

## Long-term and Cross-cutting Issues in European Governments and Parliaments

# Poland

EURES  
Institut für regionale  
Studien in Europa  
Schleicher-Tappeser KG  
Basler Straße 19  
D-79100 Freiburg  
Tel. 0761 70 441-0  
Fax 0761 70 441-44  
  
e-mail  
Freiburg@eures.de  
  
Internet  
www.eures.de

EURES Büro Leipzig  
Otto-Schill-Str. 1  
D-04109 Leipzig  
Tel. 0341 2126450  
Fax 0341 2126451

Persönlich haftender  
Gesellschafter  
R. Schleicher-Tappeser

Handelsregister  
Freiburg HRA 4097  
Leipzig HRA 12622  
Ust-IdNr.: DE 142090546

Bankverbindung  
Sparkasse Freiburg  
BLZ 680 501 01  
Konto 209 90 19

## Preface

This country report is one part of a comprehensive report presenting the results of an inquiry concerning the institutions, methods and procedures used by governments and parliaments throughout Europe for dealing with long-term and cross-cutting issues. The study was conducted by the *EURES institute* on behalf of the *Office for Technology Assessment of the German Parliament (TAB)*.

Especially the concept of `Sustainable Development` requires a long-term and cross-cutting perspective. Therefore governments and parliaments in many countries are looking for new approaches to deal with these issues. In this context the project aimed at collecting a wide range of information about the institutions and the methods used by them for tackling long-term and cross-cutting issues.

Consequently, this report can also be used as a handbook. It should foster an international exchange of information and experiences concerning these questions. We are confident that the provided information is of practical use for organisations and experts involved in long-term and cross-cutting issues. Unfortunately some parts of the report exist only in a German version. A desirable complete English translation would require to find a source for additional funding

This country report contains:

- A brief country profile (Kurzbericht) concerning (a) the general political framework (political system and political culture) and (b) a summary of the way the country basically tackles long-term and cross-cutting issues (German)
- A country study on long-term and cross-cutting issues prepared by a country expert (English)
- A compilation of detailed characterisations of long-term and cross-cutting institutions within the country (English)

More information both concerning the project and the other parts of the report is provided on <http://www.eures.de/r38>.

EURES - Institut für regionale Studien in Europa  
Basler Straße 19  
D-79100 Freiburg  
Tel.: +49 - 761 - 70 44 1-0  
Fax +49 - 761 - 70 44 1-44  
email: freiburg@eures.de  
web: www.eures.de

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## 11 Polen

Fläche:	312.685 km <sup>2</sup>
Einwohner:	38.650.000
Bruttosozialprodukt je Einwohner (1997) in US\$:	3.590

### 11.1 Kurzbericht

#### 11.1.1 Übersicht

Polens politisches System hat sich nach einer langen Phase der institutionellen Machtkämpfe zwischen Präsident und Regierung mit der Verfassung 1997 als parlamentarisches System konsolidiert.

Gleichwohl sind institutionelle Kapazitäten zur Behandlung von Langzeit- und Querschnittsfragen bislang unterentwickelt. Mit der Vorbereitung auf die EU-Mitgliedschaft ist jedoch in dieser Hinsicht eine Dynamik zu verzeichnen.

In Bezug auf die Fragestellung dieser Studie nach innovativen Institutionen und Methoden ist Polen ein eher weniger interessantes Land. Zur Klärung der Frage nach der Notwendigkeit einer Verankerung von Langzeit- und Querschnittsinstitutionen in der politischen Kultur könnte eine Untersuchung Polens wertvolle Hinweise liefern.

#### 11.1.2 Der politische, kulturelle und institutionelle Kontext<sup>1</sup>

Demokratietypus:	-
Staatsoberhaupt/ Regierungssystem:	Präsident / Parlamentarische Demokratie
Partizipation ges. Interessen / Politikstil:	Wenig Verbindungen zwischen Staat und gesellschaftlichen Interessen
Direktdemokratische Elemente:	-
Staatsaufbau / Stellung der subnationalen Ebenen:	Regionale und kommunale Selbstverwaltung
Politische Kultur:	Demokratie noch nicht endgültig in der Gesellschaft verankert / Starke Trennungslinie zwischen „Konservativen“ und „Modernisierern“ / Verbreitete Zustimmung zur EU-Mitgliedschaft

#### Politisches System

Das politische System Polens hat seit 1989 verschiedene weitreichende Veränderungen erlebt. Mit der Verabschiedung der Verfassung 1997 sind die Kompetenzen der politischen Organe schließlich grundlegend geklärt worden und die Demokratie scheint sich zu konsolidieren.

Die dem politischen Umbruch folgende Phase von 1989-1992 erlebte ein in vielen Bereichen unklares Institutionen- und Machtgefüge. Einerseits stand das Parlament – der Sejm – aus einer kommunistischen Kontinuität heraus im Zentrum des unitaristischen Staates und bildete damit ein parlamentarisches Regierungssystem. Auf der anderen Seite entwickelte sich, durch mehrere Verfassungsrevisionen, der direkt gewählte Staatspräsident zu einem beachtlichen Machtfaktor. Permanente institutionelle Konflikte waren die Konsequenz.

Die Verabschiedung der sogenannten „Kleinen Verfassung“ 1992 löste dieses Problem zwar nicht, vergrößerte aber insgesamt die Möglichkeiten der Exekutive – sowohl der

<sup>1</sup> Vgl. im folgenden v.a. Länderstudie Polen; (Ochmann 1999); (Millard 1999).

parlamentarischen Regierung als auch des Präsidenten. Insbesondere wurden die Blockademöglichkeiten des Parlamentes eingeschränkt.

Die seit 1989 andauernde politische Übergangsphase wurde jedoch erst 1997 mit der neuen Verfassung Polens beendet. Hiermit wurde auch die bis dahin faktisch etablierte Mischform aus parlamentarischer und präsidentieller Demokratie zugunsten eines *parlamentarischen Regierungssystems* aufgegeben. Die exekutiven Befugnisse des Präsidenten wurden klar eingeschränkt.

Das politische System Polens stellt sich somit nach 1997 als parlamentarische Demokratie dar. Der Sejm ist bikameralistisch konzipiert – er besteht aus dem Unterhaus sowie dem Senat. Innerhalb der Exekutive übernimmt der Premierminister eine herausgehobene Position mit klarer Richtlinienkompetenz gegenüber dem Kabinett.

Die Formulierung und Organisierung gesellschaftlicher Interessen, politische Partizipation insgesamt, war im kommunistischen Polen stark eingeschränkt. Auch wenn man nicht von einer völligen Abwesenheit zivilgesellschaftlicher Strukturen bis 1989 sprechen kann (immerhin war die Gewerkschaftsbewegung ein bedeutender Reformmotor), so ist doch die Tradition einer Einbeziehung eines breiten Spektrums an gesellschaftlichen Interessen in die politische Entscheidungsfindung unterentwickelt. Die Legitimität politischer Entscheidungen durch gewählte Repräsentanten wird auch ohne Konsultation der Bevölkerung für ausreichend gehalten. Feste Kommunikationsstrukturen zwischen Regierung und nicht-staatlichen Akteuren auf nationaler Ebene haben sich vor diesem Hintergrund bislang kaum herausgebildet. Gleichwohl kann man feststellen, dass v.a. auf lokaler Ebene innerhalb kurzer Zeit eine beachtliche Zahl an Neuen Sozialen Bewegungen entstanden sind.

Mit den grundlegenden Umbrüchen der 90er Jahre war auch eine Aufwertung der regionalen und lokalen Ebene verbunden. Die Dezentralisierung mündete 1998 in eine Gebiets- und Verwaltungsreform. Der vertikale Staatsaufbau Polens besteht damit aus selbstverwalteten Regionen (Wojewodschaften), Kreisen (Poviats) und Kommunen. Gleichzeitig wurden politische Entscheidungsbefugnisse auf untere Ebenen verlagert.

### **Politische Kultur**

Während 1989 in der polnischen Gesellschaft die zentrale Trennlinie zwischen den Kommunisten und der Opposition verlief sind im Verlaufe der v.a. ökonomischen Reformbemühungen in den 90er Jahren die Spaltungslinien wesentlich differenzierter geworden. Heute verläuft diese eher zwischen den „Konservativen“ und den „Modernisierern“.

Die Phase bis 1997 hat nicht nur weitreichende ökonomische, sondern auch politisch-institutionelle Veränderungen mit sich gebracht. Die Parteien haben bspw. zum einen aufgrund der schmerzhaften ökonomischen Reformen und zum anderen aufgrund ihrer starken Fragmentierung und Machtorientierung nach 1989 einen Vertrauensverlust hinnehmen müssen. Grundsätzlich scheint das Verfassungsbewusstsein der Bevölkerung noch nicht sehr ausgeprägt zu sein.

Die polnische Demokratie erscheint jedoch nichtsdestotrotz stabil. Deren institutionelle Konsolidierung wird dabei in großem Maße auch von der angestrebten Mitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Union forciert. Die Reformen in Polen sind auf den EU-Beitritt ausgerichtet und verfolgen das Ziel, die rechtlichen und prozeduralen Standards zu antizipieren. Dabei ist die Zustimmung zur EU-Mitgliedschaft in der Bevölkerung Polens ungebrochen hoch.

**11.1.3 Die Behandlung von Langzeit- und Querschnittsfragen**

**Entwicklung**

In den 90er Jahren sind in Polen v.a. zwei große politische Vorhaben zu identifizieren, in deren Sog sich ein gewisses Maß an Langzeit- und Querschnittsorientierung etablierte. Diese waren z.T. auch mit neuen Institutionalisierungen verbunden.

Zum einen ist hier die Debatte um eine Umsetzung des Leitbildes nachhaltiger Entwicklung im Gefolge der Rio-Konferenz zu nennen. Ein Ergebnis von UNCED war die Gründung der `Polish Commission for Sustainable Development` 1994. Der Premierminister hat den politischen Status der Kommission 1997 erhöht, indem er diese durch das `Komiter Rady Ministrów do spraw Polityki Regionalnej i Zrównoważonego Rozwoju` (Committee on Regional Policy and Sustainable Development) ersetzte. Die Etablierung eines `Rates für Nachhaltige Entwicklung` als Konsultationsorgan nicht-staatlicher Interessen ist geplant. Zudem hat die polnische Regierung im Jahre 2000 mit dem Dokument `Poland 2025 – Long-term Strategy for Sustainable Development` Ansätze zu einer langfristigen Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie formuliert.

Das zweite zentrale politische Projekt, welches eine Langzeit- und Querschnittsorientierung nach sich zieht, ist die von Polen angestrebte Mitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Union. Im Zuge der Vorbereitungen für die EU-Osterweiterung werden zentrale Politikfelder an EU-Erfordernisse angepasst, was zwangsläufig mit einem Bedeutungsgewinn langfristorientierter Planung verbunden ist. Insbesondere die polnische Regionalpolitik ist dabei in Bewegung.

**Gesellschaftliche Akteure**

**Relevanz der gesellschaftlichen Akteure im Hinblick auf Langzeit- und Querschnittsfragen**

Nationales Parlament	● ●
Nationale Regierung	● ●
Medien / Öffentliche Debatte	● ● ●
Forscher und Forschungsinstitutionen	● ● ● ● ●
NGOs	● ● ● ● ●
Unabhängige Stiftungen / Think Tanks	● ● ● ● ●
Wirtschaft	● ● ●
Gewerkschaften	●
Regionale Regierungen und Institutionen	● ● ●
Europäische Union	● ● ● ● ●
OECD	● ● ● ● ●
Weltbank	● ● ● ● ●
andere internationale Organisationen	● ● ● ● ●

Bewertung: Wojciech Suchorzewski

**Interesse gesellschaftlicher Gruppen an Langzeit- und Querschnittsthemen**

	<i>Umweltthemen</i>	<i>Soziale Entwicklungen</i>	<i>Technologische Entwicklungen</i>	<i>Strukturelle ökonomische Entwicklungen</i>	<i>Nachhaltige Entwicklung (integrierter Ansatz)</i>
Öffentlichkeit	● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
Forschung	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●
Parlament	● ●	● ● ● ●	●	● ● ●	● ● ●
Regierung	● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ● ●

Bewertung: Wojciech Suchorzewski

Im institutionellen Kontext Polens ist, wie bereits erwähnt, insbesondere der Einfluss der Europäischen Union (und anderer internationaler Organisationen) von großer Bedeutung im Hinblick auf Langzeit- und Querschnittsfragen. Sowohl staatliche Planungskapazitäten als auch integrative Ansätze (wie bspw. die Einbeziehung von Umweltaspekten in andere Politikfelder) erfahren von dieser Seite einen beachtlichen finanziellen und institutionellen Schub.

Auch nicht-staatliche Akteure – hier: Forschungsinstitutionen und NGO’s – spielen eine Rolle in der sich entwickelnden Zivilgesellschaft Polens. Der Zugang zum politischen System ist für diese jedoch beschränkt. Die Einbeziehung gesellschaftlicher Akteure in den politischen Entscheidungsprozess ist in der politischen Kultur Polens vergleichsweise wenig verankert.

**Schwierigkeiten und Hemmnisse**

Die Schwierigkeiten und Hemmnisse bei der Behandlung von Langzeit- und Querschnittsfragen leiten sich in erster Linie von den administrativen und institutionellen, aber auch kulturellen Defiziten eines Transformationslandes ab.

Im Vordergrund polnischer Politik steht zweifellos die ökonomische Konsolidierung und die Wohlstandmehrung. Insofern genießen Fragen der langfristigen Folgen politischen Handelns vergleichsweise geringe Priorität.

**11.1.4 Ansätze, Organisationen und Erfahrungen**

Als Transformationsland hat Polen mit vielfachen Problemen hinsichtlich der Konsolidierung des demokratischen Systems und der ökonomischen Grundlagen zu kämpfen. Sowohl institutionelle als auch kulturelle Kapazitäten zur Behandlung von Langzeit- und Querschnittsfragen müssen dabei langsam aufgebaut und gefestigt werden. Ein zentraler Impuls in diese Richtung geht von dem Prozess der rechtlichen, prozeduralen und institutionellen Annäherung an die Europäische Union aus. Hiervon stark beeinflusst sind sicherlich auch die Bemühungen Polens zur Umsetzung des Leitbildes nachhaltiger Entwicklung – dem zweiten wichtigen Ansatz im Umgang mit Langzeit- und Querschnittsfragen.

Im Zusammenhang mit nachhaltiger Entwicklung sind insbesondere die Institutionalisierung der `Polish Commission for Sustainable Development` bzw. deren Nachfolgers, des `Komitet Rady Ministrów do spraw Polityki Regionalnej i Zrównoważonego Rozwoju` (Ministers' Council's Committee on Regional Policy and Sustainable Development, CRPSD) zu nennen. Die Hauptaufgabe des CRPSD ist die „Überwachung“ der Regierungspolitik im Lichte einer langzeit- und querschnittsorientierten Zielsetzung „nachhaltige Entwicklung“. Das CRPSD untersteht dem Premierminister und setzt sich aus den Vertretern der Ministerien und anderer Regierungsbehörden sowie den (zentralstaatlichen) Abgesandten der subnationalen Ebenen zusammen. Weder Vertreter großer gesellschaftlicher Interessengruppen noch themenbezogene NGO’s sind zugelassen.

Weitere erwähnenswerte Langzeit- und Querschnittsinstitutionen in Polen sind:

Das `Rzadowe Centrum Studiow Strategicznych` (Governmental Centre for Strategic Studies, GCSS) ist eine 1997 gegründete Regierungseinheit angegliedert beim `Ministerium für Regionalentwicklung` und zuständig für die Analyse sozio-ökonomischer Trends, die Bereitstellung mittel- und langfristiger Zukunftsforschung sowie die Ausarbeitung von Programmen und Strategien.

Beim `Panstwowa Rada Gospodarki Przestrzennej` (National Council for Physical Development, NCPD) handelt es sich um ein 1995 ins Leben gerufenes Beratungsorgan, welches die Regierung im Hinblick auf die räumliche und infrastrukturelle Planung mit wissenschaftlicher Expertise versorgt. Es setzt sich sowohl aus Vertretern der Ministerien als auch aus wissenschaftlichen Experten zusammen.

Das polnische Parlament hat mit der `Parlamentarna Komisja Ochrony Œrodowiska, Zasobow Naturalnych i Lesnictwa` (Parliamentary Commission for Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry) eine Kommission zur Behandlung von in erster Linie Umweltrelevanten Fragestellungen geschaffen. Inwieweit eine Langzeit- und Querschnittsorientierung gewährleistet ist, kann hier jedoch nicht abschliessend beurteilt werden.

### Vergleichender Überblick über die Institutionen

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Abkürzung</i>	<i>Abkürzung (englisch)</i>	<i>Bedeutung</i>	<i>Innova- tionsgrad</i>
G³owny Inspektorat Ochrony Œrodowiska Environmental Protection Inspectorate	GIOS	EPI	X X X	X X X
Instytut na Rzecz Ekorozwoju Institute for Sustainable Development	InE	ISD	X X X	X X X X X
Komitet Rady Ministrów do spraw Polityki Regionalnej i Zrównoważonego Rozwoju The Ministers' Council's Committee on Regional Policy and Sustainable Development	Komitet RM ds. PRiZR	CRPSD	X X X X	X X X
Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Œrodowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management	NFOSiGW	NFEPWM	X X X X	X X X X
Panstwowa Rada Gospodarki Przestrzennej National Council for Physical Development	PRGP	NCPD	X X	X X X X
Parlamentarna Komisja Ochrony Œrodowiska, Zasobow Naturalnych i Lesnictwa Parliamentary Commission for Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry	PKOSZNiL		X X X X	X X X
Rzadowe Centrum Studiow Strategicznych Governmental Centre for Strategic Studies	RCSS	GCSS	X X X X	X X X
Unia Metropolii Polskich Union of Polish Metropolitan Cities	UMP	UPMC	X X X	X X X

Bewertung: Wojciech Suchorzewski



**Genannte Institutionen mit detaillierter Beschreibung**

Instytut na Rzecz Ekorozwoju (Institute for Sustainable Development) (NGO)  
 Państwowa Rada Gospodarki Przestrzennej (National Council for Physical Development)  
 Rządowe Centrum Studiów Strategicznych (Governmental Centre for Strategic Studies)  
 Unia Metropolii Polskich (Union of Polish Metropolitan Cities)

**Weitere genannte Institutionen**

Główny Inspektorat Ochrony Środowiska (Environmental Protection Inspectorate)  
 Komitet Rady Ministrów do spraw Polityki Regionalnej i Zrównoważonego Rozwoju (The Ministers' Council's Committee on Regional Policy and Sustainable Development)  
 Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej (National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management)  
 Parlamentarna Komisja Ochrony Środowiska, Zasobów Naturalnych i Leśnictwa (Parliamentary Commission for Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry)

**11.1.5 Fazit**

Polen als Transformationsland ist mit besonderen Herausforderungen hinsichtlich der politischen, ökonomischen und auch kulturellen Umstrukturierung des Landes konfrontiert. Institutionen zur Behandlung von Langzeit- und Querschnittsinteressen sind vergleichsweise schwach entwickelt. Gleichwohl scheint die forcierte Anpassung an rechtliche und institutionelle Standards der Europäischen Union im Zuge der Vorbereitung zur EU-Mitgliedschaft in dieser Hinsicht eine gewisse Dynamik auszulösen.

Welche Ausstrahlungskraft die genannten Institutionen auf die politischen Weichenstellungen haben und diese im Sinne einer Langzeit- und Querschnittsperspektive beeinflussen ist mehr noch als in anderen Ländern schwer zu beurteilen – jedoch als weitergehende Fragestellung von besonderem Interesse. Dabei wäre die politische Kultur, mit anderen Worten: die im speziellen politisch-historischen Kontext etablierten und reproduzierten Problemlösungsmuster, sicherlich ein ausschlaggebender Faktor für die letztendliche Wirkungskraft von Langzeit- und Querschnittsinstitutionen.

Polen ist das wichtigste und größte Land, das demnächst der EU beitreten wird. Das im Vergleich zu Westeuropa eklatante Fehlen von Einrichtungen und Foren, die sich mit Querschnitts- und Zukunftsfragen beschäftigen, bedeutet ein schwerwiegendes Ungleichgewicht in den gegenwärtigen Verhandlungen, die ohne Zweifel sehr tiefgreifende, langfristige Folgen haben werden.

## **11.2 Andrzej Lubiatowski /Igor Zachariasz/ Wojciech Suchorzewski: Report on the Partnership between Central and Local Government, NGOs and Media Concerning Implementation of Multi-sectoral and Long-term Development Programs of Poland<sup>2</sup>**

### **11.2.1 Institutional perspective**

**The Republic of Poland is a unitary state, governed according to the principle of separation of the three powers**

#### ***Legislative power***

Bicameral Parliament consisting of the Sejm – the lower chamber composed of 460 Deputies elected in universal, equal, direct and proportional elections, conducted by secret ballot and of the Senate – the upper chamber composed of 100 senators elected in single mandate constituencies,

#### ***Executive power***

- President of the Republic of Poland elected in general elections for 5 years term of office, influencing legislative process by the possibility to exercise the right to veto the laws enacted by the Parliament as well as the right to refer the law to the Constitutional Tribunal before approving it. The approval of the laws by President of the Republic of Poland (by the signature) is the condition for the law to come into force.
- Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister appointed by the Sejm following the recommendation of the President of the Republic of Poland.
- 16 Voivods (governors of regions) – representatives of the central government in the relevant regions, appointed by the Prime Minister. Units of the regional self-government:
  - 16 self-governed voivodships (regions) (voivodship is a common jurisdiction of Voivod and a regional self-government unit according to Eurostat NUTS-2 principles)
  - local government units: 65 cities enjoying the rights of powiat (county) and 308 rural powiats (groups of powiats and towns enjoying the rights of powiat - NUTS-3) and 2426 gminas (communes) within rural powiats, 251 of which urban gminas, 1609 are rural gminas and 562 are mixed urban-rural. The model of governance adopted by all the units of regional and local government: directly elected Council as a supervisory authority and collegial Board appointed by the Council as an executive authority. Heads of the Boards (wójt, majors, presidents as well as starostas and marshals)<sup>3</sup> are appointed by Boards of communes, powiats and voivodships assemblies respectively.

#### ***Judicial power***

Civilian courts, the Supreme Administrative Court, Constitutional Tribunal and the State Tribunal.

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<sup>2</sup> This report was prepared by: A. Lubiatowski and I. Zachariasz

<sup>3</sup> Wojt – Head of rural commune Board; Major - Head of urban commune Board; President - Head of Municipal Board; Starosta - Head of powiat's Board; Marshall – Speaker of the Voivodship Assembly;

### **National organizations of local and regional government**

- the Union of Polish Metropolitan Cities (UPMC) – the political alliance of 12 presidents of the following cities: Bia³ystok, Bydgoszcz, Gdañsk, Katowice, Kraków, Lublin, Łódź, Poznañ, Rzeszów, Szczecin, Warsaw, Wrocław and the Foundation established by these cities. The mission of the UPMC is to establish regional authority over metropolitan areas, and consequently establishing within the UPMC a metropolitan section besides the already existing the section of central metropolitan cities.
- Association of Polish Cities (APC) – organization established as an association, representing interests of urban gminas, including both cities enjoying the rights of poviats, urban gminas as well as mixed rural urban gminas located within rural poviats.
- Union of Polish Small Towns (UPST) - organization established as an association, representing interests of small towns. Both, gminas and non-government organizations (NGO's), whose mission is promotion of small towns in distant areas as well as those within the metropolitan areas, can join the Union.
- Association of the Rural Gminas of the Republic of Poland (ARG RP) - organization established as an association, representing interests of rural gminas.
- Association of Polish Poviats - an organization established as an association, representing interests of rural poviats and interests of cities enjoying the rights of poviat.
- Caucus of Marshals of Voivodships (CMV) – convention of 16 Marshals of Voivodships (Heads of the Voivodship Boards), representing interests of regional self-government. Another organization - "Association of Voivodships" – is currently undergoing the registrations process.
- Federation of Associations and Unions of Gminas and Poviats of the Republic of Poland (FAUGP RP) – organization operating as an association representing interests of local municipal associations and alliances of gminas.

### **Some important institutions supervising the public authorities**

- Supreme Chamber of Control, controlling central and local governments
- Commissioner for Civil Rights Protection (Ombudsman), protecting interests of citizens before central and local government
- Regional Audit Offices, supervising implementation of local government budgets.

### **There is a lack of a law regulating activities of economic self-government as an element of public administration**

The economic self-government operates according to the provisions of the law regulating activities of associations. The most important organizations of economic self-government include:

- Business Center Club (BCC)
- National Chamber of Commerce (NCC)

### **Major institutions facilitating cohabitation of public authorities**

- Joint Commission of Central and Local Governments attached to the Prime Minister. Structure: Local Government Side which consists of: representatives of: UPMC, APC, UPST, ARG RP, CMV and FAUGP RP (2 persons for each organization) and Central

Government Side represented by members of the Cabinet appointed by the Prime Minister. Goals of the Commission: working out joint standpoint of central and local governments concerning important issues pertaining to the state policy and responsibilities of the local governments. The Commissions operates through its 9 task forces and during plenary assemblies.

- Tripartite Committee composed of representatives of associations of employers, employees and representatives of Central Government.
- Committee of Central Government and the Episcopate of Poland (Catholic Church).

### **Media**

- Public - „Telewizja Polska SA”, „Polskie Radio SA”
- Major private TV stations: TVN, Polsat; major private radio stations: Radio Z, RMF FM, Radio S.
- Media of the Catholic Church - TV Niepokalanów, Radio Maryja.
- Major daily newspapers: „Gazeta Wyborcza”, „Rzeczpospolita”, „Trybuna”, „Życie”, „Superekspres”; major weeklies on social and political issues: „Polityka”, „Wprost”, „Tygodnik Solidarność”, „Tygodnik Powszechny”.

### **Non-government organizations (NGO's)**

They exist in the entire country; however, practically they operate within large cities only. NGO's addressing the issues pertaining to social welfare issues cooperate through Non Government Initiatives Forum. Opinions of such organizations as Society of Polish Urban Planners, Association of Polish Architects, Association of Transport Engineers and Technicians, Polish Ecological Club and other associations of engineers are especially important for designing of development programs, while opinions of such organizations as Batory Foundation, Public Affairs Institute, Foundation for Development of Local Democracy and Foundation for Social and Economic Initiatives are particularly important for social issues.

### **Lobbying**

There are no legal provisions regulating lobbying in Poland. For some years, there have been efforts to introduce such regulations similar to those applied in Europe and in the USA. Enacting of Anticorruption Law was a success. There exist, in most cases concealed, lobbying companies supporting interests of business and large international firms. Trade Unions and professional associations importantly influence politics. Over half of the Deputies, irrespective from the parties they represent, support professional interests. The influence of professional associations of teachers, medical doctors and railroad workers is the strongest.

The dilemma faced by Polish reformers in 1990 whether economic and local self-governments or professional associations and Trade Unions should become the major partners of the state authorities, seems to be solved by the life in favor professional associations.

#### **11.2.2 Long-term development programs in Poland**

Long-term development programs can be divided into:

- Central, which based on the provisions of the law of December 19, 1998 concerning public finances, are launched by laws enacted by the Parliament, if the implementation costs of a program exceed the amount of 100 million PLN (about 25 million EURO), or by the Council

of Ministers by the way of an ordinance if the costs do not exceed the above mentioned amount. Such program can be launched to exclusively to address the following areas: a) national defense and security, b) environment protection, c) economic development, including restructuring of selected branches, d) development of science, e) protection of the national cultural heritage, f) regional development support.

- Programs facilitating regional development (f) are launched based on the provisions of the law of May 12, 2000 concerning principles of supporting regional development by the Council of Ministers, by the way of an ordinance (so called „support program”).
- Voivodship (regional) and local – launched respectively by Voivodship or Poviats Self-government or Gmina Councils within the scope of their statutory responsibilities.

Long-term development programs are also implemented independently or in partnership with local government by some state agencies. Among the most important ones are: Agency for Construction and Exploitation of Motorways, Military Properties Agency, Agency for Modernization and Restructuring of Agriculture, Agricultural Market Agency, Industry Development Agency, Agency for Engineering and Technology, Privatization Agency, State Treasury Agency for Agricultural Properties, National Fund for Environment Protection and Water Economy.

### 11.2.3 Procedures concerning launching development programs in Poland

#### Central programs

Program is drafted by the Council of Ministers. During the process of drafting, the draft is:

- subject to inter ministerial consultations within the Council of Ministers,
- subject to consultations with affected constituencies, with local governments on the forum presented by the Joint Commission of Central and Local Governments.

After the consultations, the program is launched by the Council of Ministers by the way of a decree or submitted to the Sejm as a bill. The budgetary law for specific year earmarks resources for implementation of the program. National local government associations such as: UPMC, APC, UPST, ARG RP, APP, CMV and FAUGP RP have the right to provide the Sejm with their comments concerning the bill. It is worth mentioning here, that by the force of Regulations of the Sejm national local government associations enjoy the right to present their comments on any bill that may directly or indirectly affect local governments. According to the provisions of the Sejm Regulations the bill must determine financial outcomes of the future law, not just for the state budget but also for the budgets of the local government units.

#### Regional development support programs

According to the National Regional Development Strategy adopted by the Council of Ministers by the resolution (legal act binding the Council of Ministers), the Council of Ministers adopts a support program by a decree, irrespective from the program's costs. Minister for Regional Development and Construction is responsible for developing the draft strategy for regional development and draft support program. Both documents are further consulted with:

- Council for the State Regional Policy, attached to the Prime Minister,
- Joint Commission of Central and Local Governments,
- representatives of community and economic partners who express such interest and shall be approved by the Minister for Regional Development and Construction.

Draft programs and action plans of agencies implementing development programs as well as support program should be coordinated with the National Strategy for Regional Development.

Support program is targeted at the support areas. The support areas, as determined by law, are urban and metropolitan areas (according to the provisions of art. 2 item. 2 of the law concerning the principles for regional development support, indicating that "if a city enjoying the rights of powiat, so the support area should include the city together with powiat or powiats surrounding the city"). The goals of support program include:

- entrepreneurship development, especially SMEs, economic innovations, transfer of technologies,
- restructuring of selected public services as well as local and regional economy based on sustainable development principles,
- generating of new jobs,
- investments in technical and transport infrastructure to improve conditions for implementation of business investments,
- educational projects, including education of adults,
- projects pertaining to regional and local culture being an element of the national culture as well as protection of the national cultural heritage,
- investments improving environment condition,
- development of institutions working to trigger activities and to support local and regional communities actions,
- studies and research necessary to implement regional development policies,
- other responsibilities facilitating regional development.

Following motion of Voivodship Marshal (head of Voivodship Board), who represents entire local government of the Voivodship (including local government of gminas and powiats of the jurisdiction), based on the support program, the central government represented by the Minister for Regional Development and Construction enters the negotiations concerning the support:

- responsibilities resulted from the programs of the local government of the Voivodship by the central government,
- responsibilities resulted from issues supervised by the ministers, by the local government.

Conditions pertaining to the support of the above-mentioned responsibilities are included in the so-called "Voivodship Contract". Local governments may earlier notify the Voivodship Marshal about their development priorities.

Resources for implementation of Voivodship Contracts are earmarked in the state budget and in budgets of local governments. NGOs and private businesses may participate in implementation of these contracts.

### **Local and Voivodship programs**

Procedures for launching of such programs are set by local laws, regulations and charters of local government units.

Due to the fact that the global economy undergoes the process of metropolization and majority of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is generated in metropolies, initiatives of consolidation of local governments in metropolitan areas represent an extremely interesting factor. First

consolidation attempts can be seen in Poznań, Katowice and Kraków. Since recently in Warsaw there operates association of gminas of the metropolitan area of Warsaw – „Metropolia Warszawa” (“The Metropolis of Warsaw”), whose mission include establishing a regional self-government in Warsaw taking Region of Stuttgart (Verband Region Stuttgart) as an example. Polish strategy makers become increasingly aware of the importance of metropolitan areas, especially due to increasing transport problems within urban agglomerations as well as due problems related to promotion of Poland abroad.

#### 11.2.4 Most innovative and promising approach

According to the timetable set for the state reform as well as the timetable for admission to the European Union, on December 28, 2000 the Council of Ministers has adopted the „National Strategy for Regional Development”. The strategy takes into account provisions of documents resolved by the government earlier, including:

- „Poland 2025 – long-term strategy for sustainable development” (July 2000)
- „Public Finances Strategy and Economic Development, Poland 2000-2010” (April 1999),
- „Concept concerning Mid-term Economic Development of the Country by the year of 2002” (June 1999),
- „Concept concerning Policy regarding Spatial Development of the Country” (October 1999),
- „National Program regarding Preparation of Poland to the Membership in the European Union” (April 2000),
- „Initial National Development Plan” (November 1999),
- „Strategy for Employment Increase and Human Resources Development “ (April 2000),
- „Consistent Policy pertaining to Rural Areas and Agricultural Sector Development” (July 1999),

and government programs concerning restructuring of mining, metallurgy, defense industry as well as programs pertaining to SME support and internal trade development, and other government programs.

The National Strategy for Regional Development takes also into account the development strategies of all 16 Voivodships (regions) resolved by their local governments in the year of 2000.

Striving to harmonize the development program of Poland with the relevant development programs of the EU, at the beginning of 1999, the government of Poland has undertaken efforts to determine national strategies concerning: environment protection, and transport development. The said programs and strategies related to long-term development shall be used for drafting the National Development Poland for the period 2003-2006, which shall include proposed actions as well as proposals concerning the use of the EU assistance funded by the resources of structural funds focused on diminishing social and economic disparities between Poland and the EU countries, both in terms of specific areas of the economy and in regional context. The National Development Plan is supposed to be one of the set of instruments supporting negotiations concerning Community Support Framework between Poland and the European Commission. The Community Support Framework is the document determining outlines for funding of the priorities and operational programs pertaining to specific branches of the economy and to Voivodships.

At the central level, documents setting directions and goals of mid-term and long-term development of Poland are drafted by the Government Center for Strategic Studies. The Government Center for Strategic Studies was established in 1996, and according to its founders it has been meant to provide an intellectual (visionary) groundwork for the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. Responsibilities of the Center include drafting and presenting to the Council of Ministers:

- forecasts and long-term strategic programs pertaining to economic and social development,
- ideas and policy programs pertaining to land development of the country as well as long-term strategies regarding regional development of the country,
- assessments of influence of international conditions on Poland and drafting concepts regarding long-term foreign policy of the country,
- evaluation of the functionality of the state structures as well as drafting proposals to amend these structures if necessary.

Within the scope of the central administration reform in 1998, it was suggested to place the Government Center for Strategic Studies within the structures of the Prime Minister's Office. However, it never happened. As result of pressure imposed by different ministries and lobbying activities undertaken by regional self-government of newly established Voivodships, in 2000 the Government Center for Strategic Studies was eventually subordinated to the Minister of Regional Development and Construction whose responsibilities include drafting internal regional policy of the government. In practice, such institutional context makes it impossible to create an effective development vision of Poland as one of the largest European countries (NUTS-0). The problem of appropriate institutional solution for a subject responsible for planning of long-term development of Poland will represent one of major issues pertaining to the structure of the government that will be established after next parliamentary elections, which will take place in the Fall of 2001 the latest.

The long-term development planning system in a free-market economy country - Poland is still in its initial stage and it will achieve its necessary synchrony and level of participation only after several years to come.

Land use development plans of Voivodships shall be important documents organizing long-term development planning. The land development plans are currently in their initial stages and their legal scope is barely determined. There is no doubt that the current debate concerning land development issues in Poland will not be resolved during the current term of the Parliament, i.e. in the year of 2001.

In drafting the above-mentioned long-term documents focused primarily on the process of Poland's integration with the European Union assistance provided mainly by the partners from the EU as well as by OECD, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and US consultants. The USAID Mission in Poland was very active in this area. Polish politicians, particularly those on local level, as well as Polish experts are opened for US development models. This pro-American approach may be justified by the fact that building a free-market economy system after the communism has no precedence in the history, and therefore requires extremely innovative and creative approach to long-term development planning. In this conditions the example of US seems to be more creative than the European ones.

As any other large European state, Poland plans its development policy in two dimensions:

- national, where Poland is a potential region (NUTS-0) of the European Union, and
- internal, mixed centrally and locally governed Voivodships represent regions (NUTS-2).



The goal of the national regional policy is reduction of the civilizational gap between Poland and other EU countries, whereas improvement of living conditions of citizens of specific Voivodships, increased global competitiveness of enterprises in these Voivodships are the goals of the internal development policy.

### **Comments on present regional development plans**

According to authors of this report, the most recent national and regional development strategies are not favorable for metropolitan areas.

Prevalence of equalization focused options over the development ones expressed with disrespect to metropolitan cities (metropolitan areas) and focusing on provincial and rural areas is the major weakness of the resolved documents setting directions of long-term development policy of Poland as a country, and development policy of Voivodships. Similarly as in other EU countries, even those at the very high civilizational development level, the Polish development policy still remains anti-metropolitan. Underestimation of the role played by metropolitan cities (metropolitan areas) in long-term development strategies is all European syndrome. In Poland, similarly to Germany, the strategy makers who understand the issue of metropolization of the world economy represent the minority.

Scientists and planners representing pro-metropolitan option, gathered in the Union of Polish Metropolitan Cities – and among them general planner of land development of Singapore in 1960-ies and 1970-ies, carefully watch the fate of metropolitan option in Germany. They pay attention not only to already mentioned the Stuttgart Region experiment, but also concepts following this path such as Raum Berlin, Hanover Region, Rhein-Main Region, or the Metropolitan Region of Rhein-Rhur. The Union managed to build a strong lobby supporting the new vision of metropolitan development of Poland and Europe, which will allow the European economy to effectively compete with the US and Asia and Pacific Region economies. According to prof. Antoni Kukliński: „Trans-national concepts (TNC) and large metropolies, which are the key centers of the World's space of the information society are the major carriers of the globalization process. Therefore, the problem of globalization of Polish metropolies shall become a major issue at the Polish scientific and pragmatic scene of the XXI century. Globalization of Polish metropolies should be analyzed in the theoretical, empirical and pragmatic contexts”.<sup>4</sup>

### **Other initiatives of UPMC**

Acting to break the heritage of decades of prevalence of sectoral policy approach over the territorial one, and in particular metropolitan approach, the UPMC implements two projects, which represent great hopes of the organization:

#### ***Concise Metropolitan Atlas***

being an introduction to starting permanent monitoring of the metropolitan areas from the perspective of the issues crucial for the civilization: transport, education, healthcare, social welfare, culture, and last but not least financial and capital aspects. The 12 Polish metropolitan cities shall be presented and compared with large cities of the EU, USA and Canada. The Concise Metropolitan Atlas shall be published in printed and on-line versions.

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<sup>4</sup> A.Kukliński, J.Kołodziejcki, T.Markowski, W.Dziemianowicz, „Globalizacja polskich metropolii” (*Globalization of Polish Metropolitan Cities*), Euroreg, Warsaw 2000, page. 9.

**Metropolitan Transport Act**

„concerning construction, modernization and exploitation of transport systems in metropolitan areas” being a long-term investment program, and, as understood according to the provisions of the law concerning public finances, being a foundation for metropolitan transport contracts, including comparative analyzes of 12 cities and foreign cases and forecasts needed for lobbying campaign.

ANDRZEJ LUBIATOWSKI, (1944) architect, specialising in design and urban and rural planning. Initiator and organiser, from 1997 co-ordinator of studies and programme work of the Union of Polish Metropolis (UMP). Organiser and leader of numerous seminars and courses regarding the metropolitan problems. Vice-President of Polish Townplanners Association, member of the Council of Statistics which is advisory body of the Prime Minister.

IGOR ZACHARIASZ, (1970) lawyer. Specialising in the area of public law. Since 1997 working as an expert on legal and constitutional matters in the Union of Polish Metropolis (UMP). Organiser of seminars devoted to legal matters concerning metropolitan areas. Was a fellow of Land Brandenburgia and Max Planck Institut für Europäische Rechtsgeschichte.

DR. WOJCIECH SUCHORZEWSKI, (1933). Professor of Transportation Engineering, Warsaw University of Technology and independent consultant (*Suchorzewski Konsulting*). Over 40 years of experience in design, planning, research and teaching in the area of transportation. International experience, including participation in UNDP, OECD, ECMT, IPCC, the World Bank and EU projects and over 5 years of work for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). Recent R@D works concentrates at long-term and sustainability issues with concentration on urban and national transportation policies and planning. Over 250 publications, research reports and papers presented at national and international conferences (over 60). Chairman of the Steering Group of the ongoing OECD/ECMT global project on Sustainable Urban Travel (1998 - ).

**Contact**

Wojciech Suchorzewski, Warsaw University of Technology, Dyminska 9-31, PL- 01-519 Warsaw, [ws@zik.il.pw.edu.pl](mailto:ws@zik.il.pw.edu.pl)

### **11.3 Survey Results: Organisations and Experiences**

# Instytut na Rzecz Ekorozwoju

## Institute for Sustainable Development

InE  
ISD

2619 400

Author: Wojciech Suchorzewski, Warsaw University of Technology, Warsaw

### 1. Contact

Dr. Andrzej Kassenberg  
Instytut na Rzecz Ekorozwoju  
Lowicka 31, 02-502 Warsaw, Poland  
Tel.direct: +48 (22) 646 05 11 ; Tel. org: +48 (22) 646 05 10/11 ; Fax:+48 (22) 646 01 74  
e-mail: ine@ine\_isd.org.pl

### 2. Relation to government / parliament

government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> primeminister <input type="checkbox"/> ministries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	head of state <input type="checkbox"/>	parliament <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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ISD collaborates with the parliament and the national and local governments as well as with other NGO's dealing with environmental matters.

### 3. organisational structure

permanent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> temporary <input type="checkbox"/> from 1991 to present	public <input type="checkbox"/> academic <input type="checkbox"/> profit <input type="checkbox"/> nonprofit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	thinktank <input type="checkbox"/> committee <input type="checkbox"/> network <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>specification</i>	NGO, non-profit organisation, whose target is to promote and implement the concept of sustainable development in Poland. It is financed, among other by the German Marshall Fund of the US, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Fund and Ch. Steward Mott Foundation. In addition to permanent staff, ISD is contracting leading Polish experts according to the needs of projects.	
<i>main persons involved</i>	Dr. A. Kassenberg, President; Dr. K. Kamieniecki, Vice President.	

### 4. Main activities

Research and studies, opinions and recommendations for the parliamentary commissions and ministries strengthening public involvement (especially environmental NGOs).

### 5. Issues treated

ISD focuses on economic, legal and political issues relating to sustainable development with emphasis on environmental protection.

## 6. Working methods

<b>main emphasis</b>		<i>expert knowledge</i>	● ● ● ● ●
		<i>creativity</i>	● ● ● ● ●
		<i>interaction</i>	● ● ● ●
<b>selection</b>		<b>treatment of issues</b>	<b>output</b>
<i>customer</i>	● ● ● ●	<i>internal</i>	● ● ● ●
<i>own</i>	● ● ● ●	<i>experts</i>	● ● ● ● ●
<i>public</i>		<i>customer</i>	● ● ●
		<i>public</i>	●
			<i>customer</i>
			● ● ● ●
			<i>expert</i>
			● ● ● ● ●
			<i>public</i>
			● ● ● ● ●

## 7. Major Projects

### Alternative national transport policy

Critical analysis of present policy, formulation and evaluation of 4 alternatives of policy, formulation of recommended policy.

*The methodology corresponds to the characterisation in '6. working methods'*

### Sustainable development through the dematerialization of production and consumption

Project and the report was aimed at presenting to the Polish audience the concept of dematerialization. In addition to presenting the experience of other countries, national economy was analysed and recommendations formulated.

*The methodology corresponds to the characterisation in '6. working methods'*

### The role of banks in environmental protection in Poland

The role of bank was critically analysed and recommendations formulated.

*The methodology corresponds to the characterisation in '6. working methods'*

## 8. Particularly interesting and innovative aspects

ISD is a pioneer in 'transplanting' new concepts and approaches to Poland. An attempt to formulate alternative transport policy and disseminating the concept of dematerialization of economy are good examples.

## 9. Most interesting reports / publications

Sustainable Development and the Local Community (in Polish) 1993.

The Case of Banking and Environmental Protection in Poland (in Polish and English) 1994.

Policy of Air Pollution Control in Poland, (in Polish and English), 1993, 1994 and 1996.

Alternative Transport Policy in Poland- series of reports (in Polish and English), 1996-1998.

Sustainable Development by Dematerialization of Production and Consumption (in Polish and English), 1999.

# Panstwowa Rada Gospodarki Przestrzennej

## National Council for Physical Development

PRGP

2620 399

Author: Wojciech Suchorzewski, Warsaw University of Technology, Warsaw

### 1. Contact

Alina Miselhorn  
 Panstwowa Rada Gospodarki Przestrzennej  
 Wspolna 4, 00-926 Warsaw, Poland  
 Tel.direct: +48 (22) 661 88 96 ; Fax:+48 (22) 621 56 93

### 2. Relation to government / parliament

<i>government</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>primeminister</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ministries</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>head of state</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>parliament</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
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Advisory body composed of up to 30 experts/researchers and 10 representatives of ministries. Members are nominated by the Prime Minister.

### 3. organisational structure

<i>permanent</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>temporary</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>from</i> 1995 <i>to</i> present	<i>public</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>academic</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>profit</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>nonprofit</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>thinktank</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>committee</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>network</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>other</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>specification</i>	Council works at plenary sessions.	
<i>main persons involved</i>	Prof. B. Ney, Chairman.	

### 4. Main activities

Council meets occasionally to review governmental proposals concerning legal acts and policy documents and programmes concerning physical development of the country. It is also formulating recommendations concerning national and regional development.

### 5. Issues treated

(See section 4).

### 6. Working methods

<i>main emphasis</i>		<i>expert knowledge</i> ●●●●●● <i>creativity</i> ●●●●● <i>interaction</i> ●●●●●
<i>selection</i>	<i>customer</i> ●●●●●● <i>own</i> ● <i>public</i> ●	<i>treatment of issues</i> <i>internal</i> ● <i>experts</i> ●● <i>customer</i> ●●●●● <i>public</i> ●
		<i>output</i> <i>customer</i> ●●●●●● <i>expert</i> ●●●● <i>public</i> ●

**7. Major Projects****Proposal of the national physical development policy, versions**

*The methodology corresponds to the characterisation in '6. working methods'*

**Draft legal acts concerning the scope****8. Particularly interesting and innovative aspects**

Adjusting legislative framework of long-term planning in a new political and economic situation (more responsibility transferred to local authorities, liberalization of the economy etc.) requires new approach.

**9. Most interesting reports / publications**

Council opinions and recommendations are directed to the government.

## Rzadowe Centrum Studiow Strategicznych Governmental Centre for Strategic Studies

RCSS

2621 398

Author: Wojciech Suchorzewski, Warsaw University of Technology, Warsaw

### 1. Contact

M. Petrykowi  
Rzadowe Centrum Studiow Strategicznych  
Wspolna 4, 00-926 Warsaw, Poland  
; Fax:+48 (22) 661 88 89

### 2. Relation to government / parliament

<i>government</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>primeminister</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>ministries</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>head of state</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>parliament</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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### 3. organisational structure

<i>permanent</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>temporary</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>from</i> 1997 <i>to</i> present	<i>public</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>academic</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>profit</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>nonprofit</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>thinktank</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>committee</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>network</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>other</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>main persons involved</i>	J. Kropiwnicki, Head.	

### 4. Main activities

Independent analysis of trends in economic, social and physical (spatial) development and preparation of short-, medium- and long-term forecasts and programmes.

### 5. Issues treated

Social, economic, physical development.

### 6. Working methods

<i>main emphasis</i>		<i>expert knowledge</i> ●●●●● <i>creativity</i> ●●● <i>interaction</i> ●●●
<i>selection</i> <i>customer</i> ●● <i>own</i> ●●●●● <i>public</i> ●●●	<i>treatment of issues</i> <i>internal</i> ●●● <i>experts</i> ●●●●● <i>customer</i> ●●● <i>public</i> ●●	<i>output</i> <i>customer</i> ●●●●●● <i>expert</i> ●●●●● <i>public</i> ●●●●●

### 7. Major Projects

Assessment of social and economic situation of the country



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Periodical (every 3 months) critical analysis of social and economic situation.  
*The methodology corresponds to the characterisation in '6. working methods'*

**Strategy for the development of the country**

Main long- and short-term objectives and strategy to meet these objectives.  
*The methodology corresponds to the characterisation in '6. working methods'*

**Long-term national policy for the physical development**

Objectives, policy directions and measures to promote sustainable spatial development.

**9. Most interesting reports / publications**

Strategy for the country development, 1999.  
Proposal of the national physical development policy, 1999.

## Unia Metropolii Polskich Union of Polish Metropolitan Cities

**UMP**  
**UPMC**  
3497 401

*Author:* Wojciech Suchorzewski, Warsaw University of Technology, Warsaw

### 1. Contact

Andrzej Lubiowski  
Unia Metropolii Polskich  
Pl. Defilad 1, 00-901 Warsaw, Poland  
Tel.direct: +48 (22) 656 76 23 ; Tel. org: +48 (22) 656 76 16 ; Fax:+48 (22) 656 60 18  
e-mail: kw@selfgov.gov.pl

### 2. Relation to government / parliament

government <input type="checkbox"/>	head of state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	parliament <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
primeminister <input type="checkbox"/>		
ministries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

UMP participates in legislative work concerning local and regional problematique. It works out opinions on draft laws, presents them to the Joint Committee of Government and Local Self-Government (the main forum for negotiations of legal and financial solutions between government and local self-government) and directly to the Sejm and Senat commissions. The UMP's representatives are members of the Joint Committee.

### 3. organisational structure

permanent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public <input type="checkbox"/>	thinktank <input type="checkbox"/>
temporary <input type="checkbox"/>	academic <input type="checkbox"/>	committee <input type="checkbox"/>
from 1990	profit <input type="checkbox"/>	network <input type="checkbox"/>
to present	nonprofit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>specification</i>	From the year 1990 UMP has operated as a conference of mayors of Polish metropolitan cities, moreover from the year 1993 - as a foundation. UMP is a non-profit organisation uniting 12 cities, capitals of functional and traditional regions of Poland: Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Gdansk, Katowice, Kraków, Lublin, Łódź, Poznan, Szczecin, Rzeszów, Warszawa, Wrocław.	
<i>main persons involved</i>	Prof. Andrzej Golas, President of the Board, Mayor of Kraków.	

### 4. Main activities

The main aim of the UMP is supporting the local government idea and economic and cultural development of Polish metropolises.

- UMP coordinates and stimulates the exchange of experiences between metropolises, especially concerning local management on metropolitan areas.
- It acts to prepare the biggest cities to the Polish accession to the European Union.
- It co-operates with foreign self-government organisations, e.g. the Association of Local Authorities of Lithuania.

UMP's representatives are among Polish delegates to the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (the CLRAE).

### 5. Issues treated

UMP deals with such issues as: Financial system; Administrative system of metropolises and metro-politan areas; Problems related to services rendered by metropolises in the scope of planning, transport, education, healthcare, safety of inhabitants and environmental protection.

### 6. Working methods

<b>main emphasis</b>		<i>expert knowledge</i>	● ● ● ● ●
		<i>creativity</i>	● ● ● ● ●
		<i>interaction</i>	● ● ● ●
<b>selection</b>		<b>treatment of issues</b>	<b>output</b>
<i>customer</i>	● ● ● ● ●	<i>internal</i>	● ● ● ● ●
<i>own</i>	● ● ● ● ●	<i>experts</i>	● ● ● ● ●
<i>public</i>	● ● ● ●	<i>customer</i>	● ● ● ● ●
		<i>public</i>	● ● ●
			<i>customer</i>
			<i>expert</i>
			<i>public</i>

### 7. Major Projects

#### SAS - Local Government Analysis System

One of the principle objectives of the SAS is standardisation of the cost of municipal services provision rendered by local governments.

*The methodology corresponds to the characterisation in '6. working methods'*

#### Metropolitan Cities of Central and Eastern Europe in the Process of European Integration. Eurocities Questionnaire.

The goal of the project is to aid the Eurocities organisation in formulating the fundamental needs and priorities of the metropolitan cities of Central and Eastern Europe, especially within the scope -how and in what ways cities take part in the process of European integration.

*The methodology corresponds to the characterisation in '6. working methods'*

#### Small Metropolitan Atlas of Poland

The aim of this project is identification of 12 Polish Metropolitan Areas and their detailed description.

*The methodology corresponds to the characterisation in '6. working methods'*

### 8. Particularly interesting and innovative aspects

UMP works on a project concerning amendment to the Polish Administrative Reform from the year 1998. UMP suggested that regional contracts and impossibility to divide networks necessitate the integration of urban and rural counties in the Polish metropolitan areas.

### 9. Most interesting reports / publications

'Local Government Analysis System. How to measure and assess metropolitan services'.

'Metropolitan regime. Options'.

'Role of mayor in crises'.

'NGOs as partners for local government'.

'Public transportation and city jams'.

'Spatial planning in metropolitan areas'.

'Summary of the Questionnaire' Metropolitan Cities of Central and Eastern Europe in the Process of European Integration'.

**Główny Inspektorat Ochrony Środowiska**  
**Environmental Protection Inspectorate**

**GIOS**  
**EPI**

*Contact*

4950 4375

Andrzej Ruraz-Lipinski

Główny Inspektorat Ochrony Środowiska; Wawelska 52/54, 00-922 Warsaw, Poland

Tel.direct: +48 (22) 825 33 25 ; Fax:+48 (22) 825 43 37

*Relations* government, ministries, parliament

*Organisational structure* permanent, public,

**Komiter Rady Ministrów do spraw Polityki Regionalnej i**  
**Zrównowazanego Rozwoju**

**Komiter RM**  
**ds. PRIZR**

**The Ministers' Council's Committee on Regional Policy and Sustainable**  
**Development**

**CRPSD**

*Contact*

999 2142

Jerzy Kropiwnicki

Komiter Rady Ministrów do spraw Polityki Regionalnej i Zrównowazanego Rozwoju; Wspólna, 00-926 Warszawa, Poland

Tel.direct: +48 (22) 628 01 82

*Relations* government, prime minister, ministries, head of state, parliament

*Organisational structure* permanent, public, committee,

**Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej**  
**National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management**

**NFOSiGW**  
**NFEPWM**

*Contact*

4951 4342

Kazimierz Kujda

Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej; Konstruktorska 3a, 03-673 Warsaw, Poland

Tel.direct: +48 (22) 849 72 82 ; Tel. org: +48 (22) 849 72 72 ; Fax:+48 (22) 849 72 82

e-mail: fundusz@nfosigw.gov.pl

*Relations* government, ministries,

*Organisational structure* permanent, public,

**Parlamentarna Komisja Ochrony Środowiska, Zasobów Naturalnych i**  
**Lesnictwa**

**PKOSZNiL**

**Parliamentary Commission for Environmental Protection, Natural**  
**Resources and Forestry-**

**PCEPNRF**

*Contact*

4952 3648

Czesław Szeziak

Parlamentarna Komisja Ochrony Środowiska, Zasobów Naturalnych i Lesnictwa; Wiejska 4/6/8, 00-902 Warsaw, Poland

Tel.direct: +48 (22) 694 21 85 ; Fax:+48 (22) 694 16 84

*Relations* government, prime minister, ministries, head of state, parliament

*Organisational structure* permanent, public, committee,