REGIONAL OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE LOWER SILESIAN VOIVODSHIP FOR 2007–2013
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Introduction

The present programming period of the European Union Structural Funds for years 2007–2013 offers a great opportunity for the Lower Silesian Voivodship. The financial assistance for voivodship regional development allocated under the Regional Operational Programme for years 2007-2013 will be significantly higher than for years 2004-2006.

Future beneficiaries and the voivodship self-government, which plays a much more prominent role in years 2007-2013 will, concurrently, face an enormous challenge of deciding how to effectively use the new Funds. For the first time, the voivodship self-government plays the role of a Managing Authority of the Regional Operational Programme, and thus becomes fully responsible for preparation, implementation and management of regional programmes.

Success will largely depend on whether the actions of self-government authorities are purposeful and taken using appropriate tools. Therefore, the point of reference for developing the Regional Operational Programme is the 2020 Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship (DSLSV), which is the master plan for the development of our region.

The main objective of the Regional Operational Programme is identical to the underlying goal of the DSLSV, namely to improve the quality of life of Lower Silesia inhabitants and increase the region’s competitiveness while respecting principles of sustainable development. As a result, the Regional Operational Programme becomes the main tool for implementation of the regional strategy. It is also in line with the EU Council decision of October 6, 2006, on Community strategic guidelines on cohesion. Therefore, the Programme fulfils the key requirement for all programmes implemented in years 2007-2013, which is to improve the conditions for growth and employment.

The Programme is aimed to provide assistance to various types of investments specified in the process of extensive consultations and agreements with the entities and bodies involved in the development of our voivodship. Therefore, we extend our thanks to all who took active part in the consultations, and whose contribution proved to be extremely valuable in the development of the Programme.

In years 2007-2013, assistance will be provided to the areas already cofinanced by EU Funds such as transport infrastructure, tourism, culture, education, the infrastructure of environmental protection, information society and healthcare, and to new areas including the region’s ecological and energy safety, which have not yet been subsidised by the Structural Funds. Moreover, the Regional Operational Programme will be more focused on the publicity of innovation in the Lower Silesian economy and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises.

We are convinced that the Regional Operational Programme, whose provisions reflect the key ideas of EU development in respect of sustainable and harmonious growth and efforts to achieve internal cohesion, will be an important element in attaining the main objective of the Revised Lisbon Strategy, which is to improve the quality of life of European citizens and make the EU economy more dynamic and more competitive.
I. Socio-economic analysis of the Lower Silesian Voivodship.

1.1 Region's location in Poland and Europe

The Lower Silesian Voivodship lies in the south-west part of Poland. Its area covers the majority of historic and geographical Lower Silesia and a part of Łużycy. The region can be divided into two major parts: the lowlands in the north and the highlands (the Sudety mountains and foothills) in the south. The Lower Silesian Voivodship borders Germany (Saxony) in the west, the Czech Republic (the region of Severovýchod) in the south, the Opolskie Voivodship in the east, the Greater Poland Voivodship in the north east, and the Lubuskie Voivodship in the north-west.

The region is strategically located in Poland and Europe, at the intersection of centuries-old transport routes leading from the east to the west, and from the south to the north. The capital of the region is Wrocław, a city located close to the capitals of the neighbouring European countries. This means that the city and its region are conveniently located in the European economic space. The distance from Wrocław to Warsaw and Berlin is about 350km, to Dresden, Cracow and Prage about 300km, and to Bratslava, Szczecin and Vienna about 400km. The nearest major capitals of Polish regions, Katowice and Poznań, are about 200km away.

The Lower Silesian Voivodship consists of 26 poviats, 3 towns with the rights of poviats and 169 gminas (36 municipal gminas, 54 municipal-rural gminas and 79 rural gminas). Along with the Opole region, it belongs to the south-west region (NUTS 1), and, as a NUTS 2 unit, it is divided into 4 territorial NUTS 3 units (sub-regions: jeleniogórsko-wałbrzyski, legnicki, wrocławski and the city of Wrocław).

The voivodship covers an area of 19,948 sq.km and has a population of nearly 2.9 million. 70.9% of the region's population lives in 91 towns and cities. 29.2% of the total voivodship area is covered by forests and woodland and 53% by farmland – the proportions are similar to those in other parts of the country. The region's natural resources (including copper ores and lignite) form a base for the development of mining and other industries. Modern industrial processing and services are also developing. In addition, the region's geographical location, environmental conditions, medicinal waters and its rich cultural heritage and history make tourism and spa healthcare one of the leading Lower Silesian industries.

The region's share in the national GDP is 7.7%, but it amounts to only 51.7% of the average GDP per EU-27 resident.

The region's most urgent problems include a declining population, high unemployment, unequal quality of life, as well as unequal quality and distribution of infrastructure. The disparities are observable not only between cities and rural locations but also across sub-regions, poviats and gminas. However, some positive socio-economic trends are also observed, namely: the growing innovation of the Lower Silesian economy, an inflow of foreign capital, three dynamically developing special economic zones, the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as an active role of local self-governments and non-governmental organisations.
1.2 Region's macroeconomic situation

1.2.1. The profile of the regional economy

The region's role in the Polish economy is important yet diversified. The share of the Lower Silesia region in the national GDP in 2004 was 7.7%, while in 2000 it was 8%. In terms of GDP per one inhabitant, the Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked 4th in Poland (after the Masovian, Silesian and Greater Poland Voivodships).

According to Eurostat, in 2004 the value of gross domestic product per inhabitant in Poland, based on purchasing-power parity, was 10,904.8 PPS i.e. 50.7% of the average EU-27 value. In Lower Silesia the value was a more than 11.1k PPS per inhabitant, i.e. 51.7% of the average GDP per EU-27 resident.

The regional economic structure is also reflected in sectoral distribution of gross added value. The Lower Silesia region is ranked 3rd in Poland in terms of gross added value per employee (after the Masovian and Silesian regions). In 2004, each employee in the region generated PLN 69,451, while the average for Poland was PLN 63,561 (8.5% less).

The economic structure of the Lower Silesian Voivodship by activity type is different from typical EU and Polish structures.

Table 1. Sectoral structure of gross added value generated in the Lower Silesian Voivodship, Poland and European Union in 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Sector 1 (agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing)</th>
<th>Sector 2 (industry, construction industry)</th>
<th>Sector 3 (services)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UE 25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>26.60</td>
<td>71.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5.05</td>
<td>30.17</td>
<td>64.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Silesian Voivodship</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>34.15</td>
<td>62.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EUROSTAT: REGIO regional database.

The share of the agriculture sector in the gross added value of the whole voivodship is higher than in the EU (3.00%), and lower than in Poland as a whole (5.05%). The share of industry and the construction industry in the generation of gross added value in the region is higher not only from the proportion in Poland as a whole (30.17%) but also from the proportion in the European Union (26.60%). In turn, the share of the services sector, an indicator of modern economic structure, in generation of the gross added value in the Lower Silesian Voivodship is 65.13% (the average for Poland is 64.78%). The share of this sector in EU countries is over 71%.

1.2.2. Business entities

In December 2006, there were 303.1 thousand business entities in the Lower Silesian Voivodship which were registered in the REGON system. This number included 20 thousand commercial law companies (including 5,681 firms with foreign capital). The entities operating in the private sector constituted 94.2% of all the business entities. A vast majority of the entities are still firms of physical persons (218.9 thousand entities, i.e. over 72% of their total number in the region).
At the end of 2006, the Lower Silesian entrepreneurship rate (the number of business entities per 1,000 inhabitants) was markedly higher than the average for Poland (105.1 compared to 95). In this respect, the voivodship is ranked as high as 3rd in Poland (after the West Pomeranian and Masovian Voivodships).

In the structure of business entities, a significant part (over 290 thousand) are micro-enterprises (up to 9 employees). Their share in the Lower Silesia region in mid-2005 was 95.9%. As indicated in the National Reform Programme, the dominance of this kind of entities is characteristic for Polish companies. Their share in Poland as a whole it was 95.0%. A decisive majority of micro-enterprises in the region operate in the private sector (95.2%, while the average for Poland is 97.5%).

The sectoral structure of business entities clearly underlines the service function of the region. At the end of 2006 amongst the total of 303.1 thousand of business entities:

- in the agricultural and forestry section functioned 6,502 companies (2.1% of total)
- in the industry and building sector – 57,071 companies (18.8% of total)
- in the market services sector - 218,587 companies (71.2% of total)
- in the non-market services sector – 20,857 companies (6.9% of total).

There is a large portion of businesses operating in the field of commerce and repairs, section G (30.9% of all registered entities), property service and business-related services, section K (21.2% of all registered entities).

An inflow of foreign capital to the region has been growing for years. In terms of the number of entities with foreign capital (5,681 entities in December 2006, 5,095 at the end of 2004, 4,834 in December 2003, and 4,378 at the end of 2000), the Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked 2nd in Poland (after the Masovian Voivodship). At the end of 2006, there were 19.7 companies with foreign capital per 10 thousand residents (14.7 in 2000), while the average for Poland is 15.2. The entities with foreign capital operate primarily in the sector of commerce (nearly 40% of all entities) and industrial processing (more than 25%).

1.2.3. Industry

The Lower Silesian Voivodship is one of the most industrialised regions in Poland. In 2000, total industrial sales in the voivodship was PLN 35,719.1 million as compared to PLN 62,949.1 million in 2006 (8.4% of Poland's industrial output). In this respect the region is ranked 4th in Poland (after the Masovian, Silesian and Greater Poland regions). A proportion of small and medium-sized enterprises in the region's total industrial sales shows a downward trend and is relatively lower than in Poland as a whole (36.5% and 39.6%, respectively).

Key to the region's economy is the extraction of copper and silver ores by KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. in the Legnica-Głogów Copper Mining District, the extraction of lignite by KWB Turów in the gmina of Bogatynia, paving and building stone, fire-resistant clay (Rusko-Jaroszów deposit) and natural gas.

The copper ores extracted in three mines (Lubin, Polkowice, Rudna) play a significant role in European and world markets (in 2004 the mines yielded almost 31.9 million tons).

Lower Silesia ranks 3rd in Poland in the extraction of lignite (after the Łódzkie and Greater Poland Voivodships). In 2004, the region's mines yielded over 10.8 million tons of lignite, which accounted for 17.7% of the lignite extracted in Poland.

Business entities involved in industrial production operate in a wide variety of industries. The most prominent industries in the voivodship are: the manufacture of plant and machinery,
mainly the manufacture of transport and electrotechnical equipment, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and chemical products, coal mining, copper mining, rock extraction, electrical power, natural gas and water supply, as well as the manufacture of foods and drinks, and the manufacture of fabrics and clothing. It is reflected in the structure of industrial sales in the Lower Silesia region. In 2005, 72.5% of total industrial sales were generated by industrial processing.

Employees of industrial facilities located in the Lower Silesian Voivodship account for 8.1% of the total workforce employed in this branch of economy in Poland. Over the past several years, the number of jobs in the Lower Silesian industry has been declining. In 2000, the industry provided jobs to 342.9 thousand people, whereas in 2004 the number decreased by 40 thousand jobs to 302.9. It results from a slump in many branches of industry, as well as obsolete technologies and production facilities.

1.2.4. Support for economic development

Organisations that support the development of regional economy are, most importantly, regional and local development agencies, business incubators (in Wrocław, Nowa Ruda and Wałbrzych), industrial parks (in Wrocław, Nowa Ruda and Bukowice), business information centres, economic publicity centres, capital funds and other non-governmental organisations (associations, clubs). The organisations' activities are diversified.

There are four Special Economic Zones in the voivodship: the Wałbrzych Special Economic Zone (now 14 sub-zones, of which 12 are located in the Lower Silesian voivodship: Wałbrzych, Dzierżoniów, Kłodzko, Nowa Ruda, Kudowa Zdrój, Jelcz-Laskowice, Żarów, Świdnica, Strzelin, Wrocław, Oława and Brzeg Dolny), the Kamienna Góra Special Economic Zone for Small Businesses (now 8 sub-zones in Kamienna Góra, Nowogrodziec-Wykroty, Jawor, Lubawa, Krzeszów, Piechowice, Luban and Janowice Wielkie), the Legnica Special Economic Zone (7 sub-zones in Legnica, Legnickie Pole, Polkowice, Krzywa, Lubin, Złotoryja and Środa Śląska), and the Tarnobrzeska Special Economic Zone with a sub-zone in Kobierzyce. The Special Economic Zones stimulate business development of gminas and their immediate and wider environs. There is also a high concentration of business in the Wrocław agglomeration.

At present, the cooperation in the region between enterprises within local and regional networks (so called clusters) is not significant. Positive tendencies, though, can be noticed both among businesses and business environment institutions (i.e. entities functioning in Lower Silesia within the National System of Services for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises).
1.2.5. R&D and innovation potential

Human resources for science and technology in the Lower Silesian region amount to over 400 thousand people (7.4% of Polish resources). In this respect Lower Silesia is close to the country's average, where the resources are 32.2% of professionally active population (32.4% in the region). This rate is markedly lower than in the neighbouring regions of Germany and Czech Republic, but higher than in the neighbouring Polish regions.90

Table 2. Human resources in research and technology in the region and in Poland in 1999-2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human resources in thous.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>4,514</td>
<td>4,491</td>
<td>4,574</td>
<td>4,615</td>
<td>4,943</td>
<td>5,223</td>
<td>5,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Silesian Voivodship</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of professionally active population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>32.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Silesian Voivodship</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EUROSTAT: REGIO regional database.

The importance of research and development in the region is continuously growing. In 2000, R&D was carried out in 61 units and at the end of 2005 in 82 units compared to 1097 units operating in Poland. In this respect, the Lower Silesia region is ranked 5th in Poland (after the Masovia, Silesia and Lesser Poland and Greater Poland regions). An important role in R&D and innovation in the region and in Poland plays the Wrocław Technology Transfer Centre at the Wrocław University of Technology. The University also houses the Advanced Technologies Centre and the Nanotechnology Centre. In addition, in the Lower Silesian Voivodship there is one Technology Park in Wrocław and two technology parks now underway in Wałbrzych and Szczawno Zdrój.

The number of staff in R&D units in the Lower Silesia region and in Poland in 1999-2004 increased slightly (by 1.8% in the region and by 1.1% in Poland), but in the year 2005 a decrease was noticed. At the same time, there has been a change in the employment structure of such units across institutional sectors. As compared to Poland as a whole and the European Union, the importance of business and governmental organisations sectors in the Lower Silesia region is small. The most important R&D sector in the Lower Silesia region is higher education (over 80% employees in the units in question; while in EU countries the proportion is twice lower on average).

Internal expenditure on research and development in 1999-2001 showed an upward trend. In 2002-2003, there was a marked decline in R&D expenditure both in Poland and in the region. However, since 2004 a gradual increase in R&D expenditure has been observed. It is in line with the national trend presented in the National Reform Programme.

The structure of internal expenditure on research and development is dominated by current expenditure. In 2005, current expenditure accounted for 79.1% of the total internal R&D expenditure in Poland, 67.6% in the Lower Silesia region. Capital expenditure on fixed assets was, therefore, 32.4% of the total internal expenditure on research and development (the

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1 Human Resources for Science and Technology (HRST) refers to those currently involved or potentially able to be involved in any work related to the creation, development, dissemination and application of scientific and technological knowledge. According to international methodological guidelines, the resources include all those whose education (post-secondary) enables them to take up jobs related to science and technology as well as all those employed in these jobs.
average for Poland was 20.9%). Moreover, the Lower Silesia region has a relatively higher level of expenditure in industry. In 2004, the Lower Silesian industry absorbed nearly 27% of all internal R&D expenditure, with the average figure for Poland being over 15%.

The weaknesses of research and development sphere in the Lower Silesia region include:

- a comparatively low level of internal expenditure relative to GDP; the expenditure in the voivodship in 2004 totalled only 0.41% of GDP (GUS data), whereas the average rate for Poland was 0.56% (GUS data), and in the "old" EU countries almost 1.91% (EUROSTAT data);

- a low proportion of employment in research and development relative to the number of professionally active population members in the region (2005 data), 0.40% in the region (GUS data), 0.45% in Poland (GUS data) and 1.46% in EU countries (EUROSTAT estimation);

- a high level of research equipment wear and tear (over 84%).

One of the indicators of a modern economy is the role of high-technology sectors\(^2\). In 2005, in Lower Silesia, this sector had 74 thousand employees, which constituted 7.78% of the total number of employees in the region. In this respect the Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked 6th in Poland (after the Pomeranian, Opole, Greater Poland, Silesian and Masovian Voivodships). The country's average employment rate in High Tech is 7.23% of total workforce.

1.2.6. Investment activity

In 2005, capital expenditure in the region was over PLN 11.5 billion, 8.7% of the total expenditure incurred in the national economy. The structure of the expenditure is dominated by expenditure incurred in the private sector (over 67% of all capital expenditure in the voivodship).

A decisive majority of capital expenditure incurred in the private sector relates to businesses employing more than 9 people. In 2005, small entities (up to 9 employees) incurred capital expenditure of almost PLN 4 billion, over 30% of the total expenditure incurred in the private sector in the region. The proportion is markedly lower than the Polish average (almost 35%).

In the structure of capital expenditure incurred by business entities operating in the Lower Silesian Voivodship, the largest part was: industry (44% of total capital expenditure), property service, rental, science and business-related services, construction, commerce and transport, warehouse management and communications.

In 2005, the value of capital expenditure per inhabitant in the region was PLN 3,970 with the Polish average being PLN 3,434. In this respect, the Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked 2nd (after the Masovian Voivodship). This means that the level of investment activity in the region is relatively high. At the same time, foreign capital expenditure is rising. The most important foreign investments in 2005 include: LG Philips in Kobierzyce (EUR 430 million), Toyota in Jelcz-Laskowice (EUR 200 million) and Electrolux in Świdnica, Oława and Żarów.

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1.2.7. Information society infrastructure

At the end of December 2005, the Lower Silesian Voivodship had 1,004.8 thousands main telephone connection lines (almost 835 thousand in 1999). Of over 766.5 thousand private telephone subscribers, only 113.8 thousand (i.e. 14.8%) are village residents.

In 2005, there were 273 cable-telephony subscribers per 1000 inhabitants in Poland, and 299 in the region. In this respect, the Lower Silesia region is ranked 2nd in Poland (after the Masovian Voivodship – 322). In EU countries, the access to cable telephony is relatively better than in the Lower Silesia region and Poland (for example, ca. 740 in Sweden).

However, a marked gap between towns and rural areas should be noted, as in 2005 there were 362 telephone subscribers per 1000 town residents, whereas in rural areas only 145.

The key factor in shaping the basis for information society development is computerisation and Internet access. This especially relates to households, schools and businesses.

According to statistics, there was a marked increase in the number of personal computers in households in 2000-2004. In the Lower Silesia region over 38.8% of households have PCs, with the average rate for Poland only slightly lower (almost 38.6%). The highest rate of home Internet access is noted in Danish households (69%), while the lowest in Lithuania (12%), with the average EU rate being 43%

The PC rate is very diversified. It is lowest in rural areas, where PC access is two times lower than in towns/cities. Internet access is similarly diversified, with about half of the households with personal PCs plugged into the Internet.

Table 3. Personal computers in households in the Lower Silesia region and in Poland in 2000-2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>POLAND</th>
<th>LOWER SILESIAN VOIVODSHIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of households (%) with personal computer</td>
<td>Internet access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GUS

Apart from home PC and Internet access, another factor in the development of the information society are computerized schools.

Schools in the Lower Silesia region are equipped with computers to various extents. The best in this respect are primary schools, as over 91% of them have computers. Primary schools are matched by junior high schools (gymnasiums) and senior high schools (general lyceums). A relatively worse situation is in post-primary and post-gymnasium vocational schools. The vast majority of computers in schools are intended for student use and give them access to the Internet.

The use of computers, local computer networks and Internet by businesses is also becoming more and more widespread. It is estimated that over 90% of businesses in the region make use of computers.
The technical possibilities of Internet access via broadband connections (in which data can be transferred at the speed of 128kb/s and more) are diversified. Broadband connections are found in one in three households, mainly in towns and cities.

Most users use the Internet for private purposes (mainly to search for information, use online services or communicate). However, the Internet is increasingly often becoming a tool for contacts with public administration. In spite of this, as indicated in the National Reform Programme, the use of information technologies in public administration is significantly lower than the EU-15 average, even lower than in new member countries.

1.3 Region’s human capital

1.3.1. Population development trends

At the end of 1999, the population of the Lower Silesian Voivodship was 2,977.6 thousand, 7.7% of the total population of Poland, whereas at the end of September 2006, the Lower Silesian Voivodship had 2,882.3 inhabitants, 7.6% of the population of Poland. In terms of employment, the Lower Silesia region is ranked 5th in Poland (after the Masovian, Silesian, Greater Poland and Lesser Poland Voivodships).

The decline in the region's population results not only from negative balance of population growth, but also from increasing migration (to other voivodships and abroad). Over the past few years, the negative migration balance of those who decide not to come back has been ca. 2.5 thousands a year.

The Lower Silesian Voivodship stands out with a high level of demographic urbanisation. In 2006, the region's towns and cities held 70.9% of the population. In this respect, the region is ranked 2nd in Poland (after the Silesian Voivodship – 78.5%), with the average rate for Poland being 61.4%.

The population density in the voivodship is 145 persons per sq.km, while in Poland 122 persons per 1 sq.km. In this respect the Lower Silesia region is ranked 3rd in Poland (after the Silesian and Lesser Poland regions) and exceeds the average rate for EU-25 countries (118 per sq.km) as well as for EU-27 (112 per sq.km).

The population structure of the Lower Silesian Voivodship shows that the region's population is a little older than the country's average. Increasing is not only the number of people at working age (from 1810.8 thousand in 2000 to 1897.5 thousand in 2006, i.e. by almost 87 thousand), but also the number of people beyond working age. At the end of 2006, the proportion of people before working age in the region was 18.45% (in Poland – 20.09%), at working age 65.83% (in Poland 64.21%), and beyond working age 15.71% (in Poland 15.69%). It is predicted that in 2020 the population at working age will constitute 60.3% and beyond working age almost 25% of the total population of the Lower Silesian Voivodship. There is no doubt that this process will have a considerable impact on the socio-economic situation of the region.

1.3.2. Level of education

The structure of the education level of Lower Silesian residents is markedly changing. Data in this respect comes exclusively form research run within the cyclical national census. That is why the presented results concern years 1988 and 2002.

The proportion of post-primary school graduates is growing: from 56.9% in 1988 to 68.7% in 2002. There has also been an increase in the proportion of secondary and post-secondary school graduates (by 8.3 p.p.) and university graduates (by 3.7 p.p.), with a slight decrease in the proportion of basic vocational school graduates (by 0.1%).
Table 4 Education structure of people at the age of 15 and over in the Lower Silesia region and in Poland in 1998-2002 (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>Lower Silesian V.</th>
<th>Poland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>higher education</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondary &amp; post-secondary</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocational school</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primary school</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unfinished primary school and no</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Lower Silesian Voivodship stands out with a relatively high proportion of university graduates, namely 10.3% of the population at the age of 15 and over (results of National Census 2002), which means it is ranked 5th in Poland (after the Masovian, Pomeranian, Lesser Poland and Western Pomeranian Voivodships), with the country’s average being 10.2%. In this respect, however, the region is no a match for many EU countries. For example, in Germany the proportion of people with a university degree is 17.4% of the population at the age of 15 and over, in Sweden and the UK 18.3%, and in Ireland 23.5%. The distribution of the population with this level of education is very diversified in the region, with rural areas being at a disadvantage. Only 4.1% of the rural area residents at the age of 15 and over have a university degree. In towns and cities this rate is 3 times higher at 12.6%. In addition, about 34.4% of the residents of the Lower Silesian Voivodship have secondary and post-secondary school diplomas, 24.1% basic vocational school diplomas and 29.8% have attended primary schools (finished, unfinished) or have no education. An increase of graduates after 2002, particularly higher education graduates (2002 national census data) made the indicators grow, although there is no specific current data available in this respect.

1.3.3. Population’s economic activity

At the end of 2005, the number of economically active residents of Lower Silesia was 1,300.5 thousand, of which 708.9 thousand were males (54.5%) and 591.6 thousand females (45.5%). In EU-27 countries these proportions are respectively: 55.4% of economically active males and 44.6% females.

Table 5. Economic activity and employment rates for the Lower Silesian Voivodship population compared to Poland and the European Union

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of business activity (%)</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU-27</td>
<td></td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-25</td>
<td></td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>56.6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-15 “old” countries</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-10 “new” countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>55.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Silesian Voivodship</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-27</td>
<td></td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-25</td>
<td></td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-15 “old” countries</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>52.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-10 “new” countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>48.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2005, the rate of professional activity among the population over the age of 15 in the Lower Silesia region was lower than the Polish average (54.9%) and for the European Union (56.8%). This rate was 62.5% for males, i.e. it was lower than in the EU-27 (65.2%) and in Poland (62.8%). The rate of business activity among females in the region (47.2%) was also lower than the EU-27 level (49%) and lower than the Polish average (47.7%).

The relatively lower rates of professional activity in the region are accompanied by lower employment rates. In 2005, only 42% of Lower Silesian residents at the age of 15 and over were actually employed persons, while the average rate in EU countries was 51.7%, and in Poland 45.2%.

Additionally, if the Leaken indicators included in the European Employment Strategy and the National Action Plan for Integration are considered, it should be pointed out that in Lower Silesia in 2005 the employment rate for persons aged 55-64 was relatively lower – 23.3% against the EU-27 – 42.2%, EU-25 42.5% and Poland average – 27.2%. In this respect, the employment rate is much higher for males than for females (accordingly 31.7% against only 15.7%, whereas in the EU-27 these indicators reach the level of, accordingly, 51.5% and 33.5%.

1.3.4. Employee structure

The number of employees in the Lower Silesian Voivodship (as at December 2005) was 890.1 thousand. In terms of employment, the Lower Silesia region is ranked 6th in Poland (after the Masovian, Silesian, Greater Poland, Lesser Poland and Łódź Voivodships).

The services sector accounts for 58.6% of the total workforce (of which market services constitute 33.7% and non-market services 24.9%), the industry sector 31.9%, the agriculture sector 9.4%. The employment structure in Poland has a relatively high proportion of the agriculture sector and lower proportions of the industry and services sectors. In EU countries, agriculture accounts for 5% of the total workforce, the industry sector 27.7%, and the services sector 66.7%.

The Lower Silesian Voivodship has unfavourable rates related to the "rigidity" in the labour market, which is evidenced by a decrease in the proportion of part-time jobs. In 2005, 18.3% of the total workforce in EU countries were people employed on a part-time basis, in Poland the rate was 10.8%, and in the region only 6.9%.

Essential for the region, especially for its transport infrastructure, is commuting. According to research, in 2005 out of total 977 thousand employed in Lower Silesia, almost 27 thousand commuted outside of the region (i.e. 2.7% of total persons employed).

Within a regular coach/bus communication between the region’s cities, a monthly pass transport represented about 40%, out of which a majority (31%) becoming school commuting. Additionally, in comparison to other Voivodships a high percentage of the coach/bus transport belonged to the employee contract transport (according to the EU this category falls into a regular–specific transport). The employee contract transport constituted 26.3% of total passenger transport in the voivodship (data obtained at the research carried out for the “Programme of transport infrastructure and communication development for the Lower Silesia Voivodship”, Wrocław, August 2006, pp. 20-21.)
1.3.5. Unemployment

The scale of unemployment in the Lower Silesia region is markedly diversified in the period in question. In December 1999 there were 203,400 unemployed people registered in Labour Offices. This number constituted 16% of the professionally active civilian population. At the end of April 2007, there were 163,400 unemployed people. Since Poland's EU accession, the number of registered unemployed persons fell by over 110 thousand, i.e. by over 40%. Moreover, it is estimated that the number of unregistered unemployed persons in the Lower Silesia region is ca. 25 thousand. It should be emphasised, however, that some unemployed take up jobs in the so-called "grey area" (without official registration of employment). Unfortunately, it is difficult to estimate the extent of this practice because of the lack of relevant data.

Currently the employment market is significantly affected by economic emigration, mainly the emigration of young people to EU 15 countries (especially the UK and Ireland). A cause for concern is the emigration of educated persons (e.g. IT experts, doctors and nurses) and persons representing particular industries key to the development of the region, e.g. the building industry. If the trend continues, it will be a serious obstacle to finding appropriate human resources necessary for the region's development. The problem of such big economic emigration is relatively new in the region, so it is difficult to provide a reliable presentation its scale at the moment.

In the structure of unemployment in the Lower Silesian Voivodship, a significant proportion are village inhabitants (in April 2007, their number was 56,400, i.e. more than one third of the total number of unemployed; in 1999, over 36% of the unemployed lived in rural areas).

At the end of April 2007, the unemployment rate in the region was 15.0%, in Poland 13.7%. In this respect the Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked 7th in Poland.

Territorial units, which had the lowest rate of unemployed people per 100 professionally active people in April 2007 include Wrocław (7.1%), Jelenia Góra (11.5%), the Lubinński (9.1%), the Polkowicki Poviats (9.4%) And the city of Jelenia Góra (9.7%). The highest unemployment rates were in the following poviats: Lwówecki (28.0%), Złotoryjski (27.7%), Dzierżoniowski (27.1%) and Kłodzki (25.5%).

Table 6. Unemployment rate in the Lower Silesian Voivodship as compared to Poland and the European Union

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU-27</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-25</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-15 &quot;old&quot; countries</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-10 &quot;new&quot; countries</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Silesian V-ship</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jelenia Góra-Wałbrzych subregion</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legnica sub-region</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrocław sub-region</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Wrocław</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LFS results (Community labour force survey); in Poland – BAEL.
Source: EUROSTAT: REGIO regional database.
At the end of 2005, the unemployment rate in the region, indicated by the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the total number of economically active people, was 22.8%. This is a very high value (the highest among EU regions) exceeding the unemployment rate in Poland by almost 5 p.p. and the unemployment rate in EU countries by almost 14 p.p. (8.2% average in UE 15 countries and 9.0% in the EU-27).

The Lower Silesia region has also seen changes in the unemployment structure by age. In 2000-2007, there was a decrease in the number of unemployed under 44 and a significant increase in the number of unemployed aged 45-54, as well as 55 and over. The same trend is observed in Poland.

Proportions of older groups of unemployed in the Lower Silesia region are relatively higher than the Polish average. At the end of March 2007, the proportion of the unemployed aged 45-54 in the region was 30.1% of the total number of registered unemployed persons (25.3% in Poland). At the same time, the number of unemployed persons aged 55 and increased substantially. In 2000-2005, the number of people in this group in the region grew more than 4 times (i.e. by almost 11 thousand people). Therefore, the proportion of the unemployed aged 55 and over was 6.3% (7.2% in Poland).

The situation of young people in the labour market is particularly difficult. In December 2006, there were 31.2 thousands unemployed aged 18-24 (16.9% of the total number of registered unemployed). The problem is growing, as more and more young people find it hard to find jobs in the region. In 2005, the unemployment rate among young Lower Sileans under 25 was 45.0% (in the Legnica subregion it was more than 52% and in the Jelenia Góra-Wałbrzych subregion almost 51%). In the "old" EU countries the rate reached 17%.

One of the region’s drawbacks is a growing proportion of unemployed people with university degrees (5.4% in December 2006, 4.9% of the unemployed at the end of 2005, 4.4% in 2004, 3.8% in 2003, and 1.7% at the end of 1999). Almost two thirds of the unemployed people in the Lower Silesian Voivodship have only primary, secondary or basic vocational school diplomas. In 2006, a significant fall of registered unemployed that had specified in detail a vocational school education was observed. The number of unemployed having a vocational school diploma decreased by 24.4% and the number of unemployed with a post-secondary vocational (non-college) diploma as well as secondary technical school diploma fell by 20.8%. Such decrease can be bound to the employers’ increasing needs for qualified employees that specified in detail a their secondary education on both basic vocational and technical level.

The difficulties in finding jobs are both quantitative and qualitative. Although in 1999-2000 the proportion of the unemployed who remain jobless for more than one year dropped, 2001-2005 saw a deterioration, small though it is, in this respect. Despite the number of this group of unemployed decreased, its proportion grew to 49.6% at the end of 2004 and to 65.4% in December 2005. In April 2007 it stood at 64.9%.

In view of the Leaken indicators, as included in the European Employment Strategy and the National Action Plan for Integration, the share of unemployed over 1 year in the total number of professionally active people should be considered. That percentage in Lower Silesia in 2005 equalled 12.2%, whereas in the EU-25 and EU-27 it was 4.1%, and Poland average equalled 10.2%.

The economic difficulties of the voivodship and Poland have an adverse impact on unemployment among women. In April 2007, women accounted for 56.4% of the total number of registered unemployed persons (53.7% at the end of 2005, 52.4% at the end of 2004, and 51.5% at the end of 2003). In 1999-2005, the unemployment rate among women in
the Lower Silesia region rose from 15.9% to 23.7%. This is 2.5 times more than in the 15 countries of the "old" European Union (9.2%). Also, the unemployment rate among women in the region is 4.6 p.p. higher than in Poland. Unemployment among women is especially high in the Jelenia Góra-Wałbrzych sub-region (27.7%).

The category of the unemployed which experiences a continuous population growth are disabled people. At the end of 2001, 5,474 disabled people were registered as unemployed in the Lower Silesia region. In December 2005 the number was 8,793 and 8,382 in December 2006 – 8,036 (almost 2.6 thousand more than in 2001). Those people constitute 4.3% of the total number of unemployed.

All in all, negative trends in the Lower Silesian market include: steady growth in the number of unemployed persons with university degrees, growing number of unemployed persons in older age groups (over 55) and the high unemployment rate among the young, women, and disabled people.

Unemployment in the Lower Silesia region mainly results from quantitative and qualitative disparities between job demand and supply. One of the important aspects of these disparities is the level and scope of professional qualifications. At the end of 2006, the unemployment structure was dominated by people who have a trade/profession (85.0% of those registered), while people without a trade/profession accounted for 15.0%.

In respect of trades/professions, the highest unemployment rates are among:

- industrial workers and craftsmen (29.0% of registered unemployed),
- technicians and associate personnel (13.8%),
- service workers and shop and market sales workers (13.6%),
- unskilled workers (10.7%).

The group of unemployed industrial workers and craftsmen consists mainly of men (70.6%), while in the three other groups there is a dominance of women, especially among service workers and shop and market sales (88%).

A negative trend in the labour market is rising unemployment among professionals, i.e. in the group of people with professional qualifications that require higher education. Specialists account for 5.7% of all registered unemployed persons. They are mainly physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (17.0% of all unemployed specialists), life science and health professionals (12.9%) and teaching professionals (12.2%).

The rise in unemployment among persons with university degrees results primarily from disparities between teaching and the demand for jobs. One example is a large number of persons training to become economy and administration professionals. As market needs for such professionals are many times lower, this leads to high unemployment in these professions. It is also difficult to find jobs for professionals representing jobs related to social politics and some teaching professions.

The analysis of available job opportunities compared to the inflow of unemployed persons allows to determine the scale of surplus and shortage of job resources in particular trades/professions, specialties and job groups. In 2005, the trades/professions in short supply accounted for 6.3% of all registered unemployed persons. The jobs that are in the shortest supply are (negligible number of unemployed and several times more job opportunities) include: upholstering machine operator, wood planer and milling machine operator, product demonstrator, mathematics teacher in the primary school, website designer, tax advisor and telemarketer.
The above information shows that the structure of vocational teaching, especially at higher education institutions, post-secondary and secondary schools contributes considerably to generating unemployment by strengthening its structural maladjustment to the demand in the Lower Silesian labour market.

1.3.6. Education
The network of schools and educational institutions of local significance is composed of kindergartens, primary schools and junior high schools (gymnasiums). Their distribution in the Lower Silesian region generally corresponds to the distribution of the region's population.

The post-gymnasium (especially vocational) and higher educational systems are closely connected to the needs of the regional labour market.

The Lower Silesia region has seen a decrease in the number of students of post-gymnasium schools. In school year 1999/2000, the schools had over 207 thousand students, and at the beginning of school year 2006/2007 just under 115 thousand students. In addition, it should be noted that there are nearly 380 post-secondary schools (about 26 thousand students) and over 20 art schools attended by almost 1.7 thousand students. Most of the post-gymnasium schools (over 90%) are located in towns and cities.

Key to the scientific and R&B potential of the Lower Silesian region are higher education institutions. Most of them are based in Wroclaw. Higher education schools are also located in other towns of the region including Jelenia Góra, Legnica and Wałbrzych. In addition, some towns have local departments of higher education institutions. One of the most important development projects related to higher education now underway is the construction of the new building of the Wroclaw University Library.

In 1999/2000, the academic year started in 23 higher education schools for 119 thousand students, while in 2006/2007 it started in 34 schools for 169.1 thousand students (8.5% of the total number of students in Poland), of which over 91 thousand were students of full-time courses. In 2006, more than 33 thousand students graduated from the region's higher education institutions, of which 16 thousand earned their master's degrees (i.e. 48.5% of the total number of graduates).

The hallmark of higher education in the Lower Silesia region is a relatively higher importance of the following fields of study: economy and administration, engineering, law, medicine, veterinary science, welfare services, as well as architecture and construction, whereas the following subjects are seen as less prestigious: teaching, humanities, social sciences, personal services and transport services.

In terms of the number of higher education students, the Lower Silesia region is ranked 3th in Poland (after the Masovian, Silesian and Lesser Poland Voivodships). There are 574 students per 10,000 thousand residents (506 in Poland). The rates are higher than in most EU countries (the EU average is ca. 320 students per 10 thousand residents).

1.3.7. Lifelong learning
According to statistical research, in 2005 only 4.8% of the population of Poland aged 25-64 participated in lifelong learning, while in the "old" EU countries this proportion is over twice larger.

The population of the Lower Silesian region show a high and steadily growing interest in lifelong learning. In 2001, 4.8% of the population aged 25-64 took part in lifelong learning, and in 2004 the number reached 6.1% of the population group, which is markedly more than the average for Poland and the neighbouring regions.
Table 7. Participation of persons aged 25-64 in lifelong learning in the Lower Silesia region and in the European Union

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU-25</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-15 &quot;old&quot; countries</td>
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<td>.</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-10 &quot;new&quot; countries</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Silesian Voivodship</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EUROSTAT: REGIO regional database.

The changing labour market, new technologies, as well as new occupations and specialities contribute to the growing importance of lifelong learning.

In the Wrocław’s Voivodship Office of Education in the year 2007 there is 7 public Lifelong Learning Centres registered (4 in the Legnica subregion, 1 in Wrocław, 1 in Wałbrzych and 1 in Jelenia Góra). Additionally, 8 non-public Lifelong Learning institutions are registered (4 in Wrocław, 3 in the Wałbrzych subregion and 1 – just opened – in Legnica). Because of lifelong learning growing interest, the needs are not yet covered.

1.3.8. Culture and cultural heritage

A significant role in the development of Lower Silesian culture is played by the town of Wrocław, Jelenia Góra, Wałbrzych and Legnica.

The most important local culture centres and venues include: community centres, clubs, after-school clubs (242, of which 112 in towns and 130 in rural locations), public libraries (at the end of 2005 there were 668 libraries with a total number of 10.6 million books) and cinemas (47 with almost 19.5 thousand seats; 63 in 1999).

The regional and national cultural institutions include: theatres (9 with a total number of 3077 seats), philharmonic halls (4 with a total number of 1054 seats), the Wratislavia Cantans Festival, and the Capitol Musical Theatre. A significant role is played by the newly renovated Wrocław Opera. Lower Silesia plays host to many international festivals and artistic events.

Nevertheless, resent years have seen a deterioration in cultural infrastructure and declining audiences. This results from insufficient public expenditure, a not-so-good financial situation of many families, as well as poor marketing of cultural products. The poor technical condition of culture facilities and cultural institution equipment limits the scope and quality of cultural initiatives. In addition, the problem of unequal access to culture is growing, and is especially related to the gap between towns and rural areas.

Lower Silesia is one of the richest regions in terms of architectural heritage in Poland. There are valuable town planning units, high-grade architectural buildings and monuments, as well as unique examples of regional building. The Lower Silesian register of historical buildings and monuments contains 8 thousand real estate entries (ranked 1st in Poland), 22 thousand moveable entries (ranked 2nd in Poland) and 1600 archaeological sites. It should be noted, however, that many heritage buildings and monuments are not included in the register.

The most precious heritage buildings and monuments include the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica and Wrocław’s Millennium Hall (the so-called Hala Ludowa) listed in the UNESCO World Heritage List, as well as monastery complexes in Krzeszów and Legnickie Pole, which, together with Wrocław’s historical centre and a fort complex in Srebrna Góra, are recognised as historical monuments. Also important are former monastery complexes in Lubiąż and Henryków, and the Książ Castle near Wałbrzych.
Technical condition of cultural heritage buildings and sites is bad, mainly because of the lack of funds for reconstruction, restoration and conservation, as well as inadequate collaboration between the public sector and private partners.

1.3.9. Physical culture and recreation

Buildings and structures whose importance is continuously growing also include elements of sports and recreation infrastructure. They are used in competitive sports as well as broadly understood recreation. The technical condition of the buildings and structures is very diversified. Over the past few years, some of them have been extensively renovated and refurbished.

In 1999-2004, the importance of physical culture in the in the Lower Silesia region grew. This is evidenced by a rise in the number of sports clubs (from 469 to 713) and sections (from 1,068 to 1,251) as well as the number of people who actively play sports. The statistical research in this respect is being carried out every other year (available data comes from the year 2004). In 2004, the number of athletes in the sports clubs was 52.4 thousand, of which 36.7 thousand under 18 years of age, while in 1999 the total number of athletes was 42.2 thousand (i.e. over 10 thousand fewer), of which 30.6 were children and young people under 18. The most popular sports in the region include soccer, volleyball, basketball, swimming and athletics.

1.3.10. Health safety and healthcare

High incidence of diseases among the population is a challenge for the management and organisation of in-patient and out-patient healthcare centres. A cause for serious is a high incidence of AIDS (in this respect the Lower Silesia region is ranked 1st in Poland) and venereal diseases (3rd in Poland). In addition, the number of addicts is continuously growing, which is accompanied by a decrease in the age of alcoholic and drug initiation.

Lower Silesian detoxification clinics have 13.3 thousand patients with mental and behavioural disorders resulting from the use of alcohol and other substances. This means that 606 persons per 100 thousand people aged 20 and over have undergone treatment in the clinics, with the Polish average being 596. In this respect the Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked 4th in Poland (after the Warmia-Mazury, Świętokrzyskie and Greater Poland Voivodships), and in 2000 it was ranked 1st.

The network of the basic out-patient healthcare comprises 277 public clinics and 512 non-public clinics. This network is complemented by medical practices in towns and cities (458 practitioners) and in the country (66 practitioners).

At the end of 2005, the voivodship had 70 general hospitals (of which 15 were privately-owned). It is worth of note that of 180 thousand beds in Polish hospitals, almost 14,1 thousand were in Lower Silesian hospitals. In 2005, there were 49 hospital beds per 10 thousand inhabitants (the Polish average was 47). In this respect the voivodship is ranked 5th in Poland. In EU countries this rate is about 40 hospital beds per 10 thousand inhabitants in Denmark, Ireland, Portugal and Spain to ca. 120 beds in France. One of the problems of Lower Silesian hospitals is appropriate use of hospital beds. This is confirmed by the data contained in the Lower Silesian Statistical Healthcare Statement (2005). According to the data, the average use of a hospital bed in the Lower Silesian Voivodship in 2005 was 68.6% and 92.3% in long-term care institutions, while the ratio should be comparable to the optimum use of hospital beds of 85%. In addition, the data contained in the Lower Silesian Statistical Healthcare Statement (2005) confirm that the Lower Silesian Voivodship has too many short-term beds, which are not fully used (in 2005 the number of such beds per 10 thousand
inhabitants was 44.6, while the target number should be 35), and too few long-term beds, which are overly exploited (in 2005 their number per 10 thousand inhabitants was 12.6, while the target number should be 14).

In 2005, the region's healthcare personnel was 27 thousand people, of which 5,773 were doctors of medicine. In terms of the medical personnel rate per 10 thousand inhabitants, the region was ranked as one of the best in Poland (the rate was over 96 for medical personnel and 20 for doctors of medicine). Over the recent few years, however, the number of medical personnel, including doctors, is continuously decreasing.

Lower Silesia is also home to healthcare centres of national importance: the Clinic of Children's Oncology and Haematology at the Academic Clinical Hospital, the Lower Silesian Cell Transplant Centre with the National Bank of Marrow Donors in Wrocław and a spa sanatorium network. One of the most important healthcare development projects now underway is the construction of the new building of the Medical University in Wrocław.

1.3.11. Disability
In 2002, the number of disabled persons in the Lower Silesia region was 435.8 thousand (i.e. 15.1% of the total population of the voivodship; the Polish average is 14.3%). Most of the disabled people are women (53.7%), men constitute 46.3% of this population group.

The disability problem is more prevalent in the rural population. The number of disabled persons per 1,000 inhabitants of rural areas both in the region and in Poland is higher than in towns and cities (161 in the region to 146; 155 to 136 in Poland).

Disable people are less educated than able-bodies persons. During academic year 2005/2006, the region's higher education institutions had 1,267 disabled students, 790 of whom on full-time courses. They accounted for 0.8% of the total number of students (0.7% in Poland). In 2005, only 100 disabled students graduated from higher education institutions, 71 of whom graduated from full-time courses.

The main problem of the disabled Lower Sileans is low professional activity which translates into a very high unemployment rate. In Lower Silesia, the number of the legally disabled persons with no jobs is as high as 84.1%. Most of the disabled employees in the region (about 70%) have jobs at sheltered workshops.

Disability will affect an increasingly larger part of the population due to its strong correlation to the aging process. Therefore, it will be necessary to step up both institutional and non-institutional measures to support this population group.

1.3.12. Civic activity
The cornerstone of the civil society is the idea that its members take action for common good and their local community. An important role here is played by local self-governments and non-governmental organisations.

The Lower Silesian Voivodship is home to over 3,300 non-governmental organisations. The region is characterised by its high level of social activity in comparison to other voivodships. The Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked 6th with 11 organisations per 10 thousand inhabitants. According to estimations, 8.2% of the total number of the non-governmental organisations registered in Poland operate in the Lower Silesia region.

1.4 Space, environment and technical infrastructure
1.4.1. Problem areas
Currently many towns and areas of the Lower Silesian Voivodship are plagued by undesirable and destructive processes in the economic, spatial and social spheres. Due to crises and
permanent degradation of the areas, there is a need for continuous intervention, as well as taking continuous preventive and regenerative steps. This concerns not only inadequate urban spatial management (including infrastructure). Other equally important problems include: declining population, new poverty areas, unemployment, and the resulting socio-economic degradation of many urban districts.

Most of Lower Silesian towns and cities date back to the 13th and 14th centuries. Their buildings, architecture and urban layout have a significant historic value as part of cultural heritage. These historical towns and cities (with centuries-old administration, tourism and spa traditions) are in need of comprehensive regeneration. This concerns in particular old-town areas and districts dating back to the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century located in town centres.

The condition of residential buildings and utilities as well as the development of residential construction and community facilities directly determine living conditions and, indirectly, encourage the development of the local economy.

In 2005, there were 23.1 sq.m of usable flat floor area per person (23.2 sq.m in Poland), and 2.86 persons per flat (2.99 in Poland). The floor area is the highest in the Wrocław sub-region (23.5 sq.m of usable flat floor area per person). The figure is slightly lower in Wrocław and in the Jelenia Góra-Wałbrzych sub-region (23 sq.m each), and the lowest in the Legnica sub-region (21.9 sq.m). Meanwhile, the largest number of persons per flat is in the Wrocław sub-region (3.33), and the smallest in Wrocław (2.60). Floor area per inhabitant is larger in rural areas than in towns and cities (22.1 sq.m of usable floor area per person in towns and cities; 24.6 sq.m per person in rural areas). The numbers of inhabitants per flat are comparable, but flats in towns and cities are far better equipped in utilities (including bathrooms and central heating).

The lack of international compatibility does not make possible running comparative analyses in this respect. Nevertheless, the results of research regarding life quality in cities and towns should be considered. Eurostat surveys of living conditions conducted by the Urban Audit include only two cities of the region: Wrocław and Jelenia Góra. The main hallmarks of the cities include transport access which is estimated to be above EU average (figures fluctuate between 70% of the UE-27 average for multimodal access and air access for Jelenia Góra to 96% of the UE-27 average for Wrocław's road access). Worthy of note is also a high proportion of flats without conveniences in the total number of flats – 10.7% and 17.6% for Wrocław and Jelenia Góra, respectively.

Unused post-industrial areas in the region have appeared as a result of transformation processes and globalisation. Many production facilities have been liquidated as a consequence of technological, market and supply changes, as well as conflicts with environmental requirements, etc.

In turn, post-military wastelands (e.g. post-Soviet) in the Lower Silesia region cover a significant area of land. The areas require economic and social activation, as well as taking action for environmental protection. Their degradation is often a threat to human health and the natural environment.

Differentiation in the infrastructure and housing resources state can be also visible on the level of cities. In decapitalised buildings live mostly the elderly and ethnic minorities (for example Roms). They don’t possess sufficient resources to participate in remodelling the buildings. These areas are often located outside of city centres and require actions in respect

of both the modernization of basic infrastructure (like roads, waste water pipes) as well as actions directed to economic and social development.

In view of multi-faceted degradation of many urban and problem areas (post-industrial and post-military) there is a growing need for their functional transformation, revalorisation and regeneration. This provides an opportunity for socio-economic revival of not only certain urban, post-industrial and post-military areas, but also their neighbourhoods.

1.4.2. Environment condition and protection

In terms of biological diversity and landscape features, the Lower Silesian Voivodship belongs to the most attractive regions in Poland. At the same time, the voivodship has a significant proportion of devastated and degraded areas including places with the most valuable natural features.

In order to preserve the most valuable environmental features and stop their further degradation, a regional environmental protection system is being developed in the voivodship. Now 18.1% of the voivodship area is protected (the target is ca. 35–40%). In this respect the Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked last but one in Poland ahead of the Łódzkie Voivodship (32.5% of the country's total area is legally protected). In 2005, the area of legally protected areas per 1 inhabitant of the Lower Silesian Voivodship was more than twice smaller than the Polish average (1247 sq.m. and 2664 sq.m., respectively).

Devastated and degraded areas in the Lower Silesian Voivodship are mainly linked to industry and mining; a major contribution are also the areas of the former Soviet military bases. At the end of 2005, 6,764 ha of devastated and degraded lands required reclamation (10.4% of such lands in Poland). In terms of the area of such lands the Lower Silesia region is ranked 2nd in Poland (after the Greater Poland region)

The most degraded lands that require reclamation include: lands in the Legnica and Głogów Copper Mining Area (LGCMA) linked to copper mining, copper processing and flotation tailings, the Wałbrzych and Nowa Ruda area, which used to be, until recently, a coal mining district, the Turoszów lignite mining area, the sites of former military bases in the former Legnickie and Jeleniogórskie Voivodships, and the rock mining areas.
The Lower Silesian Voivodship is home to many industrial plants generating air pollution (almost 10% of the total number of such plants in Poland). Moreover, in the Polish-German and Polish-Czech borderlands there is a significant concentration of plants related to the mining and power industry.

The region is among the voivodships where largest amounts of pollutants are released into the air. In 2005, 18,048.8 thousand tons of gases (more than 14,358.6 thousand tons in 1999) and 8.0 thousand tons of dust (much less than 20.2 thousand tons in 1999) were emitted into the air. Despite a marked reduction in the emission of pollutants, especially dust, the pollutants constitute a significant proportion of the total emission of gases and dust in Poland. The proportion for gases is 8.4% of the total emission in Poland, for dust 7.2%.

Air pollution is especially high in the following areas: Wrocław urban and industrial areas, the Legnica and Glogów Copper Mining Area, Wałbrzych, Jelenia Góra and the following poviats and their environs: Zgorzelecki, Kłodzki, part of Bolesławiecki, Lubański and Jeleniogórski.

Unfortunately, at present there is no specific research run on regional scale regarding the influence of emissions caused by the use of transport or other energy sources. Such research is done only in respect of the whole country.

Surface water in the Lower Silesian Voivodship is exposed to a continuous threat of pollution related to human living and economic activity.

The rivers of Lower Silesia have an excessive concentration of biogenic substances and their sanitary condition is bad. Over the past few years the situation has markedly improved, but there are still long sections of Lower Silesian rivers with unclassified waters, both with regard to the physical and chemical properties and their sanitary condition.

1.4.3. Tourism and spa healthcare

Due to its geographical location, environmental conditions, cultural resources and history, tourism is one of the region's leading industries.

Compared to other Polish regions, the Lower Silesia region is well-developed and equipped with tourist infrastructure. In July 1999, Lower Silesia had 1.1 thousand tourist accommodation facilities (over 58 thousand beds; 7.5% of the total number of beds in Poland). In turn, in July 2005, there were 712 tourist collective accommodation facilities (45.6 thousand beds; 8.0% of the total number of such facilities in Poland). As the above numbers indicate, in the period under analysis the network of tourist accommodation facilities in the Lower Silesia region diminished. The Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked 4th in Poland in terms of the number of beds in the total accommodation base (after the West Pomeranian, Pomeranian and Lesser Poland Voivodships). More than half of the beds are located in the Jeleniogórski and Kłodzki Poviats.

The structure of tourist accommodation facilities in Poland and in the Lower Silesia region is markedly different than in the EU. This is because the proportion of beds in hotel facilities (including hotels, motels and boarding houses) is relatively low. In 2005, beds in hotel facilities accounted for 39.3% of the total number of beds in the Lower Silesia region (only 29.8% in Poland), as opposed to, for example, Austria, where the proportion of beds in such facilities was almost 62%, and the Czech Republic, where it was over 50%.

In 2005, the number of users of Lower Silesian tourist accommodation facilities exceeded 1.7 million. The number of foreigners who arrived to Lower Silesia in 2005 and used the tourist accommodation base was 433.3 thousand, i.e. 27.1% of the total number of tourists using the tourist accommodation facilities. This is confirmed by the growing interest in the region on
the part of foreign tourists (in 1999, the Lower Silesian accommodation facilities were visited by only 237.6 thousand people, 19.5% of the total number of accommodation base users). Almost 80% of foreign tourists choose hotels for their accommodation. A decisive majority of the tourists were German (almost half of the total number of foreigners using the accommodation base).

Important elements supporting the development of tourist traffic in Lower Silesia are numerous border passes with the Czech Republic and Germany. In 2005, Lower Silesia's border passes serviced over 34 million people, of which 10 million were foreigners entering Poland.

The potential of spa healthcare is created by unique climate, medical raw material resources and service infrastructure. The voivodship has rich and diverse deposits of mineral and medicinal waters including radium-bearing and thermal waters. The waters are used in sanatorium healthcare, for bottling and to obtain natural CO2. They are mainly found in the Sudety region (the western and central part of the Kłodzko Basin, the Wałbrzych-Bolków belt and the Izerskie Mountains). Outside the Sudety Mountains, mineral water springs are found only in Przerzeczyn Zdrój (sulfuriferous waters) and in the region of Trzebnica (chloride waters). The waters of Łądek Zdrój (radium-bearing thermal waters), Kudowa Zdrój (highly carbonated arsenic waters) and Szczawno Zdrój (highly carbonated bicarbonate and sodium waters) are unique in Poland. Moreover, in some spa locations, e.g. Jelenia Góra-Cieplice, Świeradów Zdrój and Jedlina Zdrój, there are deposits of geo-thermal waters.

In Lower Silesia there are 11 out of 43 Polish statutory spas. The voivodship has rich and diverse, yet unevenly distributed, deposits of medicinal resources. It also has a well-developed network of healthcare and spa centres. One in five of all Polish spa centres were located in Lower Silesia.

The main part of Lower Silesia's spa potential is at the disposal of 41 spa hospitals and sanatoriums. At the end of 2004, Lower Silesian spa facilities had 4,897 beds (6,039 beds in 1999). Of more than 533.2 thousand Polish spa hospital and sanatorium in-patients, over 67 thousand (over 74 thousand in 1999) were treated in the Lower Silesia region. There is concern, however, about a decline in the spa base in the region and falling patient numbers.

1.4.4. Technical infrastructure

1.4.4.1. Road network

The road network in the Lower Silesian Voivodship is one of the densest in Poland. At the end of 2005, the regional network of public hard-surface roads was over 18.1 thousand kilometres long. Their density rate was 90.7 km/100 sq.km, with the Polish average being 81.2 km/100 sq.km. In this respect the Lower Silesia region is ranked 4th in Poland (after the Silesian, Lesser Poland and Świętokrzyskie Voivodships). However, due to poor quality of road infrastructure, access to individual parts of the region is overly time-consuming. In winter, traffic in the southern part of the voivodship may be interrupted by poor road conditions.

It is worthy of note that the Lower Silesian region has (as at the end of 2005) a 150km-long section of motorway, as there are only 551.7km of motorways in Poland.

The region's public roads are accompanied by almost 4.3 thousand bridges, flyovers and 6 ferry crossings.

Commuting has become one of the most significant aspects of the Lower Silesia region's transport infrastructure. Out of over total 1 million people that used to work in the region in
2005, 977 thousand worked in cities and towns and nearly 27 thousand employees commuted daily to work outside the region (i.e. 2.7 of total employed).

The voivodship's public bus/coach transport is serviced by almost 2,100 regular national lines, which are 107 thousand kilometres long. In addition, there is a well-developed urban transport network servicing 18 towns and many suburban locations (in 2005 its lines were 3.724 long). In 2005, the region's urban transport systems carried a total of 265 million passengers.

The region is undergoing rapid motorisation, which gives rise to many needs linked to the development of the road network and improvement of traffic safety. In 2004, in the Lower Silesian Voivodship there were 319 (183 in 1999) passenger cars per 1,000 persons and 57 (37 in 1999) lorries. In Poland, respectively, 323 and 60. In terms of number of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, the Lower Silesia region is ranked 8th in Poland (the highest rate, 374, is found in the Greater Poland Voivodship). In the old EU countries, car ownership rates are significantly higher (almost 500 cars per 1,000 inhabitants on average).

The increasing motorisation accompanied by the lack of significant progress in the development and upgrade of the road network results in an increased number of road accidents reported in the Lower Silesia region. In 2005, 2,979 road accidents were reported in the region (they claimed 372 lives with 3,678 persons injured) and over 37.2 thousand minor collisions. The number of road accidents per 10 thousand motor vehicles in the region was 26.8 (30.6 in Poland). Lower accident rates were reported only in the Lubuskie (19.5), Podlaskie (23.9), Masovian (24.6), Opolskie (25.8) and Cuiavian-Pomeranian (26.7) Voivodships.

1.4.4.2. Railway network

In recent years, the length of operational rail lines in Lower Silesia has significantly decreased, as did their spatial coverage. As at the end of 2005, the Lower Silesian Voivodship had 1766km (2042km in 1999) of Polish operational rail lines, i.e. 8.9% of the total length of rail lines in Poland. In terms of rail network density (8.9km of rail lines per 100 sq.km), the Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked 3rd in Poland (after the Silesian Voivodship with 17.2km per 100 sq.km and the Opolskie Voivodship with 9km per 100 sq.km). It is significantly higher than the Polish average, which in 2005 was 6.3km of rail lines per 100 sq.km. Also in comparison to EU countries, the situation in Lower Silesia is good.

The voivodship's main rail lines (main and first-class lines) are electrified. At the end of 2005, there was 1047km of electrified lines and 773km of double- and multiple-track lines. There are no operational narrow-gauge lines in the region.

1.4.4.3. Air transport

Air transport in Lower Silesia is relatively well-developed. The voivodship's main airport is Port Lotniczy Wrocław S.A. in Strachowice (military airport, joint use). The airport services not only regular flights to Warsaw but also international flights (including connections to Frankfurt, Munich, London and Copenhagen). In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the volume of traffic through the Wrocław airport. The airport is ranked 4th in Poland in terms of domestic passenger traffic volume (after Warsaw, Gdańsk and Cracow).

Other airports and landing strips (e.g. in Mirosławice, Szewce-Szymanów, Jelenia Góra, Lubin, Świebodzice, Bystrzyca Klodzka and Orsk) are local in character and used for sanitary, sporting, services and agrotechnical purposes. In addition, there are two unused post-Soviet airports in Legnica and Krzywa.
1.4.4.4. Inland water transport

The Oder River serves as a transport route from Kędzierzyn-Koźle to the river's mouth in Szczecin (742km). For the purposes of water transport, a 228km-long part of the river from Kędzierzyn–Koźle to Brzeg Dolny (including the Gliwice Canal) has been canalised. The Odra waterway is linked to the western system of waterways through the Odra-Havel Canal, the Odra-Spree Canal and the Elbe. Its links to the eastern system of waterways are through the Warta, the Noteć, the Bydgoszcz Kanal Bydgoski, the Brda and the Vistula River. The Oder River is an element of the planned European north-south transport channel which links Scandinavia, north Italy and the Balkans and traverses Poland, Czech Republic and Austria.

In the section of the Oder River in the Lower Silesian Voivodship, there are ports: in Wrocław (City Port and Popowice Port), Malczyce, and Głogów. The two latter ports are used to a limited degree for transporting mass products.

In 2005, cargo transport by inland waterways from the Lower Silesian Voivodship totalled almost 1.3m tons. Most of it was local transport related to aggregate extraction (ca. 60%). Long-route transport on free-flowing Odra waters is less significant.

The advantages of inland water transport (low energy consumption, low noise levels, low land consumption and high safety) were emphasised in the so-called White Book ("European transport policy for 2010: time to decide").

Effective permeability of the communication route via the Oder River calls for the infrastructure support of the inland water transport in transregional aspect. That is why projects regarding the improvement of inland waterways in the upper Oder River shall be supported under the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment implemented on central level.
1.4.4.5. Flood protection and flood protection infrastructure

Flood protection in the region is limited due to insufficient expenditure on facility maintenance, development projects and preventive measures. Floods and their consequences may be significantly limited by using a system of flood banks, retention reservoirs and dry reservoirs. The flood protection system in the region is old and obsolete (built mainly in 1915-1936).

At the end of 2005, there were 1,327km of flood banks protecting an area of 154.8 thousand ha, which accounts for 7.8% of the region's area. The condition of the flood banks is not satisfactory. It is estimated that over 500km of the floodbanks (i.e. 37.4% of their total length) require to be rebuilt or upgraded. The most complex flood prevention system is the Wrocław Water System (Wrocławski Węzeł Wodny).

The voivodship contains lakes, ponds and retention reservoirs (i.e. large reservoirs such as Mietków, Shup, Dobromierz, Topola, Sosnówka and Bukówka). The usable capacity of water reservoirs is 412.9 million sq.m which is only 1.5% of the capacity of such reservoirs in Poland. In this respect the Lower Silesia region is ranked 12th in Poland. Numerous dry flood prevention reservoirs have been built on submontane rivers. Flood security has also been improved by the regulation of river basins. In 2005, 3,903 km of rivers were regulated. Another important factor is the construction of a comprehensive system for monitoring the hydrologic situation in catchment areas and undertaking preventive measures including an increase in wooded areas.

In spite of the government's 2006 Odra Programme underway since 2003, the flood prevention system should be regarded as unsatisfactory. In the recent years floods have occurred almost every year (the biggest in 1997). They mostly threaten Wrocław, the Kłodzko Basin and the Jelenia Góra Basin. However, much of the damage caused by floods has not yet been rectified. The 2006 Odra Programme envisages the construction of two large retention reservoirs in Kamieniec Ząbkowicki and Racibórz (Silesian Voivodship) by 2016. Those development projects are key to successful flood prevention in Lower Silesia.

1.4.4.6. Water supply

In 2005, 380.5 sq.hm of water (406.4 sq.hm in 1999) was drawn for the purposes of national economy and population. The structure of water utilisation in the Lower Silesia region – markedly different from the structure in Poland – is as follows: agriculture and forestry – 39.5% (10.6% in Poland), water supply network, especially households – 32.2% (15.3% in Poland) and industry – 28.3% (74.1% in Poland).

At the end of 2005, the total length of the water supply network in the Lower Silesian Voivodship was almost 13.1 thousand km (i.e. 1.7 thousand kilometres more than at the end of 1999), of which 4,763km was located in towns and 8,383km in rural areas. The total usage of water supplied in 2005 by the water supply network was 124.9 sq.hm, of which households used 94.9 sq.hm (75.7 sq.hm in towns and 19.2 sq.hm in rural areas).

All towns and cities in the region have municipal water supply systems, but rural areas are equipped with such installations to various extents. In 2005, 90.9% of the region's inhabitants had access to water supply systems, whereas in Poland the proportion was 86.1%. This is evidence of a relatively higher level of water supply infrastructure in the region. 96.4% of the region's total population has access to water supply systems, while in Poland the proportion is 94.4%. In terms of usage of water supply facilities by rural population, Lower Silesia is ranked 6th in Poland. In addition, 76.3% of the region's rural population has access to a water supply system (71.3% in Poland). Despite a marked improvement in water supply to rural areas, many villages use water from individual sources – usually home wells.
1.4.4.7. Waste water disposal and treatment

Water supply is inseparably linked to the problem of waste water disposal and treatment. At the end of 2005, the total length of the sewage system in the Lower Silesian Voivodship was over 6.5 thousand km (over 1.9 thousand kilometres more than in 1999). The system is used by 66.1% of the region's total population (59.2% in Poland). In this respect the Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked 4th in Poland (after the Western Pomeranian, Pomeranian and Silesian Voivodships).

A considerable part of the sewage system is spatially connected to towns (over 3.8 thousand kilometres, i.e. 58% of the total length of sewage systems in the region). In 2005, 84.2% of the voivodship's rural population had access to the system, while in Poland the proportion was only slightly lower at 84%. It should be emphasised that the sewage network in Lower Silesian rural areas is becoming ever denser (in 2005, its length was over 2.7 thousand kilometres, whereas in 1999 ca. 1.5 thousand kilometres less). In 2004, only 20.6% village inhabitants had access to sewage systems (17.3% in Poland). It is still common to dispose of rural waste to septic tanks.

In 2005, there were 296 municipal and industrial waste water treatment plants with a total daily capacity of over 1,350 thousand sq.dam.

Within the range of operation of municipal waste water treatment plants in the Lower Silesian Voivodship in 2005 was 74.1% (67.1% in 1999) of the total population of the region, whereas in Poland the proportion was markedly lower (only 60.2%). There, however, are marked spatial disproportions in their distribution. The range of operation of municipal waste water treatment plants includes 95.2% of urban population and only 20.2% (12.5% in 1999) of village inhabitants.

In rural areas, local waste water treatment plants combined with sewage systems, or sanitary sewage systems linked to the existing municipal waste water plants, are gradually constructed. It is often the case, however, that large amounts of liquid waste (especially from rural areas) are transported to waste water treatment plants. In 2005, 1,231 sq.dam of liquid waste was transported to waste water treatment plants. This amount included 854 sq.dam of liquid waste from households and over 300 sq.dam from businesses.

1.4.4.8. Waste management

In the Lower Silesian Voivodship there are 117 operational municipal waste dumps with a total area of over 364ha (i.e. 10.6% of the total area of waste dumps in Poland). In terms of waste dumps area, the region is ranked 1st in Poland (ahead of the Greater Poland Voivodship).

In 2005, a total amount of 873.7 thousand tons of municipal waste was collected in the Lower Silesian Voivodship, almost all of which (99%) was deposited in waste dumps and only 0.6% (about 5.2 thousand Mg) neutralised at composting sites. Neutralisation of solid waste refers mainly to segregated organic residue.

A vast majority (almost 72.4%) of municipal solid waste comes from households. The amount of waste was collected per inhabitant is 320kg (in Poland the amount is much lower – 256kg). In this respect Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked 1st in Poland.

In order to reduce the amount of stockpiled waste, local authorities encourage people to segregate waste. In 2005, segregated waste amounted for only 2.1% of the total amount of municipal waste (in Poland less than 3.2%). The situation is relatively worse in rural areas where only 1% of municipal waste is segregated. The percentage of inhabitants using an organised collection of communal waste is estimated to reach 85% in the region. Relatively
high indicator of inhabitants using a collection service comes mainly from large municipalities, where around 100% of residents contracted waste collection. For rural gminas such indicator usually does not exceed 50% and in may cases hardly makes 20-30%.

Another problem difficult to overcome are illegal dumps. At the end of 2005, 329 illegal dumps were identified (200 of which in rural areas) in spite of the fact that in the same year over 280 such dumps were liquidated. In terms of the number of illegal dumps, the region is ranked 2nd in Poland (after the Silesian Voivodship).

In the voivodship there are also over 50 industrial waste dumps. The Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked among the regions in which largest amounts of industrial waste are produced. In 2004, the region produced over 34.7 million tons of environmentally unfriendly waste which amounted for 27.2% of the total waste produced in Poland (ranked 2nd in Poland after the Silesian Voivodship). Of this amount, over 75% of waste was economically utilised and 21.5% neutralised. Of the neutralised waste, almost 99% was the waste stockpiled at the dumps of industrial facilities.

1.4.4.9. Energy

Density of Lower Silesia's natural gas supply network is relatively high. The total length of the system in the region is 7,471.1km, of which 5,388.5km is the transmission system. In turn, in 2005 the length of the gas distribution system was 5,388.5km, of which 4,219.9km in towns and cities, and only 1,168.6km in rural locations (in 1999 only 4,735km, of which 3,828km in urban areas). Therefore, in the analysed 5-year period, the total length of the natural gas supply network in the region increased by over 650km, of which over 260km in rural areas.

Currently 62.8% of region inhabitants have access to the gas supply system, while in Poland the proportion is markedly lower (51.8%). In this respect a marked spatial differentiation can be observed, as the system is used by 84.9% of the region's urban population but only 8.7% of its rural population (for Poland the proportions are, respectively, 73.2% and 17.8%). In terms of the accessibility of natural gas supply the Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked 2nd in Poland (after the Podkarpackie Voivodship).

In the north part of the Lower Silesian Voivodship there are deposits of natural gas and an underground gas storage facility.

The Lower Silesia region has good electrical power supply conditions. The voivodship has a well-developed power grid which ensures stable supply of electrical energy. The capacity of high and medium voltage power lines does not limit further development of the network and supplying power to new consumers.

The Lower Silesian Voivodship has power facilities important for the country's power safety. The current power needs are primarily met by the Turów power plant and the Opole power plant located in the neighbouring region. In 2004, the region's power plants produced 15,757.4GWh of electrical power. The total power of the region's power plants is almost 2,750MW, of which 2,691.2MW (97.9%) in combined heat and power plants and only 58.5MW (2.1%) in hydro-electric and unconventional power plants (in Poland the proportion is over 6.5%).

In terms of power plants power and electrical power production, the Lower Silesian Voivodship is ranked 5th in Poland (after the Silesian, Łódź, Masovian and Greater Poland Voivodships).
The share of energy production from renewable energy sources in the total production of electrical power in the region in 2005 was only 2.2%, while it was almost 1.5 times higher in Poland (3.2%), and 6 times higher in the EU (14.2%). The amount of power coming from the renewable energy sources (power installed) was in the region 61.3MW (in the country 1,128.9 MW). Because of its specific geographical location, the region does not possess advantageous conditions facilitating the development of wind and solar power, whereas there is a fair possibility to increase the share of water energy, mainly form small and medium-sized plants.

In the structure of electrical power consumption in the Lower Silesia region, consumption levels are high in industry (34.7% of total consumption in 2004), the power sector (27.4%) households (15.5%).

Heat supply in the Lower Silesia region is mainly based on the decentralised heat supply system. Due to economic and environmental factors, however, the role of the network system is growing, especially in towns and cities. In 2005, the heating infrastructure included almost 1,982 boiler houses and 1,091km of heat transmission systems (of which only 63km in rural locations).

The amount of thermal energy intended for heating purposes as well as cubic capacities of heated facilities are markedly increasing. In 2005, buildings with central heating had a total cubic capacity of over 111.4 thousand sq.dam, of which 60 thousand sq.dam accounted for residential buildings. In terms of the cubic capacity of buildings with central heating, the Lower Silesia region is ranked 7th in Poland.

A considerable part of flats, especially in old buildings, are equipped with individual heating equipment fired with solid fuel or natural gas, but most of them are fired with solid fuel, which causes environmental pollution.

1.5 Rural areas and agriculture

1.5.1. Rural areas in the structure of the region

The rural settlement network in the Lower Silesian Voivodship shows a considerable diversity in terms of village/town size, layout and functions. In 1999-2005, the network shrank. In 1999, it consisted of 2,930 village/towns (including 2,328 villages); in 2005, of 2,556 village/towns (including 2,348 villages).

Rural areas are home to 29% of the region's population. To a significant, yet decreasing degree, the areas are worse equipped with technical and social infrastructure than towns and cities. This is reflected in relatively worse living conditions, which was indicated above.

1.5.2. Agriculture and forestry

The conditions for agricultural activity in the Lower Silesian Voivodship are considerably diversified. More than 50% of the region’s gminas (mostly in the central belt) have good or very good natural conditions for agricultural production (according to the ISSPC in Puławy), the ratio of agricultural space valorisation is over 70p.).

In 2005, 50.1% of the Lower Silesian Voivodship area was farmland (50.9% in Poland). The farmland structure is dominated by arable land (82.9%; 76.8% in Poland), whereas green land (meadows and grazing land) cover 16.4% of the region's farmland area (21.3% in Poland).

All in all, arable land constitutes 41.5% of the total area of the Lower Silesian Voivodship and Poland. Of almost 1m hectares of Lower Silesia's arable land, only about 8% has quality rating 1 or 2.
The area of land owned by individual farmers in the Lower Silesia region is relatively small. In 2005, individual farmers owned 76.3% of farmland (88.1% in Poland). In this respect the Lower Silesia region is ranked as low as 13th among Poland's 16 voivodships.

According to the 2002 National Agricultural Census, there were 83,343 individual farms (with over 1ha of farmland) in the voivodship. The average size of an individual farm was 9.6ha of farmland and was slightly larger than the Polish average (7.4ha), but much smaller than in EU countries (19ha in 1995). The area of more than half of the farms was between 1.01ha and 4.99ha of farmland, which is evidence of their considerable dispersion – this average is several times lower than in the most agriculturally developed EU countries.

A decisive majority of the region's crop area is used for cereal (mostly wheat). In 2005, the region was ranked 3rd in Poland in terms of the proportion of cereal in the total crop area (76.4% compared to 74.4% in Poland). The proportion of industrial crops was also relatively high (14.1% compared to 7.7% in Poland).

A relatively less developed sector of agriculture in the Lower Silesia is animal breeding. Especially mountain areas are not sufficiently utilised for breeding purposes. The ratio of animal stock to farmland area is exceptionally low. At the end of 2005, there were only 11.7 cattle per 100ha of farmland (16.7 in 1999), 46.8 pigs (52.2 in 1999), 1 sheep and 630 chickens. In Poland in 2005, animal stock ratios per 100ha of farmland were respectively: 33.9 cattle, 117.6 pigs, 2 sheep and 714 chickens).

As compared to other parts of the country, the Lower Silesian Voivodship produces very little slaughter livestock and milk per 1ha of farmland. In 2005, the production of slaughter livestock per 1ha of farmland was lowest in the Lower Silesian Voivodship (153.3kg), with the country's average being 295.4kg. In turn, the lowest amount of milk per area unit was produced in the following voivodships: West Pomeranian (196l), Lower Silesian (245l) and Lubuskie (272l) Voivodships, with the country's average being 728l. The Lower Silesia region produced only 149.7 thousand tons of slaughter livestock which constituted only 3.2% of Polish production. As far as cow's milk is concerned, the voivodship produced 239.5 million litres, i.e. only 2.1% of the country's average.

The number of agricultural produce processing plants in the region is too small, which hampers the development of the region's agriculture.

In 1999-2005, the area of woodland (public and private) in the region grew by over 30 thousand hectares. The woodland covers the area of 583.4 thousand hectares. The region's forest coverage is 29.2%, a little higher than the country's average (28.8%). By 2025, forest cover of 32% is expected to be reached due to afforestation of land not used for agricultural purposes. Most of the region's forests are in public ownership (97.6% of total forested area), of which a large part is managed by the Regional Directorate of State Forests in Wroclaw (547.0 thousand hectares in 2005). Meanwhile, private forests cover a relatively small area – only 14.0 thousand hectares (2.4% of total forested areas, with the Polish average being 17.7%).

The Lower Silesian Voivodship is one of the areas with most heavily damaged trees. Almost two thirds of the region's woodlands are under special protection (less than 38% in Poland).
CONDITIONS FOR AGRICULTURE

Legend
Value of the valorization indicator of agriculture production space
- below 50,1 – very bad
- 50,1 – 65,0 – bad
- 65,1-80 – average
- 80,1-90 – good
- above 90,0 – very good

- % of space of arable lands in powiats

Regional Town-Planning Office in Wroclaw
1.6 The region's territorial cohesion

Spatial quality and cohesion determines to a considerable degree the region's competitiveness and its ability to attract capital and knowledge. The presentation of the region's territorial cohesion comes down, among other things, to assessing condition of the present settlement network (including the development relationships between urban centres and rural areas) and the condition of the region's transport infrastructure.

The structure of the regional settlement network is diversified. The network includes cities, towns and villages of different status, functional structure, level of socio-economic development, development potential, etc. The region's largest cities ranked by population are: Wrocław (634.6 thousand at the end of 2006), Wałbrzych (125.0 thousand), Legnica (105.2 thousand) and Jelenia Góra (86.5 thousand). There is a strong domination of Wrocław, which results not only from a high concentration of human potential and the city's role in the settlement system but also a high concentration of fixed assets and service assets as well as regional (often cross-regional) management, science and research, IT and logistical functions.

Due to the region's settlement structure, which is moderately polycentric with the off-centre location of the Wrocław urban agglomeration, it is difficult to achieve a spatially balanced development of the voivodship. This is because an ever increasing distance between the region's capital city and other parts of the region is starting to be felt. This is evidenced, for instance, by the declining share of the Jelenia Góra-Wałbrzych and Legnica sub-regions in regional GDP, which has been observed since 1998. In addition, changes in GDP per inhabitant in the sub-regions are markedly unfavourable compared to the Wrocław and its environs.

The relatively low level of territorial cohesion is also seen in diversified accessibility of poviat, cities, towns and gminas. The poor quality of transport networks results in higher trade costs, disqualifies many towns and villages as locations for development projects, reduces opportunities for optimum use of the tourist and spa potential, as well as contributes to the slump in many local labour markets. This causes deeper interregional differences, which manifests itself in the economic dominance of Wrocław and the Wrocław sub-region, as well as the relative weakness of the Jelenia Góra-Legnica and Wałbrzych sub-regions. There is no doubt that the territorial cohesion of Lower Silesia will be improved by the construction of the Wrocław Motorway Ring Road.

One factor that limits the voivodship's territorial cohesion is the reduction in the number of railway connections, which limits access to some labour markets, thereby deepening the lack of social cohesion.

In addition, there are excessive imbalances in the following areas: life quality of Lower Silesians including unemployment levels, access to education, culture and healthcare as well as infrastructural living standards, which limit the possibilities of economic development. The differences are observed not only between towns/cities and rural areas, but also across sub-regions, poviat and gminas.

In order to improve territorial cohesion, it is required to eliminate intraregional differences both at the level of sub-regions and poviat. One important way to improve cohesion is to strengthen endogenic and exogenic functions (including scientific, educational and cultural) of the region's major cities, development of technical infrastructure that makes the cities more attractive as development areas, and connecting the cities with a network of express roads, which will improve the competitiveness of individual sub-regions and contribute to a quicker
diffusion of development processes into the surrounding areas. Intraregional functional and infrastructural imbalances are not conducive to further sustainable socio-economic development of the region.

1.7 Summary and assessment of the utilisation of EU assistance in 2000-2006

1.7.1 Introductory remarks.

This chapter discusses the use of EU assistance in respect of the possibilities offered by the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013. In 2000-2006, the EU assistance related to Lower Silesian regional development was given through:

− pre-accession programmes cofinanced by EU funds: ISPA, Phare (Phare Economic and Social Cohesion, Phare Cross-Border Cooperation), SAPARD;
− Cohesion Fund;
− Integrated Regional Development Operational Programme (IROP) 2004-2006;
− Rural Development Programme financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
− Sectoral Operational Programmes 2004-2006;
− INTERREG Community Initiative;

A significant part of the projects subsidised in the years 2000-2006 have not yet been specified in detail. Therefore, it is impossible to make an overall assessment of the use of the UE assistance in Lower Silesia. Such assessment will only be possible at a later time, after all tasks have been specified in detail. At present, it is only possible to partially assess the effectiveness of the projects under implementation.

1.7.2 Characteristics and analysis of financial assistance received in 2000-2006

The analysis of the effectiveness of fund implementation indicates that direct impact can only be observed for major projects. This relates primarily to the projects implemented under ISPA and the Cohesion Fund.

In the field of road transport, the EU financial assistance resulted in the implementation of 2 projects, with a total value of approx. EUR 460 million, involving the construction and upgrade of the A-4 motorway, the backbone of the region’s transport system. The projects have contributed to enhancing the region’s competitiveness, especially in respect of attracting new investment (LG.Philips development project). Of great importance for the region are also projects related to rail transport. These development projects involve upgrading a section of the E-30 rail line (total value of 2 projects now underway is approx. EUR 250 million), part of the transport corridor linking Germany, Poland and Ukraine. In the near future, the E-30 should be important not only for the development of Lower Silesia but also the south of Poland. The region also gains measurable benefits from projects related to the environmental protection infrastructure. Observable effects of ISPA and the Cohesion Fund tasks, both specified in detail (5 projects) or currently underway (2 projects), are solving water supply and drainage problems in the region, and especially in Wroclaw. The projects will have a favourable environmental impact and will improve the potential of the voivodship’s economic development. It is worth pointing out the Lower Silesian Voivodship is one of the few regions, in which so many ISPA/Cohesion Fund projects, both relating to transport
infrastructure and environmental protection, are underway (12 projects that have already been specified in detail or are now underway and 9 projects currently in the pipeline).

Another programme that has important and visible effects is Phare, the most important component of which, Phare CBC, was implemented in the Lower Silesia-Saxony and Lower Silesia-Czech Republic borderlands. In the Lower Silesia-Saxony programme, due to a high concentration of funds in a relatively small area, important structural problems were addressed. Under the programme, 16 infrastructure projects (with a minimum subsidy amount of EUR 2 million) have been approved. The implementation of the above projects has had a favourable impact on the natural environment and produced new locations to be used for development purposes. The continuation of Phare CBC is Interreg III, the EU Community Initiative implemented in the borderland between Poland and Germany/Czech Republic. The area of assistance for the above programmes is much larger and the financial aid available much lower. Due to the fact that the majority of projects implemented under Interreg III were selected in 2005, it is impossible to evaluate their effectiveness now.

Unfortunately, other parts of the voivodship were not eligible for such extensive PHARE pre-accession development assistance. Approval for implementation was granted to only 6 Lower Silesian projects with a subsidy amount of EUR 2 million cofinanced by Phare Economic and Social Cohesion. The area of assistance was much larger, however, the funds were much smaller than in the case of Phare CBC.

Due to the large allocation and the number of entities involved, the implementation of the Integrated Regional Operational Programme (IROP) has become extremely important for Lower Silesia. In terms of the amount of project applications, the region is one of Poland’s top five most active voivodships. As of May 2007, 2,100 project applications had been submitted in Lower Silesia, of which 1,355 were formally correct, 1,168 applications were positively evaluated, 798 applications were selected for implementation, and 752 projects reached the stage of signing subsidy contracts. The total amount of the ERDF/ESF subsidies under the contracts exceeded PLN 860 million, which constitutes 100% of the allocation available for the Lower Silesia Voivodship for 2004-2006. This indicates that beneficiaries, especially self- and local governments, are well prepared to absorb EU funding. It is also worth pointing out that the total amount of project applications (approx. PLN 2.6 billion) far exceeded the allocation available to the voivodship. On average, subsidies were granted to almost one in three applicants and fewer than one in two beneficiaries whose applications were positively evaluated in terms of formal and content-related requirements. Predictably, the popularity of the Structural Funds’ financial means in the next programming period will continue to grow.

Experience gained through the implementation of both Phare and the IROP proved that municipalities and communes focused primarily on solving their own problems (especially those connected with road infrastructure and sewage systems), and only then decided to implement tasks from the scope of tourism, culture or renewable energy sources. Due to insufficient funds being assigned to fulfil the most urgent infrastructural needs of self-government units it is correct to assume that the demand for such assistance will still be very high.

Actions devoted to revitalisation within the IROP caused much interest among the beneficiaries, and the process of its implementation was carried out most smoothly in the scale of the whole country. It is a positive indication before the implementation of the priority devoted to revitalisation within the ROP.

Positive effects of assistance were also observed in the economic sphere, especially in the SME sector. Businesses were eligible to apply for assistance from both the Phare ESC pre-accession programme and the Structural Funds (the IROP, the SOP ICE). Direct financial
assistance for investment turned out to be most popular among entrepreneurs. This was caused mainly by the limited possibilities of the SME in terms of independent financing of its investments. Undertaking new investments has a significant impact on the improvement of competitiveness and innovativeness of small and medium-sized Lower Silesian companies. They have also contributed to the improvement of the situation in the regional labour market. However, the needs in this area also far exceed the available assistance (e.g. of 670 applications submitted for the Measure 3.4 of the IROP (Micro-enterprises), only 202 were able to receive assistance).

An important phenomenon, judging from the point of view of the SME sector, was also the increase in existing and new loan and security funds. These entities are a natural element of the micro-scale financing system of small and medium-sized companies. Many entrepreneurs and would-be entrepreneurs owe their development to the support of loan and security funds. Because of that, further support of these entities is being planned in the ROP. Furthermore, the financial assistance paid out, especially under the SOP ICE, contributed to the establishment and development of business support institutions (e.g. the project of the Wrocław Technology Park). It must be stressed that the demand for such institutions in the region is still very high and it is assumed that in the present period of programming, further development of this field will take place, with a significant role played by the assistance given for such enterprises within the ROP. In the long run it will contribute to the building of a knowledge-based economy in the region.

The projects carried out under the IROP and Sectoral Operational Programmes contribute to the elimination of developmental imbalances across regions. This is especially the case with the most backward areas which, if deprived of assistance, would become even more socially and economically marginalised. At present, it is difficult to assess the impact of the projects on the socio-economic situation of the Lower Silesia region. For example, impact of ESF interventions are under assessment, therefore it is not possible to provide more specific information on consolidated results of ESF activities in the Region. Nevertheless IROP and SOPs provided useful lessons on how to apply for assistance from the Structural Funds to implement more complex projects in 2007-2013.

Positive changes are also evident in the sector of agriculture and rural areas. The largest amount of assistance was allocated to investments in farms and rural area infrastructure. The funds helped to start agricultural activity and enabled its diversification. It should be emphasised, however, that due to its poor state and immense needs, the assistance proved to be insufficient and this segment of the economy requires further assistance.

When describing the effects of the implemented aid coming from both national and foreign sources in Lower Silesia the significance of added value should not be omitted. An increase in pro-investment thinking and pro-development activities can be noticed, especially among businesses and self-government authorities. In the long run it should have a crucial impact on the development of the whole region. In addition, during the implementation of various training projects, mostly among young people, a change in thinking as well as increased activity can be observed. Passive attitudes get rejected, educational and training awareness rises, people develop new skills, there is more mobility and more entrepreneur-like attitudes. The last factor should notably contribute to making the region more competitive and attractive.

Summing up, in spite of noticeable effects resulting from the implementation of particular projects, the assistance is highly insufficient relative to the needs. A considerable part of positively evaluated projects submitted under individual programmes could not receive a
subsidy due to lack of funds. However, it should be emphasised that the analysis of project applications and projects currently being implemented allowed the identification of needs that are most important for the development of both the region and particular entities.

Another positive aspect of the use of pre-accession and the Structural Funds are skills acquired by all beneficiaries related to the planning, developing, implementing, managing and accounting of projects. There is no doubt this will be of major importance for further development of various entities in the region, and not only in relation to the use of assistance in the coming years. As for the most important problems related to funding, overly complicated and bureaucratic application procedures and unclear areas of competence related to the management and implementation of particular programmes should be mentioned. These circumstances led to considerable delays in implementing the programmes, especially delays in releasing payments to beneficiaries. This problem was reported by a significant number of beneficiaries, especially in the economic sector. Moreover, in transport infrastructure projects, beneficiaries confronted serious problems related to complicated tender procedures, which often resulted in many appeals and, consequently, prolonged tender processes, therefore considerably delaying project implementation.

1.7.3 The impact of the experience gained in 2004-2006 in the context of conclusions for the system of managing and implementing the ROP

It is worth noticing the importance of the experience gained by the institutions taking part in the implementation of the assistance program in 2004-2006 and the use of it in the present period of programming. The role of this factor is becoming even more important due to the changes in the scope of programming, managing and implementing the operational programmes in the present financial perspective, consisting of a significant decentralisation of these processes. The Voivodship Board, which until now has been exclusively an institution taking part in the management of the regional IROP component will now perform the function of the ROP Managing Authority, being responsible for programming, implementing and managing the programme. This issue is extremely important from the point of view of potential ROP beneficiaries due to the fact that the procedures connected with the ROP will be grouped under one institution. At the same time it is a much more effective system of implementing the whole programme than in the case of the IROP (no doubling of functions and tasks in different institutions at the regional level).

The key conclusions resulting from the experiences connected with the process of implementing the IROP and other operational programmes in 2004-2006, are as follows:

- placing a much larger emphasis on the support of entrepreneurship and innovativeness in the region as a response to the existing demand in this scope and the challenges the region is facing. To this aim the maximum allocation of funds has been assigned to the priority connected with the support of entrepreneurship and innovativeness in the region. Furthermore, the analysis of the actual use and the interest in the money from structural funds on the part of companies helped to settle how to assign the funds under the aforementioned priority for the direct investment support of Lower Silesian small and medium-sized companies.

- the analysis of the actual use and the interest in the regional component of IROP, as well as in other assistance programmes, the part of the beneficiaries was definitely helpful to the Voivodship Board in the process of programming the ROP. This is reflected e.g. in assigning the maximum allocation of funds – among priorities realising the second specific aim of the
Programme – for priorities including the support of roads, railroads and public communication, as well as the state of the natural environment

- decentralisation of processes connected with programming, managing and implementing the Regional Operational Programmes; this being a reaction to low transparency of those processes in the previous financial perspective

- diagnosis of the most inconvenient problems for the beneficiaries, connected with the process of application, implementation and accounting for projects enabled the undertaking of actions aimed at significant simplification of the procedures, which have been too complicated until now. This should have a positive impact on the process of making use of the funds available for the region (e.g. the limitation of the number of application documents required from the beneficiaries at the stage of submitting applications).

Detailed information regarding the implementation of national and foreign assistance related to the regional development of Lower Silesia in 2000-2006 is available at www.rpo.dolnyslask.pl (see the “Ex-ante evaluation” tab).
1.8 SWOT analysis

1.8.1. Macroeconomic situation, innovation and other general considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>− closeness to the border which is good for the voivodship's economy;</td>
<td>− unfavourable structure of the region's economy (a relatively low proportion of services as compared to the EU and Poland);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− multi-sector economy with a high competitive ability;</td>
<td>− relatively low proportion of human resources related to science and technology;</td>
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<tr>
<td>− high level of entrepreneurship among inhabitants;</td>
<td>− minor role of the business sector in R&amp;D;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− relatively high, considering Polish conditions, concentration of foreign business and development projects;</td>
<td>− high level of research equipment wear and tear;</td>
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<tr>
<td>− development of special economic zones;</td>
<td>− insufficient collaboration between companies (especially SME) and the R&amp;D sector;</td>
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<tr>
<td>− relatively high development activity in the region per inhabitant;</td>
<td>− small investment capacity of SME due to lack of own funds, small number of ventures implemented within regional cooperation networks;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− growing role of R&amp;D in the region;</td>
<td>− little collaboration between companies;</td>
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<tr>
<td>− collaboration of best Business Environment Institutions within the National System of Services for SMEs;</td>
<td>− relatively poor access to broadband Internet, especially in rural areas;</td>
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<tr>
<td>− good technical base for the development of information society (access to cable telephony as well as increased use of the Internet);</td>
<td>− low level of e-services in the region;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− closeness of major demand and supply markets (including large cities in the region and the neighbouring countries);</td>
<td>− insufficient information on legal economic environments of the neighbouring countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>− strong centres combining the economic and scientific potential (in Wrocław, Legnica, Jelenia Góra, Wałbrzych);</td>
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<td>− significant role of SME in the region's economic structure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>− use of European transport channels to create areas of economic activity;</td>
<td>− limited instruments of voivodship authorities to influence the region financially (centralised financial instruments);</td>
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<tr>
<td>− introduction of innovative technologies to industry, develop modern services;</td>
<td>− declining willingness of companies to undertake R&amp;D projects;</td>
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<tr>
<td>− facilitated access to capital;</td>
<td>− economic competition from neighbouring voivodships, Czech Republic and Germany;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− adjustment of innovation support instruments to the requirements of companies and the possibilities of the R&amp;D sector;</td>
<td>− competitive tourist attractions and prices in the Czech Republic;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− entering new markets in the neighbouring countries;</td>
<td>− putting a stop to decentralisation of public finances;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− region's economic development based on the tourist industry;</td>
<td>− high level of fiscal stringency and a complicated tax system;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− possibilities to develop entrepreneurship based on EU structural funds;</td>
<td>− unstable legal system.</td>
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<tr>
<td>− strengthening of the region's relationships</td>
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with business and research partners from other countries.

### 1.8.2. Human resources, equal opportunities and social issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>high demographic potential;</td>
<td>ever declining population;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high urbanisation ratio;</td>
<td>increasing migration of economically active and skilled people;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relatively high proportion of people of working age;</td>
<td>progressing aging of the region’s population;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong academic centre in Wrocław and development of higher education in other cities;</td>
<td>relatively low economic activity of the population;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increasing education level of the population;</td>
<td>high unemployment, also in rural areas;</td>
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<td>relatively high interest in lifelong learning;</td>
<td>illegal employment (“grey area”);</td>
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<tr>
<td>growing social involvement of local communities and non-governmental organisations;</td>
<td>relatively high proportion of unemployed among the young, women, the disabled and people with a higher education degree;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extensive culture-related infrastructure;</td>
<td>low professional and spatial mobility of workers;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valuable national heritage sites and monuments;</td>
<td>relatively low proportion of part-time employment;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well-developed in-patient and out-patient healthcare network;</td>
<td>obsolete base and low flexibility of the education system, especially vocational schools;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub-regional centres (Jelenia Góra, Legnica, Wałbrzych) of administration, judiciary, culture, etc.</td>
<td>poor lifelong learning opportunities (including network);</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Risks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adjust the concept of education and additional training to the needs of the labour market;</td>
<td>continued growth of unemployment and worsening of financial situation of the region’s inhabitants;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opportunities to develop human resources and provide equal opportunities in the labour market using the European Social Fund;</td>
<td>increasing depletion of highly qualified workforce and work resources adequate to the needs of the employers;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>favourable legislation related to the cooperation of public administration</td>
<td>higher incidence of social pathology, especially among children and young people;</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>− diversified landform features;</td>
<td>− high proportion of degraded and devastated land;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− attractive and diversified distribution of natural environment elements;</td>
<td>− small proportion of protected areas in comparison to the total voivodship area;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− cultural aspects;</td>
<td>− local and seasonal high concentrations of dust and gas pollutants;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− attractive location close to the border;</td>
<td>− high proportion of low emission and transport emission in the total amount of pollutants released into the air;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− rich deposits of medicinal mineral waters including thermal waters;</td>
<td>− forest damage and risks;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− well developed spa and tourist base;</td>
<td>− inadequately developed waste segregation;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− rich and diversified deposits of natural resources;</td>
<td>− most waste dumps are full;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− good access to local technical infrastructure;</td>
<td>− obsolete and inadequate flood protection system;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− relatively high density of the public road network;</td>
<td>− insufficient technical condition of heat supply networks, especially in rural areas;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− well developed network of roads of international significance;</td>
<td>− accommodation and catering base as well as tourist infrastructure not in line with EU standards;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− dense rail line and station network;</td>
<td>− high concentration of crisis phenomena in urban spaces as well as in post-industrial and post-military areas;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Wrocław airport (Port Lotniczy Wrocław S.A.) offering regular national and international connections;</td>
<td>− low technical and functional standards of public roads, rail tracks, rail stations and stops;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− ability to meet recipients' needs for electrical energy and regional heat on an ongoing basis;</td>
<td>− small number of national and international air connections;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− increasingly cleaner waters and air;</td>
<td>− bad technical condition of rolling stock and increasing depreciation of inland waterway fleet;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− gradual reclamation of degraded and devastated land.</td>
<td>− diversified distribution of local technical infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.8.3. Infrastructure, spatial aspects, environment

---

with non-governmental organisations;
− partnership of local governments and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of projects using EU funds.

− delays in upgrading social infrastructure;
− negative population and civilisation trends (e.g. society aging, higher incidence of diseases);
− decreasing participation of the state in costs of education, science and culture;
− lack of stability and legal regulations related to health-care and social policy (including employment of disabled persons).
− development of cross-border connections as elements of the European transport network;
− comprehensive development of the motorway and express road system;
− development of active winter and summer tourism;
− development of business, congress, spa and culture tourism;
− upgrade of the national rail system, infrastructure and rolling stock;
− possibility to develop river and sea transport due to river access to Szczecin-Świnoujście ports;
− development of logistical centres using river navigation, enabling collaboration with various branches of transport;
− implementation of the “Programme for the Oder River 2006” in respect of improving flood protection measures;
− gradual development of the gas supply system;
− development of renewable energy sources (e.g. hydro-electric power plants);
− regeneration of urban, post-industrial and post-military areas.

− delays in the construction and redevelopment of the transport infrastructure system;
− insufficient institutional and legal support for the development of inland navigation on the part of public institutions;
− delays in the upgrade of environmental protection infrastructure;
− increasing development risk in flood-threatened areas.

### 1.8.4. Development of rural areas, agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>− soil and climate conditions conducive to diversified agricultural production;</td>
<td>− belt of mountain and submontane areas with inferior development and cultivation conditions;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− gradual functional diversification of rural areas;</td>
<td>− unfavourable agricultural structure of individual farms;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− favourable location in relation to foreign markets;</td>
<td>− high unemployment rate;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− high workforce resources in rural areas;</td>
<td>− underdeveloped agriculture services;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− growing forest coverage and average age of trees;</td>
<td>− low intensity of animal production;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− large compact areas of forest and agricultural ecosystems;</td>
<td>− poorly developed technical and social infrastructure;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− increasing level of education among village inhabitants;</td>
<td>− low level of education of the rural population;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− development of ecologically friendly production.</td>
<td>− high proportion of employment in agriculture;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− decline in professional activity of the rural population;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− low farm yield and profitability;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− migration of young people from rural areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>− support for the development of rural areas</td>
<td>− inconsistent state policy related to rural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
with EU aid and additional national aid;
- opportunities to develop non-agricultural business in rural areas based on the Structural Funds;
- maintaining most of woodland resources under the management of the Regional Directorate of State Forests (to ensure proper forest management);
- development of technical and social infrastructure systems.

areas and agriculture;
- unwillingness of investors to locate developments in poorly-developed areas;
- insufficient institutional and legal instruments for effective support of the development of rural areas;
- centralised agricultural policy combined with a reduced role of regional self-governments.

1.8.5. Summary and assessment of the effectiveness of implementation of foreign and national assistance for the region in 2000-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>very strong interest of Lower Silesian entities in obtaining assistance funds;</td>
<td>discouragement of applicants, especially companies, resulting from overly complicated procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large number of positively assessed IROP applications which have not been subsidised – potential ROP projects;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experience gained in obtaining EU funds;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound financial situation of most of potential beneficiaries, mainly self-government institutions – the possibility of project cofinance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>higher financial allocation for the region for the implementation of cohesion policy;</td>
<td>too small amounts of funds under the Regional Operational Programme in relation to the needs;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wider scope of assistance of the Structural Funds in the new programming period;</td>
<td>prolonged tender process procedures for infrastructure projects;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simplification of procedures related to applying for Structural Funds</td>
<td>too large assistance areas of regional significance under centrally managed programmes;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the Structural Funds’ management not sufficiently decentralised;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In some cases for project applicants too complex the so called “demarcation line” between programmes financed by the EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>insufficient resources of institutions responsible for the ROP implementation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Strategy of the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007–2013

2.1. Main objective and detailed objectives of the ROP

The objectives and priorities of the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 (ROP) are both cohesive with the 2020 Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship (DSLSV) and inherent in objectives of the Cohesion Policy supporting economic growth and employment included in the Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion (CSG) and in the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) at the national level. The development of the programme strategy took into account the necessity of intensifying the execution of the revised Lisbon Strategy defined in the Integrated Guidelines for Growth and Jobs 2005 – 2008 at the level of Member States and in the National Reform Programme for 2005-2008 to implement the Lisbon strategy (NRP) for Poland. The execution of assumptions of these documents in Lower Silesia in the years 2007 – 2013 will be connected mainly with the implementation of the Regional Operational Programme. Therefore, the main objective of the programme is defined as follows:

**The main objective of the Regional Operational Programme is identical with the superior objective of the voivodship strategy and will be undertaken in three directions resulting from the European Union and national strategic documents. It noticeably emphasizes an increase in the region’s competitiveness in respect of achieving success in the economic, national and European competition. The Structural Funds support shall become a vast impulse for the region’s development. The Lower Silesian Voivodship has an ambition to achieve by 2015 the per head GDP level of 76.72% of EU-27 average, thanks to – among others – the Structural Funds’ intervention. Improvement in the quality of life of the region’s community is crucial as well. Assumptions within the main objective integrate such areas included in socio-economic analysis as socio-economic relations, working conditions, living conditions and services to citizens in their entirety (e.g. accessibility of a wide range of services to inhabitants in following scopes: living conditions, education, culture, healthcare, recreation and leisure) as well as the conditions resulting from the assets and weaknesses of the environment, spatial order and functionality of spatial development. Both an increase in the region’s economic and social competitiveness and improvement in the quality of living conditions must take into account the use of natural resources in accordance with eco-development principles.**

An increase in the competitiveness of the Lower Silesian economy and simultaneous improvement in the quality of life of the region’s community and in the condition of the environment require the implementation of detailed objectives of the Regional Operational Programme.

The first detailed objective:

**I. Increase in economic activity based on knowledge and innovation;**

refers mainly to the economic area, an increase in the competitiveness of the regional economy taking advantage of achievements of R&D sector, development of the society based
on knowledge and applying modern information technologies. The implementation of this objective is based on the region’s strengths and opportunities regarding the development of enterprises (mainly SMEs), innovation, and the information society. Simultaneously, undertaking adequate measures within this objective should overcome most important development barriers as introduced in the chapter 1.8.1 of the SWOT analysis.

The implementation of this objective is, concurrently, a response to the CSG, the guideline 1.2: “Improving knowledge and innovation for growth” and the 4th objective of the NSRF which complies with this guideline “Improving the competitiveness and innovation of enterprises, including in particular the manufacturing sector with high added value and the development of service sector”. Provisions of the NRP (priority 2 and 3 of the NRP) emphasize the necessity of fast entrepreneurship development in our country and increased enterprise innovation.

The second detailed objective:

**II. Development of infrastructure facilitating the improvement in the quality of the environment, investment conditions and running business activity;**

indicates the necessity to eliminate diagnosed in the chapter 1.8.3 of the SWOT analysis noticeable gaps in infrastructure in its most important aspects, including, among other things, water supply and sewage management, waste management, communication, supply and generation of energy, especially from renewable sources. It is thus directed at establishing infrastructural “external advantages” for the environment and economy.

The implementation of this objective complies with the 4th priority of the NRP concerning the development and modernisation of infrastructure and the provision of competitive environment in network sectors. Simultaneously, the development of basic regional infrastructure will contribute to increasing the attractiveness of Europe and its regions in the scope of investment and employment (CSG, guideline 1.1.). The implementation of this detailed objective will also contribute to the implementation of one of the most important assumptions of the NSRF related to “Constructing and modernising the technical infrastructure crucial for better competitiveness of Poland” (the 3rd objective of the NSRF) and “Increasing the competitiveness of Polish regions and preventing their social, economic and territorial marginalisation” (the 5th objective of the NSRF). Bearing in mind that the preference is given to rural areas and small towns, the priorities of this objective will include in particular support for the implementation of the 6th objective of the NSRF: “Balancing the growth opportunities and supporting structural changes in rural areas”.

The third detailed objective:

**III. Improvement of living conditions of inhabitants and growth of competitiveness of the region through modernisation and development of social infrastructure.**

concerns various aspects of the living conditions of inhabitants, e.g. accessibility and quality of services in the scope of education, culture and healthcare, what has specifically been described in adequate chapters of the socio-economic analysis and the SWOT analysis (chiefly in the part 1.8.2). The implementation of this detailed objective through improvement in the living conditions of inhabitants will influence the improvement of socio-economic cohesion of the region. This objective has so many aspects that it complies both with the CSG guidelines related to making Europe and its regions more attractive places (guideline 1.1) and the guideline “More and better jobs” (guideline 1.3) and with the territorial dimension of the cohesion policy of the CSG through emphasising the contribution of cities to growth and jobs (guideline 2.1). Therefore, the implementation of this detailed objective of the ROP will contribute to the achievement of several objectives of the NSRF connected mainly with improving the quality of human capital and enhancing social cohesion (the 2nd objective of the NSRF) and increasing the competitiveness of Polish regions and preventing their social, economic and
territorial marginalisation (the 5th objective of the NSRF). Provisions of the NRP also emphasize the necessity of improving the teaching and training quality and effectiveness (the 6th priority) and further changes in the healthcare system (the 1st priority of the NRP). The 4th priority of the NRP includes also the issue of supporting the development of housing resources which has crucial influence on the quality of life and mobility on the labour market.

The implementation of the objectives of the Regional Operational Programme presented above will take into account the rules on assistance defined in Council Regulation (EC) 1083/2006.

A Special attention will be paid to observing rules on partnership, equality between men and women and non-discrimination as well as sustainable development.

Annex No. 1 presents the scheme of the most important relationships between the detailed objectives of the Regional Operational Programme (ROP) and priorities of the National Reform Programme (NRP) and guidelines and objectives of the Community Strategic Guidelines (CSG) and the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF).

2.2. Implementation of the main objective and detailed objectives – priorities of the ROP.

The main objective and detailed objectives of the Regional Operational Programme will be implemented through execution of 10 priorities. Actions undertaken within specified priorities will also contribute to the implementation of the Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship.

The table below presents relations between ROP priorities, detailed objectives of the ROP and areas and objectives of the Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priorities of the Regional Operational Programme</th>
<th>Detailed objectives of the Regional Operational Programme</th>
<th>Area/objective of the Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Growth of competitiveness of the Lower Silesian enterprises (“Enterprises and Innovation”)</td>
<td>I. Increase in economic activity based on knowledge and innovation</td>
<td>Area: Economic Objective: Creating a competitive and innovative economy in Lower Silesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Development of information society in Lower Silesia (“Information Society”)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Development of transport infrastructure in Lower Silesia (“Transport”)</td>
<td>II. Development of infrastructure facilitating the improvement in the quality of the environment, investment conditions and running business activity</td>
<td>Area: Spatial Objective: Increasing spatial and infrastructural cohesion of the region and its integration with the European growth areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Improvement of the natural environment and improvement of ecological and flood safety in Lower Silesia (“Environment and Ecological Safety”)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Environmentally friendly energy infrastructure in the region (“Energy”)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Priorities of the Regional Operational Programme complement one another and form a cohesive system responding to the needs identified in the scope of the development of the Lower Silesian region.

The achievement of the specified detailed objectives of the Regional Operational Programme, and in this way of the main objective, will be possible thanks to the implementation of actions included in each priority since each of the priorities is directly or indirectly connected with the hierarchical structure of the ROP objectives.

The growth of the economic activity based on knowledge and innovation will be facilitated by undertakings in the scope of the modernisation of production processes and implementation of new technologies (mainly in SME), the support for the increase in research and development activity and greater cooperation between scientific units, business environment institutions and entrepreneurs (the ROP priority: “Enterprises and Innovation”). This priority is aimed at reducing – as described in the analysis - the noticeable distance between Lower Silesia and other EU regions in this respect. This detailed objective will be also obtained through activities aimed at undertakings in the scope of shaping and developing the information society (the “Information Society” priority). Innovation and the implementation of the results of the research and development works, considerable multi-field role of the sector of small and medium-sized enterprises, high accessibility to different forms of information – all these will increase the economic activity and competitiveness of the region and its capacity to achieve success in the competition not only at the national level. Within the priorities implemented within this detailed objective it will be crucial to observe the rule of non-discrimination, mainly in the scope of sex and disability. Projects concerning the information society will also observe principles of technological neutrality and open access. In the scope of information society, special preference will be given to projects concerning rural areas and small towns, for which (as documented in the analysis) the Internet accessibility is definitely lower than in the other areas of the voivodship.
Infrastructure is not only the basis of effective business activity and high investment activity but also the source of comprehensive progress in the scope of the environment. At present, more and more importance is attached to communication accessibility of the region and its individual settlement units. The improvement in the scope of communication connections will provide better possibilities of allocating capital, including the foreign one, which will also facilitate the development of the labour market in the region (the “Transport” priority). Undertakings in the scope of improving the condition of the environment will be also essential, especially those concerning the development of infrastructure carrying and treating sewage and the waste management and those aimed at reducing air pollution (what shall contribute to achieving national objectives in regard to lowering the CO2 emission in adequate areas. Activities in this scope as well as in the field of guaranteeing the ecological and flood safety and the environment monitoring (the 4th priority of the ROP) are directly inherent in the implementation of the part of the main ROP objective referring to sustainable development and indirectly in two remaining parts, i.e. improvement in quality of life and an increase in the economic competitiveness of the region. The actions included in the ROP priority “Energy” will contribute to the implementation of the main objective in a similar way. The Lower Silesian tourism and culture potential belongs to one of the most attractive ones in the country. Its development, promotion and economic activation (the ROP priority: “Tourism and Culture”) will also facilitate the improvement of the competitiveness of the region and its position among other regions of the country and Europe. The preference within each priority implementing this detailed objective of the programme will be given to rural areas and small towns. In addition, the necessity of including in such projects the problems of the disabled have been emphasised within the broadly understood public communication.

The implementation of the detailed ROP objective concerning the improvement in the scope of living conditions, which result from the conditions and the functioning of the social infrastructure, will be directly facilitated by the undertakings in the scope of education (the “Education” priority) and healthcare (the “Health” priority). Results of the implementation of these priorities will contribute to the achievement of the main ROP objective in the scope of improving the living conditions of the region’s community and increasing the competitiveness of the region. The improvement in the quality of life of urban population in the Lower Silesian region and an increase in the economic activity in urban areas will be facilitated by undertakings included in the “Towns” priority. Activities undertaken in this scope will improve the economic and social situation in the most degraded municipal areas (post-industrial and post-military including) in certain chosen towns and cities of the region (over 10 thousand inhabitants). Measures taken in those areas shall result from programmes prepared by municipal authorities and shall be adequately concentrated to achieve significant effects for not only residents but also for potential investors and tourists.

The issue which is particularly important in the scope of social infrastructure is its adapting to the needs of the disabled and the elderly as well as providing the equality of chances for women and men.

To sum up, the comprehensive implementation of activities within priorities of the Regional Operational Programme will contribute to an increase in the quality of life of region’s inhabitants, improvement of the condition of the environment, and growth of attractiveness in the scope of investment and economic competitiveness and thus to attainment of the main objective and detailed objectives of the ROP. In addition, it will reduce the distance between the society of the Lower Silesia and the society of other regions of Poland and the European Union as well as differences occurring within the region and between urban centres and rural areas.
2.3. Indicators of the implementation of the Regional Operational Programme objectives

The economic and social development of the region made possible in the long term due to an increase in attractiveness and competitiveness, will precondition the quality of life of the region’s inhabitants in all its aspects (including environment, infrastructure, labour market, etc.). In quantitative perspective it will be expressed through an increase in the GDP per capita, decrease in the unemployment rate and the number of created places of work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators for the implementation of the main objective</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Value of indicator in the base year</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme influence on the GDP level of the Lower Silesian Voivodship</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,51</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of gross workplaces created</td>
<td>workplace</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6 700</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>women</td>
<td>workplace</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3 350</td>
<td>4 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>men</td>
<td>workplace</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3 350</td>
<td>4 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of net workplaces created</td>
<td>workplace</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5 240</td>
<td></td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following indicators:

- Programme influence on the GDP level of the Lower Silesian Voivodship
- Number of created workplaces (net)

shall be measured in the year 2013 and upon completing (ex-post) the Programme with the help of evaluation and with use of the HERMIN macroeconomic model.

a all values of indicators (both at the level of objectives of the Programme and individual Priorities) refer to the regional level and concern only and exclusively undertakings supported within the ROP.
The process of implementing the detailed objectives will be monitored through monitoring the changes in indicators presented below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Value of indicator in the base year</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Detailed objective: Increase in economic activity based on knowledge and innovation</strong></td>
<td>Number of projects implemented within the cooperation between enterprises and R&amp;D institutions</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of created places of work in the scope of R&amp;D including:</td>
<td>job position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>job position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>job position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Additional investments induced in SMEs</td>
<td>million euro</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Detailed objective: Development of infrastructure facilitating the improvement in the quality of environment, investment conditions and running business</strong></td>
<td>Number of projects concerning the improvement of communication accessibility of investment areas and attractive for tourists</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The amount of sewage treated</td>
<td>thousand m$^3$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 150</td>
<td>1 440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures</td>
<td>thousand of people</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Detailed objective: Improvement of living conditions of inhabitants and growth of competitiveness of the region through modernisation and development of social infrastructure</strong></td>
<td>Number of students in the field of engineering, technology, mathematics (including Information Technology and natural sciences) benefiting from project result</td>
<td>student</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td>12 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Measurement frequency of all indicators of detailed objectives: annually

Measurement source of indicators of detailed objectives: Managing Authority with the exception of the indicator: “Tourists accommodated in touristy facilities of collective lodging”, for which the measurement source will be the GUS (Main Statistical Office) data.

Annex No. 2 presents a list of context indicators resulting from data of public statistics concerning the region. The list of these indicators is used to show the general conditions of implementing the programme which can influence obtainable values of intervention indicators within the ROP.

The financial part of the programme includes information concerning a suggested use of contribution of the European Regional Development Fund to the operational programme according to each intervention category.

2.4. Compliance of the ROP with the EU horizontal policies.

The implementation of the Regional Operational Programme (ROP) for the Lower Silesian Voivodship (LSV) is compliant with the assumptions of the main EU horizontal policies: environmental protection, equal opportunity, development of the information society and competition. Compliance involves, above all, the pursuit toward reaching a consensus between the effectiveness of projects supported by the ROP for Lower Silesia and the requirements connected with the implementation of the idea of sustainable development, with the simultaneous retention of equal opportunity for every person (regardless of sex, ability or background), facilitating access to the most up-to-date technologies and information, as well as the integration of requirements concerning the protection and quality of the natural environment. This is reflected in each of the detailed objectives of the ROP for the LSV.

2.4.1 Natural environment

The idea of sustainable development assumes an approach to the planning and implementation of undertakings that is directed at reaching a real and permanent reduction in social and economic discrepancies with the retention and protection of the natural environment. According to the definition of sustainable development, actions that are aimed at fulfilling current needs have to take into consideration the long-term time perspective. In
accordance with Article 17 of Regulation 1083/2006, the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 includes propagation and implementation of sustainable development principles through actions aiming, among others, at:

a) rational exploitation of non-renewable energy sources and increased use of renewable energy. This aim will be achieved through a sectional approach to the improvement of energy effectiveness and the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources. In accordance with the *Polish energy policy until 2025*, projects aiming at diminishing the loss of electrical energy during its transfer will be undertaken.

b) controlling and eliminating dangerous and toxic substances from industrial processes. This will be implemented, among others, through preferential treatment for the companies that adjust their business to the regulations in force. In terms of infrastructure, projects connected with water and sewage management and waste management will be implemented. The elimination of ecological threats existing in areas previously used for industrial or military purposes will take place. It is also essential to lower the emission of fumes generated by public transport by purchasing new, environmentally-friendly means of public transport.

c) limitation of environmental burden and adherence to environmental norms. For the implementation of this aim at the stage of submitting applications the Managing Authority will – in accordance with Polish legal regulations and European Union requirements – place upon the applicants the responsibility of presenting decisions concerning the environmental conditioning of the approval for the implementation of the project. Support will be given to innovations broadly connected with the protection of the environment and counselling services, including those connected with the implementation of environmental managing systems (ISO-14.001)

d) continuous protection and reconstruction of biological diversity. This aim will be achieved through the implementation of projects serving to protect the natural and landscape amenities, including those in the ‘Nature 2000’ network.

Projects on prevention and projects in the field of ecological education will also be conducive to the sustainable environment principle.

Due to the importance of the above-mentioned issues, additional supporting elements (e.g. the Environment Manager), aimed at guaranteeing the proper consideration of the environmental dimension and its monitoring on each level of the ROP implementation, have been planned. Furthermore, the Managing Authority will consider the environmental criteria of the project assessment and the level of involvement of environmental partners in the procedure of selecting projects and monitoring the implementation of the programme.

Moreover, **projects cofinanced by the operational programme will fully respect the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive, Habitats and Birds Directives.** Appropriate screening criteria will be applied at the projects selection stage to ensure that the projects are compliant with the above mentioned Directives. **Co-financing of projects having a negative impact on potential Natura 2000 sites (i.e. sites, that in the Commission’s view needed to be designated on 1/5/2004 but were not designated by Poland), will not be permitted.** Sectional consideration of the environmental aspect in the Regional Operational Programme will contribute to the correct implementation of the horizontal policy of sustainable development.
2.4.2 Equal opportunity

According to Article 16 of Regulation 1083/2006, the ROP considers the compliance with and the promotion of the principle of equal opportunity in the labour market, the needs of disabled persons and ethnic minorities. At each stage of the implementation of the programme, the situation of these groups (affected directly or indirectly by the results of projects undertaken) will be taken into consideration. Actions aimed at the improvement of the situation in the labour market through investing in the development of entrepreneurship and the improvement of the quality of educational infrastructure will be supported. Actions improving accessibility for disabled persons through implementing appropriate architectural solutions have been indicated in the Programme. This aspect is also taken into consideration in projects concerning public transport. The needs of ethnic minorities will be taken into account and addressed in accordance with the existing problems while creating and realising Local Revitalisation Programmes.

Each of the priorities assumes equal treatment of men and women, which is reflected e.g. in the assumed monitoring of separate ROP Priority indicators, mainly with reference to the creation of new jobs.

The Programme, through diminishing the development differences between urban and rural areas (mainly in terms of transport, environmental protection and education) also contributes to the process of ensuring equal participation of all Lower Silesian citizens in the socio-economic life of the region.

2.4.3 Information Society

One condition for social and economic development is access to information. The ROP for the LSV will counteract information exclusion through, among others, a set of tasks aimed at ensuring that the maximum number of citizens have access to information with the use of appropriate technical and technological solutions. To this aim, projects spreading broadband Internet access, especially in rural areas, will be supported. Numerous public Internet access points will be established.

Furthermore, due to the need of improving access to public information, e-government projects will be implemented. At the same time, the use of modern information methods in business will be promoted to increase the competitiveness of Lower Silesian companies. Projects increasing competitiveness and innovativeness and ensuring a high level, accessibility and attractiveness of education (e.g. e-learning) will be supported. Projects encouraging the exchange of experience and the transfer of innovations with the use of information technologies between the areas of science and economy in the region are considered important.

Infrastructural investment projects for the expansion of the tele-technical sewage systems will be an element of creating the information society infrastructure. Support will also be given to projects using modern ICT solutions for monitoring and managing e.g. systems of central traffic control or water purification and treatment systems. Projects contributing to reductions in the phenomenon of informational exclusion have been implemented in a sectional manner in the ROP for the LSV, thus realising the aims of the EU horizontal policy.

2.4.4 Competition policy
Competition policy is one of the most important EU policies. It guarantees the efficient functioning of the common European market. One of the elements of implementing competition policy is observing the rules governing the issue of State aid. In order to achieve full accordance of actions taken within the ROP for the LSV with EU competition policy, the Managing Authority ensures that any State aid granted under the ROP will comply with the procedural and material State aid rules applicable at the point of time when the public support is granted.

2.4.5 Public procurement

The Managing Authority ensures that public contracts including concessions awarded, concerning projects benefiting from the assistance of the Structural Funds programmes comply with the provisions of Directives 2004/17/EC, 2004/18/EC, Regulation(EC) No 1564/2005 or the Treaty principles where applicable.”

2.5. Compliance of the ROP with the priorities of the NRP for 2005-2008 to implement the Lisbon Strategy

Implementation of the objectives and priorities of the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 will contribute to the achievement of the main objective of the National Reform Programme: “Retaining the high pace of economic growth and stimulating the creation of new jobs while respecting the principles of sustainable development”.

The regional character of the ROP and the possibility of supporting these undertakings only and exclusively through funds from the European Regional Development Fund means that the implementation of the programme will also influence the execution of the priorities included in the NRP which are connected with the microeconomic and structural policy (priorities 2, 3 and 4 of the NRP).

The development of entrepreneurship (priority 2 of the NRP) will be carried out mainly through activities executed within the ROP which are related to financial strengthening of loan and guarantee funds and supporting the scheme for promotion of the Polish economy, including the system for exporters, investors and tourism. The activities which will be of crucial importance for increased enterprise innovation (priority 3 of the NRP) will be the ones undertaken within the ROP which are related to developing innovation and supporting the research and development area as well as cooperation between this area and the enterprises. The development of information and communication technologies and support for energy efficiency are crucial as well.

The priority 4 of the NRP, “Infrastructure development and modernisation and ensuring competitive environment in network sectors” is of different nature. Its implementation will be supported by implementing the second detailed objective of the ROP related to the development of infrastructure facilitating the improvement in the quality of the environment, investment conditions and running business activity. The implementation of priorities aimed at the attainment of this objective will result in creating a modern transport network, constructing and modernising the sanitation infrastructure, supporting the development of renewable energy sources and modernising the energy infrastructure. The renovation of existing housing resources and the improvement of their quality will be possible within the “Towns” priority within the financial means allocated for housing.

The ROP will also contribute – in the smallest but crucial scope – to the achievement of the NRP objectives related to the budgetary policy and the labour market. The implementation of the “Education” priority included in the ROP will influence the improvement of the level of
education and professional qualifications of the inhabitants of the region. Next, the activities related to the consolidation of healthcare management units and the improvement of their efficiency (implemented within the “Health” priority) will contribute to the improvement of the situation in the regional healthcare system. Finally, implementation of the “Information Society” priority included in the ROP will facilitate the functioning of public administration units.

2.6. The ROP – The NSRF 2007-2013 supporting economic growth and employment

The implementation of the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 will fully contribute to the achievement of both the strategic objective and the horizontal detailed objectives of the National Strategic Reference Framework (National Cohesion Strategy).

The improvement of the functioning standard of public institutions and the development of partnership mechanisms (the first detailed objective of the NSRF) will be facilitated mainly by undertakings increasing the scope and importance of e-government in social communication between public institutions (including regional government and self-government administration) and local communities, business entities, etc. Activities undertaken in this scope will undoubtedly result in strengthening information society (the “Information Society” priority included in the ROP) and thus in developing social partnership. Actions aimed at increasing in the level of public services will be equally important and they will be provided in such areas as culture (the “Tourism and Culture” priority included in the ROP), education (the “Education” priority included in the ROP), and health (the “Health” priority included in the ROP). Activities undertaken in the scope of education can particularly contribute to increasing the quality of administrative staff through regular professional training in the form of lifelong learning. It is also important to create civil society through ensuring that in the majority of priorities of the Regional Operational Programme the tasks will be executed by the entities of the “third sector”, e.g. non-governmental organisations.

The improvement of the quality of human capital and the enhancement of social cohesion (the 2nd detailed objective of the NSRF) is assisted mainly by undertakings included in the “Education” priority included in the ROP (e.g. development of higher education institution system, improvement of professional skills and qualifications, and lifelong learning) and the “Information Society” priority, which gives preference to the actions of disseminating the information and communication technologies and increasing accessibility to information, including information about quantitative and qualitative structure of demand in the regional labour market. We should also pay attention to significant implications of undertakings in the scope of infrastructure, including the communication infrastructure (the “Transport” priority included in the ROP), which increases the spatial mobility of the population and accessibility to specialised services located in bigger urban centres of the region and in Wroclaw. Care of the improvement of the quality of health of the human capital will be reflected in the undertakings in the scope of healthcare infrastructure modernisation (the “Health” priority).

Crucial importance for the growth of competitiveness of the Lower Silesian region is attached in the ROP to the undertakings in the scope of construction and modernisation of technical and social infrastructure (the 3rd detailed objective of the NSRF). Bearing in mind the basic role of the condition and range of the infrastructural equipment, priority was given to public transport and increasing communication accessibility (the “Transport” priority included in the ROP), improving common access to and quality of water supply systems as well as sewage systems and sewage treatment (the “Environment and Ecological Safety” priority included in
the ROP), modernising energy supply systems and increasing the role of renewable sources of energy (the “Power Industry” priority included in the ROP), and guaranteeing the ecological and flood safety (the 4th priority included in the ROP: “Environment and Ecological Safety”). An increase in the competitiveness of the region will be also facilitated by activities concerning the development of the regional and local infrastructure of information society (including broadband networks) within the “Information society” priority included in the ROP. Significant factors of the growth of competitiveness of the Lower Silesian Voivodship also include adequate use of the possibilities offered by specific resources of the region which are the basis for the development of tourism and spa potential (the “Tourism and Culture” priority included in the ROP).

The implementation of the 4th detailed objective of the NSRF, which concerns the improvement in competitiveness and innovation of enterprises, will be facilitated mainly by the implementation of the ROP priority “Enterprises and Innovation”. It is connected mainly with the competitiveness of SMEs both at the national and European level. The competitiveness of the service sector will be also improved through, among other things, the increase in attractiveness of the Lower Silesian tourist and cultural offer in the national and international markets (the “Tourism and Culture” priority included in the ROP), and education (the “Education” priority included in the ROP).

The next, i.e. the 5th, detailed objective of the NSRF refers to increasing the competitiveness of regions and preventing their social, economic and territorial marginalisation. The growth of competitiveness of the Lower Silesian region is the aim of all ROP priorities (including in particular the priority aimed at rehabilitating degraded urban areas – “Towns” and the priority which is aimed at ensuring the optimum safety in the region through, among other things, counteracting the risk of flood – “Environment and Ecological Safety”).

The 6th detailed objective of the NSRF, i.e. balancing growth opportunities and supporting structural changes in rural areas, will be facilitated to a great degree by activities connected with previous horizontal detailed objective. Counteracting the increase in the developmental disproportions between urban areas (especially cities) and rural localities and thus hindering and eliminating social, economic and spatial marginalisation of rural areas will be facilitated by activities stimulating the development of non-agricultural sector of small and medium-sized enterprises (the “Enterprises and Innovation” priority included in the ROP) and of the Lower Silesian tourism and spa potential (the 6th ROP priority: “Tourism and Culture”), and also by activities included in the ROP and aimed at improving the level of living conditions of the rural population (the following ROP priorities: “Information Society”, “Environment and Ecological Safety”, “Power industry” and “Education”). It has been decided for those ROP priorities fulfilling the most important needs of rural areas and small towns that there will be determined a minimum limit of funds within a given priority assigned to these areas (concerns such areas as information society, transport, protection of the environment, power industry, and education). This limit has been determined on the basis of the number of inhabitants in a given area or the number of pupils in the schools located in these areas (the “Education” priority). In addition, some of the Programme priorities give preference to projects executed in rural areas.

2.7 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP with other programmes implemented within the NSRF and other programmes financed with EU funds.

Lower Silesia will during the years 2007-2013 be a beneficiary of Objective 1 (Convergence) and Objective 3 (European Territorial Cooperation) of the European Union Cohesion Policy.
These actions will be complemented by the 2007-2013 Rural Development Programme (RDP), which implements the goals of the Common Agricultural Policy, which applies mainly to rural areas. Furthermore, support will be given to enterprises looking to develop the fishery sector under the Common Fisheries Policy. In order to maximize the synergic effects, all of these interventions should be characterised by a high level of complementarity. At the same time, bearing in mind the need to properly use EU funds, double financing of projects must be avoided. To do so, effective coordination and correct delimitation of the demarcation line are required.

2.7.1 Complementarity with other programmes implemented within the NSRF

The complementarity of strategic objectives of the Innovative Economy Operational Programme (IE OP) and the ROP aim primarily to increase the innovativeness of companies and create better and more stable jobs. IE OP, is planning initiatives at the national level concerning, among others, growth of selected sectors of the economy involved with science, research on and development of modern technologies, investment in R&D innovation in companies, support for the creation of co-operational connections between groups of entrepreneurs or institutions co-operating with companies, as well as the further development of “the information society” beyond regional levels. All these actions at the national level fully complement regional projects to be implemented under the auspices of ‘Enterprises and Innovation’ and ‘Information Society’.

The area of intervention of the ROP within the ‘Transport’, ‘Environment and Ecological Safety’, ‘Energy’, ‘Tourism and Culture’, ‘Education’ and ‘Health’ priorities complements steps taken beyond the regional level and planned for implementation within the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment (OP IE). This can be seen especially in priorities regarding transport infrastructure, environment and anti-flood protection, energy, tourism and culture infrastructure, higher education and actions aimed at improving the effectiveness of the health care system. If a large number of various investments are proposed, it is only the value or scope of the enterprise that decides whether a given project is implemented within the OP IE.

The ROP priorities shall be complementary to the support from the European Social Fund, which is granted by the Operational Programme Human Capital (OP HC). This concerns in particular issues in the area of research and development, innovation and entrepreneurship, development of the information society and support for newly created companies. In these areas, training organised within the OP HC should be an important complement to infrastructural projects implemented by the ROP. Enterprises within the OP HC and the ROP are also mutually complementary in terms of the support they provide to structures offering local services in creating new jobs, investing in culture and education (especially vocational and education related to health care and social infrastructure), as well as implementing IT systems for e-government, and increasing the availability of services offered electronically.

Development actions carried out in Lower Silesia within the ROP will be supplemented with projects of a strong cross-border character. They will help improve the borderland areas of Poland, Saxony and the Czech Republic and will be cofinanced within the Objective 3 programmes under the auspices of the European Territorial Cooperation (Operational Programme Cross-border Cooperation Saxony-Poland 2007-2013 and Operational Programme Cross-border Cooperation—the Czech Republic-The Republic of Poland 2007-2013). This action mainly pertains to voivodships lying directly on the border with Germany and the Czech Republic.
2.7.2 Complementarity of the ROP with the Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Fisheries Fund

The complementarity of the ROP with the 2007-2013 Rural Development Programme for (RDP) consists mainly in infrastructural actions cofinanced within the ‘Transport’, ‘Environment and Ecological Safety’ and ‘Energy’ Priorities. Enterprises implemented in the ‘Information Society’ and ‘Education’ Priorities will also have a substantial impact on the development of rural areas due to RDP’s inability to carry out actions of this scope. In all of the mentioned priorities for rural areas and small towns, suitable preferences have been ensured and the minimal share in the budget for projects concerning these areas has been set. Seeing the need to develop companies in rural areas, and especially the lending of direct investment support and the procurement of loan and warranty funds, adequate preferences have been included in the ‘Enterprises and Innovation’ Priority. The development of a branch as important for a region as tourism cannot be carried out while omitting rural areas from consideration. Therefore local and low-scale actions implemented within the RDP will be supplemented by non-local projects (mainly concerning active and cultural tourism) within the ‘Tourism and Culture’ priority.

Because of the geographical location of the Lower Silesian voivodship, actions carried out by the ROP will be complementary to a marginal extent with enterprises that are to be supported by the “Sustainable Development of Fishing Industry and Inshore Fishing Areas for 2007–2013” Programme. This Programme will also have a positive impact on the economic development of the region through its support for farms and companies dealing with the production and processing of fish.

2.7.3 Demarcation line

In order to eliminate possible overlap of interventions of particular operational programmes cofinanced from structural funds, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and European Fishery Fund, the Managing Authority will adhere to the “Demarcation line between the Cohesion Policy Operational Programmes, Common Agricultural Policy and the Common Fishery Policy” – a document accepted by the NSRF Monitoring Committee. This document states in detail the differentiation criteria (demarcation), which are based mainly on the territorial range of actions, the value of projects, the type of beneficiary, etc. This document is the result of negotiations between all the institutions engaged in putting together the 2007-2013 development.

For the Regional Operating Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013, a separate section under the heading of ‘Complementarity and demarcation,’ which presents in general terms the possibility of receiving support in a given field within particular programmes financed from the EU funds, has been included in each priority. This has been done to make it easier for potential applicants to choose a particular assistance programme.
III. Description of priorities of the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013

Priority 1

Growth of competitiveness of Lower Silesian enterprises (“Enterprises and Innovation”)

1. Objective of the priority

The objective of the priority is the growth of competitiveness of Lower Silesian enterprises mainly through activities supporting the development of SMEs as well as strengthening and using potential of the R&D sector. With time, it will permanently improve employment and create the basis for development of knowledge-based economy.

2. Justification of the priority and its description

Out of all enterprises registered in the REGON system that operate in Lower Silesia, no less than 99.2% employ up to 49 employees, which determines the potential and importance of the SME sector in regional economy.

The weaknesses of the Lower Silesian Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises include the smallest in the country participation of SMEs in a regional capital investment. Moreover, about 82% of the investment value in this sector is financed from own funds\(^4\). This means that the access to external capital necessary to carry out development undertakings is hindered. In addition, the Innovation Strategy of Lower Silesia and the analysis of macroeconomic situation revealed a low percent of expenditures spent on research and development in the SME and large enterprise sector. This is particularly alarming because these entities – due to complex processes and a varied product offer – should implement innovative solutions more often.

A difficulty in obtaining external commercial sources of financing and a limited amount of own funds constitutes one of the main barriers to the development of Lower Silesian enterprises, especially in the SME sector.

Therefore, this priority will include the following forms of support:

- a) a direct support for investments (through grants) for Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (projects of value up to EUR 2 million), and a preference will be given to investment projects that:
  - support a product and process innovation of regional character (in conformity with the Innovation Strategy of Lower Silesia),
  - implement information technologies,
  - adjust enterprises to environmental protection requirements resulting from national and Community legal regulations as well as projects in the scope of increasing the energy efficiency,
  - increase the attractiveness of the region in the scope of tourism,
  - are executed within regional cooperation networks;
- b) a direct support for investments of enterprises in the scope of research and development activities through the purchase of fixed assets related to conducting R&D works in enterprises (projects of value up to EUR 50 thousand);

c) a support for revolving instruments financed for SMEs, especially the regional and local loan and guarantee funds. The application of the JEREMIE initiative is also allowed in this scope;

d) bearing in mind that spas are of particular importance for the competitiveness of the regional tourist product and for improvement of the image of Lower Silesian spa resorts both in the country and abroad, it is planned to provide investment grants for the State Treasury owned Spa Companies and other enterprises (regardless of their size) located in health resorts that carry out a similar activity.

A special attention will be paid to support the development of SMEs investing in the areas with high unemployment rate, in rural areas and small towns, and the areas specified in the priority 9, “Towns”. This will contribute to the improvement of the economic situation in these areas through stimulating the investments providing new jobs in existing enterprises and inciting the inhabitants to establish business activity.

Afore mentioned forms of support will be offered mainly to Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises. The support for large companies shall be given exclusively in exceptional cases undergoing following conditions:

- amount of qualifying expenses shall not exceed PLN 8 million,
- offered support shall bring clear and significant advantages for the region,
- maximum amount of support for large enterprises within this priority shall not exceed 10% of the total priority allocation.

The efficiency of enterprises depends mainly on their operating environment that, at the same time, poses many financial, law, organisational, technological threats, etc. However, this environment includes institutions that operate on behalf of stabilization and development of companies. Therefore, it is necessary to support enterprises by improving the accessibility and quality of services provided for them by the Business Environment Institutions (e.g. entities operating in Lower Silesia within the National System of Services for SMEs).

The next crucial obstacle in regards with the regional economy development are barriers concerning a cooperation between enterprises as well as between enterprises and R&D centres, which result in an insufficient use of the R&D sector by enterprises. According to business entities surveyed for the preparation of the Innovation Strategy of Lower Silesia, these problems arise mainly from a mutual mistrust between entrepreneurs, lack of adequate business partners and high costs of cooperation. Therefore, it is necessary to strive for facilitating the cooperation between many partners while implementing common economic objectives. The Business Environment Institutions should be of particular importance in this process.

Therefore, the support within this priority will be given for projects, which:

a) strengthen the service potential of the Business Environment Institutions through i.e. a development of regional network cooperation between these entities,

b) facilitate access to expert consultancy services to companies, especially in the scope of innovation and the use of achievements of the R&D sector (these measures will implement objectives of the Innovation Strategy of Lower Silesia),

c) support the establishment of economic contacts, e.g. through participation in fairs, exhibitions and economic missions.

The important issue is to ensure a complex consultancy services for enterprises. This is why the priority prefers projects submitted by Business Environment Institutions, therefore ensuring such services (e.g. within the NSS network).
As pointed out in one of the strategic objectives of the Innovation Strategy of Lower Silesia, the region needs to have at its disposal innovative infrastructure that supports both incubation and commercialisation of innovation processes. It turns out as essential to modernise and enlarge an already existing system as well as to equip it in new elements. Lower Silesian companies, especially SMEs, must possess an easy access to the whole spectrum of necessary services. An implementation of the above assumptions and a provision of adequate conditions for establishment and development of companies require undertaking necessary activities in the scope of creating and developing the so-called pro-innovative infrastructure (e.g. industrial parks, technology parks, business incubators, technology transfer centres, excellence centres, scientific bodies). These activities will result in increasing the number of newly established enterprises and will improve the transfer of technology and the commercialization of research outcome and thus contribute to the development of existing companies. The infrastructure left as a result of restructuring the declining industries will be also reused. Moreover, the research reveals that there is an important correlation between thriving institutions that support innovation processes and the intensification of innovative activities carried out by enterprises.

Therefore, the support within this priority will include:

a) investment projects in the scope of establishment and development of infrastructure supporting innovation, e.g. science and technology parks, technology transfer centres, technology incubators and innovation centres

b) direct financial support for scientific units, excellence centres for investments in the scope of infrastructure for research and development activities carried out for the benefit of enterprises;

c) investment projects in the scope of establishment and development of industrial parks. Preference will be given to parks:

- located in areas with a high unemployment rate and in support areas as pointed out within the ROP’s priority 9 “Towns”,
- utilising the technical infrastructure left by restructured or liquidated enterprises;

d) investment projects for the establishment and development of business incubators. Preference will be given to the incubators located in the areas with high unemployment rate, rural areas and small towns as well as the areas of support specified within the ROP’s priority 9 “Towns”.

3. Compliance of the priority with strategic documents

- Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion (CSG). The priority complies with the provisions of this document. The cohesion concerns the guideline 1.2 “Improving knowledge and innovation for growth” which will be implemented in particular through following actions: increasing and improving investment in RTD, facilitating innovation and promoting entrepreneurship, improving access to cofinancing.

- European Union programmes concerning innovation. The implementation of the priority shall be complementary to other horizontal Community instruments supporting innovation and competitiveness, as such e.g. the 7th Framework Programme (7FP) in the scope of research and technology development, framework programme on behalf of competitiveness and innovation (CIP), programmes in the scope of lifelong learning. By this, conditions will be created to more active inclusion of the region into the European Research Area (ERA) and into the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy assumptions.

- National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF). Actions to be implemented within this priority comply with the strategic goal of the NSRF, which assumes the
creation of conditions for the growth of competitiveness of knowledge-based economy and entrepreneurship assuring an increase in the employment and in the level of social, economic and territorial cohesion. Moreover, this priority is coherent with assumptions of the objective 4 of the NSRF, i.e. “Improving the competitiveness and innovation of enterprises, including in particular the manufacturing sector with high added value and the development of service sector”. This aim will be implemented, among other things, through the increase in investment in R&D in enterprises, the increased cooperation between the enterprises sector and the R&D sphere, the establishment and development of science and technology parks, technology transfer centres, technology incubators and innovation centres, the development of corporate relations, the establishment of clusters, the increase in the access of enterprises to investment financing, the support for the business environment institutions resulting in increased accessibility of services supporting entrepreneurship, the direct investment and consultancy support that facilitates the development of existing enterprises and establishment of new ones, facilitating the introduction of modern high-tech solutions and the production of innovative products, the increase in the ability of enterprises to adapt new technologies and create new markets, the support for market service sector, the stimulation of establishing loan and guarantee funds.

- **The 2020 Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship (DSLSV)**- This priority includes actions cohesive with the ones specified for implementation within DSLSV concerning mainly the economic area of the Priority 2 “Creation of a knowledge-based economy”, Measure 1 “Development of modern technologies, also in the sphere of services and the ability to use them”, which encompasses supporting research and technology activities conducted in enterprises, stimulation of the technology development as well as creation and introduction in enterprises technological and organisational innovations already existing in the region. This priority is also compatible with other measures included in the aforementioned priority, i.e. Measure 2 “Strengthening the innovation potential”, Measure 3 “Supporting the technology transfer” that provide for, among other things, a promotion of innovative attitudes and a creation of conditions facilitating the absorption and diffusion of innovation. In addition, this priority complies with the priority of the Strategy “Supporting the SME development”, which includes adjusting legal solutions to the ones valid in the EU. The priority 1 is also compatible with the priority “Promoting and marketing regional products” that provides support for new promotion mechanisms, also in the scope of export, and the priority “Economic cooperation in the region”, which covers the cooperation of enterprises within the region and creation of network relationships.

- **Innovation Strategy of Lower Silesia (ISLS)**. This priority is in accordance with the objectives drawn in the Innovation Strategy of Lower Silesia, mainly: objective 1 “Strengthening regional competence blocks”, objective 3 “Construction of innovative infrastructure”, objective 4 “Financing innovations” and objective 5 “Decreasing barriers for the innovators’ activities”. The above objectives shall be implemented in the priority by using following instruments: a direct investment support for enterprises in the scope of the R&D activity; actions facilitating access to the expert consultancy services for companies, especially in regards to innovation and implementation of the R&D achievements; an investment support in regards with creating and developing infrastructure that supports innovation; by offering a direct support to the creation of regional competence blocks and clusters.
4. List of potential beneficiaries

− entrepreneurs
− business environment institutions
− non-governmental organisations
− scientific institutions, including scientific institutions of the Polish Academy of Sciences
− higher education institutions
− self-government institutions, their unions and associations
− corporate organisation units of self-government institutions

The potential list of beneficiaries that qualify for support within the priority shall be specified in detail in the *Detailed Description of Priority Axes of the ROP for Lower Silesian Voivodship 2007-2013* and advertised in calls for application proposals within the Programme.

5. Complementarity and demarcation

5.1 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Enterprises and Innovation” with projects cofinanced within other ROP priorities:

The priority does not finance projects resulting from the description of the following priority axes: “Information Society”, “Transport”, “Environment and Ecological Safety”, “Energy”, “Tourism and Culture”, “Health” and implemented by:

- entrepreneurs operating in the field of telecommunications,
- entrepreneurs being infrastructure managers and entrepreneurs (carriers) performing carrier services pursuant to the Railway Transport Act dated 28 March 2003 (Journal of Laws of 2007, No. 16, item 94),
- entrepreneurs providing water supply and sewage services or the services in the scope of waste management within the implementation of tasks of self-government institutions,
- business entities in power sector
- healthcare institutions operating within the public healthcare system.

5.2 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Enterprises and Innovation” with projects cofinanced within the Innovative Economy Operational Programme (IE OP):

Projects implemented under the priority “Enterprises and Innovation” are complementary to the following priority axes of the IE OP:

- **Priority axis 2 “Infrastructure of the R&D sphere”** – in the scope of supporting scientific institutions and excellence centres;
- **Priority axis 3 “Capital for innovation”** – in the scope of supporting revolving financial instruments;
- **Priority axis 4 “Investments in innovative projects”** – in the scope of supporting:
  - industrial design – support for entrepreneurs within their R&D activity,
  - supporting the entrepreneurs’ R&D activity,
- **Priority axis 5 “Diffusion of innovation”** in the scope of:
  - supporting cooperative relations of transregional relevance,
  - support for Business Environment Institutions and their networks,
  - supporting investments that create and develop the innovation supporting infrastructure,
- **Priority axis 6** “Polish economy in the international market” - in the scope of support for SME’s export activity.
- **Priority axis 8** “Information society – increasing innovation of economy” - in the scope of support for ICT investments run by SMSs.

The demarcation line for the above is set based on the project size, its location and the type of beneficiary.

### 5.3 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Enterprises and Innovation” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment (OP IE):

Projects implemented within the priority “Enterprises and Innovation” are complementary to the projects under the priority 4 of OP IE “Initiatives that adjust enterprises to the requirements of the environmental protection” in the scope of adjusting SMEs to the requirements of environmental protection.

The demarcation line for the above is set based on the type of beneficiary.

### 5.4 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Enterprises and Innovation” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Human Capital (OP HC):

Projects implemented within the priority “Enterprises and Innovation” are complementary to the projects implemented within priority 4 of OP HC, in particular the issues regarding the research and development sphere, innovation and entrepreneurship, the support for development of already operating micro-enterprises and consulting services.

### 5.5 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Enterprises and Innovation” with projects cofinanced within the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC):

Projects of a significant cross-border impact implemented under the objective III “European Cross-border Cooperation” and that meet at least 2 out of 4 requirements, i.e. joint project development, joint implementation, joint financing, joint personnel, shall be supported within the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Saxony-Poland 2007-2013 and the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Czech Republic–Republic of Poland 2007-2013.

### 5.6 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Enterprises and Innovation” with projects cofinanced within the EAFRD:

Projects implemented within the priority “Enterprises and Innovation” are complementary to the following measures of the Rural Development Plan for 2007–2013 (RDP):

- Measure 1.5 “Increase of the added value of the basic agricultural and forest production”
- **Measure 3.1 “Differentiation in the direction of non-agricultural activity”**, and
- **Measure 3.4 “Creation and development of micro-enterprises”**, and
- **Measure 4.1 “Implementation of local development strategies”**.

The demarcation line is set based on the type of beneficiary, the nature of project and its location.

### 5.7 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority “Enterprises and Innovation” with projects cofinanced within the EFF:

Projects implemented within the priority “Enterprises and Innovation” are complementary to the following **priorities** of the Programme “Sustainable Development of Fishing Industry and Inshore Fishing Areas for 2007–2013”:

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**Usunięto: measures**
6. Categorisation of Funds assistance for 2007-2013

The following categories are applicable within the “Enterprises and Innovation” priority: 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 14.

7. Cross-financing

The priority “Enterprises and Innovation” provides for applying the cross-financing instrument in the scope necessary to achieve project objectives. There is a possibility to cofinance training that constitutes a complement to investment projects, e.g. training for personnel operating equipment purchased for the project.

8. International and interregional cooperation

Projects regarding the international and interregional cooperation can be implemented within this Priority in order to ensure the exchange of good practices and experience. In case of the projects regarding the interregional cooperation, the allocated amount shall not exceed 0.5% of the ERDF allocation for this Priority.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator type</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Value of indicator in the base year</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2015)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Output indicators</td>
<td>Number of projects supporting R&amp;D in SMEs</td>
<td>project</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of projects concerning direct investment support for SME including:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Micro-Enterprises</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Medium-sized Enterprises including:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Regarding innovative enterprises</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reducing negative environmental impact in SMEs</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Unit of measurement</td>
<td>Value of indicator in the base year</td>
<td>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</td>
<td>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2015)</td>
</tr>
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<td>----------------</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of advisory projects for SMEs on rural areas</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value of ERDF cofinancing granted for advisory projects for companies in rural areas</td>
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<td>1300</td>
<td>1600</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Number of new workplaces (gross, full-time employment)</td>
<td>job position</td>
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<td>6200</td>
<td>7 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>men</td>
<td>job position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>3 900</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>women</td>
<td>job position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3100</td>
<td>3 900</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>including:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In rural areas</td>
<td>job position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>1100</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of loans granted by the funds</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>870</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all indicators:
Source of obtaining/verifying data: MA
Frequency measurement: annually
Priority 2: Development of information society in Lower Silesia ("Information Society")

1. Objective of the priority
The main objective of the priority is to support the competitiveness of the region through the development of broadly understood regional and local infrastructure of the information society.

It will contribute to reduce a disparity in the access and the use of the Internet and other Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) between the Lower Silesian society and other regions of the European Union. It is also important to reduce existing differences occurring in the region, in particular between urban centres and rural areas. Subsidised projects concerning rural areas and small towns shall have at least 38% budget share for this priority.

2. Justification of the priority and its description
It is necessary to promote the use of information and communication technologies in order to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the region. The disparity between Poland and Lower Silesia and Member States of the EU-15 is enormous. According to the socio-economic analysis of the region, only 31% of households have a computer, of which access to the Internet is possible only for 17.1% (the EU – average of 43%). This situation is made worse by the fact that only 1/3 of households take advantage of a broadband Internet access located mainly in urban areas. The situation in enterprises and the public administration is better in comparison with individual consumers, however, it is often insufficient to implement more complex systems and information services. It is estimated that the level of advancement of electronic public services (e-government, e-health, e-learning, e-business) equals less than 20% (in the EU Member States – 68%). Additionally, the level of full interactivity of public services (including the possibility of making payments on-line) is poorly developed and hardly amounts to several percent while the EU average equals 40%. The disproportion in the development of information and communication technologies is especially evident in rural areas.

Such a situation necessitates the implementation of projects dealing with infrastructure in the scope of:

- creation and development of regional and local broadband and secure networks, especially in rural areas and small towns;
- development of secure data transmission systems with the use of modern technologies
- creation of public Internet access points as a supplement to networks.

A common access to information will be improved through undertakings allowing for the development of public e-services on a regional and local scale. The implemented projects will deal with:

- constructing, restructuring and developing the information infrastructure of public administration, which will allow for an efficient and secure access to data resources and information;
- creating new and improving existing services and applications allowing for an efficient system in order to deal with citizens and business entities (e.g. an electronic signature, electronic document circulation), etc..)
creating new and improving existing digital information resources and systems for the electronic archiving of databases used by citizens and business entities (e.g. spatial information systems).

Within this type of projects it will be possible to obtain a financial support for the training of personnel that implements and operates information systems and technologies - if necessary for achieving formulated project objectives (within the cross-financing instrument).

The implemented projects should take into account a rapid technological development and should respect the principles of technological neutrality and the open access.

A preference will be given to undertakings of a translocal character aiming at integrating information systems at the regional and national level as well as to projects facilitating the development of “participation society”, e.g. to improving the accessibility to information and communication technologies for the disabled and the elderly.

The implementation of the priority shall ensure better accessibility to the information and e-services for citizens and business entities in the region that in turn will facilitate the socio-economic development.

3. Compliance of the priority with strategic documents

- **Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion (CSG)** – The priority complies with the guideline 1.2 “Improving knowledge and innovation for growth” through the implementation of Measure 1.2.3 “Promoting the information society for all”. The following activities are planned within these Guidelines: ensuring the use of ICT by enterprises and households and promoting the development through a sustainable support for the supply and demand of ICT goods and services both public and private. In addition, this priority provides for ensuring an access to the ICT infrastructure and related services at affordable prices and of such a degree of development, so they could be performed especially in peripheral and rural areas as well as in new Member States.

- **National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF)** – This priority complies with the assumptions of the IV NSRF objective, “Improving the competitiveness and innovation of enterprises, including in particular the manufacturing sector with high added value and the development of service sector”, which includes the detailed objective of the development of information society. Assumptions within this objective include the implementation of modern services provided via electronic means, including the introduction of e-government services. Other implementations include electronic platforms for public services in the scope of social insurance, settlements with tax institutions or registration of business activity. All these will contribute to an increase in effectiveness of work, a reduction of costs of running business activity, and a creation of new products and services and improvement of the quality of services.

- **The 2020 Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship (DSLSV)** - The implementation of the ROP priority will contribute to the execution of following priorities and actions of the Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship:
  - In the social sphere of the Strategy: the measure “Ensuring a common access to the information and communication technologies” through supporting projects connected with the infrastructure ensuring an broadband Internet access for the public and companies, and the access to electronic services for citizens.
In the economic sphere of the Strategy, the priority “Increasing the investment attractiveness of Lower Silesia”, by among other things, the information projects and the creation of Internet platforms for better promote region’s values and better informing potential investors about investment incentives; and the priority “Creation of a knowledge-based economy”, by among other things, the projects connected with the development of the information and communication technology.

4. List of potential beneficiaries

- self-government institutions, their unions and associations
- corporate organisation units of self-government institutions
- government administration
- churches and religious associations and corporate persons of churches and religious associations
- cultural institutions
- higher education institutions
- healthcare institutions operating within public healthcare system
- entrepreneurs

The potential list of beneficiaries that qualify for support within the priority shall be specified in detail in the Detailed Description of Priority Axes of the ROP for Lower Silesian Voivodship 2007-2013 and advertised in calls for project proposals within the Programme.

5. Complementarity and demarcation

5.1 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Information Society” with projects cofinanced within other ROP priorities:

- No support within this priority is planned for projects that result only in the “internal” facilitating of the functioning of individual entities (except for the self-government and the government administration). Such type of projects will be supported in other priorities, e.g. those concerning education, health, environment, etc.;
- Investment projects concerning information and communication technologies applicable in enterprises as well as projects in regard to the cooperation of the R&D sector will be implemented within the “Enterprises and Innovation” priority;
- This priority will not support projects specified for implementation within the “Towns” priority support area (enumerated in the Annex to the Local Revitalisation Programme, in accordance with the MA guidelines).

5.2 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Information Society” with projects cofinanced within the Innovative Economy Operational Programme (IE OP):

Projects implemented within the priority “Information Society” are complementary to projects planned for support under the priority VII “Information society – building electronic administration” of the IE OP.

5.3 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: Information Society” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment (OP IE):

Projects implemented within the priority “Information Society” are complementary to the support area of the priority XIV “Infrastructure of higher education” of the OP IE. The project
type and its value decides about the possibility of financing it under either the ROP or the OP IE.

5.4 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Information Society” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Human Capital (OP HC):
The intervention area of the ROP priority “Information Society” is complementary to ESF investment in e-skills promoted under the OP HC priorities related to education and adaptability (Priorities 3 and 9 and respectively 2 and 8).

5.5 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Information Society” with projects cofinanced within the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC):
Projects of a significant cross-border impact implemented under the objective III “European Cross-border Cooperation” and that meet at least 2 out of 4 requirements, i.e. joint project development, joint implementation, joint financing, joint personnel, shall be supported within the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Saxony-Poland 2007-2013 and the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Czech Republic-Republic of Poland 2007-2013.

5.6 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Information Society” with projects cofinanced within the EAFRD:
This priority shall provide for actions complementary to the support granted within the following RDP 2007–2013 measures:
- Measure 3.3 “Basic services for the economy and inhabitants of rural areas” of the Rural Development Plan for 2007–2013 (RDP) in the scope of disseminating an Internet access,
- Measure 4.1 “Implementation of local development strategies”.

5.7 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Information Society” with projects cofinanced within the EFF:
The ROP does not provide for complementary actions in this support area of the Programme “Sustainable Development of Fishing Industry and Inshore Fishing Areas for 2007–2013”.

6. Categorisation of Funds assistance for 2007-2013
The following categories are applicable within the “Information Society” priority: 10,11,13.

7. Cross-financing
The priority “Information Society” provides for applying the cross-financing instrument in the scope described in the point 2 “Justification of the priority and its description”. The instrument shall cover expenses directly associated with the implementation of project objectives, e.g. training of personnel who will operate equipment/application programme purchased within the project or other training directly related to launching the infrastructure.

8. International and interregional cooperation
Projects regarding the international and interregional cooperation can be implemented within this Priority in order to ensure the exchange of good practices and experience. In case of the projects regarding the interregional cooperation, the allocated amount shall not exceed 0.5% of the ERDF allocation for this Priority.

9. Indicators
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator type</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Value of indicator in the base year</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output indicators</td>
<td>Number of projects executed within information society including: number of e-services projects</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result indicators</td>
<td>Number of gained access to the broadband Internet including: In rural areas</td>
<td>Thousand of persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of new access nodes owned by the public administration</td>
<td>node</td>
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<td>240</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of households connected to the broadband Internet</td>
<td>Thousand of households</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>62,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of schools connected to the broadband Internet</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all indicators:
Source of obtaining/verifying of data: MA
Frequency of measurement: annually
Priority 3: 
Development of transport infrastructure in Lower Silesia  
(“Transport”) 

1. Objective of the priority 
The main objective of the priority is the modernisation and development of the existing transport infrastructure as to modernise transport network with neighbouring regions and domestic connections, which will contribute to the development of areas of economic and tourism activity. The above will ensure the connection of the regional road network with the national and international transport system. Actions aimed at developing and improving the mass transport, reducing its adverse effect on the environment, and overcoming barriers faced by the disabled are equally important. The projects implemented in rural areas and small towns will have at least 38% budget share for this priority. 

2. Justification of the priority and its description 
The region comprises extensive road network, which includes roads of international importance (the motorways A-4 and A-18). The density ratio for network of hard-surface roads is above the national average by 9.5 km/100 km², which gives the Lower Silesian Voivodship the fourth place in Poland in this respect. The extensive road network is connected with a large number of engineering structures. However, the above mentioned strong points are accompanied by a number of weaknesses. The main disadvantage is a low technical and functional standard of majority of roads and a progressive deterioration of the condition of existing network, which results mainly from the presence of heavy transit traffic on public roads not fit to it. The high traffic density often exceeding the required volume level, is onerous as well, in particular on urban roads due to the lack of ring roads for many cities and localities. In addition , the situation is made worse due to the condition of an associated road infrastructure (i.e. car parks, facilities for travellers, etc.), the infrastructure connected with a traffic safety and management, and an insufficient number of bridges, mainly over the Oder River. The fact that the region became a transit area and the number of cars will surely increase in the future, may lead to the paralysis of traffic between regional centres and other areas, which will in turn have an adverse effect on the economic development of the voivodship and the condition of the environment. Therefore, it is necessary to undertake activities counteracting this negative tendency and facilitating an implementation of strategic vision of the development of Lower Silesia aimed at making this region a communication hub. 

Therefore, implemented within this priority are projects that aim at: 

- improving the quality of connections of/between the voivodship, poviat, and - in justified cases gmina roads (in particular, roads of high traffic density) with/and national roads, what shall improve the communication with regional centres of economic growth and the TEN-T network. By the improvement of communication of the above mentioned roads with the network of national roads, this will also lead to the improvement of connections between municipalities and rural areas. 
- constructing ring roads for cities and towns and improving transit connections through the cities and towns of high traffic density, 
- improving the accessibility of economic development centres of regional importance (e.g. special economic zones, technology parks, industrial parks) and of local economic activity centres including, in particular, the areas with high unemployment rate. It is also crucial to improve roads leading to attractive tourist areas,
modernising and constructing the engineering structures increasing, among other things, the number of bridges over the Oder River in order to improve the transport accessibility of many cities/towns.

Within the road infrastructure the implementation of projects that integrate road, rail, and inland water transport will be also possible.

All the above mentioned undertakings should take into account, in justified cases, the necessity to adjust roads to the axle load of 115 kN/axle. While constructing and redeveloping the roads, it is recommended to execute, simultaneously, the associated infrastructure as well as the infrastructure connected with the traffic safety and management, including intelligent transport systems. It is also possible to carry out the investment comprising only in the construction of associated infrastructure as well as the infrastructure connected with traffic safety and management, including intelligent transport systems (without modernising communications routes) but only for projects of regional importance.

- In spite of the fact that the length of railway lines in operation in Lower Silesia has been shortened by about 276 km in recent years, about 8.9% of the total length of railway lines in Poland is used in this region. As far as the density of railway lines is concerned, the voivodship is considerably above the national average. However, the majority of railway lines is characterised by low technical parameters being one of the reasons for suspending and closing many rail connections. One of the deficiencies of the regional rail communications is an obsolete rolling stock for passenger transport and a low and a very onerous for travellers standard of railway stations and stops. In view of the fact that there is a large number of visitors in the voivodship, this situation is a no good mark for the region. Because of the programme’s limited budget and its regional character, projects undertaken within this priority concerning rail transport will be focused on: improving the condition of rolling stock for passenger transport used in Lower Silesian regional transport. Projects implemented in this scope must be in accordance with the “2009 Strategy for Rail Transport”;
- removing limitations (bottlenecks) resulting from the lack of or a bad condition of the rail infrastructure (exclusively projects of high importance for the region);
- exploiting the potential of rail communication to facilitate the service of passenger traffic in cities/towns.

According to the socio-economic analysis of the Lower Silesian Voivodship, the urban and suburban mass transport, in spite of a relatively dense network of connections and an extensive network of stops and stations, is far from satisfactory. This is happening due to the lack of modern and environmentally friendly means of transport (the ones used at present are obsolete), the high emission of pollutants into the atmosphere in urban areas, and exceeded acoustic standards. As far as the organisation of mass transport is concerned, the integration of means of transport of the urban and suburban system is insufficient.

Therefore, the projects implemented in the scope of urban and suburban mass transport will be aimed at:

- purchasing new, environmentally friendly means of mass transport operating within existing and planned tram and bus/coach routes,
- constructing, developing and redeveloping the infrastructure necessary to launch new routes;
- constructing, developing and redeveloping the appropriate associated infrastructure, also including integrating various transport means, e.g. transfer nodes, depots, central traffic management systems, ticket distribution systems,
information and safety monitoring systems, power generators for the tram system.

The projects implemented within the priority shall take into account the needs of the disabled, particularly in adjusting the rolling stock and the infrastructure to the needs of persons having limited ability to move. Additionally, in justified cases, projects should consider the infrastructure necessary to implement modern ICT solutions.

3. Compliance of the priority with strategic documents

− **Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion (CSG)** – The guideline 1.1.1 of this document, i.e. “Expanding and improving transport infrastructure”, states that an efficient, flexible and safe transport infrastructure can be regarded as a necessary precondition for economic development as it facilitates the movement of people and goods and thus boosts the productivity and the development prospects of regions. Moreover, the provisions of this document necessitate the adaptation of the infrastructure investment to the specific needs and the level of economic development of the regions and countries concerned.

− **National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF)** – The SWOT analysis enumerates such weaknesses as e.g. the low quality of transport connections between main centres of economic activity, the lack of integrated public transport systems, and the low availability and quality of transport services. Among the NSRF objectives of the cohesion policy in Poland supporting the economic growth and employment is mentioned as a third one, the construction and modernisation of the technical infrastructure of basic importance for the growth of competitiveness of Poland and its regions.

− **2009 Strategy for Rail Transport** – The measures taken within the priority support the rail transport according to the objectives of the Strategy and they mainly increase the management efficiency in the railway sector and favour a continuous boost of the quality of service of railway customers. At present, the “2013 Strategy for Rail Transport” is being developed.

− **The 2020 Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship (DSLSV)** – This priority complies with the Measure 2.1.4 of the Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship, i.e. “Shaping communication systems favourable for a sustainable socio-economic development of the region”. This measure encompasses activities aimed at a comprehensive modernisation and redevelopment of existing communication systems to ensure the most efficient dissemination of socio-economic development impulses generated in growth centres as well as at shaping of these phenomena in a way that allows for observing principles of sustainable development and the continuous increase of the level of safety.

4. List of potential beneficiaries

− self-government institutions, their unions and associations
− entrepreneurs

The potential list of beneficiaries that qualify for support within the priority shall be specified in detail in the Detailed Description of Priority Axes of the ROP for Lower Silesian Voivodship 2007-2013 and advertised in calls for project proposals within the Programme.

5. Complementarity and demarcation
5.1 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Transport” with projects cofinanced within other ROP priorities:

This priority makes provision for support entrepreneurs being infrastructure managers and entrepreneurs (carriers) performing carrier services pursuant to the Railway Transport Act dated 28 March 2003 (Journal of Laws of 2007, No. 16, item 94). The above mentioned entrepreneurs can as well apply for support within the priority “Enterprises and Innovation” in regard to supported measures included in that priority.

Projects regarding the associated road infrastructure located by the tourist-attractive facilities (e.g. car parks) shall be implemented under the priority “Tourism and Culture”.

This priority will not support projects specified for implementation within the “Towns” priority support area (enumerated in the Annex to the Local Revitalisation Programme, in accordance with the MA guidelines).

5.2 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Transport” with projects cofinanced within the Innovative Economy Operational Programme (IE OP):

The Priority will not provide for complementary actions to the interventions supported within the Innovative Economy Operational Programme.

5.3 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority “Transport” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment (OP IE):

Projects implemented within the “Transport” priority are complementary to the support area of the OP IE, Priority 6 “Development of the road TEN-T network”, Priority 7 “Environment-friendly transport”, and Priority 8 “Traffic safety and national transport networks”. The project type and its value decides about the possibility of financing it under either the ROP or the OP IE.

5.4 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Transport” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Human Capital (OPHC):

The Priority will not provide for complementary actions to the interventions supported within the Operational Programme Human Capital.

5.5 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Transport” with projects cofinanced within the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC):

Projects of a significant cross-border impact implemented under the objective III “European Cross-border Cooperation” and that meet at least 2 out of 4 requirements, i.e. joint project development, joint implementation, joint financing, joint personnel, shall be supported within the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Saxony-Poland 2007-2013 and the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Czech Republic-Republic of Poland 2007-2013.

5.6 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Transport” with projects cofinanced within the EAFRD:

Projects implemented under the “Transport” priority are complementary to the Measure 1.7 of the RDP for 2007-2013 “Improvement and development of infrastructure relevant to the development and modification of agriculture and forestry”. The project type and its value decides about the possibility of financing it under either the ROP or the RDP.

5.7 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Transport” with projects cofinanced within the EFF:
The ROP does not provide for complementary actions in this support area to the Programme “Sustainable Development of Fishing Industry and Inshore Fishing Areas for 2007–2013”.

6. Categorisation of Funds assistance for 2007-2013
The following categories are applicable within the “Transport” priority: 16, 18, 23, 52.

7. Cross-financing
The priority “Transport” does not provide for applying the cross-financing instrument.

8. International and interregional cooperation
Projects regarding the international and interregional cooperation can be implemented within this Priority in order to ensure the exchange of good practices and experience. In case of the projects regarding the interregional cooperation, the allocated amount shall not exceed 0.5% of the ERDF allocation for this Priority.

9. Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Value of indicator in the base year</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output indicators</td>
<td>Number of projects executed within the priority</td>
<td>project</td>
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<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Regional roads</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local roads</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including:</td>
<td>local roads in rural areas</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of reconstructed roads including:</td>
<td>Regional roads</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local roads</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of purchased means of city transport</td>
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</tr>
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<td>unit</td>
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<td>7000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amount of purchased rolling stock</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</td>
<td>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2015)</td>
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<td>Indicator</td>
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<td>Unit of measurement</td>
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<td>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</td>
<td>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2015)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>million euro/year</td>
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<td>to be determined in 2008</td>
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</table>

For all indicators:
Source of obtaining/verifying of data: MA
Frequency of measurement: annually
Priority 4: Improvement of the natural environment and improvement of the ecological and flood safety in Lower Silesia (“Environment and Ecological Safety”)

1. Objective of the priority
The main objective of the priority is the improvement of the quality of the environment, prevention of its degradation, and conservation of biodiversity and natural assets of Lower Silesia as well as the improvement of safety in the region through counteracting natural and technological risks and eliminating their effects as well as through supporting the rescue services operating in this scope. The projects implemented in rural areas and small towns will have at least 38% budget share for this priority.

2. Justification of the priority and its description
A many-year infrastructural lag in the environmental protection requires immediate actions aimed at removing the existing threats regarding the quality of natural environment as well as the protection and rational use of existing natural values and resources. The main priority assumptions can be obtained through taking diverse actions directed at preventing the degradation and improving the condition of the environment.

A major weakness of the region is its quality of surface water (contaminated mainly due to combined household and economic activities) and the insufficient protection of underground water. According to the socio-economic programme analysis, the region - mainly in urban centres - is well equipped with water supply sewage systems but many deficiencies are evident in rural areas, especially in the scope of sewage systems (only slightly above 20% of village inhabitants take advantage of sewage system). Additionally, the sewage infrastructure in Lower Silesia is inadequate to modern standards. In spite of numerous sewerage plants (almost 290), their effectiveness is often insufficient. Moreover, their spatial arrangement and availability is unfavourable for rural areas.

Therefore, the actions carried out within this field should be mainly focused on protecting the surface and underground water by supporting projects preventing water contamination and decreasing the amount of pollutants discharged to the water environment.

The projects implemented within this priority will be aimed at:

- construction and modernisation of sewage treatment plants,
- construction and modernisation of water supply systems (including water intakes) and sewage systems,
- activities in the scope of sanitation and rational water management, especially in rural areas and protected areas, e.g. encompassed by the Natura 2000 network, and tourist or spa areas.

In case of projects concerning sewage system and sewage treatment plants, will be implemented projects which comply with the National Programme of Municipal Sewage Treatment (for agglomerations specified in this document between 2 thousand and 15 thousand of equivalent number of inhabitants). In the scope of water supply systems, the support will be given to activities mainly in rural areas whereas in case of urban areas – to the tasks dealing exclusively with the water quality improvement. Preferences will be given to the integrated projects, i.e. the projects including both elements: the infrastructure (sewage treatment and water supply) or developing the existing infrastructure (e.g. adding a sewage system to the existing water supply system or to
individual sewage treatment systems). In case of the sewage treatment systems is possible to finance the infrastructure that serves the power production made of post-sewage waste.

The air quality in Lower Silesia is poor. The region belongs to the voivodships with the highest amount of pollutants emitted to the air. The voivodship includes areas, in which the periodical concentration of dusts and gas pollutants occurs very frequently and the level of exhaust fumes’ emission is high. This phenomenon is particularly onerous in urban areas.

Activities implemented within the priority will be aimed at improving the air quality thanks to reducing the emission from public structures by modernising the heat sources located there. A special attention will be given to the actions:

- carried out in areas with a high-density population,
- influencing protected areas, e.g. encompassed by Natura 2000,
- located in tourist or spa areas.

According to the analysis, the area of the voivodship includes numerous municipal waste disposal sites and industrial waste disposal sites and their total area puts the region in the first place in the country in this respect. However, the condition of these sites is alarming. The region also faces such problems as the necessity of eliminating illegal waste dumps and underdeveloped selective collection of waste as well as its recycling.

Projects implemented within this priority should be included in the Voivodship Waste Management Plan and should:

- deal with a construction and development of modern structures (serving up to 150 thousand inhabitants) dealing with collecting, sorting, storing, recycling and utilizing different types of waste;
- contribute to an elimination of illegal waste dumps, especially in tourist or spa areas and protected areas, e.g. encompassed by the Natura 2000 network;
- deal with a reclamation of waste disposal areas which are no longer used and pose special threat to the environment.

Additionally, there is a possibility to implement projects related to the energy production from waste through the cogeneration and biogas use.

A large percentage of degraded and devastated land belongs to the region’s weaknesses. At present, 6764 hectares requires rehabilitation, which gives the Lower Silesian Voivodship the second place in Poland in this respect. These are mainly the areas, in which mining and industrial activities have been carried out. The areas where the Soviet military bases and training grounds were located are devastated as well. Forest areas, valuable for tourist purposes, are also damaged and endangered.

Therefore, actions supported within this priority will include the rehabilitation of degraded areas (post-industrial and post-military areas) consisting in adapting these areas for nature conservation, recreational and pro-ecological economy purposes. Preference will be given to projects located in tourist or spa areas, and protected areas, e.g. encompassed by the Natura 2000 network. Another important task within this priority is eliminating closed hazardous waste storage places and clearing post-military areas of mines (projects implemented within this priority will be of value up to EUR 5 million).

The voivodship is one of the most attractive regions in the country in respect of biodiversity and landscape assets. The landscape and natural assets of the region are protected in national and landscape parks and reserves. In spite of this, only 18.1% of the Lower Silesian area is protected, which gives the voivodship the last but one place in the country in this respect.
Therefore, it is crucial to implement activities aimed at protecting the biodiversity in the region and expanding protected areas through projects, which:

- contribute to preventing the loss of biodiversity at all levels of its organisation, i.e. at the level of intra-, inter- and trans-species diversity (of ecosystems and landscapes),
- enrich tree stands with new species (including the elimination of monocultures) to increase the genetic and biological diversity of forest biocoenoses,
- allow for reconstruction and improvement of ecological corridors (woodland, river and others), which ensure that genes flow between various local populations,
- allow for protecting and conserving habitats in an adequate condition or restoring them to an adequate condition,
- contribute to renaturalisation of hydrographic areas and conservation of water and marsh areas that aim at acquiring land for protected areas.

The projects mentioned above should be oriented to and implemented in areas, which are protected by law, planned to be protected, or which are a tourist attraction, in order to preserve in the region the most valuable species and landscape assets.

Another important issue within this priority concerns creating greenery, parks and municipal forests in the area of voivodship (in particular in urban areas) and a development of special gardens of considerable natural importance – projects of value up to EUR 0.1 million.

The Lower Silesian region due to its landform features and geographical location is threatened with natural disasters and extraordinary natural events of climatic, hydrological and geological origins as well as caused by human activities. In addition to this, the condition of the infrastructure which prevents the results of these events from occurring is alarming, in particular in the field of flood protection (e.g. over 37% of existing flood banks in the region requires repair or modernisation). The problem was confirmed during the flood in 1997. This disaster revealed the deficiencies in the relevant infrastructure and brought about enormous material losses in extensive areas of the voivodship. Therefore, to ensure the flood protection for the region necessitates the execution of the projects included in or related to the “Programme for Oder River 2006” concerning a construction, reconstruction and redevelopment of hydrotechnical infrastructure in the scope of flood control. Within these projects a priority will be given to the undertakings connected with the construction, reconstruction or development of existing systems preventing the hydrogeological threats to protect dwellings and property of high value in the areas where these processes take place on larger scale and cause the greatest losses, and to undertakings concerning submontane and mountain areas where the rapid and unexpected rise of water causes the greatest losses.

Measures related to flood protection will be implemented in a complex way in accordance to provisions of the Water Framework Directive and other Community regulations. Simultaneously, the projects in this area will become a component of the “2006 Programme for the Odra River”, which represents an integrated flood protection approach while retaining the following course of actions: stopping the water, preventing overflowing and managing risk in case of flooding.

This priority will also include the implementation of system projects connected with preventing the drought and counteracting its effects in areas where the lack of water is particularly important – especially in mountains, rural areas, woodland and other areas of periodically occurring water shortage (e.g. areas in which mining activities have been carried out).
To counteract effects of above mentioned threats it is possible to construct and modernise multi-functional reservoirs, in particular those protecting against flood and effects of drought. Undertakings must comply with the programme entitled “Small Water Retention in the Lower Silesian Voivodship”.

The forest performs many important environmental and social functions and it is exposed to many dangers. Therefore, it is recommended to support the system of fire protection through the development of infrastructure connected with protection against fire and fast elimination of possible risks (e.g. access roads in forest, points of water intake, etc.).

A high level of industrialisation of the voivodship poses a risk of technological disasters not only within industrialised areas but also in the areas through which hazardous biological and chemical substances are transported. Projects implemented within this priority will concern both existing and new public organisational structures dealing with the chemical and biological safety of the region. The support for rescue centres dealing with these issues will be of particular importance. Financing will be given to the projects which concern construction, development and provision of equipment to rescue centres to enable them to effectively minimize and counteract effects of natural disasters.

The system of ecological and flood safety for the voivodship can operate in a proper way only when regional systems for monitoring the natural environment are created and the system for warning against flood and other threats is improved.

Additionally, the support within this priority will be given to the projects, which aim at improvement and increase of ecological awareness of the society in the scope of building, modernising and expanding the infrastructure used for broadly understood ecological education (viewpoints, nature trails, teaching and promotion centres, information centres, regional centres of ecological education, etc.). Within this type of projects it is possible to apply the cross-financing instrument (at maximum to 10% of the project value).

If possible and only if justified, during implementation of line investments, one should consider introducing the infrastructure essential to modern ICT solutions.

All mentioned above project are inherent in the policy of sustainable regional development and are aimed at the rational use of natural resources, prevention of degradation and devastation of the environment. In addition, they will contribute to increase in safety of the region thanks to the fast warning, responding and eliminating the effects of potential risks.

The implementation of this priority will improve living conditions of inhabitants as well as their safety, which will make Lower Silesia a more attractive and competitive region. It will also contribute to the fulfilment of accession commitments in the scope of environmental protection and carrying out of the European Union horizontal policies.

3. Compliance of the priority with strategic documents

- Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion (CSG). This priority complies with the guideline 1.1 “Making Europe and its regions more attractive places to invest and work”, and in particular with point 1.1.2 “Strengthening the synergies between environmental protection and growth”. The following activities have been proposed in the above: investing in infrastructure to observe the environmental legislation in the scope of water, waste, air, protection of the environment, species and biodiversity; promoting land-use planning, which allows for limiting the excessive expansion of cities, rehabilitating the natural environment – including natural and cultural assets linked to the development of investment that contribute to fulfilment of the Kyoto commitments. In addition, this guideline recommends activities concerning a risk
prevention through the improved management of natural resources, more targeted research and the better use of information and communication technologies as well as more innovative public management policies, including e.g. a preventive monitoring.

− **National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF).** This priority complies with the III NSRF objective, “Constructing and modernising the technical and social infrastructure crucial for better competitiveness of Poland and its regions” and in particular with its detailed objective “Assuring and developing the environment protection infrastructure”. Actions within this area should be focused, among other things, on supporting projects aimed at assuring efficient and effective systems of disposal and treatment of sewage, projects aimed at reducing the percentage of dumped municipal wastes and reclamation of degraded areas leading simultaneously to implementation of the Community law. In addition, activities should be focused on assuring appropriate volume of water resources for the needs of the population and the economy and counteracting the degradation of the environment and losses in the scope of biodiversity. All this should be achieved through enhancing the ecological awareness of the society, regaining the appropriate state of natural habitats, or regaining continuity of ecological corridors, which will contribute to implementing the Community directives. What’s more, activities aimed at counteracting serious breakdowns as well as minimising the consequences of negative natural phenomena will be ensured.

− **The 2020 Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship (DSLSV).** The implementation of this priority of the Regional Operational Programme will enable a direct and indirect execution of the objectives of the Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship in the following scope:

  − (2.3) Improvement of spatial order and the harmony of spatial structures through, among other things, rehabilitation of degraded areas.
  − (2.4) Ensuring the ecological safety for the society and the economy through improving the air quality, improving the quality of surface and underground water, limiting the negative impact of municipal and industrial waste, using the natural resources rationally, protecting the areas with considerable natural assets, increasing biological and landscape diversity, promoting ecological knowledge, and monitoring all elements of the environment. This priority encompasses such issues as forecasting, responding and removing effects of extraordinary threats to human health, life, property and the environment as well as ensuring flood protection and increasing water retention, in particular by ensuring the implementation of the “2006 Programme for Oder River”.

4. **List of potential beneficiaries**

− self-government institutions, their unions and associations
− corporate units of the public finance sector
− entrepreneurs
− churches and religious associations and corporate persons of churches and religious associations
− non-governmental organisations
− State Forests National Forest Holding and its organisation units
− national and landscape parks
The potential list of beneficiaries that qualify for support within the priority shall be specified in detail in the Detailed Description of Priority Axes of the ROP for Lower Silesian Voivodship 2007-2013 and advertised in calls for project proposals within the Programme.

5. Complementarity and demarcation

5.1 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority “Environment and Ecological Safety” with projects cofinanced within other ROP priorities:

This priority makes provision for support for entrepreneurs providing the water supply and sewage treatment within tasks of self-government institutions and performing services in the scope of solid waste management within the tasks of self-government institutions.

Projects concerning greenery associated with attractive tourist areas (e.g. spa resorts) and those located close to historical monuments will be implemented within the “Tourism and Culture” priority.

The support for entrepreneurs adjusting to the environmental protection as regulated by the EU shall be offered for businesses of the SME sector within the “Enterprises and Innovation” ROP’s priority.

This priority will not support projects specified for implementation within the “ Towns” priority support area (enumerated in the Annex to the Local Revitalisation Programme, in accordance with the MA guidelines).

5.2 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Environment and Ecological Safety” with projects cofinanced within the Innovative Economy Operational Programme (IE OP):

The Priority will not provide for complementary actions to the interventions supported within the Innovative Economy Operational Programme.

5.3 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority “Environment and Ecological Safety” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment (OP IE):

Projects implemented within the priority “Environment and Ecological Safety” are complementary to those under:

Priority 1 “Water supply and wastewater economy” and Priority 2 “Solid waste management and surface ground protection” in regards to:

- complex undertakings regarding the solid waste management with a particular use of hazard waste,
- restoring degraded areas with natural values and seaside protection.

Priority 3 “Resources management and environmental threats prevention” in regards to:

- water retention and the flood safety
- preventing and limiting results of natural threats and counteraction against serious malfunctions
- environmental monitoring.

The possibility of financing under the ROP or the OP IE depends on the project type and its value.

5.4 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Environment and Ecological Safety” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Human Capital (OP HC):
The Priority will not provide for complementary actions to the interventions supported within the Operational Programme Human Capital.

5.5 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Environment and Ecological Safety” with projects cofinanced within the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC):
Projects of a significant cross-border impact implemented under the objective III “European Cross-border Cooperation” and that meet at least 2 out of 4 requirements, i.e. joint project development, joint implementation, joint financing, joint personnel, shall be supported within the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Saxony-Poland 2007-2013 and the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Czech Republic-Republic of Poland 2007-2013.

5.6 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Environment and Ecological Safety” with projects cofinanced within the EAFRD:
Projects implemented within the priority “Environment and Ecological Safety” are complementary to those supported under the RDP 2007-2013 in the scope of:
- Measure 1.7 “Improvement and development of infrastructure relevant to the development and modification of agriculture and forestry”,
- Measure 2.4 “Restoring of the forest production potential destroyed by catastrophes and introduction of counteracting instruments”,
- Measure 3.3 “Basic services for the economy and rural population”,
- Measure 4.1 “Implementation of local development strategies”. The possibility of receiving support within the ROP or the RDP depends on the project type and its location.

5.7 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Environment and Ecological Safety” with projects cofinanced within the EFF:
Projects implemented within the priority “Environment and Ecological Safety” are complementary to the measures within the Programme “Sustainable Development of Fishing Industry and Inshore Fishing Areas for 2007–2013”, priority 2 “Aquaculture, inshore fishery, fish processing and fish market” (Measure 2.1 “Investments in aquaculture”, 2.2 “Support for measures regarding the water environment”), Priority 3 “Measures serving common interest” (Measure 3.2 Measures for the protection and development of water flora and fauna”), Priority 4 “Sustainable development of areas dependent on fishery” (Measure 4.1 “Sustainable development of areas dependent on fishery”). The possibility of receiving support within the ROP depends on the project type.

6. Categorisation of Funds assistance for 2007-2013
The following categories are applicable within the “Environment and Ecological Safety” priority: 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 53,54

7. Cross-financing
The priority “Environment and Ecological Safety” provides for applying the cross-financing instrument for the projects concerning upbringing the ecological awareness of the society (excluding entrepreneurs and their employees) within the scope described in point 2 “Justification of the priority and its description” in order to achieve set-up project objectives.

8. International and interregional cooperation
Projects regarding the international and interregional cooperation can be implemented within this Priority in order to ensure the exchange of good practices and experience. In case of the
projects regarding the interregional cooperation, the allocated amount shall not exceed 0.5% of the ERDF allocation for this Priority.

9. Indicators

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<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
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<th>Value of indicator in the base year</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</th>
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<td>Number of people participating in selective collecting of waste as a result of projects implementation</td>
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<td>40 000</td>
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For all indicators:
Source of obtaining/verifying data: MA
Frequency measurement: annually
Priority 5: Environmentally friendly energy infrastructure in the region (“Energy”)

1. Objective of the priority

The aim of the priority is the improvement of energy security of the region through modernising the energy distribution system to reduce the losses and to ensure the security of energy supplies. Special attention will be also paid to decreasing the usage of solid fuels and taking into consideration environmental protection requirements in the process of energy production, including the use of renewable energy sources. Subsidised projects concerning rural areas and small towns shall have at least 38% budget share for this priority.

2. Justification of the priority and its description

The area of the Lower Silesian Voivodship includes energy structures, which are of particular importance for energy security of the country. The amount of power installed in power plants gives the voivodship the fifth place in the country in this respect. However, only a small percentage of generated energy comes from hydroelectric power plants and unconventional sources. In the whole European Union, the average production of “ecological” electricity is almost twice as bigger as in Poland. Undoubtedly, the generation of energy (especially electricity) from dispersed sources (first of all, renewable sources) will be more and more important in the following years. The conditions present in Lower Silesia may lead to the establishment of new power plants using renewable energy sources. Therefore, taking advantage of the strong points of the region, following projects will be cofinanced:

- generating energy from renewable energy sources with a particular attention paid to hydroelectric power plants.

The electrification of sparsely populated areas (e.g. rural areas and small towns) has not been financed from the state budget for over 20 years and there are still no other financing sources of this type of investment. In consequence, the power grids have become more and more obsolete and the quality of electricity provided to consumers is low. All this results in decrease in the energy security of rural areas and small towns and may create a considerable barrier to locating new investments and housing development. Therefore, the supported projects will deal with:

- redevelopment of existing electricity distribution network (low and medium-voltage). These actions will be performed mainly in rural areas and small towns and will be based on the assessment of the technical condition of the grid,

- construction of new electricity distribution networks (low and medium-voltage) aimed only at meeting the needs of investment areas and social housing in small towns.

Heating in the area of the Lower Silesian Voivodship is based mainly on a decentralised system of thermal energy supplies. The length of the thermal energy supply system gives the Lower Silesian Voivodship the twelfth place in the country in this respect. The thermal energy in the region is produced mainly by means of boilers fuelled by coal although there are more and more boilers fuelled by natural gas or fuel oils. Majority of apartments, especially in older buildings, is equipped with individual heating installations fuelled by solid fuels or gas, of which a definite majority use solid fuels and thus contribute to the pollution of the environment. Bearing in mind that the use of heat sources, which have an adverse effect on the environment is prevailing in Lower Silesia, the following projects will be offered financing within this priority:
investments aimed at a construction, alteration or development and provision of equipment to thermal power stations to improve their energy efficiency. Priority will be given to thermal power stations, which use renewable energy sources (e.g. biomass, geothermal energy), and in particular to those that change fuel from oil, gas or coal to the renewable sources of energy.

− Investments concerning a production of heat and electrical power while using cogeneration of high efficiency according to the directive 2004/8/EC.

− investments concerning a construction, alteration, and development of heat distribution systems.

The Lower Silesian Voivodship is characterised by relatively dense gas network. The total length of gas pipes in the region equals 7471.1 km, of which the transmission system length totals 2 082.6 km. At present, over three fifths of the region’s population takes advantage of gas distributed by network although the use is not widespread, especially in rural areas (according to the socio-economic analysis, this network is used by a small percentage of rural population). Therefore, pursuant to the assumptions of ecological and energy policy of the country, support will be offered to projects relying on:

− construction and development of gas distribution networks to increase the use of this source of energy, especially for heating purposes. Priority will be given to investments aimed at reducing the emission of fumes in attractive for tourists and spa areas.

In case of projects concerning electricity grids and gas distribution networks, applicants should present in a feasibility study that the market of power lines does not function properly. At the same time it should be stated that implemented projects shall not interfere with the process of market liberalisation.

If possible and only if justified, during the implementation of line investments, one should consider introducing an infrastructure essential to modern ICT solutions.

The improvement of the energy security of the region will be supported while taking into account the interests of regional economy and households to ensure the development allowing for effective generation, transmission and provision of energy to consumers and thus to fully adjust to their needs and requirements resulting from the integration processes with the European Union. The development of energy systems should be economically justified, socially accepted and should minimise their adverse effects on the environment.

3. Compliance of the priority with strategic documents

− Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion (CSG) – According to guideline 1.1.3 “Addressing Europe’s intensive use of traditional energy sources”, the supported projects should improve energy efficiency and disseminate low energy intensity development models as well as support the development of technologies by making use of renewable and alternative sources of energy and if there is evidence of market failure, concentrate investment in development of distribution network of traditional energy sources.

− National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) – The third of the detailed objectives of the NSRF includes the construction and modernisation of the technical infrastructure, which is of basic importance for improvement of the competitiveness of Poland and its regions through, among other things, development of gas transport system and increase in the proportion of renewable energy sources and alternative fuels to other sources of energy.
Policy for the natural gas industry. The priority supports the objective of the Policy for natural gas industry – the energy safety in the gas sector through an influence on the technical and functional quality of distribution and transmission systems of natural gas.

The 2020 Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship (DSLSV) - This priority complies with the Priority 2.5 of the Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship – “Ensuring energy security of the region”, which includes the following actions:

- development and modernisation of distribution network,
- using renewable energy sources with preference given to hydroelectric power plants,
- successive provision of the inhabitants of the region having access to natural gas,
- development and modernisation of heating systems and alternative heat sources.

4. List of potential beneficiaries

- self-government institutions, their unions and associations
- entrepreneurs

The potential list of beneficiaries that qualify for support within the priority shall be specified in detail in the Detailed Description of Priority Axes of the ROP for Lower Silesian Voivodship 2007-2013 and advertised in calls for project proposals within the Programme.

5. Complementarity and demarcation

5.1 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Energy” with projects cofinanced within other ROP priorities:

This priority makes provision for support the entrepreneurs operating within the energy sector.

Projects regarding thermomoderisation and solar energy shall be supported within the following ROP priorities: “Enterprises and Innovation”, “Education”, “Health”, “Towns” and “Tourism and Culture”. Projects concerning biogas produced from sewage plants as well as from landfill gas, which can be used in cogeneration units in order to produce electricity and heat, are possible to implement within the priority “Environment and Ecological Safety”.

This priority will not support projects specified for implementation within the “Towns” priority support area (enumerated in the Annex to the Local Revitalisation Programme, in accordance with the MA guidelines).

5.2 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Energy” with projects cofinanced within the Innovative Economy Operational Programme (IE OP):

The Priority will not provide for complementary actions to the interventions supported within the Innovative Economy Operational Programme.

5.3 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority “Energy” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment (OP IE):
Projects implemented within the priority “Energy” are complementary to those implemented within:

Priority 10 “Environmental-friendly energy infrastructure” in the scope of:
- high efficiency energy production,
- effective energy distribution,
- networks facilitating reception of energy from renewable sources,


The possibility of financing projects under either the ROP or the OP IE depends on the project type and its value.

5.4 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Energy” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Human Capital (OP HC):

The Priority will not provide for complementary actions to the interventions supported within the Operational Programme Human Capital.

5.5 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Energy” with projects cofinanced within the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC):

Projects of a significant cross-border impact implemented under the objective III “European Cross-border Cooperation” and that meet at least 2 out of 4 requirements, i.e. joint project development, joint implementation, joint financing, joint personnel, shall be supported within the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Saxony-Poland 2007-2013 and the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Czech Republic-Republic of Poland 2007-2013.

5.6 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Energy” with projects cofinanced within the EAFRD:

Projects implemented within the priority “Energy” are complementary to those implemented within the RDP 2007-2013 in the scope of:
- Measure 1.6 “Increasing the added value of the basic forest and agricultural production”,
- Measure 3.3 “Basic services for the economy and rural population”.

The possibility of receiving support within either the ROP or the RDP depends on the project type and its location.

5.7 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Energy” with projects cofinanced within the EFF:

This priority does not provide for complementary actions in this support area to measures within the Programme “Sustainable Development of Fishing Industry and Inshore Fishing Areas for 2007–2013”.

6. Categorisation of Funds assistance for 2007-2013

The following categories are applicable within the “Energy” priority: 33, 35, 41, 42, 43.

7. Cross-financing

The priority “Energy” does not provide for applying the cross-financing instrument.

8. International and interregional cooperation

Projects regarding the international and interregional cooperation can be implemented within this Priority in order to ensure the exchange of good practices and experience. In case of the
projects regarding the interregional cooperation, the allocated amount shall not exceed 0.5% of the ERDF allocation for this Priority.

### 9. Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of projects from RES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of the electricity distribution grids</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional quantity of energy production from RES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of recipients of electrical power in rural areas connected to new or modernised electricity grids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional annual energy production from renewable sources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all indicators:
Source of obtaining/verifying data: MA
Frequency measurement: annually
Priority 6: 
Exploitation and promotion of the Lower Silesian tourism and cultural spa potential (“Tourism and Culture”)

1. Objective of the priority
The main objective of the priority is the improvement of competitiveness of the Lower Silesian tourism offer and exploitation of the cultural and heritage potential to increase the attractiveness of the region in the national and international markets. The implementation of this priority will contribute to an increase in importance of tourism and culture as a factor influencing socio-economic development in the voivodship.

2. Justification of the priority and its description
Geographical location, environmental conditions, and history of the region make the tourism in Lower Silesia one of the leading industries in regional economy. The development of the tourism sector in Lower Silesia has a strong relation to exploitation of the cultural heritage of the region, which should be particularly protected and popularised due to its priceless value. As it has been proved in the National Strategy for Cultural Development 2004-2013, the cultural sector increases the attractiveness of the region, and thus its role as a factor which stimulates the economic development is becoming more and more significant. The analysis of socio-economic situation reveals that the voivodship is relatively well equipped with tourism infrastructure in comparison with other areas of Poland. However, its quality is far from standards expected by tourists, especially the foreign visitors. It is particularly alarming because the number of foreign tourists interested in the region doubled in the period from 1999 to 2005. Such an increased interest in the region requires better use of its the natural and cultural advantages of the voivodship characterised by the greatest concentration of monuments protected by the Polish law. As it has been proved in the analysis of socio-economic situation, the region has some monuments which are unique when compared to other parts of Poland: monuments included in the UNESCO World Heritage and monuments recognized as historic monuments. Unfortunately, most of the Lower Silesian historical objects are in bad condition and are continuously deteriorating, which impedes proper and long-term exploitation of their tourist, historical and aesthetic values, sometimes making it impossible.

In order to reinforce the economic potential of the region on the basis of tourist and culture values, the preference will be given to projects that show clear economic impact. Priority will be given especially to those projects that attract above all tourists from outside the region. Moreover, projects implemented under this Priority should comply with the principles of the Tourism Development Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship.

Therefore, the actions performed within this priority will complement projects implemented within other ROP priorities (especially “Transport”, “Environment”, “Enterprises and Innovation”, and will be focused on supporting the most important regional tourism products.

“Spa tourism”
The sector of services connected with spa tourism will be of considerable importance in the immediate future mainly due to a gradual ageing of society and growing popularity of healthy lifestyle. Rich resources of healing substances and unique microclimate of the region facilitate the development of spa tourism. Visitors are particularly interested in mountain and submontane tourist localities, which preserve the 19th-century spa tradition, where the buildings are typical of sanatorium and boarding-house style, and healing mineral springs are in abundance (highly carbonated, radon, sulphide and thermal mineral springs). The largest
The number of health resorts in Poland is located in the area of Lower Silesia (11 statutory health resorts of 43 in the whole country). However, in spite of above mentioned advantages the number of visitors to the Lower Silesian health resorts is alarmingly decreasing, which is caused, among other things, by poor condition of infrastructure in health resorts and lack of uniform promotional activities that are, in consequence, quite ineffective. Therefore, with respect to spa tourism, priority will be given to undertakings aimed at growth of the competitiveness of health resorts in comparison with other national and foreign health resorts.

Thus, the support will be given to such projects as:

- reconstruction and renovation of spa architecture, including mineral water pump rooms and revitalization of parks,
- promotion of the Lower Silesian spa product in Poland and abroad through making promotional materials and their dissemination through effective distribution channels and marketing tools.

“Active tourism”

Abundance and diversity of natural assets of Lower Silesia create attractive conditions for the development of different forms of active tourism. However, the related infrastructure is still not adapted to the European Union standards (e.g. ski lifts, riverside hostels, cycle paths). It is particularly noticeable in comparison with competing recreation centres located in the Czech Republic and Saxony.

Therefore, comprehensive undertakings carried out within this priority will include drafting and implementing the concepts in the scope of development of the infrastructure (including, among other things, the modernisation and construction of recreation and leisure facilities) necessary to practice active forms of tourism such as skiing, mountain climbing, cycling, hiking and water sports.

Projects promoting the infrastructure related to active tourism will also be supported in the area.

“Business tourism”

Tourism assets of the region, its geographical location and intensive interregional and international cooperation offers Lower Silesia favourable conditions for development of business tourism. This potential can be used effectively provided that appropriate infrastructure is supported, which will allow for organising renowned events in the region. Therefore, the support within this priority will be given to the projects aimed at:

- establishment of new and development of existing exhibition and conference centres, which can serve events of at least regional importance,
- promotion and marketing of the region as an attractive place for organisation of congresses, conferences, trade exhibitions and other business events.

“Cultural tourism”

The rich history and cultural diversity of Lower Silesia, as well as events of regional and transregional importance contribute to the development of cultural tourism. In this scope the factors lowering the attractiveness of the region is poor technical condition of the structures of historical value. Therefore, projects implemented within this priority will be aiming at improving the conditions of stationary and movable structures enlisted in the register of historical monuments and will concern their: conservation, restoration, and renovation as well as adaptation and implementation of means of protection (technical, anti-burglary and fire
The implementation of projects related to improving the conditions of cultural heritage structures will contribute to increasing the tourist attractiveness of the region by adjusting the structures to tourism needs.

“Cultural tourism” will favour the following projects:

− projects that are an incentive to subsequent undertakings (such as those related to adaptation and exploitation of cultural heritage structures for new functions which will have a positive influence on the economic development of the region) which will contribute to creation of new work posts,

− projects aimed to be implemented on tourist trails of regional importance,

− projects allowing for the widest access to cultural heritage structures.

The development of the “cultural tourism” requires strengthening of other elements of tourist infrastructure, such as tourist information. Therefore, the priority will favour projects related to cities, structures and events of regional significance located in the vicinity of such trails as: the trail of monuments included in the UNESCO World Heritage, the Cistercian Trail, the trail of the castles of the Piast dynasty, the trail along the Oder River.

A significant part of the investment in the area of the Lower Silesian culture is also the development of the infrastructure of cultural units of transregional or at least regional importance. To achieve the aim the following will be implemented:

− projects contributing to improving the conditions of structures housing cultural institutions,

− projects expanding the equipment with items indispensable for proper functioning of cultural institutions.

The investments implemented should lead to expanding the artistic offer of the institution. The priority will favour projects with positive influence on increasing the tourist attractiveness of the region.

Within the framework of the “cultural tourism”, the maximum of 15% of the allocation of the ERDF resources per priority will be assigned for projects implemented by cultural institutions which do not have a direct influence on the economic development of Lower Silesia.

Activities supporting tourist and cultural infrastructure.

With a view to strengthening the tourist and cultural infrastructure, the support within the project will also be directed at the development of tourist facilities of public accommodation.

The development of above mentioned regional tourism products will be accompanied by implementation of projects in the scope of broadly understood tourist information, including the use of information and communication technologies.

To ensure the safety of tourists, the support will be offered to purchasing the equipment and modernising the infrastructure required by rescue services and organisations operating in tourist areas (e.g. City Guards, Fire Brigades, Police, The Volunteer Mountain Rescue Service, The Volunteer Water Rescue Service). It will be possible only in case of projects closely connected with guaranteeing the safety of tourists.
Within the framework of the projects implemented in the priority, it will be possible to support the activities of thermomoderisation and exploitation of solar power.

The undertakings implemented in the “Tourism and Culture” priority should also take into account broadly understood improvements in the access of the disabled to tourist infrastructure as well as cultural heritage structures and cultural institutions.

3. Compliance of the priority with strategic documents

- **Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion (CSG).** The actions of which performance is planned within the “Tourism and Culture” priority are similar to the provisions of guideline 1.1. “Making Europe and its regions more attractive places to invest and work”. According to this guideline, the Structural Funds should be generally focused on the development of infrastructure related to measures stimulating economic growth, such as tourism development. Moreover, the 1.1 guideline indicates that the promotion and development of cultural resources will contribute to guaranteeing attractive conditions for enterprises and their employees. The protection and development of cultural and historical heritage has also been indicated as one of the means to promote internal cohesion in urban areas.

- **National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF).** The activities planned for implementation within the framework of the “Tourism and Culture” priority comply with the assumptions of the 3rd NSRF objective “Constructing and modernising the technical and social infrastructure crucial for better competitiveness of Poland”. This objective includes the necessity of increasing the capital outlays in tourist industry, which will result in better use of the existing tourism potential. The investments in this scope will allow for creation of broadly understood tourist facilities. According to the aim of the 3rd NSRF objective, the activities in the field of the cultural infrastructure should focus on the exploitation of the potential of culture and cultural heritage for the increase in the attractiveness of Poland. In addition to this, they should focus on protection and preservation of the cultural heritage as well as improvement of access to culture.

- **National Strategy for Cultural Development 2004-2013.** The undertakings in the field of protection and preservation of cultural heritage and institutions implement partial aims of the National Strategy for Cultural Development 2004-2013, which include: decreasing regional disproportions in development and access to culture, increasing the significance of culture for GDP, preservation of the cultural heritage and active protection of cultural heritage structures, modernisation and expansion of cultural infrastructure, and increasing participation in culture.

- **The 2020 Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship (DSLSV).** The undertakings that can be cofinanced within the “Tourism and Culture” priority will also implement the assumptions of the DSLSV, especially the actions within the priority “Supporting the economic activity in Lower Silesia” (in the scope of the following: promoting and marketing regional products, and supporting the economic integration and development of the Lower Silesian tourism and spa potential together with its promotion) as well as in the field of protecting the cultural and civilisation heritage and developing the regional identity.

4. List of potential beneficiaries

- self-government institutions, their unions and associations
- government administration
– higher education institutions
– cultural institutions
– State Forests National Forest Holding and its organisation units
– churches and religious associations and corporate persons of churches and religious associations
– non-governmental organisations

The potential list of beneficiaries that qualify for support within the priority shall be specified in detail in the *Detailed Description of Priority Axes of the ROP for Lower Silesian Voivodship 2007-2013* and advertised in calls for application proposals within the Programme.

5. Complementarity and demarcation

5.1 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Tourism and Culture” with projects cofinanced within the framework of other ROP priorities:

– the support within the ROP priority “Enterprises and Innovation” will be given to:
  o investment projects of enterprises related to operating in tourist industry in structures enlisted in the register of historic monuments,
  o investment projects of enterprises running spa business;
– the ROP priority “Environment and Ecological Safety” will provide support for projects concerning the rehabilitation of degraded and devastated areas located in tourist or spa areas and which are aimed at rehabilitation and development of these areas for recreation and leisure purposes;
– projects implemented within the ROP priority “Education” will concern the buildings included in the register of historic monuments and will deal with their adaptation to the education needs (teaching);
– projects implemented within the ROP priority “Health” will concern the buildings included in the register of historic monuments and will deal with their adaptation to the needs of the healthcare institutions;
– this priority will not support projects specified for implementation in the support area within the “Towns” priority (enumerated in Annex to the Local Revitalisation Programme).

5.2 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Tourism and Culture” with projects cofinanced within the Innovative Economy Operational Programme IE OP:

Projects planned for implementation within the framework of the “Tourism and Culture” Priority in the scope of tourist attractions of local and regional importance as well as investments in line tourist products of local and regional importance are complementary to projects planned for support within the framework of the 6th Priority of IE OP “Polish economy on the international market”:

– in the scope of the construction of tourist structures of transregional importance,
– in the scope of projects aiming at linking many elements, located in various regions and belonging to different owners, perceived by tourists as a uniform offer.

5.3 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Tourism and Culture” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment OP IE:
Projects planned for implementation within the framework of the “Tourism and Culture” Priority are complementary to projects planned for support within the framework of the 12th Priority of OP IE “Culture and cultural heritage”, within the scope of the projects concerning preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of transregional importance, the projects concerning development and amelioration of conditions of cultural institutions of transregional importance, and the projects concerning development of infrastructure of artistic education. The possibility of support within the framework of ROP or OP IE is determined by the characteristics and value of the project.

5.4 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Tourism and Culture” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Human Capital OP HC:
The area of the intervention of the ROP Priority “Tourism and Culture” is complementary to projects implemented within the framework of OP HC in the scope of the support planned for structures providing local services in creation of new workplaces, including investments in culture.

5.5 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Enterprises and Innovation” with projects cofinanced within the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC):
Projects of a significant cross-border impact implemented under the objective III “European Cross-border Cooperation” and that meet at least 2 out of 4 requirements, i.e. joint project development, joint implementation, joint financing, joint personnel, shall be supported within the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Saxony-Poland 2007-2013 and the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Czech Republic-Republic of Poland 2007-2013.

5.6 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Tourism and Culture” with projects cofinanced within the EAFRD:
Projects implemented under the “Tourism and Culture” priority are complementary to those planned for support within the RDP in the scope of: Measure 3.4 “Rural revival and development”, Measure 4.1 “Implementation of local development strategies”. The possibility of financing projects under either the ROP or the RDP depends on the project type and its value.

5.7 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Tourism and Culture” with projects cofinanced within the EFF:
Within the Programme “Sustainable Development of Fishing Industry and Inshore Fishing Areas for 2007–2013” the support is planned for projects including, but not limited to:

- development of new markets and publicity campaigns related to fishing industry and aquaculture products (Priority 3 of the EFF “Common actions”),
- eco-tourism, the tourism-related infrastructure as well as the protection and development of cultural and natural heritage (Priority 4 of the EFF “Sustainable development of fishery areas”).

6. Categorisation of Funds assistance for 2007-2013
The following categories of assistance are applicable within the “Tourism and Culture” priority: 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 11, 13.

7. Cross-financing
The “Tourism and Culture” priority does not provide for applying the cross-financing instrument.
8. International and interregional cooperation

Within the framework of the Priority, the implementation will be possible of undertakings in the field of international and interregional cooperation to guarantee the exchange of good practices and experience in the scope of the areas planned for implementation within the priority. The maximum of 0.5% of the allocation of the ERDF resources planned in the Priority will be assigned for the implementation of projects in the field of interregional cooperation.

9. Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Value of indicator in the base year</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output indicators</td>
<td>Number of projects in the scope of tourism including: Number of projects concerning tourist information and promotion of tourism</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of structures of cultural heritage made available to tourists</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of heritage institutions that have been supported</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Result indicators</td>
<td>Number of workplaces created in tourism including: women</td>
<td>job position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase in the number of visitors to the cultural institutions supported by the Priority</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all indicators:
Source of obtaining/verifying data: MA
Frequency measurement: annually
Priority 7:  
Development and modernisation of education infrastructure in Lower Silesia ("Education")

1. Objective of the priority
The main objective of the priority is the improvement in quality and effectiveness of education and training system through an investment in the Lower Silesian education institutions.

The implementation of the objective will contribute, among other things, to enhancing the role of higher education institutions and preparing them to fulfil the key role in the process of establishing a competitive regional economy. This competitiveness will also be strengthened through an improvement in schools and institutions, which functions within the education system as well as lifelong learning establishments, including centres that educate teachers and improve their professional skills. Subsidised projects concerning rural areas and small towns shall have at least 15% budget share for this priority.

2. Justification of the priority and its description
The socio-economic analysis of the Lower Silesian Voivodship reveals that the region is characterised by relatively good indicators in the scope of the number of students and by the well-developed network of higher education institutions. The number of students per 10 thousand inhabitants equals 574 in Lower Silesia and thus exceeds the indicator of better developed EU countries (320 students per 10 thousand people on average). However, this rapid quantitative development in recent years is not accompanied by the development of the scientific and teaching infrastructure. The above is a result of, among other things, a considerable increase (by 1/3) in the number of students in recent years. Therefore, the support within this priority will be given to such investments as:

- construction, development and alteration of buildings included in the education infrastructure and the scientific-research infrastructure connected with teaching,
- construction, development and alteration of sports facilities functioning within higher education institutions as well as social facilities such as dormitories, school boarding houses and canteens,
- provision of necessary equipment to the above mentioned facilities.

Preference will be given to projects regarding the accredited fields of study and in particular to those of crucial importance for the development of a knowledge-based economy, i.e. connected with engineering and technical sciences, mathematics (including information technology), natural sciences.

A reduced accessibility of educational offer at the level of kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools is caused mainly by the factors connected with:

- the reform restructuring the Polish education system, which necessitated the reorganisation of the network of schools. In many gminas (mainly in rural areas and small towns) the last investment stages have not been completed so far. This concerns mostly the sports facilities in schools;
- gradual lowering of obligatory school age that will increase by several dozen percent the number of children attending kindergartens and will necessitate the development and modernisation of relevant infrastructure;
− amendments to the Act on Education System aimed at such organisation of the network of schools and institutions of regional character, which will enable poviat authorities to transfer the responsibility for them to regional self-governments, e.g. educational centres and agricultural schools;

− reform of curricula and associated external examination system requiring substantial improvement in standards concerning the equipment of education institutions;

− migration resulting from local investments situated in the territory of the voivodship that require adequate education offer.

Therefore, in order to facilitate the changes in education system, the support within this priority will be given to investments in the scope of facilities hosting kindergartens and elementary schools and related social facilities, teaching laboratories, rooms for practical vocational training in secondary schools, practical training centres, libraries, sports facilities used in the education system. It is planned that this priority may include the implementation of projects providing appropriate education facilities for migrating people. Special attention will be given to providing the above specified establishments with modern technical and teaching equipment (including computers and relevant software).

As poor conditions in education at kindergarten, elementary and secondary school levels affect mainly rural areas and small towns, preference within the priority will be given to projects implemented within these areas. The improvement of chances of the youth in indicated areas will be also facilitated by supporting the development of social facilities (e.g. boarding houses, canteens, etc).

Working people and those who enter the labour market may broaden their theoretical and practical knowledge thanks to the possibility of lifelong learning. At present, the population of Lower Silesia has lower indicator of entering this type of education than other populations of the EU – in 2005 it equalled 5.9% for age group between 25-64 years of age (in the EU – 8.9%). The barriers to its development include, among other things, poorly developed network of continuing education establishments, insufficiently attractive offer, limited access to the Internet, and lack of generally accessible information about possibilities of continuing education. Therefore, the support within this priority will be given to investments aimed at broadening the offer of continuing education in Lower Silesia both in respect of quality and quantity. Projects included in this priority will be aimed at construction, development, alteration and provision of equipment to establishments of lifelong learning.

The organisation of teaching and training for teachers are of key importance for the improvement in quality and effectiveness of education. Training facilities and their equipment are crucial, especially in information and multimedia technologies. At present, the resources in this scope cannot fulfil the growing needs connected with the improvement of teaching skills. Therefore, it is planned that support will be given to investments in lifelong learning focused on improving the teachers’ qualifications.

This priority will also offer support to investment projects executed by the centres running activity related to children and the youth with special education needs (e.g. counteracting social marginalisation, counteracting pathology among children and the youth, organising workshops in the scope of occupational therapy, etc.).

Projects implemented within this priority shall consider activities aimed at the improvement of access for the disabled.

Also within this priority will be implemented projects in the scope of energy efficiency that consider both thermomoderisation and solar energy use.
Considering the most efficient and complex use of education facilities supported within this priority, if possible and adequate, they can be rendered accessible to the public (e.g. for the purpose of lifelong learning).

The support mentioned above will improve the effectiveness and quality of education, which preconditions the development of society. Only thus enhanced education may be a factor stimulating the economic growth, research and innovations, competitiveness, maintenance of the employment rate, social cohesion and active citizen attitudes.

3. Compliance of the priority with strategic documents

- **Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion (CSG).** This priority complies with the CSG in the scope of the guideline 3 “More and better jobs”. This guideline provides for, among other things, increasing the investment in human capital through offering better education and acquiring qualifications, improving adaptability of workers and enterprises and the flexibility of the labour market and others.

- **National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF).** The priority conforms to the NSRF and is inherent in the 3rd horizontal objective “Constructing and modernising the technical and social infrastructure crucial for better competitiveness of Poland and its regions”. This objective assumes increasing the accessibility of education through construction and modernisation of education infrastructure, and in particular through construction and development of scientific and research facilities and teaching facilities as well as equipping them with scientific and research equipment (laboratories, computer rooms, libraries); constructing and modernising infrastructure of higher education institutions (e.g. student facilities).

- **2007-2013 Development Strategy for Education.** The assumptions of the priority are complementary to the objectives of the 2007-2013 Development Strategy for Education, of which all measures agree with the three priority areas of the Lisbon Strategy: increasing access to education, supporting the openness of the education system and excelling the education quality. The measure 5.20 of the Development Strategy for Education 2007-2013 provides for investments in the material base – its expansion in justified cases and maintaining and modernisation to meet the needs of modern teaching ad research.

- **The 2020 Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship (DSLSV).** The priority includes actions cohesive with those whose performance is planned within the DSLSV. It concerns mainly the priority 3.3 “Improving the quality and efficiency of the education and scientific research system”, which includes the actions aimed at improving the quality of professional education and of professional skills, increasing the number of students in the fields of mathematics, natural sciences and technical sciences, creating the education system that ensures the possibility of lifelong learning at subsequent levels, ensuring common access to information and communication technologies, etc. An annex to the Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship is being prepared regarding the development of science and education.

4. List of potential beneficiaries

- self-government institutions, their unions and associations
- corporate organisation units of self-government institutions
- scientific institutions, including scientific institutions of the Polish Academy of Sciences
- higher education institutions
The potential list of beneficiaries that qualify for support within the priority shall be specified in detail in the Detailed Description of Priority Axes of the ROP for Lower Silesian Voivodship 2007-2013 and advertised in calls for project proposals within the Programme.

5. Complementarity and demarcation

5.1 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Education” with projects cofinanced within other ROP priorities:

- Projects in the scope of the information society (e-learning) implemented by more than one entity shall be cofinanced within the priority “Information society”,

- Projects supporting the scientific potential for the innovation of economy (not teaching) shall be implemented within the priority “Enterprises and Innovation”,

- Investment projects regarding ecological education shall be implemented under the priority “Environment and Ecological Safety”,

- This priority shall not support projects specified for implementation within the “Towns” priority support area (enumerated in the Annex to the Local Revitalisation Programme, in accordance with the MA guidelines).

5.2 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Education” with projects cofinanced within the Innovative Economy Operational Programme (IE OP):

The Priority “Education” is complementary to the Priority 2 of the IE OP “Infrastructure of the R&D sphere” in the scope of:
development of high-potential centres,
support to the creation of a joint research infrastructure for scientific institutions,
investments connected to the development of the IT science infrastructure.

Within the Priority “Education” the support will be offered chiefly to infrastructural investments connected to teaching in regional education centres whereas the IE OP supports projects focusing on an enhancement of competitiveness of Polish science on a transregional level and regarding mainly the R&D and IT infrastructure.

5.3 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority “Education” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment (OP IE):

Projects implemented within the priority “Education” are complementary to the projects under the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment, Priority 14 “Higher-education infrastructure”. Depending on a project value, the OP IE shall support infrastructural projects (facilities and equipment) of higher-education institutions of the 2nd and 3rd degree studies majoring mainly in science, and higher-education institutions of a modern technologies’ profile that major in the fields corresponding to main areas of the OP IE. The support will be given as well to complex infrastructural projects in the scope of the development of information and communication technologies that can be used for teaching
purposes at higher-education institutions. Within a limited scope, the support will be offered to other fields of study and the associated infrastructure (sports and recreational).

5.4 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Education” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Human Capital (OP HC):

One of the strategic objectives of the Operational Programme Human Capital is “The dissemination of education of the society at each stage of teaching with a concurrent increase of educational quality of services and their stronger bonds with the needs of the knowledge-based economy” – mainly through non-material measures. The complementarity of the OP HC “Education” priority concerns primarily the Priority III “High quality of the education system”, Priority IV “Higher education studies and science”, Priority VII “Promotion of social integration” and Priority IX “Development of education and competence in regions”.

5.5 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Education” with projects cofinanced within the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC):

Projects of a significant cross-border impact implemented under the objective III “European Cross-border Cooperation” and that meet at least 2 out of 4 requirements, i.e. joint project development, joint implementation, joint financing, joint personnel, shall be supported within the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Saxony-Poland 2007-2013 and the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation the Czech Republic-Republic of Poland 2007-2013.

5.6 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Education” with projects cofinanced within the EAFRD:

The RDP does not provide for support of projects in the scope of educational infrastructure. In the ROP’s Priority “Education” at least 15% of allocation is allocated to projects implemented in rural areas and small towns. In addition, in case of educational facilities not connected to higher education preferred will be projects located in these areas.

5.7 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Education” with projects cofinanced within the EFF:

This priority does not provide for complementary actions in this support area to measures within the Programme “Sustainable Development of Fishing Industry and Inshore Fishing Areas for 2007–2013”.

6. Categorisation of Funds assistance for 2007-2013

The following categories are applicable within the “Education” priority: 75, 77, 13, 79.

7. Cross-financing

The priority “Education” provides for applying the cross-financing instrument – within projects regarding purchasing modern equipment (e.g. computer equipment, for vocational purposes). A financial support is possible for a development of teaching programmes based on a given equipment and such equipment’s service courses for teachers.
8. International and interregional cooperation
Projects regarding the international and interregional cooperation can be implemented within this Priority in order to ensure the exchange of good practices and experience. In case of the projects regarding the interregional cooperation, the allocated amount shall not exceed 0.5% of the ERDF allocation for this Priority.

9. Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Value of indicator in the base year</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output indicators</strong></td>
<td>Number of projects</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Including: Number of projects concerning the infrastructure of higher education institutions</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of projects concerning the infrastructure of lifelong and vocational learning</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result indicators</strong></td>
<td>Number of students benefiting from the effects of projects (excluding e-learning)</td>
<td>thousand of people</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of pupils benefiting from the effects of projects (excluding e-learning)</td>
<td>thousand of people</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of places in kindergartens in rural areas supported within the priority</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all indicators:
Source of obtaining/verifying data: MA
Frequency measurement: annually
Priority 8:
Modernisation of health infrastructure in Lower Silesia (“Health”)

1. Objective of the priority

The main objective of the priority is the enhancement of quality of healthcare through increasing the standards of medical services and improving the accessibility of services provided by healthcare institutions. Undertaken actions will lead to rationalisation of the network of healthcare institutions. This priority will not provide financing for on-going activities of the sector.

2. Justification of the priority and its description

The Lower Silesian Voivodship is characterised by a relatively well-developed network of healthcare institutions. The indicator of number of hospital beds per 10 thousand inhabitants (equal to 49) exceeds the indicators of some better developed EU countries (e.g. Denmark, Ireland). According to the socio-economic analysis, the most important problem is an inadequate structure of this network. The data reveals that there are too few beds for patients requiring long-term care and too many beds for patients requiring short-term care, which results in the occurrence of regional asymmetry in the accessibility of services of some specialities and the uneconomical use of available medical resources. In addition, there are considerable quality differences at the level of development of health infrastructure. Allocation of resources is not appropriate to demographic and epidemic determinants and the existing infrastructure does not fulfil the quality standards of modern medicine. Other problems concern the fact that professional and sanitary requirements in the scope of facilities and equipment are not fulfilled. The healthcare facilities operating in Lower Silesia are often located in old and depreciated buildings that are not adapted to mandatory requirements and considerably differ from the European standards. The research commissioned by the Ministry of Health and conducted in 2006, which concerned the independent public healthcare institutions controlled by the regional self-government, revealed that the necessary renovations and modernisation in the years 2006–2010 require about PLN 518 million. Additionally, an attention was drawn to the fact that some of the buildings under care of the monument conservation officer cannot be used as healthcare facilities (over 100 of them were built before 1939). All healthcare institutions, which run their activity and do not comply with legal requirements are obliged to adapt their facilities and equipment to those requirements within a specified period of time. In case of hospitals and other institutions serving people who require round-the-clock care, the deadline is set on 31.12.2012 and in case of the remaining healthcare institutions – on 31.12.2008. Such situation necessitates the increase of expenditure on healthcare. Therefore, support within this priority will be given to undertakings providing modernisation of existing facilities (as well through thermomoderisation and solar energy use) to enable the process of their adaptation to valid legal regulations, including to the needs of the disabled. Cofinancing the construction of new facilities will be possible exclusively in the situation where the modernisation of existing infrastructure is unjustified from the economic point of view. All subsidised actions must lead to rationalisation of the network of healthcare facilities in the region.

The implementation of the development strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship in the scope of better access to specialist health services depends on the amount of medical equipment in healthcare institutions. The situation in Lower Silesia in this respect is similar to

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5 Journal of Laws, No. 213, item 1568, Order of the Minister of Health dated 10 Nov. 2006 on the requirements that should be fulfilled by the premises and equipment of healthcare management units in the scope of professionalism and sanitation.
the conditions prevailing in the whole country. The depreciated equipment employing obsolete technologies often operates on the edge of legally permitted standards. For example, the most urgent needs for modernisation or replacement of equipment for diagnostic imaging and invasive radiology only for the independent public healthcare institutions established by the regional self-government amount to over PLN 100 million.\(^6\) Therefore, support will be offered to projects providing healthcare facilities with medical apparatus and equipment. Investments in a modern diagnostic equipment will allow an early disease detection and treatment, what shall result in maintaining a high number of professionally active persons in the job market.

Cofinancing the purchase of new equipment will be possible first of all in the situation where the existing equipment does not fulfil the valid standards or its replacement will lead to the rationalisation of treatment process or its lack prevents any treatment. The investment here will be based on detailed demand analysis and the optimum level of service provision.

Because of the unfavourable ratio of the number of beds for long-time care to the short-time one, the priority shall support the development of healthcare facilities and the long-time care based on resources possessed by healthcare institutions. Such development should result from the process of rationalisation of the healthcare facilities’ network.

To improve the quality of healthcare it is crucial to carry out the actions aimed at rationalisation of functioning of healthcare facilities through implementing IT systems of information management and its accessibility to citizens. Such actions performed within this priority will lead to minimising the risks resulting from the lack of adequate quality of services in the scope of healthcare and their accessibility.

If the health of society does not improve, social and labour costs will increase and thus the competitiveness of the regional economy will decrease.

Projects implemented within the ROP will provide for accomplishment of the objective of the 2007-2013 Development Strategy for Healthcare in Poland.

3. Compliance of the priority with strategic documents

- **Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion (CSG).** The priority complies with the CSG in the scope of the guideline 3 “More and better jobs”. This guideline provides for, among other things, helping to maintain a healthy labour force. The guideline should result in actions aimed at preventing health risks and filling the existing gaps in health infrastructure.

- **National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF).** The priority conforms to the NSRF – it is inherent in the 3\(^{rd}\) horizontal objective “Constructing and modernising the technical and social infrastructure crucial for better competitiveness of Poland”. This objective assumes the implementation of actions aimed at improving the healthcare, decreasing the disparity of the access to medical infrastructure and increasing the effectiveness in healthcare systems through investments in ICT, knowledge and innovations.

- **2007-2013 Development Strategy for Healthcare in Poland (DSHP).** The Priority is cohesive with the DSHP within the strategic goal as well as main objectives. The most important Strategy issue is the health improvement of the Polish society by

\(^6\) data – own research, a questionnaire survey commissioned by the Ministry of Health, 2006.
implementation of the objectives regarding i.e. the improvement of the efficiency of healthcare system operation and the adjustment of healthcare to the dynamics of the long-time demographic trends.

– **The 2020 Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship (DSLSV).**

The priority also includes undertakings cohesive with the actions planned for implementation within the DSLSV. It concerns mainly the priority 3.4 “Continuous improvement of the safety and health of the voivodship inhabitants”, which includes actions aimed at, among other things, ensuring the access to specialist services in the scope of healthcare provided in the most optimal and efficient manner possible; increasing the effectiveness of a disease prevention, early detection and treatment as well as addiction prevention and treatment; developing the system providing care for pregnant women and newborn babies and others.

4. **List of potential beneficiaries**

– healthcare institutions operating within the public healthcare system

The potential list of beneficiaries that qualify for support within the priority shall be specified in detail in the Detailed Description of Priority Axes of the ROP for Lower Silesian Voivodship 2007-2013 and advertised in calls for project proposals within the Programme.

5. **Complementarity and demarcation**

5.1 **Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Health” with projects cofinanced within other ROP priorities:**

- Projects submitted by healthcare institutions operating beyond the public healthcare system will be implemented within the Priority “Enterprises and Innovation”;
- Projects regarding information and communication technologies submitted by more than one entity will be implemented under the priority “Information society”.

5.2 **Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Health” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment (OP IE):**

Projects within the Priority “Health” are complementary to projects implemented under the Priority XIII “Health Protection and the improvement of the efficiency of healthcare system” within Measure 13.1 “Investments in healthcare infrastructure of a transregional advantage”. The possibility of receiving support under either the ROP or the OP IE depends on the type of project and its value.

5.3 **Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority “Education” with projects cofinanced within the Innovative Economy Operational Programme (IE OP):**

The IE OP does not provide for support of complementary projects in the scope of education.

5.4 **Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Health” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Human Capital (OP HC):**

The intervention area of the ROP Priority “Health” is complementary to the one implemented under the OP HC, Priority II “Development of human resources and the adaptation potential of enterprises as well as the health improvement of working persons”. Complementary projects concern in particular detailed objectives: no. 4 “Health improvement of working persons through the development of prophylactic programmes and programmes supporting
return to work”, no. 5 “Enhancement of qualifications and skills of the medical personnel” and no. 6 “Quality improvement in healthcare institutions”.

5.5 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Health” with projects cofinanced within the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC):
Projects of a significant cross-border impact implemented under the objective III “European Cross-border Cooperation” and that meet at least 2 out of 4 requirements, i.e. joint project development, joint implementation, joint financing, joint personnel, shall be supported within the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Saxony-Poland 2007-2013 and the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Czech Republic-Republic of Poland 2007-2013.

5.6 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Health” with projects cofinanced within the EAFRD:
The RDP does not provide for support of projects in the scope of healthcare protection. In this ROP Priority the support will be offered to all types of projects located in rural areas and small towns on a non-discriminative basis.

5.7 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Health” with projects cofinanced within the EFF:
This priority does not provide for complementary actions in this support area to measures within the Programme “Sustainable Development of Fishing Industry and Inshore Fishing Areas for 2007–2013”.

6. Categorisation of Funds assistance for 2007-2013
The following categories are applicable within the “Education” priority: 76, 11, 13.

7. Cross-financing
The priority “Education” does not provide for applying the cross-financing instrument.

8. International and interregional cooperation
Projects regarding the international and interregional cooperation can be implemented within this Priority in order to ensure the exchange of good practices and experience. In case of the projects regarding the interregional cooperation, the allocated amount shall not exceed 0.5% of the ERDF allocation for this Priority.

9. Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Value of indicator in the base year</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output indicators</td>
<td>Number of projects regarding healthcare</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Result indicators</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number of projects concerning exclusively the purchase of medical apparatus and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of wards/units/divisions of healthcare institutions adapted to legal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential number of specialized medical examinations carried out using the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equipment purchased as a result of the ROP implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all indicators:
Source of obtaining/verifying data: MA
Frequency measurement: annually
Priority 9: Rehabilitation of degraded urban areas in Lower Silesia (“Towns”)

1. Objective of the priority

The main objective of the priority is the prevention of marginalisation of urban areas in Lower Silesia where negative socio-economic phenomena are intensifying and the physical condition of the environment is subject to degradation. Actions undertaken within this priority will lead to the renovation of the most degraded urban areas and the enhancement of socio-economic structures. Priority will be given in particular to integrated solutions dealing in a comprehensive way with social and environmental problems.

2. Justification of the priority and its description

According to the analysis, the Lower Silesian Voivodship is highly urbanised. Because of the fact that in December 2006 the cities and towns of the region concentrated 70.9% of the region’s population, urban centres play crucial role in the economic and social development of the voivodship. However, their potential is diversified. There are both dynamically growing urban centres (e.g. Wrocław and some towns located in the Legnica and Glogów Copper Mining Area) and the localities suffering from collapse of civilisation (e.g. urban centres in southern regions of the voivodship that cope with problems resulting from liquidation of redundant businesses of mining and textile industries). Such diversification is also visible within the cities and towns themselves since their development is never the same in each part, which often leads to disproportions between their individual parts. This problem also refers to thriving cities – e.g. in Wrocław the value of the indicator of the share of households occupying social housing is between 0.83 and 61.72 in different parts of the city7.

The degradation of urban areas takes place in several dimensions, the most significant of which are economic, social and environmental. The degradation of environment in urban areas is manifested by gradual destruction of urban and architectural tissue. This destruction concerns mainly the buildings (often of historic value), which have not been renovated for years and the associated infrastructure, e.g. water supply and sewage systems, energy infrastructure, road infrastructure, areas of the so-called architectural details or greenery. In addition to this, the economic changes of the last decade of the 20th century led to liquidation of many industrial areas. The concurrent change in geopolitical situation caused drop of the significance of military areas, which in consequence were left by the army. It is not uncommon that such places disturb the balanced development of urban areas by posing risk to human health and the environment. Apart from the physical and ecological degradation of urban tissue, the areas that require regeneration often cope with economic and social degradation. These areas are most frequently affected by the accumulation of negative economic and social phenomena, e.g. low level of economic activity, high unemployment rate, more widespread pathological phenomena in comparison with other areas, high crime rate. In some cities of the region the above mentioned problems particularly afflict ethnic and national minorities. In such a case, the phenomena are hard to quantify in public statistics on regional level, however they are noticeable on the level of individual cities (e.g. Bystrzyca Klodzka, Kłodzko, Wrocław). This pervasive degradation of many urban areas intensifies the need of their transformation. This is a chance for socio-economic boom not only in specified urban localities but also in neighbouring areas. Another crucial task in this scope is the improvement of the condition of the environment in these areas.

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7 Data pursuant to Urban Audit, data from 2001 (highest and lowest sub city score for the proportion of households living in social housing).
With regard to the importance of the Lower Silesian cities and the negative tendencies that hinder the development of urban areas in the voivodeship, the support within this priority will be provided for undertakings aimed at the implementation of Local Revitalisation Programmes. These will be integrated programmes aiming at permanent renovation of degraded areas in the biggest cities of Lower Silesia. While preparing and updating the Local Revitalisation Programmes, the city authorities will be obliged to:

- Select the support areas for the implementation of projects which receive the support within the framework of the “Towns” Priority.

- Prepare the annex to LRP which will include a list of undertakings suggested for support within the framework of the “Towns” Priority. The undertakings will be located on the support area and their implementation will contribute to achieving the quantified aims of LRP.

- Focused approach in the process of selecting the projects for implementation. This will ensure continuous amelioration of revitalized areas. The city authorities will aim at selecting such a support area which will result in the support intensity of at least 1,100 PLN per inhabitant of revitalised area. In addition to this, it will be possible to exploit preferences in the “Enterprises and Innovation” priority and the business institutions on these areas.

- Take into account post-industrial and post-military areas, in a degree adequate to problems that occur.

- Take into account the improvement of the energetic effectiveness of buildings and exploitation of renewable sources of energy, in a degree adequate to identified needs, also in the choice of projects,

- Take into account equal access of the disabled to created or reconstructed infrastructure, also in the choice of projects,

- Pay attention to the needs of immigrants, national and ethnic minorities, and refugees in a degree adequate to problems that occur,

- Take into consideration social initiatives aimed at counteracting negative phenomena occurring within the support area. Within this scope, it is possible to apply the cross-financing, to plan the financing of the projects within the framework of the Operational Programme Human Resources Development, or provide other budget or non-budget resources for their implementation. If municipal authorities abandon the implementation of these initiatives, the ROP Managing Authority can decide about reducing the financial support for the implementation of the Local Revitalisation Programme.

The rules of selecting the support areas and negotiating the amount of contribution from the European Regional Development Fund for implementation of projects situated in the LRP support areas with the Silesian Voivodship ROP Managing Authority are presented in Annex No.3. The support area may be changed only in exceptional and justified cases after obtaining an approval of the ROP Managing Authority. Within the framework of the LRP, the support will be provided for projects the scope of which will be equivalent to the types of undertakings listed in the priorities “Information Society”, “Transport” (excluding the purchase of the means of city transport), “Environment and Ecological Safety”, “Energy”,

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8 It is possible to use other nomenclature for the document as long as the integrated approach to problems related to urban areas is retained and the document is accepted by the legislative body of the city.

9 The maximum of 37 cities with the population equal to at least 10,000 according to actual place of residence at 31 Dec. 2005 pursuant to CSO.
“Tourism and Culture”, and “Education”, small investments improving the functionality of public spaces and the support of the infrastructure in use of institutions and organisations with crucial social functions for the local community of the support area. The support will be also provided for the undertakings in the field of housing construction. 10 Financing of this type of undertakings will be limited to 25% of the ERDF allocations planned for supporting an individual LPR.

Apart from the comprehensive support for the Local Revitalisation Programmes, the priority also provides support for projects concerning housing construction. The projects will be chosen in a tender and implemented in towns with population less than 10,000. These undertakings must be part of the Local Revitalisation Programme. Preference will be given to undertakings concerning the provision of adequate housing conditions for:

- households with low income,
- the disabled;
- immigrants, national minorities, ethnic minorities or refugees.

In addition to this, the “Towns” priority allows for the possibility of applying the JESSICA initiative, which involves the support in the form of renewable financial instruments (loan and guarantee funds and other derivative instruments).

3. Compliance of the priority with strategic documents

- Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion (CSG). The priority complies with the CSG and this cohesion concerns the guideline “Taking account of the territorial dimension of cohesion policy” which emphasizes the importance of the contribution of cities/towns to economic growth and job (Guideline 2.1). This document stresses the importance of actions aimed at rehabilitating the physical environment in urban areas and actions promoting entrepreneurship, local employment, and community development.

- National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF). The priority implements the fifth NSRF objective “Increasing the competitiveness of Polish regions and preventing their social, economic and territorial marginalisation in the scope of exploiting the potential of the towns”. This objective can be fully accomplished if the degraded areas as well as areas with socio-economic problems are rehabilitated and the housing infrastructure is reconstructed.

- The 2020 Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship (DSLSV). Undertakings planned to be implemented within this priority are cohesive with the actions to be executed within the Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship. Such actions concern mainly the following priorities of the Strategy: 2.1 “Improvement of the spatial cohesion in the region” and 2.3 “Improvement of the spatial order and the harmony of spatial structures” which include, among other things, the following activities: countering the degradation of remote areas and areas endangered with marginalisation; shaping attractive forms of various development.

10 The maximum of 3% of the Programme allocations will be assigned for the implementation of projects in the field of housing construction (within the framework of the intervention number 78). The undertakings in the field of the housing construction will be implemented in the scope of and pursuant to the regulations specified in Article 47 of the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1828/2006 of 8 December 2006 setting out rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and of Regulation (EC) No. 1080/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Regional Development Fund.
complexes, including the regeneration of degraded areas; protecting cultural heritage, etc.

4. List of potential beneficiaries

- housing cooperatives and associations, social housing associations
- socio-economic partners

The potential list of beneficiaries that qualify for support within the priority shall be specified in detail in the Detailed Description of Priority Axes of the ROP for Lower Silesian Voivodship 2007-2013 and advertised in calls for application proposals within the Programme.

5. Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority “Towns”

5.1 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Towns” with projects cofinanced within other ROP priorities

This priority will not provide support for projects, which may obtain grants within the following priorities: “Enterprises and Innovation” and “Health”. The support will not be given even if they are implemented within support areas included in the Local Revitalisation Programme. Projects which can be implemented in the following priorities “Information Society”, “Transport” (excluding the purchase of the means of city transport), “Environment and Ecological Safety”, “Energy”, “Tourism and Culture”, and “Education” qualify for implementation within the “Towns” priority. In such case, they need to be located in determined support area and be included in an annex to the Local Revitalisation Programme prepared pursuant to the MA principles. The undertakings thus determined are excluded from the possibility of their implementation within other programme priorities.

5.2 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Towns” with projects cofinanced within the Innovative Economy Operational Programme IE OP.

Within the framework of the “Towns” priority, the projects will be implemented pursuant to the demarcation line for the following ROP priorities: “Information Society”, “Transport”, “Environment and Ecological Safety”, “Energy”, “Tourism and Culture”, and “Education”. The undertakings in the field of housing construction will be cofinanced exclusively within the ROP (they will not be supported within the OP Innovative Economy).

5.3 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Towns” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment OP IE

Within the framework of the “Towns” priority, the projects will be implemented pursuant to the demarcation line for the following ROP priorities: “Information Society”, “Transport”, “Environment and Ecological Safety”, “Energy”, “Tourism and Culture”, and “Education”. The undertakings in the field of housing construction will be cofinanced only within the framework of ROP (they will not be supported within the framework of the OP Infrastructure and Environment).
5.4) Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Towns” with projects cofinanced within the Operational Programme Human Capital OP HC

The synergy effect in the social sphere will be provided in case of the city authorities’ coordination of the investment support within the framework of ROP in the degraded city areas with the financial undertakings within the Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources Development, especially the priorities “Employment and Social Integration”, “Labour Market Open for Everybody” and “Promotion of Social Integration”.

5.5 Complementarity and demarcation of the Priority: “Enterprises and Innovation” with projects cofinanced within the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC):

Projects of a significant cross-border impact implemented under the objective III “European Cross-border Cooperation” and that meet at least 2 out of 4 requirements, i.e. joint project development, joint implementation, joint financing, joint personnel, shall be supported within the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Saxony-Poland 2007-2013 and the Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation Czech Republic-Republic of Poland 2007-2013.

5.6 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Towns” with projects cofinanced from the EAFRD

The RDP does not provide for complementary actions in this support area.

5.7 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Towns” with projects cofinanced from the EFF

The Programme “Sustainable Development of Fishing Industry and Inshore Fishing Areas for 2007–2013” does not provide for complementary projects in this support area.

6. Categorisation of Funds assistance for 2007-2013

The following categories of assistance are applicable within the “Towns” priority: 61, 78.

7. Cross-financing

Within the framework of the flexibility instrument, it is possible to cofinance training for the inhabitants of the support area (e.g. a city district of poor living conditions), on condition that the connections with infrastructure investments are clear and unambiguous, and that they belong to the plan of the revitalization of the city (trainings supported from ERDF within the framework of the flexibility instrument): they apply for qualification only if they belong to a broader programme of the revitalization of the city and their scale is small; in such case, the priority is infrastructure investment and the related training is of subordinate character. The maximum limit of the flexibility instrument implementation within the framework of the priority equals 10%.

8. International and interregional cooperation

Within the framework of the Priority, the implementation will be possible of undertakings in the field of international and interregional cooperation, to guarantee the exchange of good practices and experience in the scope of the areas planned for implementation within the Priority. The maximum of 0.5% of the allocation of the ERDF resources planned in the Priority will be assigned for the implementation of projects in the field of interregional cooperation.
### 9. Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Value of indicator in the base year</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output indicators</strong></td>
<td>Number of Local Revitalisation Programmes that received support including: those taking account of post-industrial areas</td>
<td>LRP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Maximum of 37</td>
<td>Maximum of 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of projects guaranteeing balanced development and improving the attractiveness of towns/cities</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of projects offering services and preventing social exclusion of the representatives of minorities and the young</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result indicators</strong></td>
<td>Number of people living in living quarters regenerated within the priority</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>15,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area improved under Priority</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>to be defined in 2008</td>
<td>to be defined in 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all indicators:
- Source of obtaining/verifying data: MA
- Frequency measurement: annually
Priority 10: Technical Assistance

1. Objective of the priority
The objective of this priority is to increase the possibilities of absorption of resources from the Structural Funds within the Regional Operational Programme in Lower Silesia. This will be achieved through supporting the efficient and effective implementation of the ROP. The priority will also allow for financing the preparations for the next programming period.

2. Justification of the priority and its description

2.1 Basic conditions
The amount of financial resources planned to be used for the ROP implementation in the years 2007-2013 is several times higher than the amount allocated for support of the Lower Silesian Voivodship within the IROP in the years 2004–2006. The function of the regional self-government in the scope of implementing the Structural Funds changes as well, since for the first time it plays the role of the Managing Authority of the programme. This requires that the voivodship administration makes adequate preparations and involves considerably more resources and financial means, especially to ensure sufficient personnel dealing with implementing the Structural Funds and to enhance its professional qualifications and provide adequate technical conditions (office space, equipment, administrative costs). In addition to this, information and publicity activities will be decisive for the number and quality of the projects as well as the public acceptance of the citizens for projects financed from structural funds.

New responsibilities of the regional administration require:

a) increasing the number and quality of personnel,
b) supporting the process of managing and implementing the programme,
c) undertaking activities in the field of information and publicity.

Taking into consideration the above mentioned conditions, the ROP Managing Authority guarantees, within the priority, financial means indispensable for the implementation of projects concerning: evaluation, information and publicity activities, monitoring, and increasing the level of knowledge in the field of the application of public order and State aid procedures.

2.2 Main areas of intervention:
The A area - enhancing the administration potential through, among other things:

- Financing the employment of employees involved in the implementation of the ROP activities. In the “Programme of preparation of the Lower Silesian Marshal Office to perform the function of the Managing Authority of the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007–2013”, accepted and agreed for implementation by the Management Board of the Lower Silesian Voivodship on 29 August 2006, the target employment structure and the target level of remuneration were specified. In addition to this, the implementation of the motivational system of pay and other incentives for employees involved in the implementation of the ROP was suggested. Within the framework of the Managing Authority, a post of the Environment Manager will be created. The financial means of the Programme will allow for financing the remuneration of the employees involved in the implementation
of projects related to the Integrated Regional Operational Programme 2004-2006 (IROP).

− Improving professional qualifications of personnel implementing the programme at the level of the Managing Authority and other institutions involved in the Lower Silesian Voivodship ROP preparation and implementation (including domestic and foreign language trainings, domestic and foreign internships, study visits, information meetings – e.g. “Open days”, as well as the preparations for the next programming period after the year 2013).

− Providing the employees with adequate technical conditions, among other things in the scope of: office equipment and appliances, means of transport, computer equipment together with software and installation, telecommunications and audiovisual equipment and services, the Internet access, specialist literature (including publications, dictionaries),

− guaranteeing the space for the needs related to programme operation (including purchase, modernisation and renovation);

The B area - the enhancement of the process of the Lower Silesian Voivodship ROP managing and implementing, among other things through:

− Supporting each of the stages of collection, evaluation and selection of projects (including expert support, financing the costs of evaluation of projects);

− Supporting administrative work carried out (including training) for bodies that participate in implementation of the programme resulting from applying the partnership rule (e.g. Monitoring Committee, consultations with regional partners);

− Supporting the financial management and monitoring;

− Supporting the control process;

− Supporting the evaluation process;

− Preparing analyses, research, evaluations and reports, also for the next programming period after the year 2013.

− Maintenance, modernisation, expansion of existing or development of new IT systems and computer networks used for the ROP implementation (MA will prepare an internal IT system supporting the ROP implementation process. The system will be compatible with national systems and the SFC 2007 system. The support will enable the full participation in a uniform monitoring system).

− Purchasing databases and specialist literature

− Additional services supporting the process of managing and implementation of the programme (e.g. legal services, external audit);

− Archiving of the documents concerning the Lower Silesian Voivodship ROP.

The C area – communication and publicity through, among other things:

The support is planned for, but not limited to:

− Organising conferences, seminars (including public tenders and State aid)

− Establishing, equipping and maintenance of the information centres;
Preparing and disseminating publications and other informational and publicity materials;

Preparing and performing actions as well as events connected with information and publicity (including the promotion in the media, fairs, competitions, press conferences, meetings of the representatives of a given industry);

Cooperating with the media to inform the public about the results of the ROP implementation, gaining general approval of actions resulting from the ROP implementation and institutions involved in the process of implementation such actions;

Creating and maintaining Web pages concerning the programme;

Taking part in domestic and foreign events promoting the ROP;

Providing information and publicity of the programming period past the year 2013;

The actions carried out within this area will comply with the Strategy of Communication of the Structural Funds in Poland for 2007–2013 and will complement the Operational Programme – Technical Assistance. In addition to this, the MA will prepare the Communications Plan For the Operational Programme for Lower Silesia Region for 2007-2013.

2.3 Summary

Within all above mentioned technical assistance areas (A,B,C) it will be possible to finance administrative costs of functioning of the Managing Authority and other beneficiaries of the TA in the ROP in the scope of actions connected with the Lower Silesian Voivodship ROP implementation. Within the framework of the ROP, financing of the IROP is also qualified. The execution of above mentioned tasks will contribute to the efficient and effective use of the financial resources within the ROP.

3. Compliance of the priority with strategic documents

- **Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion (CSG)** – This priority complies with the suggestions of actions included in the guideline: “Administrative capacity” which, among other things, provides for supporting good policy and programme design and enhancing capacity building in the delivery of those policies and programmes.

- **National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF)** - This priority complies with the assumptions included in one of the chapters of the NCS entitled “Improving the administrative capacity in Poland in the years 2007-2013” which states, among other things, that one of most crucial issues is the improvement of capacity to develop and implement long-term strategies and programmes.

- **The 2020 Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship (DSLSV)** - The “Technical Assistance” priority is necessary to ensure effective implementation of other ROP priorities, which will allow to implement actions included in DSLSV.

4. List of potential beneficiaries

- the ROP Managing Authority for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007–2013;

- Intermediate Bodies which will be responsible for the implementation of all or part of the projects implemented within the framework of individual priorities.
5. Complementarity and demarcation

5.1 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Technical Assistance” with projects cofinanced within the OP TA:

The support planned within the framework of the Operational Programme Technical Assistance (OP TA) is complementary to the scope of support within the ROP Priority “Technical Assistance”. The complementarity applies mainly to the support in the area of employment, improving qualifications, purchasing the equipment, office equipment and appliances, evaluation, publicity and information, the exchange of good practices and experience, training for the beneficiaries and archiving. Within the framework of the OP TA, the support for the above mentioned activities applies for horizontal and central institutions which do not use the technical assistance of other operational programmes. The support implemented within the framework of the ROP Priority “Technical Assistance” applies to the Managing and Intermediate Institution of the beneficiaries of the ROP TA indicated in the list. In addition to this, within the framework of OP TA, it will be possible to finance the proper preparation of the most significant projects which will apply for financing from the financial means of the Lower Silesian Voivodship ROP.

5.2 Complementarity and demarcation of the ROP Priority: “Technical Assistance” with projects cofinanced within the ECC:

The complementarity applies mainly to the international and interregional cooperation. The support within the framework of the “Technical Assistance” priority will apply for the creation and maintenance of the cooperation network involving mainly the exchange of good practices.

5.3 Complementarity with the JASPERS initiative:

The financial means of the initiative will allow for financing the preparation of large projects.

6. Categorisation of Funds assistance for 2007-2013

Following categories of assistance are applicable within the “Technical Assistance” priority: 85, 86.

7. Cross-financing

The “Technical Assistance” priority does not provide for applying the cross-financing instrument.

8. International and interregional cooperation

Projects regarding the international and interregional cooperation can be implemented within this Priority in order to ensure the exchange of good practices and experience. In case of the projects regarding the interregional cooperation, the allocated amount shall not exceed 0.5% of the ERDF allocation for this Priority.
9. Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Value of indicator in the base year</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2013)</th>
<th>Assumed value of indicator in the target year (2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output indicators</td>
<td>Number of job positions cofinanced within the TA in the ROP</td>
<td>job position</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount of purchased computer equipment</td>
<td>piece</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result indicators</td>
<td>Number of people visiting information points</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12,300</td>
<td>15,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of people participating in trainings, conferences, information meetings,</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>seminars etc., concerning preparation and implementation of projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of employees who participated in at least one form of in-service</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>training in a year compared to the number of employees whose job position is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cofinanced within the TA in the ROP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of visits to Web pages</td>
<td>visit to a Web page</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,720,000</td>
<td>2,160,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all indicators:
Source of obtaining/ verifying data: MA
Frequency measurement: annually
IV. The Regional Operational Programme financing plan for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013

The implementation of the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for the period 2007-2013 will involve EUR 1,561.1 million. Of this amount, EUR 1,213.1 million will come from the European Regional Development Fund, EUR 186.4 million will be financed by national public funding and EUR 161.6 million by national private funding.

The outlay for implementing the goals of the Lisbon Strategy is EUR 681.2 million, which constitutes 43.6% of all funding. This amount includes EUR 485.3 million from the European Regional Development Fund, or 40% of the allocated funds.

The breakdown of funds into individual ROP priorities is one of the key notions determining success in completing the Programme objectives. Establishing the appropriate breakdown of the funds first required an analysis of the region's needs for EU funds. In December 2005 the Project Registration System (to which potential beneficiaries could submit investment projects for which they expected support) was launched. Over 3,300 projects have been submitted to date.

Results obtained from this system were transferred to the Group to prepare a draft of the ROP (hereafter referred to as the Working Group), one of the tasks of which was to prepare a draft of fund allocation within the Programme. Having acquainted themselves with these results and taken into consideration the characteristics of the local policy included in the Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship together with the Ministry of Regional Development guidelines for the desired ROP expenditure structure (limits related to the minimum or maximum amount of aid for individual areas of the regional development policy) the Working Group has prepared, in consecutive stages, 8 variants of the allocation of funds.

These variants have been verified by macroeconomic methods for their impact on the region's economy using the HERMIN model (developed by the Wrocław Regional Development Agency), which made it possible to select the optimal variant with regard to the impact on the GNP, employment and other essential aspects in the development of the voivodship. The impact of the Programme on the regional economy was also estimated using the MaMoR2 (the Institute for Market Economics).

It has also been determined that Lower Silesia's territorial government institutions, which are expected to be the chief beneficiary of the Programme, can provide cofinancing. It is estimated that the investment potential for the period 2007-2013 totals ca. PLN 10,282.2 million (approximately EUR 2.5 billion). In light of the demand for public funding serving as the beneficiaries' own contribution, which is estimated at ca. EUR 186.4 million, it can be assumed that there is no risk the beneficiaries' will not provide the funds needed to obtain structural assistance.

Pursuant to Art. 53, Section 1, Point a of Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 laying down general provisions on ERDF, ESF and CF12 it has been assumed that the contribution of funds at the Programme level is calculated with reference to the total amount of qualified expenditures, the

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including public and private expenditures. Furthermore, the Managing Authority will observe the principle stating that revenue generating projects must comply with the Article 55 of Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006.

A detailed breakdown of funding into individual priorities and years is shown in the tables below.

Table 1. Financing plan of the ROP for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 giving the annual commitment of each fund in the operational programme (in EUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Structural Funding (ERDF or ESF)</th>
<th>Cohesion Fund</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>170 066 906</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>170 066 906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>174 049 345</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>174 049 345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>178 005 561</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>178 005 561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>175 683 428</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>175 683 428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>172 402 874</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>172 402 874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>169 226 955</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>169 226 955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>173 709 810</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>173 709 810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2013</td>
<td>1 213 144 879</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 213 144 879</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Financial plan of the ROP for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 giving, for the Whole programming period, the amount of the total financial allocation of each fund in the operational programme, the national counterpart and the rate of reimbursement by priority Axis (in EUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Community Funding</th>
<th>National counterpart</th>
<th>Indicative breakdown of national counterpart</th>
<th>Total funding</th>
<th>Cofinancing rate</th>
<th>For information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b=c+d</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>e=a+b</td>
<td>f=a/e</td>
<td>EBI Contributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprises and Innovation</td>
<td>309 842 736</td>
<td>151 249 296</td>
<td>32 468 562</td>
<td>118 780 734</td>
<td>461 092 032</td>
<td>67,20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information society</td>
<td>97 051 591</td>
<td>22 835 668</td>
<td>15 071 541</td>
<td>7 764 127</td>
<td>119 887 259</td>
<td>80,95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>227 950 624</td>
<td>45 512 610</td>
<td>39 093 860</td>
<td>6 418 750</td>
<td>273 463 234</td>
<td>83,36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and Ecological Safety</td>
<td>128 759 928</td>
<td>23 311 076</td>
<td>22 510 399</td>
<td>800 677</td>
<td>152 071 004</td>
<td>84,67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>36 394 347</td>
<td>11 649 756</td>
<td>4 540 728</td>
<td>7 109 028</td>
<td>48 044 103</td>
<td>75,75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism and Culture</td>
<td>108 479 487</td>
<td>26 540 377</td>
<td>23 622 023</td>
<td>2 918 354</td>
<td>135 019 864</td>
<td>80,34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>99 050 316</td>
<td>21 047 342</td>
<td>16 195 029</td>
<td>4 852 313</td>
<td>120 097 658</td>
<td>82,47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>52 722 970</td>
<td>11 888 513</td>
<td>8 373 648</td>
<td>3 514 865</td>
<td>64 611 483</td>
<td>81,60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towns</td>
<td>106 867 090</td>
<td>25 800 021</td>
<td>16 360 095</td>
<td>9 439 926</td>
<td>132 667 111</td>
<td>80,55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
<td>46 025 790</td>
<td>8 122 199</td>
<td>8 122 199</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54 147 989</td>
<td>85,00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 213 144 879</strong></td>
<td><strong>347 956 858</strong></td>
<td><strong>186 358 084</strong></td>
<td><strong>161 598 774</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 561 101 737</strong></td>
<td><strong>77,71%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funds contribution at operational programme level will be calculated with reference to the total amount of qualified expenditures including public and private expenditures.
### Table 3. Indicative breakdown of the Community contribution by category in the ROP for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention category (code)</th>
<th>ERDF Amount</th>
<th>Form of finance</th>
<th>ERDF Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>27 902 332</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 174 986 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>22 321 866</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>38 158 722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 580 466</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>54 900 121</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>24 833 076</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>15 346 283</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>147 169 857</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>877 796 339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>5 580 466</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 951 883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>48 525 796</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>15 008 146</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>50 308 103</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>270 811 285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>6 208 269</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>8 734 643</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>37 122 233</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>150 000 000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>13 101 963</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>2 547 604</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>2 547 604</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>14 193 795</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>4 003 381</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>20 016 891</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>13 344 594</td>
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<td>42 546 940</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>6 672 296</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>4 003 378</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>32 093 748</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>32 167 384</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>2 001 689</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>6 470 417</td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>52 058 397</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>24 593 976</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>14 709 591</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>504 686</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>72 135 296</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>92 159 653</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>49 083 535</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>2 135 135</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>34 731 794</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>1 746 929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>36 874 317</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>9 151 473</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 213 144 879</td>
<td></td>
<td>55 585 372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Territory** | **ERDF Allocation**
---|---
1 | 877 796 339
2 | 8 951 883
3 | -
4 | -
5 | 270 811 285
6 | -
7 | -
8 | -
9 | -
10 | -
00 | 55 585 372
Table 4. Indicative breakdown of the Community contribution (ERDF) by intervention category in the ROP for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 engaged in the Lisbon Strategy implementation (euro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention category (code)</th>
<th>ERDF Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>27 902 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>22 321 866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 580 466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>54 900 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>24 833 076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>15 346 283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>147 169 857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>5 580 466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>48 525 796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>15 008 146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
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V. Management and implementation system of the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013

5. Implementing rules

5.1 Competences of institutions involved in the Regional Operational Programme management

5.1.1 Coordination

5.1.1.1 Coordination at the level of NSRF – Minister responsible for regional development

The minister responsible for regional development supervises correct functioning of the NSRF implementation system and is responsible for conducting evaluation research at the level of NSRF including horizontal research as well as additional research and *ad hoc* research resulting from the monitoring of NSRF implementation.

The NSRO Coordination Committee will be responsible for the coordination of actions implemented within the Cohesion Policy, Common Agricultural Policy, and Common Fisheries Policy, as well as within the EEA Financial Mechanism, Norwegian Financial Mechanism, Swiss Financial Mechanism and other financial instruments when financed by the Cohesion Policy.

The NSRF Coordination Committee will establish a Working Group in which the managing authorities of the relevant ERDF, ESF, EAFRD and EFF programmes are represented. This Working Group under the NSRF Coordination Committee will have the task to develop proposals for cross checking mechanisms for investments supported under the different programmes (e.g. relevant questions in application forms, sample checks, joint access to databases) to avoid double financing and to guarantee that demarcation lines are respected.

5.1.1.2 Coordination of 16 Regional Operational Programmes – Coordinating Authority of the Regional Operational Programme (ROP CA)

The function of the Coordinating Authority (ROP CA) will be performed by the minister responsible for regional development serviced in relevant respects by the Regional Programme Coordination Department in the Ministry of the Regional Development.

In particular, the ROP Coordinating Authority:

- reviews regional operational programmes for compliance with NSRF;
- negotiates regional operational programmes with the EC, in conjunction with the ROP managing authorities;
- ensures guidelines cohesion;
- monitors the effects of the ROP implementation in regions (comparative analyses).

Mutual relations and a detailed description of responsibilities and task division between the ROP Coordinating Authority and the ROP Managing Authority for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 will be defined in an agreement between the two institutions.

5.1.1.3 ROP coordination with other programmes implemented within the framework of NSRF and other programmes financed by EU funds
On regional level, the coordination between the ROP and other programmes implemented within the framework of NSRF and together with the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Fishery Fund will be guaranteed by regular meetings of the Working Group for the ROP, appointed within the structure of Lower Silesian Marshal Office, with representatives of subjects engaged in implementing other programmes in the region, among other programmes implemented in the objective 3 of the European Territorial Cooperation, the regional component of Operational Programme Human Capital, Rural Area Development Programme for 2007-2013 and the programme “Sustainable development of the fishery sector and inshore fishing areas for 2007-2013”.

Moreover, these issues will be an important element for the Monitoring Committee of the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesia Voivodship for 2007-2013.

On the level of the Programme implementation, The Managing Authority of the ROP will exclude the potential threat of double financing of the same undertakings from different operational programmes and funds. This will be done by obliging beneficiaries to declare project implementation only from the financial resources of one fund, one programme and one priority axis.

### 5.1.2 Management of the Regional Operational Programme

#### 5.1.2.1 Managing Authority of the ROP (MA)

The Lower Silesia Voivodship Board, pursuant to the act concerning the rules of conducting development policy is the Managing Authority of the ROP. According to the Organisational Rulebook of the Lower Silesian Marshal Office granted by Resolution No. 3972/II/06 of the Voivodship Board from August 10, 2006 (with later changes), the obligations of the Managing Authority are fulfilled by organisational units in the Lower Silesian Marshal Office. Currently this function is fulfilled by: the Regional Operational Programme Department, Finance and Budget Department, Director General Division and Internal Audit Unit.

The Managing Authority, pursuant to Art. 60 of Council Regulation No. 1083/2006, is responsible for managing and implementing the Regional Operational Programme according to the principle of sound financial management and in particular for:

- ensuring that operations are selected for funding in accordance with the criteria applicable to the Regional Operational Programme and that they comply with applicable Community and national rules for the whole of their implementation period;
- verifying that the cofinanced products and services are delivered and that the expenditure declared by the beneficiaries for operations has actually been incurred and complies with Community and national rules;
- ensuring that there is a system for recording and storing in computerised form accounting records for each operation under the Regional Operational Programme and that the data on implementation necessary for financial management, monitoring, verifications, audits and evaluation are collected;
- ensuring that beneficiaries and other bodies involved in the implementation of operations maintain either a separate accounting system or an adequate accounting
code for all transactions relating to the operation without prejudice to national accounting rules;

− ensuring that the evaluations of the Regional Operational Programme referred to in Article 48(3) of Council Regulation No. 1083/2006 are carried out in accordance with Article 47;

− setting up procedures to ensure that all documents regarding expenditure and audits required to ensure an adequate audit trail are held in accordance with the requirements of Article 90 of Council Regulation No. 1083/2006;

− ensuring that the certifying authority receives all necessary information on the procedures and verifications carried out in relation to expenditure for the purpose of certification;

− guiding the work of the monitoring committee and providing it with the documents required to permit the quality of the implementation of the regional operational programme to be monitored in the light of its specific goals;

− drawing up and, after approval by the monitoring committee, submitting to the Commission the annual and final reports on implementation;

− ensuring compliance with the information and publicity requirements laid down in Article 69 of Council Regulation No. 1083/2006;

− providing the Commission with information to allow it to appraise major projects.

The ROP Managing Authority for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 may designate one or more Intermediate Bodies to carry out part of its management or implementation tasks under the responsibility of the ROP Managing Authority for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013.

5.1.2.2 Intermediate Bodies (IB)

Pursuant to Art. 59 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006, the Managing Authority designates an Intermediate Body II level (IB) in the priority axis “Enterprises and Innovation” to carry out some of the implementation tasks in the field of: financial support for enterprises, strengthening the service potential of business environment institutions, facilitation of access to expert consulting support for enterprises and support for establishing economic contacts. The function of the IB II will be performed by an entity from outside the public finance sector, chosen in a tender according to the Act concerning the rules of conducting development policy.

In particular, the IB II will be responsible for the implementation of the following actions:

− carrying out project collection procedure,

− carrying out the formal and content-related assessment of project,

− carrying out the signing of contracts with beneficiaries and possible annex procedures,

− verifying, accepting and storing warranties,

− verifying the ROP beneficiary applications for reimbursement and preparing comprehensive applications for reimbursement,

− implementing actions related to financial service of the entrusted part of the priority, transferring funds to the beneficiaries, recovering amounts inappropriately collected,
monitoring and reporting, preparing interim, annual and final reports about implementation of tasks and other documents necessary to conduct monitoring on entrusted tasks,

− taking part in evaluation of actions conducted by the MA,

− carrying out information and promotional actions in the area of the ROP implementation in harmony with the Communications Plan for the Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship,

− carrying out control tasks,

− detecting and reporting irregularities,

− gathering and processing data in the IT system as well as transferring and entering data into national and regional IT systems,

− conducting account records,

− storing, providing access to and filing documents.

Responsibilities delegated to the Intermediate Body will be lay down in an agreement between MA and Intermediate Body II level

The ROP institutional outline is included in Annex No.2

5.1.2.3 Certifying Authority (ROP CA)

Pursuant to Art. 35 act No.2, point Act from December 6, 2006 on conducting development policy, the minister appropriate for regional development certifies to the European Commission the regularity of bearing costs within the operating programmes. The Certifying Authority is an organisational unit created by the development of the regional minister’s regulation for establishing an organisational rulebook of The Ministry for Regional Development, responsible for certification of the costs borne within ERDF/ESF/CF. The CA in the scope of implemented tasks is a unit independent of other units administering individual operational programmes, being also a part of a separate division subordinate to other members of Ministry Management. A member of the Ministry of Regional Development who supervises the CA is directly subordinate to the Regional Development Minister and makes independent decisions in the area of making and restraining the process of certifying expenditures and proposals of payments to the European Commission. Currently the Certifying Authority Department performs the function of the Certifying Authority.

The responsibilities of the certifying institution for an operational programme include in particular:

− drawing up and submitting to the Commission certified statements of expenditure and applications for payment;

− certifying that the statement of expenditure is accurate, results from reliable accounting systems and is based on verifiable supporting documents;

− certifying that the expenditure declared complies with applicable Community and national rules and has been incurred in respect of operations selected for funding in
accordance with the criteria applicable to the Programme and complying with Community and national rules;

− ensuring for the purposes of certification that it has received adequate information from the Managing Authority on the procedures and verifications carried out in relation to expenditure included in statements of expenditure;

− taking account for certification purposes of the results of all audits carried out by or under the responsibility of the Audit Authority;

− maintaining accounting records in computerised form of expenditure declared to the Commission;

− keeping an account of amounts recoverable and of amounts withdrawn following cancellation of all or part of the contribution for an operation. Amounts recovered shall be repaid to the general budget of the European Union prior to the closure of the Regional Operational Programme by deducting them from the next statement of expenditure

− complying with the certifying information about discovered irregularities in the operational Programme

− providing opinions for certifying expenditure for executive instructions of the Managing Authority of the operational Programme

− carrying out examination visits for and examining expenditures on the basis of received applications for refund from the Managing Authority. Those visits are to be performed in the Managing Authority, institutions subordinate to the Managing Authority or (alternatively) in beneficiaries

− Making examination visits in the Institution Mediating in Certification in the area of unanimity with the ROP certifying system requirements

In the Regional Operational Programme, the Certifying Authority delegates part of its tasks in the area of certification to Voivodship authorities which serve as the Institution Mediating in Certification. According to Art. 59, Section 2, Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006, the Certifying Authority in the Ministry for Regional Development is responsible for the delegated tasks. Delegation of parts of tasks to a certifying institute occurs when, according to Art. 12 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1828/2006, the Certifying Authority in the Ministry for Regional Development reaches an agreement with each individual Province Governor which defines the scope of delegated tasks and the duties of institutions into which tasks are delegated. Voivodship Office units which serve the Province Governor in the area of the delegated tasks are functionally independent from organisational units which implement tasks delegated by the Managing Authority of the Operational Programme. Delegated tasks are in particular:

- receiving and verifying formally and using accounting procedures, the payment certification and application for interim/final payment for regional operational Programmes from the Managing Authority;

- authenticating before the Certifying Authority the expenditures for the regional operational Programme, recommended by the Managing Authority in an application for interim/final payment authenticated by the Managing Authority;

- carrying out systemic examination visits on behalf of the Certifying Authority in the Managing Authority and other institutions subordinate to the Managing Authority or at the beneficiary in the scope of programme implementation, as well as examination
visits, which consist of controlling expenditures on the basis of received applications for refund from the Managing Authorities;

- gathering for certifying expenditure of executive instructions of the Managing Authority of regional operational Programmes;

- analyzing for certifying matters expenditure received from the Managing Authority and, in the case of delegating by the Managing Authority tasks in that area to a subordinate institution, data which includes information about the system controls carried out by those institutions and control of expenditure concerning regional operational Programmes;

- gathering from the Managing Authority expenditure in the area of the regional operational Programme and accounting for authenticating expenditure information about stated irregularities;

- conducting on the basis of data received from the Managing Authority of the regional operational Programme the electronic record of amounts which are subordinate to rediscovery and amounts withdrawn after voiding part or the whole contribution for this operation;

- monitoring the n+3/n+2 principle for the given regional operational Programme on the basis of data received from the Managing Authority of the regional operational Programme;

5.1.2.4 Audit Authority (AA)

Audit Authority duties defined in Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 are executed by the General Inspector of Fiscal Control who, at the same time, plays the role of Secretary of State or Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Finance according to the Act from September 28, 1991 on fiscal control. The Audit Authority is independent from the ROP Managing Authority, Intermediate Bodies, Intermediate Body II level and the Certifying Authority.

Audit Authority duties are executed by the agency of organisational units of fiscal control which are subordinate to the General Inspector of Fiscal Control i.e. a separate organisational unit in the Ministry Of Finance (currently the Department for Certifying and Issuing Declarations on Winding-up of EU Assistance) and The Treasury Control Office in Wrocław, in which a separate organisational unit responsible for the control of grants received from the EU was set up.

The Audit Authority is responsible for the tasks related to granting assertion that the management and control systems of the ROP meet requirements described in Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006, and also for preparation of a report which includes grade results of creating systems and opinions on the subject of the ROP management and control system unanimity with Art. 58-62 of the Regulation. This has to be done before submitting the first application for interim payment or no later than 12 months after the ROP approval. All tasks in the conformity audit are carried out by the Department for Certifying and Issuing Declarations on Winding-up of EU Assistance and The Treasury Control Office in Wroclaw and the opinion is signed by the General Inspector of Fiscal Control.

The Audit Authority ensures that all audit tasks comply with internationally established audit standards. The Audit Authority is responsible in particular for:
1. ensuring that audits are carried out in order to verify the effective functioning of the management and control system of the Regional Operational Programme;

2. ensuring that audits are carried out on operations on the basis of an appropriate sample to verify expenditure declared;

3. presenting to the Commission, within nine months of the approval of the Operational Programme, an audit strategy covering the bodies which will perform the audits, the method to be used, the sampling method for audits on operations and the indicative planning of audits to ensure that the main bodies are audited and that audits are spread evenly throughout the programming period.

4. by December 31 of each year during the years 2008–2015:
   a) submitting to the Commission an annual control report, setting out the findings of the audits carried out during the previous 12-month period ending on 30 June of the year concerned, in accordance with the audit strategy of the Operational Programme and reporting any shortcomings found in the systems for the management and control of the programme. The first report to be submitted by 31 December 2008 shall cover the period from 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2008. The information concerning the audits carried out after 1 July 2015 shall be included in the final control report supporting the closure declaration

   b) issuing an opinion, on the basis of the controls and audits that have been carried out under its responsibility, as to whether the management and control system functions effectively, so as to provide a reasonable assurance that statements of expenditure presented to the Commission are correct and, as a consequence, reasonable assurance that the underlying transactions are legal and regular;

   c) submitting, where applicable under Article 88, a declaration for partial closure assessing the legality and regularity of the expenditure concerned.

   d) submitting to the Commission, by 31 March 2017 at the latest, a closure declaration assessing the validity of the application for payment of the final balance and the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions covered by the final statement of expenditure, which shall be supported by a final control report.

The Department for Certifying and Issuing Declarations on Winding-up of EU Assistance supervises, coordinates and ensures appropriate standards of the treasury control office work for the implementations mentioned above. For ensuring the quality of tasks carried out by the treasury control offices the Department has adequate control mechanisms. These are:

− introducing documentation management systems (determining criteria for the preparation, verification, acceptance, and standardization of documentation)
− supervising of tasks carried out (attributing responsibility for work to employees and verification)
− carrying out annual controls of the quality of implemented tasks (re-performance audits and other audits for verification of the correctness of methodology used by the treasury control offices).
5.1.2.5 Authority responsible for receiving payments

Financial means transferred by the European Commission as pre-payments, interim payments and final balance payments for the Regional Operational Programme for 2007–2013 for the Lower Silesian Voivodship will be credited to a specially designated bank account managed by the minister responsible for public finances.

The Ministry of Finance is the authority responsible for receiving payments made by the European Commission. According to the Ministry of Finance work rulebook, the Paying Authority Department is responsible for maintaining the bank account on which payments are to be credited. Pre-payments, interim and final payments given by the European Commission are to be included in the national budget as its income.

An organisational scheme showing relations between MA, CA, AA and the authority responsible for receiving payments from the Commission is included in Annex No. 4.

5.1.2.6 Authority or authorities responsible for making payments to beneficiaries

Financial means for beneficiaries will be paid by the Managing Authority or Intermediate Bodies.

5.2 Monitoring

The monitoring of the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 includes both material effects and financial progress of Programme implementation.

Pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006, monitoring will be carried out by the Managing Authority and the Monitoring Committee. The monitoring process, which includes reporting, involves all entities involved in implementing the Programme in accordance with applicable legal regulations and programme documents.

Based on regular monitoring reports, the Managing Authority will prepare collective reports on the ROP implementation. Before a draft report is submitted to the Monitoring Committee for approval, it must be approved by the Voivodship Board. The ROP implementation reports are submitted by the MA to the ROP CA according to the rules set out in the “National Reporting Guidelines” and to the European Commission pursuant to Article 67 of Council Regulation 1083/2006. Having been approved by the ROP Monitoring Committee, the reports are sent to the EC.

5.2.1 Monitoring Committee (LS ROP MC)

The Monitoring Committee of the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 will be set up within 3 months from the date of the notification to Poland of the European Commission's approving the ROP. The Committee will be composed of (among others):

- representatives of territorial self-governments (representatives of ROP MA, IB of the OP HC competent for the Lower Silesia Voivodship, Wroclaw City representative, the other gminas and Lower Silesia Voivodship poviat representatives, Voivodship assembly representative; there will also be adequate representation of rural, rural-urban gminas and cities);

- government representatives (among others representatives of the Voivod, Ministry of Regional Development and other ministries involved in introducing and managing
The ROP MA appointing the Monitoring Committee shall ensure the adequate proportion of women in the Committee participation according to applications and recommendations received.

In addition, representatives of a network working within the initiative “Regions for Economic Change” will be allowed by the ROP MA to submit reports on the subject of developments achieved by this network. At least once a year the ROP MA will put a review of those developments into a Monitoring Committee programme and will also discuss major proposals for the main events of that Programme;

The Monitoring Committee of the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 shall satisfy itself as to the effectiveness and quality of the implementation of the ROP, in accordance with the following provisions:

- it shall analyse and approve the criteria for selecting the operations financed within six months of the approval of the Regional Operational Programme and approve any revision of those criteria in accordance with programming needs;

- it shall periodically review progress made towards achieving the specific targets of the Operational Programme on the basis of documents submitted by the Managing Authority;

- it shall examine the results of implementation, particularly the achievement of the targets set for each priority axis and the evaluations referred to in Article 48(3) of Council Regulation No. 1083/2006;

- it shall consider and approve the annual and final reports on implementation referred to in Article 67 of Council Regulation No. 1083/2006;

- it shall be informed of the annual control report, or of the part of the report referring to the Operational Programme concerned, and of any relevant comments the Commission may make after examining that report or relating to that part of the report;

- it may propose to the Managing Authority any revision or examination of the Operational Programme likely to make possible the attainment of the Funds' objectives referred to in Article 3 of Council Regulation No. 1083/2006 or to improve its management, including its financial management;

- it shall consider and approve any proposal to amend the content of the Commission decision on the contribution from the Funds.

The selection of projects in the ROP will be dependent on fulfilling criteria confirmed by the Monitoring Committee (pursuant to Art. 65 Point b Council Regulation No. 1083/2006) and on authorising the project to be subsidised by the MA or an Intermediate Body II level. Those
strategic, formal and content-related criteria (together with creating the adequate documentation and the readiness to introduce) will be the same for all potential beneficiaries of all projects in a given ROP operation category.

The following modes of choosing projects are going to be implemented: individual, competitive, systemic, and technical assistance. The right equality between different modes when choosing projects will be chosen dependent on the priority axis. Use of the given mode should serve as an improvement to reach strategic goals of an individual ROP priority axis. All the details concerning a chosen mode in the priority axis and authorities involved in the procedure will be described in “A detailed description of the operational Programme priority axis”. A mode for choosing projects will be appropriate with the Ministry of Regional Development guidelines in that area.

5.3 Control system
The Managing Authority ensures that the following two types of control are in place:

- system control, a part of the task specified in Article 60 Letter a) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006.
- project control, pursuant to Article 60 Letter b) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006. The control is performed by the ROP MA, IA or, on their behalf, by other designated authorities (independent from the Audit Authority). Project implementation control shall verify if the following conditions are fulfilled:
  - the project meets the selection criteria for the operational programme, has been implemented in accordance with the approval decision and fulfils any applicable conditions concerning its functionality and use or the objectives to be attained;
  - the expenditure declared corresponds to the accounting records and supporting documents held by the beneficiary;
  - the expenditure declared by the beneficiary is in compliance with Community and national rules;
  - the public contribution has been paid to the beneficiary as quickly as possible and in full;
  - project-related documentation is stored and archived in an accurate way;
  - project implementation control shall identify and report irregularities.

5.4 National IT system for 2007-2013 (SIMIK 07-13)
The Minister responsible for regional development - serviced by the Department of Coordination and Management of the Community Support Framework within the Ministry of Regional Development - is supervising preparation of a new IT system and defines standards in the area of data collection from all the participants involved in the NSRF system implementation. The Minister responsible for public finances – serviced by the Department of Information Systems Development within the Ministry of Finance - is responsible for the creation and development of an IT system on the basis of the standards in the area of data collection defined by the minister responsible for regional development.

Separate modules of the National IT System will be available for use from July this year. The system is scheduled to be fully capable in all the components at the end of 2007.
According to Article 58 d) and Article 60 c) of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006, management and control systems should possess reliable, computerized accounting and accountancy systems, financial monitoring and reporting to ensure registration and storing of financial legacies for each operation in the area of the operational Programme. It should also ensure the gathering of data on the subject of each operation necessary for financial administration, monitoring, verification, audit and assessing

The Managing Authority, mediating authorities, Intermediate Body II level and the Certifying Authority will use two basic IT systems for management and reporting:
- a fiscal-accounting system that meets the expectations of the Act of accounting,
- the National IT System of monitoring and reporting

and (as an option) a local monitoring and reporting system on the level of the authority responsible for implementing the operational Programme.

The National IT System is compatible with the monitoring and reporting system of the operational Programme.

The data stored in the National IT System will be accessible to all bodies that participate in the process of introduction, that is: the Managing Authority, Intermediate Bodies, Intermediate Body II level, the Audit Authority to the extent which is necessary for correct realisation of implementations.

National and local monitoring and reporting systems
The National IT System (centralised system) is available for the needs of monitoring and reporting and will gather, on the national level, all data necessary for the monitoring and reporting system for the operational Programme.

National IT System characteristics
The National IT System, according to the guidelines, will be a registration system which means that it will gather data entered into a central database after the event occurred. In particular, the system will gather information such as:

Data concerning operational programmes,
Service of the project’s life cycle:
- recording applications which meet formal expectations
- recording of bigger projects in the scope defined by the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1828/2006,
- recording subsidy contracts,
- recording payment applications,
- recording data concerning control of individual projects,
- recording of factual progress rates and a uniform rate dictionary,
- recording data concerning irregularities,
- conducting a recovered payments record (also a debtors record)

The National IT System will make it possible to create specific reports, in particular:
- comparison of payments on the intermediating body level and register of payments and applications for payments implemented on higher levels,
- expenditure prognosis

The system will provide data defined in Annex No. 3 of the implementation regulation No. 1828/2006

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National IT System architecture
The National IT System is built on the basis of web-technology, i.e. access to the data stored in the central database is executed by a web browser run on a computer with Internet access. The National IT System which supports implementation of NRF will be introduced within the framework of the ROP for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 and will be financed by the Second Axis IT Support for implementation of NSRF for OP TS 2007-2013. Simultaneously, there is a plan to build a separate IT system for managing and introducing the ROP for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007 – 2013. That system is going to be fully compatible with the National IT System and the range of gathered and processed data will be compatible with the range of data defined in Annex No. 3 to the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1828/2006 from December 8, 2008.

The scheme of the National IT System is presented below.

5.5 Description of procedures planned for ensuring reliability of computer accounting, monitoring and fiscal reporting systems

The National IT System safety policy is implemented on many levels. Using the safe https protocol together with the right architecture of access points located at the premises of the system operator – the Minister responsible for public finances serviced by
the Department of Information Systems Development within the Ministry of Finance - lowers the threat of hacking, accessing and changing of data by unauthorised persons. It also prevents data from changing while it is being sent into the server.

Extended functionality of authorisation for users (three-dimensional mode of authorisation: system function, level of introducing, region) gives them access only to the data necessary for implementing their work.

The policy of making backup copies guarantees that in the event of a serious system crash (resulting in damage of the database) the possibility of recovering all data stored in the system to a maximum of one day before the crash.

5.6 Information on internal information circulation between the “central body (MS Liaison)” and bodies submitting needs for access/modification access rule to SFC2007


The rules of accessing electronic data exchange systems with the European Commission (SFC2007) are defined in the “Procedure of granting user access to a electronic data exchange system with the European Commission SFC2007” prepared by the Ministry of Regional Development.

According to this procedure, MS Liaison for the European Social Fund, European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund results from the obligation from Art. 51 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1828/2006, pursuant to which member states ask for access rights to a SFC2007 system in a centralised way, and is attributed to an organisational unit within the Ministry of Regional Development. Pursuant to rules defined by the Committee the MS Liaison and MS Liaison Deputy functions are performed and approved by the employee Commission of the organisational unit mentioned above.

To ensure safe access to a SFC2007 system the Procedure defines how users can grant access. Pursuant to the Node Hierarchy approved on the national level, only employees of the following authorities have access to the system (as Key Users):
- Member State Authority
- Member State Managing Authority
- Certifying Authority
- Audit Authority

The Procedure also defines verification rules of a candidate for user by MS Liaison and adequacy of concluded access range (Permissions, Role) and also specifies how to report all the changes that concern Key Users.

The Key Users list (people that have the right to access the SFC2007 system) is run in an organisational unit in the Ministry of Regional Development which performs MS Liaison functions with respect to all rules of law in the area of personal data protection.
5.7 Evaluation

The obligation to carry out evaluation of the operational programme results from the provisions of Article 47 of Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006. The evaluation shall aim to improve the quality and effectiveness of the assistance provided under the cohesion policy. It is primarily used to improve the Programme strategy and its implementation system with respect to regional and national structural problems.

The responsibility for carrying out evaluation rests with the ROP Managing Authority, which organises the production and gathering of the necessary data. The Managing Authority of the ROP guarantees necessary financial resources from the ROP Technical Assistance for the needs of Programme evaluation. The amount of the financial budget assigned to evaluation will help to make effective and efficient realisation of implementations in that area.

The ROP evaluation will be carried out mainly by external experts or bodies functionally independent from the Certifying Authority and the Audit Authority. Evaluations will take account of the indicative guidance on evaluation methods set by the European Commission. Evaluation results will be made public and will be transferred to the ROP Monitoring Committee, National Evaluation Unit and the European Commission.

The Programme evaluation is made before (ex-ante evaluation), during (on-going evaluation) and after (ex-post evaluation) the programming period. In the Programming period 2007-2013 the emphasis is placed on on-going evaluation.

The ROP ex-ante evaluation, commissioned by the Minister of the Regional Development, was made by the WYG International sp. z o.o.

In the process of the ROP implementation, the Managing Authority will be responsible for the following actions:

- drawing up the ROP evaluation plan no more than 1 month after acceptance of the ROP by the Commission. The plan will be coherent with the NSRF Evaluation Plan and it will present indicative activities intended to be carried out by the ROP Managing Authority in particular phases of ROP implementation (including planned thematic evaluation);

- drawing up interim evaluation plans which contain a detailed list of undertakings, deadlines and scheduled budgets;

- Carrying out strategic evaluations which aim to assess and analyze the ROP evolution with reference to the proper Programme priorities, national and Community policies. The ROP Managing Authority will carry out strategic evaluations in the area of the impact of the ROP into achieving individual Programme priorities (e.g. “Enterprises and Innovation” Programme and “Cities”) and also detailed individual objectives of the ROP. Moreover, there will be research analyzing the interventions made through the Programme on implementation of NSRF horizontal aims and also European Union policies (including sexual equality in the scope of changes on the labour market);

- implementing operational evaluations which will aim to support the monitoring of the ROP (e.g. particular where the monitoring reveals a significant departure from the goals initially set in the event of implementing significant changes into the ROP);

- cooperating with the National Evaluation Unit on carrying out an evaluation by 30 June 2011 of the ROP implementation progress; the evaluation will involve selected priority axes and its results will be used to allocate the national performance reserve;
- cooperating with the European Commission and the National Evaluation Unit in operational and strategic evaluations related to the horizontal issues carried out on the European Commission's or National Evaluation Unit’s initiative;

- cooperating with the European Commission and the National Evaluation Unit in carrying out an ex-post evaluation (prepared after the completion of the ROP implementation) which examine the extent to which resources were used, the effectiveness and efficiency of Fund programming and the socio-economic impact.

7. Communication and Publicity

Pursuant to Art. 2 point 1 of the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1828/2006 which defines rules of implementing the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 on general rules concerning the European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund, Cohesion Fund and the European Parliament’s and the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1080/2006 on the European Regional Development Fund, Poland is preparing a European Funds Communication Strategy in Poland for 2007-2013 for all funds and programmes. The common Strategy aims to ensure efficient coordination of implementations carried out by individual authorities and to ensure that all information and promotional tasks will be more efficient and effective.

The communication strategy is prepared by the NSRF Coordinating Authority (situated in the structures of the ministry appropriate for regional development) in coordination with the Managing Authorities. It follows rules accepted in the Ministry of Regional Development guidelines on information and publicity.

The communication strategy defines basic rules of managing information and publicity implementations for all operational programmes and the National Strategic Reference Framework, in particular aims and guiding principles, determining target groups and authorities engaged in information and publicity implementations and also describing the minimum of the implemented actions.

The Managing Authority is working on the ROP Communication Plan. This contains all aims, target groups characteristics, descriptions of information, publicity and training actions to be taken, descriptions of work distribution and the responsibility level on information-publicity and training levels between the MA and the IB and Intermediate Body II level. Additionally, there should be a description of actions taken by the MA, IB, Intermediate Body II level and other partners engaged in the process of informing and promotion in the scope of the Programme with the consideration of bodies mentioned in Art. 3, point 3 of executive regulation, frame schedule, indicative budget, the manner of action evaluation and rules on reporting the level of publicity, information and training implementation actions. The ROP Communication Plan is to be consulted with the NSRF Coordinating Authority in conformity with the communication strategy and then should be accepted by the Monitoring Committee of a given Programme.

The Managing Authority will prepare an annual action plan on executive character.

The main objective is to popularise information on EU contributions and national resources from the Regional Operational Programme for the advancement of the Lower Silesian Voivodship.

The main objective will be implemented through detailed aims:
- Ensuring common access to information on the possibility of receiving grants from the Programme
- Raising beneficiaries’ and public knowledge on the possibilities and effects of using ERDF in the ROP
- Informing the Lower Silesian society on the effects of implementing ROP and its impact on the region’s development

**Recipient groups:**
- Potential Programme beneficiaries
- Programme beneficiaries
- Public opinion

particularly:
- socio-economic partners
- Non-government organisations
- Regional and local government and enterprise agencies
- Entrepreneur organisations
- Educational authorities
- Media
- European information centres
- Lower Silesia community

**Strategy outline:**
Information and publicity actions ensure reliable and accessible information of actions conducted by the MA in the ROP and its results for beneficiaries and the Lower Silesian community. It also popularises information on the possibility of ERDF subsidies. The implementation of conducted tasks aims to inform the community of the advantages of subsidies from ERDF in the ROP.

The main communication instruments will be:
- Organising conferences, training, seminars, meetings and other ventures connected with the possibilities of supporting and introducing the Programme
- Creating, publishing and distributing programme documents and other information and publicity publications
- creating and running a web-page and an Internet service on the subject of the Programme
- creating and equipping information and contact points
- cooperation with the media, including TV and radio programmes, announcements and articles in regional newspapers
- creating and running of information and publicity actions and ventures (including fairs, contests, press conferences, and meetings with branch groups)

**The way of assessing information and publicity actions:**
- Fixed monitoring of the effects of implemented actions realised in interim, annual and final reports and surveys
- Action evaluation in the form of the outside research contract
5.9 Cash flows of the ROP for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013

The European Commission transfers to Poland the European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund and Cohesion Fund funds in the form of pre-payments, interim payments and final balance payments. Payments will be credited into a specially designated bank account denominated in EUR and maintained by the Minister of Finance. Funds from the account, after conversion into PLN, will be transferred into the central state budget income account and will be treated as the state's income.

The expenses for implementing operational programmes are planned in the budget of the proper holder. The expenses allocated for developmental subsidies of the Voivodship self-governments (which act as the ROP managing authorities) and the Operational Programme Human Resources Development managing authorities are planned in the budget of the Regional Development Ministry and then transferred as developmental subsidies to the Voivodship self-government.

The expenses for the implementation of the operational programmes are planned within the budgets of individual holders’ i.e. appropriate ministers and are transferred to beneficiaries in the form of advance payments or refund (or by the Intermediate Bodies II level of public finance sector). In the case of ROPs the payments for the beneficiary are made by the self-government or by the Intermediate Body II level.

The amount of financial resources allocated for self-governments and transferred in the form of developmental subsidies does not include the expenses borne by national budget units which implement projects in operational programmes for which the Voivodship board is the intermediate or managing body.

The Managing Authority will monitor the amount of qualified expenses, including those which are nationally cofinanced. The MA will calculate the level of EU subsidy on the level of the priority axis. The EU subsidy should not exceed the level defined in the ROP for the given priority axis.

The financial flow scheme is included in Annex No.2

5.10 Procedures concerning generated interest

The interest gained from the financial resources received by individual authorities in the ROP is allocated to implementation of a given priority axis or the Programme implementation and is revealed in the priority axis/implementation realisation report.

Re. Article 83
For the management of subsidies granted by the EU for 2007-2013 a similar bank account system as for 2004-2006 will be kept. It means: I level - fund accounts and II level - programme accounts.

All programme and fund bank accounts will calculate interest and the interest rate will be added to the account. The Authority which receives grants from the Commission will add the proper amounts into National Budget income immediately after charging interest. It will be used for national co-finance.

5.11 Partnership principle

The Managing Authority, as at the stage of the ROP preparation, will carry out its task in accordance with the requirements of Art. 11 of Regulation No. 1083/2006 and national rule practices. It will do this in close cooperation with partners from regional, local, city and other public bodies, with socio-economical partners and also bodies which represent the civic
community, environmental protection sphere partners, non-governmental partners and authorities responsible for promoting sexual equality.

The most important element of the partnership principle is the participation of all the authorities mentioned above in the Monitoring Committee which will ensure participation in the most important decisions concerning the Programme, in particular, in the area of establishing criteria for choosing projects to support or monitoring of ROP implementation. The Monitoring Committee participation has an equal disposition of seats between self-government, national and socio-economic sides. Detailed information on the Monitoring Committee lineup is presented in the article on the managing and implementing of the ROP.

The Environmental Manager in the Managing Authority is responsible for maintaining contact with the environmental authorities’ representatives and ecological organisations which will participate in the Managing Authority tasks. They will be consulted on environmental issues concerning implementation and assessment, and preparation of both the Programme and individual priorities. While assessing projects planned for implementation within the ROP, the Environmental Manager will also be responsible for consultations with appropriate environmental partners. The Partnership Principle will be implemented in the ROP evaluation process by ensuring participation of the partners in the working groups’ tasks. The working groups will coordinate individual evaluation tasks carried out within the Programme.

Moreover, the Managing Authority will oblige the ROP beneficiaries to obey the Partnership Principle on the level of working out and implementation of the individual projects. The cooperation in the area of ROP implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be carried out with full respect of the institutional, legal and financial competences of each partner.
VI. Synthesis of ex-ante evaluation results of the draft Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesia Voivodship for 2007-2013 and results of evaluations of expected macroeconomic effects

6.1 Synthesis of ex-ante evaluation results of the draft Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesia Voivodship for 2007-2013

The Ministry for Regional Development commissioned, through a public procurement process, the consulting company WYG International sp. z o.o. to prepare an ex-ante evaluation of the draft ROP (19 June 2006 version). The full ex-ante evaluation report is available at: www.rpo.dolnyslask.pl (in “ex-ante evaluation” tab). The evaluation consists of 5 research tasks, results of which are presented in the Programme in the following way:

Task 1: Verification of the socio-economic analysis

The evaluator stressed the adequacy of chosen diagnostic fields and found the analysis itself as presenting the up-to-date situation of the region. He also noted that most of the used diagnostic fields included main trends. Moreover, he very highly evaluated the utilitarian value of the diagnostic part and the degree of its cohesion and completeness.

Still, certain shortcomings were also identified like chapter titles inadequate to their content, incompleteness and little analytical insight. In response to these remarks changes were introduced and more emphasis was put on the socio-economic potential of the region. Some editorial corrections were made as well. Nevertheless, the recommended wider extrapolation of phenomena in question was not included. Having made additional analyses it was concluded that the existing range of inference about development trends is sufficient for purposes of the projection part and complies with the Ministry of Regional Development guidelines.

Task 2: Evaluation of internal cohesion of the programme

The transparency and completeness of the projection part of the Programme was highly evaluated. It was pointed out that priorities form a coherent and complete picture in the light of the developmental needs identified in the diagnostic part. Equally highly evaluated was the cohesion of the main objective with detailed objectives and priorities as well as the deep rooting of the axiological layer of the Programme in the values represented by the European Community. Nevertheless, the evaluator was critical about chosen priority indicators and their unrealistic target values when confronted with funds allocated for the implementation of the Programme. In response to this remark, most of the indicators were reformulated and the probability of achieving target values were re-examined.

In line with recommendations, the number of priorities was reduced, the Programme objectives were reviewed for their compliance with 5 desired outcomes (SMART), a table with an indicative breakdown of funds into categories of intervention was added, the description of the demarcation and coordination of actions on the regional level was moved to an annex. Moreover, new arguments were added to the rationale behind the implementation of the ROP priority “Health”. The analysis was extended to address the issues of “grey area” employment and economic migration after Poland’s accession to the EU. Unfortunately, the scale of these problems was not presented due to the lack of statistical data.

The remark concerning the inclusion of a rationale for the use of cross-financing was not complied with. In this respect only the range of use of this instrument, as required by the Community law, was indicated. The suggestion to add a detailed indicative financial table, broken into priorities, years and funding sources, was also dismissed, as it is not required by the Community law.
Task 3: Evaluation of the external cohesion of the Programme

A high level of cohesion of the Programme with the EU, national and regional programmes with respect to values, strategic objectives and diagnosis was noted. No discrepancies between the ROP and any of the analysed programmes were found. The text of the diagnosis and the description of priorities includes references to regional documents.

Task 4: Evaluation of the result and impact

The evaluator criticised the Programme monitoring system with respect to the chosen result and impact indicators. The presented set of indicators was evaluated incomplete in view of the European Commission requirements. Yet it must be noted that relevant guidelines of the European Commission and the Ministry of Regional Development were delivered to the Managing Authority only after the ROP had been submitted for tentative evaluation. In response to the shortcomings noted, the number and definitions of the Programme indicators were verified with particular emphasis placed on their rationale, internal cohesion and completeness. The indicators required by the European Commission as well as the ones developed in collaboration with the Coordinating Authority were added. In addition, the target values of indicators were reviewed based on detailed cost-effectiveness analyses (for material quantities) and an analysis done using the HERMIN model (for macroeconomic quantities). The remarks not compliant with the guidelines and types of indicators proposed by the Ministry of Regional Development were not taken into account.

Task 5: Evaluation of the implementation system

The way the management system was presented in the ROP was criticised. According to evaluators, unclear and complicated descriptions of the respective competences of particular institutions do not allow to verify the feasibility, efficiency and effectiveness of the proposed solutions. The very structure of the management was evaluated non-homogenous. According to the evaluators, the descriptions of authorities and processes were not clearly and functionally separated. In response to the above-mentioned remarks, the description of the management system was, in line with the recommendations of ROPs Coordinating Authority, changed to the standard description of the management and implementation system developed by the Ministry of Regional Development for all ROPs.

6.2 Results of macro-economic evaluations

The evaluation of the impact of the programme implementation on the voivodship economy was carried out using two macro-economic models: HERMIN and MaMoR2. Both models assumed the specification of changes in macroeconomic quantities in the baseline scenario (i.e. with no inflow of the Structural Funds), and, next, the specification of the impact of the Structural Funds utilisation on the changes in these values. It must be emphasised that the values of the macroeconomic indicators presented below apply exclusively to the implementation of the Regional Operational Programme. They do not take into account other NSRF funds, which are potentially available for the region.

Several analyses of the ROP impact on the region's economy were carried out using the HERMIN model. The research was conducted by Wrocław Agency of Regional Development S.A. The evaluations concerned several draft versions of the Programme and consisted in comparing the impact of the several proposed fund allocation options on particular Programme priorities. In total, eight fund allocation options were analysed. The analysis, carried out using the HERMIN model on the draft version of the ROP approved by the Lower Silesian Voivodship Board on 19 June 2006, which was subject to an ex-ante evaluation, indicated that the implementation of the Programme should result in 2013 in a 1.79% rise in GDP relative to the baseline scenario. The impact of the Programme on the rise of
employment in 2013 is estimated to approximately 7,030 persons, which should contribute to a decline in unemployment by 0.55%. The implementation of the ROP should lead to a rise of investments in 2013 by 4.76%”. The above results were included in Report 2 of 28 July 2006. “An evaluation of the macro-economic effect of the Regional Operational Programme for the years 2007-2013 on the economy of the Lower Silesia Voivodship by use of the HERMIN model”.

The achieved macro-economic effect was also evaluated using the MaMoR2 model, which is a computable general equilibrium model (CGE). The research was carried out by the Gdańsk Institute for Market Economics in November 2006.

The analyses suggest that the implementation of the Regional Operational Programme should contribute to achieving in 2015 a 1.99% rise in GDP relative to the baseline scenario. Moreover, by 2015, due to the programme implementation, the employment is expected to rise by 4.9 thousands persons, i.e. by 0.68%, and remuneration by 2.22%. It is projected that the rise in investments relative to the baseline scenario will be the highest in 2013 and will amount to 9.44%.

The models used differed in methodological assumptions, thus the results are not uniform, yet in most cases similar. The HERMIN model predicts that the year 2013 sees the maximum impact of the implementation of the Programme on the voivodship economy, while according to the MaMoR2 model, the culmination of the macroeconomic effect will appear in 2015 (with the exception of the level of investments, for which 2013 is expected to see the maximum impact of the programme). Full versions of the evaluations of the macroeconomic effect of the Programme are available at www.rpo.dolnyslask.pl in the “ex-ante evaluation” tab.
VII. Results of the ROP’s Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013


The scope of the ROP’s Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Lower Silesian Voivodship was specified by the Management Board of Lower Silesian Voivodship pursuant to resolution No. 3671/II/06 from 31 May 2006. According to the decision of the Wrocław Voivodship Sanitary Inspector from 12 April 2006 (signature No. ZNS-60-623/JŁ/06), the scope and degree of specificity of the assessment were calculated pursuant to Article 41 Section 2 of the Environment Protection Law. Moreover, pursuant to the requirements of the Environment Protection Law, the scope was consulted with the Lower Silesian Voivodship Governor.

The preparation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment tendered in public procurement, was commissioned to the independent contractor BMT Polska Sp. z o.o. placed in Wrocław. The subject of evaluation was the draft ROP for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 (the version accepted by the Lower Silesian Voivodship Board on 19 June 2000). The first version of the Assessment was developed in June 2006. The Assessment was subject to social consultations from 30 June to 24 July 2006. Following the consultations, the document was extended to include provisions on i.e. ecological education, forest soils, and projects related to the preservation of biodiversity and fire safety. The matrix of environmental effects was also modified.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment showed compliance of the ROP with the rule of sustainable development and other strategic documents regarding natural environment. It presented the profile of the most important components of the Lower Silesian environment specifying its key problems and risks. The SEA also included the profile of Lower Silesian climatic conditions and listed the most important environmentally valuable areas together with the network of areas protected under Natura 2000. Based on the assessment of environmental condition and identification of main risks, an environmental evaluation of all priorities was made. Following the assessment of the priorities, it was concluded that the ROP does not envisage projects, which may have a particularly adverse environmental impact (with exceptions, but these will be specified after project submittal). In addition, the Strategic Environmental Assessment included a reference to a potential ROP’s cross-border environmental impact and an evaluation of potential social and environmental conflicts.

The report of the ROP’s Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 and the summary of social consultations is available at www.rpo.dolnyslask.pl in the “Prognoza oddziaływania na środowisko (SEA)” tab.
VIII. Work organisation and socio-economic consultations of the draft Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013

8.1. Work organisation

Works regarding the preparation of the Regional Operational Programme for the new programming period 2007-2013 started in the year 2005. Pursuant to Regulation No. 41/2005 of 5 July 2005, the Marshal of Lower Silesian Voivodship appointed the Working Group to prepare a draft of the ROP (further referred to as the Working Group). The members of the Working Group include department directors, selected office directors and section managers. The main task of the Working Group was the preparation of ROP assumptions and giving opinions on its next versions as the works progressed. The responsibility for coordination and editorial tasks related to the ROP preparation rested with the European Funds and Regional Policy Office. The Office was also assisted by relevant experts including the Chief Specialist of the Regional Statistics Centre at the Wrocław Statistical Office, who provided inputs for the socio-economic analysis of Lower Silesia. In addition, in preparation for the new programming period for 2007-2013, the Project Registration System for projects to be implemented in 2007-2013 was launched. The main goal of the System was to identify expectations and plans of Lower Silesian public entities, business entities and social organisations in the context of the possibilities offered by EU Structural Funds. Additional data retrieved from the System allowed to collect proposals of types of beneficiaries, types of projects, and monitoring indicators for the purpose of the ROP. In total, 3,701 projects were submitted (as of end of November 2006) with a total value of over PLN 27 billion. The Project Registration System was the main source of identification of key projects in the ROP Indicative Investment Plan.

8.2. Socio-economic consultations of Regional Operational Programme

The first version of the ROP was approved by the Working Group in January 2006. It was a preliminary draft and was used in first social consultations, which resulted in the development of the draft ROP approved by the Lower Silesian Voivodship Board on 21 March 2006.

Consultations of all ROP versions were open in character with special emphasis placed on the involvement of representatives of Lower Silesian territorial self-government institutions, governmental administration, employer organisations and trade unions, non-governmental organisations, higher education institutions, churches and religious associations. The consultations were conducted through:

- Sub-regional consultation groups. In order to take account of the profile of Lower Silesia, at the invitation of the Marshal of Lower Silesian Voivodship, the Presidents of Jelenia Góra, Legnica, Wałbrzych and Wrocław appointed consultation groups which gave opinions on successive Programme drafts. The consultation groups consisted of socio-economic partners from sub-regions (former Lower Silesian voivodships);
- Regional Steering Committee for Regional Development (RSC) – the draft ROP was presented to the Steering Committee at the meeting held on 11 April 2006. The Committee members gave a positive opinion on it. During discussion issues related to innovation support under the ROP and the criteria of support fields of the priority “Towns” were addressed.
- Lower Silesian Regional Council (Sejmik). The subsequent drafts of the ROP were discussed several times at the meetings of the Regional Development and Business Policy Commission of the Lower Silesian Regional Council (Sejmik) on 22 November
2005, 7 February 2006, 21 March 2006, 4 April 2006, 25 April 2006, 28 June 2006, 24 July 2006 where the Regional Council (Sejmik) members were updated on the progress of work on the Programme;

− Internet forum. Consultations were also conducted through an Internet forum at www.rpo.dolnyslask.pl (293 posts);

− Governmental Administration. Moreover, ROP drafts were submitted to the Ministry of Regional Development and regional government administration including, most importantly, the Lower Silesian Voivodship Governor.

− Conferences. From January to April 2006 two consultation conferences were held, with 485 participants representing territorial self-government institutions and social and economic partners. The draft ROP was also presented at a consultation conference of the National Strategic Reference Framework, which was organised by the Lower Silesian Marshal Office and the Ministry for Regional Development. The conference gathered 209 participants.

All suggestions, proposed changes and comments were analysed and discussed by members of the Working Group, who made decisions as to whether individual comments should be taken into account or ignored. As a result of the consultations, changes were made to two successive ROP drafts (of 21 March and 20 June 2006). One of the most important changes was the introduction of the priority “Towns”. Other changes related to the widening of the groups of beneficiaries or support area under particular ROP priorities. As a result, new beneficiaries were added such as non-governmental organisations (within the priority “Environment and Ecological Safety”) and public finances sector units including institutions whose founding bodies are governmental or self-governmental administration units (within the priority “Tourism”). Changes to the type of beneficiaries were also made as a result of consulting the ROP’s Strategic Environmental Assessment. In respect of support areas, increased was the limit for the value of projects related to infrastructure serving widely understood ecological education; the cross-financing mechanism for such projects was also considered. Moreover, the support area within the priority “Energy” was broadened to include issues related to the heat supply system. On the whole, it should be noted that most of the comments did not require making substantial changes to the Programme, only specifying or explaining some parts of it.

Summing up, it must be emphasised that the process of social consultations confirmed the adequacy of the chosen support areas specified in the Regional Operational Programme. Moreover, the proof of that is a large number and character of projects submitted to the Project Registration System planned for implementation for years 2007-2013.

The detailed list of information activities with respect to the Structural Funds programming for years 2007-2013 and the list of consultation meetings concerning the successive ROP drafts is available at www.rpo.dolnyslask.pl in the “Konsultacje RPO” tab.
IX. Terms and definitions

**Beneficiary** – Pursuant to the provisions of Article 2 (4) of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999 [Official Journal L210 of 31 July 2006] it is an operator, body or company, whether public or private, responsible for initiating or initiating and implementing operations. In the context of aid schemes under Article 87 of the Treaty, beneficiaries are public or private companies carrying out an individual project and receiving public aid.


**Business Environment Institutions** – Non-profit institutions providing a broad spectrum of support services to entrepreneurs. Such support may include the issues connected with establishment, running and development of an enterprise. The offer of business environment institutions includes the provision of information, training, consultancy services, R&D services, etc. Business environment institutions comprise, among other things, regional and local development agencies, associations of entrepreneurs and persons acting on their behalf, chambers of commerce, self-governments of entrepreneurs, centres for entrepreneurship support, business incubators, technology transfer centres, R&D institutions, loan funds, private companies providing services for enterprises, etc.

**Business incubator** – a non-profit instrument for supporting the establishment and development of new enterprises, especially small and medium-sized ones (SMEs). The main goal is to provide conditions for the creation and start of the SMEs and to help them survive early phases of a development cycle. The incubator is a definite area, usually in the form of a number of rooms in which production or services may be started under preferential financial conditions for potential entrepreneurs with good and approved business plan of a new undertaking. The SMEs located at an incubator may reduce their costs through joint use of the media, infrastructure, devices, administrative facilities and conference room. They are usually served by the same persons in the scope of accounting and administration. An incubator is a tool for stimulating an economic activity in less developed regions.

**Category of assistance** – thematic issue within the Categorization of Structural Funds assistance included in the sphere of socio-economic activities. A Field of the Structural Funds assistance useful for identifying, researching and monitoring actions. The categories of assistance are used to prepare annual reports on the Structural Funds and their loading in order to facilitate a flow of information on various policies.

**Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion (CSG)** – a document established at the level of the European Community which concerns the economic, social and territorial cohesion. It defines the scope of the Structural Funds assistance and at the same time takes into account other appropriate Community policies, pursuant to the Council Decision of 6 October 2006 on Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion (Official Journal L 291 of 21 October 2006).
“Convergence” objective – is aimed at facilitating the convergence of the least developed Member States and regions through improvement of conditions for employment rate growth resulting from an increase in number and improvement in quality of investments in human and material capital, development of innovation and knowledge-based society, increase in capacity to adjust to economic and social changes, protection and improvement in quality of the environment, and increase in the efficiency of administration. The “Convergence” objective is cofinanced from the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, and the Cohesion Fund. The regions eligible for financing from the Structural Funds within the “Convergence” objective include the regions which correspond to the level 2 of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS 2) within the meaning of the Regulation (EC) No. 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) [Official Journal L154 of 21 June 2003], and which have the GDP per capita, measured by the purchasing power standard and calculated on the basis of Community data for the years 2000-2002, equal to less than 75% of the average GDP of twenty five EU Member States.

Corporate and natural persons which are the bodies running education institutions or schools – entities defined in Article 2 of the Act on Education System of 7 September 1991 (Journal of Laws of 2004, No. 256, item 2572, as amended).

Cross-financing – without prejudice to departures specified in special regulations on the funds, the ERDF and the ESF may finance, in a complementary way and subject to the Community financing limit of 10%, the projects implemented within a given priority, pursuant to the guidelines of the ROP Managing Authority provided they are necessary, are directly connected with it, and facilitate the achievement of the ROP objectives.

Cultural institutions – pursuant to Articles 8-10 of the Act on the Organisation and Pursuit of Cultural Activity of 25 October 1991 (Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 13, item 123, as amended), the term cultural institution, if not specified in a more detailed way, means both state and self-government cultural institution. The ministers and heads of central offices organise cultural activity through establishing state cultural institutions which have this type of activity included in their statute as the main objective. Self-government institutions organise cultural activity through establishing self-government cultural institutions which have this type of activity included in their statute as the main objective.

Eligibility of expenditure – The rules laid down in Article 56 of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999 [Official Journal L210 of 31 July 2006]. They refer to expenditure incurred by a beneficiary both within national cofinancing and Community resources – within the implementation of the project cofinanced from the Structural Funds, in accordance with criteria defined by the ROP Managing Authority pursuant to Community and national regulations.


HERMIN – a macroeconomic instrument which models the influence of Structural Funds and puts special emphasis on long term growth incentives resulting from received EC resources,
mainly via investments in human capital (education and training systems) and improvement of production conditions (infrastructure), contributing to increase in capacity and competitiveness. It is mainly focused on positive supply effects which are the real sources of the improvement in capacity and competitiveness of economy and produce results after longer period of time.

**Higher education institutions** – entities operating pursuant to the regulations of the Act on Higher Education System of 27 July 2005 (Journal of Laws, No.164, item 1365, as amended).

**Indicators** - measure of objectives to be achieved, involved resources, obtained outputs, effects and other variables (in particular economic, social, environmental ones).

**Industrial park** – a complex of property and land separate in terms of project, organisation and ownership designed to enable entrepreneurs, particularly SMEs, to run business activity.

**Information society** – a new type of society which is being formed in post-industrial countries where the technology is being developed the fastest. In information society the information management, its quality and rate of transfer are the basic factors of competitiveness in both the industry and the service sector. Main principles applying to the information society are: general access of all people to the basic scope of communications and information technology, open network, i.e. unrestricted access to the networks of all operators and service providers, possibility of cooperation of all technologies allowing for full communication regardless of a place of stay, creation of conditions for competitiveness in this area.

**Innovation** – the capacity of enterprises to create and implement innovations and the actual ability to implement new and modified products, new or modified technological processes as well as organisation and technology processes.

**Innovations** – pursuant to the Oslo Manual: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data¹³ the innovations include introducing to the practice of an enterprise new or significantly improved solution in the scope of product (goods or services), process, marketing or organisation. The essence of innovation is the implementation of such novelty to practice. The implementation of a new product (goods or services) consists in its offering at the market. The implementation of a new process, new marketing methods or new organisation consists in their application in the on-going operation of an enterprise.


**Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises** – enterprises satisfying the conditions defined in Annex No. 1 to the European Commission Regulation No. 364/2004 of 25

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February 2004 amending Regulation (EC) No. 70/2001 as regards the extension of its scope to include aid for research and development (Official Journal L63 of 28 February 2004).

Modernisation of a building facility – expansion or redevelopment of a building structure which results in its higher standard and is not only reduced to reconstruction of the original condition.

National Development Strategy 2007-2015 (NDS) – a basic strategic document specifying objectives and priorities of development policy in the nearest future as well as the conditions ensuring such a development. This strategy is the superior, many years’ strategic document of socio-economic development of the country, basic reference for other strategies and government programmes as well as the programmes developed by self-government institutions.

National Reform Programme for 2005-2008 (NRP) - The National Reform Programme is a document presenting actions which the Polish government intends to undertake in the years 2005-2008 in order to implement the fundamental objectives of the revised Lisbon Strategy. The NRP is simultaneously a synthesis of actions undertaken by the Polish government in the scope of economy and society until 2008 which are included in the most important programmes and the budget project for this period. Their implementation will facilitate sustainable development of the country in the scope of finance, economy, society and ecology and thus reduce the disparity in the scope of development and civilization level between Poland and other EU countries We have been obliged to develop the National Reform Plan by the European Union in the mid-term review of the Lisbon Strategy in March 2005.

National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) – a strategic document drawn up by individual Member States and specifying priorities and areas of application and the implementation system of the EU funds: the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), and the Cohesion Fund within the Community budget for the years 2007 – 2013.

National System of Services for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (NSS) – The NSS mission is to provide a partnership support for SMEs development. The basic objective of the system is to improve the competitiveness of Polish SMEs through providing them with a comprehensive offer of high quality services and preparing them for the integration process with the EU. The NSS is operated pursuant to the Order of the Minister of Economy and Labour dated 27 January 2005 on the National System of Services for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (Journal of Laws, No. 27. item 221).

Natura 2000 Network (European Ecological Network Natura 2000) – a system adopted by the EU to protect the selected nature’s elements, which are the most important for the whole Europe. This system is to complement national systems through being rational basis for conservation of the natural heritage on the European scale. It consists in selection and effective protection of specified areas. In Poland the network of areas encompassed by Natura 2000 includes the areas of special bird species protection and the special areas of habitats protection. It is regulated by the Act on Environmental Protection of 16 April 2004 (Journal of Laws of 2004, No. 92, item 880, as amended).

Non-governmental organisations – pursuant to Article 3 (2) of the Act on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work of 24 April 2003 (Journal of Laws No. 96, item 873, as amended), non-
governmental organisations include corporate and non-corporate entities which are not units of the public finance sector as defined in the regulations on public finance, do not operate for profit and are formed pursuant to the provisions of acts, including foundations and associations, with reservation of par. 4 of the said Act.

**Operational programme** – a document submitted by a Member State and approved of by the European Commission which defines the development strategy including a cohesive set of priorities that should be implemented with the help of one of the Funds or in case of the “Convergence” objective – with the help of the Cohesion Fund and the European Regional Development Fund, pursuant to the provisions of Article 2 (1) of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999 [Official Journal L210 of 31 July 2006].

**Output indicators** – indicators related to activity. Measured in material or monetary units (e.g. length of the built road, number of companies that were granted support and so on).

**Priority** – an area of an operational programme including a group of related actions which encompass specified measurable objectives.

**Process innovation** – means introducing new or significantly improved methods of production or delivery to the practice of an enterprise.

**Product innovation** – means introducing on the market by a given enterprise a new product or service, or significantly improved products or services which have been already offered in the scope of their characteristics or intended use. The improvement may concern technological characteristics, components, materials, built-in software, more user-friendly operation, and other functional features.

**Public aid** – pursuant to Article 87 (1) of the Treaty establishing the European Community (Treaty), public aid shall be any aid granted by a Member State or through State resources in any form whatsoever which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods and is incompatible with the common market in so far as it affects trade between Member States.

Article 87 (1) of the Treaty provides for basic criteria of public aid which are applied by the European Commission to investigate whether it deals with public aid:
1. support is granted by a Member State or through State resources,
2. support gives privilege to specific undertakings or a group of undertakings, or the production of specific goods,
3. support distorts or threatens to distort competition,
4. support affects trade between Member States

**Public benefit work** – pursuant to Article 3 (1) of the Act on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work of 24 April 2003 (Journal of Laws No. 96, item 873, as amended), public benefit work includes the work performed to the benefit of the public and society by non-governmental organisations within publicly assigned tasks described therein.

**Repair** – pursuant to Article 3 (8) of the Act on Polish Construction Law of 7 July 1994 (Journal of Laws of 2006, No. 156, item 1118, as amended) it is understood as a performance of construction works in an existing building structure, such works comprising reconstruction
of the original state but not being current maintenance works, it is allowed, however, to use
construction products other than those used in the original state.

**Result indicators** – indicators related to direct and immediate effects resulting from
a programme. They provide information on changes in e.g. behaviour, capacity or execution,
concerning beneficiaries. Such indicators may become material indicators (shorter travel time,
number of the successfully trained, number of road accidents, etc.) or financial indicators
(increase in the amount of financial resources in private sector, decrease in transport costs).

**Rural areas and small towns** – settlement units outside the boundaries of cities and towns
with population not higher than 10 000 according to the actual number of inhabitants as at 31
December 2005.

**Scientific units** – the entities conducting in a continued way research or development works
specified in Article 2 (9) of the Act on Principles of Financing Science of 8 October 2004
(Journal of Laws, No. 238, item 2390, as amended).

**Structural policy objectives in the years 2007-2013** – the objectives aimed at obtaining the
socio-economic cohesion in the European Union. In the years 2007 – 2013 they include the
following objectives: “Convergence”, “Regional competitiveness and employment”, and
“European territorial cooperation”.

**Support area** – specified pursuant to the principles defined in the Regional Operational
Programme, Priority 9: “Rehabilitation of degraded urban areas within Lower Silesia”, the
area of a city/town where undertakings supported by the European Regional Development
Fund within the Local Revitalisation Programme will be executed.

**SWOT Analysis** – a method allowing for the analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the
region against the opportunities and threats created by the environment.

**Technology incubator** – a unit, separated in terms of organisation, budget and facilities,
which provides new entrepreneurs from SME sector with help in establishing and running
a company that offers a product or service resulting from the implementation of new
technology. First of all, the technology incubator offers:
- space which is attractive in terms of price and is adjusted to the development of business
activity based on exploiting the technology,
- accounting and administration services to companies in an incubator,
- business consultancy (shaping a company profile, access to legal and patent aid, help
in obtaining external financing, access to technology experts),
- promotion of companies operating within an incubator,
- access to laboratories and libraries of local scientific institution of technology profile,
- favourable environment of other entrepreneurs from an incubator who do not compete with
one another and face similar problems.

**Technology Park** – a complex of separate property with the technical infrastructure, which
has been established to enable a flow of knowledge and technology between scientific units
and entrepreneurs, provides the entrepreneurs exploiting the state-of-the-art technologies with
consultancy services in establishing and developing enterprises, technology transfer and
transforming the results of scientific research and development works into technological
innovations, and gives the entrepreneurs the possibility to conduct their business activity
through exploiting the property and the technical infrastructure pursuant to contractual terms and conditions.

**Units of the public finance sector** - Entities defined in Article 4 (1) of the Act on Public Finance of 30 June 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 249, item 2104, as amended).
X. Abbreviations

AA – Audit Authority
CA – Certifying Authority
CA ROP – Coordinating Authority of the Regional Operational Programme
CF – Cohesion Fund
CRPD – Coordination of Regional Programmes Department
CSG – Community Strategic Guidelines
CSO – Central Statistical Office
DLSV – 2020 Development Strategy for the Lower Silesian Voivodship
EFRPD – European Funds and Regional Policy Department
ERDF – European Regional Development Fund
ESF – European Social Fund
EU – European Union
GDNRM – General Directorate for National Roads and Motorways
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
HCMU – Healthcare Management Unit
HRD – Human Resources Development
ICT – Information and Communication Technology
INTERREG – Community Initiative, which aims to assist cross-border, international and interregional cooperation
IROP – Integrated Regional Operational Programme
ISPA – Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession
ISSPC – Institute of Soil Science and Plant Cultivation
LGCMAS – Legnica and Glogów Copper Mining Area
LRP – Local Revitalisation Programme
LSMO – Lower Silesian Marshal Office
MA ROP – Managing Authority of the Regional Operational Programme
MRD – Ministry of Regional Development
NASK – Research and Academic Computer Network
NSRF – National Strategic Reference Framework
NSP 2002 – 2002 National Population Census
NSS – National System of Services for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
NUTS – Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics
OCCP – Office of Competition and Consumer Protection
OP – Operational Programme
OP I&E – Operational Programme: Infrastructure and Environment
OP IE – Operational Programme: Innovative Economy
PE – population equivalent
PHARE – programme established to provide financial support to candidate countries applying to join European Communities
PPS – Purchasing Power Standard
R&D – Research and Development
RDP – Rural Development Plan
ROP – Regional Operational Programme
SAPARD – Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development
SEZ – Special Economic Zone
SGI – Self-Government Institution
SII – Social Insurance Institution
SME – Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SOP ICE – Sectoral Operational Programme: Improvement of the Competitiveness of Enterprises
UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
XI. Annexes to the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007–2013

Annex No. 1. The scheme of the most important relations between the detailed objectives of the ROP and the priorities of the NRP and the guidelines and objectives of the CSG and the NSRF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROP detailed objective</th>
<th>NRP priority</th>
<th>CSG objective</th>
<th>NSRF objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Increase in economic activity based on knowledge and innovation</td>
<td>Priority 2. “Development of entrepreneurship” <strong>Priority 3. “Increased enterprise innovation”</strong></td>
<td>Guideline 1.2. “Improving knowledge and innovation for growth”</td>
<td>4. “Improving the competitiveness and innovativeness of enterprises, including in particular the manufacturing sector with high added value and development of the service sector”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Development of infrastructure to improve the quality of the environment, investment conditions and conducting business activities</td>
<td>Priority 4. “Development and modernisation of infrastructure and the provision of a competitive environment in network sectors”</td>
<td>Guideline 1.1. “Increasing the attractiveness of Europe and its various regions for investment and employment”</td>
<td>3. “Constructing and modernising the technical infrastructure crucial for better competitiveness of Poland and its regions” 5. “Increasing the competitiveness of Polish regions and preventing their social, economic and territorial marginalization” 6. “Balancing growth opportunities and supporting structural changes in rural areas”</td>
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## Annex No. 2. The ROP context indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Variable/indicator</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Year of evaluation</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Total (average)</th>
<th>Lower Silesian Voivodship</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EU 27</td>
<td>Poland</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Employment rate (15 and over, acc. to LFS, in Poland - BAEL)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Central Statistical Office-Regional Databank (CSO-RD)</td>
<td><strong>51,7</strong></td>
<td>45,2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) acc. to age group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-64</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
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<td>52,8</td>
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<td></td>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
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<td>22,5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
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<td></td>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
<td><strong>79,7</strong></td>
<td>75,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
<td><strong>75,2</strong></td>
<td>63,3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
<td><strong>42,2</strong></td>
<td>27,2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b) acc. to sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td><strong>44,2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td><strong>51,7</strong></td>
<td>52,4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) town/city/rural area</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Town/city</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rural area</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Unemployment rate (acc. to BAEL)</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>CSO-RD</td>
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<td>17,7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- including women</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td><strong>9,7</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Registered</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>17,6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- including long-term unemployment</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>Variable/indicator</td>
<td>Unit of measurement</td>
<td>Year of evaluation</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Total (average) EU 27</td>
<td>Poland</td>
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<td>--------</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Registered unemployment rate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>20.6</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Total employed</td>
<td>Thousands</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Year 2004 = 100</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>100.9</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- including the private sector</td>
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<td>73.4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- including SMEs (aggregation to the seat of the company)</td>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-publ</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>55.1</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Education of population aged 15 and up (BAEL):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- primary and unfinished primary (incl. junior high school); levels 0-2 (ISCED 1997)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>27.7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- post-primary and post-junior high school; levels 3-4 (ISCED 1997)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
<td>48.0</td>
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<td>- higher; levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>13.1</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Share of people receiving schooling/supplemental education in the population aged 25-64</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>Students</td>
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<td>Graduates</td>
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<td>- including higher technical education institutions</td>
<td>Persons</td>
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<td>CSO-RD</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Share of schools equipped with computers</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>55.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- including primary schools and junior high schools</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005/2006</td>
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<td>73.9</td>
<td>80.1</td>
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<td>- including post-primary and post-junior schools</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>27.6</td>
<td>25.9</td>
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<td>Variable/indicator</td>
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<td>Year of evaluation</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Total (average)</td>
<td>Lower Silesian Voivodship</td>
</tr>
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<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- including post-secondary schools</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005/2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>10.3</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td><strong>Number of pupils/students per computer with Internet access</strong></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2005/2006</td>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- including primary schools and high schools</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2005/2006</td>
<td>CSO</td>
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<td>11.2</td>
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<td>- including post-primary and post-junior high schools</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2005/2006</td>
<td>CSO</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
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<td>33.6</td>
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<td><strong>Households equipped with a personal computer with access to the Internet</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>22.7</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td><strong>Households equipped with a personal computer with access to the Internet – as a % of the total number of households</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>-930</td>
<td>-930</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- towns/cities</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO</td>
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<td>-3 587</td>
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<td>- rural areas</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO</td>
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<td><strong>Migration:</strong></td>
<td>Number</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td><strong>Public hospitals</strong></td>
<td>Objects</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
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<td>52</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td><strong>Beds in hospitals and wards</strong></td>
<td>Beds</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>179 493</td>
<td>14 146</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td><strong>Possible number of people accommodated in tourist facilities of public accommodation</strong></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>574 612</td>
<td>45 018</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>Variable/indicator</td>
<td>Unit of measurement</td>
<td>Year of evaluation</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Total (average)</td>
<td>Units</td>
</tr>
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<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Number of people accommodated in tourist facilities of public accommodation per 1 thousand inhabitants</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>1 274,2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including foreign tourists</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO</td>
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<td>Number of people accommodated in tourist facilities of public accommodation</td>
<td>Persons</td>
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<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>17 512</td>
<td>4 313 578</td>
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<td>Persons</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>487 118</td>
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<td>Theatres and music institutions audience per 1,000 citizens</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
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<td>Death toll of car accidents:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- per 100,000 citizens</td>
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<td>Number of passengers using public city transport</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Total length of public hard-surface roads</td>
<td>Km</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>- per 100 km2</td>
<td>Km</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>90,7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- including voivodship roads</td>
<td>Km</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-publ</td>
<td>28 406</td>
<td>2 411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- including poviat roads</td>
<td>Km</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-publ</td>
<td>114 447</td>
<td>8 454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Variable/indicator</td>
<td>Unit of measurement</td>
<td>Year of evaluation</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Total (average)</td>
<td>Lower Silesian Voivodship</td>
</tr>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Length of railway lines currently in use</td>
<td>Km</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-publ</td>
<td>92 674</td>
<td>5 914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>City/town population versus total population acc. to actual place of residence (urbanization indicator)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>61,3</td>
<td>70,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Number of households with central heating in total number of households</td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>84,1</td>
<td>79,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Renovation (replaced installations and woodwork, roof renovation) of households:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- communal flats</td>
<td>household</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>196 040</td>
<td>18 367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- housing associations</td>
<td>household</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>1 605 436</td>
<td>121 907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- housing co-operatives</td>
<td>household</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>833 097</td>
<td>66 255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Social Housing Association</td>
<td>household</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>3 628</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Population taking advantage of low-voltage electrical energy in rural areas</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>4 651 214</td>
<td>265 081</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ECONOMY**

<p>| 28 | Gross Domestic Product per capita | PLN | 2004 | CSO-RD | 24 181 | 24 632 | Influence of the Programme on the level of GDP in the Lower Silesian Voivodship – indicator for the main objective |
| 29 | Gross Domestic Product per capita in PPS (UE27=100) | % | 2004 | CSO+Eurostat | 50,8 | 51,7 | |
| 30 | Increase in the GDP (fixed prices) (previous year = 100) | % | 2003 | Eurostat | 3,8 | 2,9 | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Variable/indicator</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Year of evaluation</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><strong>Gross added value per 1 employed person - total</strong></td>
<td>PLN</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower Silesian Voivodship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Poland=100</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>63 561</td>
<td>69 451</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Acc. To economic sectors.- fisheries, hunting, forestry</strong></td>
<td>PLN</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>17 901</td>
<td>22 493</td>
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<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Poland=100</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>125,7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>- industry</strong></td>
<td>PLN</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>69 297</td>
<td>77 089</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Poland=100</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>111,2</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>- including industrial processing</strong></td>
<td>PLN</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>63 958</td>
<td>73 493</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Poland=100</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>114,9</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>- construction</strong></td>
<td>PLN</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>66 928</td>
<td>69 794</td>
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<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Poland=100</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>104,3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>- market services</strong></td>
<td>PLN</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>86 444</td>
<td>82 103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Poland=100</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>95,0</td>
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<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>- non-market services</strong></td>
<td>PLN</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>53 882,0</td>
<td>55 268</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Poland=100</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>102,6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><strong>Structure of the employed acc. to economic sectors (voivodship=100)</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>31.12.2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>- agriculture, hunting and forestry, fisheries</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>31.12.2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>99,9</td>
<td>99,7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Previous year =100</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>- industry total</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>31.12.2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>23,0</td>
<td>26,5</td>
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<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Previous year =100</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99,0</td>
<td>99,6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>- including industrial processing</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>31.12.2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>19,8</td>
<td>22,1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Previous year =100</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99,3</td>
<td>100,1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>- construction</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>31.12.2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>5,0</td>
<td>5,4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Previous year =100</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>105,7</td>
<td>106,6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>- market services</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>31.12.2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>36,8</td>
<td>39,7</td>
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<td>Variable/indicator</td>
<td>Unit of measurement</td>
<td>Year of evaluation</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Total (average)</td>
<td>Lower Silesian Voivodship</td>
<td>Types of indicators for the objectives and priorities of the ROP influencing the context indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Previous year =100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>- non-market services % 31.12.2005 CSO-RD</td>
<td>102,8</td>
<td>102,2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Previous year =100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>- including the share of small and medium companies % 31.12.2005 CSO-publ</td>
<td>101,5</td>
<td>100,8</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Entities of the national economy registered in the REGON system per 10 thousand people</td>
<td>Absolute number</td>
<td>31.12.2005</td>
<td>CSO-publ</td>
<td>947,6</td>
<td>1 047,8</td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- including the share of small and medium companies % 31.12.2005 CSO-publ</td>
<td>99,9</td>
<td>99,9</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Capital outlays per 1 inhabitant; Thousand PLN 2005 CSO-publ</td>
<td>3,4</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- including the share of private sector % 2005 CSO-publ</td>
<td>65,1</td>
<td>67,0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Additional investment in small land medium-sized companies – detailed objective indicator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>[Foreign capital in subjects with foreign capital?] per 1 citizen</td>
<td>Thousands PLN 31.12.2005 CSO-publ</td>
<td>2,9</td>
<td>3,3</td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outlays on research and development activity in relation to GNP % 2004 CSO-RD</td>
<td>0,6</td>
<td>0,4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of R&amp;D projects in SMEs – output indicator for priority 1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>- including outlays by business entities % 2004 CSO-RD</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Share of companies conducting innovative activities in industry % 2005 CSO-publ</td>
<td>38,2</td>
<td>35,4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of projects involving cooperation between companies and research institutions – detailed objective indicator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Human resources in science and technology Thousand persons 2005 Eurostat</td>
<td>5 485</td>
<td>404</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of created workplaces within the R&amp;D sector – detailed objective indicator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- as % of the employed % 2005 Eurostat</td>
<td>32,2</td>
<td>32,4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>CO₂ emission total Thousand of tons/year 2005 CSO-RD</td>
<td>211 698,9</td>
<td>17 941,3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme, especially the</td>
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<td>Variable/indicator</td>
<td>Unit of measurement</td>
<td>Year of evaluation</td>
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<td>EU 27</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><strong>Total emission of pollutants into atmosphere:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Transport”, ‘Environment and Ecological Safety’ and ‘Energy’ priorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dusts (previous year=100)</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>8,5</td>
<td>5,5</td>
<td>6,2</td>
<td>Context indicator for the effect of the Programme, especially the ‘Transport’, ‘Environment and Ecological Safety’ and ‘Energy’ priorities</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sulphur dioxide (excluding CO₂) (previous year=100)</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>2,736</td>
<td>3,031</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nitrogen oxide (previous year=100)</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>1,123</td>
<td>1,161</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td><strong>Population taking advantage of sewage system</strong></td>
<td>Thousands</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>22,586,8</td>
<td>1,908,7</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- including rural areas</td>
<td>Thousands</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>2,795,3</td>
<td>180,1</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- as a % of population total</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>59,2</td>
<td>66,1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- including rural areas</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>19,0</td>
<td>21,5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td><strong>Population taking advantage of water supply system</strong></td>
<td>Thousands</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>32,847,1</td>
<td>2,624,5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- including rural areas</td>
<td>Thousands</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>10,627,7</td>
<td>645,7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- as a % of population total</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>86,1</td>
<td>90,9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- including rural areas</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>72,1</td>
<td>77,2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td><strong>Population taking advantage of sewage treatment systems as a % of population total</strong></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>60,2</td>
<td>74,1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- including rural areas</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>20,4</td>
<td>22,5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td><strong>Industrial and municipal waste treated:</strong></td>
<td>m³/km²</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>6,2</td>
<td>8,0</td>
<td>The amount of sewage treated as a result of project implementation—indicator for the detailed objective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Variable/indicator</td>
<td>Unit of measurement</td>
<td>Year of evaluation</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Total (average)</td>
<td>Lower Silesian Voivodship</td>
<td>Types of indicators for the objectives and priorities of the ROP influencing the context indicators</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Share of waste recycled in total amount of produced waste (excluding municipal waste)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD</td>
<td>79,3</td>
<td>76,2</td>
<td>Number of projects concerning waste management – result indicator for the ‘Environment and Ecological Safety’ priority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Municipal waste produced per 1 inhabitant</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>245,0</td>
<td>309,0</td>
<td>The total power of power plants based on renewable energy sources – result indicator for the ‘Energy’ priority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Energy generated from renewable energy sources (Power installed)</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Energy Market Agency (EMA)</td>
<td>1 128,9</td>
<td>61,3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Share of energy production from Renewable Energy Sources in total production</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO-RD/EMA</td>
<td>14,2</td>
<td>3,2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Area of special natural assets protected pursuant to legal regulations in % of total area</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>32,5</td>
<td>18,1</td>
<td>Context indicator concerning the result of the ‘Environment and Ecological Safety’ priority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Areas devastated and degraded requiring reclamation, in total area</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>Reclaimed land – output indicator for the ‘Environment and Ecological Safety’ objective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Area reclaimed and rehabilitated in total area requiring reclamation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>4,6</td>
<td>2,0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex No. 3. Principles concerning the preparation of Local Revitalisation Programmes and the allocation of funds assigned for the implementation of Local Revitalisation Programmes in towns and cities with more than 10,000 citizens.

1. Introductory information

The Local Revitalisation Programme (LRP)\(^\text{14}\) will be the basic document specifying the distribution of support from the funds of the “Towns” priority within the Regional Operational Programme for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013 (ROP LSV). The Managing Authority (MA) of the ROP LSV will be consulted on the LPR, with issues subject to consultation primarily concerning:

a) LRP – “Towns” priority compatibility in terms of requirements specified in the latter
b) The correct specification of the areas of support
c) The correct specification of LRP objectives’ monitoring indicators
d) A list of projects to be supported within the „Towns” priority (this will be an annex to the LRP)

The Managing Authority must have a positive opinion of the LRP by the Managing Authority for support to be provided to projects submitted for realization.

2. Basic principles for specifying the area of support within the LRP

The area of support has to be located within the administrative borders of the town/city in which the actual population calculated on the base of actual place of residence was no fewer than 10,000 citizens on 31 December 2005. In terms of geographical location, the area will be indicated and specified in the LRP (it is advisable to enclose a map of the area to be supported). The area will be marked out by the town/city authorities, and will meet at least three of the following criteria (two of these must be from criteria a through h):

- high level of poverty and exclusion
- high long-term unemployment rate
- unfavourable demographic trends
- low level of education, distinct lack of qualifications and a high indicator of people discontinuing education
- high crime rate
- particularly high level of environmental degradation
- low level of business activity
- high numbers of immigrants, ethnic and minority groups or refugees
- comparably low level of housing
- low level of energy-efficient buildings

Socio-economic indicators serving to identify the above criteria will be specified by the town/city authorities, and be based on methodology indicated by the ROP Managing Authority\(^\text{15}\). Post-industrial and post-military areas, indicated as areas of Local Revitalization Programme support, do not have to fulfil the above criteria. However, because of the Article 47 regulations of Commission Regulation (UE) 1828/2006 it will not be possible to support enterprises in the field of housing in such areas.

\(^{14}\) Other document titles are acceptable as long as an integrated approach to problems connected with urban areas is retained and the document is accepted by the City Council.

\(^{15}\) The ROP MA will take into consideration the methodology specified together with the European Commission and the Member State in relation to areas where actions in the field of housing are taken pursuant to Article 47 of Regulation (EU) 1828/2006.
3. Basic principles of specifying LRP objectives’ monitoring indicators

While updating or preparing Local Revitalisation Programmes, town/city authorities will take into consideration indicators for monitoring the objectives within which there will be implemented projects submitted for support from the funds of the „Towns” priority. Indicators will show in terms of numbers and quality the objectives that will be achieved through the implementation of projects. It is advisable that monitoring indicators relate to the criteria specified while marking out the areas of support.

4. Basic principles of preparing lists of projects as annexes to the LRP

Enterprises placed on the projects list must be located in the area of support and implement the LRP objectives. When issuing an opinion on the LRP, the Managing Authority will check the correlation between the monitoring indicators and individual projects and the objective indicators of the LRP. Projects placed on a separate list of enterprises planned for financing within the „Towns” priority will be excluded from applying for financing from other ROP priority funds.

5. Principles of negotiating the input of the ERDF with the ROP LSV Managing Authority

The indicative amount of input from the European Regional Development Fund for the implementation of the LRP in particular groups of towns/cities has been set on the basis of the population according to the following criteria:

- Towns/cities with a population of 10,000-20,000: 22.95% of ERDF allocation for priority
- Towns/cities with a population of 20,001-40,000: 27.0% of ERDF allocation for priority
- Towns/cities with a population of 40,001-80,000: 14.4% of ERDF allocation for priority
- Towns/cities with a population over 80,000: 16.2% of ERDF allocation for priority
- In Wrocław: 9.45% of ERDF allocation for priority

The indicative amount of the ERDF allocation may not be identical to the actual amount of allocation because of decisions on limiting or increasing the financing of particular LRPs on the basis of the evaluation of effects of the LRP or other factors influencing the total amount allocated for the renovation of towns/cities within the ROP. Because of limitations specified in Article 7, section 2, point b of Regulation (UE) 1080/2006 on the European Regional Development Fund, the limit for housing enterprises is 25% of ERDF allocation for each LRP. The amount of support from the funds of the „Towns” priority will be indicated by the Managing Authority in its opinion on the Local Revitalisation Programme.
Annex No. 4. Institutional schemes

Scheme 1: Institutional scheme of the ROP for the Lower Silesian Voivodship for 2007-2013

European Commission

Board of the Lower Silesian Voivodship

ROP Managing Authority

ROP Coordinating Authority in MRD

Priority Axis: “Enterprises and Innovation”

Priority Axis: “Information Society”

Priority Axis: “Transport”

Priority Axis: “Environment and Ecological Safety”

Priority Axis: “Energy”

Priority Axis: “Tourism and Culture”

Priority Axis: “Education”

Priority Axis: “Health”

Priority Axis: “Towns”

Priority Axis: “Technical Assistance”

beneficiary

beneficiary

beneficiary

beneficiary

beneficiary

beneficiary

beneficiary

beneficiary

beneficiary

beneficiary

beneficiary

beneficiary

beneficiary

beneficiary

priority partially within the “Enterprises and Innovation” Priority Axis

beneficiary
Scheme 2. Financial operations and certification within Regional Operational Programmes

1. **European Commission**
   - Institution responsible for receiving payments from the Commission

2. **Ministry for Regional Development**
   - Certifying Authority
   - Administrator responsible for budget part (MRD)

3. **Voivodship Office**
   - Institution intermediating in certification

4. **Beneficiary**

5. **Board of the Voivodship**
   - ROP Managing Authority

6. **Ministry of Finance**
   - Institution responsible for receiving payments from the Commission

7. **Administrator responsible for budget part**

8. **National budget institution**

**Financial operations**
- Refund/payment application
Scheme 3: Organisational scheme indicating the placement of the Managing Authority, Coordinating Authority, Certifying Authority, and the Audit Authority of the ROP as well as the institution responsible for receiving payments from the EC.