

**THE 2020 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
FOR THE LOWER SILESIA
VOIVODSHIP**

APPENDIX

WROCŁAW, NOVEMBER 2005

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Annex No. 1: Social-economic diagnosis of the region

1. SPACE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1.1. The area

The Lower Silesia Voivodship is located in the south-western part of Poland. From the west it borders with Germany from the south with the Czech Republic, from the East with the Opolskie Voivodship, in the north-east it neighbours with the Wielkopolskie Voivodship, and from the north-western side with the Lubuskie Voivodship. Wrocław, located in proximity of capital cities of the neighbouring European countries is the capital of the region. It causes that the city and its region have an attractive location in the European economic space.

In the south of the Voivodship there are mountain areas (Sudety), and in the north-west a lowland, called the Silesian Lowland, which stretches from the Opolskie Voivodship all the way until the Głogów district, whereas the eastern, flat areas of the Voivodship are called the Silesian-Lusatian Lowland. The Odra River, navigable on its entire length from Wrocław to the Baltic Sea, crosses through the Lower Silesia Voivodship in the central-eastern and northern part of the region. The climate of Lower Silesia has features of a clearly temperate climate. On the Silesian Lowland winters are mild, whereas the southern, mountain areas of the Voivodship are among the coldest in the country and are distinguished by heavy rainfalls.

The Voivodship takes up the area of 19 948 km², which constitutes 6.4% of the total country area and the 7th place among the 16 Voivodships. 29.4% out of the total area of the region is taken up by forests and forest lands, 52.8% for agricultural lands and these are proportions similar to the ones, present in the other parts of the country. The share of agricultural lands in the Lower Silesian region considerably exceeds the average for the EU countries, which amounts to 40.9% of the general areas. Moreover, 3.6% of the total area of the Voivodship is taken by the communication areas, and 2.6% - by housing estate areas.

From July 200, the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for the Purpose of Statistics (NTS – *nomenklatura jednostek terytorialnych do celów statystycznych*) is implemented in Poland. Currently this classification divides the area of Poland into 6 regions of the NTS 1 level (the Lower Silesia Voivodship, together with the Opolskie Voivodship is a part of the south-western region), 16 regions of the NTS 2 level (corresponding with the administrative division of the country into 16 Voivodships) and 46 sub-regions of the NTS 3 level. The Lower Silesian Voivodship was divided into 4 territorial units of the NTS 3 level (sub-regions: Jelenia Góra-Wałbrzych, Legnica, Wrocław and the city of Wrocław.) The division of Poland, to include the division of the Lower Silesian Voivodships, into territorial units of different NTS levels has an essential significance for programming the regional development.

1.2 The condition and protection of the natural environment

As far as the biological diversity and the rank of the landscape virtue are concerned the Lower Silesia Voivodship is among the most attractive in the country. At the same time there is a considerable percentage of vandalized and deteriorated areas located on its territory, to include also the most valuable natural locations.

In order to preserve the most valuable virtues of the environment and to prevent from its further deterioration, a regional system for environmental protection, constituting a part of the national system and covering all forms of legal protection, mentioned in the Nature Preservation Act is being developed. 18.1% of the Voivodship area (target of approximately 35 – 40%) is currently protected. In this respect, the Lower Silesian region is on the last but one place in the country, ahead of only the Łódzkie Voivodship (on average in the country there are 32.5% of total area under legal protection.) In 2004, the area of legally protected territories per one inhabitant of the Lower Silesia Voivodship is half the country average (1 247 m² compared to 2 664 m².)

The reason for vandalism and deterioration of areas in the Lower Silesia Voivodship is the mining and industrial activity, but also the former Soviet military bases have a considerable share in this. The following are among the areas, which are most deteriorated and in most urgent need of reclamation: terrains of the Legnica-Głogów Copper District, connected with mining and processing of copper and floatation tailings, the Wałbrzych-Nowa Ruda area where the hard coal mining was concentrated for a long time, the Turoszów area connected with brown coal mining, territories of former military bases in the former Legnickie and Jeleniogórskie Voivodships and the territories on which the rock raw materials are excavated.

Air pollution

On the area of the Lower Silesia Voivodship there are many plants burdensome to the natural environment are operating (almost 10% of the total number of such plants in the country.) Moreover, on the Polish-German and Polish-Czech borderlands there is a considerable concentration of plants connected with the mining and power industry. The Lower Silesia Voivodship is in a group of Voivodships with the highest number of pollutions emitted to the air. In 2004, 16 650.5 thousand tonnes of gases were issued into the air (more than in 1999 – 14 358.6 thousand) and 8.6 thousand tonnes of dusts (thus much less than in 1999 – 20.2 thousand tonnes.) Despite a clear reduction of pollution emission, especially dust-related, they constitute a considerable percentage of a global emission of gasses and dusts on the territory of Poland. In case of emission of gasses this is 7.8%, and in case of dusts – 7.0% of the total national emission. High level of air pollution refers particularly to the areas of: urban-industrial agglomerations of Wrocław, Legnicko-Głogowski Copper District, Wałbrzych and the area of: Zgorzelec district, part of Bolesławiec district, Lubań district, Lwówek and Jelenia Góra districts.

Pollution of surface waters

The land under waters in the Lower Silesia Voivodship (according to the status of 1 January 2004) amounts to 378 km², which constitutes less than 1.9% of the total area of the region (2.7% in the country.) The network of rivers is well developed, especially the left-bank tributaries of Odra, but the water resources are small. The running waters take up only 111.4 km² of the surface. Also lakes, ponds and storage reservoirs make up the water system of the Voivodship (except of rivers.) The total area of inland waters amounts to 143.3 km².

In 2003, 386.7 hm³ of water (406.4 hm³ - 1999) were collected for the needs of the national economy and population. The structure of its use in the Lower Silesian region is clearly different from the one that characterizes the country and is the following: agriculture and forestry – 37.9% (in the country – 9.7%), supply of the waterworks system mainly intended for households – 33.4% (in the country – 15.8%), industry – 28.7% (in the country – 74.5%).

The surface waters in the Lower Silesia Voivodship are threatened by continuous pollution, connected with living and economic activity of the population. The municipal wastes piped off through the sewage systems from households and industrial plants constitute the main source of pollution. A significant group of sewage are also the ones piped off directly from industrial plants to the surface waters through their own sewage systems. However, it should be noted that the ever greater part of sewage in Lower Silesia is in treated in biological treatment plants, enabling also to remove biogens.

Mainly the excessive concentration of biogenic compounds and also poor sanitary condition of waters determine the pollution of rivers in Lower Silesia. Despite the clear improvement in the recent years, still unclassified waters run on two long sections of the Lower Silesian rivers, both from the physical-chemical and sanitary perspective.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

2.1. Population – condition and structure

The population of the Lower Silesia Voivodship by the end of 1999 amounted to 2 977.6 thousand people, which constituted **7.7% of the total country population**, whereas according to the status as per 31 December 2004 – 2 893.1 thousand persons, which constituted **7.6% of Poland's population**. In the years 1999 – 2004 the population of the regions decreased by over 84 thousand people. In respect of the population size the Lower Silesian region is on the 5th place in the country, after the following Voivodships: Mazovian, Silesian, Wielkopolskie and Małopolskie.

The forecast of the number of births and deaths for the years 2003 – 2020 is presented on figure 1. According to the expectations, there shall be a long-term decrease trend interrupted by a slight increase, mainly in the 2005-2015 period. This shall be the effect of the so-called population boom from the eighties of the XX century. After 2015 the number of births shall drop drastically, whereas the number of deaths shall remain on a high level. Therefore, by the end of the analysed period, an increase of pace of the population number drop should be anticipated. It should be remembered that this shall not be divided evenly in the region. The highest escalation of this phenomenon shall be in the Jelenia Góra-Wałbrzych sub-region area, where in relation to the year 2003 it shall amount to 7% in 2020, in Legnica little over 4%, whereas in Wrocław as such over 6.5%, whereas in its proximity i.e. in the area of the Wrocław sub-region shall increase and amount to 4%. In individual sub-regions this indicator is also spatially diverse. Its size in the analysed period divided into districts is presented in figure 2.

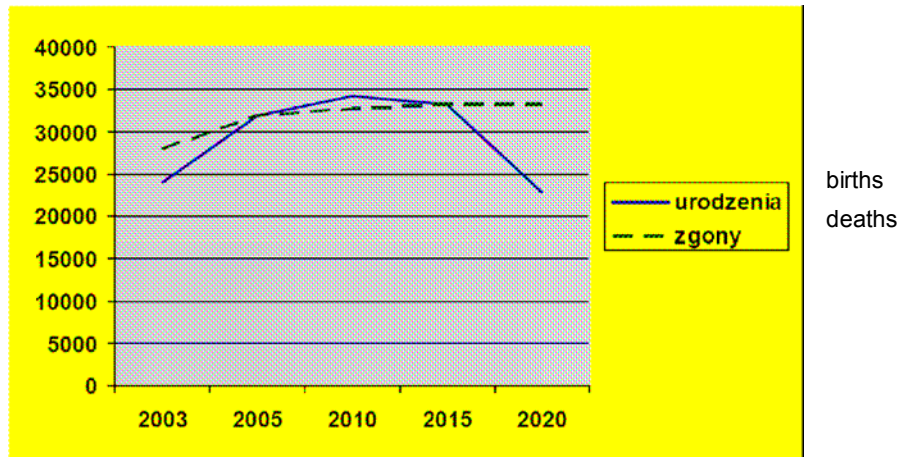


Figure 1. Forecast of the natural movement of population in Lower Silesia in the years 2003 – 2020.

Source: Own study on the basis of *Population in the Lower Silesia Voivodship in the 2030 perspective*. Provincial Statistical Office (WUS – Wojewódzki Urząd Statystyczny) Wrocław 2000.

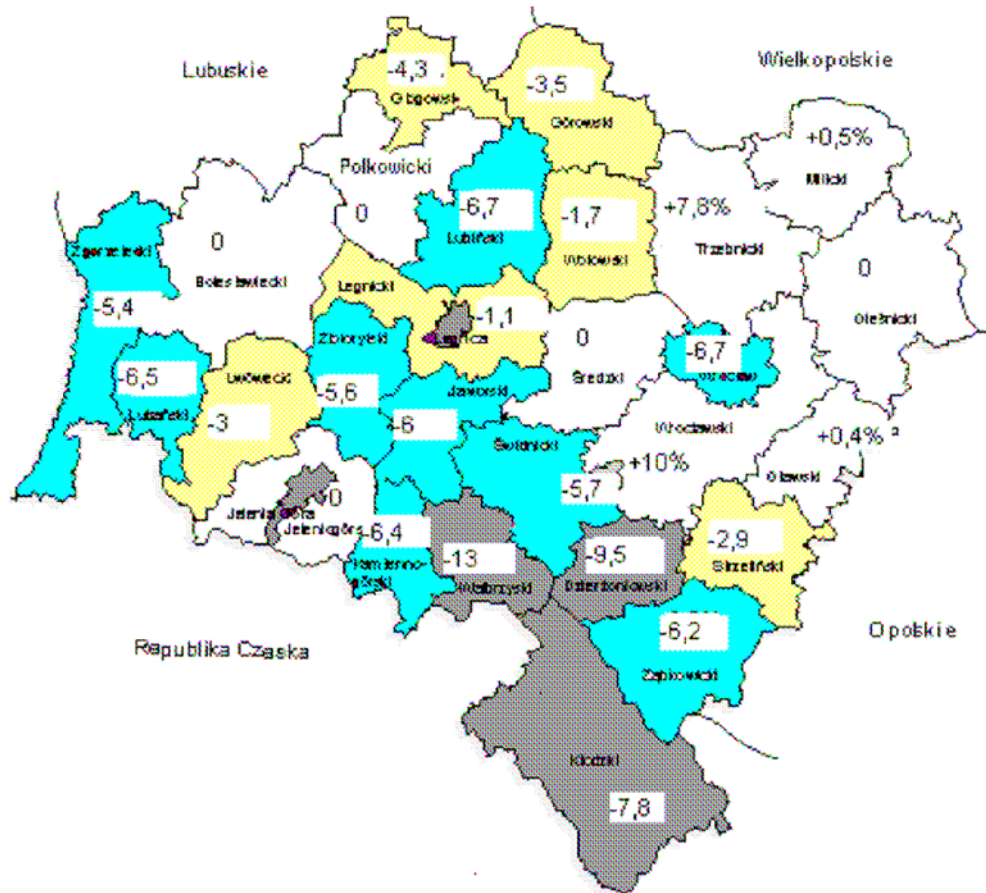


Figure 2. Forecast of population change in scale of districts in the year 2020 in relation to 2003 (%.)

Source: Own study on the basis of *Lower Silesia Voivodship*. Provincial Statistical Office (WUS – Wojewódzki Urząd Statystyczny) Wrocław 2004, page 136.

The Lower Silesia Voivodship is distinguished by a high, even though decreasing, level of demographic urbanization. **In the end of 2004, 71.0% of total population inhabited the cities of the region, while in the end of 1999 as much as 71.5% were recorded.** This process is connected with the clearly perceived phenomenon of **sub-urbanization, consisting in migration of the population, especially large urban areas and its settlement in sub-urban rural localities.** In this respect, the Lower Silesia Voivodship takes the 2nd place in the country, after the Silesia Voivodship – 78.8%. On average, 61.5% of population live in cities.

The following were among the largest population-wise cities in the Lower Silesia Voivodship in 2004: **Wrocław – 636.3 thousand (636.8 thousand – in 1999)**, Wałbrzych – 127.6 thousand (135.7 thousand – in 1999), Legnica - 106.7 thousand (109.2 thousand – in 1999) and Jelenia Góra – 87.6 thousand (93.4 thousand - in 1999.) **Population density amounts to 145 persons per km².** In this respect the region of Lower Silesia is in the 3rd place in the country, after the Silesian and Małopolskie and exceeds the average index for the EU-15 states (120 persons per km².) **Almost 52% of total population in the Voivodship are women (in the country – 51.6%.)** Per 100 men there are 108.2 women (on average 106.7 in the country), which puts the Lower Silesia Voivodship on the 3rd place in the country (after Łódzkie and Mazovian.)

Analysis of the population structure of the Lower Silesia Voivodship according to age indicates that the society is somewhat older than the country average. **The median of the population age (the so-called medium age) of the region amounts to more than 36 years, whereas on average in the country it amounts to 35 years.** The process of population ageing, which **by the end of 1999 was the following**, is clearly noted in the recent years:

- Pre-working age – 23.2% (24.9% - in the country),
- Working age – 62.1% (60.6% - in the country),
- Retirement age – 14.7% (14.5% - in the country.)

By the end of December **2004 the share of population in the pre-working are in the region amounted to 19.5% (21.9% - in the country), production – 65.1% (62.9% - in the country), retirement age – 15.4% (15.2% - in the country.)** The forecast of changes in the population structure in the region according to age until 2020 is presented in table 1.

Table 1. Forecasts of change of share of individual age groups (%) until 2020.

Years	Pre-working	Working	Retirement
2004	19.5	65.1	15.4
2005	18.9	65.6	15.5
2010	16.5	66.2	17.3
2015	15.3	63.7	21.0
2020	14.9	60.3	24.8

Source: Own study on the basis of data provided by the Provincial Statistical Office – WUS Wrocław 2004.

The remarks regarding fast rate of ageing of the region's society are getting confirmed. This process will undoubtedly significantly determine the social-economic situation both in the country and the region-scale. In 2004, the population in the age of 65 and older constituted 13.3% (while in the country it was a little less – 13.1%.) It is forecasted that in 2020 this indicator shall amount to over 18.3% of the total inhabitants of the Lower Silesia Voivodship.

In the period between subsequent censuses (i.e. National census'1988 and National census'2002) there were clear changes in the structure of households. Their number *increased by over 107 thousand, but the average size decreased*. According to the status from June 2002, the population in the region formed 1 066.9 thousand households. As far as in 1988 the average Lower Silesian household comprised of 3.01 persons, according to National census'2002 - it is comprised of 2.55 persons (3.14 persons – in rural areas.) A confirmation of their decreasing size is also the drop of the share of households

with over two persons from 58.7% to 49.4%. This is undoubtedly a reflection of the recently decreasing number of births, which has not only a demographic, but also economic basis.

The Lower Silesia Voivodship is characterized by a high share of persons with higher education, amounting to 10.3% of the population in the age of 15 and older (results of National census'2002), which places the Voivodship on the fifth place in the country (after the Mazovian, Pomeranian, Małopolskie and West-Pomeranian Voivodship), with the country average of 10.2%.) The distribution of persons with higher education is clearly diversified to the disadvantage of the rural areas. **The rural population of the region in the age of 15 years and older, only in 4.1% holds a higher education title (in the scale of the rural space of the country, this percentage amounts to 4.3 %.)** However, in cities this percentage is 3 times higher (12.6% in relation to 13.7% in cities throughout the country.) Moreover, approximately **34.4% of population in the Lower Silesia Voivodship has secondary and post-secondary education (32.6% in the country), 24.1% basic vocational education (24.1% - in the country), and primary education (complete, incomplete and without education) – 31.2% (33.1% in the country.)** The Roma community, among which as many as 88% have only primary education, oftentimes incomplete) is in a particularly unfavourable situation. Only 0.3% of Roma have higher education.

2.2 Population development factors

Demographic processes dynamic trends are among other the derivative of the natural flow of population and migration movements. The population growth rate in the Lower Silesia Voivodship indicates negative values (1.2 per 1000 persons in 2004 and 0.97 – in 1999.) It is somewhat more advantageous in the country scale (in 2004 the population growth rate per 1000 persons amounted to – 0.2.) **Particularly unfavourable are the high negative levels of the population growth rate in the Jelenia Góra-Wałbrzych sub-region (-2‰) and**

in Wrocław (-2.2‰.) A relatively more advantageous situation takes place in the Wrocław sub-region (+0.9‰) and Legnica sub-region (+0.8‰.)

The demographic dynamics of the region is also represented by the rate of live births per one death. In this respect the Lower Silesian region shows an unfavourable trend with a 14th position among Voivodships in the country (in 2004 the level of this index amounted to 0.877 in relation to 0.980 of the country average) and indicates a decreasing trend. Only the Łódzkie and Świętokrzyskie Voivodships have less favourable indicators. It should be noted that the loss of population in the Lower Silesia Voivodship occurred also as a result of population migration. **In 1999 the migration balance amounted to - 0.49 ‰, and in 2004 -0.5‰. A relative stabilization of intensity of this phenomenon is therefore visible.**

2.3. Labour resources

The number of employed in the Lower Silesia Voivodship (as per December 2003) in total amounted to 895.1 thousand people. As far as the employment rate is concerned, the region is in the 6th place among the Voivodships in the country (after Mazovian, Silesian, Małopolskie, Wielkopolskie and Łódzkie.) However, the Lower Silesia Voivodship is characterized with a specific structure of the employed.

Table 2. Sectoral structure of employed in the Lower Silesian region in 2003.

Detailed list	TOTAL in thousands	Of which in %			
		Sector I (agriculture, breeding, forestry, hunting, fishing)	Sector II (industry, construction)	Sector III (services)	
				market	Non-market
EU – 10 “new” countries	28807.3	12.44	32.00	31.06	24.47
Poland	13616.8	18.42	28.58	29.29	23.70
Lower Silesia Voivodship	895.1	10.20	32.82	32.70	24.28

Source: EUROSTAT: REGIO regional database

One of the indicators characterizing the economic structure of the region is the sectoral structure of the employed. In the Lower Silesia Voivodship, almost 57% of all employed are connected with the services sector (including market services – 32.7%, and 24.3% - non-market), with the industrial sector – 32.8%, and 10.2% with the agricultural market. In the structure of the employed in Poland, a relatively high share of the agricultural sector and lower shares of the industrial and services sectors are becoming apparent. In the European Union countries, 4.5% of all employed, work in agriculture (from 1.7% in the United Kingdom to 17.7% in Greece), industry – 29.3% (from 21.7% in the Netherlands to 36% in Portugal), and 66.2% - in services (from 50.4% in Portugal to 75.0% in the Netherlands.)

Transformation of the economic system in Poland towards market economy, initiated in the end of 1989, brought fundamental changes on the labour market. The phenomena of among other open unemployment and the labour force supply surplus emerged then. These problems emerged in all Voivodships of the country, yet with different intensity.

In December 1999, there were 203.4 thousand unemployed registered in labour offices, which constituted 16.0% of professionally active civil population. By the end of 1005 in the records of the district labour offices there were 245.1 thousand unemployed. In comparison to the largest number of unemployed, which was recorded in February 2003, the unemployment decreased by almost 48 thousand persons. In May 2005, the unemployment rate in the region amounted to 21.4%, and 18.3% in the country. In this respect the Lower Silesia Voivodship is on the 5th place in the country (after Warmińsko-Mazurskie – 28.6%, West-Pomeranian – 26.8%, Lubuskie – 25.3% and Kujawy-Pomeranian – 23.3%.) It is forecasted that this indicator will still remain unfavourable for the region and when referring it al the way until 2020, two variants can be indicated: pessimistic, often called Greek and basic, thus more conceivable, as presented on the below figure.

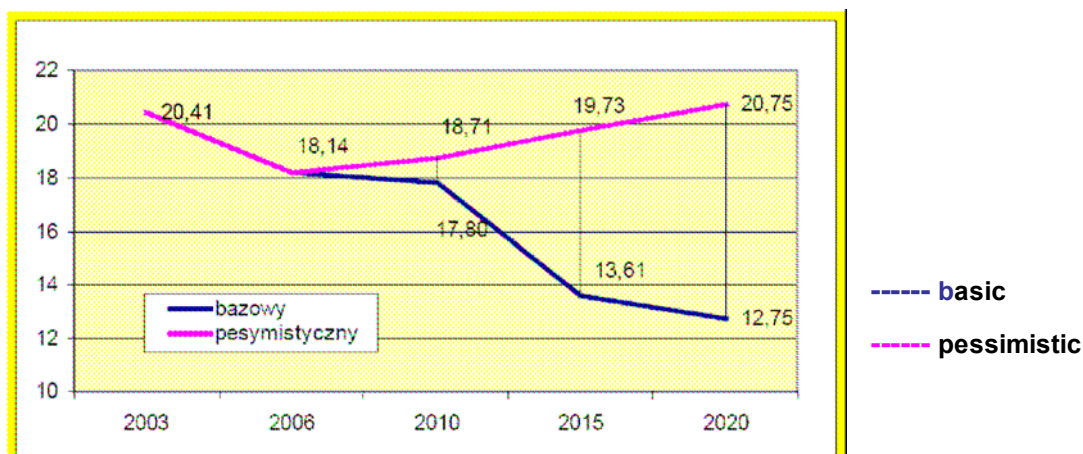


Figure 3. Forecast for shaping of the unemployment rate in the pessimistic and the basic variant

Source: Own study on the basis of expertise of W.M. Orłowski entitled *Forecast of changes in the socio-economic situation of Poland: 2006, 2010, 2013 – 2025 horizon*, Warsaw December 2003.

The following should be considered territorial units of the Lower Silesia Voivodship, which in May 2005 had the least registered unemployed per 100 professionally active persons: Wrocław (12.0%), Jelenia Góra (14.1%), Polkowice district (14.6%) and Lubin district (15.1%). The highest unemployment rates in this period referred to the following districts: Lwówek district (32.8%), Złotoryja district (32.6%), Kłodzko district (31.7%) and Góra district (31.1%). In general, in the European Union countries to date (EU-15) the unemployment rate by the end of 2003 in average amounted to 8.1%, and its level was in the range from 3.7% in Luxembourg and 3.8% in the Netherlands to 11.3% in Spain. Among the ten new members of the European Union the unemployment rate in 2003 was between 4.4% in Cyprus and 5.8% in Hungary and 17.1% in Slovakia and 19.2% in Poland.

The situation of youth is particularly unfavourable on the labour market. **By the end of 2004, over 55 thousand unemployed were in the age of 18-24, i.e. 21.4% of all registered unemployed. The problem of young people finding work in the Lower Silesia Voivodship is becoming harder and harder (its severity in this social group, measured with the unemployment rate clearly increased.)** Such condition is a reversal of the situation observed from statistical perspective in the EU countries, as the situation of young people looking for work clearly improved. **As far as in the Lower Silesian region, the**

unemployment rate among youth up to 25 years old, in 2003 amounted to 46.8% (in the Jelenia Góra-Wałbrzych sub-region even 54.5%), in the “old” countries of the European union its level was just over 15%.

Table 3. Unemployment rate among people in the age of 18 – 24 years in the EU, Poland and the region in the years 1999 – 2003

Unemployment rate among youth up to 25 years old	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU - 25	.	.	.	17.3	18.4
EU – 15 “old” countries	18.0	16.3	14.5	15.1	15.8
EU – 10 “new” countries	23.2	26.4	28.9	32.5	32.3
Poland	29.6	35.1	39.5	42.5	41.9
Lower Silesia Voivodship	35.5	41.4	45.7	50.2	46.8
Jelenia Góra – Wałbrzych sub-region	44.9	53.7	58.8	61.2	54.5
Legnica sub-region	48.6	48.7	47.4	47.0	43.3
Wrocław sub-region	27.4	32.5	36.0	43.0	45.3
City of Wrocław	10.5	14.7	22.2	31.2	30.2

Source: EUROSTAT: REGIO regional database

One of the most unfavourable features, which can be also found in the structure of unemployed is the growing percentage of persons with higher education (in December 2004 4.4% of all unemployed, in 2003 – 3.8%, and by the end of 1999 – 1.7%.) more than 2/3 of unemployed in the Lower Silesia Voivodship have only primary, secondary or vocational

education. The difficulties with finding work in this area have both quantitative and qualitative nature. Even though in the years 1999 – 2000 the share of unemployed who remained without work for over a year decreased, still since 2001 an irregular, yet clear deterioration of the situation is visible in this area. **Even despite the decrease of population of this group among the registered unemployed, their percentage by the end of 2004 increased up to 49.6%. Among the representative statistical research, the share of long-term unemployed in the region clearly exceeded 53% by the end of 2003.**

Table 4. Long-term unemployment rate in the EU, Poland and the region in the years 1999 – 2003

Long-term unemployment rate	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU - 25	.	.	.	44.25	45.04
EU – 15 “old” countries	.	34.2	.	40.45	41.77
EU – 10 “new” countries	.	48.2	.	54.44	54.51
Poland	41.64	46.07	50.19	54.75	55.95
Lower Silesia Voivodship	49.36	47.10	55.68	52.73	53.49

Source: EUROSTAT: REGIO regional database

Economic difficulties of the Voivodship and of the entire country have a very unfavourable impact on the situation of women, who in May 2005 constituted 53.6% of all registered unemployed (by the end of 2004 – 52.4%, and in 2003 – 51.5%.) in the years 1999 – 2003 the unemployment rate among women increased in the Lower Silesian region from 15.9% to 26.0%. This level is almost three times higher than the level in 15 countries of the “old” European union (8.9%.) Moreover, the unemployment rate among women in the regions is 5.6

points higher than the general country index, and it is particularly high in the Jelenia Góra – Wałbrzych sub-region (32.0%.)

Table 5. Unemployment rate among women in the EU, Poland and the region in the years 1999 – 2003.

Unemployment rate among women	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU - 25	.	.	.	9.9	10.0
EU – 15 “old” countries	10.8	9.8	8.7	8.8	8.9
EU – 10 “new” countries	.	12.0	12.8	15.6	15.3
Poland	13.2	18.1	19.8	20.9	20.4
Lower Silesia Voivodship	15.9	23.4	25.6	25.6	26.0
Jelenia Góra – Wałbrzych sub-region	20.1	29.5	32.6	31.8	32.0
Legnica sub-region	19.7	26.9	27.3	25.6	25.1
Wrocław sub-region	16.4	23.4	24.5	25.1	26.4
City of Wrocław	5.3	9.2	11.8	14.0	15.0

Source: EUROSTAT: REGIO regional database

Inhabitants of the countryside constitute a considerable share of the unemployment structure in the Lower Silesia Voivodship (in May 2005 – almost 81 thousand people, i.e. 33.0% of the total number of unemployed; in 1999 the unemployed from rural areas constituted over 36%.)

3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3.1. Natural resources and their economic use

As far as the amount and diversity of the raw material resources are concerned, the Lower Silesia Voivodship is among the leaders in the country. These resources constitute a basis for the development of the mining industry and many other industry branches based on mining products, such as among other power, copper and non-iron metals metallurgy, construction and road engineering, high quality ceramic industry and construction industry. The most important for the economy of the region is exploitation of copper and silver ore by KGHM “Polska Miedź” S.A. in the Legnica-Głogów Copper District, of brown coal conducted by KWB “Turów” in the Bogatynia commune, of different types of road and construction stones, of fire clay from the Rusko – Jaroszów deposit and of natural gas. Lower Silesia is in the third place in the country with respect to brown coal mining after the Łódzkie and Małopolskie Voivodship. In 2004, over 10.8 million tonnes of brown coal, which constituted 17.7% of country mining, were excavated. On the territory of the Sudetan Monocline, in the area of Legnica and Ścinawa, extensive and rich deposits of this raw material, constituting over 27% of geological balance resources of the country were documented.

On the territory of the Lower Silesia Voivodship there are almost 600 documented deposits of rock mines, including road and construction stones, natural aggregate and argillaceous raw materials of construction ceramics. Deposits of road and construction stones are concentrated in the southern (Sudety) and central (Sudetic Foreland) part of the Voivodship. Granite deposits are in the Strzegom – Sobótka Massif (Świdnice district), basalts in two main areas: Zgorzelec-Lubań and Jawor-Złotowya, porphyre and melaphyre deposits are located in the western part of the intra-sudetic depression, eastern part of the northern-sudetic depression. The Strzegom-Sobótka Massif constitutes the most extensive Polish deposit of granites. Lower Silesia is in the first place in Poland

with respect to the size of these resources and mining of road and construction stones. Over 50% of all national resources of these raw materials are located here.

The Lower Silesia Voivodship is also in the first place in Poland with respect to mining of different types of natural aggregates. Gravel, base coal and sands can be found throughout the region, especially in its northern and central part. The Voivodship also takes the leading position in the country with respect to mining the argillaceous raw materials for construction ceramics. Despite extensive resources of documented caolin deposits, except of the Maria III deposit, exploited in Nowogrodziec, they are not used, mainly due to their low usability after enrichment. Moreover, mining the fire clays gives the region second position in Poland (after the Mazovian region.) Tusko-Jaroszów is the most important deposit, where almost 82% of the national production derives from. Exploitation of stoneware clays from the Lower Silesian deposits constituted approximately 35% of national mining of this raw material. Lower Silesia (with 19% share) takes second place in mining of gypsums and anhydrites (after Świętokrzyskie Voivodship.)

On the territory of the Voivodship there are also rich and diverse deposits of mineral and therapeutic waters, including radium and thermal. They are used in sanatorium treatment, bottling and exploitation of natural CO₂. They are mainly present in the Sudetan region – in the western and central part of the Kłodzko Valley, Wałbrzych-Bolków zone, Izerskie Mountains. Except of Sudety, springs of mineral waters are located only in Przeczyn Zdrój (sulphurous waters) and in the area of Trzebnica (chloride waters.) Waters of Łądek Zdrój (radium thermal waters), Kudowa Zdrój (arsenic mineral waters) and Szczawna Zdrój (sodium bicarbonate mineral waters) are unique on the country scale.

3.2. Economic entities

The measure of entrepreneurship of the local communities in the period of economic transformation is usually the number of registered economic entities, per every one thousand inhabitants. In March 2005, the measure of

entrepreneurship in the Lower Silesia Voivodship amounted to 104.5, whereas in Poland – 93.8. In this respect it is positioned in the high, third place in Poland (after West-Pomeranian and Mazovian.) in May 2005, almost 301.8 thousand economic entities were registered in the REGON system, of which 18.5 thousand spółki prawa handlowego, and among them 5 217 companies with foreign capital. Less than 15 thousand economic entities are registered in the public sector, and in the private sector – over 286 thousand, where vast majority are the personal establishments (over 80%.)

High share of companies operating in the following sections is visible within the structure of economic entities:

- Section G – wholesale and retail trade – repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household appliances – 99 760 entities by the end of 2004 (32.8% of all registered),
- Section K – Real estate services, lease, education and services related to conducting economic activity – 59 621 entities (19.6% of all registered),
- Section F – Construction – 29 569 entities (9.7% of all registered),
- Section D – industrial processing – 27 721 entities (9.1% of all registered);
- Section I – Transport, warehouse management and communication – 21 808 entities (7.2% of all registered.)

Small companies that employ up to nine employees, which constituted approximately 95% of their total number, prevail among entities conducting economic activity.

Since the beginning of the system transformation process, income of foreign capital can be observed on the territory of Lower Silesia Voivodship, which results in high and constantly growing indicator of establishment of companies with this capital. With this respect the Voivodship takes the fourth place in the country, after the Mazovian, Lubuskie and West-Pomeranian Voivodship, which is shaped in the following way:

- 5 217 entities in May 2005,
- 5 095 entities by the end of 2004,
- 4 834 entities in December 2003,

- 4 378 entities by the end of 2000.

In May 2005 there were 18.0 enterprises with share of foreign capital per 10 thousand inhabitants (14.7 – in 2000), whereas on average in the country – 13.7. Such entities conduct activity mainly in the area of industry (34.7%), trade (30.2%) and real estate and company services (15.1%).

3.3. Lower Silesia on the background of other regions

The measurement of the socio-economic distance that divides the regions in different parts of Europe surely is not an easy task, both from the methodological and statistical perspective. In practice, many different indicators are used, but the most reliable indicator is the level of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) presented in absolute numbers and per inhabitant. The GDP illustrates the end result of the activity conducted by all economic entities, located on a given territory. Therefore this is an indicator that cumulated the conditions and aspects of conducting economic activity.

According to Eurostat, the value of gross domestic product in Poland per inhabitant according to the purchase power parity amounted to 9 663.9 PPS (*Purchasing Power Standard*), i.e. 45.6% of the average level in the European Union. The pace of economic development of the Lower Silesian region, measure with this indicator, is slightly higher than the country average. There is little over 10 thousand PPS per every inhabitant of Lower Silesia, and the region reaches 47.4% of the average GDP per EU inhabitant. Only two voivodships exceed half of the European Union average, i.e. the Mazovian (69.5%) and the Silesian (50.6%) Voivodship, whereas the Lower Silesia Voivodship takes the third place, ahead of Wilekopolskie Voivodship (47.1%). Definitely lower positions are taken by the neighbouring Lubuskie and Opolski voivodships. It seems that on the national economic scene, the Lower Silesian region has a favourable position, which is fundamentally contributed by the Jeleni Góra – Wałbrzych sub-region (in 2002 it produced 35/9% GDP of the region) and Wrocław (32.4%). However, the highest GDP per inhabitant refers to Wrocław (over 14.7 thousand

PPS), reaching less than 70% of the average level recorded in the EU. The Legnica region remains somewhat behind.

Evaluation of the past dozen or so years indicate that the region's participation in production of GDP for the entire national economy is in principal constant and varies in the area of 8%¹. When assuming that the GDP growth rate in Poland shall be faster than in the EU (it is estimated that in the coming years in the entire EU it shall amount to 2 – 3%, and in Poland 4 – 6%), then the region shall decrease the development distance in relation to the entire territory of the European Union, which is illustrated by figure 4. According to the forecast which was assumed in this figure, in 2020 the gross domestic product index in Poland per inhabitant, calculated according to the purchase power parity, shall amount to approximately 70% of the average level in the fifteen countries of the "old" EU.

¹ Source: Data from the years 1992 – 1994: E. Saganowska, T. Śmiatkowska: Uproszczona *metoda szacunków PKB według regionów*. (The simplified method of GDP estimation according to the regions.) Central Statistical Office, Warsaw 1996, pages 30 – 35; remaining data from statistical yearbooks of the Lower Silesia Voivodship

Table 6. GDP level – position of the Lower Silesian Voivodship among the country regions and the European Union in 2002

Detailed list	GDP in millions EUR	GDP in millions (according to the PPS – purchase power parity standard)	GDP per inhabitant in EUR	GDP per inhabitant (according to the PPS – purchase power parity standard)	GDP per inhabitant in EUR EU=100	GDP per inhabitant (according to the PPS – purchase power parity standard)
EUROPEAN UNION						
EU “25”	9 626 056.0	9 626 056.0	21 170.1	21 170.1	100	100
Old EU “15”	9 179 495.5	8 811 668.3	24 128.3	23 161.5	114.0	109.4
New “10” in the EU	446 560.5	814 387.7	6 013.9	10 967.4	28.4	51.8
POLAND						
Poland	202 497.1	369 450.7	5 296.8	9 663.9	25.0	45.6
Lower Silesia Voivodship	159 73.6	29 143.3	5 494.6	10 024.7	26.0	47.4
Including sub-regions:						
Jelenia Góra-	5 726.9	10 448.5	4 289.4	7 825.9	20.3	37.0
Wałbrzych						
Legnica	3 256.2	5 940.9	6 507.1	1 1872.1	30.7	56.1
Wrocław	1 820.7	3 321.8	4 220.9	7 701.0	19.9	36.4
City of Wrocław	5 169.8	9 432.2	8 074.2	14 731.1	38.1	69.6
Lubuskie Voivodship	4 669.6	8 519.6	4 627.8	8 443.3	21.9	39.9
Opolskie Voivodship	4 618.6	8 426.6	4 339.5	7 917.2	20.5	37.4
Wielkopolske Voivodship	18 314.0	33 413.3	5 463.0	9 967.0	25.8	47.1
NEIGHBOURING REGIONS OF CZECH REPUBLIC AND GERMANY						
Czech Republic, including	78 388.2	146 059.7	7 684.5	14 318.5	36.3	67.6
Severovýchod (NUTS 2)	9 556.4	17 806.3	6 444.1	12 007.3	30.4	56.7
Of this Voivodship (countries):						
Liberecký	2 685.1	5 003.1	6 282.1	11 705.4	29.7	55.3
Královehradecký	3 650.5	6 801.9	6 653.0	12 396.5	31.4	58.6
Pardubický	3 220.8	6 001.3	6 354.0	11 840.4	30.0	55.9
Germany, including	2 107 300.0	1 898 042.8	25 548.6	23 011.6	120.7	108.7
Saxony (Sachsen), including	75 203.4	67 735.6	17 225.7	15 515.2	81.4	73.3
Dresden sub-region, including	29 815.9	26 855.1	17 653.4	15 900.4	83.4	75.1
Görlitz, Kreisfreie Stadt	909.0	818.8	15 207.4	13 697.3	71.8	64.7
Niederschlesischer Oberlausitzkreis	1 224.2	1 102.7	11 940.3	10 754.6	56.4	50.8
Löbau - Zittau	1 893.3	1 705.3	12 524.7	11 281.0	59.2	53.3

Source: EUROSTAT59.2

2nd degree polynomial trend

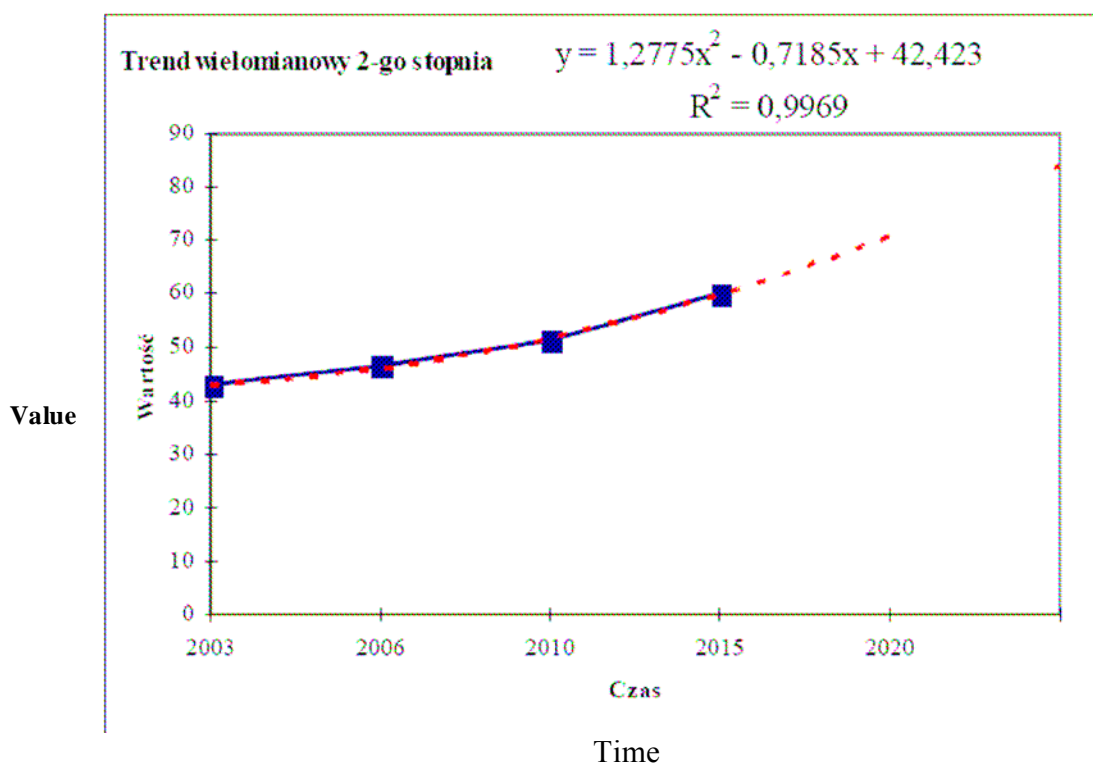


Figure 4. Basic variant of per capita GDP forecast (according to the purchase power) for Lower Silesia (with reference to the level of 15 countries of the EU equal 100)

Source: Own study on the basis of expertise of W.M. Orłowski entitled *Forecast of changes in the socio-economic situation of Poland: 2006, 2010, 2013 – 2025 horizon*, Warsaw December 2003.

In comparison to the regions in the European Union countries, the position of the Lower Silesia Voivodship is not satisfactory. The GDP in relation to the average indicators of the European Union both in the “old” and the “net” system does not look favourable. Germany and Czech Republic have relatively higher levels of GDP, and are also better developed economically. The level of GDP per capita in Germany exceeds the average values for the 25 European Union countries, whereas the Saxony that borders with Lower Silesia reaches only 73.3% of the European Union index. Per every inhabitant of Saxony the GDP has a value of 15.5 thousand PPS. In this respect, the Saxon district level territorial units that neighbour directly with the Lower Silesian region (Görlitz, Niederschlesischer, Oberlausitzkreis, Löbau – Zittau) show a lower level. The relative level of GDP in

the Saxon border region is still higher than the one represented by the border Voivodships of the Czech Republic (in the Severovýchod region, covering three countries, neighbouring with the Lower Silesian Voivodship: Liberecký, Královehradecký and Pardubický, the GDP amounts to 12 thousand PPS.) The production capacities of the neighbours in Czech Republic and Germany are therefore clearly higher than the Polish and Lower Silesian ones.

The regional economic structure is best illustrated by the sectoral system of the gross added value, i.e. the newly produced value on the territory of a given territorial unit. A clear decrease of significance of the agricultural sector and industry and construction in generating the gross added value is noted in Poland. However, a systematic increase of the significance of services sector is visible. Similar trends are also observed in the European Union countries.

Similarly as with the GDP, we have the data for the year 2002. The economic structure of the Lower Silesia Voivodship according to types of activity is different from the generally presented by the European Union and Poland. The statistical information presented in the table below is a clear indication of this fact.

Table 7. Sectoral structure for generation of gross added value in the Lower Silesia Voivodship, in the country and the European Union in 2002.
of which %

Detailed list	TOTAL	Sector I (agriculture, breeding, forestry, hunting, fishing)	Sector II (industry, construction)	Sector III (services)
EUROPEAN UNION				
EU "25"	100.0	2.20	27.70	70.10
Old EU "15"	100.0	2.12	27.48	70.40
New "10" in the EU	100.0	3.48	31.20	65.33
POLAND				
Poland	100.0	3.09	29.75	67.16
Lower Silesia Voivodship	100.0	2.61	32.34	65.05
Including sub-regions:				
Jelenia Góra-Wałbrzych	100.0	3.51	30.29	66.21
Legnica	100.0	2.73	44.72	52.55
Wrocław	100.0	6.80	37.88	55.31
City of Wrocław	100.0	0.06	24.85	75.09
Lubuskie Voivodship	100.0	3.18	29.35	67.47
Opolskie Voivodship	100.0	4.74	32.74	62.52
Wielkopolske Voivodship	100.0	5.16	32.62	62.22
NEIGHBOURING REGIONS OF CZECH REPUBLIC AND GERMANY				
Czech Republic, including Severovýchod (NUTS 2)	100.0	3.08	37.88	59.04
Of this Voivodship (countries):				
Liberecký	100.0	2.05	51.20	46.75
Královehradecký	100.0	4.42	44.95	50.63
Pardubický	100.0	5.22	45.15	49.63
Germany, including Saxony (Sachsen),	100.0	1.12	28.81	70.07
including Dresden sub-region, including Görlitz, Kreisfreie Stadt	100.0	1.43	27.67	70.90
Niederschlesischer Oberlausitzkreis	100.0	1.44	28.47	70.09
Löbau - Zittau	100.0	0.24	18.93	80.83
	100.0	3.95	28.12	67.93
	100.0	2.78	22.10	75.11

Source: EUROSTAT

Share of agriculture in the gross added value for the entire Voivodship in 2002 amounted to EUR 364.6 million, which constituted 2.61%. Therefore this is a higher level than in the of agriculture in the EU (2.20%), and lower than in Poland (3.09%) and the group of countries – “new” members of the EU (3.48%). In Wrocław the role played by agriculture is definitely the smallest in the entire Wrocław sub-region, which acts as its breadwinner. In the neighbouring Saxony, the agriculture sector generates only 1.43% of the gross added value, and in the border region of Czech Republic – over 4%. As far as the gross added value of the entire national agriculture is concerned, the Lower Silesia Voivodship – with the share of 6.7%, takes the sixth place in the country, after the following Voivodships: Mazovian, Wielkopolskie, Lubelskie, Łódzkie and Kujawy-Pomeranian.

The share of the industry sector (mining, production activity and electricity supply) and of the construction sector in the gross added value of the Voivodship in 2002 amounted to EUR 4 515.4 million, i.e. 32.34%. This indicator is higher than the country one (29.75%) and the ones corresponding with the “old” European Union countries and the “newcomers” (27.48% and 31.20% respectively.) The extent of industrialization of the region depends mostly on the Legnica sub-region, where the industry and construction sector supplies nearly 45% of the gross added value. This sector plays a relatively least important role in Wrocław and the Jelenia Góra – Wałbrzych sub-region. The Lower Silesia Voivodship is in the fourth place in the country as far as the gross added value, generated by industry and construction is concerned. The Silesian, Mazovian and Wilekopolskie Voivodships are ahead of the region. However, the share of the services sector, which is the symptom of the modern economic structure in generating the gross added value of the Lower Silesian region, with the value of EUR 9 084.3 million, constitutes 65.5% (67.16% on average in the country.) With respect of the gross added value, generated by the economic units of the services sector, the Lower Silesian region is in the fourth place in the country (after the following Voivodships: Mazovian, Silesian and Wilekopolskie.) It is a considerable merit of the high rank service activity in Wrocław, where this sector

supplied over 75% of the gross added value produced in the city. Services play a clearly smaller role in the Legnica sub-regions (52.55%) and the Wrocław sub-regions (55.31%). In the European Union countries the share of this sector exceeds 70%, and for instance in the neighbouring Saxony it reaches almost 71%. However, it has a relatively lower rank in Czech Republic (59.04% of the gross added value), and especially in the Voivodships of the Severovýchod region that borders with Poland (only 49.20%).

Structure of the regional economy has an unquestionable impact on the level of wealth of individual Voivodships. On the background of neighbouring regions of the country, Czech Republic and Germany, the Lower Silesia Voivodship takes an intermediate place. It is positioned higher than the Lubuski and Opolski region, but behind the Czech and German regions and the Wielkopolskie Voivodship.

3.4. Industry

The Lower Silesia Voivodship is among the most privileged regions of the country. The value of sold industry production in 2003 amounted to PLN 40 560.0 million, and in the first quarter of 2005 – PLN 11 908.7 million (7.73% of country industrial production), which puts the region on the fourth place in Poland after the Mazovian, Silesian and Wielkopolskie regions.

Economic entities that conduct industrial activity, show significant business diversity, of which dominant in the Voivodship are the producers of: food and beverages, chemicals and chemical products, machines and equipment and coal mining and mining of copper, rock raw materials, electricity, gas and water supply, ceramic industry and glass industry and production of fabrics and clothing.

The Lower Silesia Voivodship is in a high position in the country with respect to production of industrial products, and so among other:

- First place in production of household refrigerators and freezers (67.8% of country production)
- First place in production of household washing machines and electrical spin-dryers,
- Second place in production of sulphuric acid (after the West-Pomeranian Voivodship)
- Second place in production of cotton and cotton-like fabrics (after the Łódzki Voivodship),
- Second place in production of laundry and washing detergents (after the Mazovian Voivodship),
- Third place in production of salt (after the Kujawy-Pomeranian and Wielkopolskie Voivodships),
- Fourth place in production of sugar (after the following Voivodships: Kujawy-Pomeranian, Lubelskie and Wielkopolskie),
- Fifth place in production of electricity (after the following Voivodships: Łódzkie, Silesian, Mazovian and Wielkopolskie.)

There were 271.1 thousand people employed in the Lower Silesian industry (in relation to 7.8% of employed in the national industry), and by the end of 2003 their number was lower by over 40 thousand (230 thousand.) This is the effect of unfavourable economic situation for many industry branches, but also of the usually outdated production technologies and equipment.

3.5. Tourism, holiday activity and health resort therapy

Geographic shape, conditions of the natural environment, the cultural resources and history of the region cause that tourism in Lower Silesia is one of the basic spheres of activity. The region is relatively well managed and equipped in tourist infrastructure in comparison to other areas in Poland. In July 1999 there were in total 1.1 thousand facilities (8.1% of the country basis) with over 58 thousand vacancies (7.5% of their total number in the country scale.) On the other hand in July 2004 there were total of 727 collective accommodation tourism facilities, with over 47.7 thousand vacancies (8.2% of their general number in the

country.) Therefore, the decreasing number of tourist accommodation objects network can be observed in the analysed period. The Lower Silesia Voivodship takes the fourth place in the country with respect to the total number of places in the accommodation base after the following Voivodships: West-Pomeranian, Pomieranian and Małopolskie. With over 15.7 million people using accommodation facilities throughout the country in 2004, every ninth was in the tourist basis of Lower Silesia. In total 1.7 million people, including 433.3 thousand, thus 25.8% foreigners used it in 2004. This confirms the growing interest of foreign tourists with the region (only 237.6 thousand people, thus 19.5% of all users visited the Lower Silesian accommodation facilities in 1999.) Germans were definitely the largest group of foreign tourists (almost half of all foreigners using the accommodation.) Nearly 80% of all foreign tourists choose hotels for accommodation.

Significant elements supporting the development of tourist movement in Lower Silesia are numerous crossings on the border with the Czech Republic and Germany.

The health resort therapy potential is created mainly by specific characteristics of the climate, resources of therapeutic raw materials and the service provision infrastructure. Of 41 statutory health resorts, 11 operate on the territory of Lower Silesia. The Lower Silesia Voivodship also has rich and diversified, even though not evenly distributed resources of therapeutic raw materials. It also has a network of institutions rendering therapy and health resort services. One fifth of all health resort therapy facilities that operate in Poland is located in the area of Lower Silesia.

39 hospital and health sanatoriums have the main part of the health resort therapy potential in the Lower Silesian region. By the end of 2004 there were 4 897 beds (6 039 beds) open. **From among over 533.2 thousand stationary treated health resort visitors in the country scale, over 67 thousand people (in 1999 – over 74 thousand) were treated in the Lower Silesian region.** However, the decrease of the health resort treatment basis in the region and

decrease of the general number of health resort visitors is a disturbing phenomenon.

3.6 Agriculture and forestry

The Lower Silesia Voivodship is much diversified with respect to the conditions for conducting the agricultural activity. Agricultural lands in 2004 constituted 52.8% of the total area (52.1% - on average in the country.) Arable lands are dominant in their structure (82.6% in relation to 77.3% of the country), and the green areas (meadows and pastures) take 16.7% of agricultural lands (20.3% - in the country.) Generally speaking, arable lands take up 43.6% of the total area in the region (40.3% - in the country.) From among almost 870 thousand hectares of arable lands in Lower Silesia, only approximately 8% of lands are in the 1st and 2nd class of soil valuation.

Agricultural lands that belong to individual farms in 2004 constituted 76.3% (whereas in the country 86.7% on average.) Their share is relatively low, which puts the Lower Silesian region only on the 13th place out of 16 Voivodships in the country. According to the results of the 2002 Agricultural Census, on the territory of the Lower Silesia Voivodship there were 83 343 individual farms, with agricultural lands of over one hectare. The average size of an individual farm amounted to 9.6 hectares of agricultural lands, thus it was slightly higher than the Polish average (7.4 ha), however it is much lower in the European Union countries (19.0 ha in 1995.) More than half of farms (48 519) was in the area group of 1.01 – 4.99 hectare of agricultural lands, which proves that they are considerably fragmented. According to the Agricultural Census'2002 there are only 61 agricultural farms of 1000 hectares on the territory of Lower Silesia Voivodship, including 20 individual farms.

More than half of communes in the Voivodship (mainly in the central zone) have favourable or very favourable conditions of the natural environment for agricultural production (the agricultural production space valuation ration of over

70 points according to the Institute of Soil Science and Plant Cultivation in Puławy.) Intensive agricultural economy should be developed in this area. The remaining part of the Voivodship is the area of overlapping of the agricultural function with the other functions – forest economy (the northern and southern area), fishery economy, tourism, etc.

A vast majority of the sowing areas in the Lower Silesian agriculture is designated for cereal (mainly wheat.) In 2004 the region was in the first place in the country with respect to share of cereal sowing in the general sowing area (78.1% with the country average of 74.3%.) The share of industrial plants sowing was also relatively high (12.2% in relation to 7.5%.)

Basic cereal crops (wheat, rye, oats, barley and triticale) from 2004 on the territory of the Lower Silesia Voivodship constituted 7.5% of country harvests. In this respect the Lower Silesian region is on the fourth place in the country after the following Voivodships: Wielkopolskie, Mazovian and Lubelskie. Harvesting of corn for grain constitutes 23.7% of national production (first place in the country), harvesting of sugar beets – 9.5% (fourth place), and of potatoes – 5.4% (seventh place among 16 Voivodships.) Crops from 2004 in the Voivodship amounted to 46.5 dt/ha, whereas in Poland they were much lower – 35.4 dt/ha. In reference to the amount of basic cereal crops, the Lower Silesian region is in the second place in the country (after the Opolskie Voivodship.) In most European Union countries the basic cereal crops are definitely higher (for instance: approximately 61 dt/ha in Denmark, approximately 63 dt/ha in Germany, approximately 66 dt/ha in the United Kingdom, approximately 74 dt/ha in France.) Also the potato crops in Lower Silesia were higher than the country average (221 dt/ha in relation to 196 dt/ha in the country; third place among the country regions are the West-Pomeranian and Kujawy-Pomeranian Voivodships.) The potato crops in the EU countries are clearly higher (for instance approximately 365 dt/ha in France, approximately 390 dt/ha in Germany and in the United Kingdom, approximately 400 dt/ha in Denmark. Approximately 430 dt/ha in the Netherlands, approximately 490 dt/ha in Belgium and in Luxemburg.) Whereas the sugar beet crops in the region in 2004 amounted to 425 dt/ha, and on average in Poland 427

dt/ha (for instance in Germany – approximately 530 dt/ha, in Spain – approximately 580 dt/ha, and in France – approximately 760 dt/ha.)

A relatively less developed branch of agriculture in Lower Silesia is animal breeding. The cattle stock (118.1 thousand in December 2004) constitutes only 2.27% livestock in the country. Slightly higher indicators are recorded in reference to pigs, stock of which amounted to 484.5 thousand in November 2004 (2.79% of national stock, which puts the region on the 12th place among the Voivodships in the country.) Sheep stock in the region by the end of 2004 amounted to 10.5 thousand, poultry (mainly chicken) – almost 5.3 million. The relation of animals in relation to the acreage of agricultural lands is exceptionally low. In 2004 there were only 11.4 pieces of cattle (16.7 in 1999), 47.0 of pigs (52.2 in 1999) one sheep and 477 chickens per 100 hectares of agricultural land. In 2004 in Poland the relation of livestock per 100 hectares of agricultural lands respectively amounted to: 31.8 – cattle; 106.5 – pigs; 1.9 – sheep and 734 – chicken poultry.) The Lower Silesia Voivodship is distinguished by the lowest level of animals for slaughter and milk in the country calculated per 1 ha of agricultural lands. Production of animals for slaughter in 2003 in the Lower Silesian region amounted to only 172.6 thousand tonnes, which constituted only 3.6% of domestic production. As far as cow milk is concerned, its production in the Voivodship reached 260 million litres, thus only 2.2% of domestic production. A clearly dominant role in livestock production is currently played by the private sector, including mainly individual farms. It owns 96.6% of the cattle stock and almost 100% of pigs and cows.

The value of agricultural products purchase in the Lower Silesian regions amounted to PLN 1 615.3 million, which constituted only 5.3% of its general value in the country. More meaningful is calculation of the agricultural purchase value per 100 hectares of agricultural lands. In this respect, the Lower Silesian agriculture is in the 10th place in the country, purchasing products of a value of PLN 1 535 from every hectare of agricultural lands (whereas on average in the country this amounts to PLN 1 858, and in the Wielkopolskie Voivodship – PLN

3 246.) Vegetable products (63.7%) dominate in the purchasing structure of agricultural products throughout the region.

Forests in the Lower Silesia Voivodship take up the area of 569.3 thousand hectares, which constitutes 28.5% of the total area. In comparison, forestation of the country amounts to 28.6%. Most forests constitute a part of public property (97.7% of the total forest area), including vast majority remains under management of the Directorate of State Forests in Wrocław (534.1 thousand ha in 2003.) Meanwhile, the private forests take up over 13.2 thousand hectares (2.3% of total area.) The Lower Silesia Voivodship is among the areas with the highest level of damage to the forest stands. Almost 2/3 of the forests throughout the region were included into protected forests, approximately 40% on the average in the country. The economic use of forests is relatively much intensive than in the country scale. 397.1 m³ of wood (large timber) was obtained per 100 hectares in 2003 (i.e. almost 30 m³ more than in 1999 – 367.3 m³), whereas 321.4 m³ - in the country. In this respect, Lower Silesia is on the second place in the country, after the Opolskie Voivodship. Wood is obtained mainly from forests owned by the State Treasury, remaining under management of State Forests.

3.7. Supporting the economic development

Regional development institutions are mainly regional and local development agencies, appointed for direct implementation of developmental undertakings and coordination of tasks of other regional entities Also institutions supporting entrepreneurships, incubators of entrepreneurship, business support centres and centres for economic information, promotion, capital funds, as well as other non-governmental institution (associations, clubs) should be included here.

The following are among actively operating agencies on the territory of the Voivodship: the Regional Development Agency “Agroreg” in Nowa Ruda, the

Regional Development Agency “ARLEG” S.A. in Legnica, the Lower Silesian Regional Development Agency in Wałbrzych, the Karkonosze Regional Development Agency in Jelenia Góra and the Wrocław Regional Development Agency in Wrocław. They cooperate with many other institutions. Technology Transfer Centres play the role of an intermediary who develops and searches for projects of innovative nature, fit for commercialization, among the scientific-research entities. In Poland there are three such centres, including one in Wrocław.

There are three Special Economic Zones operating on the territory of the Voivodship: Wałbrzych Special Economic Zone (sub-zones: Wałbrzych, Dzierżoniów, Kłodzko, Nowa Ruda, Kudowa Zdrój, Jelcz – Laskowice, Żarów and Nysa), Kamienna Góra Special Economic Zone for Small Entrepreneurship (sub-zones in Kamienna Góra, Nowogrodziec and Jawor) and Legnica Special Economic Zone (sub-zones in Legnica, Legnickie Pole, Polkowice, Krzywa, Lubin and Złotoryja.) Development of Special Economic Areas is an undertaking that aims at bringing dynamics to the economic transformation of the commune and its closer and more distant surrounding. A somewhat different nature was assigned to the Kamienna Góra Special Economic Zone for Small Entrepreneurship – according to its name it is expecting small investors and its Advantage is mainly the location in a direct neighbourhood of the Czech border (Kamienna Góra region) and Germany (Nowogrodziec region.)

The idea of sustainable development of the Nowogrodziec and Węglińiec region was initiated by both communes and the Special Zone for Small Entrepreneurship in Kamienna Góra. The aim of the project is development of a modern industrial park in the area of these communes, maintaining high standards of sustainable development and environmental protection and modern structure of industrial parks management.

A strong area of economic activities concentration is also the Wrocław agglomeration. Next to the already functioning economic systems (Sługołęka,

Bielane), new areas of economic activity were developed (economic activity zones in Oława, Siechnice, Marcinkowice and Kąty Wrocławskie.)

3.8. Supporting the Lower Silesian export

A characteristic feature of the Lower Silesian production and service enterprises, similarly as in other regions of Poland and the EU-15 countries, is the domination of micro enterprises, employing up to 9 people (96% of all companies in Lower Silesia.) The share of small companies (10-49 employees) amounts to 3% and medium (of more than 50 employees) approximately 0.8%, large companies 0.1%. In EU-(15) micro enterprises constitute 92.4%, small enterprises 6.5% (i.e. more than twice the percentage share), average enterprises 0.9% (comparable share), and large enterprises 0.2% (also twice the percentage share.) This comparison proves the advantage in the structure of potential diversity in groups of enterprises to the disadvantage of the Lower Silesian region, especially that the average rate of employment in individual groups of enterprises is lower and less advantageous for the Lower Silesian companies.

At the same time, it should be emphasized that the Lower Silesian enterprises operate under conditions of weaker support of the business environment and are much weaker, which results from the cited comparisons with the ones operating in the EU-15, both as far as turnover, smaller human resource potential, fixed assets invested in individual groups in the size of small and medium-sized enterprises, the obtained added value, as well as the financial condition. Among the obstacles that make export difficult, entrepreneurs indicate insufficiency of information about foreign markets and about the potential contracting parties and their credibility, which the need to internationalize the Lower Silesia enterprises results from. Therefore the potential of exporting economic entities should co-develop the basis of export capital of Lower Silesia, available in a form of effective support system also for beginners in the field of exports (among other information about foreign markets, reliable business partners abroad.) Support

for Lower Silesian enterprises should be directed according to the trend that can be observed in Europe of micro enterprises transforming into small companies that are resilient and capable of exporting as well as creating conditions for increasing the amount of large exporting enterprises – “settling” in the region.

There are 305 888 companies registered in Lower Silesia. Export value in the Lower Silesian Voivodship in 2003 amounted to USD 5 907.999 million and it was 33.4% more than in the previous year, i.e. USD 1 478.74 million more.

Despite the recent very good results in export, Lower Silesia can be relatively distinguished by:

- low value of export per inhabitant,
- fragmented assortment of goods,
- lack of leading export products.

Economic revival of export was the effect of both increase of the number of direct foreign investors (DFI) in the Lower Silesian industry who export their products to the European Union countries, as well as taking restructuring actions by the exporting companies. The services sector, where 57% of all working in the Voivodship are employed, plays a particularly important role in export, however lack of statistical data in this area makes diagnosis difficult and should be the objective of the regional administration. The extensive dynamics of export of Lower Silesian enterprises in the recent years shown on the background of their incomparably smaller potential in relation to the Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in the EU-15 countries, proves the extensive growth opportunities thanks to the directed regional support.

4. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1. Communication

Roads network

The roads network in the Lower Silesia Voivodship is among the most dense in the country. By the end of 2003, the regional network of public roads of

a hard surface amounted to nearly 18.1 thousand kilometres. While the ratio of their density amounted to 90.7km/100 km², with the country average of 79.6 km/100 km². In this respect the Lower Silesian region is in the fourth place in the country (after the following Voivodships: Silesian, Małopolskie and Świętokrzyskie.) The length of hard surface roads, according to the administration affiliation criterion, amounts to:

- national roads 1 319.4 km;
- provincial roads 2 408.6 km;
- district roads 8 376.1 km;
- commune roads 5 979.1 km;

The following are among the most important roads passing through Lower Silesia:

- Highway A-18 (f. A-12) / A-4 (E-36 / E-40/: Berlin – Olszyna – Wrocław – Opole – Katowice – Kraków (functioning as a highway route with single lane sections), connecting on the Krzywa junction with road No. 4 to Zgorzelec through Bolesławiec and further through a system of German highways with Western Europe;
- International road E-36 (No. 3), connecting Lower Silesia through the Lubuska Land with Szczecin and passing through northern and western areas of the Voivodship (Lubin, Legnica and Jelenia Góra) to the crossing on the border with Czech Republic in Jakuszyce,
- International road E-67 (No. 8), connecting central Poland (Warsaw – Łódź) through Wrocław – Kłodzko through the crossing on the border with Czech Republic in Kudowa Zdrój or to Kłodzko with road No. 30 (f. 381) in Boboszów,
- International road E-261 (No.5), connecting the northern areas of Poland through Poznań, Leszno, Wrocław, Bolków until connection with road No. 3 and further on as road No. 5 (f. 371) through Kamienna Góra until crossing on the border with Czech Republic in Lubawka.

It is worth mentioning that in the Lower Silesian region (according the status from the end of 2003) there is a 15- km long section of a highway, out of only 405 km of such roads in Poland. Public roads are complemented by almost 4.5 thousand bridges and viaducts and 5 ferry crossings.

Motorization, which requires development of a roads network and increase of road traffic security is developing considerably. In 2003 there were 273 (183 – in 1999) registered passenger vehicles and 52 (37 – in 1999) trucks per 1000 people in the Lower Silesia Voivodship, whereas these in the country these numbers were on the level of 294 and 57. With respect to the number of passenger vehicles per 1000 inhabitants, the Lower Silesian region takes the distant 10th place among the country's Voivodships (Wielkopolskie Voivodship has the highest number - 365.) In the "old" countries of the European Union, the rates of mobility of the population are clearly higher (for example approximately 300 in Portugal, approximately 440 in France, approximately 470 in Austria, approximately 510 in Germany and approximately 540 in Italy.)

Railway network

In the recent years, the length of operating railway lines in Lower Silesia clearly decreased, followed by their spatial availability. According to the status from the end of 2003, 1 797 km of railway lines were exploited there (2042 – in 1999), which constituted 8.8% of their total length in throughout the country., With respect to density of railway lines (9.0 km of railway lines per 100 km²), the Lower Silesia Voivodship is in the third place among the regions of the country (after the Silesian Voivodship – 16.4 km per 100 km² and Opolskie Voivodship – 9.1 km.) This is clearly more than the country average, which in 2003 amounted to 6.6 km of railway lines per 100 km². Also in relation to the European Union countries the region presents itself favourably. The main railway routes (major and first-class) are electrified, and their length by the end of 2003 amounted to 1047 km, whereas the narrow-gauge lines are not exploited at all. Major lines area among the most important railway lines:

- E-30, AGTC, AGC; Zgorzelec – Węgliniec – Legnica – Wrocław – Opole,
- E-59, AGTC; Poznań – Leszno – Wrocław,
- C-E 59, Zielona Góra – Głogów – Ścinawa – Wrocław,
- C 59/2, AGTC; Wrocław – Kamieniec Ząbkowicki – Kłodzko – Międzyzlesie.

Wrocław is the main railway node of the Voivodship, and an important role is played also by the following station: Legnica, Wałbrzych Główny, Jelenia Góra, Jaworzyna Śląska, Węgliniec, Kamieniec Ząbkowicki, Oleśnica, Głogów and Zgorzelec.

Air communication

Air communication in Lower Silesia is relatively well developed. Port Lotniczy Wrocław S.A. (the Wrocław Airport) on Starachowice is the main airport in the Voivodships (co-used military airport.) The airport is handles not only scheduled connections with Warsaw, but also international connections (Frankfurt am Main, Munich, London, and Copenhagen.) A clear increase of air traffic size is visible in the recent years. The air traffic on the Port Lotniczy Wrocław S.A. w 2004 is the following:

- Scheduled passenger traffic:
passengers (arrivals and departures) 288097 (173 561 in 1999),
- Charter passenger traffic:
passengers (arrivals and departures) 66 499 (7970 in 1999.)

As far as the size is concerned, Wrocław is the fourth domestic passenger traffic airport after Warsaw, Gdansk and Krakow. Its significance in international passenger traffic is considerably smaller. The remaining sanitary, sport and service, agro-technical airports and landing fields are located in Mirosławice, Szewce – Szymanów, Jelenia Góra, Lubin, Milicz,

Świebodzice, Bystrzyca Kłodzka and in Orsk and two unexploited airports remained after the soviet era in Legnica and Krzywa.

Inland navigation

Odra constituted a communication route from Kędzierzyn – Koźle until its mouth in Szczecin (742 km.) For the purpose of conducting water transport the river was supplied with the sewage system on the 228 km section from Kędzierzyn – Koźle until Brzeg Dolny (including the Gliwice Channel.) The Odra waterway is connected with the western system of waterways through the Odra – Hawela, Odra – Szprewa Channel and Łaba and with the eastern system of waterways through Warta, Noteć, Bydgoszcz Channel, Brda and Wisła. There are two ports located on the section of Odra passing through the Lower Silesian Voivodship: port in Wrocław (City Port and Popowice Port), in Malczyce and Głogów. The last two are used in a limited extent for mass cargo transport.

4.2 Technical supply and support systems

Water supply

The underground and surface waters are the source of water for collective supply to cities and rural localities of the Lower Silesia Voivodship. In 2003, 188 hm³ of water was drawn for supply of the municipal water-lines, of which 62,6 hm³ of surface waters and 125,4 hm³ of underground waters. Most water-lines for collective water supply to the population is supplied by quart and tertiary underground waters. The largest cities such as Wrocław, Legnica, Jelenia Góra and partially Wałbrzych, and also municipal and rural units located mainly in the mountain and mountain-foot areas of the Voivodship are supplied from the surface waters.

According to the status by the end of 2004, the total length of the water distribution network in the Lower Silesia Voivodship amounted to almost 12.9 thousand kilometres (thus 1.5 thousand km more than by the end of 1999.)

General consumption of water supplied via the water-supply network by households in 2004 amounted to 97.6 hm³. All cities in the Voivodship have municipal water-lines, whereas the rural areas to a various degree. In 2004 90.6% of inhabitants of the region used the water-supply network, whereas 85.6% in the country scale. This proves a relatively higher level of infrastructural equipment of the region in the area. 96.4% of the entire population in cities of Lower Silesian region use the network water-supply, while this percentage in the country-scale amounted to 94.3%. With respect to generality of the water-supply among the rural population, Lower Silesia takes the fifth place in the country. Moreover, the possibility to use the network water-supply system refers to 75.7% of the population in rural localities of the region (70.5% of rural population can use this system in the country-scale.) Despite the visible improvement of level of water supply to the rural population, still many villages are supplied from individual sources - mainly from the dug house wells.

Sewage disposal and treatment

The problem of disposal and treatment of sewage is inseparably connected with water supply. The total length of the distribution sewage network in the Lower Silesia Voivodship by the end of 2004 amounted to over 6.2 thousand kilometres, thus over 1.6 thousand more than in 1999. 65.7% of all population from the region uses this network (while in the country on average 58.2%.) With this respect the Lower Silesia Voivodship is in the fourth place in the country (after the following Voivodships: West-Pomeranian, Pomeranian and Silesian.) A considerable part of the sewage network is specially connected with cities (approximately 61%.) In 2003 average of 83.8% of urban population in the Voivodship could use this equipment, and on the country scale this index for cities was slightly lower and amounted to 83.4%. It should be emphasized that on the rural areas there is increasing more dense sewage network (in 2003 its length amounted to almost 2.3 thousand kilometres, while in 1999 it was approximately thousand kilometres less.) In 2003 only 19.4% of inhabitants of

villages could use the network sewage system (only 15.9% on average in the country.) It is still common for the rural sewage to be disposed to septic tanks.

With respect to high level of surface waters pollution, it is particularly important for the quality of environment to properly equip the settling units in sewage treatment plants. In 2004 there were 300 municipal and industrial treatment plants with a total per day flow capacity of over 1.3 million dam³. According to the status from the end of 2004, 141 municipal biological treatment plants and 57 treatment plants enabling the increased removal of biogens operated in the Lower Silesia Voivodship. In total 101.1 hm³ of sewage was subject to treatment processes.

Municipal sewage treatment plants in the Lower Silesia Voivodship in 2004 covered 73,9% (67.1% in 1999) of all population, whereas this number was clearly lower in the country (only 59.0%.) They differ from technical and technological point of view, which in consequence gives a different degree of sewage treatment. Moreover, spatial disproportions in their location are clearly visible. Therefore there are 95.4% of all urban population, but only 20.2% *12.5% - in 1999) of inhabitants of country localities are within the reach of the municipal sewage treatment plants. Local treatment plants including the sanitary sewage system network that dispose sewage from rural areas to the existing municipal treatment plant are successively constructed on these territories. However, the liquid waste, especially from rural areas is still transported in large amounts to the treatment plants. In 2003 1 058.1 dam³ of liquid waste, including 733.4 dam³ were transported there from households.

Waste management

On the territory of Lower Silesia there are 101 municipal dumping grounds with the total area of over 320 hectares (this constitutes almost 9.7% of this type of storage areas in the country.) With respect to the their size,, the region is in the second place in the country after the Wielkopolskie Voivodship. In 2004, on the territory of the Voivodship, a total amount of 925.5 thousand tonnes of

municipal waste, of which majority (over 75% of their total tonnage) was subject to recycling, was collected, and only less than 2% was neutralized in incinerating plants and composting plants. A vast majority of municipal solid waste derives from households (almost 73%.) There are 320 kilograms of collected municipal waste per every inhabitant of the region (in average per inhabitant of the country – much less, as 265 kg.) In this respect the Lower Silesia Voivodship is in the first place in the country.

In order to decrease the amount of stored waste, local authorities promote selective collection of waste among the inhabitants. In 2004, the selected waste constituted only 2.6% of all disposed municipal waste (less than 2.5% in the country scale.) A relatively less advantageous situation in this area takes place in rural areas, where only 1% of disposed municipal waste is waste subject to selective collection. Moreover, illegal dumping grounds still constitute a problem that is difficult to eliminate.

Except of the municipal waste there is also industrial waste, on the territory of the Voivodship. These are stored in more than 50 industrial storage yards. With respect to the amount of produced industrial waste, the Lower Silesia Voivodship is in the lead among the Polish Voivodships. In 2004, over 34.7 million tonnes of industrial waste, which is burdensome to the environment was produced there, which constituted 27.2% of all waste produced on the territory of Poland (second place in the country after the Silesian Voivodship.) Out of which amount over 75% were economically used, and 21.5% were neutralized. Almost 99% of the neutralized waste, was waste collected on own storage yards of individual industrial plants.

Gas supply

The Lower Silesia Voivodship is characterized by a relatively dense network of gas pipes. Their total length in the region amounts to 7 368.1 kilometres, including 2 111.2 kilometres of the transmission network. The length of the distribution gas network in 2003 amounted to 5 257 kilometres, of which - 4 144.6

kilometres in cities, and only 1 112.3 kilometres in rural localities (in 1999 only 4 735 km, including 3 828 km located in urban areas.) Currently over 65% of population in the region use the network gas, whereas the index of universality of its use is significantly lower in the country (54.2%.) The place of residence decides about the generality of gas network use. This network is used by 87.8% of urban population in the Lower Silesian regions, and only 9.3% of the rural population (in the country scale: 76.1% and 19.2% respectively.) With respect to availability of the gas network to the inhabitants of cities, the Lower Silesia Voivodship is in the second place in the country (after the Carpatian Voivodship.) In 2003, 656.2 thousand household recipients used the supply of network gas (almost 646 thousand in 1999), of which 633.6 thousand from the cities, and only 22.6 thousand from the rural areas. However, gas consumption in households in the Lower Silesia Voivodship amounted to more than 319 hm³, including 295,0 hm³ – in cities. With respect to network gas consumption, Lower Silesia is on the fifth place after the following Voivodships: Wielkopolskie, Mazovian, Silesian and Małopolskie.

Electrical power engineering

Electrical power engineering objects of significant effect on the power safety of the country, are located on the territory of the Lower Silesia Voivodship. In 2003 power plants in the region produced a total of 1 2380.6 GWh of electricity. The total capacities installed in power plants in the region amounts to 2876 MW, of which 2553.0 MW in thermal power plants and 57.5 MW in over 50 in water power plants. With respect to the capacity installed in power plants, the Lower Silesia Voivodship is in the fifth place in the country after the following Voivodships: Silesian, Łódzkie, Mazovian and Wielkopolskie.

In 2003 electricity consumption in households in Lower Silesia amounted to 1 784.5 GWh, which constituted almost 8.1% of country consumption. The increase of the number of intake devices used in households has a decisive influence of the level of unitary consumption of electricity per inhabitant. In 2003

the average inhabitant of the region consumed 615.1 kWh in the household, and slightly more in the country - 577,3 kWh. The unitary electricity consumption in cities is higher than in rural areas (665.3 GWh in relation to 490.8 GWh per inhabitant respectively in 2003.)

Heat supply

Heating in the Lower Silesian region is mainly based on the decentralized system of thermal energy supplies, however due to economical reasons and because of environmental protection; an ever increasing role is played by the network system. In 2003 the heating infrastructure consisted in 1 450 boiler plants, 744.3 kilometres of thermal transmission networks and 292.6 kilometres of connection network (of which 271.3 km in cities and only 21.3 km in rural localities.) However, with respect to the length of thermal connection network, the Lower Silesia Voivodship is only on the twelfth place in the country. Thermal energy is produced mainly in coal boilers, even through boilers powered with natural gas and fuel oil used more and more frequently. It should be noted that boiler plants have the best equipment in the country in devices protecting the atmosphere from pollution (dust separators, desulphurization installations, low-emission burners, etc.)

The amount of thermal energy designated for heating and the cubature of the heated facilities clearly increase. In 2003 a total of almost 18 million GJ of thermal energy was sold for municipal-living purposes, of which 15.4 million GJ for heating of living premises, and less than 2,6 million GJ for needs in the area of heating of offices and institutions. A vast majority of produced thermal energy is used for municipal-living purposes in cities (over 99%.) In 2003 centrally heated objects has a total cubature exceeding 124 thousand dam³, and including almost 69 thousand dam³ for living premises. With reference to the cubature of

centrally heated living premises, the Lower Silesian region is in the seventh place in the country.

Vast majority of apartments, especially in the old buildings is equipped in individual heating devices functioning as solid fuel or gas, while the vast majority uses the solid fuel, which results in pollution of the natural environment.

Telecommunication

According to the status from the end of December 2004, telephone connections in the Lower Silesia Voivodship were favoured by operation of 1 068.9 thousand main connectors (in 1999 their number amounted to almost 835 thousand.) This constituted almost 8.6% of the total number of these devices in the country. In 2004 almost 74% of the total number of main telephone connections was at the disposal of private subscribers. Only 152.7 thousand (i.e. 19.3%) from over 790 thousand private subscribers are inhabitants of the country side. Also the number of standard main telephone connectors per 1000 inhabitants proves the level of availability of telephony. In 1999 their number per 1000 inhabitants in Poland amounted to less than 261, whereas in the Lower Silesia Voivodship over 280. Also in 2004 the Lower Silesian region had an favourable situation in this respect. There were 363 main telephone connectors per 1000 inhabitants in Poland (including almost 245 private ones), and in the region – almost 370 (including almost 273 private.) With this respect the Lower Silesian region takes the second place among the Voivodships in the country (after the Mazovian Voivodship – almost 389.) However significant disproportions between cities and rural areas in the Voivodships should be noticed. As in 2004 there were almost 311 private subscribers per 1000 inhabitants, in conversion into rural population this ratio reaches the level of only 182 subscribers. In the European union countries, the availability of wire telephony is relatively higher both from the Lower Silesian region and the entire Poland. For example approximately 430 connectors per 1000 inhabitants of Spain, approximately 450 in Greece,

approximately 570 in France, approximately 660 in Germany, approximately 670 in Denmark and approximately 740 in Sweden.

In the Lower Silesian region – according to the status as per 2004 – almost 7.5 thousand generally available telephones operated, of which 6 097 in cities and 1 357 in rural localities. In this area the Voivodship is relatively advantageously equipped, as per every generally available telephone there are 388 inhabitants of the region (there are 456 in the country.) Moreover, there mobile telephony operators (of GSM digital and analogue telephony) operate and the stationary radio-communication facilities, for remote transmissions, via radio waves, sound information, image and data transmission, are located there.

5. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1. Education

The school system in Lower Silesia includes over 2,700 schools and institutions, attended by over 660 thousand children, youth and adults. In September 2004, there were 1 016 preschool education institutions, including 488 kindergartens (this network is subject to constant reduction – in 1999 there were over 1.1 thousand preschool institutions, including 505 kindergartens), with almost 58.5 thousand children (almost 8 thousand children less than in 1999.)

In the beginning of school year 2004-2004, the regional network of primary schools for children and youth (without special schools) comprised of 787 schools, including 726 under commune jurisdiction, and the network of secondary schools comprised of 375 institutions, including 330 commune schools (354 high schools were open in 1999.) 186.0 thousand pupils attended primary schools in this period (over 276 thousand in 1999), and 113.2 thousand pupils attended secondary schools (only over 44 thousand in 1999.)

On 1 January 1999 the post-secondary education (including grammar, technical and vocational education) was passed into the hands of districts and the Voivodship self-government. In the beginning of school year 1999 – 2000 there were in total 1 046 post-secondary schools in the Lower Silesian Voivodship, attended by over 207 thousand pupils. 158 grammar schools (64.8 thousand pupils) and 569 technical and vocational schools (116.5 thousand pupils) should be indicated among these schools.

On the other hand, there were almost one thousand post-secondary schools and post-primary schools functioning in the beginning of the school year 2004-2005, attended by over 150 thousand pupils. Moreover, over 300 post-grammar education and colleges (approximately 25 thousand students) and nearly 40 schools with almost 4.5 thousand pupils should be indicated. Majority, as it is over 90% of post-secondary schools were located in cities. The following are among larger post-secondary education centres: Wrocław, Jelenia Góra, Legnica, Wałbrzych, Świdnica, Lubin, Bolesławiec, Kłodzko and Dzieżoniów.

A significant role in the Lower Silesian education system is played by higher education schools, and among them mainly: the Wrocław University, the Wrocław University of Technology, the Wrocław University of Economics, the Agricultural University of Wrocław, the Wrocław Medical University, University of Physical Education in Wrocław, Academy of Fine Arts in Wrocław, University of Music in Wrocław. The academic year 1999-2000 commenced in 23 higher education schools for over 119 thousand students (8.4% of all students in the country), whereas 166.5 thousand students started their academic year 2004-2005 in 33 higher education schools. In respect to the number of higher education students, the Lower Silesian region is on the fourth place in the country, after the following Voivodships: Mazovian, Silesian and Małopolskie. There are 5,754 students per 100 thousand inhabitants of Lower Silesia, whereas there are almost 5,011 – in the country scale. These figures are higher than in most European Union countries (on average – approximately 3,200 students per 100 thousand inhabitants.) For example, in Germany there are approximately 2,600 students per 100 thousand inhabitants, in Austria and the Netherlands – approximately 3,000, in France and Greece – approximately 3,500, and in Ireland – approximately 3,700.

Most universities have their headquarters in Wrocław. Higher education institutions also function in other cities in the region, namely in: Legnica, Wałbrzych and Jelenia Góra. Moreover, departments, branches and consultation points of higher education schools conduct education activity in several other centres.

5.2. Disability

A person is considered disabled if he/she possesses an appropriate medical certificate issued by an authorised authority or without such a certificate, but with a significant limitation of ability to perform basic activities as for his/her age (playing, learning, working, self-service etc.). The disabled persons are divided into the following categories:

- legally disabled – possessing an up-dated medical certificate issued by an authorised authority,

- biologically disabled – not possessing a certificate, but with completely or seriously limited ability to perform basic activities.

Data regarding the number of disabled in Lower Silesia also comes from the National Census, as this is the source which allows to indicate the scale of the phenomenon in the most complete manner. This data shows that in the year 2002 the disabled persons made up 15% of the general number of population of Lower Silesian Voivodship. At the moment of survey their number aggregated to 435.8 thousand. This means that, similarly as at national level, every seventh inhabitant of Lower Silesia is a disabled person. The largest group among them were persons possessing a medical certificate of mild (28.8%) or moderate (26.5%) degree of disability. More precise statistics are presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Chosen characteristics of the disabled in the region

Disabled persons						
Specification	Total		Urban areas		Rural areas	
	Thou.	%	Thou.	%	Thou.	%
Total	435.8	100	302.2	100	133.6	100
Male	201.8	46.3	139.2	46.1	62.6	46.8
Female	234.1	53.7	163	53.9	71.1	53.2
Legally disabled – total	358.6	82.3	250.4	82.9	108.3	81
Aged 16 or more, disability degree:	346.6	79.5	242.2	80.2	104.4	78.1
Severe	100.5	23.1	69.9	23.1	30.6	22.9
Moderate	115.3	26.5	82.6	27.3	32.7	24.5
Mild	125.6	28.8	86.2	28.5	39.5	29.5
Not determined	5.2	1.2	3.5	1.1	1.7	1.3
Aged 0-15 entitled to invalid care allowance	12	2.8	8.1	2.7	3.8	2.9
Disabled only biologically	77.2	17.7	51.8	17.1	25.4	19
sensing:						
Complete limitation of ability	9.4	2.2	6.3	2.1	3.1	2.3
Serious limitation of ability	67.8	15.6	45.6	15.1	22.2	16.6

Source: National Census 2002

Among biologically disabled persons only 2.2% indicated complete limitation of ability and 15.6% of the total number of disabled persons indicated serious limitation of ability.

Most of the disabled are women – 53.7%, men constitute 46.3% of this population. According to Wrocław Statistical Office the number of disabled per 1000 inhabitants of Lower Silesia Voivodship amounted to 150, this rate being lower in urban areas (146) than in rural areas (161). These rates for Lower Silesia are high in comparison with national rates. At national level there are 143 disabled per 1000 inhabitants, in rural areas – 155, and in urban areas – 136. Such intensity of this phenomenon for Lower Silesia may result, among other

things, from the larger number of persons in retirement age. Data presented in Table 9 shows that the disability problem intensifies as age grows – almost half of the disabled are 60 years old or more.

Table 9. Disabled persons by sex and age groups

Specification	Total	Aged							
		0 – 15	16 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65 – 74	75 or more
	Percentage of the given age group								
Total	15.0	3.3	3.4	3.8	8.5	19.9	33.5	41.0	53.3
Male	14.4	3.7	3.9	4.4	9.4	20.9	38.4	41.1	51.1
Female	15.5	2.9	2.9	3.3	7.6	19.0	29.3	40.9	54.3

Source: National Census 2002

The number of disabled persons in Lower Silesia is growing steadily and this accompanies the process of population ageing. Age is one of the most important factors determining the health status leading to disability.

According to the data, the education level of the disabled is lower. This is connected with the lack of appropriate infrastructure, which allows to reach and move around school and university grounds, of rehabilitation equipment and educational aids, and therefore with psychological barriers, which hinder the communication with the environment. The basic problem for the disabled inhabitants of Lower Silesia is their low professional activity, which results in a very high unemployment rate in this social group. The employment of the disabled is a process comprising of two phases: the first one is related to the decision to enter the labour market, and the second one – to taking up a job. In Lower Silesia as much as 84.1% of legally disabled persons are professionally passive as compared to 44.5% in the population of non-disabled persons. The professionally active disabled are unemployed only insignificantly more frequently than professionally active non-disabled persons (25.4% as compared to 25.5%). Therefore, it may be stated that disability influences the professional activity rate to greater extent than the unemployment rate. Hence, the main problem for the disabled in the region is their level of professional activity – entering the labour market, rather than the unemployment rate – the problem of access to work. As Polish society is ageing and the disability is correlated to age, it shall be assumed that this problem shall concern a larger amount of people than so far. Therefore, it will be necessary to intensify both institutional, as well as non-institutional actions for this population category.

5.3. Addiction problems

The number of persons addicted to alcohol and drugs in Lower Silesia is steadily growing, while the alcohol initiation age falls. A survey performed in June

and July 2003 at the initiative of the State Agency for the Prevention of Alcohol Related Problems were aimed at specifying the changes in the amount and structure of alcohol beverages consumption after the fall of spirit beverages prices resulting from the decrease in excise duty (Table 10).

Table 10. Population of persons from the territory of Lower Silesia Voivodship with various types of problems related to alcohol.

Number of inhabitants of Lower Silesia Voivodship – 2,901,106 (as of 30 June 2003 – Statistical Office data)		
Persons addicted to alcohol	around 2% of the population	58,022
Persons drinking harmfully	around 4% of the population	116,044
Adults living with an alcoholic (spouses, parents)	around 4% of the population	116,044
Children raised in alcoholics families	5 – 7% of the population	145,055 – 203,077
Family violence – victims in families with alcohol problem	2/3 of adults and 2/3 of children from these families	38,681 adults and from 48,351 up to 67,692 children from families with alcohol problem
Unemployment	Number of unemployed 270,400	around 20% of the persons from this group constitute a risk group – around 54,080

Source: Estimated data based on the conversion factor adopted by the State Agency for Prevention of Alcohol Related Problems and on data from Wrocław Statistical Office.

As results from comparing the data from the year 2003 with data received in the year 2002, the average consumption of alcohol beverages increased by 15%. The biggest increase was noted in relation to the consumption of spirit beverages – by 25%. The consumption of wine has increased by 13% and the consumption of beer by 5%. As a consequence of changes in the consumption of particular types of alcohol beverages, the structure of this consumption has also changed. In the year 2002 almost 52% of alcohol was consumed as beer, and around 39% as spirit beverages. In the year 2003 the share of beer in the alcohol consumption decreased to less than 48%, and the share of spirit beverages increased almost to 44%. The share of wine has not changed and remains at the level of nearly 9%.

Those persons are considered excessive drinkers whose yearly consumption exceeds 12 litres of 100% alcohol. It shall be noted that this group

increased by over 1/3. Moreover, and most important, the increase in consumption of alcohol means higher concentration of consumption. The increase in the number of excessive drinkers may influence the intensification of health and social problems, as in this group the risk of such problems is the highest. The increase in the number of excessive drinkers was also statistically significant among pupils and students. In relation to the whole examined population this percentage more than doubled, and among males being pupils or students – nearly tripled. Similar situation concerns psychoactive substances, as indicators based on the number of hospital admissions in a given year show. In the year 2001 there were 9,096 hospital admissions. This means an increase by 6% in comparison to the year 2000, when there were 8,590 hospital admissions. It was even worse in the years 2000 – 1999, as the increase amounted to around 25%.

There are significant changes in the age structure. Those changes consist in continuous growth of the percentage of persons aged 16 – 24 and decrease in the group aged 25 – 34. In the year 1997 the percentage of patients aged 16 – 24 was still around 40%, and in the year 2001 it amounted already to 57%. The share of the youngest – up to 15 years old and of the oldest over 45 years old remain relatively stable. The first one is around 3 – 4%, the latter 7 – 8%. The increase in the share of persons from younger age groups is another signal showing the intensification of the phenomenon.

5.4. Social assistance. Counteracting social exclusion

Poverty was the most frequent reason for receiving institutional social assistance in the year 2004 – as much as 9.1% of the inhabitants of Lower Silesia declare it as the cause of their difficult life situation. Not much less, 8.9% of them used the assistance because of unemployment. This becomes understandable, when the unemployment rate is high, and 84% of the unemployed have no right to unemployment compensation. Other reasons are: helplessness in relation to care and education issues (4% of inhabitants), disability (2.7%), long-lasting illness (2.5%) and the need to protect maternity (1.7%).

In total **9,7%** of the inhabitants of the Lower Silesia Voivodship received social assistance benefits in the year 2004, taking into account both the commune's own tasks and delegated tasks. It is calculated that the average amount per person receiving institutional forms of assistance was PLN **1,121**. More inhabitants received forms of assistance included in the commune's own tasks (6% of persons) than in the tasks delegated to the commune (3.7%). It is estimated that the average amount of benefits per person within the scope of own tasks' implementation was PLN 638 and was lower than the amount per person assumed within the scope of delegated tasks at the level of PLN 1,880. In the year 2004 6% of the inhabitants of Lower Silesia received assistance offered

by the commune within the scope of its own tasks, and the average amount of the benefit per person is PLN 638.

The information submitted by local self-government units in applications addressed to the Lower Silesia Governor within the framework of governmental *Programme for the benefit of Roma community in Poland* shows that over 95% of Roma people received social assistance in the year 2004.

The communes of the Lower Silesia Voivodship planned to spend on the implementation of delegated tasks in the year 2004 the amount of PLN **168,853,539.00**, including the amount of PLN 91,795,075.00 on obligatory tasks and PLN 63,729,101.00 on facultative tasks. It was also assumed that 89,819 persons shall receive various forms of assistance within the scope of delegated tasks, including 37,146 persons within the scope of obligatory tasks, and 48,807 persons within the scope of facultative tasks. The communes of the Lower Silesia Voivodship signalled the need for the amount of PLN 96,514,919.00 for the implementation of commune's own tasks, including for obligatory benefits PLN 46,294,957.00, and for facultative PLN 50,219,960.00. In total 143,670 inhabitants of Lower Silesia received assistance within the scope of commune's own tasks, from which 61,246 received obligatory benefits, and 82,434 persons received facultative benefits. In total in the year 2004 the commune self-government signalled the need for around PLN **265,368,458.00** for own and delegated social assistance tasks in the Lower Silesia Voivodship. Furthermore, it was assumed that in total **233,489** inhabitants of the Voivodship shall receive social assistance.

In the year 2004 89 local units were implementing the commune's tasks related to social assistance in the territory of the Lower Silesia Voivodship. These units are supported from public resources (self-government and governmental). They include: 13 residential care homes, 33 support centres, one unit performing specialist consulting services, 2 protected apartments, one crisis intervention centre and 39 educational care centres. In total these units offered 4,116 beds for persons in need. It was assumed that the total cost of supporting all social assistance local units shall aggregate to PLN 45,267,769.00.

202 units of translocal character implemented the district's social assistance tasks. These units were supported from public resources, and they offered in total 10,183 beds. They included 55 residential care homes, 17 support centres, one unit performing specialist consulting services, 5 protected apartments, 5 crisis intervention centres, 114 educational care centres and 5 foster care and adoption centres. The total cost of supporting all units of translocal range aggregated to 1,507,337,698.00.

In the year 2004 there were 291 social assistance centres² functioning in the territory of the Lower Silesia Voivodship, which offered 14,299 beds in: 68

² This data relates to units supported from public resources.

residential care homes, 50 support centres, two specialist consulting centres, seven protected apartments, six crisis intervention centres, 153 educational care centres and five foster care and adoption centres. The total cost of supporting them is estimated to have amounted to **1,552,605,467.00**.

5.5. Activity of citizens

The development of a region depends to a large degree on the activity and aspiration of its inhabitants. Their work, engagement, ambitions and implementation of set objectives of local nature shall improve the living conditions of people, and cause that both their everyday life needs and higher needs shall be satisfied. The activity of citizens is absolutely necessary for this purpose and shall be stimulated by self-governments and used to implement tasks also within the scope of:

- fighting unemployment,
- assistance in solving problems of the disabled,
- assistance for social and biological orphans,
- assistance in health problems of local community,
- fighting poverty, difficult housing situation,
- assistance in leaving homelessness, alcoholism and drug addiction,
- cooperation in the area of education, culture, environmental protection, physical culture,
- problems of national and ethnic minorities (in particular Roma people) and immigrants, repatriates and refugees,
- assistance in access to information and consulting services,
- other assistance.

There are around four thousands of non-governmental organizations active in the territory of Lower Silesia, i.e. 8.2% of all non-governmental organizations registered in Poland. This number proves that social activity of inhabitants of Lower Silesia is high as compared with other Voivodships. The activities of the third sector is and may become more complementary in relation to the already existing practices and solutions, in accordance with the principles of partnership, subsidiarity, effectiveness, mutual respect, transparency of implemented tasks and legality. For a long time non-governmental organizations

have been *de facto* partners for public authorities in fulfilling obligations imposed on them.

5.6. Culture

There are 42 museums, 23 art galleries, 19 theatres and musical institutions, 674 libraries and their branches, 51 cinemas, 267 culture centres and clubs, 36 schools of arts and objects of religious cult, abbeys, cloisters and theological seminaries, radio and television stations and regional and local radio stations: editorial offices of national, regional and local newspapers, numerous publishing and printing houses functioning in Lower Silesia³.

In the year 2002 the museums in Lower Silesia organized 332 exhibitions and recorded a small increase in the museum collections, but at the same time a decrease in the number of visitors. There was also a visible decrease in comparison to previous years in the number of plays and concerts at theatres and musical institutions. Regardless thereof, there was an increase in the number of audience in theatres and musical institutions in comparison to previous years.

Public libraries in Lower Silesia first of all satisfy the needs for reading, education and information. Since 1998 a small decrease in the number of libraries and their branches has been noted, particularly in rural areas, which is frequently caused by financial problems of communes and results in decrease in reading and deepening of differences in access to books. The development of reading is not possible without a proper improvement of libraries' condition and providing them with better equipment, first of all computer equipment and Internet access. There is also the need to digitalize the collections.⁴

Unfortunately, in recent years progressive process of degradation of cultural infrastructure and decrease in the number of culture recipients has been noted. This is connected both with insufficient public spending for this purpose and worsening economic situation of many Polish families. Unequal access to culture is deepening, and this relates both to intraregional differences and differences between city and rural areas. Public spending on culture in Poland in the year 2000 was one of the smallest in Europe and aggregated to 24 € per person (in Denmark – 216 €, in France – 191 €, in Slovenia – 35 €)⁵. In the territory of the Lower Silesia Voivodship the activities of cultural institutions and similar institutions were systematically limited, especially at the level of basic services, due to the decrease in the resources for financing their activities. As compared with self-government spending on cultural activities in Poland, the Lower Silesia Voivodship is spending relatively significant financial resources on

³ Statistical Yearbook for Voivodships, Central Statistical Office 2004.

⁴ Data included in the National Strategy for the Development of Culture for the years 2004-2013

⁵ Assumption from the National Development Plan for the years 2007-2013

culture. Nevertheless, those expenditures in the year 2002 decreased on average by 9% in relation to the previous year. As a consequence the technical condition of cultural objects is worsening and institutional equipment is decreasing, and this results in an decrease in the number of undertaken cultural initiatives and their quality. This situation is worsened by the lack of proper manners and methods of managing cultural institutions, which is evident, for example, through their low activity in applying for financial means from other sources, e.g. from the EU budget.

Lower Silesia is one of those areas of Poland which were settled at the earliest, and its political history is closely connected with the history of neighbouring countries. Geographical location and artistic influences from the Czech Republic, Germany, Austria and Italy caused this region to be one of the most rich in monuments in Poland. Valuable urban arrangements, first class architectural objects and complexes and unique examples of regional building have been preserved here. There are 8 thousand of objects considered movable monuments, and 22 thousand objects considered immovable monuments in Lower Silesia. They have been entered into the monuments register and place the Voivodship as number one and number two in Poland.

Total number of immovable monuments in the Lower Silesian Voivodship

Number of single architectural and building monuments	Number of monuments entered as complexes	Number of rural and city multiarea monuments	Number of cemeteries, parks and alleys	Number of archaeological monuments	TOTAL
5 297	161	122	1 044	1 462	8 086

Source: *Report on the condition of immovable monuments entered into the monuments register*, Provincial Monument Preservation Office in Wrocław; Wrocław 2004.

Taking into account the total number of monuments entered into the monuments register (around 31 thousand in total), the Lower Silesia Voivodship is second in Poland⁶. The most valuable objects of cultural heritage include, among others, the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica entered in the UNESCO Natural and Cultural Heritage List and Cloister Complex in Krzeszów and Legnickie Pole, which together Wrocław City Centre and the complex of forts in Srebrna Góra are considered historical monuments. It shall be noted that a large number of monuments has not been entered into the monuments register. Therefore, in

⁶ National Cultural Programme "Preservation of Monuments and Cultural Heritage" for the years 2004-2013.

order to determine the actual number of monuments, the numerical data presented in the following table shall be used:

Entered into the register	Archaeology : 1 462
	Architecture and Building: 6 531
Not entered into the register	Archaeology : 28 080
	Architecture and Building: 76 475

Source: *Report on the condition of immovable monuments entered into the monuments register*, Provincial Monument Preservation Office in Wrocław; Wrocław 2004.

Unfortunately, the technical condition of monuments is bad, most frequently due to the lack of financial resources for reconstruction, regeneration or conservation of cultural heritage and insufficient cooperation among public units and private partners.

5.7. Health care

Demographics

In Poland, as in other countries, the process of population ageing is becoming clear. The process consists in the increase in the number of people aged 60 or more, and the percentage of “venerable” persons aged 75 or 80. Among other factors this is caused by the longer average duration of human life and decrease in births. In such a situation we shall more often encounter the situation of an elderly person. It is estimated that there are around 605 million elderly people, i.e. over 60 years old, living in the world. The population of Europe aggregates to 874.6 million. The most dramatic changes are observed in the oldest group over 80 years old. Only in Europe this population shall grow from 21.4 million in the year 2000 up to 35.7 million in the year 2005 (data from the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe).

Population forecast in age groups until 2030 (thou.)

Specification a/ Poland b/ Lower Silesia Voivodship	Year 2000	Year 2005	Year 2010	Year 2015	Year 2020	Year 2025	Year 2030
1. total in thousands	a. 38649 b. 2974.3	a.38634 b. 2958.2	a.38788 b.2957.0	a.39005 b.2959.5	39003 b.2943.1	a.38657 b.2900.2	a.38025 b.2836.7
2. pre-working age	a.9304 b.666.3	a.7985 b.561.2	a.7440 b.531.3	a.7516 b.544.5	a.7714 b.561.4	a.7531 b.5444.2	a.6898 b.491.7
3. working age	a. 23665 b.1866.4	a.24819 b.1952.1	a.25076 b.1945.7	a.24277 b.1847.6	a.23075 b.1727.6	a.22271 b.1656.6	a.22015 b.1638.9
4.retirement age	a.5680 b.441.6	a.5830 b.444.9	a.6271 b.480.0	a.7213 b.567.3	a.8215 b.654.2	a.8855 b.699.3	a.9112 b.706.0

According to the demographic forecasts it is anticipated that in Poland the population shall increase by 0.9% until 2015, and in the following periods it shall decrease to 98.4% of the population in the year 2000, and the largest decrease shall concern children and youth by over 20% in the year 2010 and in the year 2030 it shall reach 74% of the level in the year 2000. On the other hand, a constant increase in five-year periods is being noticed in the population in retirement age up to 160% of the level in the year 2000. .

Practically a steady decrease in the population number down to 99.5% in the year 2015 and 95.4% in the year 2030 is being observed in Lower Silesian Voivodship. The largest decrease concerns children and youth, which in the year 2030 shall fall down to 73.8% of the level in the year 2000. At the same time the population in the retirement age shall increase by almost 9% in the year 2010 and shall reach nearly 160% of the present level in the year 2030⁷.

Taking into consideration the data indicating the increase in the number of persons in retirement age, it shall be taken into account during the planning of the number of health services, and complete them with services related to care for elderly and chronically ill persons.

The most important problems for elderly people are loneliness, illness, disability, living in poverty, the sense of being useless. All these problems indicate the existing marginalization of elderly people as a community, of which their gradual elimination from active professional and social life at the moment their reach the retirement age may be an example. The policy towards elderly people concerns the needs and living conditions of elderly people and is aimed at those actions which in a planned and purposeful manner shall influence the improvement of the life situation of elderly people. Establishing a cohesive system of care for elderly persons, including undertaking common actions in order to activate elderly and lonely people is a task which requires multidisciplinary cooperation. It includes education, culture, health care, leisure time organization, protection of elderly persons' work, assistance for bed-ridden persons, social work with elderly persons, providing appropriate housing conditions, institutional assistance and the material conditions of elderly persons.

A long-term health and social care effectiveness-oriented approach shall contribute to the improvement of the quality of life for elderly persons. The social policy in relation to elderly people shall therefore be defined as a system of actions implemented within its scope, which aim at:

- comprehensive compensation of services, complementing the decreasing with age abilities to satisfy own needs independently,
- integration with local community, and
- preparation for old age.

⁷ OTREK Centrum Kształcenia Menadżerów i Konsultingu Sp. Z o.o.

The health care in the Lower Silesia Voivodship is provided for by a network of inpatient and outpatient medical care facilities. **The outpatient health care network consists of 263 public outpatient clinics and 505 non-public outpatient clinics.** At the end of the year 2003 there were in total 73 hospitals (including 12 non-public hospitals) functioning in the Voivodship's territory. It shall be also mentioned that from among 186 thousand beds in hospitals in the country, more than 14.7 thousands were located in Lower Silesia. There were 50.7 hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants in the year 2003 (country average 48.7). In this respect the Voivodship is fifth in the country following: Silesian, Łódzkie Lubelskie and Podlaskie Voivodship. In the European Union countries this indicator was around 40 hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants in Denmark, Ireland, Portugal and Spain, around 50 hospital beds in Sweden and Great Britain, around 80 hospital beds in Belgium and Germany, around 90 hospital beds in Austria up to around 100 hospital beds in Finland and 120 beds in France. Many health care centres of national importance are located in Lower Silesia, and they include among others: Department of Children Haematology at the State Children Clinic in Wrocław, Plastic Surgery Hospital in Polanica, Lower Silesian Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases Centre (in particular the Immunotherapy Department), Orthopaedic Rehabilitation Centre at the Provincial Children and Youth Hospital in Trzebnica.

In the year 2003 the indicators showing how much personnel employed in health care⁸ per 10,000 inhabitants serves the population were the following: 23.8 doctors (whole country – 23,4), 3.8 dentists (whole country – 3,7) and 52 nurses (whole country – 48). In the year 2003 there were around 420 inhabitants per every doctor in the Lower Silesian region, while the country's average was 428 persons. In the European Union countries this indicator was between 190 persons per doctor in Italy, around 240 in Spain, around 260 in Belgium and Greece, around 300 in Germany, around 360 in Denmark and France up to around 580 persons in Ireland and around 640 in Great Britain.

The tasks within the scope of health protection, resulting from the competences of national authority, have been divided into governmental and self-governmental tasks. The self-government is among other things responsible for implementing statutory tasks within the scope of public health, health promotion and prevention by means of its own resources, as well as using state's support. The health and its promotion are therefore very complex issues and they go beyond the medical issues and activities. Health care is a set of actions, including first of all a comprehensive health policy which shall influence individual choices allowing for protecting and improving one's health.

There are four groups of health influencing factors: way of life 40 – 60%, physical and social life and work environment 20%, genetic factors 20%, and health services, i.e. the whole system of health care (how well it is organized, accessible and the extent of protection), which causes greatest social disputes

⁸ Not including persons whose main place of work is doctor's, nurse's or midwife's practice

and absorbs most of resources, may solve only around 15-20% of the society's problems.

The promotion of health, which consists of prevention, health education and health protection is becoming an important component of a modern approach in perspective to basic health care. The goal of health promotion is motivating people to greater care for their own health by means of propagating related knowledge, as well as undertaking actions for the improvement of the society's health, which leads to better quality and duration of life. The main cause of deaths in Lower Silesian Voivodship are the cardiovascular system diseases and cancer diseases, and according to statistical yearbooks there has been an alarming increase in psychic disorders in recent years. Health programmes shall lead to:

- early disease detection,
- improvement of the life of the sick and their families,
- decrease in mortality caused by too late identification of a disease,
- limiting treatment-related costs.

5.8. Public safety

Public safety is an issue which shall be considered in various dimensions. As previous experience shows the improvement of public safety achieved in the territory of the Lower Silesia Voivodship resulted among other things in the improvement of the regions image in national and international environment the increase in its attractiveness in relation to both social and economic aspects. Continuing actions aimed at persistent strengthening of this process shall ensure safe living conditions – for inhabitants, proper climate for developing economic activity – for entrepreneurs, recreation and rest comfort – for tourists. According to the Police Voivodship Headquarters in Wrocław in order to achieve the priority consisting in further improvement of the public safety in the territory of Lower Silesia very extensive and multidirectional actions shall be undertaken, involving all institutions responsible for internal safety.

A preliminary prerequisite for effective implementation of actions undertaken within the discussed scope shall be improving the social awareness of possible threats and proper conduct in case they occur. The lack of such abilities among the community of the region has been shown e.g. by uncoordinated actions of inhabitants during the flood which occurred in the area of the Voivodship in the year 1997. Therefore, education within this scope shall cover the whole community, starting from children and youth, and including also adults. Proper (effective) methods of propagating such knowledge include competitions, picnics and promotional actions, especially those organized with the involvement of other entities than services established for these purposes

(e.g. non-governmental organizations, local self-government units or their unions). A positive example within this scope is the competition prepared by Nysa Euroregion and supported at the ministry's level titled "I learn how to live safely" ("Uczę się bezpiecznie żyć")

Another component ensuring the improvement of internal safety in the Voivodship's territory are actions aimed at the development of the regional system of responding to threats and removing their effects in relation to both natural and civilization threats. Due to the specific hydrologic arrangement of the Odra basin the efficiency of responsible institutions in case of flood events shall be increased. This concerns both mountain areas, where there is extremely little time to undertake proper actions from the moment a threat occurs, and the scale of damages may be huge. Other threats are related to the high level of the Voivodship's industrialization. They include the occurrence of events related to the activities of plants with high risk of extraordinary environmental threats and to the transport of hazardous materials. It has been noted that the transport intensification existing in the territory of the Voivodship (performed mainly on road network) results in the increase of number of events related to technical failures of transport means or road accidents.

The dynamic changes and conditions resulting from Poland's access to the European Union also put new challenges within the scope of fighting crime and improving safety in front of the Lower Silesian Police. Lower Silesia, because of its geographical location, increased tourist movement and high registered unemployment is exposed to increased crime resulting from extending social exclusion. Actions undertaken by the Lower Silesian Police in the recent period have lead to limiting crime and improving the effectiveness of perpetrator prosecution, and at the same time the number of revealed economic and drug-related crimes systematically increased. However, there is an alarming increase in juvenile crime and the fact that crimes conducted by youth are becoming more and more brutal. The causes of this phenomenon's intensification shall be sought not only in the effects of the state's social and economic transformation, but also in the crisis concerning school environment and family environment, as well as in social feelings colloquially referred to as „the lack of perspectives”.

Another important threat in the region is the intensification of negative phenomena occurring in road traffic. Recently a dynamic increase in the number of road accidents and collisions and the number of dead and injured has been observed. The decrease in the road safety is caused among other things by systematic increase in the number of vehicles, increase in international traffic, insufficient scope of road network modernization and development as compared to the needs, poor technical condition of vehicles and common infringement of road traffic regulations by drivers.

The diagnosis and forecasts of threats occurring in the Voivodship's territory prove the need to ensure special activity of the Lower Silesian Police for

the improvement of safety and public order. The main efforts shall concentrate on fighting common crime, as mostly tiresome for the society. Due to the structure of this crime the actions of the Police shall be directed at limiting the number of crimes against property and more effective prosecution of the perpetrators. This concerns in particular socially tiresome phenomena, such as: hooliganism, vandalism, alcohol consumption at public places, limiting drug-related crime and elimination of drunk drivers and „road-hogs” from the traffic. Concentration on actions aimed at significant limiting the number of road accidents and collisions shall be still continued, with the involvement of all entities co-responsible for the road traffic safety. In the sphere of economic the Lower Silesian Police declares to put more weight to the implementation of effective methods of fighting new forms of economic crime, including corruption, abuse of EU funds and crimes conducted with the use of advanced IT technologies. It is also assumed that the initiatives undertaken and projects implemented within the discussed scope shall be more effective in the conditions of broad cooperation with „non-police” institutions: social organizations and local self-government authorities. The main effort within the organizational scope shall be directed at implementing and maintaining modern systems of quality management at Police units, ensuring improvement of service, effectiveness of actions and increased efficiency of its functioning.

The implementation of the aforementioned tasks requires a significant improvement of the technical equipment of Lower Silesian Police units in general, including a significant improvement in the access to modern communication networks and IT systems. Also a significant need to supplement the deficits in transportation means has been identified, as well as the need to satisfy the growing material demand necessary to conduct operational activities and the necessity to implement investment and repair works ensuring optimalization of the office space resources.

The assumptions presented above are the synthesis of the study of conditions and change directions in the functioning of Police units of the Lower Silesian Voivodship in time perspective compliant with the Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship perspective.

Annex No. 2:

**Characteristics of regional documents used to
prepare the *Strategy***

Table 1. Statements and recommendations from regional documents.

Regional document	Conclusions, statements, recommendations, objectives
<p>Programme for sustainable development and environment protection of the Lower Silesia Voivodship</p>	<p>On the basis of the monitoring of basic environment components, performed by the Provincial Environment Protection Inspectorate in Wrocław in the year 2003 the following may be stated in relation to:</p> <p>1) Quality of air – one of the most important issues are increased levels of pollution concentration in the area of roads with high traffic intensity, as well as the significant increase in the air pollution level during the heating season. There is a strong tendency to decrease pollution emission into the air from the biggest industry plants of Lower Silesia. At present the impact of emission on the quality of air is mainly noted due to the increased concentration levels of standardized specific substances characteristic for particular technological process. The most significant improvement in the quality of air was noted in the areas outside cities, where pollution from big industry energy sources, located both in Lower Silesia and elsewhere, decides about the pollution level. (this concerns cross border pollution).</p> <p>2) Surface waters – the positive changes in relation to the purity of most of Lower Silesia rivers are being continued, and there has been no increase in the organic compounds pollution, which might be treated as a proof that sewage treatment plants are becoming more and more effective. Most of them have been modernized and apply the processes of mechanical and biological treatment. The conducted monitoring shows that the self treatment abilities of the rivers are constantly increasing. The level of concentration of biogenic compounds is decreasing, although the process itself is in many cases not satisfying. The amount of wastewater brought to sewage treatment plant is slowly increasing, however, this increase is not satisfying. Still most of the sewage treatment plants, especially in agglomerations, are sub-loaded and there significant capacity reserves. Therefore, they are potentially able to treat much bigger amounts of sewage, this, however, depends on the development of sewage systems, especially outside urban areas. At present there are no threats of nitrates pollution in most of the Voivodship's rivers and it stays below level considered constituting a threat for rivers.</p> <p>3) Underground waters – as far as the quality of these waters in concerned, there is a tendency for the best quality (class Ia) and high quality (class Ib) water resources to diminish, while the resources of medium quality (class II) and low quality (class III) grow. The class I water resources are being systematically decreased due the increase of the following substances in them: manganese, iron, barium, phosphates, sulphates and potassium, as well as such toxic compounds as e.g. cadmium, lead and nickel. At the same time the underground waters analyses show that in the territory of the Lower Silesia Voivodship there is no problem of water pollution by nitrates coming from the so called agricultural sources. In areas where mineral and medicinal waters, as well as normal underground waters are located a clear impact of normal waters exploitation on the quality of mineral waters is being observed.</p> <p>Due to the exploitation of normal underground waters external indicators in the composition of mineral waters appear and therefore they are characterized by increased turbidity and colour. Especially disturbing is the increased levels of manganese, nickel, arsenic and cola type bacteria in</p>
	<p>mineral waters. Still most of normal underground waters, fulfilling good quality criteria, are located in Sudetes area. The analyses performed in</p>

	<p>industry areas and urban areas show a decrease in the quality of underground waters connected with land use and development.</p> <p>4) Noise – the acoustic climate of the Lower Silesia Voivodship is shaped by industry and transport and communication means, and to a smaller extent by service and production facilities. The tendencies are positive, as the nuisance caused by big industry plants is clearly diminishing, and small facilities located near housing buildings are taking their place, which, however are less tiring. One should expect further increase in the traffic intensity, and therefore also with the increase in the potential noise pollution. Limiting this nuisance shall be one of the priorities in the implementation of the programme for environment protection in the Lower Silesia Voivodship.</p> <p>5) Waste – the following are the basic problems of waste management in the territory of the Lower Silesia Voivodship which require quick solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sewage neutralization and management, • hospital waste neutralization, • too little scale of introducing communal waste collection and recycling into the systems, • adapting most of the dumping grounds functioning in the territory of the Lower Silesia Voivodship to the requirements resulting from the European Union legislation, • elimination of „illegal” dumping grounds. <p>6) Soils – acidic soils predominate in the territory of the Lower Silesia Voivodship and they constitute 33% of the area of agricultural land. The neutral and alkaline soils cover a small area of agricultural land (10% and 15%, respectively). Soils with low or medium phosphor content, medium potassium content and very high or medium magnesium content predominate. The analyses performed in areas directly threatened by pollution show that there are soils contaminated with heavy metals.</p> <p>The binding Act on Environment Protection imposes the obligation to conduct periodic soil analyses on starostes. The existing information proves that only limited number of starosties of the Lower Silesia Voivodship comply with this obligation, and the analyses performed are not compliant with monitoring requirements.</p>
Spatial development plan for the Lower Silesia Voivodship / WBU	<p>Spatial development plan for Lower Silesian Voivodship – Resolution by the Lower Silesia Voivodship regional parliament No. XLVIII/873/2002 of 30 August 2002 – has been included in the updating assumptions for the 2002 Development Strategy and constitutes a separate chapter of the document.</p> <p>After adoption of the <i>Strategy</i> by the Regional Parliament of the Lower Silesia Voivodship and adoption of the <i>National Spatial Development Concept</i> by the Government Centre for Strategic Studies, it shall be possible to up-date the Spatial Development plan for the Lower Silesia Voivodship.</p>
Lower Silesia Innovation Strategy	<p>The following are strategic goals formulated in this document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthening regional competence blocks, • activating the research environment, • establishing innovation infrastructure, • financing innovations, • limiting obstacles for innovator's activities, • education for innovation, • propagating pro-innovation attitudes,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accumulation of social capital.
Lower Silesia Energy Strategy	<p>The main objectives of the energy policy for Lower Silesia is to balance the interests of energy sector enterprises, of the region's economy and of the households in order to ensure a development allowing for effective production, distribution and supply of energy to users, so that their needs are fully satisfied and the conditions leading to an increase in the region's competitiveness and attractiveness, as well as requirements resulting from the European Union integration processes are established. The following particular objectives have been separated from the main objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting the development of a strong regional market for energy and energy-related services, • satisfying energy demand in compliance with modern standards • implementation of practices and solutions favouring energy savings, • minimizing the impact of energy sector in natural environment, • introducing the energy sector as the stimulator of the regions' development.
Rural Areas Development Strategy for the Lower Silesia Voivodship	<p>The following are the main objectives of the development of rural areas in Lower Silesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving the living standard of rural population, • multifunctional development of rural areas. <p>Particular objectives of the development of rural areas in Lower Silesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving the education of rural population, • increasing the competences and improving the organization of territorial self-government units for the purpose of steering the development processes of rural areas, • elimination of threats and improvement of the condition of natural environment, • modernization and development of technical infrastructure. <p>The following issues have become priorities in functional regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modernization of the food economy complex, • development of tourism and recreation, • shaping natural landscape, • increasing the income of farming population, • reconstruction of natural landscape.
Tourism Development Programme for the Lower Silesia Voivodship	<p>This documents includes the analysis of the present condition of tourism in the Voivodship, indicates the directions for its development and actions which shall be undertaken for this purpose. The main priorities for the development of tourism until 2013 has been specified as follows:</p> <p>Priority 1. Branded tourist products</p> <p>Main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving the competitiveness of the Lower Silesia Voivodship through the development of tourist sector, including concentration of activities on branded tourist products, • establishing basis for increasing the competitiveness of the tourist sector and tourist offer as a sphere stimulating the social and economic development of Lower Silesia. <p>Priority 2. Development of local tourism</p> <p>Main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving the competitiveness of the Lower Silesia Voivodship's competitiveness through development of tourist sector,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing basis for increasing the competitiveness of the tourist sector and tourist offer as a sphere stimulating the social and economic development of Lower Silesia, • using tourist attractions of the regions as a potential for tourism development, in particular in areas threatened by social and economic marginalization. <p>Priority 3. Branded tourist infrastructure</p> <p>Main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving the competitiveness of the Lower Silesia Voivodship through the development of tourist sector, • establishing basis for increasing the competitiveness of the tourist sector and tourist offer as a sphere stimulating the social and economic development of Lower Silesia. <p>Priority 4. System of support for tourist sector and products</p> <p>Main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving the competitiveness of the Lower Silesia Voivodship through the development of tourist sector, • establishing basis for increasing the competitiveness of the tourist sector and tourist offer as a sphere stimulating the social and economic development of Lower Silesia, • strengthening the image of Lower Silesia as an attractive tourist area for domestic and foreign tourists.
<p>Development Strategies for Cities (Wrocław, Legnica, Wałbrzych and Jelenia Góra), Strategies for Districts (Kłodzki District, Dzierżonowski District, Świdnicki District and Średzki District) and Strategies for Communes (Kudowa Zdrój, Łądek Zdrój, Stronie Śląskie, Milicz, Lubin, Polkowice).</p>	<p>Common characteristic elements regarding the development objectives and priorities appeared in all local development strategies, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement in the living conditions for the inhabitants, • sustainable development, • general modernization of economic infrastructure, frequently including the issue of innovation, • increasing competitiveness.
<p>Programme for the Improvement of Public Safety in the territory of Lower Silesia</p>	<p>This programme is an innovative document, presenting a multidimensional approach to the issue of public safety. It includes the analysis of the present situation, directions for further actions, specific projects and proposals for their financing. This programme has gained support at central level as regional initiative implementing the assumptions of the "Safe Poland" governmental programme. It was prepared and developed on the initiative of Euro-region Nysa and State Fire Service Provincial Headquarters in Wrocław.</p> <p>The programme covers four areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the services' technical readiness to fight the effects of catastrophes and natural disasters - Establishing a network of rescue and cross border support centres in the territory of Lower Silesia - Infrastructure undertakings which influence ensuring safety in frontier area - Propagating and implementing safety rules in local communities

	<p>The programme is a document of an open character and is still being developed.</p> <p>At present five projects have been completed (including educational competition for children and youth – “I learn how to live safely” (“Uczę się bezpiecznie żyć”)) and subsequent projects are being implemented (including the project of providing equipment to rescue services at Polish-Czech Frontier).</p>
Police Development Strategy for Lower Silesia for the years 2005-2010	<p>The document introduces changes into the Lower Silesian Police’s planning, evaluation and management and presents the assumptions allowing the strategy’s implementation until the year 2010. It indicates the expected target condition, directions how to reach it through setting strategic objectives, and specifies tasks to be implemented, introducing mechanisms allowing for their evaluation and corrective actions. In order to achieve the assumed development and implement the strategic assumptions, it is necessary to develop mechanisms allowing such budget and expenditures conditions that it shall be possible to implement operational programmes from financial resources planned for this purpose.</p> <p>During the analysis of Lower Silesian Police’s strong and weak points, the focus was put on such aspects of its functioning as: staff, equipment, infrastructure, finances, working methods, organizational rules and client service. During the analysis of external environment as “opportunities and threats” the areas of situations were examined</p>

Annex no. 3:

**Characteristics of national documents used to
prepare the *Strategy***

National strategies and forecasts developed during the preparation of 2007-2013 National Development Plan were taken into consideration during the preparation of the new *Strategy*. The most important documents which were used are presented below, including issues and most important conclusions influencing the shape of the new Lower Silesia regional development policy.

National Action Plan for Employment

Table 1. Provisions of the National Action Plan for Employment and conclusions for the region.

Issue	Conclusions for the region
1. Active and preventive actions for unemployed and professionally passive persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professional activation of youth.• Preventing and fighting long-term unemployment.• Development of labour market tools and institutions.• Increasing the quality of vocational advisory services
2. Creation of jobs in enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support and advisory services for entrepreneurs.• Development of the system of loan and guarantee funds.• Promotion of entrepreneurship.
3. Promoting adaptation abilities and mobility on the labour market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of human resources for modern economy.• Promoting flexible forms of employment.
4. Promoting the development of human capital and learning throughout life	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professional reorientation of persons threatened with processes of restructuring.
5. Increasing the labour supply and supporting active ageing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rationalization of public communication system.• Monitoring of local labour markets.
6. Actions related to local disproportions in employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the information system on continual education.• Professional activation of rural population.• Professional activation of persons over 50 years old.• Professional reorientation of persons leaving agriculture.• Development of professional abilities of persons in relation to labour market needs.

2013 National Strategy for Transport Development

Table 2. Provisions of the National Strategy for Transport Development and conclusions for the region

Issue	Conclusions for the region
<p>Establishing until 2020 on the basis of EU and domestic funds a modern, integrated territorially and throughout branches, safe and environment friendly transport system in Poland.</p>	<p>1. Assumes the following construction of motorways and high-speed roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completing the reconstruction of A-4 motorway section until 2006, • construction of A4 motorway section Jędrzychowice – Krzyżowa; years 2005 – 2007, • reconstruction of A-18 motorway section Golnice – Olszyna; lata 2004 – 2006, • construction of motorway ring road for Wrocław (A-8); years 2006 – 2008, • construction of ring road for Oleśnicy (on the planned S-8route); until 2013 , • construction of S-8high-speed road, section Wrocław – Syców; years 2007 – 2013, • construction of S-5 high-speed road, section Poznań – Wrocław; until 2013, • surface reconstruction, improving the geometry on national roads no.: 3, 4, 5, 8,12. <p>2. W <i>National Strategy for Transport Development for the years 2007– 2013</i> the following were not included for implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S-3 high-speed road (in spite of calls of the representatives of West Pomeranian and Lower Silesian Voivodships justifying the purposefulness of building this connection)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S-8 high-speed road at section from A-4 to S-3, • S-5 high-speed road at section from A-4 to the border with the Czech Republic (not included in Government Programme, but introduced to the Lower Silesia Voivodship Spatial Development Plan. <p>3. In <i>National Strategy for Transport Development for the years 2007 – 2013</i> the time limit for establishing a fast railway connection Wrocław – Warsaw on a new shorter route through Kępno, Bełchatów, Piotrków Trybunalski, included in the Lower Silesia Voivodship Spatial Development Plan, was not included.</p>
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Concept of National Spatial Development

Table 3. Provisions of the National Spatial Development Concept and conclusions for the region.

Issue	Conclusions for the region
1. Wrocław Metropolitan Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is postulated that Wrocław Metropolitan Area shall consist of two sub-regions (NUTS 3) –sub-region of Wrocław covering the area of the city and Wrocław sub-region (NUTS 3), covering the following districts: milicki, oleśnicki, oławski, średzki, trzebnicki, wołowski, wrocławski, strzeliński.
2. Settlement System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is postulated that Legnica shall belong to the group of over-regional sustainable development centres. • It is postulated that Kłodzko and Zgorzelec shall belong to the group of regional development centres.
3. Functional-Spatial System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is postulated to separate problem areas with various spatial policies. • Emphasising the bipolar Wrocław-Poznań arrangement as an attempt to balance very strong similar arrangements beyond Poland's western border. • It is postulated to separate: Wrocław metropolitan area, complex of agglomerations and to include it

	<p>into the potential poles of social-economic development of European significance, cities on the axis Legnica –Głogów, Wałbrzysko–Świdnicka agglomeration, Jelenia Góra agglomeration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is postulated to continue the programme of cities rehabilitation. • Areas of spatial policy.
4. Infrastructure area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is postulated to include in the motorway, high-speed roads and roads of defensive significance network programme: the A-8 motorway with motorway ring way for Wrocław, the connection with the planned S-3 high-speed road near Stare Bogaczowice by Wałbrzych and connection in Lubawka with the D11 motorway planned in the Czech Republic (shortest connection between Prague and Warsaw). • It is postulated that S-5 high-speed road Poznań – Wrocław shall be prolonged up to the border passage with the Czech Republic in Boboszków. • It is postulated that Wrocław S.A. Airport shall be modernized and developed.
5. Odra 2006 Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Odra 2006 Programme shall ensure complete anit-flood protection of the region. • It is postulated that the Odra 2006 Programme shall be fully taken into account within the scope of navigation and water transport and a water tourist system shall be established.
6. International context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the area of international cooperation there are following priorities: actions related to the development of border areas, and in particular the integrated concept of spatial development of Polish-Czech and Polish-German border area. Connections of spatial structure of Lower Silesia with European regions shall be established mainly on the basis of the bands of trans-European transport corridors.

National Strategy for Regional Development for the years 2007– 2013 (Assumptions)

Table 4. Provisions of National Strategy for Regional Development and conclusions for the region

Issue	Conclusions for the region
	<p>The following were not included in the <i>Assumptions of the National Strategy for Regional Development for the years</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trans-European transport corridors and their impact on social-economic and spatial development of the region, country and Europe, • priority communication connections of the region in relation to national transport system, • priority actions within the scope of ensuring ecological safety for the community and economy. • priority actions within the scope of ensuring energetic safety for the region, • priority actions within the scope of national heritage protection. <p>It is also postulated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • separate problem areas with various spatial policies, • to include Wrocław Metropolitan Area as potential poles for social-economical development of European significance, • emphasise the bipolar Wrocław-Poznań arrangement which shall constitute an attempt to balance very strong similar arrangements beyond Poland's western border, • within the scope of navigation and water transport fully take into account the 2006 Odra Programme, as

	<p>well as establishing a water tourism system,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Odra 2006 Programme, which shall ensure full anti-flood protection of the region; in the development of international cooperation, within the scope of bilateral cooperation, the Polish-German cooperation was not included.
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Long-Term National Strategy for Regional Development

Table 5. Provisions of the *Long-Term National Strategy for Regional Development* and conclusions for the region.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Conclusions for the region</i>
	<p>It is postulated to include in the Strategies provisions concerning the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuing the restructuring of Wałbrzysko–Noworudzkie Zagłębie Węglowe coalfield in particular in relation to professional reorientation of the employees of former mining sector and in relation to the creation of new jobs and adaptation of post-industrial objects for other purposes (post-industrial areas), • emphasising metropolitan functions of regional development centres: Kraków, Poznań, Łódź, Wrocław, Trójmiasto, introducing a correction of the provision „by impulse diffusion factors...”, complete the provision with the improvement of spatial order, harmony of spatial structures.

Strategy for Long-Term Housing Sector Development for the years 2005 – 2025

Table 6. Provisions of the Strategy for Long-Term Housing Sector Development and conclusions for the region

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Conclusions for the region</i>
Housing	<p>Operational priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing a friendly legal and institutional environment for housing development and systems for its financing, • elimination of barriers for „housing movement”, • stopping the process of decapitalization of resources, improving the technical condition and the standard of equipment for the existing resources with installations and functionally proper and technically new apartments, • Restructuring of plant, communal and company housing resources, – bringing back their primary and appropriate function, • Making entering the housing market easier for young persons.

National Strategy for Social Integration

Table 7. Provisions of the National Strategy for Social Integration and conclusions for the region.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Conclusions for the region</i>
<p>1. Increasing the number of children in pre-school education</p> <p>2. Improving the quality of education in secondary schools and high</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasising the importance of actions implemented for the benefit of persons and groups threatened with marginalization.

<p>schools</p> <p>3. Propagating higher education and its better adaptation to the needs of labour market.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessity to include unfavourable demographical tendencies in the planned actions (such as ageing of the society, growing number of disabled persons). • Necessity to take into account macroeconomic tendencies bringing unfavourable changes for certain social groups (unemployment, impoverishment of certain population categories, addictions, lack of equal opportunities in access to education, employment, social and health care infrastructure, culture etc.). • Emphasising the importance of actions aimed at activation of citizens. • Emphasising the importance of actions for health protection. • Necessity to establish a competitive system of medical services • A vision of health care system, based on commercial law entities, ensuring continuity of medical services through effective and efficient management • Necessity to ensure equal access to high quality health care services. • Necessity to develop prevention and health promotion, • Necessity to develop methods of early detection of diseases. • Necessary organizational and financial restructuring of health care units.
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National Strategy for Culture Development for the years 2004 – 2013

Table 8. Provisions of the National Strategy for Culture Development and conclusions for the region.

<i>Issue</i>	Conclusions for the region
Actions for sustainable cultural development of Poland's regions. Eliminating development disproportions between regions, improving social cohesion through the development of culture.	<p>National Culture Programme "Protection of monuments and cultural heritage" – priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active management of resources constituting material cultural heritage. • Complex regeneration of monuments and their adaptation for cultural, tourist, educational, recreational and other social purposes. • Increasing the role of monuments in tourism and entrepreneurship development through creation of integrated national tourist products. • Education and administration for protection and preservation of cultural heritage. • Development of human resources and increasing social awareness within the scope of cultural heritage protection. <p>National Culture Programme „Promotion of reading and book sector development” – priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the access to library services for the inhabitants for urban and rural areas. • Improving the conditions for libraries' functioning. • Increasing the role of libraries and book sector in human resources development. <p>National Culture Programme "Development of Artistic Institutions"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the functioning of artistic institutions. • Strengthening the programme activities of cultural institutions through rationalization of the costs of

	<p>their functioning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the role of culture in the development of tourism and entrepreneurship through supporting programme activities. <p>Improving the qualifications of cultural institutions' personnel in relation to obtaining non-budgetary sources for financing cultural activities.</p>
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Assumptions of national science, technology and innovation policy

Table 9. Provisions of the science policy and conclusions for the region

Issue	<i>Conclusions for the region</i>
<p>Schedule for increasing the funds for science and numerous mechanisms for stimulating R&D investments from non-budgetary sources proposed.</p> <p>The objective is specifying the basic assumptions of national science, technology and innovation policy, which shall respond to changes occurring in the legal, economic and organizational environment of the economy's functioning.</p>	<p>The conclusions were comprehensively reflected in „Lower Silesian Innovation Strategy”</p>

Strategy for Rural Areas and Agriculture Development for the years 2007 – 2013

Table 10. Provisions of the Strategy for Rural Areas and Agriculture Development and conclusions for the region

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Conclusions for the region</i>
<p>The document proposes the implementation of a model of multifunctional development of rural areas and agriculture.</p>	<p>„Strategy for Development of Rural Areas of the Lower Silesia Voivodship”</p>

<p>The objectives are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting sustainable development of rural areas understood as diversifying the activities in rural areas, • preserving natural and landscape values, • improvement of technical infrastructure, • improving the competitiveness of agriculture as modernization and changing the structure of farms, • strengthening institutional development, • strengthening the participation and role of farmers on the agricultural products market. 	
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„Odra 2006 Programme”

Table 11. Provisions of the ***Odra 2006 Programme*** and conclusions for the region

Issue	Conclusions for the region
<p>The basic objective of the <i>Programme</i> is ensuring safety of Oderland inhabitants and creating conditions for economic activation on territories destroyed by floods.</p>	<p>The implementation of the programme shall cover all statutory tasks in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing a system of passive and active anti-flood protection, • protection of environment and purity of waters • elimination of anti-flood obstacles, • preventive spatial development and renaturalisation of ecosystems, • increasing forest cover,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining and development of inland navigation, • using rivers as sources of energy.
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„NATURE 2000 Nature protection system”

Table 12. Provisions of the ***Nature protection system NATURE 2000*** and conclusions for the region.

Issue	<i>Conclusions in relation to the region</i>
Implementation of the so called Habitats Directive and Birds Directive in Polish conditions	Implementation of a system in a shape proposed by the Ministry of Environment threatens with numerous spatial, social and economic conflicts, among others in Odra river valley, in Kamienna Góra, Milicz and within the territory of emerging Wrocław Metropolitan Area. Those conflicts may effectively enable the implementation of the social-economic development policy in the whole Voivodship.

Annex no. 4:

Provincial Spatial Development Plan – a synthesis

The Plan was adopted by the Lower Silesia Voivodship Regional Parliament by means of resolution no. XLVIII/873/2002 of 30 August 2002

For the last five years, Lower Silesia, having 20 000 square km area and almost 3 million inhabitants, has been functioning in a new administrative structure. This is one of the largest regions in Poland and it is very diversified. Wrocław city with the developed metropolitan area is supported by over-regional sustainable development centres, such as: Jelenia Góra, the emerging Legnica–Lubiąż–Głogów agglomeration and the Wałbrzych–Świdnica agglomeration. The system is complemented by 7 regional centres, 16 sub-regional centres and 129 local centres. This settlement network, mainly established already in Middle Ages, is extremely attractively located – starting from Odra river lowlands in the north-eastern part of the Voivodship up to the mountain belts of Sudetes in the south.

Various natural formations are numerous represented in the territory of Lower Silesian Voivodship, and they deserve to be covered with best forms of protection. Beside them economically mining resources, including various kinds of mineral and thermal waters, constituting the basis for a network of spa centres. Apart from the works of nature, Lower Silesia probably has the largest number of monuments, including both singular objects of cultural heritage and whole complexes.

One should note also the border location of the Voivodship shall be noted. The road and railway transport in the East-West direction takes place in the Third Pan-European Transport Corridor, which connects Berlin and Dresden with Kiev through southern Poland and Lvov. The most important road connections with the Czech Republic are located in Jakuszyce and Kudowa – Słone, and railway connection in Boboszków.

The effective functioning of the Voivodship is hindered mainly by the following: old technical infrastructure, especially the road infrastructure, areas of structural unemployment and still the lack of sufficient ecological safety of the society and economy.

In order to ensure the conditions for effective functioning of the region, it was necessary to develop tools effectively shaping and stimulating the development. First of all they include the following: *Development Strategy for Lower Silesia Voivodship* and *Spatial Development Plan for the Lower Silesia Voivodship*. Both these documents were passed by the Lower Silesian Voivodship Regional Parliament in the 1998 – 2002 tenure. Works on the project of *Spatial Development Plan for the Lower Silesia Voivodship* were preceded by preparing the status diagnosis and formulating the conditions for the spatial development in the region. Strategic objectives of the Voivodship's spatial

development and basic principles for organizing the spatial structure, such as: elements of settlement network, arrangement of social, technical and other infrastructure, as well as requirements regarding natural environment protection and protection of cultural heritage assets were specified in the document. The requirements within the scope of anti-flood protection were also formulated and strategic areas for spatial management were identified. Moreover, 7 strategic objectives of spatial development were established, namely:

1. Implementing the “opening towards Europe”.
2. Shaping the Voivodship’s competitiveness.
3. Creation of conditions for improving the quality of life.
4. Active protection of natural values.
5. Protection of cultural heritage.
6. Integration of the Voivodship’s community.
7. Ensuring conditions for increasing country’s defensiveness, preventing failures and natural disasters and protection against their effects.

The plan established also the following overriding principles for spatial management in the Voivodship:

1. Dynamic sustainable development as the basis of spatial management policy.
2. Using opportunities and chances included in the conditions.
3. Aiming at eco-development in spatial usage and management.
4. Improving the spatial order.
5. Overcoming obstacles and limitations in the development of spatial structures functioning.

Furthermore, objectives, principles, directions and priorities of spatial policy for basic systems and management areas of the Voivodship were formulated. A settlement system has been separated, within which a hierarchy of centres, including 5 groups, was established:

1. Wrocław Metropolitan Area.
2. Over-regional sustainable development centres – Jelenia Góra, Legnica and Wałbrzych.

3. Regional sustainable development centres – Bolesławiec, Dzierżonów, Głogów, Kłodzko, Lubin, Świdnica and Zgorzelec.
4. Sub-regional sustainable development centres – small and medium-sized cities serving a district or its part.
5. Local centres – 129 other towns and villages, including 63 towns and 63 villages.

6 functional-spatial areas established in the *Development Strategy for Lower Silesian Voivodship* were also indicated in the Plan:

- agricultural and forest areas (in the North),
- agricultural and industry area (middle belt of the Voivodship),
- agricultural area of Sudetes Plateau and Foothills,
- mountainous agricultural and forest areas of Sudetes,
- area of predominating industrial and economic function (LGOM),
- area connected with Odra river.

Moreover, problem areas in the Voivodship have been identified. The development in particular functional-spatial areas shall proceed in the areas in detail presented in the plan:

- ecological,
- social,
- cultural,
- economic,
- infrastructure,
- defensiveness and public safety,
- and anti-flood protection system.

Main objectives were formulated for each area and directions of spatial policy were indicated, and this together with presenting the issues of the plan allowed to identify the priorities of spatial policy for the Voivodship for

particular systems and areas, and this in turn enabled to specify the most significant issues to be implemented. Most important of them include the following:

- completing the construction of A-4 and A-18 motorways,
- implementation of works connected with construction of high-speed road A-3 with the new Poland-Czech Republic border passage in Lubawka,
- implementation of works connected with construction of high-speed road Poznań – Wrocław – Kłodzko– Brno,
- implementation of works connected with motorway ring road for Wrocław and ring road for Wrocław district Bielany – Łany – Długoleka together with new Odra river crossings and the so called ring road for Wrocław agglomeration,
- modernization of national and provincial roads,
- modernization and restructuring of industry located in Sudetes and Sudetes Foothills (this area consists among others of: Nowa Ruda, Wałbrzych and its agglomeration, Dzierżoniów together with Bielawa, Świebodzice, Boguszów Gorce, Kamienna Góra, Kowary and Mirsk),
- anti-flood protection for Wrocław, towns and villages located near Odra river and in the whole Odra river basin,
- solving the problems of Legnica-Głogów Copper Mining District (Legnicko–Głogowski Okręg Miedziowy – LGOM) connected with copper mining, in particular the area of „Żelazny Most”,
- maintaining spatial order in the territory of the whole Lower Silesia,
- creating conditions for the protection of most valuable natural resources and harmonious human co-existence with nature,
- creating conditions for eliminating excessive social and economic differences between particular areas and centres of Lower Silesia.

Annex no. 5:

Planes of interprovincial cooperation

Cooperation area	Scope of cooperation / region of the country	Documents existing on both sides or the need to prepare them
Infrastructure	<p>OPOLSKI region has prepared <i>Development Strategy for Transport Infrastructure</i>, and the need to cooperate with Lower Silesian region is stated in the <i>Development Strategy for Opolskie Voivodship</i></p> <p>LUBUSKI prepared in March 2004 a modern sectoral <i>Development Strategy for Transport</i>.</p>	There is the need to prepare Lower Silesian sectoral development strategy for infrastructure, referring to the documents prepared by neighbouring regions and taking into account the possibilities to undertake big joint project, using EU funds.
Environment protection and water management	<p>OPOLSKI region:</p> <p>WIELKOPOLSKI region</p> <p>LUBUSKI region</p>	“Odra 2006 Programme has been prepared. <i>Sectoral water management and anti-flood protection strategy for the Lower Silesia Voivodship</i> – is planned.
Spatial and strategic planning	<p>Opolskie Voivodship + Lower Silesia Voivodship</p> <p>Lubuskie Voivodship, Opolskie Voivodship, Lower Silesian Voivodship, Małopolskie Voivodship, Podkarpackie Voivodship</p>	<p>Cooperation for the purpose of up-dating the <i>Polish-Czech Border Area Strategy</i> (demanded by Polish-Czech Intergovernmental Commission for Cross Border Cooperation)</p> <p>Cooperation for the development of III Pan-European Transport Corridor and tourist connections on the Sudetes-Carpathian Axis (postulated cooperation)</p>
Social policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementation of joint projects aimed at counteracting social exclusion, • exchange of experiences in relation to undertaken activities (good practices), • promotion of system solutions within the scope of social policy, • professional education for services personnel within the area of the policy (joint trainings, conferences, a periodical?), • supporting interregional citizen's activity. 	Lack of documents and lack of the need to prepare separate documents regulating the principles of cooperation; generally, they are specified in sectoral strategies.

Annex no. 6:

**Planes of cross-border cooperation
and international regional cooperation**

Resolution of the Lower Silesia Voivodship Regional Parliament

“Priorities of International Cooperation”

The issues of international cooperation have been reflected in the *Development Strategy for Lower Silesia Voivodship* in the provisions of the economic and spatial area actions. The priorities of international cooperation, which according to the Act on provincial self-government are required to be passed, were developed at the beginning of the year 1999 and at present require an up-date. The provisions expressing the aims and intentions have been implemented during five years of the provincial self-government's functioning. An up-date is necessary also due to Poland's accession to the European Union. On the initiative of the International Cooperation Commission of the Regional Parliament the up-dated priorities for international cooperation have been developed, and they were passed by the Regional Parliament on 27 October 2005 (Resolution No. XLVII/625/2005 of the Lower Silesia Voivodship Regional Parliament *on adopting priorities for international cooperation of Lower Silesian Voivodship*).

International cooperation in the conditions of economic integration and globalisation constitutes a specific category of the Voivodship's tasks. It shall be treated as a priority tasks, as an important element of conducting basic economic undertakings in the region.

Planes of cross border cooperation

Lower Silesia cooperates with the Free State of Saxony (Germany), with possible extension on Brandenburg Federal State (Odra river belt), within the scope of: establishing and supporting mechanisms stimulating the development of Polish-German border areas, Nysa Euro-region, communication connections, communal services, joint economic, educational undertakings, solving social problems, safety and crisis situations. INTERREG III A Poland – Germany initiative is the supporting tool.

Lower Silesia cooperates also with Czech border lands: Liberecki, Kralowohradecki, Pardubicki, Ołomuniecki within the scope of establishing and supporting mechanisms stimulating the development of border areas, including mainly communication connections, tourism development (common tourist offer), social issues, Glacencis Euro-region activities. Intereg III A Poland – Czech Republic initiative is the supporting tool.

Planes of international regional cooperation

Cooperation with regions of EU countries (excluding cross border arrangements)

Western Europe: Alsace (France), West Midlands, (Great Britain)

Southern Europe: Emilia- Romagna (Italy), Castilia –y Leon (Spain)

Central Europe: Styria (Austria)

Northern Europe: Vastmanland (Sweden), Ringjobing (Denmark)

Economic, cultural and science cooperation, promotion, using the experiences of regions resulting from EU membership, in particular within the scope of regional policy. Acting for the participation of possibly largest number of various institutions from partner regions. Wspólne aplikowanie do programów Unii Europejskiej.

East - West plane: Lower Silesian Voivodship – Kirovograd and Dniepropietrovsk districts: economic cooperation, transfer of experiences related to social and economic transformation, development of self-government, support for demographic changes, building citizen's society, Eastern aspect of EU policy.

The international cooperation of the Voivodship is one of the 7 implementation tools of the *Development Strategy for the Voivodship*. Giving it proper significance in the amended strategy, which results from the new situation created by Poland's EU membership alone, as well as from the Voivodship's geographical location, the western and southern borders of the Voivodship being at the same time state borders, may result in the need to develop a "sectoral" strategy (possessed by some European regions) of the following kind: *European Strategy of Lower Silesian Voivodship* or *Internationalisation Strategy* (international interregionalization) of the Voivodship.

Areas of cooperation	Scope of cooperation / foreign region	Documents existing on both sides or the need to prepare them COMMENTS
Infrastructure	SAKSONIA: Reg KARLOVARSKY: Reg USTECKY: Reg LIBERECKY:	Oderregio II Interreg III B – ELLA „Odra 2006 Programme – international section There is a need to up-date the <i>Polish-Czech Border Area Strategy</i> or to prepare a document on the issues of common European promotion of „Karkonosze Mountains” with foothills on both sides of the Poland-Czech Republic

	Other regions:	border as tourist and spa area and of the communication infrastructure development strategy.
Communication	West Pomeranian Voivodship, Lubuskie Voivodship, Lower Silesian Voivodship (Republic of Poland), Hradec Kralove Region (Czech Republic), Bratislava Region (Slovak Republic), Skania Region (Kingdom of Sweden)	Interregional agreement on Central European Transport Corridor
Spatial and strategic planning	<p>Lower Silesian Voivodship + Saxony + northern regions of Czech Republic</p> <p>Czech Border Regions</p> <p>Cooperation between Poland, Saxony, Brandenburg, Ukraine (possibly Czech Republic and Slovak Republic)</p> <p>Cooperation with Carpathians area regions from Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Austria, Rumania, Hungary and Ukraine</p> <p>Cooperation with Saxony</p> <p>Cooperation with West Midlands (Great Britain)</p>	<p>ENLARGE-NET Programme</p> <p>Cooperation for the purpose of updating the <i>Polish-Czech Border Area Strategy</i> (demanded by Polish-Czech Intergovernmental Commission for Cross Border Cooperation)</p> <p>Cooperation for the development of III Pan-European Transport Corridor (the planned Interreg III B project)</p> <p>Cooperation for connections between the Sudetes Axis with Carpathian Space (cooperation postulated)</p> <p>Implementation of common undertakings within the scope of knowledge and information exchange in the field of spatial planning, as well as implementation of Interreg III A projects.</p> <p>Implementation of common undertakings within the scope of knowledge and information exchange in the field of spatial planning, as well as implementation of joint projects.</p> <p>Constant search for cooperation opportunities in the field of spatial planning for the purpose of increasing the cohesion and competitiveness of European space</p>
Social policy	• Exchange of experiences relating	Project of Older People

	<p>to system solutions within the area of social policy and health care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion and inspiring innovative solutions • Improving personnel's (trainings, internships, study visits) • Implementation of joint projects for social integration • Assisting non-governmental organizations in establishing cooperation with foreign partners for the purpose of joint projects implementation 	<p>Activization Programme OPAP, developed by Health Policy Department in cooperation with the self-governments of the following Voivodships: Opolskie, Silesian, Małopolskie and Wrocław universities and non-governmental organizations within the framework of the New Community Programme in the Area Field of Public Health adopted by the European Parliament for the years 2003 – 2008,</p> <p>Cooperation opportunity within the frameworks of partnerships concluded by Lower Silesian Voivodship: Lower Silesia – Free State of Saxony, Lower Silesia – Czech border lands: Liberecki, Kralowohradecki, Pardubicki, Ołomuniecki, Lower Silesia – Alsace, WestMidlands, Emilia – Romagna, Castilia – Leon, Styria, Vastmanland, Lower Silesian Voivodship - Kirovograd and Dniepropietrovsk Districts, Leningrad District in Russian Federation. Within the framework of concluded partnerships there is the possibility to establish cooperation within the social policy area.</p>
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Annex no. 7:

**Elements necessary to implement the *Strategy*
beyond the Voivodship's competences**

Administrative coordination does not lead to the development of self-government rule and neither does stimulate the development of regions. In Poland it is being recognized as administrative divisions of competences, expressed by formal and actual power hierarchy. System changes are, therefore, expected, which would lead to the actual transfer of competences related to: self-governmental finances, spatial planning, activities of authorities and organizations of self-government offices, development of rural areas etc. The following are some of the necessary elements allowing full implementation of the Voivodship's development, which shall be transferred to provincial level:

Present competence level	Elements allowing full implementation of the region's development (issues to be solved)	Proposed competence level
Central	Reform of public finances allowing independent co-financing of the Voivodship's development.	
	Amending the Act on governmental administration, leading to a redefinition of governor's competences, as well as specifying the division of competences between governmental administration and particular levels of territorial self-government.	Increase the Voivodship's participation
Central	Attributing main role to the Voivodship's self-government in relation to the development of rural areas through direct allocation of domestic and European funds designated for rural infrastructure development and economic development of those areas, which means subordinating the ARMA's branch to the Voivodship's management.	Provincial
	Amending the act on spatial planning and development, leading to hierarchical model of spatial management in a manner enabling the Voivodship's management to introduce tasks included in the strategy to the local spatial development plan prepared by communes without negotiations.	Provincial
Central	Reform of governmental administration, aiming at changing the structure of provincial offices into units coordinating the activities of integrated administrations and controlling the activities of self-governments in relation to their legality. The governor's office would not agree on content-related issues.	
	Establishing the Centre for Regional Studies (CRS), the aim of which would be the integration of "sectoral" programmes, as well as monitoring the implementation of the <i>Voivodship's Development Strategy</i> .	Provincial

Central	Transferring tasks resulting from governmental programmes relating to the Voivodship's social policy to self-governments, for implementation or to be delegated to territorial self-government units and non-governmental organizations.	Provincial
Central	Increasing the influence on allocation of financial resources, designated for the implementation of health care services for the Voivodship, among the units.	Provincial

Annex no. 8:

List of documents used to prepare the *Strategy*

List of national documents

(published on websites: www.mgip.gov.pl/politykastrukturalna/politykaregionalna
and www.funduszestrukturalne.gov.pl together with box no. npr@gov.pl)

1. Long-Term Strategy for Regional Development
2. National Strategy for Transport Development until 2013
3. National Transport Policy for the years 2005 – 2025
4. National Strategy for Rural Areas and Agriculture Development
5. Assumptions of the National Strategy for Regional Development adopted by the interdepartmental team for National Development Plan on 22 July 2004,
6. Concept of National Spatial Development Policy
7. Analysis of Regional Development Strategy and model structures of Regional Development Strategies (document by Government Centre for Strategic Studies). Demographic Forecast
9. Macroeconomic Forecast
10. Migration Forecast
11. Energy Demand Forecast
12. Other National Sector Strategies, such as:
 - Strategy for Culture Development,
 - Strategy for Education Development,
 - Social Strategy,
 - Horizontal - constituting the basis for regional consultations planned for October and November of the present year.
13. Integrated Operational Programme for Regional Development until 2006
14. Works of Working Group for Housing

15. Works of Working Group for Instrumentalization (sector policies, organizational changes in self-government, statistical and opinion-giving tools, monitoring methods)
16. Assumptions of National Development Plan for the years 2007 – 2013
17. Increasing Economy's Competitiveness (Knowledge – Information Technologies – Competitiveness)
18. Information on the status of preparation of 2007 – 2013 National Development Plan
19. National Strategy for Social Integration
20. National Action Programme for Women
21. National Strategy for Youth
22. National Action Programme for Social Integration
23. Odra 2006 Programme

List of regional documents developed in Lower Silesia

1. Lower Silesian Voivodship Development Strategy adopted on 15 December 2000 (available at www.umwd.pl)

Sectoral Strategies or their projects:

- 1.1. Strategy for Rural Areas Development,
- 1.2. Energy Strategy,
- 1.3. 2004 Regional Innovation Strategy
- 1.4. Project of Draft Regional Strategy for Export Development for Lower Silesia,
- 1.5. Tourism Development Strategy for the Lower Silesia Voivodship,
- 1.6. Environment Protection Programme titled „Programme for sustainable development of protection of the Lower Silesia Voivodship's environment”,

1.7. Provincial Waste Management Plan for Lower Silesian Voivodship

1.8. Provincial Spatial Development Plan

1.9. Provincial Programme for Equalizing Opportunities for Disabled, Counteracting Their Social Exclusion and Supporting the Implementation of Tasks for the Employment of Disabled for the years 2004 – 2006,

1.10. Strategy for the Lower Silesia Spa Product Development

1.11. Tourist Development Programme for the Lower Silesia Voivodship.

1.12. Lower Silesian Police Development Strategy for the years 2005-2010.

1.13. Programme for Public Safety Improvement in the territory of Lower Silesia

List of regional documents developed outside Lower Silesia

1. Opolskie Voivodship Development Strategy,

1.1. Strategy for Infrastructure Development for the years 2004 – 2008,

1.2. Opolskie Voivodship Sectoral Labour Market Strategy in the years 2004 – 2006,

1.3. Provincial Social Integration and Social Policy Strategy for the years 2004 – 2006,

1.4. Opolskie Voivodship Sectoral Strategy in relation to Health Promotion for the years 2004 – 2006

2. Lubuskie Voivodship Development Strategy,

2.1. Strategy for Development of Lubuskie Voivodship Transport until 2015

3. Wielkopolskie Voivodship Development Strategy,

3.1. Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Areas Development in Wielkopolska,

3.2. „Together – More - Easier” Programme for local community's activation.

- 3.3. Provincial Strategy for Social Assistance Development,
 - 3.4. Wielkopolskie Voivodship Sectoral Strategy with the scope of Health Protection,
 - 3.5. Strategy for Education Development in Wielkopolskie Voivodship,
 - 3.6. e–Wielkopolska Strategy
4. Interregional Agreement for Central European Transport Corridor

List of sub-regional and local documents

- 1. Strategy for Economic and Spatial Integration of Wrocław Agglomeration.
- 2. Jelenia Góra Development Strategy for the years 2004-2015.