

Iwona Ładysz

University of Lower Silesia
Faculty of Social Sciences and Journalism
e-mail: iwona.ladysz@gmail.com
tel. 71 355 17 43

Security challenges in the regional policy of the Lower Silesian Voivodship*

Abstract. In the modern economy, regions must become more and more flexible in terms of adjustments to changing conditions. The Lower Silesian Voivodeship adopted a strategic approach to security in regional policy pursuant to the Act on the rules of conducting development policy. This action allows direct changes to take place in the economy of the region, determine the level of implementation of intended objectives, and diagnose risk signals through ongoing monitoring of the strategy objectives. The purpose of the article is to demonstrate the perception of security in the regional policy of the Lower Silesian Voivodship.

Keywords: security, regional policy, Lower Silesian Voivodship

Introduction

The regional policy should contribute to the expansion and improvement of the quality of the productive potential of the economy to ensure the increase of the competitiveness of the region. The area of its implementation is both country (interregional strategy) as well as individual regions (intraregional policy).

Polish regional policy adopted the solutions of European cohesion policy related to programming, management, financing tasks, ongoing monitoring, strategy

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evaluation. A decentralized model has also been adopted to manage the allocation of funds at the level of voivodships.

The Act of 6 December 2006 on the principles of conducting development policy introduced a new approach to development planning by introducing three types of documents, i.e.¹ the long-term national strategy, the medium-term national strategy and medium-term sectoral, domain, spatial strategies, the so-called „other development strategies.” They are implemented through operational programmes co-financed by the European funds and development programs financed mainly by public funds.

The issue of a strategic approach to the security of the Republic of Poland and its regions has taken on a new meaning upon the adoption by the Council of Ministers Long-term National Development Strategy. Poland 2030. Third Wave of Modernity² and National Spatial Management Concept.³ These are horizontal documents which clearly define the objective of the authorities’ activities, which is to ensure the survival and development of the state, the nation and communities and to achieve the established national interests and coherence with the strategy of the European Union expressed in the strategy Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.⁴ These documents are very comprehensive in nature and analyse the situation in the country on several levels (social, economic, spatial and environmental) taking into account the circumstances resulting from the Polish membership in the European Union.

The next document in the programme is the medium-term National Development Strategy 2020,⁵ that has a horizontal and comprehensive nature. It specifies the objectives and directions of the development of the country across economic, environmental, territorial domain, taking into account the findings set out in Long-term National Development Strategy. Poland 2030. Third Wave of

¹ Art. 4 ustawy z dnia 6 grudnia 2006 r. o zasadach prowadzenia polityki rozwoju, Dz.U. Nr 227, poz. 1658 ze zm. [Art. 4 Act of 6 December 2006 on the principles of conducting development policy, Journal of Laws No. 227, item 1658, as amended].

² Uchwała Nr 16 Rady Ministrów z dnia 5 lutego 2013 r. w sprawie przyjęcia Długookresowej Strategii Rozwoju Kraju. Polska 2030. Trzecia Fala Nowoczesności, Monitor Polski Nr 121 [Resolution No. 16 of the Council of Ministers of 5 February 2013 on the adoption of Long-term National Development Strategy. Poland 2030. Third Wave of Modernity, Monitor Polski, item 121].

³ Uchwała Nr 239 Rady Ministrów z dnia 13 grudnia 2011 r. w sprawie przyjęcia Koncepcji Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania Kraju 2030, Monitor Polski 2012, poz. 252 [Resolution No. 239 of the Council of Ministers of 13 December 2011 on the adoption of National Spatial Management Concept 2030, Monitor Polski 2012, item 252].

⁴ Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, COM(2010) 2020, final version, Brussels, 3.03.2010.

⁵ Uchwała Nr 157 Rady Ministrów z dnia 25 września 2012 r. w sprawie przyjęcia Strategii Rozwoju Kraju 2020, Monitor Polski, poz. 882 [Resolution No. 157 of the Council of Ministers of 25 September 2012 on the adoption of National Development Strategy 2020, Monitor Polski, item 882].

Modernity. This strategy shall coordinate the development policy in Poland due to the assessment of compliance of priorities of all government strategies and programmes with the objectives contained in it. Consistent with these documents are nine sectoral strategies that were focused on the following elements: innovation and economic efficiency,⁶ development of transport,⁷ energy security and the environment,⁸ regional development,⁹ human capital development,¹⁰ development of social capital,¹¹ sustainable development in the sector of countryside, agriculture and fishing,¹² efficient state,¹³ and the development of national security sys-

⁶ Uchwała Nr 7 Rady Ministrów z dnia 15 stycznia 2013 r. w sprawie Strategii Innowacyjności i Efektywności Gospodarki „Dynamiczna Polska 2020”, Monitor Polski, poz. 73 [Resolution No. 7 of the Council of Ministers of 15 January 2013 on Innovation Strategy and the Efficiency of the Economy “Dynamic Poland 2020,” Monitor Polski, item 73].

⁷ Uchwała Nr 6 Rady Ministrów z dnia 22 stycznia 2013 r. w sprawie Strategii Rozwoju Transportu do 2020 r. (z perspektywą do 2030 r.), Monitor Polski, poz. 75 [Resolution No. 6 of the Council of Ministers of 22 January 2013 on Transport Development Strategy by 2020 (with perspective by 2030), Monitor Polski, item 75].

⁸ Uchwała Nr 58 Rady Ministrów z dnia 15 kwietnia 2014 r. w sprawie przyjęcia Strategii „Bezpieczeństwo Energetyczne i Środowisko – perspektywa do 2020 r.”, Monitor Polski, poz. 469 [Resolution No. 58 of the Council of Ministers of 15 April 2014 on the adoption of the Strategy “Energy Security and Environment – perspective by 2020,” Monitor Polski, item 469].

⁹ Krajowa strategia rozwoju regionalnego 2010-2020. Regiony, miasta, obszary wiejskie, Monitor Polski, 2010, Nr 36, poz. 423 [National regional development strategy 2010-2020. Regions, cities and rural areas, Monitor Polski 2010, No. 36, item 423]; uchwała Nr 60 Rady Ministrów z dnia 30 kwietnia 2014 r. w sprawie przyjęcia „Strategii Rozwoju Polski Zachodniej do roku 2020, Monitor Polski, poz. 452 [Resolution No. 60 of the Council of Ministers of 30 April 2014 on the adoption of “Development Strategy of Western Poland by 2020,” Monitor Polski, item 452]; uchwała Nr 3 Rady Ministrów z dnia 8 stycznia 2014 r. w sprawie przyjęcia „Strategii Rozwoju Polski Południowej do roku 2020”, Monitor Polski, poz. 152 [Resolution No. 3 of the Council of Ministers of 8 January 2014 on the adoption of “Development Strategy of Southern Poland by 2020,” Monitor Polski, item 152].

¹⁰ Uchwała Nr 104 Rady Ministrów z dnia 18 czerwca 2013 r. w sprawie przyjęcia Strategii Rozwoju Kapitału Ludzkiego 2020, Monitor Polski, poz. 640 [Resolution No. 104 of the Council of Ministers of 18 June 2013 on the adoption of Strategy of Human Capital Development by 2020, Monitor Polski, item 640].

¹¹ Uchwała Nr 61 Rady Ministrów z dnia 26 marca 2013 r. w sprawie przyjęcia „Strategii Rozwoju Kapitału Społecznego 2020”, Monitor Polski, poz. 378 [Resolution No. 61 of the Council of Ministers of 26 March 2013 on the adoption of “Strategy of Social Capital Development 2020,” Monitor Polski, item 378].

¹² Uchwała Nr 17 Rady Ministrów z dnia 12 lutego 2013 r. w sprawie przyjęcia strategii „Sprawne Państwo 2020”, Monitor Polski, poz. 136 [Resolution No. 17 of the Council of Ministers of 12 February 2013 on the adoption of the strategy “Efficient State 2020,” Monitor Polski, item 136].

¹³ Uchwała Nr 67 Rady Ministrów z dnia 9 kwietnia 2013 r. w sprawie przyjęcia „Strategii rozwoju systemu bezpieczeństwa narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej 2022”, Monitor Polski, poz. 377 [Resolution No. 67 of the Council of Ministers of 9 April 2013 on the adoption of “National security development strategy of the Republic of Poland 2022,” Monitor Polski, item 377].

tem of the Republic of Poland.¹⁴ In this way, the need for a comprehensive approach to maintain consistency of planned objectives was expressed, which forced the occurrence of the phenomenon of synergies of various phenomena and spatial, social, economic and political problems.

The purpose of the article is to demonstrate the perception of security in the regional policy of the Lower Silesia Voivodship.

1. Perceptions of economic security in selected country strategy papers

There is a significant change in a strategic approach to the national security of the Republic of Poland. Today, it is characterized as the ability “of the state and its society to ensure the conditions for its existence and development, territorial integrity, political independence, inner stability and quality of life. This ability is shaped through actions which involve using opportunities, taking challenges, reducing risk and eliminating external and internal threats, which ensures the continuance, identity, functioning and freedom of development of the state and the nation (society).”¹⁵ It is therefore necessary to increase the involvement of local authorities in creating the conditions for taking the challenges of political, military, social and economic nature as well as creating a sustainable grounds for economic and social development.

One of the objectives of Long-term National Development Strategy. Poland 2030. Third Wave of Modernity is balancing the development potential of Poland through, among others, the use of existing developmental forces and creating a potential for growth in the perspective by 2030. It was also underlined that due to the large territorial diversity of the country and disparities in development opportunities, it is necessary, in the long-term, to support the regional policy with national funds and from the European Union. These actions will be aimed, among other things, at ensuring equal opportunities through the use of developmental potentials. However, National security development strategy of the Republic of Poland 2022 pointed out the need to integrate it with other developmental strategies relating to economic, environmental, civil or social security, etc. Despite the fact that it focuses mainly on providing external security, it also includes the connections with the entities responsible for internal security. In addition, this strategy

¹⁴ Uchwała Nr 163 Rady Ministrów z dnia 25 kwietnia 2012 r. w sprawie przyjęcia „Strategii zrównoważonego rozwoju wsi, rolnictwa i rybactwa” na lata 2012-2020, Monitor Polski, poz. 839 [Resolution No. 163 of the Council of Ministers of 25 April 2012 on the adoption of “Strategy for sustainable development in the sector of countryside, agriculture and fishing” for the years 2012-2020, Monitor Polski, item 839].

¹⁵ Uchwała Nr 67 Rady Ministrów..., p. 4.

highlighted the need for spatial planning at national and regional level to reduce the occurrence of spatial conflicts.¹⁶

On the other hand, the amended Act on voivodship local government stipulated that the strategy of the voivodship development should include the objectives of medium-term national development strategy, the national regional development strategy and the relevant supra-regional strategies and be consistent with the land consolidation plan of the voivodship.¹⁷ In this way, the legislature tried to restore the time sequence in strategic programmes drawn up in Poland for various levels and horizons to allow for the increase in the coordination of development policy.

The ensuring of region security requires defining the vision of its social, economic and spatial future based on long-term development strategy in accordance with Art. 11(1) of The Act of 5 June 1998 on voivodship local government. The law stipulated the objectives, which should be included by the voivodship local government in strategic planning, such as: the cultivation of the Polish identity and the development of national, civic and cultural awareness of residents as well as the cultivation and development of local identity; the stimulation of economic activity; raising the level of competitiveness and innovativeness of the voivodship economy; maintenance of value of cultural and natural environment, taking into account the needs of future generations; development and maintenance of spatial order.¹⁸

In view of the changes that have taken place in Poland in recent years, it was necessary to update the Development Strategy of the Lower Silesian Voivodship 2020 to the current socio-economic situation and the needs arising from the new programming period.¹⁹ The document was adopted on 28 February 2013. The document included strategic balance of the region and noted a number of important strengths and growth opportunities as well as weaknesses and threats to the voivodship also relating to security issues (Table 1).

A strategic approach to regional development while ensuring its security allows to adopt changes in the economy, society and space and determine the degree of implementation of the targets.

In accordance with the provisions of the strategy, development capabilities should be better targeted to create the safety grounds of the region and to remove emerging threats. The development goals of the voivodship should be subordi-

¹⁶ Uchwała Nr 239 Rady Ministrów...

¹⁷ Art. 11(1) ustawy z dnia 5 czerwca 1998 r. o samorządzie województwa, Dz.U. 2001, Nr 142, poz. 1590, ze zm. [Art. 11(1) The Act of 5 June 1998 on voivodship local government, Journal of Laws 2001, No. 142, item 1590, as amended].

¹⁸ Ibidem.

¹⁹ Uchwała Nr XXXII/932/13 z dnia 28 lutego 2013 r. w sprawie przyjęcia Strategii Rozwoju Województwa Dolnośląskiego 2020 [Resolution No. XXXII/932/13 of 28 February 2013 on the adoption of the Development Strategy of the Lower Silesian Voivodship 2020].

Table 1. Strategic balance of the region including the main security aspects of the Lower Silesian Voivodship

Strengths	Weaknesses
Good links with the European transport system Rich hydrographic network and topography favouring the retention of water and improvement of flood protection. Growing area of sewered land and the percentage of inhabitants benefiting from the sewerage system. The significant production of electricity on the basis of region's resources. Polycentric structure of settlement network, emerging metropolitan center, large subregional centers and a significant number of smaller towns. The position of the region in the cross-border area. A high, as compared to the country, level of economic development and high dynamics of development of the region. A high level of entrepreneurship of the inhabitants of the region – varied by area. High investment attractiveness, the occurrence of favorable areas for business investment and job creation. The existence of a variety of raw materials deposits of mineral resources reserves and favourable soil and climatic conditions for diversified agricultural production.	Insufficient capacity of transport infrastructure networks as a result of growing needs and a significant degradation of the existing network. Poor use of transport capacity of the River Odra – de-capitalised shipping infrastructure, overexploited quays and port facilities of the Odra River Waterway. Bad technical condition of flood protection infrastructure and built-up flood plains. Insufficient number and capacity of reservoirs and the surface of the flood plains, fragmentary regulation of rivers and streams. Unsatisfactory status of low-voltage transmission network and a small share of electricity production from renewable energy sources. Low level of general security – high crime rate, low level of crime detection. Low level of social trust and trust in public institutions. Lack of an integrated approach to solving social problems and insufficient social welfare infrastructure. Low level of rehabilitation and use of post-mining land and old industrial areas. Degradation of natural terrain caused by economic activity.

Opportunities	Threats
<p>Development of international transport links, improvement of infra-national links and increase of the importance of region for transit use.</p> <p>Modernisation of the Odra River Waterway to class IV navigability.</p> <p>Execution of large investments in the field of flood prevention infrastructure and the implementation of the Program for the Odra River 2006.</p> <p>Effective integration of the crisis management system, in co-operation with regions and neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Development of new warning technology against threats.</p> <p>The use of energy resources of the region – renewable and non-renewable.</p> <p>The implementation of the European requirements for waste management.</p> <p>Balancing the demographic loss through repatriations of people of Polish origin.</p> <p>Increase of local and regional identity.</p> <p>Increase of the outer attractiveness of the towns of the Lower Silesian Voivodship.</p>	<p>Insufficient attention paid to transport needs of a region in the national transport policy (road, rail, waterborne and inland water transport).</p> <p>Marginalisation of the Odra River transport and lack of consistent implementation of the Programme for the Odra River.</p> <p>Delays in the implementation of measures aimed to improve retention.</p> <p>Insufficient investment in the system protection against floods and droughts and their effects.</p> <p>Unfinished construction of the integrated alarm system (112) and information system (about threats).</p> <p>Insufficient level of funds for revitalisation, restoration, rehabilitation of the environment.</p> <p>A growing energy deficit in the metropolitan area of Wrocław and the voivodship.</p> <p>Insufficient protection against potential consequences of industrial accidents.</p> <p>Permanent migration and the outflow of skilled personnel from the region, especially of young people.</p> <p>An increase in unemployment caused by the possible end of activities of Special Economic Zones.</p> <p>Social marginalisation in rural and old industrial areas.</p>

nated to the creation of an integrated regional community, the building of a competitive, consistent, open and dynamic region.

The document sets out the objectives and directions of region development based on a two-pillar development model. On the one hand, the development of industry based on the most modern technologies and modern services was assumed, and, on the other hand, the use of internal capacity, for example, nature's, spa and cultural resources, taking into account the need to maintain the quality of technical infrastructure.

The strategy clearly indicated that the purpose of the units of local government is to ensure the survival and development of communities and to achieve the established national interests. The achievement of the strategic objectives should be accompanied by maintaining the security of the development of units of local government. It is therefore necessary to currently analyse the factors generating threats and to take measures aimed at effective countering such situations.

The successful implementation of the objectives should contribute to the growth of social awareness concerning the level of security in the region and actual and potential threats. A very important effect of the strategy should be equipment reinforcement, for example, of services and fire service as well as other units that have an impact on risk prevention, and those involved in fighting them and removing their effects. In order to do this, it seems necessary to improve cooperation between these units.

Building the security system in the Lower Silesian Voivodeship requires implementation of the tasks arising from the acts and other regulations concerning the operation of the voivodship, county and municipal government and non-governmental organisations operating in this area, while taking into account the role of the Governor of the Lower Silesian Voivodship in relation to entities implementing the tasks regarding safety, i.e. services, inspection and fire service and other organizations.

In the European Union, the intensification of civil initiatives is a particular area of emphasis. To achieve this, the local government of the Lower Silesian Voivodship could co-ordinate and monitor such activities and create opportunities for promoting active citizenship.

2. Security of the Lower Silesian Voivodship in the new programming period

Within the cohesion policy for the years 2014-2020 Poland will receive 82.5 billion EUR, including 76.9 billion EUR within the operational programmes, approxiamtely 700 million EUR within the European Territorial Co-operation, approximately 473 million EUR from the Fund for European Aid to the Most De-

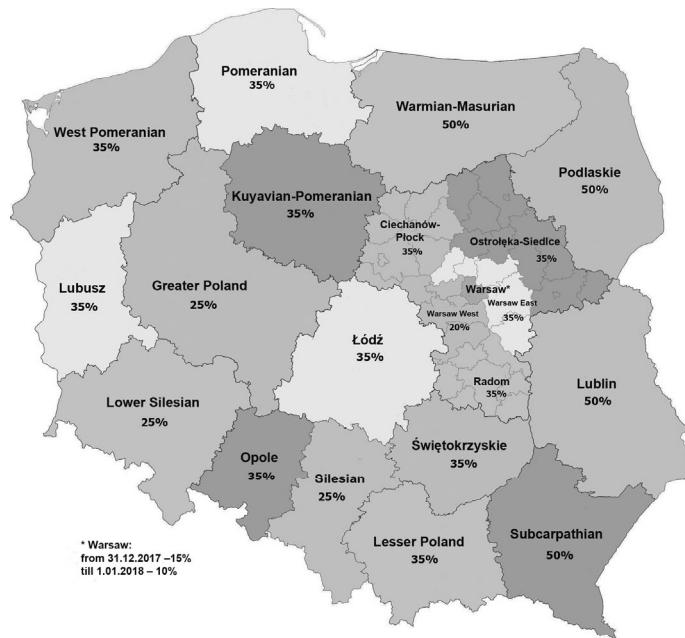


Figure 1. Regional aid from the European Union for individual voivodships in Poland
for the years 2014-2020

Source: *State aid: The Commission approves the map of regional aid for the period 2014-2020 for Poland*, http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-180_pl.htm [15.08.2014].

prived, approximately 287 million EUR for technical aid, approximately 71 million EUR for the activities related to development of urban areas.

The funds received from the European Union are to contribute both to the achievement of the objectives of regional policy and cohesion policy so as to allow the implementation of the strategy Europe 2020. The main objectives will be investments in the development and employment in the Member States and the regions as well as the European territorial cooperation.

Programming the financial perspective for the years 2014-2020 – Partnership Agreement was signed on 23 May 2014.²⁰ According to this document the European funds are intended, among other things, for increasing the competitiveness of the economy, the improvement of social and territorial cohesion of the country, raising the efficiency and effectiveness of the state.²¹ Further investments are

²⁰ Programowanie perspektywy finansowej na lata 2014-2020 – umowa partnerstwa [Programming the financial perspective for the years 2014-2020 – Partnership Agreement], Ministerstwo Infrastruktury i Rozwoju, Warszawa 2014, www.mir.gov.pl/fundusze/Fundusze_Europejskie_2014_2020/Programowanie_2014_2020/Umowa_partnerstwa/Documents/UP_pl.pdf [30.08.2014].

²¹ European Funds 2014-2020 – general information, www.mir.gov.pl/fundusze/fundusze_europejskie_2014_2020/strony/start.aspx [30.08.2014].

Table 2. Distribution of EU funds for national and regional programmes (in EUR)

National and regional programmes	EU funds
Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020 ^a	27 410 000
Programme Smart Growth 2014-2020 ^b	8 610 000
Programme Digital Poland 2014-2020 ^c	2 170 000
Programme Knowledge Education Development 2014-2020 ^d	4 690 000
Programme Eastern Poland 2014-2020 ^e	2 000 000
Programme Technical Aid 2014-2020 ^f	700 120 000
Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodeship*	2 252 546 589
Regional Operational Programme for the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship*	1 903 540 287
Regional Operational Programme for the Lublin Voivodeship*	2 230 958 174
Regional Operational Programme for the Lubusz Voivodeship*	906 929 693
Regional Operational Programme for the Łódź Voivodeship*	2 256 049 115
Regional Operational Programme for the Lesser Poland Voivodeship*	2 878 215 972
Regional Operational Programme for the Opole Voivodeship*	944 967 792
Regional Operational Programme for the Subcarpathian Voivodeship*	2 114 243 760
Regional Operational Programme for the Podlaskie Voivodeship*	1 213 595 877
Regional Operational Programme for the Pomeranian Voivodeship*	1 864 811 698
Regional Operational Programme for the Silesian Voivodeship*	3 476 937 134
Regional Operational Programme for the Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship*	1 364 543 593
Regional Operational Programme for the Warmian-Masurian Voivodship*	1 728 272 095
Regional Operational Programme for the Greater Poland Voivodeship*	2 450 206 417
Regional Operational Programme for the West Pomeranian Voivodeship*	1 601 239 216
Regional Operational Programme for the Masovian Voivodeship*	2 089 840 138

^a Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020, www.mir.gov.pl/fundusze/Fundusze_Europejskie_2014_2020/Documents/POIS_2014_2020_08012014.pdf [30.08.2014]; ^b Programme Smart Growth 2014-2020, www.mg.gov.pl/files/upload/21776/POIR_do KE_10012014.pdf [30.08.2014]; ^c Program Digital Poland 2014-2020, www.mir.gov.pl/fundusze/Fundusze_Europejskie_2014_2020/Documents/POPC_4_0_8_01_14_ost_10012014.pdf [30.08.2014]; ^d Programme Knowledge Education Development 2014-2020, www.mir.gov.pl/fundusze/Fundusze_Europejskie_2014_2020/Documents/PO_WER_08012014.pdf [30.08.2014]; ^e Programme Eastern Poland 2014-2020, www.mir.gov.pl/fundusze/Fundusze_Europejskie_2014_2020/Documents/POPW_pc_RM_8_01_14.pdf [30.08.2014]; ^f Programme Technical Aid 2014-2020, www.mir.gov.pl/fundusze/Fundusze_Europejskie_2014_2020/Documents/POPT_2014-2020_ver_40_10012014.pdf [30.08.2014]; * The amounts result from the division based on the methodology used by the European Commission. Their components are additional funds from the division of the programme reserve, i.e. funds for Integrated Territorial Investments and other Strategic Areas of intervention.

Source: compiled on the basis of European Funds 2014-2020 – general information, www.mir.gov.pl/fundusze/fundusze_europejskie_2014_2020/strony/start.aspx [30.08.2014].

planned in the development of transport infrastructure as well as spending for increased innovation and business support. The legal instrument allowing for the execution of Partnership Agreement was introduced by the Act on the principles of cohesion policy programmes financed in the financial perspective 2014-2020, called the Implementation Act, which entered into force on 13 September 2014.²²

²² Ustawa z dnia 11 lipca 2014 r. o zasadach realizacji programów w zakresie polityki spójności finansowanych w perspektywie finansowej 2014-2020, Dz.U. poz. 1146 [The Act of 11 July 2014

The European Commission approved the possible division of funds for regional development in different voivodships in Poland in the years 2014-2020. The grounds for the decision are the new guidelines on regional aid, adopted by the Commission in June 2013,²³ whose purpose is to stimulate economic growth and enhance the coherence of the single market. The decision defined Polish regions eligible for national regional investment aid under EU state aid rules in the next seven years. In addition, the maximum levels of aid for businesses eligible in the regions were indicated. On this basis, on 1 July 2014, the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 30 June 2014 on the regional aid map for the period 2014-2020 entered into force.²⁴ The investment aid is to guarantee the continuity of the regional policy in Poland and contribute to regional development as a basis for ensuring the national security of the Republic of Poland and its regions.

Regional aid map (see Figure below) in force since 1 July 2014 to 31 December 2020. It presents the areas in which GDP per capita is less than 75% of the EU average. They are home to 86.3% of the population of Poland. These areas are eligible for maximum regional investment aid, i.e. from 25% to 50% of eligible costs of appropriate investment projects.

The regional aid from the European Union will have to mainly stimulate the economic growth and employment, which is consistent with the objectives of creating opportunities for economic development of the country and ensuring national security. As can be seen on the map of material aid, the Masovian Voivodship has exceeded the threshold of 75% of the EU average GDP per capita, and therefore the aid will comprise a maximum of 10-35%, because it should be used by the least-favoured regions of the European Union. The Lower Silesian Voivodeship, however, will receive aid amounting to 25%.

The new programming period is intended to bring increasing pressure on the use of the endogenous potential of the regions and their territorial specialisation. Due to a greater decentralisation of the implementation of the European funds the Lower Silesian Voivodship will be able to take greater responsibility for taking measures. The complementarity between government intervention and the voivodship shall be guaranteed by the territorial contract.

on the rules for implementing the programs within the cohesion policy financed in the financial perspective 2014-2020, Journal of Laws, item 1146].

²³ Communications of the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the European Union, the European Commission. Approval of the state aid program in accordance with Art. 107 and 108 TFEU Cases, for which the Commission raises no objections (text with EEA relevance) (2014/C 210/01), SA.37485 Regional aid maps for Poland (2014-2020), "Official Journal of the European Union" C 210/6, 4.07.2014.

²⁴ Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia 30 czerwca 2014 r. w sprawie ustalenia mapy pomocy regionalnej na lata 2014-2020, Dz.U. poz. 878 [Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 30 June 2014 on the regional aid map for the period 2014-2020, Journal of Laws, item 878].

Resources from the European funds will be used within, currently negotiated with the European Commission, national operational programmes adopted by the Council of Ministers on 8 January 2014.

Currently, regional programmes prepared by voivodship local governments, forwarded in April 2014 and evaluated by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development, are negotiated with the European Commission. Funds for the Lower Silesian Voivodship within the regional operational programme will come from the European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund.

Conclusions

State security means the ability of the Republic of Poland to neutralize threats from the environment or internal threats. In order to maintain the security it is necessary to take responsibility for the safety of the region and take into account its individual levels in the regional policy of the Lower Silesian Voivodship.

The Lower Silesian Voivodship is one of the richest and fastest growing regions in Poland, in which a problem arises of space polarization and growing stratification of society, which poses a serious threat to the further development of the region. Previous changes taking place in the Lower Silesian Voivodeship have resulted in updating the vision of the future. In accordance with Strategy for the development of the Lower Silesian Voivodship 2020 the authorities will seek to create a competitive, cohesive, open, dynamic region, and an integrated regional community. The possibilities of achieving the objectives will largely depend on the level of security in the region.

The current policy is intended to increase its regional security by taking measures aimed at countering diagnosed and potential threats. Their scale is different in various counties of the voivodship due to the territorial diversity of the region. For this purpose, the potential of the region along with the national funds and resources from the European funds will be used.

Regional aid for the Lower Silesian Voivodship from European funds will be mainly aimed at stimulating economic growth and employment, using internal potential of the region, and hence ensuring regional security. It will also allow to guarantee the continuity of the regional policy in Poland and contribute to regional development as a basis for ensuring the national security of the Republic of Poland and its regions.

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- Programme Digital Poland 2014-2020, www.mir.gov.pl/fundusze/Fundusze_Europejskie_2014_2020/Documents/POPC_4_0_8_01_14_ost_10012014.pdf [30.08.2014].
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- Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2014-2020, www.mir.gov.pl/fundusze/Fundusze_Europejskie_2014_2020/Documents/POIS_2014_2020_08012014.pdf [30.08.2014].
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Wyzwania dla bezpieczeństwa w polityce regionalnej województwa dolnośląskiego.

Wyzwania dla bezpieczeństwa w polityce regionalnej województwa dolnośląskiego

Streszczenie. We współczesnej gospodarce regiony muszą wykazywać coraz większą elastyczność w zakresie dostosowań do zmieniających się warunków. W województwie dolnośląskim przyjęto strategiczne podejście do bezpieczeństwa w polityce regionalnej zgodnie z ustawą o zasadach prowadzenia polityki rozwoju. Działanie to pozwala ukierunkować zmiany zachodzące w gospodarce regionu i określić poziom realizacji założonych celów oraz dostrzec sygnały zagrożenia poprzez bieżący monitoring założeń strategii. Celem artykułu jest przedstawienie sposobu postrzegania bezpieczeństwa w polityce regionalnej województwa dolnośląskiego.

Słowa kluczowe: bezpieczeństwo, polityka regionalna, województwo dolnośląskie.