



# Poland

## Integrated instruments

According to the Partnership Agreement, ITI is implemented in Poland in the capitals of the voivodships and areas with functional ties to the capital (metropolitan areas). The basis for defining the functional areas of the ITI was the document prepared by the Ministry of Investment and Development (MIIR) "Criteria for defining urban functional areas of the voivodship centres", which was provided to the authorities of the voivodships in February 2013. The status and method of cooperation between the MA and the ITI Association is not centrally defined nor unified, so it differs in the different ROPs (voivodships).



### Positive aspects

- ▶ Relations between mayors of individual towns and municipalities (as Intermediate Bodies)
- ▶ The ITI activates relationships between different partners
- ▶ Method and result of determination of functional areas
- ▶ The possibility of external financing is a successful motivation for cooperation

### Negative aspects

Negative aspects as perceived by main actors:

- ▶ MIR - lack of experience with cooperation and dialogue in the territory
- ▶ MA - general problems associated with territorial self-government
- ▶ IB - unbalanced partnership, difficulty of preparing the programming period

## Key aspects of the integrated instruments

# 1

### CLLD

Under the rural programme (EAFRD) and OP Fisheries (EMFF) is implemented the instrument LEADER. CLLD as a tool can be used under the regional programmes in accordance with the Partnership Agreement. The use of the CLLD was decided by individual MAs themselves, in the end only two voivodships have selected this option.

# 2

### Efficient implementation of ITI

Key factors of efficient implementation of ITI can slightly differ among the main actors:

MIIR: 1) reduce the formalities of procedures, not include ITI in the selection of projects; 2) fewer priority objectives

Managing authority: 1) do not establish ITI as IB; 2) involve ITI in the preparation of the programme and focus on building competencies of its analytical centre

Intermediate body: 1) project selection should be implemented at ITI level; 2) set financial incentives for collaborating local governments; 3) define the parameters and standards of cooperation between ITI and MA from the central level

# 3

### Two kinds of ITI

Regional at the level of voivodship (focused on the area of the regional metropolis) and subregional (in some voivodships, there are more ITI functional areas)



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