



Institute for Development

**Cohesion challenges
in Central and Eastern Europe
– from the perspective of a Polish
maritime region**

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Jacek Zaucha

- **Key research interests:** spatial planning and development, maritime spatial planning, regional development (in particular new economic geography), integration of the Baltic Sea Region,
- **Research project management experience:** several projects on spatial development and sustainable development (e.g. BaltSeaPlan, East-West Window, Baltcoast, South Baltic Arc, Agora, Eco-region)
- **Research partners:** Kaliningrad University, Leontief Centre (St. Petersburg), Greifswald University, VATI (Hungary), Polish Academy of Science, Institute of Spatial Management



Origin of the Institute

Institute for Development is an independent research foundation whose goal is to conduct and promote research on the competitiveness of society, economy and space. The Foundation inspires and conducts research in management and social science. The Institute was founded in 2009 in Gdansk by experienced Polish researchers and practitioners who represents:

- Warsaw School of Economics,
- Kozminski University (Warsaw),
- University of Gdansk.
- Gdansk Technical University



Key objectives corresponds to:

- making and supporting initiatives to develop knowledge-based economy in Poland
- conducting scientific and educational activities in those areas of science that are important for the development of civilization, culture and economy of Poland and its regions, and its international prestige
- engagement in the process of European integration
- fostering co-operation between societies



Research infrastructure

Institute for Development's office is placed at Gdansk Science and Technology Park.

Our activities are based on:

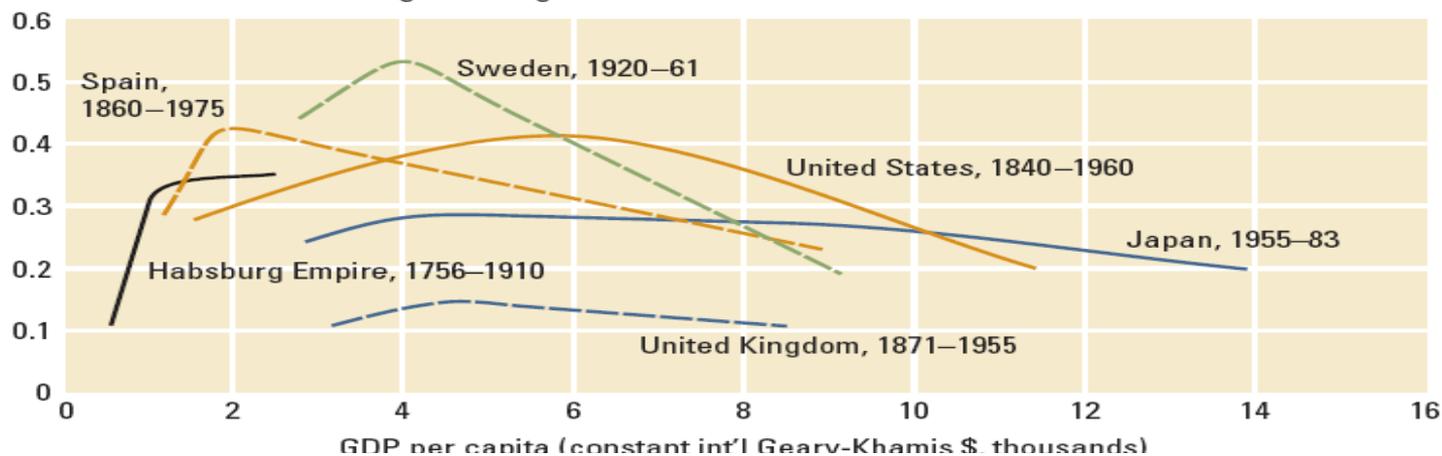
- research projects,
- analysis, opinions etc.,
- seminars,
- conferences,
- publications.



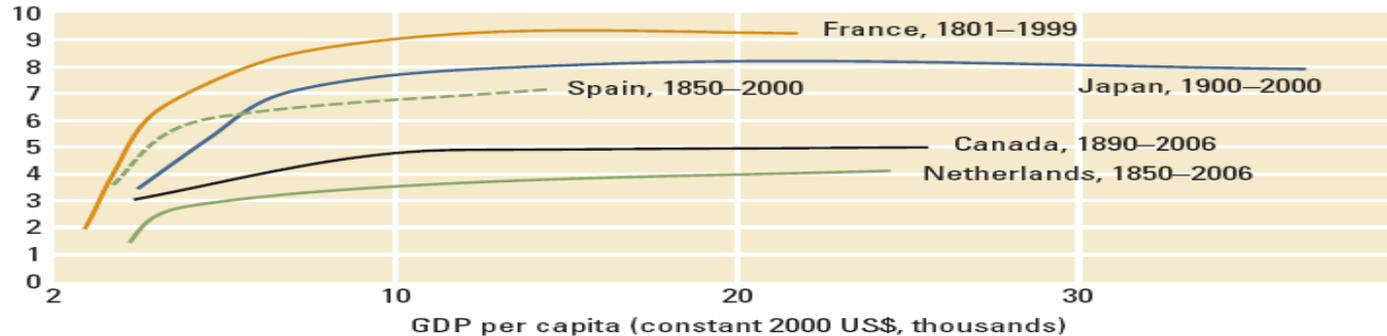
Key facts from the CEE's perspective

- divergence still matters for EU... but perhaps more at national level than within countries

Coefficient of variation of regional wages or income



Concentration Index



Key facts from the CEE's perspective

- modelling projections show impacts of cohesion policy on GDP growth, but econometric ones show positive results mainly with regard to Objective 1 regions;
- cohesion policy is making a big contribution to investment and capital formation in CEEs;
- cohesion policy has effectively increased the economic development expenditures of the MS (in line with the additionality principle)
- CEEC development offers important indirect benefits for the rest of EU (20% of Cohesion resources flowing to Poland i.e. ca.3.2 billion Euro for 2004-08 in 2008 prices)
- recognition of the need for a more co-ordinated approach;
- recognition of the need of more effective delivery (reducing administrative burden);



Some challenges from PL perspective

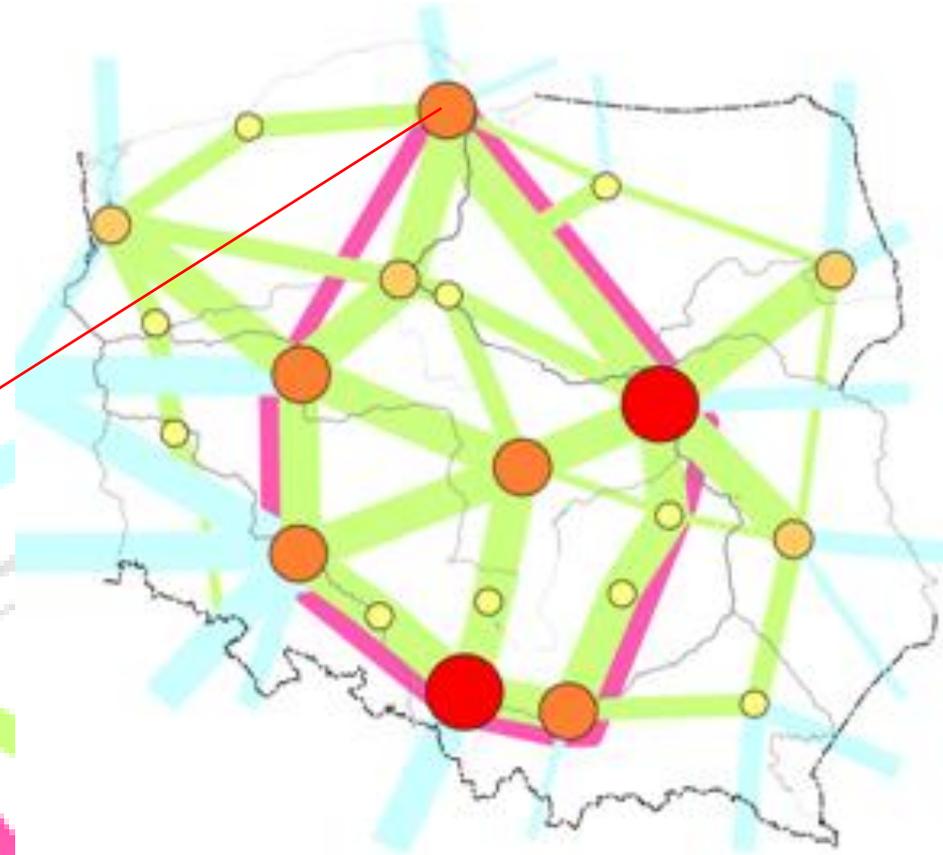
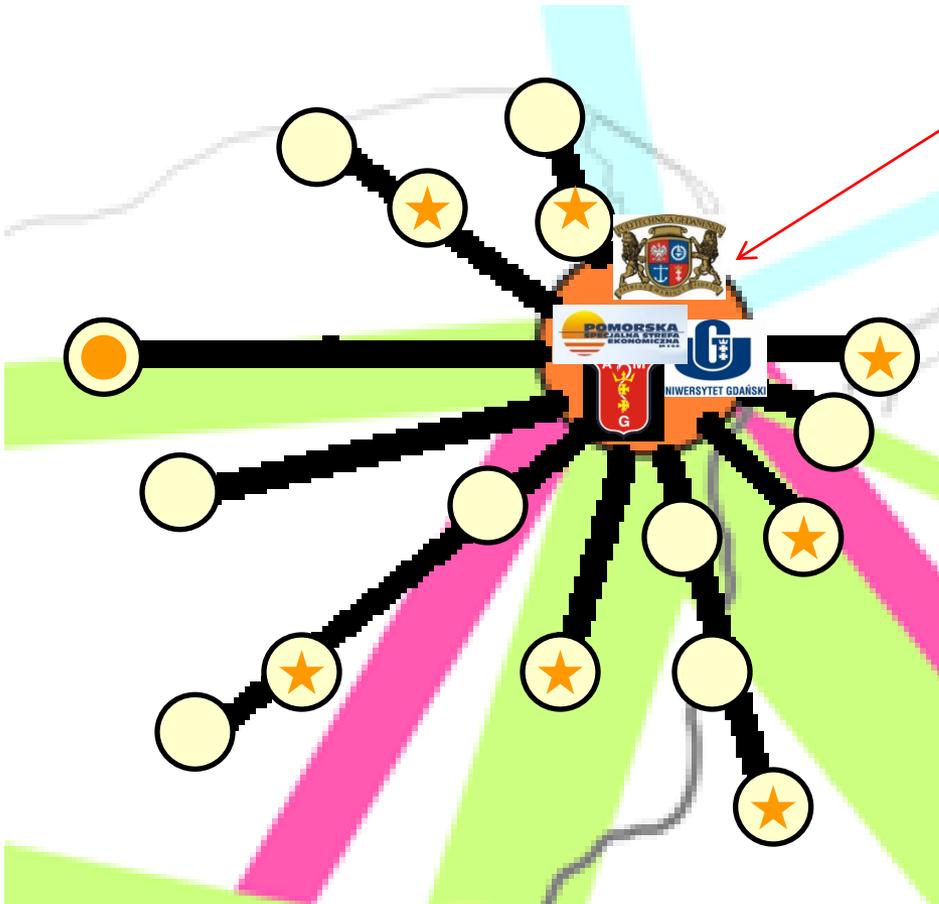
Poland is a country with a limited degree of regional polarization but the overall level of prosperity is one of the lowest in EU. Another important feature is high degree of polycentricity of the settlement structure but with weak palette of functions of many metropolises. This means:

- need to balance (specific trade off) between European catching up and controlling within countries disparities
- territorial cohesion understood as overlapping structure of functional areas (focus on networking)
- services of general interest as important tool for territorial equalization (*Horizontal equity, opportunity equalization*)

Another issue is specific territorial impact of globalization (e.g. migration, relocation, gateway functions)



Some challenges from PL perspective



Common lessons learned from research initiatives with Polish and EU Partners

- divergence needs a new approach (Barca argues that placing too much emphasis on convergence could lead to "a race to the bottom," where everywhere becomes worse-off in the name of harmonising economic output);
- redistributive versus allocation effects (shift of focus from redistribution towards supply of public goods),
- necessary transformation from capacity building to broader strategic approach (*complex developmental processes*), the need to avoid "one-size fits all" approach
- the level of GDP *per capita* should remain as the main criterion for spatial allocation of SF interventions but is not sufficient for proper assessment and monitoring of the progress of the EU programmes,
- the need to implement a flexible policy being able to face regional impacts of globalisation and international linkages

The post-2013 era via CEE's perspective

Observing a change

Challenge no. 1

Cohesion

Potential for research:

How to reconcile contradiction between an efficient, dynamic economy and social justice?

Developmental impact of services of general interest

Formation of functional regions and networks

Effective management systems of SF

What should be a EU model of regional integration (via macroregional strategies)?

To what extent CEEs may contribute to success of the Lisbon Strategy?



The post-2013 era via CEE's perspective

Observing a change

Challenge no. 2

Research and education

Potential for research:

Territorial impact of education (how to sustain it)

Future of the knowledge based economy in the globalised world

What is a new model of research development with contribution of multinational companies in a multi-polar world?

How to ensure tailor-made education policy packages to suit globalised market needs?



The post-2013 era via CEE's perspective

Observing a change

Challenge no. 3

Europe facing globalization

Potential for research:

Importance and relevance of the territorially bound factors in the global economy

Secondary and tertiary impacts of migratory processes

What are possible forecasts of EU regions' place in the globalised economy?

How new trade will shape a global market?



The post-2013 era via CEE's perspective

Observing a change

Challenge no. 4

Territorialisation of the sea space

Potential for research:

New sea uses and new forms of acquiring benefits from the sea (wave energy, hydrogen technologies, mariculture for sea waters purification etc.)

More integrative policy making with regard to sea space development (e.g. environment protection plus energy policy)

Intelligent transport corridors





Thank you for your attention

Please, feel free to contact us in case of co-operation:

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