



MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

P O L A N D

DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGY AS A TOOL FOR

INCREASING

COMPETITIVENESS

WARSAW, SEPTEMBER 20 th 2007.

# Sources of development dilemmas

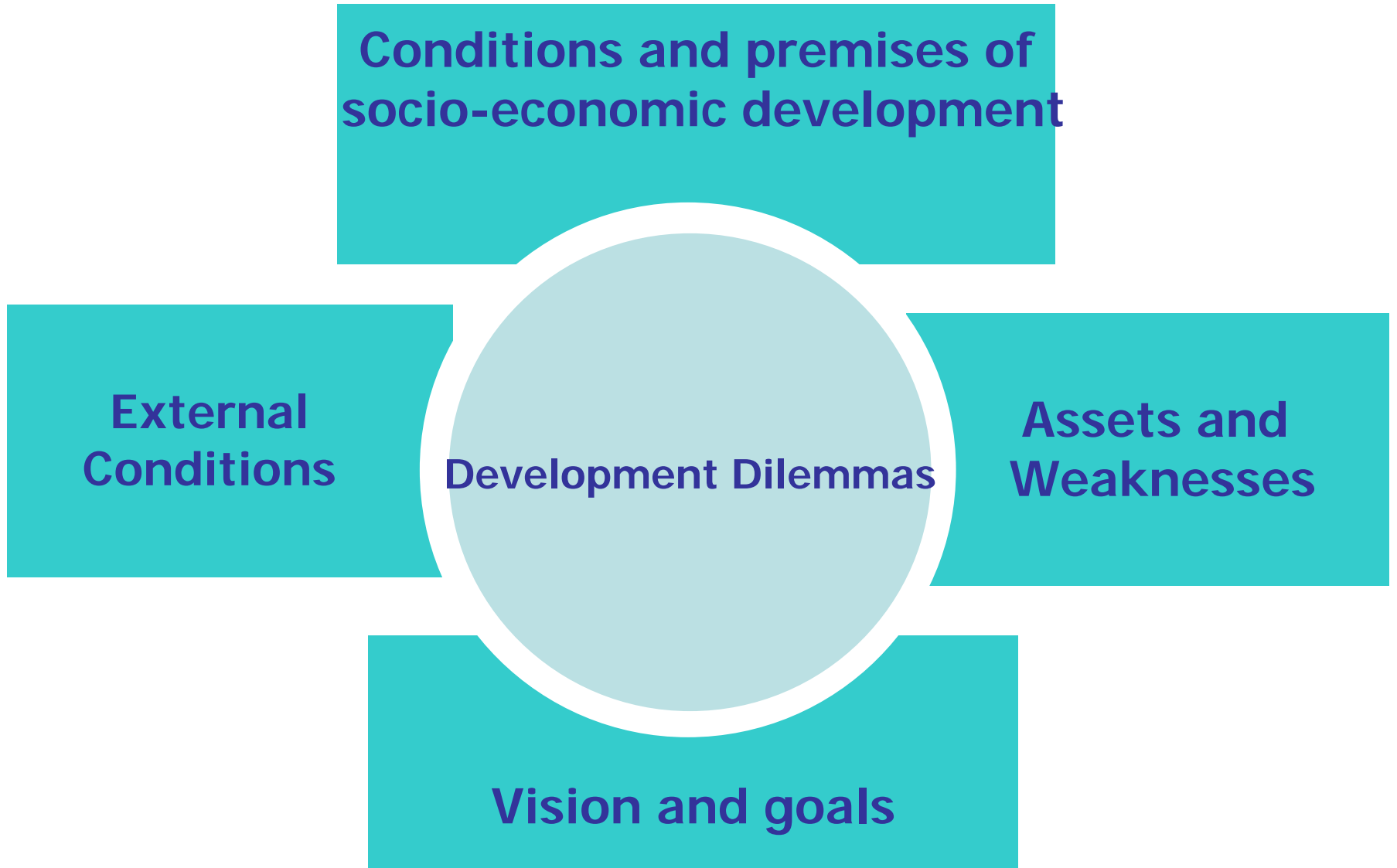
**Conditions and premises of socio-economic development**

**External Conditions**

**Development Dilemmas**

**Assets and Weaknesses**

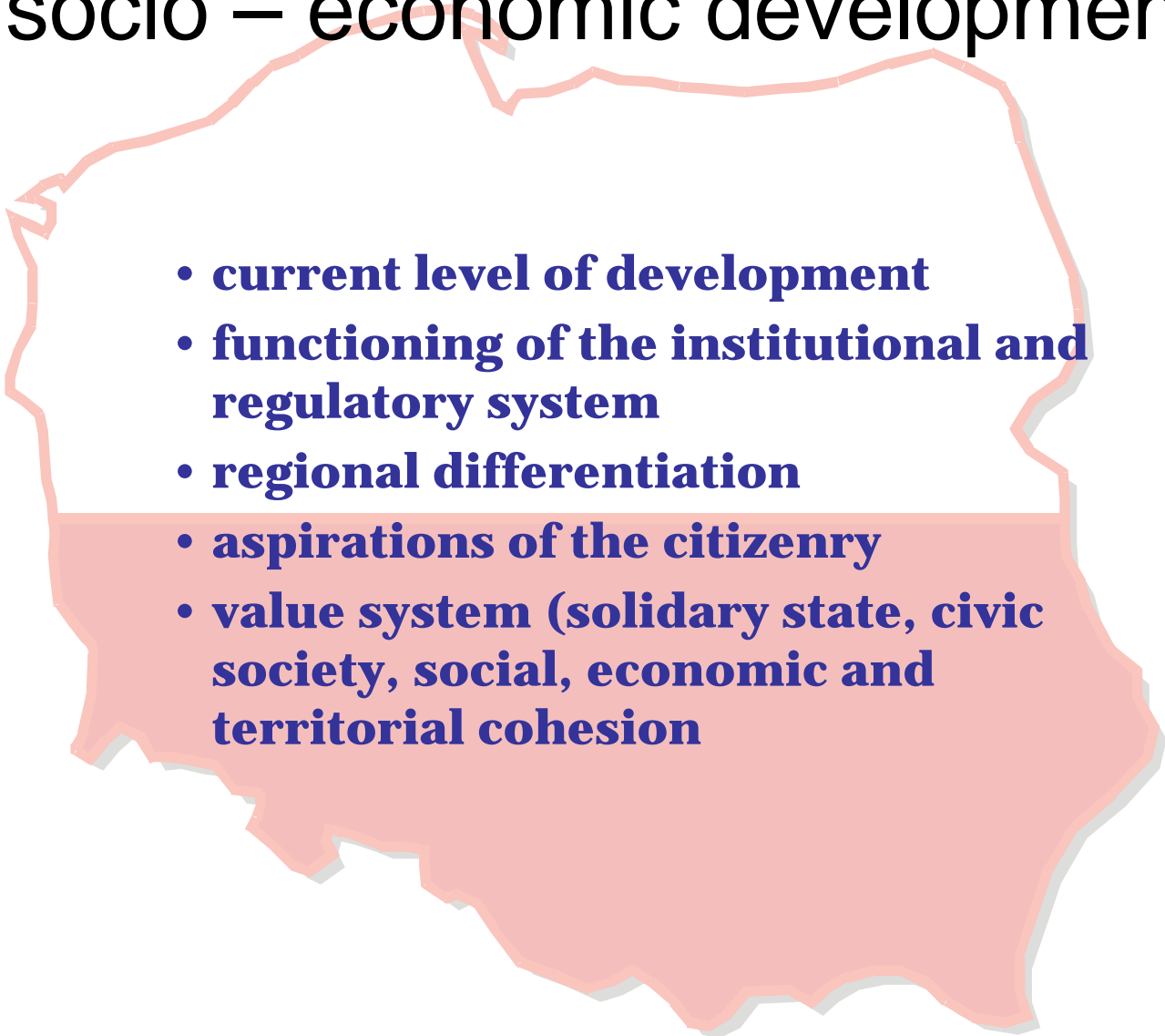
**Vision and goals**



# External conditions of economic growth



# Internal conditions and premises of socio – economic development

- 
- **current level of development**
  - **functioning of the institutional and regulatory system**
  - **regional differentiation**
  - **aspirations of the citizenry**
  - **value system (solidary state, civic society, social, economic and territorial cohesion)**

# assets and weaknesses polish economy

**Population and entrepreneurship**

**Economic development**

**Spatial arrangement of the country**

**Investment attractiveness**

**Environment and natural resources**

**Labour market**

**Innovativeness**

**Infrastructure**

**Regional disparities**

**Public administration**

# Development dilemmas

**Focus on current needs  
of the economy**

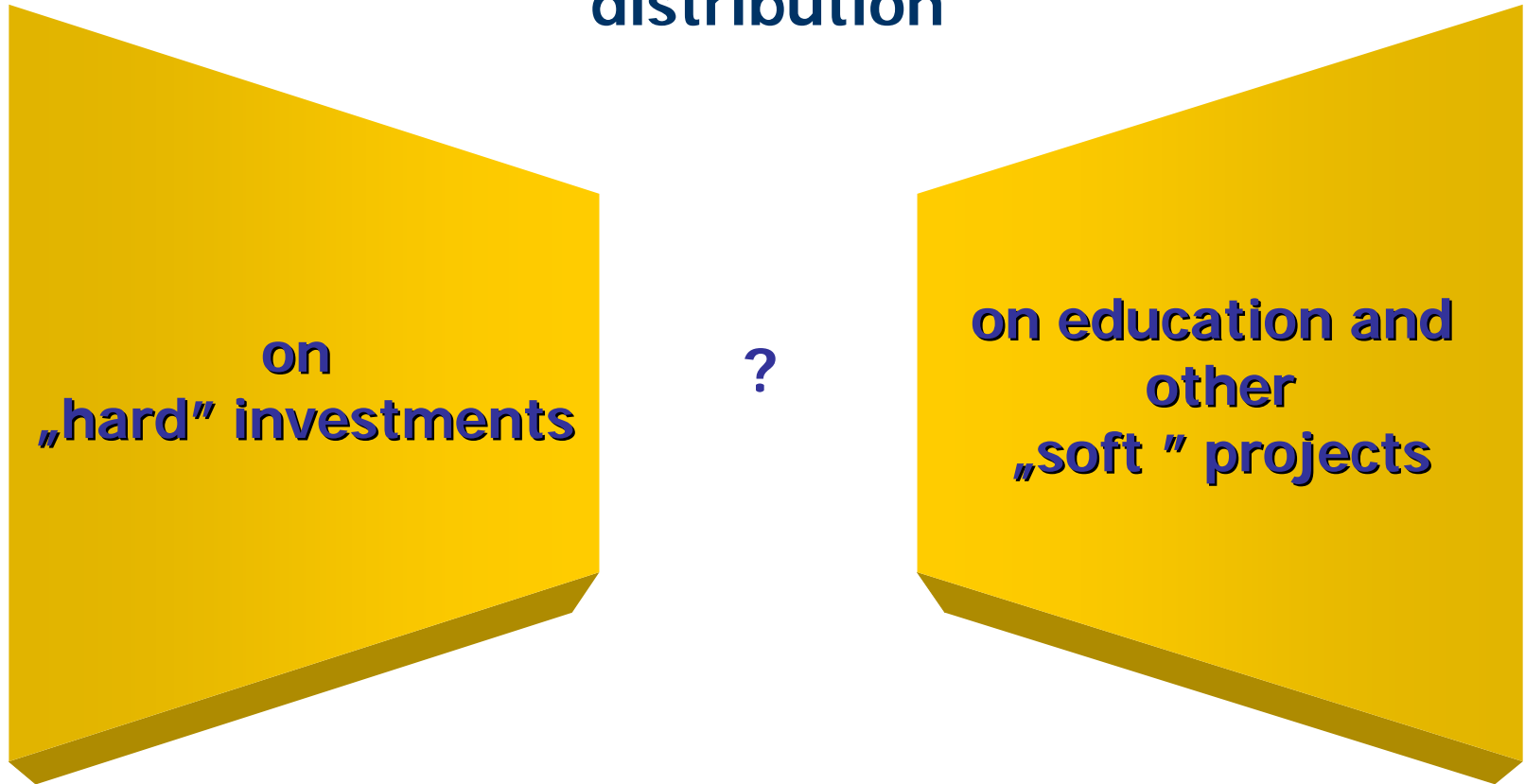
**vs**

**Strengthening  
future competitive  
advantages**

**Focus on current needs may weaken foundations of future development.**

# Development dilemmas

What should be the proportion of the resources' distribution



Effects of „hard” investments are more imminent, while effects of „soft” investments take years to be visible, but create foundations of future development.

# Development dilemmas

What kind of social policy should be pursued:

**Active, one that stimulates passive social groups**

or

**Protective one, aimed at alleviating social inequalities**

**Active approach necessitates the creation of flexible forms of employment and of incentives for upgrading skills**



# Development dilemmas

**Support robust  
regions  
and urban centres**

or

**Support marginalized  
regions**

**Regional policy must take both these directions into account, while considering the significance of the diffusion of growth from big urban centres to environment.**

# Vision „Poland 2015”

- High level and quality of life of residents, including GDP per capita convergence with the EU average
- Robust and competitive economy capable of creating new jobs and reducing unemployment
- High level of employment based on the development of services (chiefly market services)
- Main leverages of upgrading the competitiveness of the economy (knowledge, information and communication technologies, innovativeness, infrastructure, services)
- Harmonious relationships between public sphere, market and civic society.
- Conditions for professional activity, advancement and self-realization
- Safe and solidary state
- Active civic society
- State's responsibility for sustainable development and for social, economic and territorial cohesion
- Auxiliary role of public authorities and efficient administration

# Actors of the development policy

Art. 3

Art. 9

Articles 5,6,7

national level

Council of Ministers

- National Development Strategy
- Sectoral strategies

regional level

Self-government  
of Voivodship

- Voivodship strategies

local level

Local self-government

- Local strategies

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- Social and economic partners:
  - employers' organizations,
  - trade unions,
  - NGOs,
  - economic and commerce chambers,
  - professional self-governments,
  - scientific units
- Joint Commission of the Government and Territorial Self-Government
- Permanent Voivodship Cooperation Conference

# Main objective of the National Development Strategy

**Raise the level and the quality of life of Poland's residents:  
individual citizens and families**

- Level of life: growth of incomes, access to education, employment and labour productivity, health conditions of the society
- Quality of life: sense of security, proper technical and social infrastructure, good conditions of the natural environment, political participation, participation in culture, tourism and in local community, as well as activity in the framework of the civic society

State's policy aimed at fast, sustainable economic growth in the long-term perspective

# National Development Strategy 2007 - 2015

The main objective of the NDS 2007- 2015, namely an improvement of the competitiveness of the national economy, will be achieved through the following priorities:

## **PRIORITIES**

1. Improvement of competitiveness and innovativeness of the economy
2. Improvement of the shape of technical and social infrastructure
3. Increase of employment and improvement of its quality
4. Building an integrated social community and its security
5. Development of rural areas
6. Regional development and improvement of territorial cohesion

Priority 1. - Improvement of competitiveness  
and innovativeness of the economy

Elements of diagnosis

Ranking of the most competitive EU countries and of other selected countries in the period 2005-2005,  
according to World Economic Forum

Country	2006	2005	Country	2006	2005
Switzerland	1	4	Slovenia	33	30
Finland	2	2	Portugal	34	31
Sweden	3	7	Latria	36	39
Denmark	4	3	Slovakia	37	36
Singapore	5	5	Malta	39	44
USA	6	1	Lithuania	40	34
Japan	7	10	Hungary	41	35
Germany	8	6	Italy	42	38
The Netherlands	9	11	Cyprus	46	41
United Kingdom	10	9	Greece	47	47
Canada	16	13	<b>Poland</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>43</b>
Austria	17	15	China	54	48
France	18	12	Mexico	58	59
Belgium	20	20	Turkey	59	71
Ireland	21	21	Russia	62	53
Luxemburg	22	24	Brazil	66	57
Estonia	25	26	Romania	68	67
Spain	28	28	Argentina	69	54
Czech Republic	29	29	Bulgaria	72	61

Source: World Economic Forum, Growth Competitiveness Index ratings and 2006 comparisons, 2005

# Priority 1. – Growth of competitiveness and innovativeness of the economy.

## Fields of actions

**Creating stable macroeconomic foundations for the economic development**

**Development of entrepreneurship**

**Increasing access to external financing of investments**

**Raising the technological level of the economy by growth of outlays on R&D and innovations**

**Development of information society**

**Protection of competition**

**Export and cooperation with foreign countries**

**Development of the services sector**

**Restructuring of the traditional industrial sectors and privatization**

**Modernization of the fisheries sector**

# Priority 1. - Improvement of competitiveness and innovativeness of the economy

## Implementation indicators

Indicator	EE-25	Poland		
	Value of the indicator in the base year (2005)	Projected value of the indicator		
		2010	2015	
Total outlays on research and development (R&D) in % of GDP	1.9 (2004)	0.56 (2004)	1.5	2.0
Share of economic units in R&D outlays (%)	54.3 (2003) <sup>1)</sup>	22.6 (2004)	30	40
Share of high and medium-high tech products in industry's sold production <sup>2)</sup> (%)	.	30.1 (2004)	35	40
Exports of goods per capita – thousands EUR	6.5 (2004)	1.9	3.5	4.9
Labour productivity per worker (EU 25=100)	100	62.7	70.0	80.0
Inflow of Foreign Direct Investments (billions USD)	x	9.6	10.0	10.0
Number of patents granted to Polish residents (per million of inhabitants) <sup>3)</sup>	134.5 (2001) <sup>4)</sup>	20 (2004)	40	65
Outlays on information and telecommunication technologies - in % of GDP	6.4 (2004)	7.2 (2004)	8.0	8.5
Ratio of the number of wide-band Internet connections to the total population (%)	10.6	1.9	10	25

Source: Poland – unless stated otherwise – data of the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance and Eurostat; UE-25 – Eurostat.

<sup>1)</sup> Share of industry; for Poland – 27.0

<sup>2)</sup> In enterprises of the „manufacturing sector”, employing over 49 employees.

<sup>3)</sup> For Poland – domestic, granted by the Patent Office of the Republic of Poland

<sup>4)</sup> Submitted to the European Patent Office (EPO) or within the framework of Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT); for Poland – 3.1.



# Cohesion among programming documents

## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2007 - 2015

### National Cohesion Strategy (NSFR)

16 Regional Operational Programmes

OP Infrastructure and Environment

OP Human Capital

OP Innovative Economy

OP Development of Eastern Poland

OP European Territorial Cooperation

OP Technical Assistance

National Rural Development Strategy

OP Development of Rural Areas

National Strategic Plan for Fisheries

OP Sustainable Development of the Fisheries and the coastal fishing areas

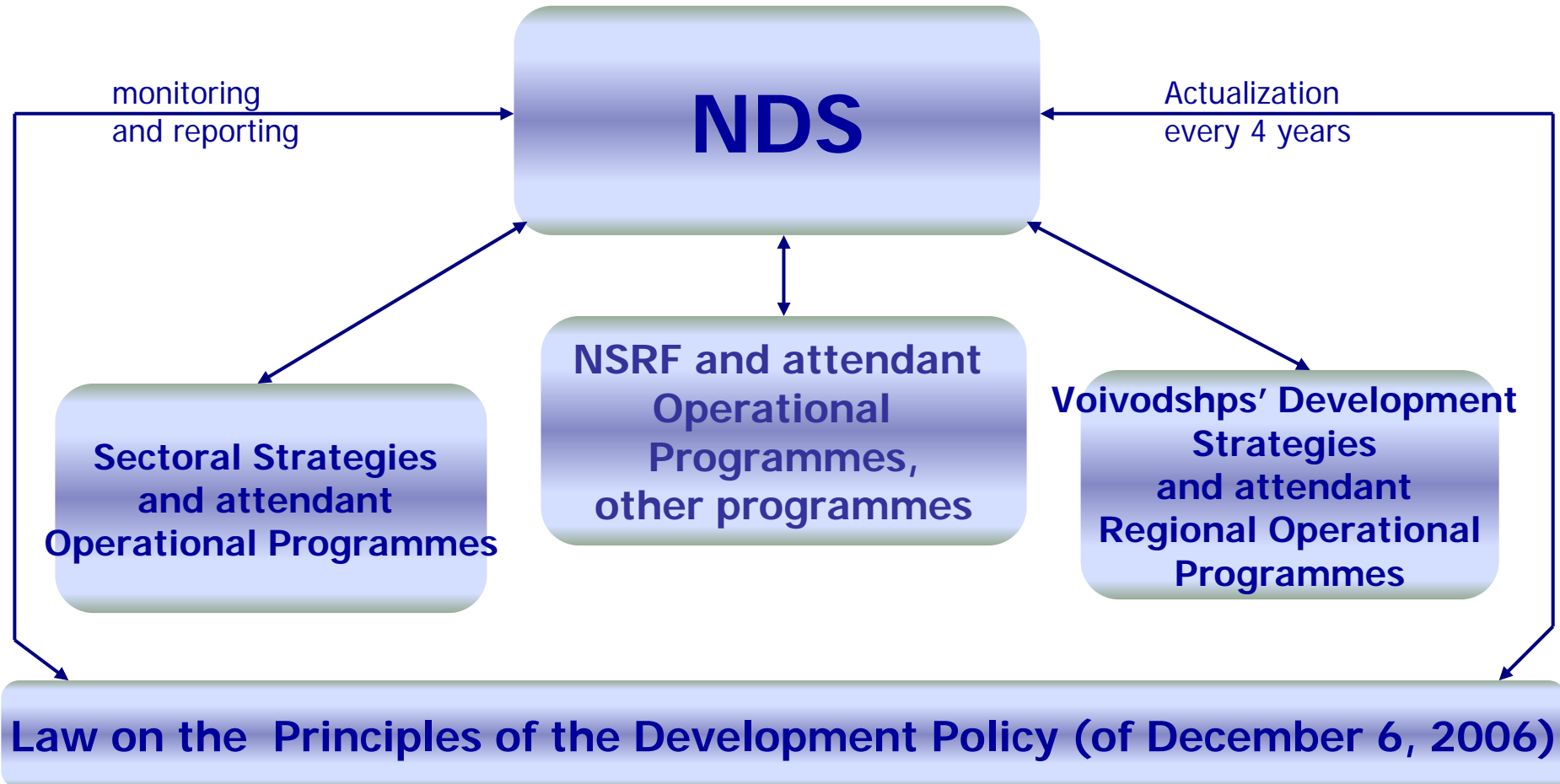
Convergence Programme

Other strategies (sectoral, spatial arrangement, regional and others)

National Reform Programme 2005-2008

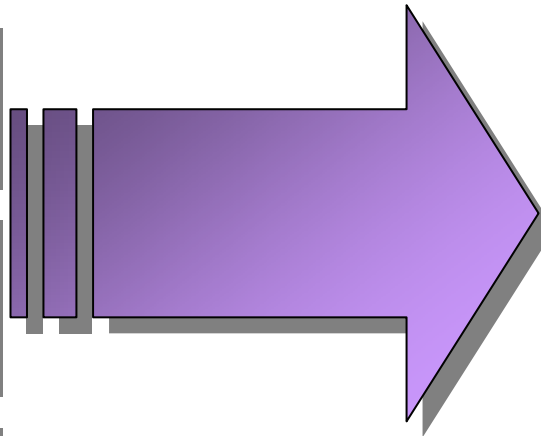
National Program for Social Security and Social Inclusion

# NDS - Strategy's Implementation System

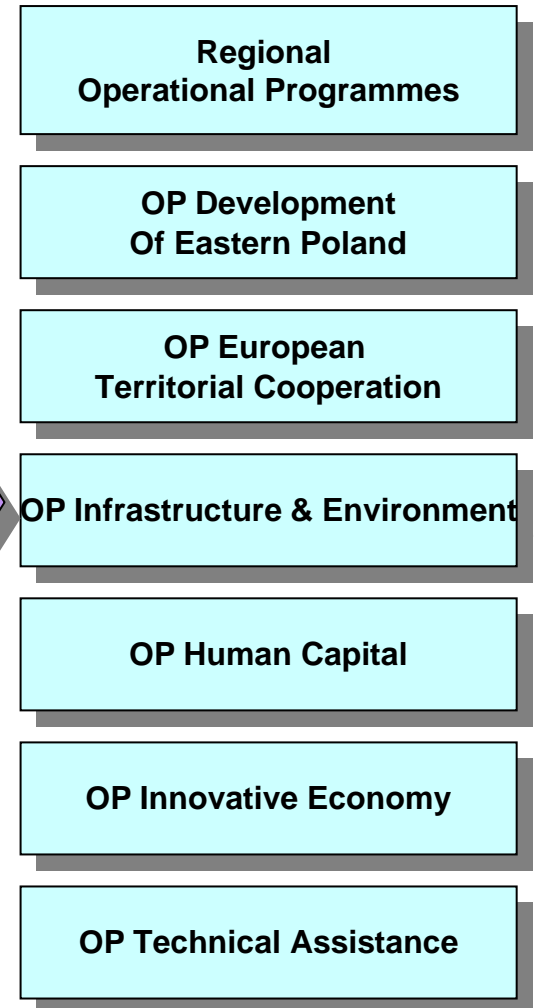


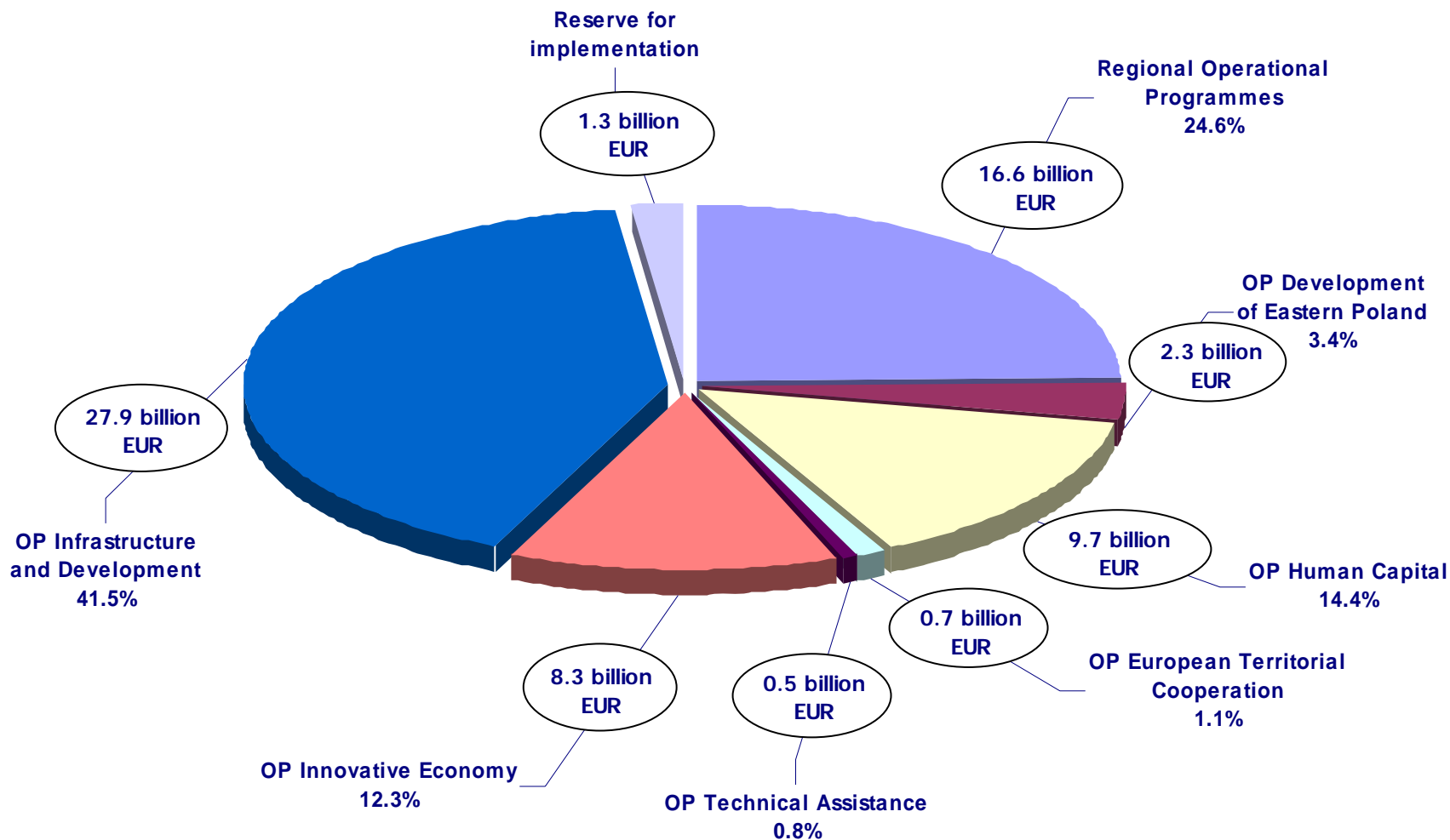
# NSRF's objectives and operational programmes

## Goals:



## OP





NSRF = 67.3 mld EUR



MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

P O L A N D

**Thank your for  
attention**

**Ministry of Regional Development**

**Wspólna 2/4**

**[www.mrr.gov.pl](http://www.mrr.gov.pl)**

