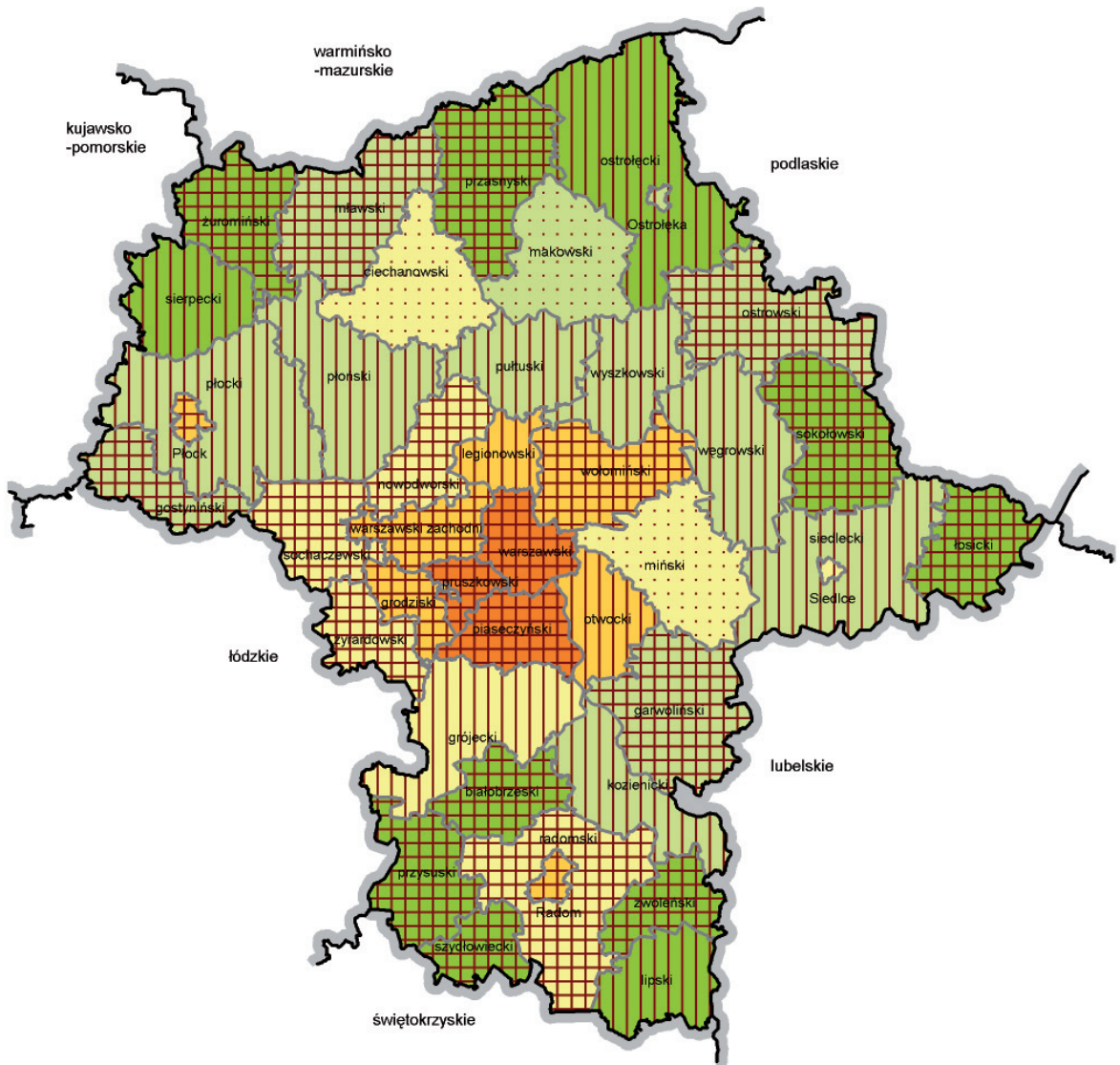


Map no. 1. Gross Domestic Product in NUTS-3 (sub-regions) breakdown in 2003 and changes in relation to 1999



Elaborated by the Mazowieckie Office for Spatial Planning and Regional Development and based on GDP in voivodeships and sub-regions breakdown in 2003, Central Statistical Office, Katowice Statistical Office 2004 and 2005.

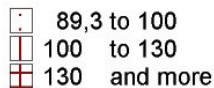
Map no. 2. Number of partnerships with foreign capital in 2005 in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship and their dynamics within a period of 1999–2005



Number of partnerships  
in the administrative district breakdown



Rate  
1999=100



national average 134,5  
voivodeship average 139,0

Elaborated by the Mazowieckie Office for Spatial Planning and Regional Development based on BDR and Statistical Bulletin of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship, IV quarter 2005.



Map no. 3. Agriculture and food processing industry in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship in 2004



#### Dominant directions of production

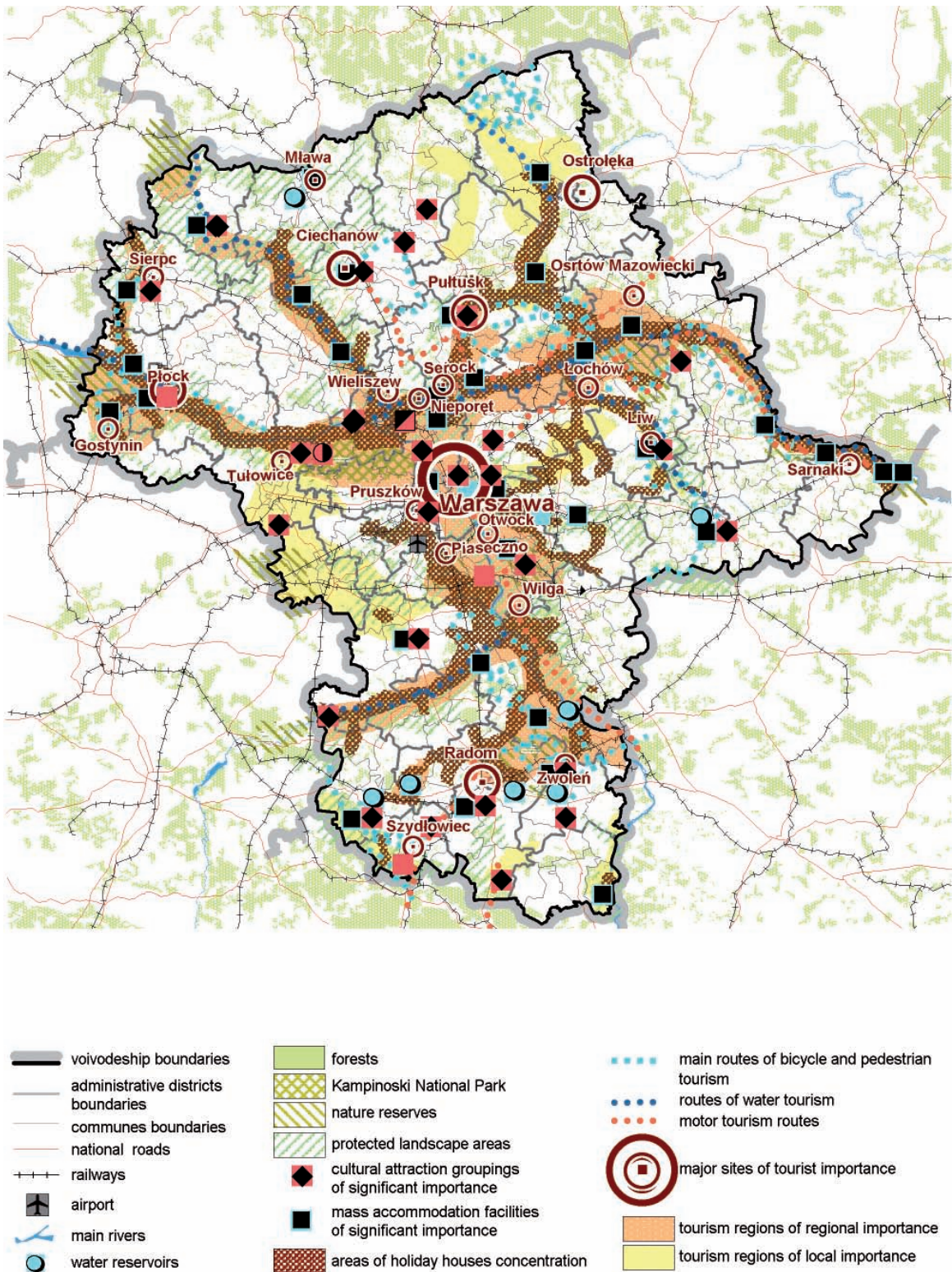
- ▬ cattle stock 40,6 pieces/100 h Arable Land
- ▬ swine stock 88,6 pieces/100 h AL
- ▬ orchards over 5 % of AL
- ▬ vegetables over 2 % of AL

#### Agricultural and food industry

- sugar-mills
- milk processing plants
- meat processing plants
- fruit-and vegetable-processing plants
- distilleries, wineries and breweries

Elaborated by the Mazowieckie Office for Spatial Planning and Regional Development based on 2002 Census of Agriculture and data obtained from the communes in 2004.

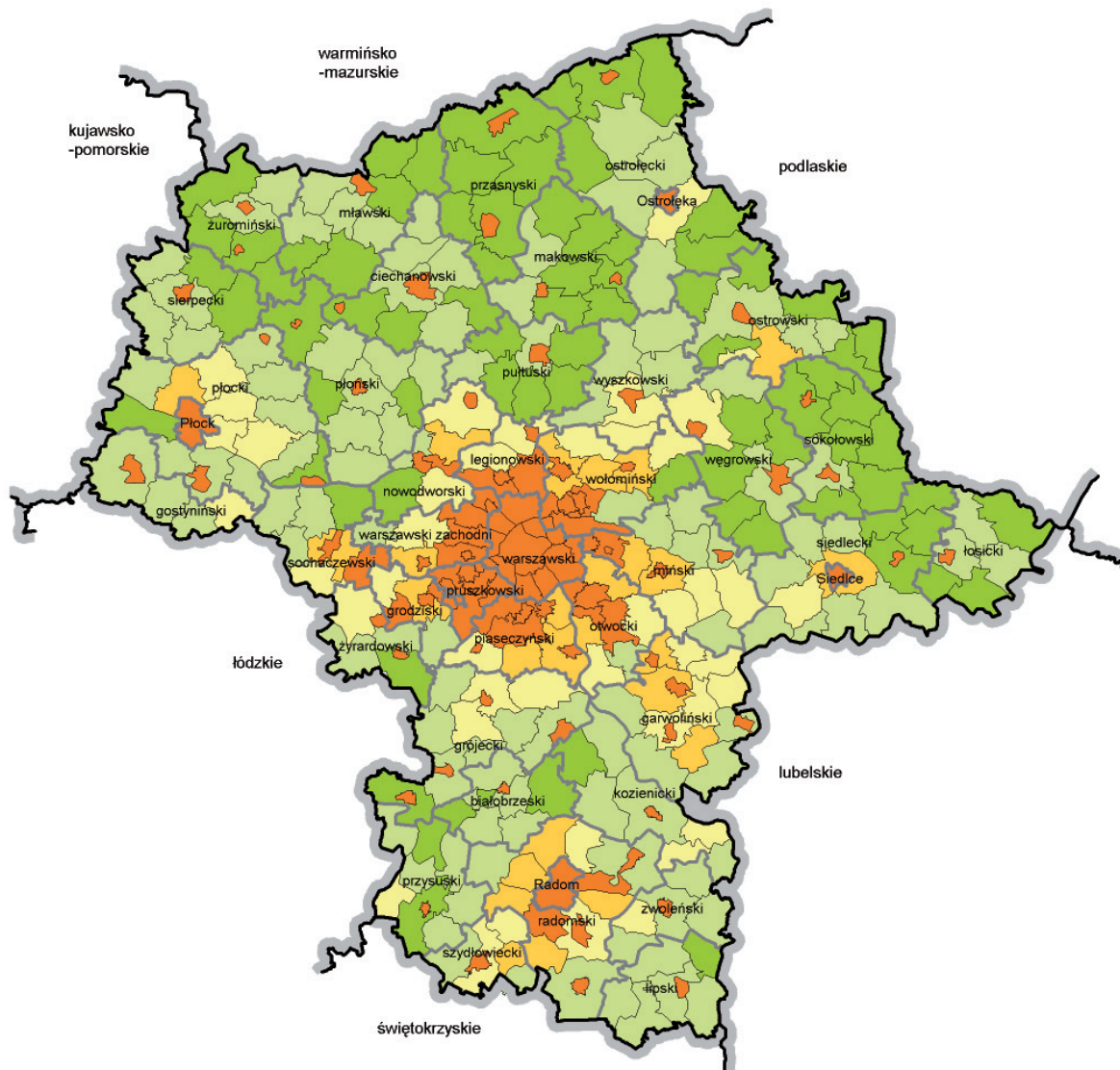
Map no. 4. Tourism infrastructure against natural and cultural values protection in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship in 2004



Elaborated by the Mazowieckie Office for Spatial Planning and Regional Development



Map no. 5. Population density in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship in 2004

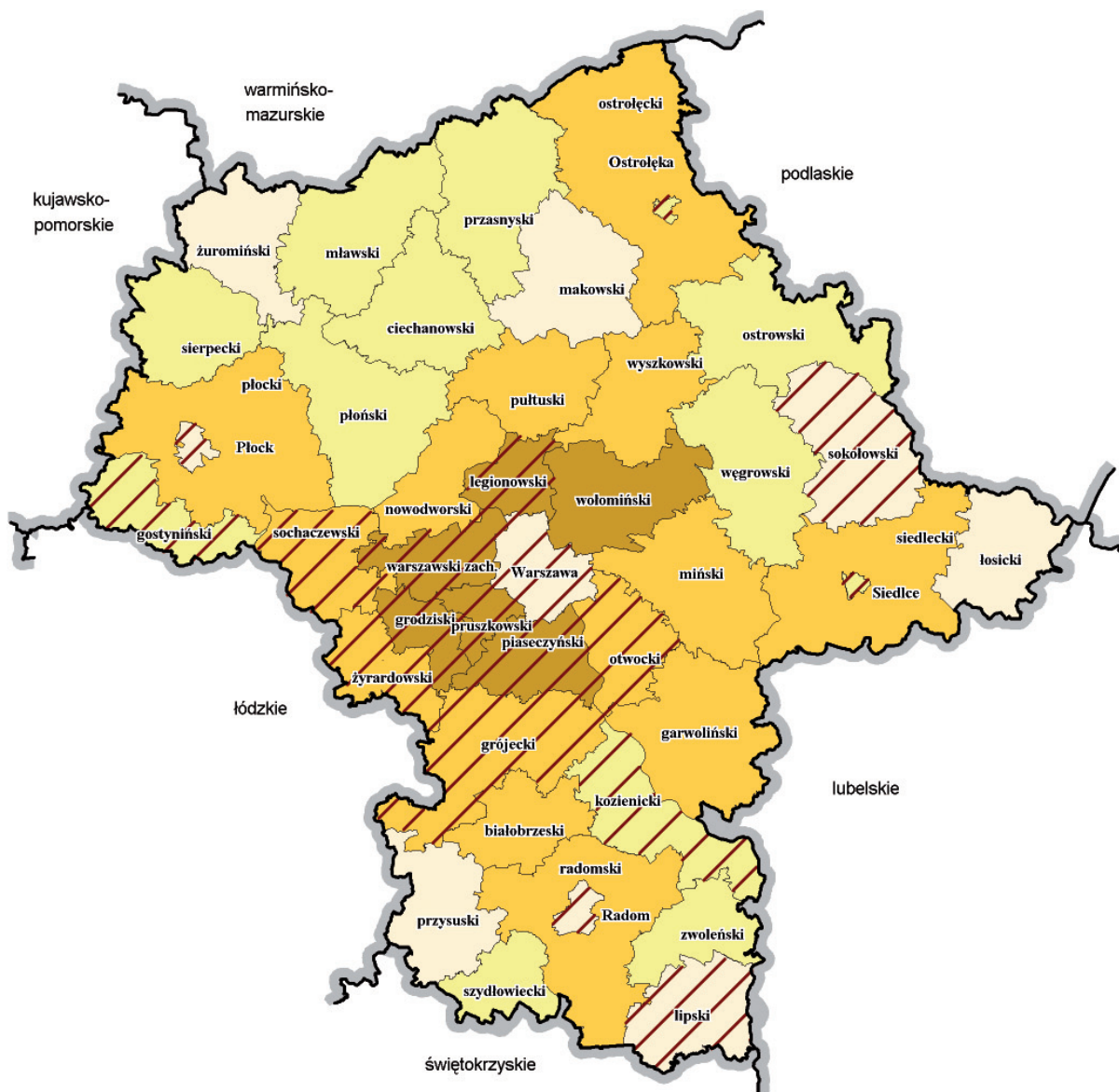


Number of people per 1 square kilometre

12 to 40	
40 to 60	
60 to 80	
80 to 120	national average 122
120 to 7 454	voivodeship average 145

*Elaborated by the Mazowieckie Office for Spatial Planning and Regional Development based on BDR (Database of Regional Data).*

Map no. 6. Population potential – forecast up to 2020



Change in the number of population within 2005 - 2020

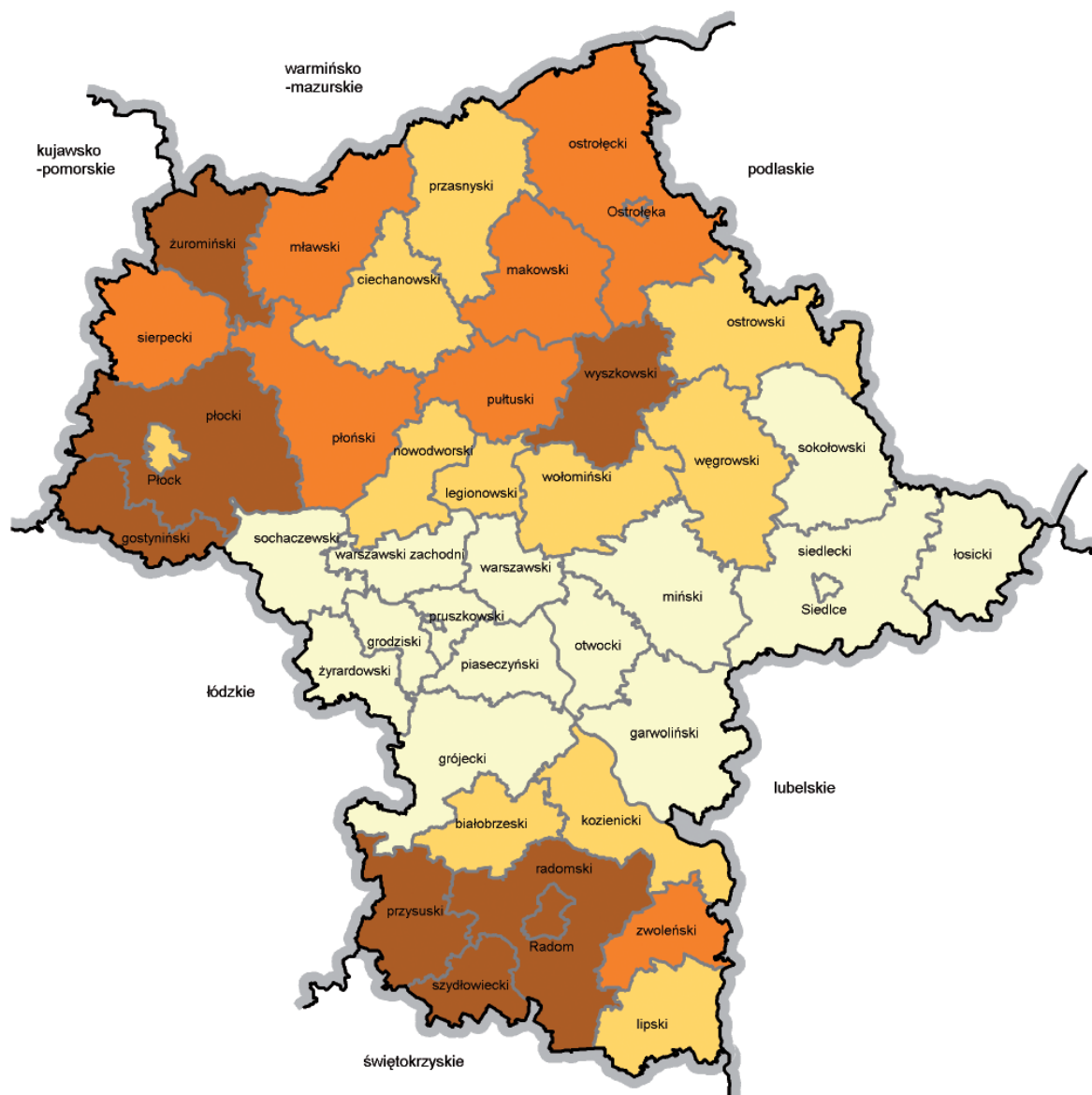
- 106,7 do 122,49
- 100,1 do 106,6
- 97,7 do 100
- 92,3 do 97,7



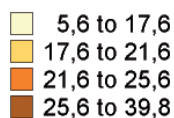
Share of population at the post-production age in 2020 above voivodeship average (21,89%)

Elaborated by the Mazowieckie Office for Spatial Planning and Regional Development based on BDR

Map no. 7. The rate of registered unemployment in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship in 2005



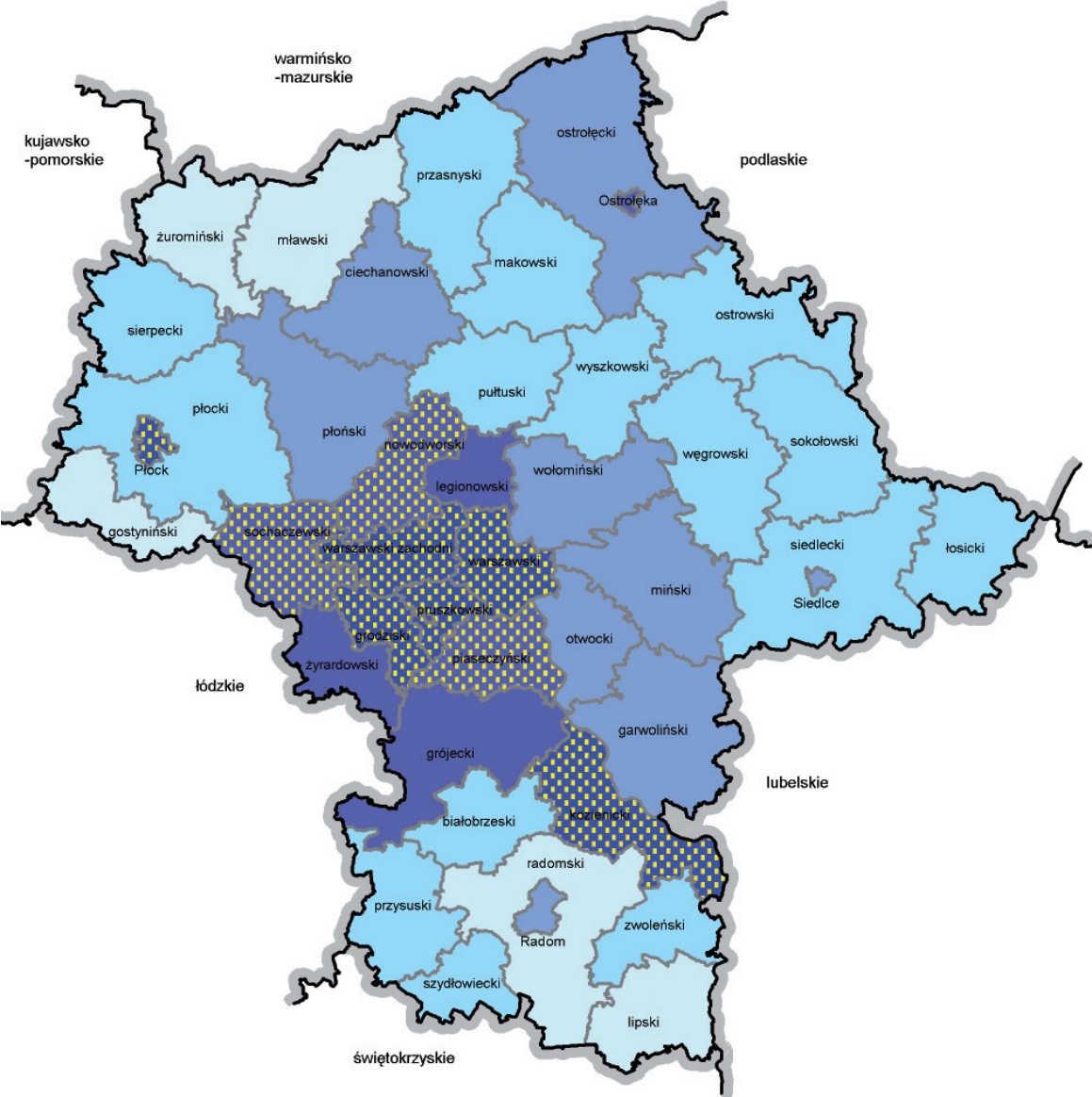
Unemployment rate  
per cent



national average 17,6  
voivodeship average 13,8


*Elaborated by the Mazowieckie Office for Spatial Planning and Regional Development based on Statistical Bulletin of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship, IV quarter 2005.*

Map no. 8. Average monthly gross earnings in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship in 2004



Average monthly earnings  
in zlotys

- 1 717 to 1 800
- 1 800 to 2 000
- 2 000 to 2 300
- 2 300 to 2 600
- 2 600 to 3 465

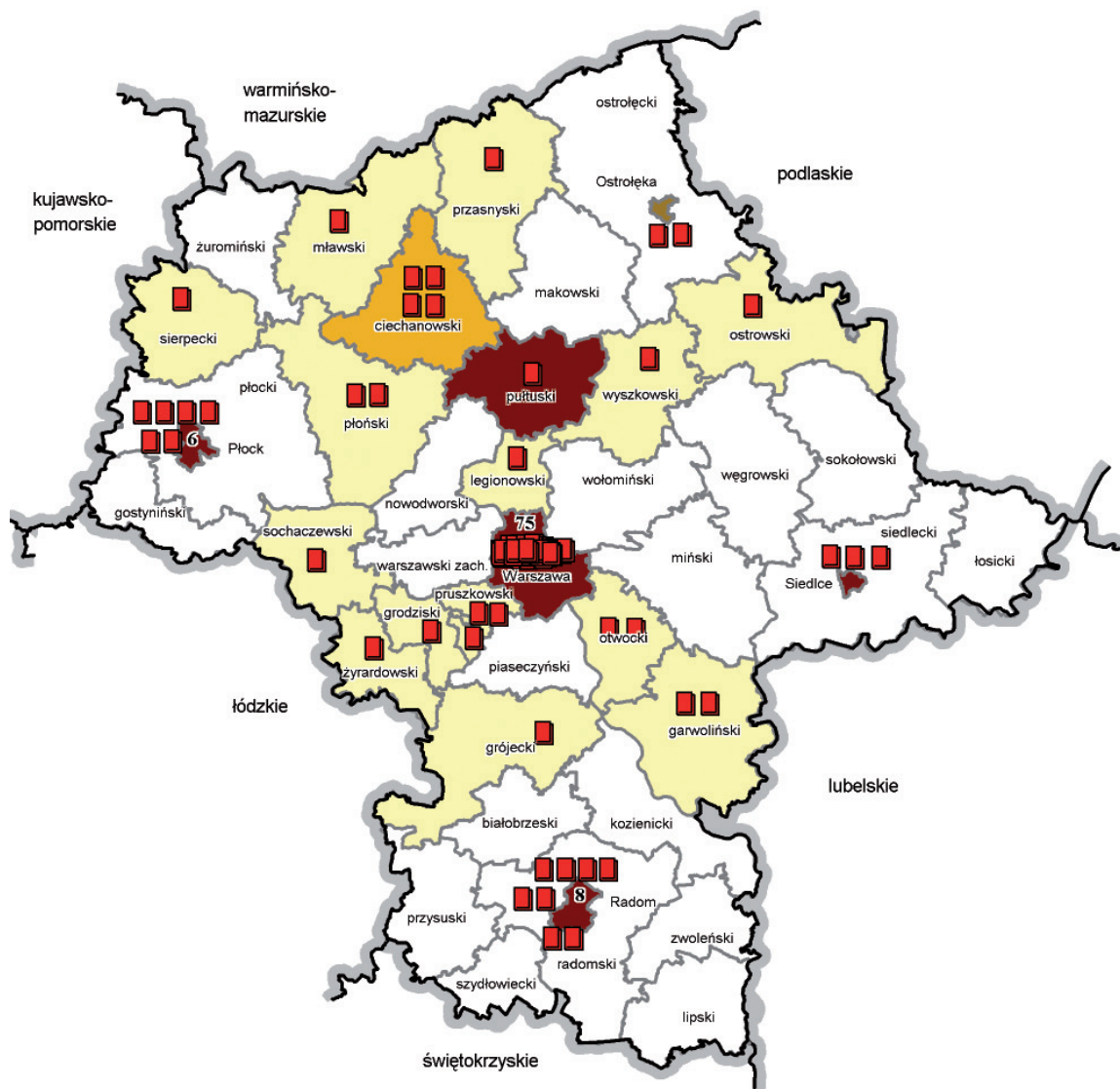
 earnings higher than domestic average

national average 2410  
voivodeship average 3096

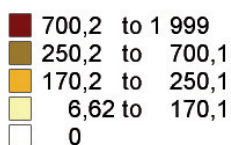
Elaborated by the Mazowieckie Office for Spatial Planning and Regional Development based on the Voivodeships Statistical Yearbook 2005, Central Statistical Office



Map no. 9. Higher education in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship in the academic year 2004/2005



Number of students per 10000 inhabitants



■ Public and private universities, branches, consultation points

6 - number of schools, branches, consultation points

214,58 - voivodeship average

498,77 - national average

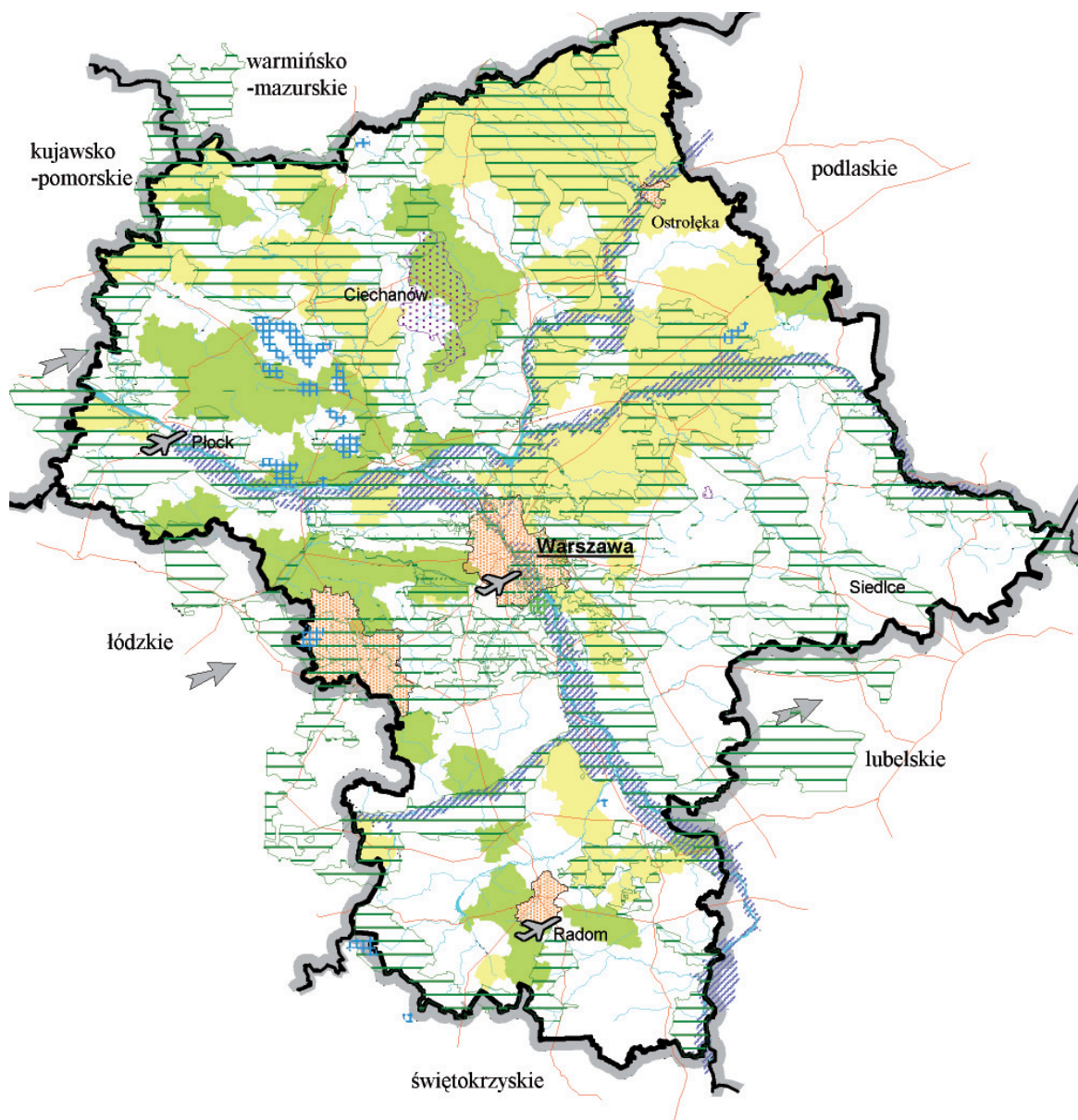
Elaborated by the Mazowieckie Office for Spatial Planning and Regional Development based on Central Statistical Office - "Administrative Districts in Poland".

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Map no. 11. Threats to natural environment in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship in 2004



- areas of rich environmental and landscape values
- health resort protection area

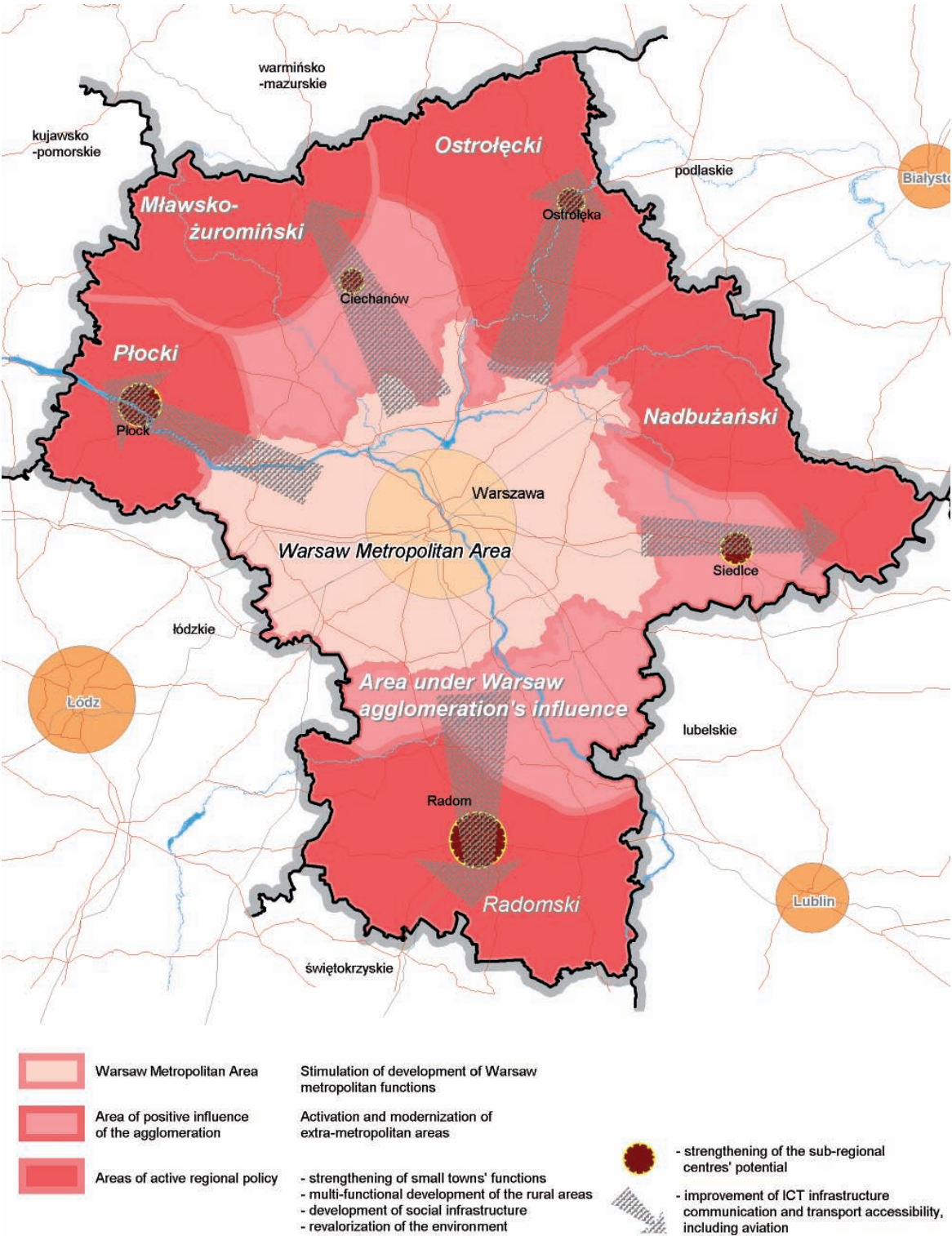
#### Environmental threats

- areas subject to changes of water relations and water pollution (prevalence of low quality soil)
- areas threatened by wind erosion
- areas particularly exposed to risk of water pollution from the sources of agricultural origin

- areas of pollution exceeding norms of air quality
- areas of the strongest deficit of surface and underground waters
- areas of potential flood exposure
- emitters of over-normative noise
- roads of the highest traffic intensity
- dominant directions of pollution inflow

Elaborated by the Mazowieckie Office for Spatial Planning and Regional Development based on the Report of the Voivodeship Register of Environment Protection - State of environment in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship in 2004 from the Hydro-geological Atlas of Poland, Warsaw 1995.

Map no. 12. Problematic areas and directions of spatial policy



Elaborated by the Mazowieckie Office for Spatial Planning and Regional Development.