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*Metropolises and Peripheries of CEE Countries: New
Challenges for EU, National and Regional Policies*

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ROADS AND PRODUCTIVITY: AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE ON FIRM PRODUCTIVITY PATTERNS ACROSS EAST AND WEST GERMANY

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TBC

PRICE-SETTING BEHAVIOR OF NON-FINANCIAL FIRMS AND REGIONS - SELECTED ISSUES

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Price-setting behavior of non-financial firms deserves special attention of central banks; esp. those responsible for direct inflation targeting. Despite many attempts and a lot of effort putting into these problems some puzzles remain unsolved. It could be supposed that to the some extend widely used concept of price of the “main product” obscures good understanding of price mechanisms within companies. In reality firms delivered bundle of products and even if such mystic “main product” exists it is turned out to be heterogenous in many dimensions. If so it is natural that uniform pricing policy for particular product or products is relatively rare and better understanding of this policy requires some qualitative insight into stimuli, decision processes and strategies applied by enterprises in this diversified environment. In this presentation preliminary results in this strand, obtained within previous the latest annual surveys administered by NBP, are examined.

COHESION POLICY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE CEES

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The accession of the Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries presented the EU with its most formidable integration challenges since the formation of the European Economic Community. Much of the ‘heavy lifting’ was done during the pre-accession period with political, institutional, economic and social reforms in the CEE Candidate Countries that were initiated or accelerated by the conditionalities involved in meeting the requirements of the *acquis communautaire*. The gains and losses associated with accession and integration have not been distributed equally. A key feature of the post-accession period has been widening of economic and social disparities, often reflected in different patterns and rates of regional and local development. EU Cohesion Policy has been the major policy tool for providing EU funding for regional and local development to Central and Eastern European countries and regions, intended to fulfil the EU’s Treaty commitment to economic, social and territorial cohesion. A central strategic and operational challenge for CEE countries has been how to deploy these funds to best effect, a challenge met with mixed success across time and between countries. This paper examines the record of Cohesion Policy in CEE. It charts the evolution of EU funding from the pre-accession period through successive MFF periods and explores the impact and ‘added value’ of Cohesion Policy for regional and local development in CEE, concluding with reflections on lessons learned.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE AND CHALLENGE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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The Central and East European countries have entered the transition process starting in 1989 with relatively favourable demographic structures. However, during last three decades severe demographic changes have occurred – also as the outcome of their EU accession - which have made demography to become one of the greatest challenges for their development in the future. The paper will cover the following issues:

1. An account of demographic situation in the CEE region around 1990: intra-regional similarities and differences, and basic characteristics around all-European picture: a brief characteristic of population of CEE region vis-a-vis other parts of Europe will be presented.
2. Averting the health (mortality) crisis of final period of the communist era and catching up with the West. Distinct trends in mortality in the CEE region will be presented..When available, regional (NUTS-2) level will be applied for analyses.
3. Getting into a trap of the lowest-low fertility: the course of fertility decline in the CEE region and its possible determinants: transitory degradation of economic conditions after 1989, rising unemployment and the emergence of high competitive labour market, the spread of alternative (to long-lasting marriage) family forms and attitudes, and (last but not least) shrinking welfare state and atrophy of family policy.
4. CEE as a European reservoir of labour (and migrant workers) or towards the concluding phase of the migration transition. The tendencies in international migration against the background of the European migration transition (from the net sending status to net receiving status) will be presented. The analysis concerns different trends in international migration in the CEE region: large outflows either in absolute (Poland and Romania) or relative (the Baltic States) terms in some countries, the onset of immigration in other countries (the Czech Republic, Russia?).
5. Demographic prospects: depopulation and rapid ageing, and their demographic causes. Specificity of the CEE region (worldwide) consists of coincidence of three demographic processes taking place simultaneously: increasing life expectancy, declining fertility and emigration of young persons. As these processes result in an accelerated depopulation and population ageing, demographic developments may hinder economic development in the CEE region in the near future.
6. The paper will be concluded by major societal and economic challenges that stem from the forthcoming demographic situation.

The analysis will be based on the structural indicators of populations (share of old persons, the old-age dependency ratio) and their evolution since 1990, at the national or and regional level.

CEE COUNTRIES AND EU COHESION POLICY 2021-2027 – NEW FUNDS, SIMPLER RULES AND MORE AMBITIOUS POLICY OBJECTIVES – A PERFECT POLICY MIX FOR CEECS?

Aleksandra Kisielewska, European Commission - DG Regional and Urban Policy, Belgium

The 2021-2027 MFF negotiations belong again to the most complex processes, both technically and politically. This is not an accounting exercise but an EU-wide debate about policies in numbers.

In the eve of the departure of one of the biggest contributors to the EU budget and facing numerous new challenges, the Commission presented a compromise between the need for moderate cuts and the ambitions for a modern budget.

Despite the 9.9% reductions, Cohesion Policy remains the most important EU investment tool that will continue to cover all EU regions. The CEECs have made impressive socio-economic progress since they became EU members. The natural consequence of getting richer is a gradual

decrease in cohesion policy support. However, the total allocation for all CEECs, is still impressive – 172,7 billion euro in 2018 prices.

The Commission's proposal is not revolutionary. Most of the novelties in the package are linked to the simplification of implementation rules which is generally in line with CEECs' interests. The objectives of the policy are focused on smarter, greener, more connected, more social Europe which is closer to citizens. More emphasis will be put on innovation and climate objectives as well as ESF+ rather than traditional transport and environment sectors. This is not warmly welcomed by all CEECs who strive for more flexibility in programming, also in order to better capture the challenges for their metropolises and peripheries. Still long before the end of the programming process, my presentation will shed some light into the negotiation processes described above.

CHALLENGING CORE-PERIPHERY-RELATIONS FROM A CEE PERSPECTIVE

Thilo Lang, Leibniz-Institute For Regional Geography, Germany

In the past years, Central and Eastern Europe has been characterised by increasing socio-spatial polarisation at regional level. Empirical observations based on classic GDP and population data demonstrate pertinent North-South, East-West and Core-periphery disparities within the European Union with national level convergence of the CEE countries with the old member states. This “catching-up process” has been to the expense of furthering regional polarisation, however. The enduring de-coupling of a rising number of non-metropolitan regions in CEE (and beyond) has recently raised concerns that the European Union is unable to distribute wealth to all regions and turns into an elitist project unable to reach the majority of European residents. In this presentation, I suggest to understand the current shape of regional development in Central and Eastern Europe as the result of three interrelated processes: a strong core-periphery discourse favouring the large agglomerations and the ‘West’ over the ‘East’, a political over-emphasis on economic development particularly pushing metropolitan regions to global competitiveness, and the materiality of core-periphery dependencies furthering the peripheralisation of areas outside of the major agglomerations. The presentation concludes with some suggestions for alternative regional policies.

GOVERNANCE TURN AND TERRITORIAL POLARISATION IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Ilona Pálné Kovács, Centre for Regional Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary

It is widely agreed opinion that the quality of governance has crucial impact on the efficiency of development policy. Consequently it is not an accident that the EU cohesion reports are investigating the governance quality of the member states both at central and regional level. Unfortunately the CEE countries belong to the group of member states where the governance quality is far below the average and there are only few regional governments which were able to contribute to the catching up by better policy performance. Although the methodology of measuring governance quality requires likely further adjustments but we could accept the recognition that the governance performance is still one of the unexploited reserves of better cohesion policy.

The presentation deals with the institutional arrangement and actor relations of government systems in some CEE countries trying to provide evidence for the assumption that decentralised and open kind of territorial governance performs better and that the lack of political will and ability to share the power with the local and „horizontal” partners have led among other facts to the centralizing governance turn in the region. The author concludes that the new neo-

Weberian, centralised and populist regimes emerged in the region jeopardise the continuation of EU cohesion policy in the former manner or the two speed, asymmetric solutions will be used in the cohesion policy as well.

WHY DO INVESTORS CHOOSE CERTAIN CITIES AS INVESTMENT LOCATIONS ON THE PERIPHERY OF THE EU? EXAMPLE OF LUBLIN.

Mariusz Sagan, Lublin City Council, Poland

Lublin is one of the emerging metropolises on the outskirts of the European Union, often called the capital of Eastern Poland and its main economic, intellectual, academic and cultural centre. Despite its peripheral location close to the cut-off EU border of Ukraine, poor transport accessibility, being the centre of a backward region and the baggage of very strong, post-transformation turbulence, the city effectively attracts Polish and foreign investors. The aim of the paper is, on the one hand, to present the motives behind the business decision to invest in this part of Europe, along with the presentation of the stage process of selection of potential investment locations. On the other hand, the activities of the Lublin self-government will be indicated as part of the implementation of the local development policy, the aim of which is to attract investors. On this basis, conclusions will be drawn, based on the example of Lublin, to what extent location processes in peripheral areas are conditioned by natural processes (cost arbitration, communication accessibility, quality of business environment, pool of talents), and to what extent by strong involvement and determination of local government in acquiring new companies. To sum up, the city of Lublin, very affected by the transformation, located peripherally with limited transport accessibility, managed to break through the classical location barriers, mainly thanks to a wise and contextual economic policy, supported by creative bureaucracy and maximum use of network endogenous resources.

REGIONAL DYNAMICS AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Maciej Smetkowski, Centre for European Regional and Local Studies (EUROREG), University of Warsaw, Poland

Grzegorz Gorzelak, EUROREG, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Poland

Owing to their robust economic development during the decade preceding the financial crisis of 2008–09 (out of which only Poland emerged without an open recession) the CEEs have significantly closed the gap to the 'old' Member States (EU15). On the one hand, this was a result of a good global economic climate until the financial crisis of 2008, and on the other, a direct and indirect consequence of their accession to the EU. This trend was halted by the global economic crisis of 2008, which invites questions concerning the reactions of the regional structures of the analysed countries and the spatial effects of economic growth during the time of economic prosperity preceding the crisis.

The aim of this paper is to analyse the regional dynamics of the Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries – EU(10). The chapter seeks answers to the following research questions: (a) Has the regional development of CEE countries been in line with J. Williamson's hypothesis, which suggests that the relationship between the level of national development and the magnitude of regional differences resembles an inverted letter U? (b) What have been the main factors responsible for the changes in their spatial pattern? (c) How has the economic crisis affected the growth dynamics of these regions? Empirical studies focused on regional development patterns versus national income level change. The present growth processes were

analysed in relation to long-lasting spatial patterns, created over centuries and referred to by the Braudelian term 'longue durée'.

EU COHESION POLICY AND CEE

Piotr Zuber, Warsaw University, Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies, Poland

Everybody can see that we are living in the time of change. We can hint this looking at social, economic, cultural and climate transformations which we experience every day. The pattern of territorial development is also following the path – the regions and cities are not any more stable structures promising the same life and work opportunities as they used to do for centuries. Poland is interesting case of a country in which for last 30 years territorial pattern of growth has been radically changed:

- first due to the collapse of so called “planned economy” and introduction of the liberal economic system;
- secondly due to the decentralisation which empowered people and sub-national authorities, supported locally rooted democracy and created the system of checks and balances which turned on to be very influential;
- thirdly due to the integration process with the EU, smart absorption of EU funds and successful Europeanisation of domestic policies and practices of the administration, especially at regional and local levels.

It seems that we have recently entered new phase of development in which driving force behind (including territorial developments) is the globalisation and internal dynamics of the EU. We can see this for example in migration flows, in the metropolisation process of the most innovative urban areas, decline of hundreds of medium size cities and emerging new regional divisions. This is happening not because of the policies we implement (including cohesion policy) but rather despite them. Acknowledging the source of territorial development changes (and fighting old myths) for sure would be beneficial for tackling properly new challenges which the Government, regional and local authorities and the whole society are facing.

PARALLEL SESSION ABSTRACTS

FACTORS INFLUENCING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN AZERBAIJAN

Abdulla Alikhanov, ADA University, Azerbaijan

The study investigates whether and to what extent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is determined by some economic indicators and growth factor in Azerbaijan. The study uses yearly data to examine the case of Azerbaijan with two main using empirical regression models. Our empirical models are estimated in which FDI is dependent variables and trade openness, human development index (HDI), per capita GDP, real exchange rate and corporation tax are explanatory variables. The result show that FDI flows are positively dependent on mainly on trade openness, HDI index value and per capita GDP. As the result of test, the sign of coefficients are also in line with our expectations, in which our empirical study confirm study results in this field. Further, the study provides economic interpretations of empirical findings. Moreover, the paper also provide policy recommendations on FDI and its effect for regional development in Azerbaijan.

A TYPOLOGY OF TRANSPORTATION CONFLICTS IN RURAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES: SOME INSIGHTS FOR CENTRAL EASTERN EUROPE

Luc Ampleman, Jan Kochanowski University, Poland

In recent years, the question of inequality in transportation has been the object of critical scholarship. In this regard, a substantial literature has provided a better understanding of the disadvantageous conditions and the mobility gap(s) faced by actors in rural and remote areas. Remarkably, despite the richness of these studies, there has been little interest in the local and regional conflicts triggered by the development (or abandonment) of transportation networks in these regions. Besides the publication of independent case studies, the impact (emotional, financial, infrastructural, socio-political) of these conflicts on local rural and remote communities have not been rigorously documented. Moreover, the strategies used by local transport decision makers and advisors in order to negotiate the maintenance, the improvement or the abandonment of transport systems remain unfamiliar. The present paper undertakes to identify what kinds of conflict do face local actors in rural and remote areas and how they negotiate better mobility conditions for their polities. To do so, the paper first presents the various forms of transportation conflicts by developing the typology proposed by Phillippe Subra. Drawing on the anisotropic analysis developed by structural geographers (Ritchot, Desmarais), the second part of the paper discusses how transportation conflicts are triggered by the 'political control of mobility' of certain actors. Finally, the paper proposes to illustrate how these conflicts take form by using cases from three peripheral European areas: the Barents Sea regions; North Scotland and North-East Poland.

FOOTBALL AND URBAN SCALING

Sóti Attila, Széchenyi István University, Hungary
Eszter Bokányi, Eötvös Lorant University Budapest, Hungary
Gábor Vattay, Eötvös Lorant University Budapest, Hungary

Social sciences have an important challenge today to take advantage of new research opportunities provided by large amounts of data generated by online social networks. Because of its marketing value, sports clubs are also motivated in creating and maintaining a stable

audience in social media. In this paper, we analyze followers of prominent football clubs on Twitter by obtaining their home locations. We then measure how city size is connected to the number of followers using the theory of urban scaling. The results show that the scaling exponents of club followers depend on the income of a country. These findings could be used to understand the structure and potential growth areas of global football audiences and can help to understand where some regions are in cultural development.

THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT ACTS 2019 IN POLAND ON CONFLICTS CONCERNING THE SHAPE OF THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK

Duszan Augustyn, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland

Keywords: Public transport, transport networks, remote areas, social exclusion, Poland

In 2019, the Polish Government introduced drafts of new legislation on public transport. The main objective of these laws is to determine a new division of responsibilities within the public administration system for planning, implementation and financing of public transport. These new regulations, if implemented, would significantly affect the scope of responsibilities and competencies of transport organizers, in particular regarding the creation of transport plans and funding mechanisms.

These changes in the legal framework governing the organisation of public transport in Poland may contribute to:

- Increase of tensions between individual local government units, especially in the field of public transport planning, due to potentially clashing interests of different groups.
- Limited or unfair access to financing, with a risk of favouring local government units tied with the ruling party.
- Ineffective route planning based on administrative boundaries rather than the real needs of a regions' residents.
- Lobbying of transport companies contracted to operate public passenger lines and those operating on commercial routes, as well as lobbying of institutions dependent on public transport such as schools, public administration and companies relying on public transport for its commuters.

As a result of maintaining an underfinanced, unsustainable transport system based solely on commercial public transport for more than two decades, Poland has experienced a collapse of the public transport system in remote areas. The absence of complex policies in the field of public transport has caused millions of people to suffer from transport exclusion, especially in settlements located outside the main transport routes. This is resulting in disputes over the structure of the regional transport network. The aim of the research paper is to identify potential axes of conflict between transport organizers, government and local governments providing co-financing transport services, passengers as well as companies providing public and commercial passenger transport.

RE-SCALING DECISION-MAKING: A GENEALOGY OF CIVIC PARTICIPATION IN THE EUROPEAN COHESION POLICY

Vasilis Avdikos, Panteion University, Greece

Eirini Iliopoulou, Regional Development Institute, Greece

The paper will critically explore the evolution and application of civic participation as part of the European Cohesion Policy (EUCP), eventually focusing on the Integrated Territorial Development (ITD) approach. In this framework, we will examine the co-relations between scalar structures (EU, state, local authorities) and local agencies of civic participation, and

explore its extent of influence on potential institutional change, in terms of shifting control away from the state and the capital towards urban inhabitants.

It is suggested that there is a scalar instability of decision-making regarding where decisions are taken and who takes those decisions for the production of urban space. At the same time, we claim that civic participation in EU-funded territorial instruments creates new exclusions for local inhabitants from the decisions that shape their cities. A wide list of declarations, guidelines, working papers, resolutions, recommendations and directives adapted by the European Council describe and analyse civic participation in decision-making. However, its range and depth are questioned, if not delimited.

Building upon critical voices, we wonder if and how civic participation as a tactical vehicle is able to reconfigure the institutional and discursive landscape of territorial governance. To this end, we aim to discuss: How do the structural dynamics of the EUCP (including relevant regional and national strategies) influence local agency as well as subsequent institutional and discursive transformations? How is a genealogy of civic participation being developed in the EUCP? Who are the main actors portrayed as 'stakeholders' and what is their level and extent of influence?

EQUALIZATION GRANTS AND LOCAL TAXATION. EVIDENCE FROM POLAND

Monika Banaszewska, Poznań University of Economics and Business, Poland

We investigate the impact of equalization grants on local taxation policies. We consider preferential tax treatment in real estate taxes in Poland in the years 2005-2017. The change in equalization formula enables us to exploit quasi-experimental approach (difference-in-differences estimation). Vertical equalization grants are found to diminish tax effort of their beneficiaries. This result is confirmed in various sensitivity checks.

SDGS AS A DRIVER OF INNOVATIONS IN STATISTICS

Renata Bielak, Statistics Poland, Poland

National Statistical Offices are faced with the challenge of measuring progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This task concerns the whole statistical process and influences the way users explore the data. Efforts for smooth narrative should go together with delivering a response to common standards and current trends, e.g. open data. For NSOs this is not only a challenge but also a unique opportunity to strengthen their potential and introduce innovations into official statistics.

Monitoring the SDGs requires exploring data sources, which opens up new perspectives for obtaining information on areas not yet covered by statistical surveys that are of great interest to the public. In order to increase usefulness and application of data, statistics have to be oriented towards data users. This process involves adjusting statistics and form of data presentation to the needs of different user groups. Rapidly evolving technological development provides support for statistics in this field. NSOs have a potential to absorb innovations related to digital presentation and data sharing. As a result, they can set new trends in communication with users.

The lecture will be focused on activities concerning SDGs undertaken by Statistics Poland. Newly introduced Polish SDG platform will be presented as an example of innovative means of sharing information. Practical approaches on how to prepare user-tailored statistics and implement original technological solutions will be also discussed.

Key words: SDGs, monitoring, functional areas, user-tailored statistics

SHEDDING NEW LIGHT ON SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES: TIME AND PLACE-BASED MICROANALYSES

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Korneliusz Pylak, Maria Curie Skłodowska University, Poland

Andrzej Kotarba, Space Research Centre Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

Tomasz Żminda, Lublin University of Technology, Poland

For decades, Special Economic Zones (SEZ) have attracted the attention of politicians and economists because of their effectiveness in creating economic growth. For developing countries SEZ shape convergence processes as they attract both foreign and domestic investors to less developed regions and build entrepreneurial ecosystems, thereby contributing to the growth of these areas. However, in Poland, SEZ do not always play a role for which they are designed. They are often created in more developed regions instead of helping the poorest ones to break out of their path dependency. As a result, the exploitation rate of SEZ in poor regions is lower than in more developed regions and the very existence of SEZ does not contribute to the development of the former. On the other hand, the analyses of SEZ performance effectiveness are too generalised due to lack of sufficient data. The most common analysis uses municipality data, while SEZ cover often a tiny portion of them. This may cause interference of other growth factors outside SEZ and thus erroneous conclusions from the surveys.

We address these issues in the paper and overcome all the shortcomings of existing studies on SEZ. First, we draw precise borders of Polish SEZ based on cadastral data of the geodetic parcels, including the changes in 1995–2018. Second, we trace the intensity of parcels exploitation by applying nightlight maps for the period. Then, we employ propensity score matching to estimate the effect of SEZ on local economic growth. The conclusions for policymakers are derived.

ASPECTS OF INTERACTION OF HUMAN CAPITAL WITH THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE BULGARIAN REGIONS

Desislava Botseva, University of National and World Economy, Bulgaria

Elka Vasileva, University of National and World Economy, Bulgaria

Nikola Tanakov, University of National and World Economy, Bulgaria

The relevance of this study is determined by the importance of human capital for the economic development of the Bulgarian regions. Human capital is defined as a public phenomenon of specific resource type that creates added value based on education, knowledge, skills, intelligence and acquired professional experience.

The report analyzes the challenges in front of the development of human resources and related issues, and suggests that some could be resolved at regional level by creating different forms of competitive advantages for economically active people.

The aim of the research is highlighting key issues of the negative demographic trends that affect the labor market and the impact on the regional economy. The authors' thesis states that satisfying the need of skilled workforce is crucial for achieving competitiveness and vitality of the Bulgarian regional economy. The analyzed subject is the working population of Bulgaria and its spatial distribution on the territory.

The study utilized a variety of methods of analysis and assessment, including statistical, comparative, descriptive, the goal is to solve the formulated tasks as follows:

- Whether GDP has an impact on the employed in Bulgaria;
- On what depends the income of households in different regions;
- Do foreign direct investments affect the number and structure of the population by region.

The report states that the human capital's worth is determined by its value in market conditions and its ability to generate future income. It offers a systematization of theoretical formulations

for defining human capital and distinguishing it from other modern capital forms of a non-material nature (social, informational, intellectual, managerial, organizational, etc.) but the main focus is on the demographic approach for analyzing and assessing human resources and their impact on regional economic development.

PERIPHERALITY OF RURAL AREAS IN THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DIMENSION. AN EXAMPLE OF EASTERN POLAND.

Patryk Brambert, Jan Kochanowski University, Poland

Iwona Kiniorska, The Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce, Poland

Wioletta Kamińska, The Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce, Poland

Spatial diversification of socio-economic development contributes to the emergence of marginalized (peripheral) areas. This process particularly affects rural areas. The aim of this study is to identify peripherality of rural areas in Eastern Poland in the socio-demographic dimension. In the assessment of peripherality of selected local systems of Eastern Poland, cluster analysis was applied with the use of Ward's minimum variance method with the Euclidean distance. Hierarchical rankings of homogeneous clusters have been developed for comparative purposes for the 2004 and 2014 conditions. The area of the study covers all rural gminas and rural parts of urban-rural gminas from five voivodeships (NUTS 2): Lubelskie, Podkarpackie, Podlaskie, Świętokrzyskie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie. Calculations are based on measures of social conditions of the population, including living conditions, obtained from the Local Data Bank of the Statistics Poland. The result of comparative analysis of peripherality of rural areas in Eastern Poland is the identification of regularities and trends. The degree of marginalization increases with the distance from cities, which proves the consolidation of the core-peripheries pattern. An increased level of peripherality in rural areas is particularly visible in Podlaskie and Lubelskie Voivodeships. On the other hand, the most distinct, bipolar spatial diversity has been registered in Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship. It is a region of both low and high levels of peripherality, with continuity of the territory covered in favour of that lower degree of the phenomenon in question.

COHERENCE ANALYSIS OF THE VISEGRAD COUNTRIES' REGIONS

Urszula Bronisz, Statistical Office in Lublin, UMCS, Poland

The European Union's cohesion policy is one of the most important European integration pillars and at the same time the basic instrument for removing development disparities between regions of the European Union. Focused on strengthening areas that face particular difficulties, the policy aims to reduce economic, social and territorial disparities. The issue of cohesion is an important subject of theoretical and practical considerations. The observed polarization of the European Union regions makes analysis of cohesion processes in relation to different territorial systems relevant. Cohesion policy has evolved over the past decades. Initially, it focused on national matters of the Member States and the funds were mainly directed towards infrastructure investments, while in the following years the focus was shifted towards investments aimed at supporting regions in the area of entrepreneurship, innovation and human capital development. New instruments have been introduced, such as: multi-annual programming, strategic investments, and greater involvement of regional and local partners. Conducting an effective cohesion policy requires understanding phenomena and processes occurring in the environment. Disproportions in the socio-economic development of particular areas often have a structural character resulting from peripherality in geographical terms, ie the

location of the region, difficult climatic and geographical conditions, and in economic terms, i.e. an unfavorable structure of the economy or insufficiently developed infrastructure.

The aim of the paper is to analyse the level of economic, social and territorial cohesion of regions of the Visegrad Group. The Visegrad Group ie. Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary (also known as the "Visegrad Four" or simply "V4") cooperate in a number of areas within the all-European integration. In this context, one of the basic issues affecting the level of mutual cooperation is the level of their social, economic and territorial cohesion. In the article, we try to analyze, compare and divide the surveyed regions of „Visegrad Four” into similar groups in terms of their level of cohesion.

POPULATION CHANGE AND PUBLIC SERVICE NETWORKS IN LITHUANIAN PERIPHERIES

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Viktorija Baranauskienė, Lithuanian Social Research Centre, Lithuania

The paper deals with 3 interrelated processes taking place in Lithuanian peripheral regions. Regional differentiation of wellbeing, depopulation and shrinking public networks are reshaping Lithuania and its urban network. Such trends are visible both on national scale and within metropolitan regions – cities and their hinterlands. The research is based on empirical methodology and statistical data analysis is the main research method. The paper aims to reveal differences of economic wellbeing, resulting trends of depopulation in peripheral regions mostly related to out migration and shrinking public infrastructure, which further damages attractiveness of peripheral places in Lithuania. Since the collapse of Soviet Union, fast decrease of employment in industry and agriculture damaged first of all peripheral regions and later resulted in mass emigration, which is still evident in most Lithuanian municipalities. The decrease of jobs in these sectors meant that majority of residents of non-metropolitan regions had to find new jobs outside the localities they reside. The fast depopulation of peripheral regions results in shrinking public services, what, however, is taking place differently in different regions. The shrinkage of public sector reduces attractiveness and jobs in such regions even more. Every municipality pursues different policy, which is not necessarily well grounded to existing changes of population and often weakly coordinated with neighbouring municipalities. Authors seek to reveal the spatial characteristics of ongoing trends and establish relationships between trends of population shrinkage and public decisions concerning management of public infrastructure.

SUSTAINABLE PERI-URBANIZATION AND FUTURE URBAN SYSTEMS

Nica Claudia Calò, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

Marcin Spyra, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

Different regions in Europe, especially in Central Eastern Europe (CEE), are the subject of intensive peri-urbanization. The consequent diminishing of Open Spaces (OS), considered as one of the most valuable resource for European cities and regions, and the constant emerging of Peri-Urban-Landscapes (PULs), are one of the most relevant effects of this phenomenon. PUL are transitional and hybrid territories covering many jurisdictional units (e.g. communes or municipalities), connecting urban and rural areas and involving diverse governance actors. Overestimated role of grey infrastructures over green infrastructures fosters intensive fragmentation of ecosystems, loss of natural habitats and consequent loss of biodiversity. Various environmental conflicts arise in PULs, such as agricultural vs recreational land use or human activities vs wildlife habitats. The socio-economic dynamics are significantly affected by

urbanization, bringing some specific challenges related to isolation, crime, education, addiction, and degradation of natural heritage.

Peri-urbanization processes are the result of specific land use decisions implemented at urban and regional scales. The future of urban systems is strictly dependent on the current land use decisions and the way ecosystems services, and social infrastructures, can be protected, conserved, promoted and developed.

To better reflect the sustainability of urban systems, effective and adequate governance approaches for PULs are needed. The innovative research related to governance of PUL has to pursue a connection to the broader stakeholder community in order to define and learn from existing and emerging good practices in different socio-economical contexts.

RENEWABLES PROJECTS IN PERIPHERIES: CHALLENGES, DETERMINANTS AND PERSPECTIVES. INSIGHTS FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC, POLAND AND SLOVAKIA

Justyna Chodkowska-Miszczuk, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

Stanislav Martinat, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Marián Kulla, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Slovakia

Ladislav Novotný, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Slovakia

Renewables production has recently expanded across the post-communist Central European countries. This study addresses the renewable energy projects located in peripheries in the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia, and so it has an ambition to contribute to the comprehensive research in the context of challenges, determinants and perspectives of energy transition. The analysis is based on a set of quantitative and qualitative methods, and the results are thoroughly illustrated by three case studies of biogas plants representing specific features and circumstances of biogas plants in analysed countries. The results reveal mutual conditionality between operating plants and local structures. The study also provides insight into the impact of biogas plants operation to the rural development, the spatial regularities of identified changes, to point out the directions of energy transition and to analyse the relationships formed between the new energy entities and the places where they are located.

PATHS OF THE URBAN REGENERATION PROCESS IN CENTRAL-EASTERN EUROPE AFTER EU ACCESSION - A CASE STUDY OF BULGARIA AND POLAND

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Angel Burov, University of Architecture Civil Engineering and Geodesy in Sofia, Bulgaria

The enlargement of the EU towards Central-Eastern Europe in years 2004-2007 and related EU Funds have provided new chances but also brought new challenges of both big metropolitan cities and smaller settlements. One of the challenges, especially important, was to define the proper national and local policy of the urban regeneration of neglected areas, which were very much in this part of Europe. The aim of the paper will be the analysis and evaluation of actions taken at the national and local level in the field of urban regeneration after accession to the EU in Bulgaria and Poland. The paper compares the general national and local planning approach and capacity building for urban regeneration in the context of regulative and procedural issues. The local case studies represent two types of urban areas under regeneration – the metropolitan cities Poznań and Sofia and the medium-sized towns of Pila and Gabrovo. The results are in a form of concurrent evaluation of both achievements and doubtful effects from the national and local process regarding the envisaged and the recently realized activities for regeneration of the deprived urban neighborhood. The discussion and conclusions address the

impact of the EU regional policy framework and funding upon the national urban planning and regeneration policies.

TOURISM DESTINATION GOVERNANCE IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

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Peter Nientied, POLIS University, Albania

The paper aims at looking at tourism destination governance in countries of the WB region. Tourism destinations are generally seen as open, dynamic, complex and fragmented markets, and susceptible to competition, social media imaginaries and changing tourist preferences. Territorial qualities, defined differently by stakeholders and consumers, impact a destination's competitiveness. Tourism destination governance, i.e. forms of collective decision-making by tourism providers, citizen and local authorities to serve longer term common interests, is required if the broad nature of tourism benefits is to be realised and potential costs are to be managed.

EU (2012) suggested that governments in the Mediterranean region are increasingly recognising their integrating, decision-making role in tourism development. For the WB this does not seem to hold as yet: tourism stakeholders' behaviour regarding collaboration appears to be negative. This paper will investigate why the seemingly obvious approach of tourism destination governance is hard to develop.

The paper will first review the concept of tourism destination governance and develop a framework for empirical research along lines of good governance and leadership. The empirical part will consist of a study of various tourism destinations in the WB. Conclusions on the state of the art of tourism destination governance for each of the cases will be drawn.

Based on the conclusions, the paper will reflect on the tourism governance concept, with the help of Stoker's. (2010;2011) studies. The point of basic criteria of good governance as preconditions of tourism destination governance and micro-foundations of governance (leadership dispositions) will be discussed.

THE IMPACT OF CHINA'S BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE ON THE WESTERN BALKAN REGION. A PROGRESSIVE EROSION OF EU CONDITIONALITY?

Giancarlo Cotella, Politecnico di Torino, Italy

Erblin Berisha, Politecnico di Torino, Italy

Since the 1990s, the various countries that compose the Western Balkan Region (WBR) are involved into a complex process of European integration and, although at different paces, they are progressively nearing the moment of accession. This has several implications for the spatial integration of European continent, as explicitly recognized by a number of EU strategies and programmes (CEC, 2018). In the last decade, however, a new, cumbersome actor entered the game: the launch of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in 2013, as a part of China's "going-out strategy", has led to an incremental inflow of Chinese capitals in the regions and, in turn, to a potential reshaping of existing power relations (Tonchev, 2017).

To shed light on this matter, the contribution analyses the logics of the BRI interventions in the Western Balkan Regions in terms of vision, approach, priorities, sectors and volumes of investments, means of implementation. It then compares these findings with the main logics that characterise the EU integration process that the countries in the area are currently undergoing. In particular, the contribution strives to understand whether the increasing inflow in the regions of economic resources, attached to different development priorities and implementation

means, may progressively weaken the role of the EU in the region and, in turn, slower or even undermine the integration of the WBR into the EU.

Overall, the analysis shows how the BRI impact in the Western Balkan Region is more relevant for its political connotations than for its economic dimension. As already recognized by Stumvoll and Flessenkemper (2018), whereas China's action is expected to motivate the EU to speed up its engagement to the Western Balkans, it raises at the same time a number of questions concerning the hegemony of the EU in the region, hence weakening at least partly the conditionality mechanisms on which the latter counts to push through its spatial development logics.

Keywords: Belt and Road Initiative, Western Balkan Region, European integration, China, economic conditionality

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THE ROLE AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL FOOD SYSTEMS IN CREATIVE CITIES

Patrick Crehan, CKA, Belgium

The development of vibrant local food systems is quickly becoming a priority for cities in Europe. Local food systems contribute to food security and create employment. They make places attractive to live in and to visit for both business and leisure. They provide tangible evidence of creativity on the part of public administration, local society and consumers as well as the small businesses that serve them.

This paper summarizes the findings of the EU funded SKIN project on short food supply chains. It describes how the future of local food systems will thrive based on superior performance in sales, marketing and distribution, and on the development of collaborative business models that link rural and urban spaces. The findings are supported by good practice case studies, site visits and interviews with entrepreneurs in the course of the SKIN project.

The paper provides a scheme for urban-rural policy coordination on the design of schemes to support the transformation of local food systems, in ways that provide benefits for the agri-food, retail, transport, logistics and the business service sectors, in the broader context of development of the circular bio-economy.

CREATIVE TOURISM AND RURAL REGIONS' DEVELOPMENT

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Lithuanian rural regions suffer from the increasing backwardness in the economy growth and outlive depopulation. Rural regions' development measures mostly covers farming and food-chain businesses development. Unfortunately, taken activities have not solved mentioned problems. Nevertheless Lithuanian rural regions still have preserved rich local heritage and folklore traditions, many historical and craftsman-made monuments. The performed research was based on the problem question – how much rural areas are attractive for creative tourism development and what measures of competitiveness strengthening should be undertaken by

municipalities and private business owners in order to encourage the tourism development in the rural regions, that could lead for its economy grow.

COHESION POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN ALBANIA - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FACE OF GROWING DISPARITIES AT LOCAL AND REGIONAL SCALE

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While the discussion on regional development in Albania has begun over a decade ago, the legal framework to support it is still very fragile. To date, no well-established institutional setup is in place for the implementation of cohesion policy. Moreover, the mechanism for the allocation of funding for regional development does not operate according to a proper operational programme, but through an annual programme, established by Line Ministries according to their current priorities. The progress made so far in regional development policies has been ranked by the European Commission as 'moderate'. Some issues hamper the existing financing mechanism to function effectively, such as: the unpredictability of investment priorities, political involvement in allocating investments, and the fragmentation of the funding into many small-scale interventions.

Therefore, this contribution gives an overview of the efforts mobilized by the Government of Albania to establish a mechanism for regional development, and the challenges faced during the process. Moreover, the paper addresses territorial and economic disparities indicated in Albania, both in national, regional, and local scale. In the face of the new Cohesion Policy programming period (2021-2027), the aforementioned disparities, along with the institutional challenges, need to be addressed in an integrated, comprehensive way. This research gives an insight on the existing situation of regional development and shares some policy recommendations for the future of Albania, for both, the pre-accession period, and upon becoming part of the EU acquis.

BEYOND RETAIL: NEW WAYS OF CLASSIFYING UK SHOPPING AND CONSUMPTION SPACES

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Alex Singleton, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

Early attempts to classify shopping activity often took a relatively simple approach, largely driven by the lack of reliable data beyond fascia name and retail outlet counts by centre. There seems to be a consensus amongst contemporary scholars, commercial research consultancies and retailers that more comprehensive classifications would generate better-informed debate on changes in the urban economic landscape, as well as providing the basis for a more effective comparison of retail centres across time and space, particularly given the availability of new data sources and techniques and in the context of the transformational changes presently affecting the retail sector. This paper seeks to demonstrate the interrelationship between supply and demand for retailing services by integrating newly available data sources within a rigorously specified classification methodology. This in turn provides new insight into the multidimensional and dynamic taxonomy of consumption spaces within Great Britain. Such a contribution is significant in that it moves debate within the literature past simple linear scaling of retail centre function to a more nuanced understanding of multiple functional forms; and secondly, in that it

provides a nationally comparative and dynamic framework through which the evolution of retail structures can be evaluated. Using non-hierarchical clustering techniques, the results are presented in the form of a two-tier classification with five distinctive 'coarse' clusters and fifteen more detailed and nested sub-clusters. The paper concludes that more nuanced and dynamic classifications of this kind can help deliver more effective insights into changing role of retailing and consumer services in urban areas across space and through time and will have implications for a variety of stakeholders.

CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE COMPLEX INDICATORS OF SMART CITIES

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As the popularity of smart city research is increasing, the "measurement" of "smartness" became also a popular research topic. This is in accordance with the demand of the planners and project financing institutions for the success indicators, and with the observable tendency of new and newest indicators for describing the settlements from the point of view of the quality of life, liveability, creativity, environmental issues, social capital, development and many other fashionable research aspects of modern societies. Today, the pure list of this indicators would be a very long reading. Other motivation for new indices is the publication possibilities: a new index (with a rotund naming) can be created and published with changing only a minor part of a previous index.

The paper deals with the problem of creating composite index numbers for the evaluation of Smart city projects and for the comparison of "smartness" of different cities, both at a theoretical-methodological level and at empirical level. Creating complex indicators can be very useful, when it is based on new original (primer) statistics, and when it is used for critical and contextual analysis, evaluation. However, the paper examines mostly different types of problems: poor data quality, rapid temporal change in the field of digitalization, use of inadequate (very traditional) indicators (nothing to do with digitalization or smart technologies), spatially different data content, conceptually problematic indicators (higher or lower level of the indicator is more advantageous?) and so on. The complex indicators are popular tools of technocrats, but the transformation of a multi-indicator system into a one-dimensional metric scale is a highly questionable practice.

CROSS BORDER COOPERATION AND THE EGTC – ANALYSING ITS ADOPTION AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Martina Eckardt, Andrassy Universität Budapest, Hungary

Stefan Okruch, Andrassy University Budapest, Hungary

The European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC) is a novel European legal tool for cross-border, inter-regional and transnational cooperation. Introduced in 2006, it allows cooperating regional authorities, associations or other public bodies from different nation states to establish a legal entity of its own. The EGTC is meant to improve the governance of territorial cooperation, thus having beneficial economic effects in dealing with cross-border challenges.

So far the literature on the EGTC instrument is predominantly descriptive in nature. There is a large strand of literature describing the underlying legal regulations from a legal science point of view. In addition, there exists a body of literature from political science which analyses the potential of the EGTC as a means to foster regional and thus European integration from a mainly normative point of view. Furthermore, there are some case studies which analyze the impact of a single or a selected number of EGTCs. We aim to expand the current research on the EGTC in

regard to both the questions addressed - (1) what are the similarities and differences of the regions where EGTCs are located?, (2) what are the factors promoting the adoption of EGTCs? After developing a set of testable hypotheses, we will use an original dataset at the NUTS2 level to test them. We apply econometric methods, like logistic regression to answer our research questions. Based on our findings, we will formulate recommendations for policy design regarding territorial and cross border cooperation.

ANALYZING THE CITY'S LEVEL OF CREATIVITY THROUGH QFD APPROACH

Péter Faragó, Széchenyi István University, Hungary

The proportion of people living in urban areas of developed countries has been increasing steadily for decades and is expected to exceed 80 percent by 2050. This trend has driven many scholar's attention to studies investigating urban development and regeneration, quality of life in cities and human, governance, industry, education, and technology related aspects. Creativity is inarguably one of the critical factors in the further development of today's cities. The creative city's human infrastructure comprises of the people working for the city, their professional and informal networks, the knowledge they manage and share, and even the way they spend their time. In order to assess the creativity level of a city, we need to understand the citizens' requirements and needs comprehensively. The Quality Function Deployment approach initially was developed in the 1960s to support decisionmaking with great emphasis on customers' requirements and product or service development in meeting these. This technique enables us to study the citizens' needs and expectations in-depth and determine their preferences with individual group segmentation. The vast involvement of citizens in the process of understanding their preferences delivers high reliability in finding the fields that need the most attention for improvement. Targeting these most underperforming fields will deliver the most improvement in the quality of citizens' life that fosters creativity and implies development in most related areas.

Keywords: Creative city, creativity level, Quality Function Deployment

CREATIVE CITY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF STRATEGY BUILDING. THE CASE OF GYŐR

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Győr is the 6th biggest city in Hungary, the number of its inhabitants is 130.000. Győr is the most developed Hungarian city after the capital, Budapest. Győr is a traditional industrial city, nowadays, there is the world's biggest car engine factory and a big car producing plant in the city. The city has got attractive natural, industrial environment and a vivid cultural life. Győr was a candidate city for European Capital of Culture 2023 and during the bidding process it has developed a new creative strategy. The target of the presentation is to show the building process of the strategy, the most important goals and visions and to characterize the best practices of the Creative Győr Strategy as an example of a Central and Eastern European city. The presentation tries to give some new approaches about strengthening cultural and creative activities in an industrial city.

EMPLOYMENT-RELATED COMMUTING TO PROVINCIAL CAPITAL CITIES AND THEIR FUNCTIONAL AREAS IN 2016

Sylvia Filas-Przybyl, Statistics Poland, Poland
Tomasz Klimanek, Statistics Poland, Poland
Jacek Kowalewski, Statistics Poland, Poland

The paper provides a summary of the third round of the study of employment-related commuting based on data from administrative registers. The previous two rounds were based on data for 2006 and 2011. Their results are used, among other things, to delimit functional urban areas and local labour markets, as the basis for the study of the impact of large and medium-sized towns, to plan development strategies for local government units at different levels and the development of public transport, e.g. regional or metropolitan railway lines, the road network, and as the subject of debates in local government publications.

The target population analysed in the study includes employed persons, according to their place of residence and employment in 2016. The territorial scope includes communes and municipalities of residence from which employed persons commute and communes where they work, including a distinction between urban and rural parts of urban-rural communes. The intensity and directions of commuting flows are determined on the basis of administrative data from the Ministry of Finance and the Social Insurance Institution.

The purpose of the presentation is to report the results of the study "Employment-related commuting in 2016", for selected provincial capital cities and their functional areas. In addition to the analysis of commuting flows in absolute and relative terms, the presentation will feature additional measures for communes that make up the functional area of a given provincial capital city. These measures include: the ratio of incoming to outgoing commuters, which can be treated as an indicator of the "attractiveness" of the local labour market, and the share of outgoing commuters in the total number of employed persons, which can be regarded as a measure of the strength of the push factors that drive migration.

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN CLIMATE PROTECTION

Balazs Gyorgy Forman, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary
Erika Sipos, Budapest Business School, Hungary

300 students from Budapest were interviewed in a multiple-choice questionnaire on environmental protection and climate change. The questionnaire is based in part on European Social Survey 591 questionnaires. Students, who are already among the best in society, have a higher level of environmental awareness than the average of EU28 in all the questions in the questionnaire. At the same time, it was observed that the most environmentally conscious behavior was shown by passive actions requiring only attention. When the choice of an environmentally conscious alternative meant a higher cost for them, their environmentally conscious behavior was already at a lower rate.

AFTER 1990, BUDAPEST WENT THROUGH A VERY SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Balazs Gyorgy Forman, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary
Erika Sipos, Budapest Business School University of Applied Sciences, Hungary

The center of the former machine industry in Hungary ceased to exist. Hungarian machinery companies, which were largely transported to the Soviet market and lagging behind in technology, were in great trouble in the early 1990s. Soviet markets that account for half of their production have been lost. Their inflexible production and management systems were coupled

with huge debt. The loss of the market in 1991 and the legislative shock of 1992 caused many companies to go bankrupt. In most cases, corporate bankruptcies became liquidation. However, the management of brownfields has become the responsibility of district governments. The fact that this has been successful or not in the geographical location has also been due to the attitude of stakeholders. Three districts have been selected. The 9th, 13th and 21st districts.

District 9 has been successfully transformed due to state-of-the-art developments, cultural institutions and private sector investments.

In the 13th district, the local government successfully acquired the property of the companies being liquidated. The district transformed the former industrial center of Budapest into a new business district of the capital with successful asset management. In the new business district, besides companies, the state is only the tenant of some of the new offices. Spontaneous development is driven by favorable geographical location and mutually reinforcing decisions by private investors.

In the 21st district, where Budapest was the largest industrial plant employing workers, it was not possible to get to the real estate ownership for 30 years. The plant, which once worked for 30,000 people, is nowadays a c. 1000 owners share. The overall technical arrangement and revitalization of the area is unimaginable in the management of ownership without expropriation by the municipality.

URBAN SPRAWL – THE POLISH WAY

Agnieszka Gajda, Institute of Urban and Regional Development, Poland

Aleksandra Jarzmik, Institute of Urban and Regional Development, Poland

Nice house in the green, calm and quiet surroundings, lack of infrastructure, spatial chaos and long hours spent on commuting – these are two different faces of suburbanisation. For many years now one can notice migrations from cities to less urbanised areas. Rapid suburbanisation and urban sprawl are one of the most crucial problems of spatial management in Poland. Although both processes have huge impact on the landscape they are very hard to quantify. Numerous studies aiming for delimiting functional urban areas have been conducted, but they take commune as minimal mapping unit not taking into consideration internal spatial differences.

There are numerous metrics and methods to describe suburbanisation and urban sprawl. The aim of the study is to identify suburbanization and urban sprawl zones of all major towns and cities in Poland. The research is based on buildings registry data and registry of building permits (2016-2018) with supplementary data from migrations and commuters databases (2002-2017). The research is conducted within project “New model of urbanisation in Poland – practical implementation of the principles of responsible urbanisation and compact city (NEWURBPACT) is co-funded by the National Centre for Research and Development within the Strategic Research and Development Programme “Social and economic development of Poland in the conditions of globalising markets” – GOSPOSTRATEG”

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF REVITALIZATION FOR THE TOURIST ATTRACTIVENESS OF A CITY ON THE EXAMPLE OF SZCZECIN

Anna Gardzińska, University of Szczecin, Poland

Revitalization is a complex process aimed at introducing spatial, technical, social and economic changes in the degraded areas of a city. Revitalization also contributes to the socioeconomic development of urban areas through increasing income, inhabitant employment rates and real

estate value. As a result, many Polish cities perceive revitalization as a chance for development and leading a city's most damaged and neglected districts out of crisis.

Revitalization also contributes to an increase in a city's tourist attractiveness and results in increasing tourist numbers. Usually, the object of revitalization are the historic city areas, which are connected to the local community and their heritage. Revitalized spaces attract tourists because they are usually characterized by culturally rich territorial planning or modern urban structure.

The revitalization process is also taking place in Szczecin. Śródmieście was distinguished as a unique revitalization area which, despite intense exploitation, requires an increase in popularity and the restoration of socioeconomic value, historical buildings as well as the resolution of present social problems.

The main aim of the article is to evaluate the revitalization process in Szczecin and to showcase its influence on the tourist attractiveness of the city. The results of a questionnaire survey carried out among the inhabitants of Szczecin indicate that the planned revitalization process is only partly effective both in social and tourism aspects.

PRACTICES OF CONSUMPTION AND SPATIAL JUSTICE. CASE OF LOKAL CHAIN IN LVIV

Olena Gulenok, Ukrainian Catholic University, Ukraine

Over the past decade, changes in socio-spatial inequalities have been taking place in Lviv. These changes are usually explained from the demand side, for example through transformations of the consumption preferences, however there are also supply side factors of the transformations. These changes are related to the strategies urban economic elites employ for profit-making and expansion. LOKAL is a chain of restaurants that has monopolised the city centre of Lviv with its restaurants and shops aimed at tourists. The concentration of capital has reached its highest point, and small businesses cannot compete with the LOKAL chain. Because of the expansion of LOKAL, local consumers may be displaced by tourists, as well as poor consumers by more rich ones. In order to study these issues, I pose next research question: how do practices of consumption pushed by LOKAL chain influence the spatial justice in Lviv? My theoretical perspective derives from studies of spatial justice (Harvey 2008, Soja 2009), as well as research on consumption and leisure. Main methods are mapping of change of the consumption spaces and in-depth interviews with the urban dwellers who have changed their consumption practices since the expansion of LOKAL. The chosen case has potential to show what are the consequences of monopolization of consumption and leisure by one elite for the spatial justice in the city.

THE DETERMINANTS OF ECONOMIC RESILIENCE IN RURAL REGIONS. A CASE STUDY OF THE URBAN-RURAL DIVIDE IN POLAND

Barral Hennebry, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland

This paper examines how the recent economic recession has affected the urban-rural divide in Poland. Poland has been affected by an increasing urban-rural divide as economic activity continues to be more heavily concentrated in urban regions. This paper will examine the extent to which the recent economic recession has accentuated this divide. Rural regions in Poland are economically disadvantaged. However, rural regions are very diverse and experience very different economic realities. Using an adaptation of Martin's (2012) sensitivity index as a measure of resilience, this paper will analyse the different levels of resilience across rural regions of Poland. This paper adds to the growing body of literature on regional resilience by focusing on the economic resilience of rural regions within a CEE context. The determinants of

resilience are divided into four categories, as outlined by ESPON (2014); business and economy, people/population, place-based, and community/society.

RURAL COWORKING: COWORKING SPACES IN VILLAGE CENTRES - AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THEIR REVITALIZATION, TO AVOID COMMUTING AND SOCIAL ISOLATION

Marco Hölzel, Technical University Munich - Chair of Land Management, Germany

Preliminary insights on the appearances of coworking spaces in village centres, the impact on the vitality of villages and the changes of mobility behaviour.

The “doughnut effect” led to increasing abandoned inner towns and villages. Bringing the inner towns back to use, provides several opportunities. Historical buildings and town structure could be preserved, by use, care and maintenance.

Instead of isolating freelance or telework at the home office, coworking spaces offer social contacts.

Spatial requirements for coworking spaces fit to several former uses as shops, taverns, farmhouses etc. Coworking spaces could be initial.

The reuse of buildings lead people back to town, rather carbon neutral by bike, regarding the shorter distance from home to the inner village, than to the office in a remote city. Infrastructure like roads and public transport getting unburdened, particularly in rush hours. Occasional meetings in the office can spread to alternative time slots.

As in regular office or commercial areas those people working there need some services for lunch and on occasion the chance to shop groceries and more things. This is opportunity for the village centre to get some of the former uses back in operation, like tavern, laundry, maybe a baker and possibly new shops for coffee or parcel. People will be seen on streets and in the buildings and live would come back to the former abandoned heart of villages.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREAS IN TRANSDANUBIA AND THE NORD-VEST DEVELOPMENT REGION

Reka Horeczki, MTA KRTK, Hungary

My research aims to present the long-term developmental legislation and characteristic features of small towns which entities strongly influence the economic, social and political life of Eastern and Central Europe. My paper applies comparison comparative framework; it investigates primarily the development and opportunities of countries with a significant small town network disposing of similar assets and structures. It is obvious that there are several countries among the successor states of the Austro-Hungarian Empire where the development of small towns was an important perspective from the aspect of social, economic and political evolution (for example: see the birth of conservative values, small-town-mentality, local patriotism, and landlordism). The analyzed areas in my presentation are: the Transdanubian region in Hungary and the Nord-Vest development region in Transylvania – the area between the Hungarian-Romanian border and the Királyhágó. These areas were border regions during the Monarchy and now they are still in this status. Regarding the analysed regions, identical urban development paths are discernible. The factors which have relevant impacts on small town development potentials are: geographic position, historical development, and the emergence of civil society. Beside these aspects, local traditions, practices, special age-long agricultural activities, specialized knowledge or economic attitude (small firm production possibilities, special horticultural activities) are also relevant features.

THE ABILITY OF JESSICA PROJECTS TO INFLUENCE THE MARKET PROCESSES IN CITIES

Piotr Idczak, Poznan University of Economics, Poland

Ida Musiałkowska, Poznan University of Economic and Business, Poland

JESSICA initiative as a financial engineering instrument was introduced to enhance and accelerate investments in disadvantaged urban areas. The novel aspect of JESSICA is that this instrument should not only support and promote sustainable urban development but also provide incentives that lower risk capital investments and consequently allow to overcome existing market failures. This should lead to the provisions of the new jobs, products or services in a particular location which will address actual market needs. Such an approach is to result in achieving a real impact on the ground, and also in receiving a real leverage rate of the private sector. Moreover, projects implemented within the JESSICA initiative should boost the multiplier effects.

Thus, the paper aims to identify whether the JESSICA projects have contributed to generating positive market effects, as well as to indicate the factors that were most responsible for the occurrence of these phenomena. The results show that 75% out of all projects generated positive market effects in form of new jobs, services or products. The generation of revenues by particular project was the most influential factor determining the capacity of a given project to create positive markets effects.

TOURISM AS INSTRUMENTS FOR PRESERVATION OF URBAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Tanzia Islam, Technical University of Berlin & Deyalkotha, Bangladesh

Sahjabin Kabir, Independent researcher,

Densely populated cities usually have number of variables decisive to urban changes. Among all, economy plays the most important role in reshaping the cities. What value does a city carry to its inhabitants and the public often depends on the economic activities taking place. In many cities, history and heritage are not necessarily taking an active part and do not carry the primary importance when the needs of the inhabitants are a matter of discussion. For regular activities, city leaders may not consider history in the first place. A city rich in history and culture can often be poorly presented only due to the lack of financial means. An income generating activity can however generate public interest. Urban tourism can play a crucial role in advocating for heritage preservation.

This paper discusses on various tourism initiatives in cities that not only helps in survival of the urban heritage but also active participation of the citizens through education and awareness programs. The scholarship also presents comparative examples where initiatives and activities have prevented built heritage from deterioration. The purpose of this paper is to present ideas on how urban tourism can upgrade neighborhood developments through cultural and historic education.

STATUS AND PERCEPTION OF AIR QUALITY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN UNION CITIES

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Bănică Alexandru, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania

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Air quality is a highly important environmental topic as it has a major impact on population's health and wellness. Although progress has been made in tackling air pollution within EU, the population still confronts with numerous exceedances of air quality limit values. In the cities of

Central and Eastern EU, these issues continue to be a major threat as there are still difficulties in restructuring and greening the industrial sector and traffic management. The present paper investigates the relation between the air quality in cities and its perception, by analyzing both the values of pollution and the results of public inquiries concerning this subject. In order to assess the air quality this approach uses the databases from European Environment Agency i.e. time series on urban population exposed to concentrations above EU standards for selected air pollutants (PM10, PM2.5, O3, NO2), but also the estimation of years of life lost attributable to air pollution (YLL). The public perception is evaluated by taking into account the results of the surveys conducted for completing the Special Eurobarometer Report 2017 and Gallup World Poll 2019 database. The data were analyzed by using multivariate statistics, in order to highlight certain typologies of the countries regarding the population's objectivity and sense of responsibility in identifying the extent and importance of urban air pollution issue. Comparing the results from the Central and Eastern European metropolises to those from Western and Northern Europe, results major differences in thinking and behaving in order to address air pollution at individual and community level. The conclusions lead towards the need not just to increase economic cohesion in EU, but also to develop social and environmental responsibility.

FACTORS OF CROSS-BORDER CONVERGENCE: WHAT STIMULATES AND WHAT HINDERS ECONOMIC COHESION OF THE BORDER AREAS WITHIN THE EU?

Andrzej Jakubowski, Maria Curie-Sklodowska University, Poland

A co-occurrence of various factors such as environmental, historical, geopolitical, as well as different dynamics and directions of socio-economic and political processes resulted in the occurrence of considerable disproportions in the development level of the cross-border areas in the EU, and substantial differences observed in other aspects. The European integration leads to the gradual abolition of barriers resulting from the existence of traditional state borders and differences being a consequence of the separate legal, fiscal and monetary systems, etc., as well as the development of cross-border cooperation. This contributes to the increase of economic and social ties in cross-border areas, what – in accordance with the concept of interregional convergence – might, under appropriate conditions, lead to the acceleration of the development of a part of cross-border areas characterized by a lower level of economic development.

In the paper we seek to identify the factors determining cross-border economic convergence/divergence processes in the conditions of the European integration, leading to strengthening cross-border cohesion or to the further increase in spatial inequalities between areas located on two sides of the state border. To do so, we test empirically the relationship between different conditions and resources of geographical, economic, social and institutional nature as well as some structural changes with the process of the reduction of regional disparities at the interface between the EU states (cross-border convergence).

FORMS OF SUBURBANIZATION IN JASTKÓW COMMUNE (LUBLIN METROPOLITAN AREA)

Grzegorz Janicki, Maria Curie-Sklodowska University, Poland

Pawel Drozd, Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin, Poland

The paper attempts to describe different manifestations of the urban sprawl process in the suburban area of the city of Lublin. The detailed analysis was based on the example of a compact area of 15 km² in total, located near the city boundary, and divided into five villages from the Jastkow commune. The study employed urban mapping, study area investigation, and an inhabitants survey. The objective of the study was the identification of settlement forms and

layouts, as well as the form of land use developed within the suburban commune, directly caused by the progressing suburbanisation processes. The co-occurrence of dispersal of housing development and semi-urbanisation of traditional layouts of agricultural villages was determined in the study area. As a result, lack of spatial order is observed, as well as the diminishment of the compact building development line due to the construction of houses at a considerable distance from each other, and development of chaotic and incoherent single-family house complexes devoid of the necessary technical and road infrastructure. Locating modern villa housing in close proximity of traditional homesteads related to agriculture is also common. The highest density of housing development is observed directly at the boundary of the city. Due to the maintained high interest in building plots in the area, the traditional agricultural function is becoming almost completely replaced by housing development. A specific effect of the pressure of the city is also the discontinuity of rural building development resulting from the construction of the city's ring express road.

TO CHANGE OR NOT TO CHANGE THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF POLAND: PROS AND CONS REVISITED

Wojciech Janicki, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Poland
Mariusz Sagan, Lublin City Office, Poland

Poland is one of the few European countries in which the administrative division is subject to constant changes. In the relatively short period after the end of World War II, i.e. at a time when the state borders were basically stable, radical changes of this division were made at least three times, the last change took place in 1999. Despite the fact that there were strong arguments for each change, almost since the day the change was made, a debate began on the need for corrections or even further radical changes. Although there are many arguments of an objective, social and economic nature in favour of adopting specific solutions, in the Polish social space the discussion on administrative division usually has a clear political colour. Although it is not about classic gerrymandering, many politicians try to buy voters with promises to implement the demands of regional communities that most often strive to achieve self-governance at regional level by changing the administrative division of the country.

Much less frequently, the front line in the discussion on the administrative division is located between supporters of introducing changes that will achieve specific economic, social or political goals, and supporters of maintaining the current status quo. This paper is intended to fill this gap and identify the key arguments in favour of change and those against any further change. A rarely used form of discussion has been adopted, in which one of the authors presents arguments for and the other furnishes arguments against. We leave it to the readers to judge what is the outcome of the confrontation.

URBAN REGENERATION IN POLAND: AN INSTRUMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT OR A TOOL FOR PRESERVATION OF LOCAL IDENTITY?

Wojciech Jarczewski, Institute of Urban Development, Poland

Urban regeneration/renewal is an inner-city process that began in the 1950s in Western Europe and the USA, aimed at regenerating degraded residential environments and since the 1970s – at improving the attractiveness of places. In Poland, during the socialist era, city centres were underinvested, but certain processes were implemented in these areas: reconstruction, neo-integration, and later, retroversion.

The process, known in Western Europe and North America as urban regeneration/renewal, became popular in Poland as "revitalisation" around 2004, after Poland's accession to the EU.

The Regional Operational Programmes co-financed by the EU provided funds for "revitalisation" as an instrument of urban renewal.

Following detailed research of "revitalisation" projects, it was found that "revitalisation" in Poland was only partly referring to experiences of urban regeneration/renewal. Three groups of activities are referred to as revitalisation:

1. Transformation of post-industrial and degraded areas
2. Renewal/aestheticisation of city centres (recently also rural areas)
3. Implementation of other projects important for local communities

Most of the "revitalisation" projects focused on renewal of centres, which meanwhile were losing their functions. Revitalisation was unable to stop this process. However, it was found that local communities needed city centres to build their identity and were willing to allocate public funds to them, even if they did not use them.

The research is a part of the NewUrbPact project co-financed by the National Centre for Research and Development within the Strategic Programme of Scientific Research and Development Works "Social and economic development of Poland in the conditions of globalizing markets" – GOSPOSTRATEG.

A STUDY OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE WITHIN THE ROMANIAN NATIONAL VARIETY WITH A FOCUS ON ELITES, INTERNATIONAL FORCES AND LABOUR

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An increasingly acknowledged shortcoming of the comparative political economy literature constitutes its relatively static analysis and its insufficient accountability of context-specific explanatory variables. The accent is either placed on whether institutions are defined as rules and norms that shape economic activity or as specific incentives that help structure an economy, influencing and directing its pattern of economic change towards growth, stagnation or decline, rather than the specificity of the institutions themselves, their origins and their evolution. Changes in the institutional configuration of political economies in the last decades have made it increasingly apparent that the comparative political economy literature has conceptual problems in relation to its ability to account for institutional change.

My study seeks to provide a more patterned and nuanced explanation for institutional change in Central Eastern European national varieties via the utilisation of the Romanian case study. By challenging and stepping away from the traditional elements of change of the comparative political economy literature, the aim of my study is to introduce a more dynamic, historically-based, context-specific and agent-driven conceptualisation of institutional change. In order to operationalise this approach, I hypothesise the existence of dominant elites as the principal drivers of institutional change in CEE varieties. Additionally, I incorporate the role of international forces – multinational corporations (MNCs) and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) – and organised labour as key variables that can influence the story of institutional change. To capture the story on institutional change, I have selected the Romanian car manufacturing sector – an institutional order with continuity from the Socialist regime to the newly-established foreign capital-based variety, and very distinct characteristics in terms of timeframe, structure and composition, and geography.

SMART CITY GOVERNANCE FROM BELOW: HOW HUNGARIAN TOWNS RESPOND TO THE NEED OF INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN AND DIGITAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Tamás Kaiser, National University of Public Service, Hungary, Hungary

Recently the concept of smart specialisation has appeared in the European Union's cohesion policy, as well as many cities and regions choose to use culture and creativity for achieving economic development in the era of digital transformation. As a result, many local and central governmental institutions are required to create supportive environment and smart governance to increase the quality of public services delivery, as well as dealing with growing urban problems.

As a complex developmental program focusing not just on the infrastructural development but also on the improvement of the human abilities, the Hungarian Government launched the so-called 'Digital Welfare' Programme, within which several smart city pilot developments will be supported in a few chosen Hungarian towns and small cities providing best practices for further investments in other peripheral urban areas. The paper argues that there is a need to create a digital strategy which should be relied on a strong leadership with proper institutional and digital capacities in order to establish a 'digital ecosystem'. The main findings of the research show that cities participating in the pilot programmes seek to play a role of 'strategic enabler' in order to develop a new business model and collaborative digital environment between the public and private actors. However, its success for depends mainly on the 'smart ability' of local governments based on citizen-friendly institutional design, administrative efficiency and interoperability.

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE PERIPHERAL AREAS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE LUBELSKIE VOIVODESHIP

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Krzysztof Kałamucki, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, Poland

The research has been conducted on the basis of the rural municipalities of Dołhobyczów, Dzierzkowice and Janów Lubelski Commune. The analyzed case studies come from different geographical locations of the peripheral parts of Lublin Voivodeship, which also differ when it comes to socio-economical development. The contemporary manner of securing the locals' livelihood is subject to leading socio-economical processes, that is, stabilization of the situation after the abandonment of State Agricultural Farms (Dołhobyczów Commune), development of plantation agriculture and other non-agricultural functions related to the proximity of the city (Dzierzkowice Commune) as well as development of tourism (Janów Lubelski Commune).

To present the case studies, the author applies a unified model of the statistical approach based on the official quantitative data, quantitative research, analysis of questionnaire responses as well as discussions with locals, community representatives and the fieldwork conducted by the author herself. The empirical research reveals that there is a connection between livelihood security, quality of the natural environment and the locals' approach to it. The analyzed examples show that the inhabitants are not inclined to leaving the country permanently if there are job prospects for them. Investing in the household and farm only proves that many labour emigrants would like to return there. This seems to be the right place for considering the migrations of rural natives to cities as an important element of development on a regional level.

THE ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN SMART SPECIALISATION PROCESS IN LUBELSKIE REGION

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John Edwards, Joint Research Centre B.3, Spain

Krzysztof Mieszkowski, Formerly Joint Research Centre B.3, Spain

The Smart Specialisation Strategies (S3) aim to build competitive advantage through knowledge based development of national and regional economies. S3 should mobilise activities of different groups of stakeholders, especially business, academia, NGOs and citizens. Nevertheless, the partnerships between Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) can fail to achieve their early ambitions due to many barriers and constraints. As a consequence, the potential of HEIs is not fully exploited in many countries and regions, especially in less developed regions. It raises the questions: how Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) can be better integrated into S3 policy mixes, how the European Structural and Investment Funds can be more effectively spent in this field and how institutional capacity in Europe's regions can be built by strengthening the role of HEIs within the 'quadruple helix' of government, academia, business and civil society. Above questions have been addressed by EC HESS project.

Lubelskie region has been selected as a case study in HESS project to pursue 'action research', with the dual objective of understanding how HEIs have been involved in the design and implementation of S3, and to help develop a closer partnership between the regional authority and its HEIs.

The following two research questions have been identified as useful for Lubelskie region to analyse the engagement of HEIs in S3 process:

1. How can HEIs best feed into the design and implementation of the strategy – what governance mechanisms can be put in place to maximise their contribution?
2. How do HEIs work with the regional stakeholders to build critical mass in two of the S3 priority areas: Bioeconomy (one of the main regional specialisations) and photonics (a new, emerging specialisation)?

Desk research analysis, interviews, pre-workshop (two focus groups) and final workshop with key stakeholders allowed for analysis of regional S3 environment, including the identification of specific regional challenges and activities of HEIs and the Marshal Office, which could address them (as an action oriented research).

The results of research indicate that the integration of HEIs was stronger in the design phase of S3 compared to its implementation phase mainly due to limited policy instruments dedicated to HEIs at regional level. Bioeconomy and photonics identified in RIS3 represent two different approaches to the EDP. The both areas differ in terms of description in RIS3 document, instruments used to support projects as well as character of cooperation, especially at international level. The first one is more familiar with “technology push” model (the leading role is played by HEIs) and the second represents rather “demand pull” model with the leading role of companies.

The analyses of S3 environment linked with 'action research' approach constitute useful framework to better understand strengths and weaknesses of potential new policy instruments, which could strengthen the engagement of HEIs in S3 processes: in the case of Lubelskie region the implementation of some policy instruments (i.e. pre-commercial procurements, public-private partnerships) would be difficult in coming future due to relatively low regional absorptive and institutional capacities as well as a lack of regional critical mass. However, other instruments (i.e. joint research projects, industrial PhDs) have gained a lot of interest from HEIs, other regional stakeholders and policymakers.

OVERVIEW OF THE LOCAL CREATIVE INDUSTRY BASED ON THE GROUP DISCUSSION IN THE CITY OF GYŐR, HUNGARY

Petra Kinga Kezai, Széchenyi István University Doctoral School of Regional- and Economic Sciences, Hungary

This paper as part of the creative activities and the analysis of industry in Győr study introduces the creative activities, their organized system, present creative enterprises and actors. The aim of the study is to give an overview of the local creative industry and to provide a solid foundation for the creation of a "Creative Győr Strategy".

A focus group discussion was conducted with local creative actors in a wide variety of industries and arts. The following questions have been asked to the creative actors: What does it mean creative city? Does Győr consider as a creative city? What features are attached to Győr's creative character? What do creative actors need and how they could help to develop? Keywords related to the creative Győr strategy's mission.

The research result supported a "creative strategy for Győr", helping to further develop the creative space and industry in our city.

Keywords: Győr, creative industry, creative strategy, development

FORCED MIGRATION: CASE OF UKRAINE, 2014-2017

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Ukrainian metropolises and peripheries experience political, economic, humanitarian, and environmental challenges caused by Russia hybrid warfare, the migration of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), in particular.

Unlike refugees, forced migrants (IDPs) remain within the borders of the country and include the citizens of Ukraine, foreigners or stateless people forced to leave their place of residence because of Russia annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or the hostilities in part of Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine.

Data on the number and structure of IDPs, including their flows geography (2014-2017) suggest that the initial migration vector to Kyiv, Kharkiv regions, and the controlled by Ukraine part of Donetsk region expanded to parts of Lugansk region later. Prevalence of children and persons of working age changed to the dominance of pensioners and disabled persons respectively. Their inclusion practices responded accordingly.

The non-governmental (volunteer), governmental and international organizations assisted IDPs with psychological, humanitarian and legal aid, helped in release of captives and to their families, families of killed in battle heroes and missing in action people, supported regained cities, social rehabilitation and adaptation of children and adults, educational and cultural projects, monitoring of human rights of IDPs observance, etc. These unique experience of speedy and spatially distributed response to the trials of hybrid war and overt armed aggression of Russia serve to decision- and policy-making related to current and new challenges.

CLUSTER PATTERNS OF RESORT AND HEALTH-IMPROVING CHILDREN'S TOURISM IN UKRAINE

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Decentralization and reform challenges in Ukraine put forward issues of resort and health-improving children's tourism (RHICT) planning, including spatial one, in particular.

Substantiation of cluster features of RHICT and its sub-clusters advances considerations of the evolutionary transformations of children's tourism in Ukraine through the lenses of genesis-historic approach.

The integral index of spatial differentiation of RHICT facilities and efficiency of their tourism and recreation activities accounts administrative districts scaled data used also for PESTEE- and factor analysis. The outcome of the latter identifies nine groups of multi-factors – functional, social, infrastructural, economic, specialization, positioning, cultural-political, informational, and technological.

Spatial patterns analysis reveals that natural resources distribution and consumers concentration reason the RHICT facilities location predominantly in rural and suburban areas of district centers or cities of regional subordination. The characteristics of links between RHICT enterprises and related entities examined across the country in conjunction with prevailing factors influence on specific territories justify further geographical comparison and cluster analysis. The results of the latter substantiate grouping of cities of regional subordination and administrative districts according to the level of RHICT development: very high – three administrative-territorial units (ATU), high – 34 ATU, medium – 232 ATU, low – 226 ATU and very low – 58 ATU.

Following the above we propose spatial clusters pattern – Polisky, Carpathian, Zhytomyr-Vinnitsky, Pridneprovsky, Kherson-Nikolaevsky, Dnipro-Kharkivsky, Desnyansko-Pridneprovsky, Donetsk-Luhansky, Podolsky trans-regional, 25 regional, 443 local and 582 local sub-clusters - to improve planning of RHICT in Ukraine.

POLITICAL BUDGET CYCLE IN INVESTMENT ACTIVITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. EVIDENCE FROM POLAND.

Krzysztof Kluza, Warsaw School of Economics, Poland

Theory of political business cycles in democratic systems, initially formulated by Nordhaus (1975), indicates that politicians have an incentive to operate with different economic instruments to acquire voters or secure re-election. On the national level, such behaviour was analysed for example by Efthyvoulou (2012) who evidenced a systematic electoral cycle in fiscal policy (spending and budget deficits grow in election years) in the European Union countries. Similar situation takes place on the local government level. Several pieces of research confirm that there is a relationship (of a varying strength) between the growing scale of local government expenditures, investments or the amount of debt raised and the phase of election cycle – see Veiga, Veiga (2007), Foucault, Madies, Paty (2008), Guillamón, Bastida, Benito (2013), Köppl Turyna, Kula, Balmas, Waclawska (2016). Other research shows the impact of the political budget cycle on the outcome of the elections (see e.g. Boukari (2019)) or the credit risk of local government (see e.g. Lara-Rubio, Rayo-Cantón, Navarro-Galera, Buendia-Carrillo (2017), and Boukari (2019)).

In this paper we focus on the analysis of local government investment as they are one of the most flexible part of the local government budget so there is a strong incentive to use them as an election support instrument. Based on the panel data encompassing the three complete election cycles (2007-2018) in Poland and all local government units (over 2800 entities) we check the existence of relationship between local government investments and phase of the

political budget cycle. The results of the analysis show that even as a single explanatory variable timing is a significant factor explaining the behaviour of local government investment. This confirms the existence of political budget cycle in Polish local governments.

POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPMENT TRAJECTORIES OF PERIPHERAL METROPOLISES – THE CASE OF LUBLIN

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Mariusz Sagan, SGH Warsaw School of Economics, Poland

The aim of the work is to specify the development trajectories of peripheral metropolises taking Lublin as an example. The investigation started with determining the inventory of dominating functions and the range of impact of metropolitan functions. In particular, two periods of city development were analysed: before 2007, when stagnation was observed due to lack of proper exploitation of development opportunities and uncontrollable, post-transformational de-industrialisation and de-servicization. After 2007 the city experienced rapid growth triggered by the use of unique methods of strengthening endogenic potential. As a result, a methodology of reaching innovative solutions stimulating socio-economic growth of metropolis located at the periphery of the EU could be created. The end product of the work is a model of ecosystem development of a peripheral metropolis.

METROPOLITAN LIFE WITH SMALL-TOWN CHARM OR RUSH OF THE BIG CITY WITH DEFUNCT VILLAGE OF INSUFFICIENT SERVICES - THE CASE OF A SUBURB IN THE BUDAPEST METROPOLITAN AREA

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Kyra Tomay, University of Pécs, Hungary

Towns and villages within the agglomeration belt of major East-Central European cities have undergone profound social and economic transformations in the last about thirty years that are usually put under the umbrella term 'suburbanisation'. This term, originally developed in the English-speaking countries, may somewhat be misleading as it would imply, as it were, the emergence of prestigious low density homogeneous residential areas with full scale of sophisticated services necessary for the urban way of living.

Whereas most of the suburbanites seem to favour big city life without the big city, a significant chunk appears to be seeking a rural utopia, although with advanced modern, so to say, urbanised local services. Even in the most distinguished suburbanised areas, however, we find scarce and underdeveloped web of serviced for the middle or upper strata as shopping and strip malls and alike are the foci of consumption mainly for all the populace. The composition of services mostly still reflects the needs of original, lower status residents with struggling green-grocer's, filthy watering holes and second-hand shops. Meanwhile the old residents of these ex-villages are inch by inch losing not only their old identity but their calmness and green whereas trying to keep up with the changes but their community and local character seem to change to something different for good.

We carried out an in-depth analysis with various sociological methods in one of the affected communities around Budapest the results of which will be presented with an assessment of the question in the title.

THE INTENSITY AND RANGE OF SUBURBANISATION IN POLAND IN THE YEARS 2002-2017 IN THE CONTEXT OF CENTRAL AND EAST EUROPEAN URBAN STUDIES

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The suburbanisation in Poland is a complex, multidimensional phenomenon with a nationwide significance and strong interregional diversity. Although it is commonly present in Polish urban studies, a few major research gaps have been identified. First, the emphasis is placed on the largest Polish cities whereas the researches concerning the whole settlement network are missing. Second, there is a shortage of analyses combining all aspects of the phenomenon (demographic, spatial, economic and functional links).

The aim of the paper is to present the delimited zones of intensive suburbanisation in Poland considering all above aspects. The research has an innovative character, because it includes all Polish cities and towns above 20,000 residents, allowing to make general conclusions regarding the whole population. The results of study will also be compared with the outcomes of the studies in other CEE countries in order to identify the unique characteristics of the Polish urbanisation model. One of the main conclusions is that the process of suburbanisation in Poland is characterised by an extremely wide range, involving about one third of Polish communes. Another interesting observation is the fact, that the rank-size rule does not apply here, as in some cases medium-sized towns have wider zones of suburbanisation than large cities.

The research is a part of the NewUrbPact project co-financed by the National Centre for Research and Development within the Strategic Programme of Scientific Research and Development Works "Social and economic development of Poland in the conditions of globalizing markets - GOSPOSTRATEG".

DO SPATIAL DIFFERENCES IN THE PERSONAL CAR MARKET REFLECT A CORE-PERIPHERY STRUCTURE? THE CASE OF POLAND

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Numerous regional studies show that spatial differences in the car market are related to the level of economic development, spatial accessibility and core-periphery structures. The analysis of the structure and dynamics of the car market in Poland is particularly interesting because the last 15 years have been the time of revolutionary changes of individual motorization. After joining the European Union the number of personal cars increased twofold, and the import of used cars from Western countries was a decisive factor in transactions on the secondary market. In the recent years, we have also been observing a dynamic development of the market for new cars, which is associated with an increase in the level of personal incomes and changes in the consumers' purchasing patterns. All these changes have a different course depending on the location of a given area in relation to the cores of socio-economic development.

The aim of our study is to identify and explain the diversity of regional markets for personal cars in Poland analyzed in the perspective of core-periphery structures. The study uses a big set of data (more than 100 billion records) obtained from the Central Vehicle Evidency that have not been analyzed so far. They describe several characteristics of personal cars registered in

Poland, including the location of their owners at the municipal level (2,478 spatial units). In our paper we try to answer the following research questions:

1. How the features and indicators of the market for personal cars and the core-periphery characteristics are interconnected?
2. How are they spatially distributed and changing over time?
3. What are the consequences of our findings for regional policy?

The study is based on the results of the project „Spatial dimension of car market (r)evolution in Poland” financed by the National Centre of Science.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT NETWORKS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE (1990-2015)

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The paper presents the conditions and state of development of transport networks that existed at the very beginning of the transition period in Central and Eastern Europe, and the changes that took place during 1990-2015. The analysis is focused on road and railway networks. The effects of new investment projects are evaluated with the use of accessibility indicators. The method of potential accessibility has been used (based on the negative exponential distance-decay function).

It was found that, the investment projects, undertaken in the analysed countries (after 1989) increased the internal polarisation regarding accessibility and the broadly conceived transport situation. This increase of spatial polarisation took place both on the scale of the entire CEE macroregion and inside the particular countries (especially the bigger ones, like Poland and Romania). This appears to be an unavoidable consequence of the wide program of investment undertakings. The investments realised contributed to better integration of the transport systems in CEE countries with the old member countries (mainly with Germany and Austria) and, to a somewhat lesser degree, to mutual integration between the accession countries. Links across the external boundary of the European Union improved only in a couple of locations. The paper is based on the results of the European projects (ESPON TRACC, GRINCOCH).

WOMEN'S ROLES DURING WAR AND OCCUPATION IN UKRAINE SINCE 2013-2014

Oksana Koshulko, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

This study presents the results of research on the role of women in their own empowerment in Ukraine since 2013-2014.

Since 2013-2014, several types of women's organizations have been created in the country. The role of these is very significant and among them are organizations for soldiers' mothers and wives of military men; female veterans, current female soldiers and officers; humanitarian volunteers for internally displaced persons and for the Armed Forces of Ukraine since the war and occupation have started in Donbas; Crimean Tatar women, the wives, sisters, daughters and mothers of repressed Crimean Tatar men in the territory of Crimea since 2014.

What is the role of these women's organizations? Their main goal and role is to defend rights of children and internally displaced persons; to help and support female veterans and current female soldiers and officers; to support the soldiers' mothers and the wives of military men, whose sons or husbands were killed or captured during the war in Donbas; to support and extend Crimean solidarity and to support the families of repressed Crimean Tatars.

Thus, the role of women in bringing about their own empowerment in Ukraine since 2013-2014 is extremely valuable. For example, some of them have been invited to the NATO Headquarters

in Brussels, Belgium and the United Nations Headquarters in New York, USA to tell about the war and occupation in Ukraine since 2013-2014 as well as threats for Ukraine and the E.U. from Russia.

TERRITORIAL EFFECTS OF THE INTEGRATION OF HUNGARIAN CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS

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The Hungarian cooperative bank sector was characterized by the lack of integration and fragmentation before 2013. To solve this problem, several scientifically based solutions with international examples (German, Italian) have been proposed but the Hungarian Government made an Act. for the rapid solution of this problem because of the slowness of the bottom-up models, alternatives. This top-down integration has several positive results related to economy of scale and resource efficiency, but this can also be characterized by an important disadvantage with little publicity. The 'bank of the countryside' function seems to be lost, the financial decision-makers is going further and further away from the local level, the financial exclusion rate increase in the peripheral and rural areas.

In my presentation, I would like to present this process with the help of different distance indicators.

EFFICIENCY OF SPATIAL PLANNING AT THE LOCAL LEVEL - CASE STUDY

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The basic spatial policy implementation tool in the commune is local spatial development plans, which in a binding manner define the purpose and rules of land development. In the absence of a local plan, land development can be implemented on the basis of a decision on land development and development conditions. The aim of the research is to indicate the relationship between "land planning", understood as preparation of municipalities to change the development and to implement the investment process (degree of coverage applicable to local spatial development plans) and increase in property taxes as a result of implementation of plans (change of agricultural and forest functions at another).

The effectiveness of spatial planning is to a large extent dependent on the accuracy of choosing areas for which local spatial development plans are drawn up. The sooner the premises for the implementation of the local spatial development plans are available, the faster the municipalities have the chance to increase their own tax revenues, which allow them to carry out their own tasks

FROM AGEING PERIPHERIES TO REJUVENATED SUBURBIA: PATTERNS OF HOTSPOT VISUALISATION IN LATVIA

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Janis Krumins, University of Latvia, Latvia
Maris Berzins, University of Latvia, Latvia
Toms Skadins, University of Latvia, Latvia
Guido Sechi, University of Latvia, Latvia

The aim of the study is to evaluate age structure changes in Latvia focusing on metropolitan area of the capital city (Riga) and related peripheral areas by determining areas of ageing and rejuvenation trends in period from 2000 to 2016.

Demographic ageing is persistent and relates to many cities and rural areas in post-socialist countries within CEE. Previous studies stresses that the changes in age structure within post-socialist cities and the suburbs are mostly suburbanisation-driven, even though they occur more slowly than changes associated with the natural movement of the population.

The analysis is based on visualisation of 2000 and 2011 Census and 2016 Population register data and provide hotspot polarisation in peripheral and central parts of the country by defined age groups, namely persons aged up to 35 years of age in comparison to those over 65 years of age. Spatial visualisation with Hot spot analysis (Getis-Ord G_i^*) tool allowed to identify clustering patterns of the specific subgroups with significantly high and low share within the given territorial unit (local level using 1km² geocoded grids).

Our research shows evidence of a different age composition and development patterns within the country, capital city Riga and its suburban area. There is an influx of younger age group observed in the suburban part, but hotspots of elderly population are highlighted in peripheral parts of the country.

SEGMENTATION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE REGIONAL COMPANIES BY THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES AS THE OPTIMISATION MEASURE FOR ITS INNOVATION FUNDING

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Esteban Pelayo, EURADA, Belgium
Manuel Noya, Linknovate, Spain
Mikołaj Gołuński, Cracow University of Technology, Poland

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are significant beneficiaries of EU funds supporting the development of innovation-based competitiveness. Those companies are diverse regarding both, the type of activity and the competitive environment. In individual countries and regions of the EU and associated countries, the Regional Development and Innovation Agencies (RDAs) decide on the type and scale of support provided to SME companies based on heterogeneous data resources, using different criteria for segmentation of SMEs. The lack of a coherent segmentation system makes these activities often ineffective. For this reason, the problem of low

efficiency of aid funds, both at the level of regions and innovative SME entities, is an increasingly frequently raised problem. European project OaSIS shows that in the era of analytics of large data sets, the universal digitisation, collection and processing of more and more information, the creation of tools enabling the identification of enterprises with high growth potential is justified and technically feasible. The autor discusses the barriers limiting the analysis of the business ecosystem at the regional level, pointing to the limitations of existing methodologies for assessing regional innovation and entities representing the SME sector. Project OaSIS is introduced as the solution developing pan-European tools for regional SMEs segmentation as well as innovation support measures'

benchmarking. The pilot software and methodology is being developed in collaboration with 14 Regional Development Agencies and is aiming to showcase the optimization of existing approaches.

POPULATION CHANGE IN FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREAS

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The aims of the research is to present an analysis of population change of FUAs in Poland against other municipalities. The study of differences in population growth or decline between city cores and commuting zones of FUAs was conducted. In addition, the study shows trends in population change by size and location of FUAs. The study shows that in 1990-2016, suburbanisation, depopulation, and the shrinking of cities were the predominant population processes in the Functional Urban Areas of Poland. The most conspicuous suburbanisation processes were observable in large and medium-sized FUAs, while depopulation mainly affected the FUAs that used to be single-industry centres in the socialist period, and lost their economic foundations during the transformation. Few FUAs experienced reurbanisation, but only in nine of the units was the population growth in the central part of the urban region higher than the (positive) population growth in the commuting zone.

IDEA CITTASLOW AS A NEW PROPOSITION TO STIMULATE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

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The Citaslow network comprises about 230 cities in the world, of which 26 are located in Poland. In the context of popularizing the idea - life in the style of slow - we was decided to undertake research in this area. Based on the premises concerning the measurable effects of the city's membership in the Citaslow network regarding the level and quality of life of residents, the aim of the research was to identify the impact of the Citaslow concept on local development. Referring to the main objective of the research, the hypothesis was assumed that membership in the Citaslow network has a positive impact on the local development of the city. The hypothesis will be verified on the basis of surveys conducted in June 2019 among residents of selected cities associated in the network, using a questionnaire. According to the research of other authors, the quality of life in cities belonging to the Citaslow network over the past few years has definitely improved. However, there is no answer to the question to what extent the fact of the city's participation in the Citaslow network and related to membership in the network implementation of its principles influenced the current situation.

SUBURBANIZATION PROCESSES EXTENT BASED ON SATELLITE IMAGERY

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Urban areas are mainly impervious surfaces. Impervious surfaces are artificial structures proving about human expansion. Impervious materials include asphalt, concrete, bricks, stones, or roof tiles. The percentage between 10 and 30 of impervious areas in the reference unit indicates occurrence of scattered detached dwellings. Changes in the proportion of impervious surfaces could be helpful in assessing the growth of suburban areas. In order to assess the usability of the method, I analyzed changes in the impervious surfaces for the functional area of

Poznań in 2001 and 2018. I used open Landsat imagery data downloaded from United States Geological Survey website for the period of growing vegetation in the summer. Data preprocessing included atmospheric and geometric correction to minimize further classification errors. I checked the usability for the analysis of three popular methods of extraction the impervious surfaces: rule-based classification, support vector machine, and random forest. The results of the analysis were: a map of changes in impervious surfaces extend and a map which presented a percentage of impervious surfaces in the generated hexagonal grid for two time periods. The research indicates a significant increase of impervious surface in the study area, which is the evidence of suburbanization processes occurrence. Landsat data has been helpful in determining the extent of suburbanisation, however, it could not be useful for the analysis of smaller functional areas.

CROP MONITORING IN POLAND USING EARTH OBSERVATION DATA

Artur Łaczyński, Statistics Poland, Poland

The easy access to vast inventories of earth observation data enables to develop the efficient crop monitoring system. The EU Copernicus satellites of the Sentinel series provide data regularly with high spatial resolution throughout the whole globe. Availability of such massive data source strengthens queries to reduce respondent burden and obtaining statistics faster and on the lower aggregation level. Using this immense data inventories earth observation data in time series are processed and classified in order to obtain crop areas, intensity of vegetation, climatic conditions or estimated yields. In completed and ongoing projects, several major crops are included such as cereals, maize, rape, potato, orchards, sugar beets, grasslands covering 90% of agricultural area in Poland. The classification method bases on use of supervised machine learning methods. The classification procedure is assisted by in situ data collection and administrative data (The Land Parcel Identification System). The whole classification process includes several steps such as data acquisition, preprocessing (segmentation, delimitation of objects), classification and validation, generalization in territorial units. The in situ information makes a training sample in the classification and validation reference, while the administrative data serves for preprocessing and segmentation. The obtained accuracy of crop recognition reaches up to 96%.

The projects have been carried out by the Agriculture Department of Statistics Poland in cooperation with the Space Research Centre Polish Academy of Science, Institute of Geodesy and Cartography, European Space Agency.

Key words: remote sensing, crop monitoring

THE DISTRIBUTION OF COWORKING SPACES IN NEIGHBORHOODS

András Lévai, Széchenyi István University, Hungary

The creative economy is affected by space, so I started to research which factors cause that some of the cities are creative, some are not. After reading the literature of creative industries I found that they are focusing only on city level. A whole city can not be “creative”, it is more of an attribute of a city neighborhood. The coworking spaces represent the creative people, workplace and amenities, so I collected the location of coworking spaces with web spiders and I used basic text mining to classify the neighborhoods. In my presentation I show my findings in the spatial distribution of coworking spaces on neighborhood level.

BORDER MIGRATION PROCESSES IN UKRAINE: THE POLISH VECTOR

Olga Levytska, Institute of Regional Research n.a. M.I. Dolishnyi of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine

In recent years, the economic and political situation in Ukraine has worsened because of the state's economic stagnation, escalation of the armed conflict in the East, and decrease in the level of public life. Ukraine has faced a new wave of emigration, posing a significant threat to workforce disposal and the loss of a substantial share of the country's labour potential. In this regard, there is an objective need for constant monitoring of population movement not only within large regional migration systems but also within small ones. The assessment of the scale and consequences of population migration's influence in regional and local dimensions on the socio-economic development of border areas is equally important. Such research should be a basis for developing effective mechanisms for regulating migration processes in a border region. The aim of the paper is the analysis of scale and types of Ukrainian migration to Poland in border areas and the following suggestion of measures for migratory risks minimization. Thus, the paper considers the push-factors for residents of border areas stimulating population movements towards Poland, the scale and characteristics of Ukrainian migration to Poland by the example of Podkarpackie Voivodeship and Lviv Oblast as the most cooperating border regions, and the primary measures for improvement of the Ukrainian-Polish cooperation. The paper presents a literature review concerning the trans-border cooperation, the concept of territorial migration system, features and data on border migration of Ukrainians to Poland, in terms of its scale, intensity and types.

THE ROLE OF A SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT FOR INNOVATION ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISES

Judyta Lubacha, Cracow University of Economics, Poland

The main aim of conducted research was to identify patterns of innovation activities undertaken by innovative enterprises and to identify factors of a given type of an innovation activity. It is assumed that the features of socio-economic environment (in particular human capital, social capital, formal institutions, foreign investors) influence predominant pattern of an innovation activity undertaken by innovative enterprises. To examine the relation between various elements of socio-economic environment and engagement of innovative enterprises into an innovation activity the estimation of econometric panel models for selected variables was performed. Analysis was conducted for years 2004-2014, and 16 Polish regions.

YOUTH AND THE REGIONAL FUTURE IN SEE. ARE WE READY FOR THE CHALLENGE?

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Georgi Nikolov, University of National and World Economy, Bulgaria
Georgi Tzolov, University of National and World Economy, Bulgaria

The paper analyzes the youth profile in four SEE countries – Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Slovenia by indicators with significant impact to the regional growth and sustainability challenges. The main idea is to find answers to the question – how youth is shaping the national future and are the EU and country policies prepared to face the challenge. The analysis is made in three directions, so to be structured systematic picture of the phenomena. On national level is outline youth profile, based on mix from latest available sociological and statistical data for young people in the chosen countries, relevant to socio-economic development issues and in relation with the EU youth guarantee policy for the four member states. The results are

discussed in the socio-economic context of European semester policy areas – employment, education, social policy. The article gives the opportunity for outlining the national picture of youth profile – youth policy, as well as the comparison between the four analyzed member states.

SUCSESSES & PITFALLS IN UKRAINE’S JOURNEY TOWARDS HARMONISATION OF LABOUR LAW WITH BEST EUROPEAN PRACTICES

Olga Melnychenko, PwC Legal Ukraine, Ukraine

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukraine made a substantial progress in developing its legislation framework in all areas that are vital for building democracy.

Bringing labour legislation in line with European practices has always been among the areas in focus, as the effective legislation doesn’t represent a fair balance of interests between employers and employees. The effective Labour Code was many times modernized since 1971 when it was adopted during the Soviet era. Still, it lags far behind current European practices and even doesn’t keep up the pace with some local practices in Ukraine that have engrained de-facto over these years. Effectively, certain areas lack its regulation and suggest various interpretations leaving employees and employers lost in conjectures on what is right and what is wrong.

Among key pitfalls on the way to improvements here is constant counteraction from trade unions and slowdown in passing bills in anticipation of regular/irregular elections.

Still, policy makers and employers achieved a series of successes in the course of their cooperation. One of such successes was simplification of employment of foreigners in Ukraine. Also, multinational companies having their business in Ukraine and struggling with dismissal of their local CEOs, have now witnessed that such dismissals have become easier to implement due to relevant changes in the Labour Code adopted several years ago. It is also expected to simplify the regulation of employees’ distant work. Such positive trends set over the previous decades give a strong hope that there are many more progressive changes to come. Modernization of labour legislation, together with developments in other areas, essentially improve the investment climate and demonstrate that Ukraine is open for future changes, no matter what future holds.

ACCESSIBILITY OF TOURIST AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES AS AN ATTRIBUTE OF METROPOLITAN SPACE

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Changes in preferred lifestyle that promote, among others, healthy, pro-ecological and active behaviors contribute to an evolution of the way leisure time is spent, thus increasing the significance of active recreation both in the place of residence and outside of it. The increasing number of tourists and their journeys is also a result of traveling having been accepted as an element of modern lifestyle (and, to a degree, an indication of social status) as well as of the progressive democratization of tourism, which causes groups that were previously unable to participate in tourist activity (i.e. seniors, families with young children, persons with disability) to be incorporated into those activities.

Despite the continuous increase in the number of tourism and recreation participants, the diversity of spatial accessibility for this type of services is clearly visible. Rural areas, despite

possessing the potential for infrastructure and recreational services development, are often deprived of those services and their inhabitants remain essentially the largest group that does not participate in tourist activities (or does so sporadically). Privileged areas are urban areas, especially metropolises. Metropolitan spaces perform many diverse functions, among which those which result in a high quality of life for the inhabitants are currently becoming dominant. Among those, services which ensure a satisfying use of leisure time connected with tourism and recreation are of high significance.

The aim of the elaboration is to compare and evaluate the accessibility of tourist and recreational services in metropolitan and peripheral areas as well as to determine the significance of tourism and recreational services accessibility as an attribute of metropolitan space.

INDUSTRY 3.0 AND 4.0 AS THE VEHICLE OF UPGRADING AND SMART DIVERSIFICATION IN THE POLISH MANUFACTURING SECTOR?

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Krzysztof Gwosdz, Jagiellonian University, Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Poland

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In the EU and national industrial policies, robotization and digitalisation of the manufacturing sector are treated as emerging determinants of economic growth, competitiveness and product/process upgrading. However, this hypothesis should be questioned while looking at the limited scale of the Industry 3.0&4.0 implementation in Poland, observed mainly in domestic enterprises. The concept of smart diversification is employed in a couple of manufacturing-oriented Polish regions to discuss the role of robotization and digitalisation. Leading suppliers of industry 3.0&4.0 solutions are identified and mapped. The authors ponder on the main drivers of implementation of industry 3.0 and 4.0 in the chosen manufacturing sectors of the Polish industry, aiming to reveal whether new technologies might be an important trigger for regional smart specialisation or diversification.

The conceptual discussion is empirically informed by in-depth interviews with managers of manufacturing companies in the automotive and home appliances industry and key informants representing companies delivering Industry3.0&4.0 solutions.

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SPONSORED ARTICLES AS AN INSTRUMENT OF TOURIST PROMOTION OF THE CITY ON THE EXAMPLE OF LUBLIN AND THE BLOG "TASTEAWAY"

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Today, there are many tools to promote the attractiveness of tourism and consequently, to encourage potential tourists to take advantage of local tourist services of the city or region.

Market changes, emerging new trends or technological progress oblige marketing specialists to constantly search for a new policy that will precisely address the needs of consumers. These changes consistently lead to conducting research that would reliably assess the success of individual promotion methods in the field of both local and regional tourism. Sponsorship articles placed on thematic blogs have become increasingly popular marketing tools, which combined with intense activity in social media, are high popular. In the case of the tourism industry, the most often undertaken form of cooperation is cooperation with popular travel bloggers based on content marketing.

The article is an attempt to determine the system of cooperation of cities with travel bloggers and the role of this type of marketing strategy in promoting a city important on the cultural map of Poland. Methods used to estimate the level of effectiveness of this type of tools in the tourist promotion of the city were also characterized. The example of Lublin and the blog "Tasteaway" also assessed the level of effectiveness of this cooperation in the demand sector, i.e. in the intensification of tourist traffic in Lublin.

BAZA KONKURENCYJNOŚCI AS A POTENTIAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON RESEARCH AND INNOVATION COLLABORATION

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The Baza Konkurencyjności is a database on procurement calls. This paper considers it an interesting source of information on external resources necessary for beneficiaries of the Polish operational programmes under Thematic Objective I to carry out their research and innovation projects.

Since December 2015 the Baza Konkurencyjności has been used to publish calls for tender from beneficiaries of the operational programmes 2014-2020. They are obliged to apply the principle of competitiveness in accordance with the provision of the Guidelines on eligibility of expenditure under the European Structural and Investment Funds for 2014-2020. Since January 2018, all entities applying for EU funds have also had to follow this rule.

The paper discusses positive aspects of this database, but also defines limitations in its use. Some of them are related to the laws which regulate the re-use of public data and protection of personal data released in calls. Others are related to the scope and completeness of the database records. The guidelines define the type of entities and their minimum value of tender which must be published in the Baza Konkurencyjności. Each record of the call follows a template which facilitates the presentation of requirements for goods or services, their delivery, characteristics of potential providers, and criteria for selecting the best offers. The information on the best bid might also be found.

This database can provide information on the territorial location of beneficiaries, their partners and winning bidders. This can support studies on e.g. agglomeration of research and innovation activities, research and innovation collaboration, or knowledge flows.

BORDERS AND BORDER CITIES IN TRANSITION: TOWARDS A TYPOLOGY

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Andrzej Jakubowski, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, Poland

National borders constitute a changeable and evolving matter which exerts an impact upon the local and regional development of areas located in their proximity in a way which transforms in time. The impact of the same boundary upon the development of border regions in various historical periods may differ. It may also have a diverse influence upon development processes occurring on both sides of the boundary. The situation is determined by the geographic location

in the spatial structure of a specific country, the character and the level of development of the country and areas located across the border, and the character of the border itself.

The objective of the paper is an attempt to develop a typology of border cities. The typology will focus upon geopolitical determinants and their outcomes viewed in static and dynamic terms, all in the theoretical aspect. The synthesis of both approaches enabled 18 possible types of border cities to be isolated. Three of these were discussed in the form of case studies (Cieszyn, Chełm, Przemyśl).

ALLOTMENT GARDENING IN POLAND - NEW POSSIBILITIES OF SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABILITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Justyna Mokras-Grabowska, Uniwersytet Łódzki, Poland

For over 200 years, allotment gardens are rooted in the European, urban cultural landscape (Crouch, Ward 2007, Breuste, Artmann 2014). Currently in Europe, there is a growing interest in allotment gardening as a development of an alternative lifestyle (Breuste, Artmann 2014). It is postulated that they should be included in the system of urban green areas and constitute recreational spaces both for users of plots and local communities (quality of life). Allotment gardens, having the status of public utilities, meet the essential collective needs of locals, including recreational and social functions. Allotment gardening in Poland concentrated in the Polish Allotment Federation owns 4667 family allotment gardens, in which there are 917 445 plots with a total area of 40 862,9613 ha. Since 2018, the Open Social Development Program, whose objectives include modernization and improvement of infrastructure as well as universal access to the gardens for local communities (including marginalized groups) has been implemented. This issue seems to be important also due to the increasingly frequent problem of liquidation of allotment gardens, which is related to the implementation of new spatial development plans and new residential areas. In the years 2015-2019, 312 allotment gardens in Poland were liquidated (3277 plots), of which only 17% was a public purpose. According to global trends (sustainable cities), allotment gardens should, however, be preserved as productive and "living" places, they should constitute important places for spending free time and social integration (urban functional areas).

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE RUSSIAN MARKET OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE CONDITIONS OF REGIONAL DIFFERENTIATION

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The center-peripheral structure of the territories of any state inevitably predetermines their socio-economic inequality. Taking into account the well-known general trends of migration outflow of the population from the periphery, the formation of territorial zones of increased social ill-being becomes an inevitable consequence. One of the tools for leveling regional inequality is social policy, and its most sensitive element is the system of social services for citizens in need of social protection and support.

The results of a number of international studies conducted under the agreement of the Russian Federation and the EU Karelia Cross-Border Cooperation demonstrate a narrow range and the

simplest forms of social services consumed. The low level of claims from the recipients of social services reinforces the narrowed model of social services of a rigid paternalistic type.

At the same time, there is a diversification of social service providers in the social services market, which reduces the mismatch between supply and demand and contributes to the segmentation of supply. A social experiment conducted in the framework of an international project on the introduction of innovative mobile technologies has shown that market elements contribute to increasing the availability and efficiency of social services, especially relevant in peripheral areas.

The process of forming a mixed model of a liberal-paternalistic type is accompanied by institutional support through Russian legislation in the field of social services, including a set of measures to denationalize social services and build an effective model that meets Russia's development prospects.

CREATIVE CITY MODEL - EXAMPLE OF GYŐR

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The creative and cultural economy is increasingly important in relation to the economies of the European Union. The social benefits of the creative sphere are becoming more and more recognized in the eyes of cities' decision-makers, culture and creativity-based urban development has become a strategic issue, with both the European Union and European cities increasingly focusing on strengthening the creative segment. The European Commission has launched an online platform to examine the creative strengths and weaknesses of cities, named the Cultural and Creative Cities Monitor. The tool compares European cities on the basis of their creative and cultural colors, and tries to measure the creative character of cities with different indicators. Why does the creative sphere and culture become important for cities in the 21st century? What makes a city truly a creative city? The creative and cultural sectors of future will exist along with the industrial system, or the creative activities will replace the industrial activities? Researchers, international organisations and European Union institutions have been looking for the answers to these questions for over two decades. It was already felt in the 70s that answers should be given to the urban problems of declining industrial centres and as a result urban researchers tried to add culture as a new element to their analysis, and then there were additional examining elements: the creativity and later creative economy. In the 1990's Western-European and North American cities renewed by cultural development were already mentioned, and by the turn of the century the role of a new social class, the creatives or the creative class in urban development was already written about. (Czifusz 2013, Florida 2002) In the last decade creative individuals came into focus as well, their embedding in the urban environment, the openness of the city, the exploration of their ways to connect to the city's economic policy, support policies to alleviate their labour market dependency, in addition to shaping the creative urban vision in the head of youths based on creativity and support to exploit creativity as a potential skill. (Tokatli 2011, Pratt 2008, 2011, Allen-Hollingworth 2013) In lecture, I examine the concept, nature, measurement possibilities and expressive indicators of the creative city along these issues. And I show Győr's creative segment along several aspects.

THE GROWING POWER OF LARGEST UKRAINIAN CITIES

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Fluid geopolitical landscape of Ukraine, which is disrupted by the occupation and security crisis with Russia, creates new challenges and opportunities for the spatial development. As it lost 7% of its territory and 2.5 million people due to conflict, Ukraine experiences substantial re-

calibration of spatial balances and redesign of policies that ensure spatial cohesion. The largest cities – with the population above 500,000 people – play significant role in this process. These are capital city of Kyiv, Dnipro (former Dnipropetrovsk), Lviv, Odesa and Kharkiv.

Loss of Donetsk, once second largest city of Ukraine, due to the conflict in Eastern Ukraine, created additional opportunities for all these cities, as many people and businesses relocated from occupied territories. At the same time loss of industrial assets and reduction in trade with Russia had significant implications for the structure of Ukrainian output and export, with largest cities now contributing greater shares in national wealth and employment. Ongoing upgrade of infrastructure makes them significant transport hubs serving larger macro-regions. And as decentralisation reform (including fiscal) and self-government reform progress, the cities are gaining status of powerful regional centres, that offer a much wider range of public and private services.

This paper analyses the recent trends in the development of five largest cities of Ukraine in the context of Ukrainian transformations. It focuses attention on growing population, their productivity, level of education, investment flows and increasing share of high value-added sectors.

INCLUSIVE INNOVATION POLICIES AND SOCIAL INNOVATION AS A WAY TO INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN CEE COUNTRIES

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Innovation has long been recognised as a key driver of economic growth, but recently they are also seen as a way to promote social inclusion. First of all, social innovation (developing new ideas, services and models to better address social issues) can help achieve active inclusion by enhancing the effectiveness of policies and services in order to maximise positive social impact. Secondly, innovation could serve inclusive growth through proper innovation policy. There is a new concept emerging - inclusive innovation policies – that is understood as removing barriers for disadvantaged groups (social inclusiveness), laggard firms (industrial inclusiveness) and regions (territorial inclusiveness) to enable all segments of society to participate in and benefit from innovation.

The aim of the paper is to contribute to a better understanding of the challenges associated with the implementation of social innovation and inclusive innovation policy in the less developed countries (on the example of CEE region). It explores regional trends in several indicators associated with social inclusiveness, industrial inclusiveness and territorial inclusiveness, that underpin innovation capacity. The research questions are as follows: whether and how inclusive innovation policies and social innovation can influence the achievement of inclusive growth? is there a need for an inclusive innovation policy in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe? what are the challenges associated with the implementation of social innovation and inclusive innovation policy in CEE countries? From a methodological point of view, the author uses descriptive analysis, analysis of strategic documents and statistical analysis.

TOWARDS THE GIG. GIG WORKERS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN (CEE) COUNTRIES

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Grzegorz Rzeźnik, SWPS, Poland

Ben Casselman, The NY Times analyst, wrote: "You can see the gig economy everywhere but in the statistics" (07/2018). Why? Because the Gig economy has both created new labor markets

across branches and redefined old ones, mostly in the U.S. and EU-15, but CEE economy already has similar experiences and challenges.

The key parts of the article are: the economic and labor market context of the gig economy in the EU, CEE, the results of own research prepared and carried out in 2019 as part of The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) research program in comparison to governments data and insights from the prev. studies about work and employment in the digital age. GEM is the world's foremost study of entrepreneurship conducted with researchers from the Polish Agency for Enterprise Development.

GEM survey among the adult popul. as well as among the national experts provides new knowledge about the gig economy scale in many countries and characterizes people undertaking this form of work. The paper focuses on the gig economy in selected countr. from CEE, tries to systematize the characteristics of people who undertake to work in this new segment of the economy. The analyses the relevant literature as well as issues related to the employment status of gig economy employees. The surveyed experts indicate the importance and future of gig and the role of gig workers. The unique knowledge, thanks to the GEM methodology and the surveys conducted according to the same rules are an advantage of this analysis.

The article is part of a wider literature on the development of gig economy and it will contribute to the ongoing analysis of gig workforce in CEE.

MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS FROM DEBT-FINANCING OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING GAP IN THE REGION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN MACEDONIA

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Improvement of transport and energy connectivity is one of the flagship initiatives of the European Commission's strategy related to the enlargement perspective for the Western Balkans. Macedonia can contribute to the potential growth benefits for the Western Balkans from addressing the significant infrastructure gaps. It should be taken into consideration that despite the fact that infrastructure projects have a positive effect on economic performance in general, one could expect their financing to have opposite effects on the economy and that not all types of financing would be equally desirable. This imposes the question whether infrastructure projects should be financed by tax-financing preferable to debt-financing or the other way around. A "big push" in infrastructure investment is imperative for long-term prosperity, but it is very difficult to ensure sustained rapid growth without also keeping up sufficient rates of public investment. According to the Balanced Regional Development Law, at least 1% of GDP in Macedonia should be invested in balanced regional development each year, however the planned finances for balanced regional development are less than 0.02% of GDP per year. The average realisation of capital expenditures at regional level as percentage of planned capital expenditure in 2017 is no more than 40.85%. Compared to ten years ago, this percentage has decreased by 7.03 p.p. The infrastructure financing debt for 2018 calculated as the difference between the planned and realised capital expenditure is estimated to be approx. 157 million EUR. For the purpose of estimating the effect on macroeconomic stability from financing the infrastructure financing gap with foreign debt we use a financial programming model Macroabc model. According to the results, the GDP growth will increase for 0.2 p.p. on average for the next 5 years, raising from the baseline scenario of 4.1% in 2020 to 4.3%. In the same time

the total government debt to GDP will rise up on average for the next five years for 2.7 p.p. and it will amount up to 54.1% in 2020.

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF METHODOLOGY OF IN-DEPTH RESEARCH ON CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN GMINAS AND FUNCTIONAL AREAS COVERED BY ITI

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The availability of detailed statistical data on construction activity at the lowest possible territorial level plays a very important role in the process of monitoring the development of settlement systems and shaping policy adequate to needs (connected with this development) in the fields of spatial management, transport, energy, etc. Without such data and their proper interpretation it is difficult to manage land rationally and counteract unfavourable processes, such as chaotic urbanisation. It is very important to connect information about the future development of residential buildings construction with knowledge about the legal basis for the location of planned housing investments.

The object of the research work "Development and implementation of methodology of in-depth research on construction activity in gminas and functional areas covered by ITI" was to develop the methodology and then carry out in-depth studies of construction work, including legal basis for the location of residential buildings at the gminas' level and analysis of residential and service buildings construction in functional areas covered by Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI).

As part of the research work, the study was carried out of building permits and registrations with a construction project of new residential buildings in 2016. For the first time it was carried out at the territorial level of gminas and the information on the legal basis for the location of buildings was taken into account. The results of the survey enabled the analysis of the intensity of the planned housing development at the gminas' level and description of the extent to which the housing development in specific territorial units was based on LSDP (which may suggest planned and orderly development) or based on decisions on land development conditions - WZ (which may mean spreading in an unplanned way).

The analysis of the spatial intensity of residential buildings planned for construction, based on the permits issued in 2016 (building registrations accepted), at the gminas' level showed its very strong diversification. A very large number of residential buildings, construction of which was allowed in 2016, in relation to the total geodetic area (over 300 buildings per 100 km²) characterised some of gminas located in direct neighbourhood of the biggest cities. In turn, the smallest intensity (below 25 buildings per 100 km²) was observed mainly in gminas located peripherally in relation to large urban agglomerations. This seems to confirm the thesis about the strong influence of the phenomenon of metropolisation on the development of residential buildings construction, concentrating mainly in functional areas, including suburban zones of major urban centres of the country. The results of the study clearly showed that the main factor determining the share of residential building investments planned for construction based on local spatial plans in a given area is the degree of coverage of this area by binding local spatial development plans.

Cartograms showing detailed location (based on XY geographic coordinates) of new residential buildings for which construction was authorized in 2016 on the maps of gminas covered by a grid of 1 km squares were developed for selected areas. Works were mainly focused on developing, testing and evaluating the cartographic method of presenting the spatial diversity of the planned housing development on maps of gminas covered by a grid of 1 km squares. The research task was of a pilot nature, and the work carried out was primarily focused on methodological objectives and less on cognitive ones. The analysis of the developed maps allowed for a precise diagnosis of the intensity and location of the planned housing development.

As part of in-depth studies of construction activity in the urban functional areas, where the ITI are implemented, quantitative and qualitative analyses of material effects of housing and service construction as well as a study of the conditions of its development were carried out. The analysis was based on a wide range of indicators - concerning residential construction and construction of non-residential buildings, including service buildings, as well as contextual indicators - developed and calculated for the needs of the study. A multivariate comparative analysis of construction development in the ITI areas based on the synthetic indicator was carried out, and maps showing the distribution of new housing built in 2012-2016 in the ITI areas have been developed – using a grid of squares with a side of 1 km . The results of the research work allowed to formulate conclusions and recommendations for public statistics units dealing with research in the field of construction statistics.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS OR GRANTS? MICROECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOURCES

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In the 2014-2020 programming period Hungary has been allocated very large amounts of funding sources from the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF). For the implementation of funds, a number of options are available, such as non-repayable grants and also financial instruments, including loans, equity and grants combined with loans. Hungary has decided to make a wide use of each of these funding options with significant funds being allocated to financial instruments. These latter sources are primarily used to fill the market gaps in the funding of companies' projects.

The research paper aims to present the different public and private funding sources available in Hungary and their effect on SMEs and larger companies is investigated. Besides the sources originating from the EU, the research will also focus on what scale public and private (commercial banks as well!) sources are used for economic development and how they compare with EU funds. The ultimate goal is to show whether the EU funds contributed to the development of the Hungarian economy at micro level or not.

The data to be analysed in the paper will be obtained through desk based research on the available funds and from public databases and other available sources regarding their use and effects.

The data analysis has focused on the effects of economic development on enterprises: employment, productivity and sales. The related research questions were how the different funds contributed to the development of the beneficiary enterprises, whether there is a difference in the scale of the effects for the different types of funding, and for the different types of firms. It is expected that the findings will show that EU funds should have an effect on the development of enterprises, and although we had some concerns about the scale of it, our research result confirmed this expectation.

WHERE DOES THE COHESION POLICY FUNDING SUPPORTING SMART SPECIALISATION GO TO?

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The paper will look into the relation between thematic and spatial concentration of EU funds spending related to Smart Specialisation priority axis on the regional level in Poland. The initial findings are as follows:

1. All Regional Operational Programmes in Poland include one priority axis devoted to support R&D investment in firms, which activities fall into Smart Specialisations described in the RIS 3 Strategies. The absorption of these funds is highly concentrated at regional level. The observations from descriptive analysis is confirmed by the simple Geographic Concentration index (used by OECD).

2. Absorption of the national R&D programme – Smart Growth, is concentrated at the regional level, similarly as absorption within ROPs SS axis.

3. Majority of funding both from regional and national programmes is absorbed in regional capitals and their functional areas.

Moreover the study will aimed at investigation of continuity in using EU funds by the enterprises by comparing the present and previous financial periods. We presume that:

4. Only small fraction of SME beneficiaries from previous programming period are awarded grants in those highly concentrated and competitive ROP axes, in which adherence to smart specialisation is a eligibility criterion.

5. Around 1/3 firms apply both to Regional Operational Programmes (smart specialisation criteria) and National Smart Growth OP. Ca. 5% of project applications in Smart Growth were also submitted to Regional Programmes.

6. There is a small fraction of SMEs implementing projects in both regional and national programmes in 2014-2020 programming period.

URBAN REVITALIZATION - INSUFFICIENTLY USED CHANCE FOR SOLVING SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF POLISH CITIES

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The aim of the article is to indicate the dominant trends in the urban revitalization in Poland in 1989-2018. I also try to examine the results of the realized revitalization investments and indicate mistakes that were made. Moreover, an important goal of the article is to research the activities undertaken by the Polish government to improve effectiveness and efficiency of revitalization.

In the article several research methods were used. The main source of knowledge was an analysis of research literature and official documents of European, national and local institutions that regulate the process of urban revitalization. An important source of information were interviews that I conducted in the years 2014-2017 with the municipal authorities of selected cities in Poland, entrepreneurs and representatives of urban movements. In the article I define the term revitalization as a process that is implemented on deteriorated urban areas, referring to a specific territory (specified based on objective criteria) and combines the efforts of different entities, which are – together – intended to lead to sustainable social and economic revival of the given area, to improve its attractiveness to the residents and to the entrepreneurs, and to improve the quality of life (National Urban Policy, 2015).

GROWTH POLES OR LONELY WOLVES: TWO-CENTURY-LONG DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJECTORIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS

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Contemporary cities have a central role in local and regional development through the concentration of their administrative and managerial functions, specialised services, entrepreneurial environment facilitating scientific, research activities and thus innovativeness, leading to structural changes of the economy towards knowledge-intensive industries. Development of cities most likely entails spill-over effects and contributes to the development of neighbouring districts, thereby creating metropolitan areas. However, in less developed regions, cities are not strong enough to have a sufficiently significant leverage effect on the development of adjacent localities, thus causing a stratification of the level of intra-regional development. Such an unfavourable predicament is extremely hard to reverse, as it is deeply embedded in the historical development paths of individual cities.

The aim of the paper is to investigate the extent to which history has affected the current metropolitan functions of both more and less developed cities. Since the beginning of the 19th century was a breakthrough for a significant acceleration of economic growth, the cities have also begun to develop intensively. Initially, the relatively high income of city dwellers could attract people from rural areas, causing migration and thereby accumulating demand and labour, which needed to be provided with basic services and housing. On the one hand, the growing market and on the other hand the necessity to ensure a high quality of life and safety were the origin of metropolitan functions in the 19th century. Then, in the 20th century, cultural and economic diversity, the accumulation of knowledge, and specialisation in knowledge-intensive industries were becoming increasingly important. Therefore, through the analysis of developmental trajectories of metropolitan areas in Poland from 1827 to 2017, the mechanisms behind metropolisation processes can be deciphered. Econometric and spatial analyses are provided in the paper. Conclusions on metropolitan strategies for policymakers and economic geographers are derived.

PERSISTENCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN DIFFERENT HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

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Persistence of entrepreneurship over longer periods of time could indicate a culture of entrepreneurship among the local population that may be an important factor for regional development, but does persistence of economic activity require cultural transmission? We exploit the diverse historical developments in the territory that is Poland today to analyze the level and the sources of persistence from the 1920s until today. Persistence is mainly found in those regions that were part of Germany before World War II. This persistence is noticeable despite the exchange of most of the pre-war population, ruling out that persistence is driven by transmission of culture. In most regions that were already part of Poland before World War II, the relationship between historical and current levels of entrepreneurship is not significant. Persistence of entrepreneurship is related to the historical success of regions, which we capture by the pre-war level of and self-employment in manufacturing industries, particularly in those that can be regarded as knowledge intensive. Our main conclusion is that persistence of entrepreneurship requires a certain level of successful economic development that we capture by the degree of industrialization in the early 20th century, but it does not necessarily require persistence of the local population.

TRANSPORT CORRIDORS AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC GENERATOR

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Corridors are the concentration lines of socio-economic activity that link two or more sovereign countries. Transport is a factor of crucial importance in all the economic and social activity of human society. For researchers, the economic, social, political and spatial dimensions of transport are all important, but also in some aspects and complementary, and there are times when the political dimension prevails. On a regional scale, links between transport and development are also apparent. From an economic perspective, transport corridors provide two basic attributes for territorial development, lower distribution costs and supplying land with various activities. In this context, this study attempts to analyze this relationship between the socio-economic aspects and their impact on the territory, to better understand the needs of the residents of different regions for the development of the areas in which they generate daily activity.

Landlocked cases are usually those who feel the most need for these infrastructures where the existence of transport corridors makes a significant difference in prices and time. Referring to case studies like Egnatia Odos, a very important corridor in northern Greece, a strong impact has been generated in terms of territorial cohesion. As a result of the reduction of travel time and cost, the relationships between the deepest urban centers and the most dynamic and developed ones have increased. A number of socio-economic indicators show that this has led to an increase in cohesion among the five regions that the highway passes.

ECONOMIC RESILIENCE OF THE COMMAND AND CONTROL FUNCTION OF CITIES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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Current leading conceptualisations of cities take into account their principal economic functions; however, the increasingly important question is the following: How will these cities change in the event that these principal functions are lost? It is not only important for a city to rank high in a good economy, but also in an economic crisis that may affect its main functions. The authors utilise the concept of the command and control (C&C) function of cities to propose a new approach to the analysis of cities in a time of potential major crisis in a dominant sector consisting of the largest firms generating the command and control function of a city. This purpose is served by the creation of the Central and Eastern European Economic Centre Index (CEECCI), which reflects the potential of each studied city and its development and/or fields of economic specialisation of its largest companies capable of generating regional C&C functions of cities. Research has shown that the C&C functions of cities such as Warsaw, Prague, and Budapest are the most resistant to economic crisis of the dominant sector. More than half of the analysed cities are economically dominated by the consumer business and transportation and manufacturing sectors. The proposed conceptual model may be utilised to perform research on ways to help forecast the resilience to crisis level of the C&C function of cities.

EVALUATION OF POST REVITALIZATION SPACE - SELECTED ISSUES

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The dynamics of socio-economic changes of recent times implies a number of changes and significantly affects in urban space. Cities occupy new areas, they grow and the spontaneous and often unplanned urbanization is signum temporis of present times. In order to counteract the chaotic appropriation of space, both in Poland and in the world, in the space management, a revitalization process was launched, which is referred to as a specific remedy for the social, spatial and economic problems. The purpose of this article is to attempt to answer the question of how revitalization activities in Poland are perceived by local communities, which are primarily dedicated to the process. The authors also test different methods that can be used to evaluate the post-revitalization space, trying to answer the question whether the revitalization activities have improved the broadly understood quality of life of the inhabitants.

SUBJECTIVE AND COMMUNITY WELLBEING INTERACTION IN A MULTILEVEL SPATIAL MODELLING FRAMEWORK

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Analyzing the cross-level interaction between individual and community well-being needs both 'vertical' and 'horizontal' perspectives, combined: While multilevel modelling separates the effects resulting from personal characteristics from those resulting from community features, accounting for spatial variation and geographic membership prove that space and place matter too. To this aim, the explicitly spatial multilevel model is developed that allows to identify both types of effects (space and place-related) using the hierarchical (nested) data structure, with the lowest level administrative areas (NUTS5 units, communes/gminas) as the aggregate-level context for its members/residents. It is extended by an empirical application to demonstrate usefulness of the modeling approach. There are two types of well-being measures: (i) multidimensional index of local deprivation composed of eleven domain-scales using public file (Local Data Bank), , and (ii) individual (subjective) well-being measure derived from the nationwide Time Use Survey data (the 'time of unpleasant state' in so-called U-index)

An important methodological question concerns the omitting variable and the issue of endogeneity Two ways of dealing with it is considered. On the one hand, it is hypothesized that the level of community deprivation is a mediating factor between the residents' income and subjective well-being, and a path analytic version of structural model is employed to assess the direct and indirect effects. On the other, social capital (the third sector organizations' presence) can be interpreted within the 'compensating variation' approach to identify the utility gain derived from a unit increase in social capital as compensation for a possible income loss.

Spatial patterning, clustering and spatial dependence is extended by a direct assessment of the spatial interaction effect using flow-type data. In conclusions, a spatially integrated approach to vertical (multilevel) and horizontal (across areal units) relationships between individual (subjective) and group (community) measures of well-being is discussed.

Keywords: multilevel models, spatial interaction, measuring well-being, community deprivation, social capital.

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CONDITIONS OF GENTRIFICATION PROCESSES IN POST-SOCIALIST CITY - CASE STUDY OF THE LUBLIN CITY

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The process of gentrification is becoming increasingly important in the context of the socio-spatial transformation of urban settlement and is one of the main factors in the restructuring of metropolitan areas. Gentrification is understood as the growth of neighbourhoods' socio-material status, changes in the urban area, reinvestment of capital and the direct or indirect displacement of less affluent residents. In contemporary research on gentrification should be considered the influence of globalization, because this process is both an element and the effect of the global processes in cities. Gentrification, independently of form, in global metropolises will be a more complex process than in small towns and the way it will be run depends on local conditions, context and scale. In post-socialist cities (including Polish towns), a significant influence on the urban development also have historical factors related to the socialist period and transformation.

The main purpose of the paper was to identify the conditions of gentrification process and to indicate their types and intensity in the post-socialist Lublin city. The paper also shows examples of various spatial forms of gentrification in the city. It was also important to show the effects of these processes both in the functional, spatial and social spheres, and to identify similarities and differences in relation to other Polish cities.

POSSIBILITIES OF ACTIVATING SENIORS IN URBAN SPACE

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The ageing of European society is a vital challenge for the entities of social policy of cities. This is reflected in the concept of the silver economy, which is increasingly being considered in the literature. In modern terms, this concept refers, inter alia, to the growth of economic development due to the stimulation of seniors' activity.

Senior activity can be considered both in the context of professional activity and activities undertaken in leisure time. The considerations taken up in the article will concern the development of leisure time for seniors in the public space of cities. The article assumes that public entities (local self-governments, non-governmental organizations) play an important role in shaping initiatives for the benefit of seniors. These entities, bearing in mind the demographic trends and the resulting consequences for society, could initiate and promote in a responsible and conscious way solutions that not only activate seniors but also change the existing image of the senior.

The main goal of the article is to indicate the possibility of activating seniors in the space of cities. The theoretical part of the article will be a review of the literature concerning the areas of seniors' activity and social policy tools used by local governments. In the empirical part, an analysis and assessment of activities in the field of stimulating seniors' activity in the city of Szczecin (Poland) will be made. The article will also present model solutions taken in other cities.

GEOGRAPHY OF ACCESSIBLE TOURISM FOR ALL IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Modern approaches to understanding the concepts of accessible tourism for all are analyzed in this paper. Accessible tourism for all means that any tourism product should be designed irrespective of age, gender and ability and with no additional costs for customers with disabilities and specific access requirements. Role of the principles of universal design for accessible tourism for all is characterized. In contrast to the concept of accessibility, which only applies to low-mobility categories of the population and focuses on physical access to transport and buildings, as well as access to information, the concept of universal design emphasizes creating the same conditions convenient for all users, without impersonating some of them. Three main prerequisites for the development of accessible tourism for all in the European Union are determined and characterized: existing accessibility legislation and standards at the global, European and national levels, population ageing and increase in the number of people with disabilities. There is the problem in Ukraine of the lack of accessibility standards for tourism facilities and services, so it is important to learn the experience of the European Union, in particular, such Central and Eastern European countries as Poland, Slovenia and Latvia. The map of the most accessible cities of the European Union is created and the quantitative distribution of these cities by country of ownership is presented. Accessible to all tourism chain is analyzed on the example of Ljubljana city in Slovenia, which was twice noted by the European Commission as one of the most accessible.

DELINEATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF RIGA FUNCTIONAL AGGLOMERATION DURING POST-SOCIALISM

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Research of agglomerations is an important topic in the field of urban studies. It has also gained prominence in the post-socialist states of Central and Eastern Europe, due to significant socio-spatial re-structuring caused by rapid suburbanization.

Whilst rapid development and increasing functional links have been prevalent in most countries, the characteristics and historical aspects differ. For instance, Riga has developed as Latvia's main centre in many spheres, including, but not limited to employment, education and finances. That has influenced the functional connectivity structure, which is predominantly monocentric. Therefore, the aim of this research is to explore aspects of Riga agglomeration development and delineation during post-socialist period.

This research analyses studies both the numerous facets of Riga agglomeration development, as well as its delineation. Approaches of delineation, indicator sets and algorithms are analysed as well. Data on commuting (derived from different sources) has always been utilized. Besides data on commuting flows to Riga, such indicators as outbound flows from the capital, travel distance, everyday mobility, and share of income tax have also been used.

The results indicate that functional connectivity has increased significantly over the years. Conversely, it has led to an increase of territorial extent. The most significant impact on development and functional connectivity could be explained by proximity to Riga and presence of national level roads. Approaches of delineation have diversified in recent years, and they show functional connectivity differences between territories in the vicinity of Riga.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN BORDER AREAS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE USSR AND POLAND IN 1951

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One of the most successful exchanges of border areas in post-war Europe between the two states took place in 1951. Poland gained mountainous Bieszczady Region with oil deposits and significant water, forest and recreational resources. The coal-rich highlands with towns of Krystynopol, Belz, Horobriv and Ugniv of Lublin Voivodship passed to the USSR. The exchange of territories accompanied by the deportation of 40,000 Ukrainians and Poles. The Soviet government constructed Chervonograd coal-mining district in the newly obtained border region. The industrialization accompanied by accelerated urbanization. The Ukrainian border area has a complex of problems inherent for mature coal regions of Europe. They invoke priority tasks of the regional development: 1) the optimization of the operation of unprofitable mines and the process of their elimination, 2) more efficient use of mining geosystems, 3) prevention of the development of adverse natural and technogenic processes, 4) measures to improve the quality lives of the local population and reduce social tension. In a Polish part of the borderland, a socialist government built up the object of socialist industrialization – the Solina Hydroelectric Power Station – surrounded by recreational area. Predominantly there has been no recovery of the population of rural areas after the forced deportation until now. Projects of industrialization are magnificent symbols of an era when state economic policy prevailed over the interests of local society and caused a significant change in natural conditions. The report highlights the main differences in the transformation of the two border areas of the post-socialist countries.

SMART CITY AND MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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The concept of smart cities although widely spread is understood rather differently among academia, public administration and general public. While there is no preferred definition of the concept, multiple municipalities are presenting themselves as a smart city on the global scale, some do so on national scale of the Czech Republic. This paper considers the concept of smart city through its practical implementation in the Czech municipalities and researches more than 200 municipalities of various sizes to find whether they do use the concept or its elements in their strategic development documents. The results show that the understanding of the concept of smart city is rather differentiated among municipalities, most of which see the technical aspects of the concept and somewhat neglect the human resources elements. Within the Czech Republic the paper identifies several types of municipalities – those that use the concept as basics for their development strategies and have pertinent strategic documents created, those that are preparing such documents, those that use the concept within broader development strategies, and the majority that do not use the concept within their development strategies. Even the municipalities of the last mentioned category, however, essentially apply selected tenets of the concept in practice and some of them even hail themselves as pioneering smart cities of the Czech Republic.

CHALLENGES OF LOCAL POLICY TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE METROPOLIS AND THE PERIPHERY IN CEEC

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Krzysztof Rogatka, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

Aleksandra Lewandowska, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

Sustainable development is one of the pillars of the European Union, shaping local policies in particular spheres of social and economic life, both in metropolises and peripheries. Implementing the principles of sustainable development is therefore a challenge, especially in CEEC countries, due to historical conditions, socio-economic transformation and European integration. With effective tools and measures to implement sustainable development, it is possible to reduce the differences between metropolitan and peripheral areas. The aim of the study is to discuss the directions of shaping local policy in pursuit of sustainable development. The paper analyses available strategic documents and thematic studies of selected metropolises and peripheries from CEEC countries in terms of the implementation of sustainable development. Moreover, it identifies examples of good cooperation (good practice) between metropolises and peripheries for the holistic and harmonious development of a sustainable metropolitan area. The coherent application of the principles of sustainable development together with a well-thought-out local policy, followed in a systemic manner, guarantees the dynamic social and economic development and harmonious functioning of cooperating metropolises and peripheries.

ABANDONED AGRICULTURAL LAND QUANTIFICATION IN URBAN AREAS USING HIGH RESOLUTION SATELLITE IMAGERY

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Nowadays, while many cities in the world apply urban agriculture as a strategic tool for sustainable development in Poland, the need to protect agriculture and agricultural land use within urban areas has not been recognized so far. According to the cadastral data, the share of this type of land in the largest Polish cities is still high (about 1/3 of their total area) and is perceived as land for investment purposes. In this study we argue that the real share of agricultural land in the space of Polish cities is much lower. Using the city of Poznań as an example, we assess the degree of abandonment of agricultural land. To this end we use satellite imagery. In many other fields and applications, Remote Sensing has proved to be particularly efficient in studying processes which involve spatio-temporal dynamics. In this sense, the results have shown that land abandonment is no exception. Thus, the agricultural use of cadastral plot was determined based on Sentinel1A/B and 2A/B data from 2015 and 2018. Both sensors give image data with 10 m spatial resolution. One radar image per month was used to determine the roughness changes during the whole year. Based on the calibrated optical (2-level of the distributed products by ESA - European Space Agency) data, some biophysical and urban indexes were calculated. Next k-means classification algorithm was used to prepare land cover maps. The results were compared with real data acquired from the Land and Buildings Records concerning agricultural land use.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF CANARY ISLAND AS A CROSS-BORDER REGION AND THE MOST RECENT MIGRATION ROUTE

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The Canary Islands are, under the primary law of the European Union, classified as „outermost regions”. As a cross-border region and Spanish autonomous community, they are an integral part of a member state of the Union and thus of the entire EU territory. They are governed by the Treaties taking account of their structural economic and social situation, which is compounded inter alia by their remoteness, insularity, small size, difficult topography and climate, as well as their economic dependence on a small number of products. In view of this specific status, the Union's legislative institutions adopt specific measures in relation to them. Source literature also includes the Canary Islands as peripheral (fr. région ultrapériphérique) or island regions, with few analyses of the subject, mainly of demographic aspects, or of the EU's policy towards outermost regions. However, there is no analysis of their legal status, in particular with regard to current problems in the context of EU internal security. It is worth mentioning that the Canary Islands have gained particular importance in recent years as a result of the migration crisis. It is important to emphasize that, despite the reduction in migratory flows throughout the Union and the alleviation of the migratory crisis, migration to the Canary Islands has become much more intense.

It may be assumed that the outermost region, the Canary Islands, has become the first step towards a „Europe without borders”. In this respect, the West African migratory route through the Canary Islands is an example of the intensification of the consequences of the regional migration crisis, which, however, affects the entire functioning of the EU's „borderless area”.

OVERTOURISM AS A DETERMINANT OF THE URBAN RESILIENCE DEVELOPMENT - ON THE EXAMPLE OF SELECTED CITIES

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City adaptation to the changing surroundings conditions, adjustments to negative results of anthropopression becomes a growing (in some cities urgent) necessity. City adaptation management and responding to appearing changes is an opportunity to improve functioning systems in a situation of uncertainty and danger.

Cities, like ecosystems, have different ability levels to reconstruction (levels of resilience). Resilience, focused on the process, is similar to the concept of integrated urban development. In the context of space, it refers to both natural and physical city shape, means healthy urban ecosystems as well as a strong infrastructure capable of adapting.

The subject of the study is the way of adaptation management and reacting to emerging changes in cities, in which the problem of overtourism is growing. The research problem of the study covers the issue concerning the effects of overtourism in analyzed cities and the effects of accepted practical solutions, i.e. an attempt to answer the question: how overtourism stimulates resilience?

The main goal of the research is to identify the grounds on which city systems undertake activities and attempt to indicate examples of adaptation solutions with the short-term observable consequences. The conceptual layer of the study was based on the method of document analysis in the form of bibliographic research relating to the category of city as an adaptive system, overtourism and resilience. In the empirical layer, the analysis of the development of overtourism phenomenon of selected cities was carried out and research methods related to economic analysis and individual case methods were used.

MODERN MODEL OF URBAN COMPETITIVENESS

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The paper aims at presenting new model for researching urban competitiveness which includes modern phenomena both in the economy and theory of economics. Observation and research brought new threads in this analysis such as behavioral economy (as far as theory) and sharing economy (as far as business and social relations). Other substantial changes which seem essential for urban competitiveness analysis include smart technologies, cooperation and urbanpreneurship. All those phenomena and their relations are taken into consideration in the proposed model.

The paper is of theoretical nature. Proposed model is an attempt to analyze network of mechanisms which impact competitiveness of modern cities.

BEYOND THE METROPOLIS. QUALITY OF LIFE AS A DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR SECONDARY CITIES IN POLAND

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The main research problem of this paper is the attempt to determine the development opportunities for Polish regional cities, excluded from the direct impact of metropolitan centers. In the research discourse of the beginning of 21st century, two fundamental research trends were highlighted:

- searching for and explaining the reasons for marginalization of so-called intermediate (or secondary) cities in relation to metropolitan areas;
- identification of the potentials and advantages of secondary cities and defining how to shape urban policy strengthening their development.

An important research issue of this paper is the reference of the above dichotomy to the reality of Polish cities with poviats rights, which apart from typical interactions resulting from historical breakthroughs have lost their status as capital voivodships as a result of the administrative reform implemented in 1999 and are located beyond the metropolis.

Non-metropolitan cities have potential, which – properly released and used – can generate high level of development and increase their residential, investment and tourist attractiveness. Secondary cities – as a result of appropriate local and regional policy, with the involvement of residents – can be created for places with high quality of life, shaped by the possibility of daily communing with symbolic elements of historical and cultural heritage, building local identity and a sense of community.

"NEWEST" TRANSPORTATION LINES, THE IMPACT ON LAND VALUE. CASE OF TIRANA

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The shift of transition from a centralized development to economy based one, has impacted cities and their surroundings. In Albania and specifically in Tirana (the capital) need for better living conditions and as a consequence "new" more spacious development, has influenced and guided phenomena such as sprawl, informal development, service deficiency and loss of agricultural land. But these are only some of the problems that the city faces today. The influence of this "new" flood of development is strongly related to the country's particularities such as: historical development, internal politics, policies and the public resources available in dealing with this problem. In Tirana, public transportation under the umbrella of post-socialism has dealt with rapid motorization increasing the living distance from the center, suburbanization and new demand for commuting. Investments into this sector are relatively new, creating new

dedicated lines in the attempts to increase social cohesion and bettering the living conditions. These interventions have not taken into consideration the impact that these new services have on the currently developed areas. As a consequence, land value is changing rapidly. However, these new transport initiatives are completely publicly financed, making it harder to provide good and quality service. On the other hand, the "new" typologies and developments are taking advantage of these services without an added cost, leaving the local authorities into the primary cost barer. The methodology used in this paper will focus into two main parts, the collection of data and information from national sources and the development of questionnaires in attempt discover the trend in which the land values has shifted. The aim of this paper stands to shade light into the effect that these new urban lines have on the land value, the externalities related to the rapid development and apprehend the possible solutions.

INFORMAL CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN HUNGARIAN LOCAL DECISION-MAKING

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Involving local actors in municipal decision-making may lead to indirect and direct benefits. Indirect social benefits may be characterised as the growth of collective self-confidence, the better understanding of the complexity of local politics, the recognition of each other's real interests, and the fact that, in the event of participation, the citizens can better understand intrinsic deficiencies of decision-making and understand the roles and responsibilities. Involvement has, in addition, direct, practical benefits: regular feedbacks, multidisciplinary approaches carefully channelled may lead to more effective local governance. For the local government, it is very important to increase institutional legitimacy and trust by the involvement of local stakeholders. In practice, however, in most cases we find that citizen involvement by the municipality is rarely successful. Increasing the efficiency of participation in local decision-making may only be achieved by parallel analysis of institutional offer and social demand for participation. Not only institutional commitment or the lack of necessary resources, but also high level of apathy and passivity of the population hinder successful cooperation.

Present research is based on qualitative methods (half-structured interviews, focusgroups and fieldworks) carried out recently in Hungarian towns and villages. The key argument is that the informalization of participation methods can be a possible solution to the passivity of local citizens. Referring to Arnstein's ladder of participation a new tipology for participation methods is proposed where sixteen participation methods are categorised along levels of informality. Citizens are more likely to participate in participatory processes when feeling personally addressed. Local government is more likely to succeed if it speaks in a place or way that fits its own social status. Each settlement is to find its own methods that fit to its size, local social composition and political attitudes of the local population.

THE CREATIVE CLASS GOES TO THE COUNTRYSIDE? - THE ROLE OF URBAN AND RURAL GENTRIFICATION IN THE ENTREPRENEURIAL AND INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS

Kyra Tomay, University of Pécs, Hungary

Gentrification, i.e. the appreciation of certain urban areas and the concentration of the creative middle class, and later the upper-middle class in these places, has been a leading research field for urban sociology for decades. This research trend has recently emerged in rural sociology as well. The purpose of the presentation is to examine the effects of gentrification, whether the clustering of the creative (artist, intellectual) class and the informal interactions with each other and with the members of the upper middle class in a certain part of the city or a small village helps rebuild bridging social capital and whether this may be a contributing factor in the growth

of innovation and development of business in these areas. The presentation outlines a conceptual framework by merging the literature of different theoretical and research directions; and presents a case study of a settlement that was the Cultural Village of Europe (VCE) in 2007, and hosts several cultural and gastronomic events and tourists thus gentrifiers as well.

THE METROPOLITAN CHALLENGE IN EUROPEAN URBAN AREAS

Ivan Tosics, Metropolitan Research Institute, Hungary

The lack of metropolitan cooperation is one of the huge challenges of European urban development. Well organized metropolitan cooperation is not only important to better approach the economy of scale for the urban economy and services but also to better handle the externalities of economic, environmental and social interventions.

In the paper European metropolitan cooperation is analysed first on the basis of the work the Eurocities Metropolitan Areas Working Group. Survey results give an account of the territorial levels and the strengths of collaborations around European cities. From that basis also potential ways for deepening metropolitan collaboration are explored.

The second approach to the problem is the deeper analysis of the functioning of the metropolitan areas of Amsterdam, Barcelona, Copenhagen, Greater Manchester, Stuttgart and Zurich. In this work (by Metropolitan Research Institute) two basic metropolitan models have been identified. The institutional model (represented by Stuttgart, Greater Manchester, Barcelona Metropolitan Area) aims for the creation of a metropolitan organisation, either a new government level or a strong institutional setting, on a fixed territorial basis with a sufficiently large range of competences. The procedural model (represented by Zürich, Copenhagen, Amsterdam) attempts to forge mechanisms and rules which allow for coordinated activities within a sufficiently large metropolitan territory, although not necessarily in fixed territorial constellations.

The paper concludes that depending on the given constellation of problems in a metropolitan area an appropriate combination of the two main models and related tools might be needed to achieve better metropolitan cooperation. Adequate national policy frameworks and EU policies are also necessary to allow and incentivize more coordinated development in European metropolitan areas.

POST-SOCIALIST BUDAPEST: CHANGING CONSTELLATIONS OF LEADERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT. FROM SELF DETERMINATION THROUGH EU FUND DOMINATION TILL NATIONAL CONTROL

Ivan Tosics, Metropolitan Research Institute, Hungary

The overview of political and urban development of post-socialist Budapest in the last 20 years offers an opportunity to analyse three very different models and strategies of urban development, as consecutive periods:

- 1997-2004: self-determination of the city through launching long-term planning, approving the Strategic Development Concept of Budapest and the Urban Renewal Strategy
- 2004-2012: planning adjusted to the financial realities of EU funding, leading to planning dominated by the EU Structural Funds
- 2012-onwards: national control over the development of Budapest with tightening financial and political frameworks, new election system and new institutions to ensure that Budapest follows the political line of the central government

The paper aims to describe the political, institutional, financial circumstances of these periods and to explore the reasons of changes from one period to the other. Special attention is paid to analyse the power play between the different administrative and political levels: the fight of the municipality with the districts, the region and the central government. The periods will be illustrated with examples of typical development projects.

On the basis of the (mainly qualitative) analysis hypotheses will be formed about the performance of the periods, regarding the economic, environmental, social aspects of urban development and the decision-making mechanisms, the involvement of the different stakeholders.

TERRITORIAL RESCALING AND POLYCENTRIC GOVERNANCE APPROACHES IN ALBANIA

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Territories – in the sense of places as socio-political, ecological, and geographical constructs, are in dynamic and continuous formation and reformation state, called territorial rescaling. The latter results into various spatial typologies with [often] overlapping fuzzy boundaries, engaging a myriad of stakeholders and interests. In Western Balkans, territorial rescaling has a strong geo-political dimension as well, constituting a highly sensitive issue, related to diversity, identity, historical pathways, and power dynamics. Regardless of this sensitivity, the discourse is present, due to persisting territorial fragmentation, interdependencies, and functional mismatches. Dealing with these challenges requires for shifts in territorial thinking, going beyond perpetual designation of boundaries and deterministic approaches, and conceptualising territory as a socio-psycho-ecological construct. This shift in thinking faces a hindrance – abolishing the concept of representative democracy for participatory democracy. Therefore, prior to embarking ourselves into policy pathways with completely unpredictable results, it is reasonable to look at governance modes that can somehow reconcile between territorial functionalities and voting containers of the territory. This leads to rescaling that enhances territorial cooperation, while maintaining efficiency in governance. This contribution analyses the relation between Albanian territorial rescaling and domestic cases of polycentric governance. The latter, as a mode of network self-governance, promotes territorial cooperation and is carried out or initiated by different societal actors with direct connection to a specific territorial functionality, rather than to a fixed administrative boundary. The contribution provides a local-to-national perspective, and it identifies fragmentation, interdependencies and functional mismatches through referring to assessments of territorial disparities and governance reforms.

THE ROLE OF FUNCTIONAL AREAS IN POLISH AND PORTUGUESE ECONOMIC SPACE

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The largest cities, that are surrounded by their functional areas, are the poles of socio-economic growth. The role of these areas in the socio-economic space of individual countries depends on the size and level of countries' development for instance. Polycentric spatial arrangement, that is based on functional areas, plays significant role for regional development – hence, it has been included in the European cohesion policy 2014-2020. The purpose of the article was to determine the role and importance of functional areas in the national settlement system – their rank and directions of changes. Furthermore, the author's intention was to show similarities and differences in the role of functional areas in the space of countries, that are characterized by

some similarities in their development, with simultaneous divergence in the mechanisms of regional policy. As a case study, two border states of the European Union – Poland and Portugal – have been chosen.

SUPPORT OF SINGLE-INDUSTRY TOWNS IN RUSSIA AND KAZAKHSTAN: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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The study discusses the results of research aimed at conducting the comparative analysis of implementation of the state policy for support of single-industry towns in Russia and Kazakhstan, the identification of specific and common problems as well as methods for solving them. The study reveals the stages in the development of support policy, analyzes the evolution of criteria used for selection of single-industry towns needed support, and considers factors that led to criteria refinement. The study provides a comparison of Russian and Kazakh single-industry towns in terms of their spatial localization, industry specialization, social and economic situation, population number. It is stressed that the key differences in the approaches to the development of single-industry towns in the countries are linked to the scale of support and degree of its selectivity, institutionalization characteristics, and coordination with national priorities. The authors describe key problems arising when implementing policy for support of single-industry towns in Russia and Kazakhstan and conclude that it is necessary to overcome the limitations of traditional approaches to urban policy implementation in conditions of negative economic dynamics.

REGIONAL DIFFERENTIATION AND THE EFFECT OF INDIVIDUAL AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS ON ADOLESCENT FERTILITY: THE CASE OF LITHUANIA

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While experiencing one of the most extreme population declines in the world, quite many infants are born to teenage mothers in Lithuania. Adolescent fertility rate (AFR) in Lithuania is up to four times higher compared to the Northern and Western European countries. However, there is a great regional differentiation of AFR on the low spatial level in the country, where this rate is significantly higher in the peripheral rural regions, but such phenomenon is almost absent in the major cities. The aim of our research is to investigate the regional differentiation of AFR in Lithuania and to identify individual as well as regional characteristics determining it. This study uses individual-level Lithuanian census data from 2001 and 2011. First, we analyse the patterns of regional differentiation of AFR over time at the detailed spatial level. Second, we use binary logistic regression modelling to gain an understanding of which individual characteristics and the attributes of the socio-economic environment contributes most to the increased likelihood of childbirth in adolescence. Our primary results show that individual characteristics play much bigger role than socio-economic environment. The results therefore also suggest that the role of sexual education must be strengthened. The research is funded from the project “Spatial differentiation of adolescent fertility in Lithuania: socioeconomic environment, the role of sexual education and individual experiences” (financed by the Lithuanian Research Council, contract No. S-MIP-17-115).

SMART CITIES AND 5G NETWORKS: AN EMERGING TECHNOLOGICAL AREA?

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The term “smart city” has recently become very widespread in academic and political discourse. Nevertheless, in our opinion, this is rather a marketing term that unites a number of technological (and not only) areas: Internet of Things (IoT), augmented and virtual reality (AR/VR), communication networks. The latest generation of networks is essential for the development of digital ecosystems of smart cities. We assumed that the smart city and 5G networks form an emerging technological area. The goal of our work is to study the structure of the development and implementation of new technologies for the urban environment on the sample of 5G-based technologies. For the analysis of new technologies in the selected subject area, we conducted a study of patent landscapes and scientometric analysis of the topic field. The object of scientometric analysis is the study of citation patterns. The use of the patent landscape is based on information systems and databases of patent information developed by patent offices and commercial companies and consists of visualizing the logical connections between various indicators of patent activity, on the one hand, and technological and market trends, on the other. Together, the scientometric and patent landscape show the most promising areas of technological research. The results of the study can be used in further theoretical and applied research, in the formation of government policy in research and development, as well as in decision-making in the field of urban management.

DEMOGRAPHIC SHRINKAGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR VILLAGES IN POLAND

Monika Wesołowska, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Faculty of Earth Sciences and Spatial Management, Poland

Rural settlements are dynamic structures subject to changes, particularly due to exogenic and endogenic factors determining the conditions of their development and functional transformations. In many Polish villages in non-agglomeration areas, a decline of population is observed, affecting rural space. The consequences of demographic shrinkage are varied. A considerable scale of migrations and advanced aging processes result in an increase in the number of vacant buildings in the building development, or liquidation of social infrastructure (schools, kindergartens, health centres). The term shrinkage usually has negative connotations. In certain cases, however, it can lead to positive changes, e.g. a decline of population in a village results in an improvement of the land structure in the conditions of fragmented, dispersed agriculture (land consolidations). In the upcoming years, the image of many villages subject to depopulation will change. Depending on the quality of the natural environment and transport accessibility, other functions will develop there, among others residential-recreational function. A large proportion of villages, however, may disappear completely as a result of depopulation.

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