



## ***Cross-border planning issues – the case of Lublin region (Poland)***





- ***Short introduction***
- ***Lublin region short description***
- ***Current Cross-border Strategy***
- ***Issues and discussion***
- ***Final remarks***



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# CROSS BORDER COOPERATION STRATEGY

OF THE LUBELSKIE VOIVODESHIP,  
LVIV, VOLYN  
AND BREST OBLASTS

## FOR 2014 – 2020

1. ECONOMY
2. DEMOGRAPHY
3. ECOLOGY
4. INFRASTRUCTURE
5. TOURISM

*Strategy of cross border cooperation  
creates the chance to development*



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Categories of region (Strassoldo-Graffenberg 1974; Martinez 1999; Sanguin 1983; Seger and Beluszky 1993):

**integrated regions (A)**, with borders not representing a significant spatial barrier to flows, with the effect that integration as regards the economy and social relations becomes possible,

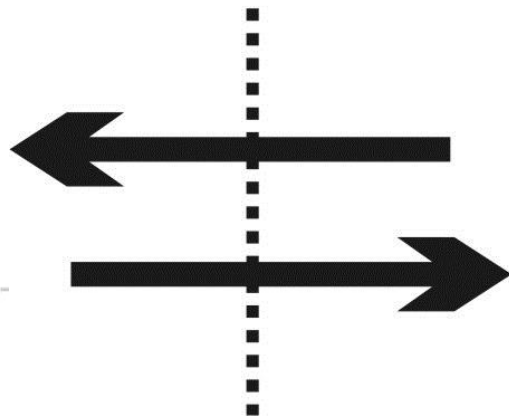
**cooperating regions (B)**, where the border does impede flows to a greater or lesser extent, while the dependent relationships between adjacent areas take on the form of various kinds of symbiosis,

**isolated regions (C)**, in which borders interfere with all kinds of flows, making it impossible for areas on either side to link up

Poland – Germany, Czech Rep.,  
Slovakia

2007 - ...

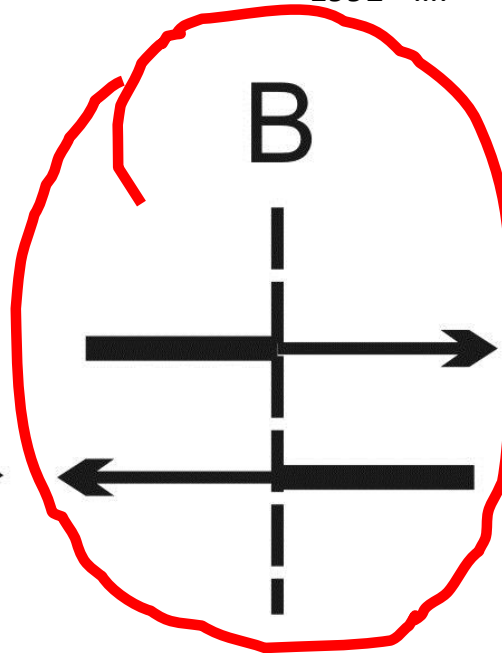
A



Poland – Ukraine, Belarus

1992 - ....

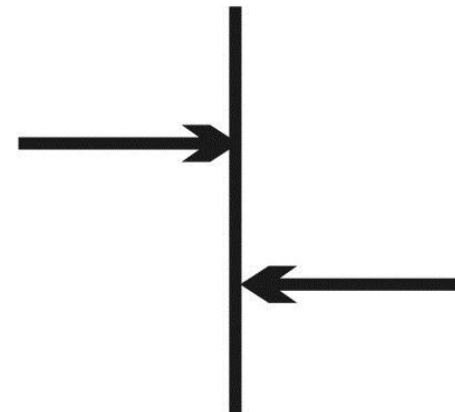
B



Poland – USSR

1945-1992

C



Regions located either side of a given border may be treated as **barometers of the political and cultural transformations** taking place in neighbouring countries (Kaplan and Häkli 2002)

**The permeability of a border has a major impact in shaping the economic situation of border regions** (van Houtum 1999). European Union as a whole is affected by its internal and external border regimes (Magone 2009).

At present-day Europe **borders have become multi-functional and have been more and more often perceived not only as a division between political entities and people, but also as something that may be overcome** (Grabbe 2000).



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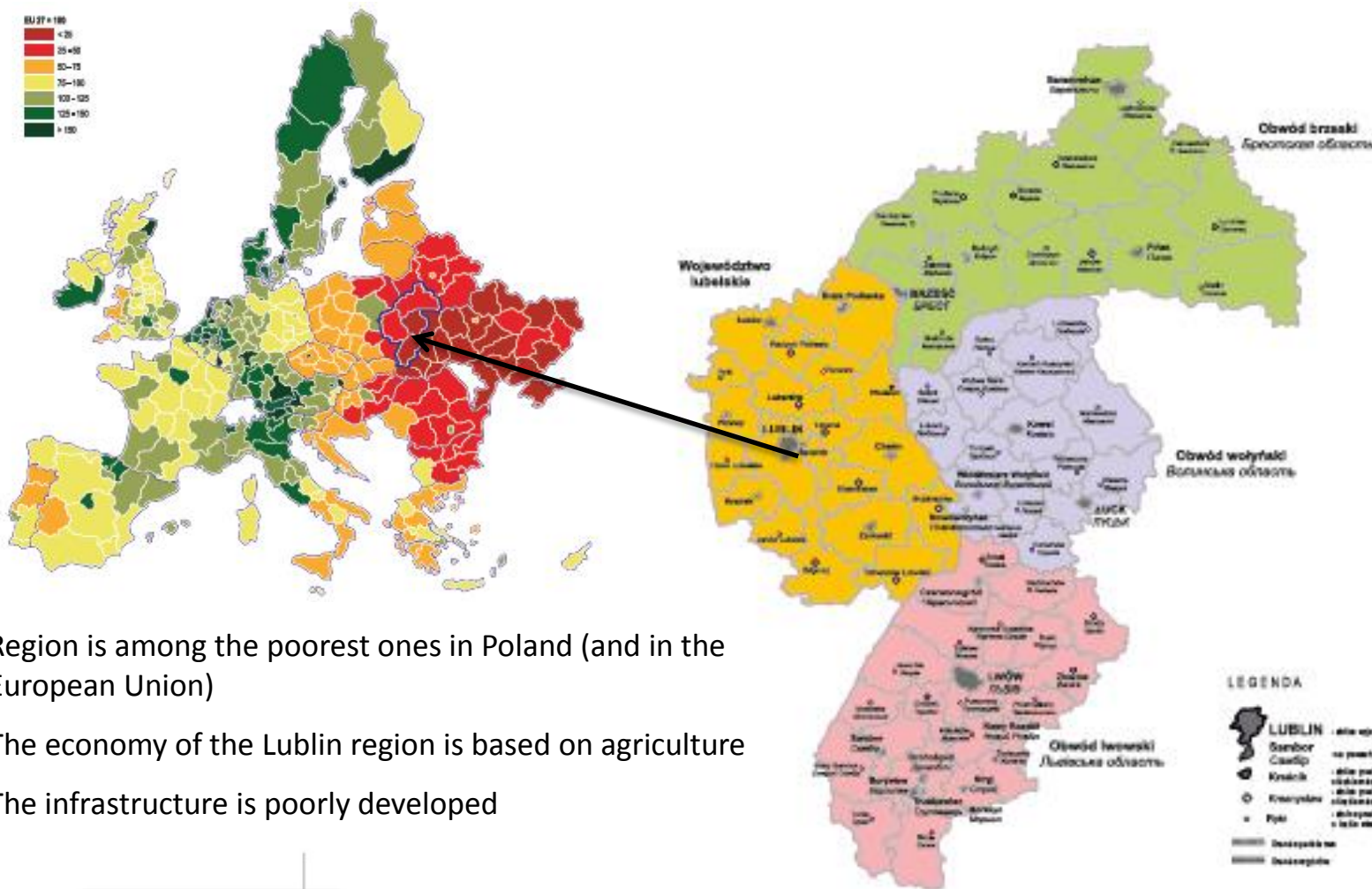


## Difficulty of Euroregion Bug cooperation:

- 1) Large spatial and administrative scale of cross-border region
- 2) In Ukraine an administrative (governmental) and partly self-governmental model in Poland self-governmental model



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Region is among the poorest ones in Poland (and in the European Union)

The economy of the Lublin region is based on agriculture

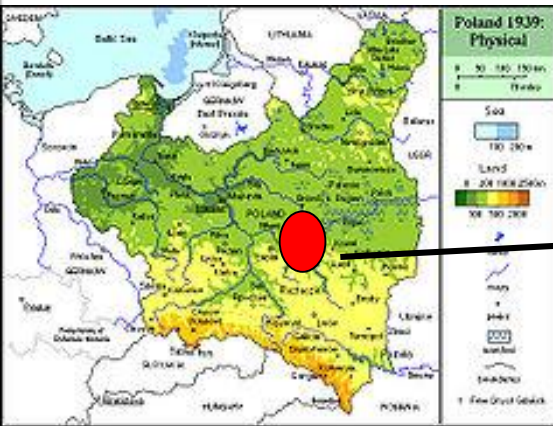
The infrastructure is poorly developed



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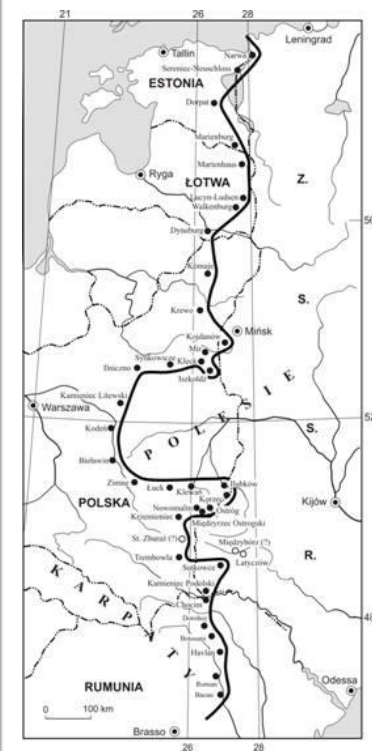
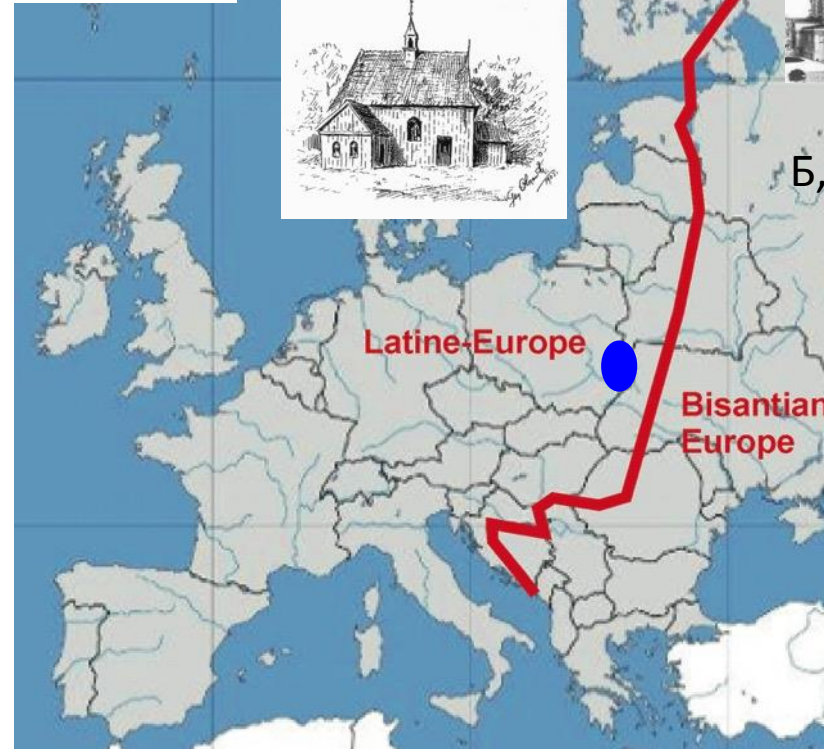
Source: Cross-border Strategy ... 2014



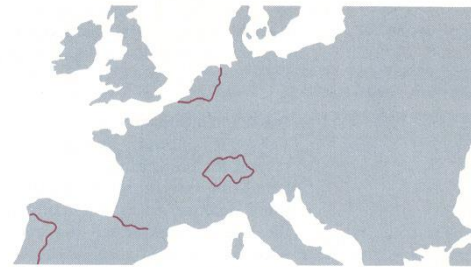


Б,В,Г,Д,Ж

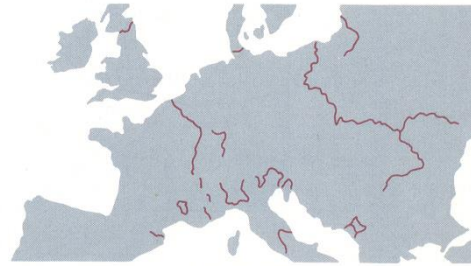
*Eastern boundary of  
Gothic churches location*



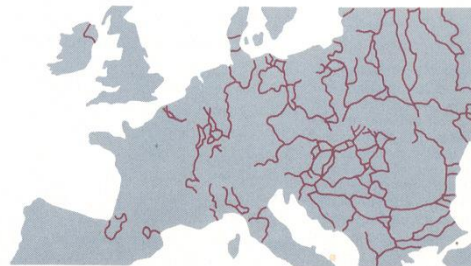




(a) Over 400 years



(b) 200-400 years



(c) Under 200 years

**Stability of borders,**

**P. Haggett 1972, *Geography: A modern synthesis***



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# MAPA DROGOWYCH PRZEJŚĆ GRANICZNYCH

## PRZEJŚCIA DROGOWE

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Until 2000 the documents prepared so far regarding cross-border cooperation were **created at the Polish initiative with a lack of participation of Belarusian and Ukrainian side.**

A treaty of good neighborliness (Poland-Ukraine) - 1992

But cross-border cooperation were established in 1992 and resulted in 1995 the creation of the Cross Border Association **Euroregion BUG** (spatial organization, transport and communication, culture and education, nature protection, cooperation, etc.)

- ✍ Brest Oblast on the cross-border cooperation dated 31 March, 2000,
- ✍ Volyn Oblast on the economic, trade, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation dated 1 October, 2002,
- ✍ Lviv Oblast on the economic, trade, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation dated 16 October, 2004.



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## European College of Polish and Ukrainian Universities

2005, COMMON POLISH AND UKRAINIAN STRATEGY OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION, Lubelskie, Podkarpackie, Wołyńskie, Lwowskie, 2005 – 2015

### **CROSS BORDER COOPERATION STRATEGY**

OF THE LUBELSKIE VOIVODESHIP,  
LVIV, VOLYN  
AND BREST OBLASTS

**FOR 2014 – 2020**



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1. **cooperation** and consideration of strategic goals for the cooperation of cross border regions;
2. **preparation of development priorities** and a catalogue of undertakings leading to the change of the cross border regions' function and to their broader opening to cooperation and mutual benefits;
3. **stimulating the development** processes of border regions;
4. **promoting good neighborly relations** in the border regions;
5. improvement of efficiency and promotion of the region and its ability to **attract external investments**;
6. preparation of tasks and priorities of a new European Neighborhood Policy and a new Cross Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine.



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Strategy is not classical planning document (created for needs of administrative units) and has functional character with ideas and propositions for all three regions.

The time horizon of the Strategy includes a 7-year programming period, consistent with the EU financial perspective for 2014-2020.

The basic source of data used for diagnostic purposes were the resources of public statistics of Poland, Belarus and Ukraine

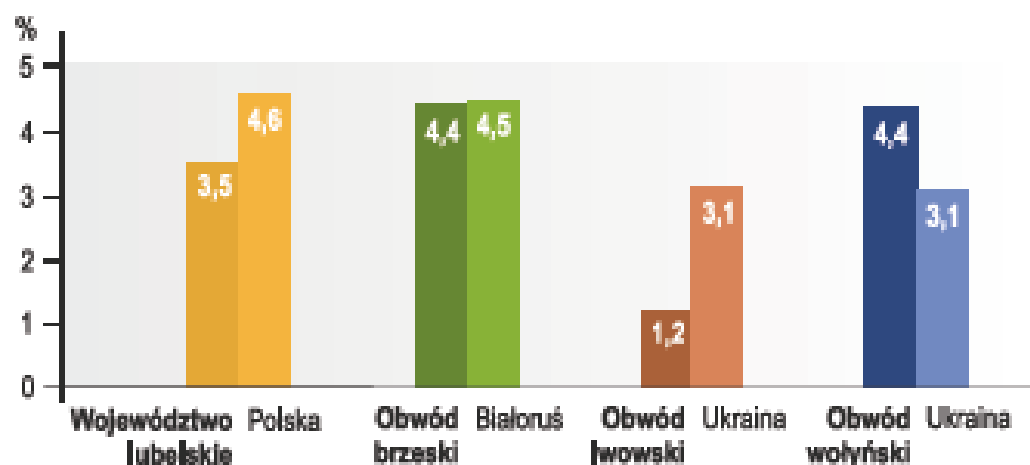


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**Table 2.1.** Gross Domestic Product in 2010 (current prices).

List	Gross Domestic Product	
	total (mln euro)	per 1 inhabitant (in euro)
Poland	352 881	9 240,9
Lubelskie Voivodeship	13 462,2	6 247,4
Belarus	41 613,5	4 384,6
Brest Oblast	4 346,3	3 111,4
Ukraine	102 616,3	2 237,1
Lviv Oblast	3 949,1	1 550,4
Volyn Oblast	1 368,0	1 319,3

**Sources:** Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast. Official exchange rate of national currencies in relation to Eur Commission, [http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts\\_grants/info\\_contracts](http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts) (accessed: 22 August 2013).

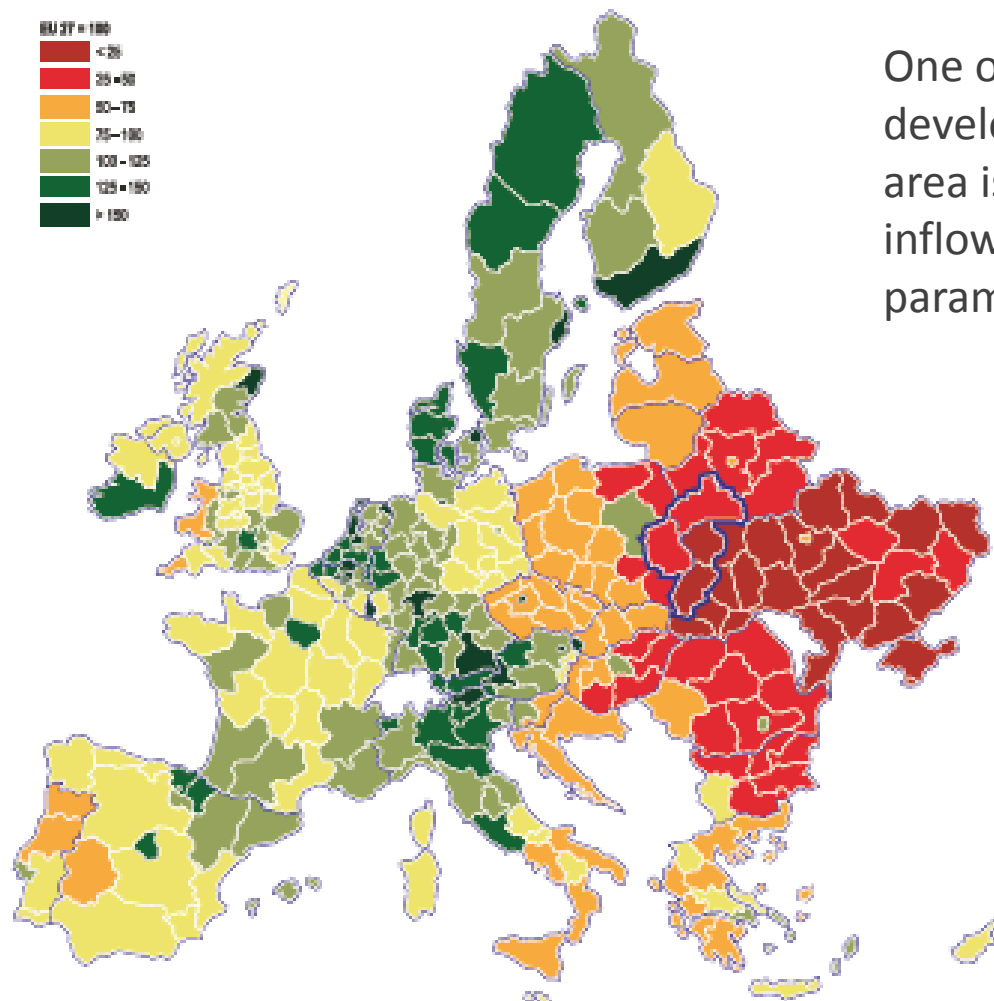
**Fig. 2.1.** The mid-year national GDP growth between 2004-2010 (current prices).


**Sources:** Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.



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Fig. 2.3. Gross Domestic Product per capita in 2010 (according to the purchasing power parity).



One of the main barriers for the economic development on the analyzed cross-border area is the lack of capital; therefore the inflow of foreign investment is of paramount importance.

**Source:** Own work on the basis of the data provided by Eurostat, Main Statistical Office, National Statistical Committee of Ukraine and the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus. In order to ensure the comparability of the data the World Bank's purchasing power parity indices were used.

*Foreign trade is an important element of business activity. International trade may, in this context, serve as both the relatively easily measurable endogenous potential of the analyzed territorial units as well as the measure of their functional links with other states.*

*Border trade has a big influence on the economic condition of the analyzed cross border region.*

**Table 2.3.** Spending by foreigners in Poland and Poles abroad on the external border of the Lubelskie Voivodeship (in million PLN).

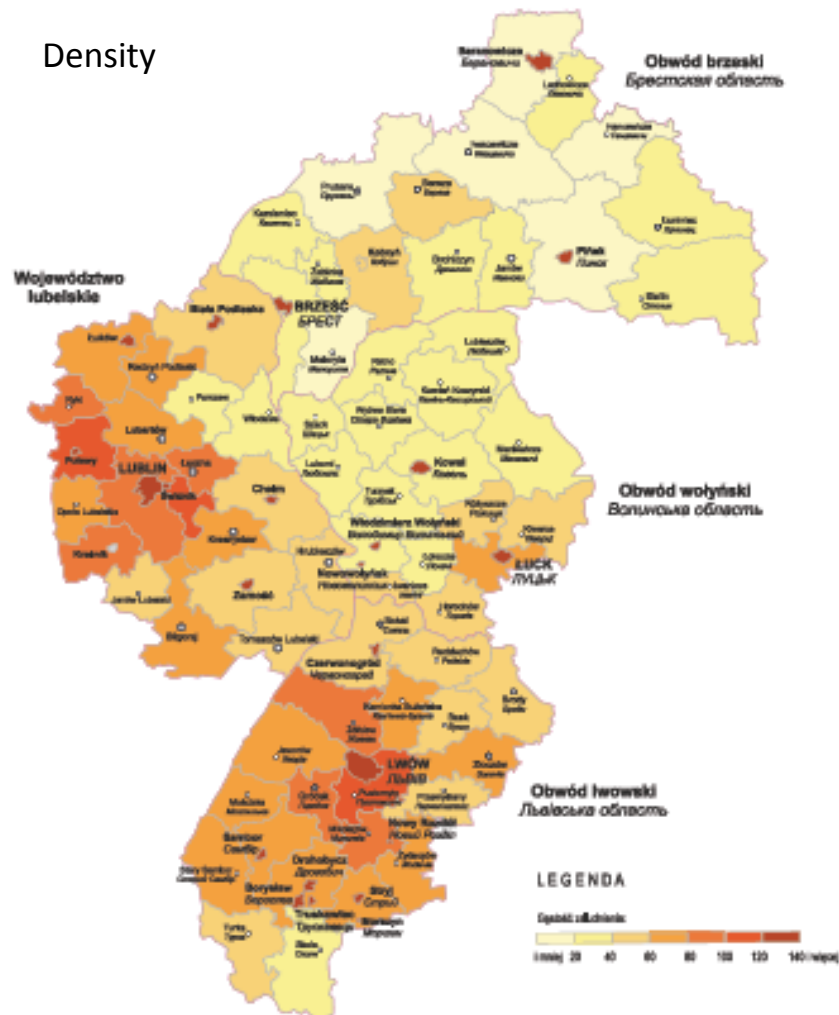
List	Foreigners				Poles			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total spending	1 008,0	1 867,0	2 107,9	2 879,5	202,4	237,9	211,0	205,1
Total goods purchases	991,3	1 843,4	2 076,1	2 827,8	195,5	228,1	204,8	197,4
Including:								
food products	160,1	248,0	242,0	331,9	38,4	32,2	25,1	20,7
non-food products	831,2	1 595,4	1 834,1	2 490,5	122,9	160,3	149,3	147,7
Remaining expenditure	16,7	23,6	31,8	51,5	7,0	9,8	6,2	7,7

**Source:** Own work on the basis of data of Main Statistical Office.



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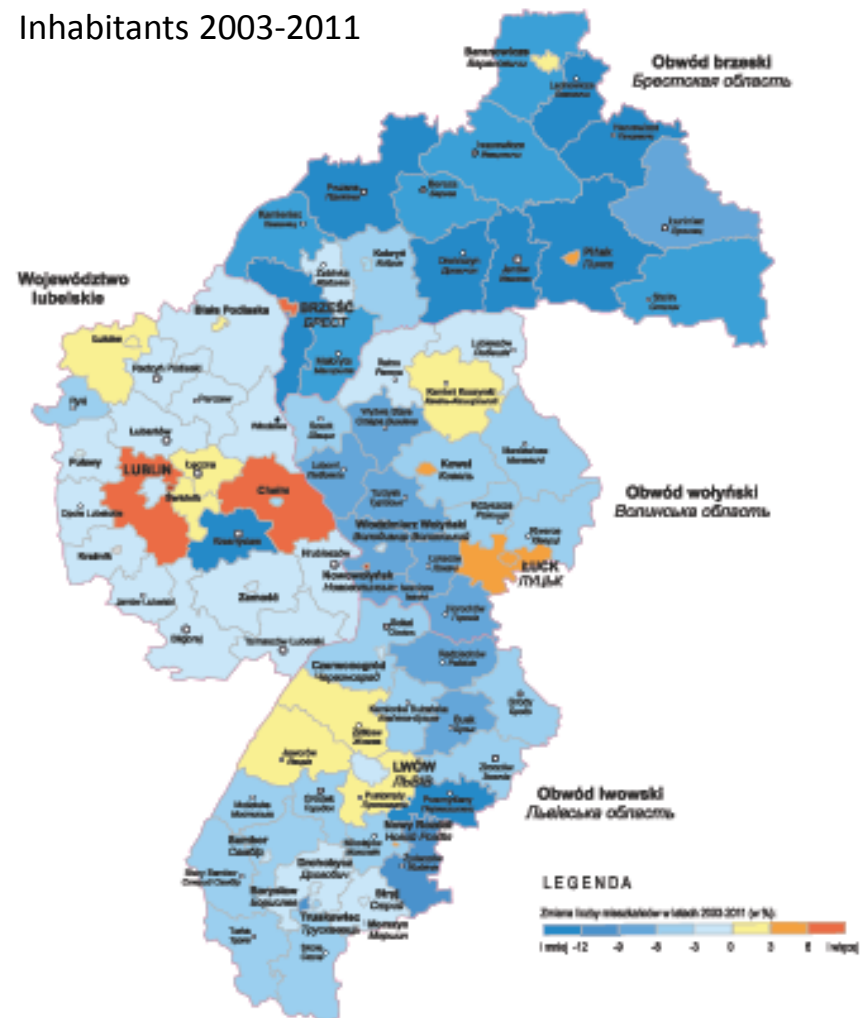
Fig. 2.10. Population density



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

Fig. 2.12. Changes in the number of inhabitants in poviats and regions between 2003 and 2011

Inhabitants 2003-2011



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

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## Negative population growth rate and negative migration balance

One of the biggest threats to the socio-economic development of the analyzed cross-border macroregion is the gradually **progressing process of depopulation**. The last several years have witnessed a systematic decrease of the population of the analyzed cross-border macroregion, with demographic forecasts not showing any possibility of the trend's reversal.

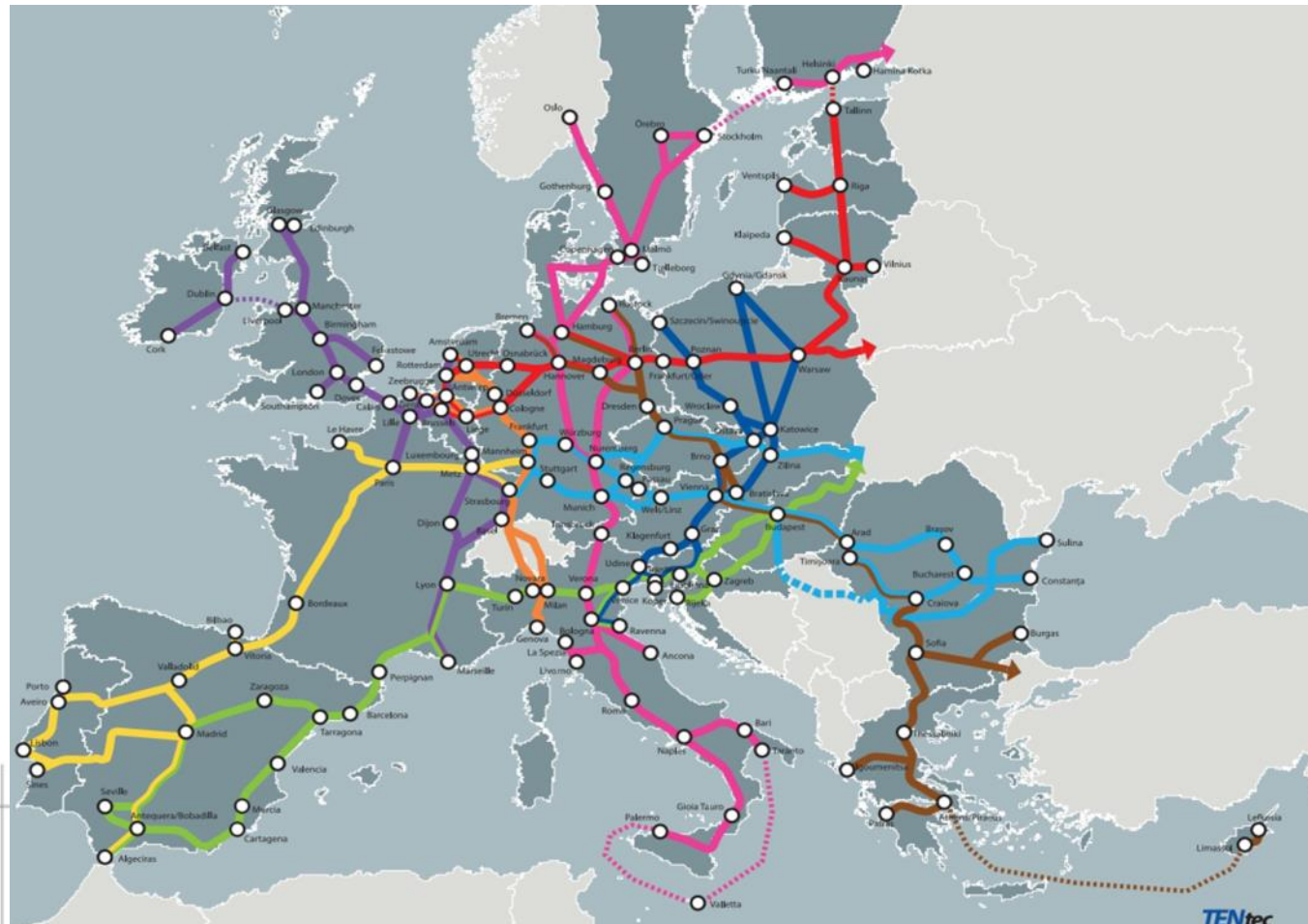
The employment structure of the analyzed cross-border region is characterized with **significant participation rate of persons employed in the broadly understood agricultural sector**.



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*Location of the analyzed area on the main transit trails between the west and the east of Europe is, therefore, beneficial and constitutes a solid basis for the development of international road and railway transport systems.*



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## STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES:

- **economic cooperation, understood as creating conditions for external capital to invest in the cross border region,**
- **natural environment, culture and tourism,**
- **transport and border infrastructure (roads, railway, border crossings),**
- **science and higher education.**



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High values of nature and wildlife  
Multicultural heritage  
Similar languages  
Openness to cross-border cooperation  
Transit location  
Increase of interests in cross-bor. coop.

Low level of development  
Monofunctional areas (agriculture)  
Low level of road infrastructure  
Tragic history  
Unfavourable demographic processes

### Barriers and challenges

excessive expectations of the benefits of cooperation  
excessive politicization of cooperation  
lack of competence of the authorities to cooperate  
no coherent law  
lack of knowledge and experience  
asymmetry of economic potential

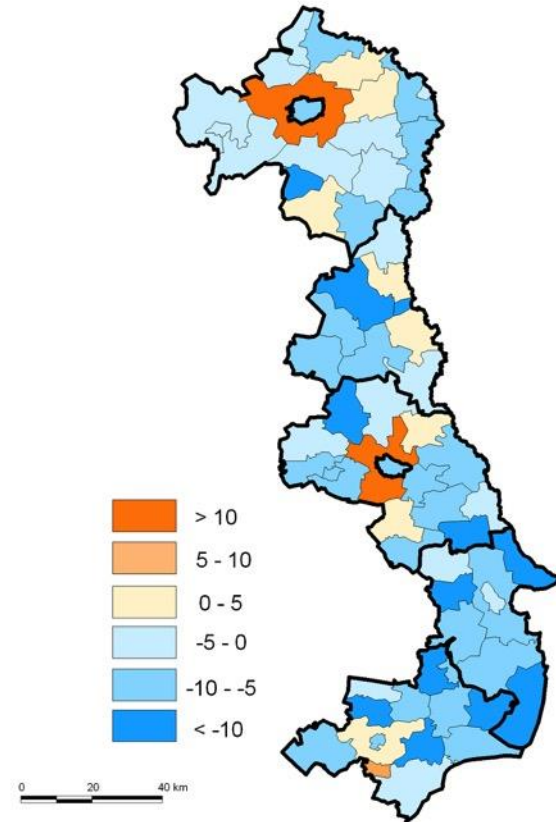
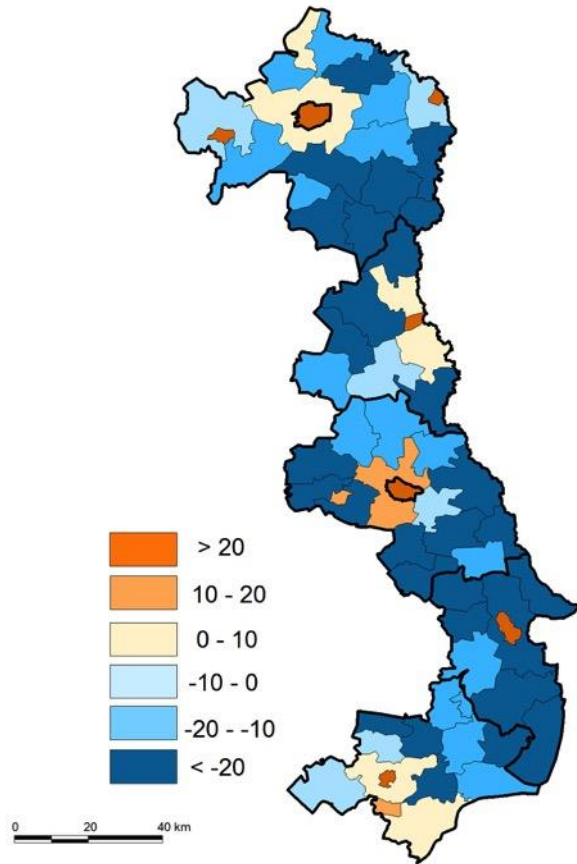


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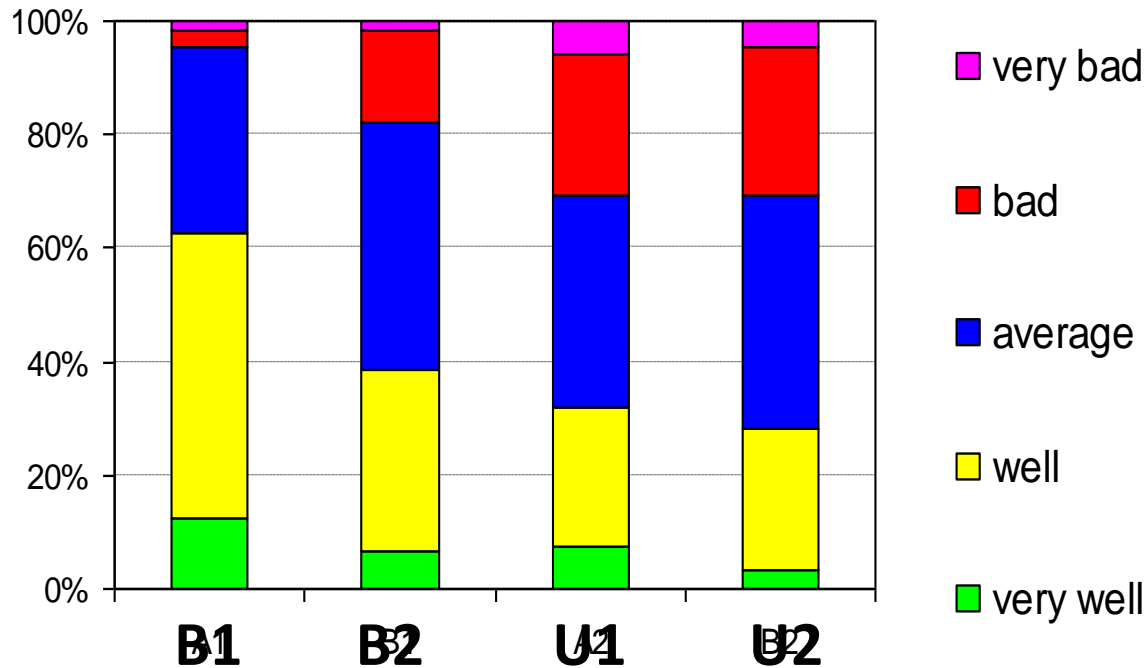
Source: Cross-Border Cooperation Strategy

Changes in the number of population 1970-2006

Balance of migration per 1000 inhabitant in 2006 r.



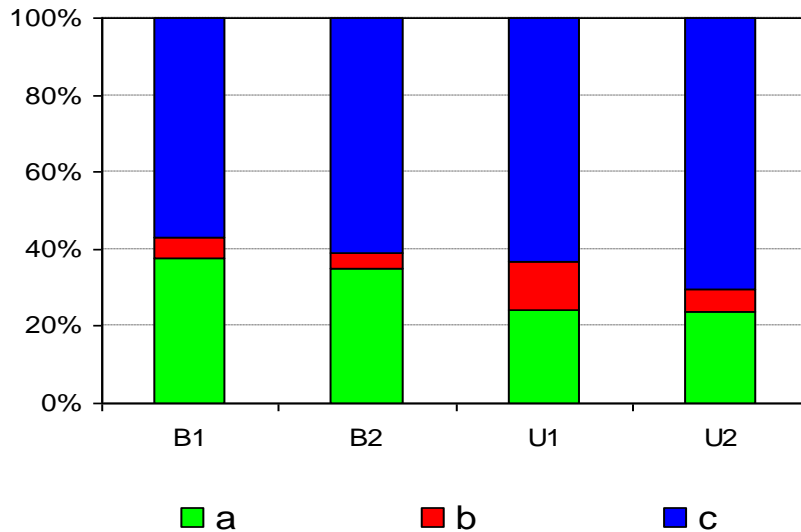
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*How you estimate commune development?*

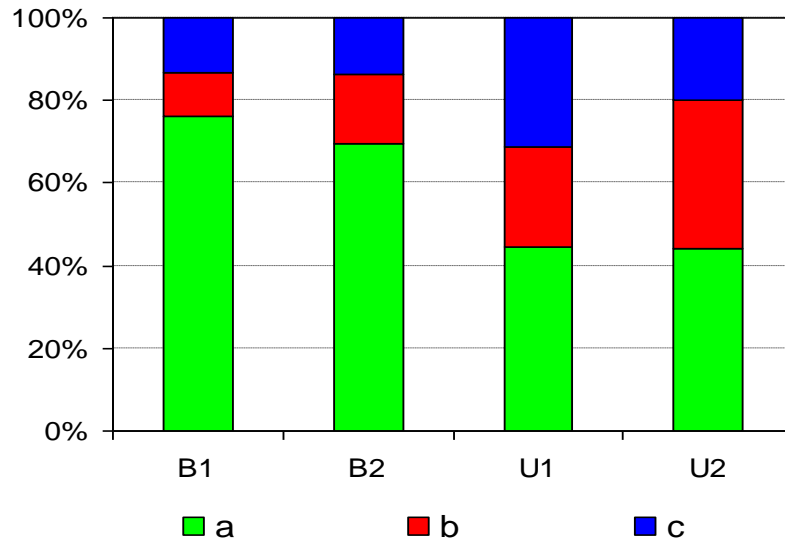


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*Structure of the response to the question: "How do you assess the neighbours living across the border?"*

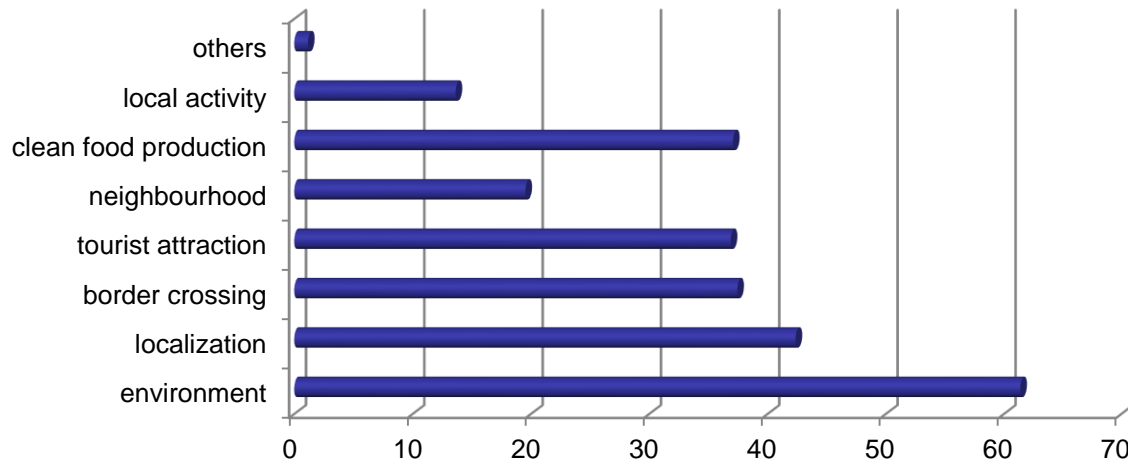
*a – I like them and would like to cooperate with them; b – I do not like them and would not like to cooperate with them; c – I am indifferent with respect to them, I do not have any opinion on their subject.*



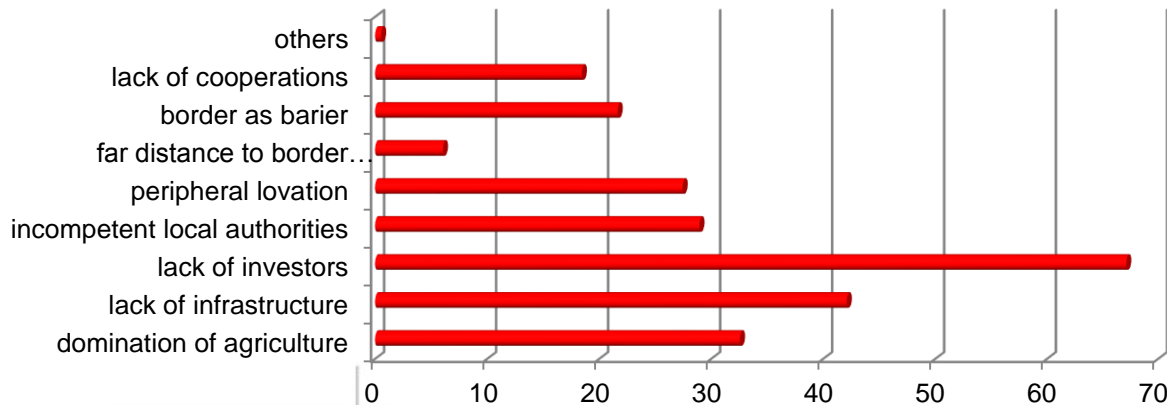
*Structure of the response to the question: "Do you perceive in the municipality the investment projects subsidized by the European Union?"*

*a – yes; b – no; c – I do not know*





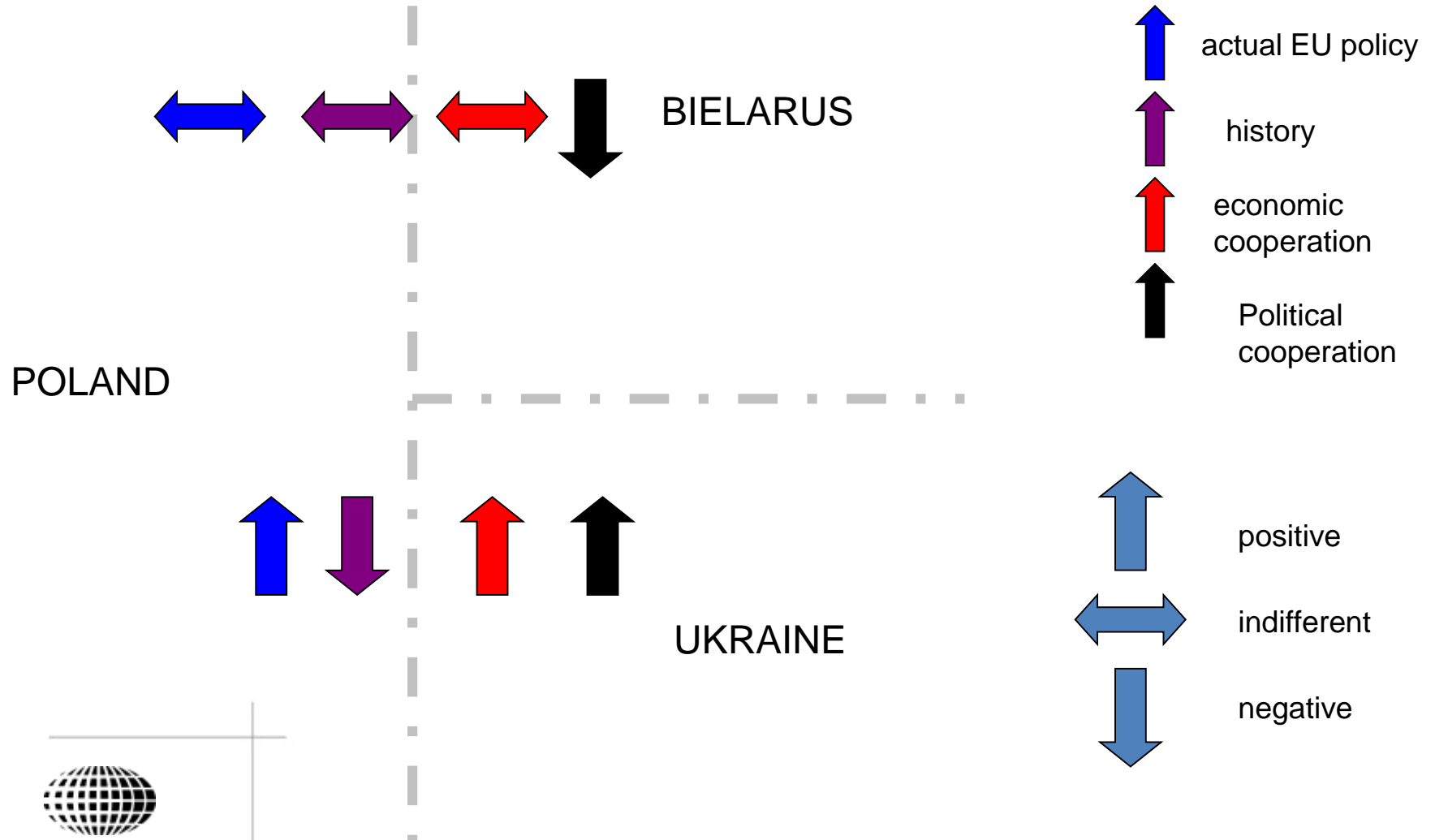
*Strong points of local development in the opinion of inhabitants*



*Weak points of local development in the opinion of inhabitants*



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***The current cross-border cooperation strategy is an ideological document which forms the basis for proper development planning.***

***The contemporary eastern boundary constitutes a specific spatial barrier but cumulate positive effects, too. Near-border areas close to border crossings, these evidently activating inhabitants and local authorities alike. In turn, those communes located far from border crossings suffer from an economic stagnation that encourages yet-further peripherisation.***

***There exist development differences between the Polish-Belarusian borderland and the Polish-Ukrainian one, resulting from the adoption of different models of political and economic development in the neighbouring countries. The area bordering with Belarus is actually developing better and more dynamically.***

**What should be the administrative scale of the cross-border region?**  
***Is the current region / district scale effective?***



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