

**Włodzimierz Anioł**

**The lack of planning and disorder of Polish space – legal, political, historical and cultural determinants**

The aim of the article is to show how political, legal, historical and cultural factors influence the character of space, particularly urban space, in present-day Poland. The author does not follow single methodology, but uses elements of legal-institutional, comparative and case study methods applied to analysis of various types of secondary sources (academic publications, essays and press). In the first part of the paper, the author briefly characterized the state of public space in Poland, pointing to its deficiencies, the reasons for the deficit of planning and weakness of the national spatial policy. This overview of spatial policy is illustrated by the example of Warsaw, where the tendency to chaotic urbanization is particularly clear. The author focuses attention on possible developments on the national scale related to two new acts of law, so called countryside act of 2015 and the so-called lex developer of 2018. Description of situation and public policy towards urbanization and planning of public space is then contrasted with Scandinavian experiences and models of spatial policy, thus further underlying the cultural determinants of those policies.

Listing deficiencies of the present-day spatial policy in Poland, the author points primarily to the absence of systematic approach, that is clearly demonstrated by the imbalance where some issues within spatial policy are not regulated at all while others are overregulated. He proposes a series of recommendations that aim at eliminating those main deficiencies, such as: strengthening the zoning laws and linking them to local development plans, elimination of ad-hoc approvals for investments, stronger enforcements of planning standards, simplification of administrative procedures regarding spatial development, stronger anti-corruption policies. While listing those recommendations, the author is afraid that the laws that are adopted instead, particularly the so-called lex developer of 2018 may lead to destruction of the rules of spatial planning. He also points to the difficulty to convince the public and the political class of the necessity to prepare and adopt a new comprehensive construction and planning law. What is more, the situation in that regards is not ameliorating, as the government is preparing new legislation aiming at limiting the powers of local governments in this field.

While changes in laws and regulations are important, the author stress the necessity of intellectual change within the society: increasing awareness of spatial planning and the sensitivity towards the shape of surrounding space. Only those elements, combined with efficient mechanism for resolving conflicts and increased social capital of local communities, and higher standards of artistic education, will lead greater consciousness of the importance of spatial planning for the quality of life within society. This, however, will be possible to achieve only with higher participation of the public in planning and management of space, either through consultation of policies with the public or through co-governance.

**Rafał Iwiński**

**Social welfare system and ageing population – challenges and barriers in long-term care**

The ageing of population poses a challenge to the society in the necessity to provide for increasing number of the elderly. Despite the progress in medicine, not every elderly person will be in good health and will maintain their ability to care for themselves. Although care to some seniors will be provided by their families, the number of those depended on social welfare institutions will further increase. The aim of this paper is to present selected categories of challenges for the social welfare institutions responsible for providing help in everyday life to disabled elderly population in the context of greying of the population. The analysis of risks and challenges to social welfare institutions in regard to providing help to the elderly has been based on the statistical and financial data provided by the Polish Ministry of Family, Work and Social Policy, acts of law regulating that sector, and the author own research in the institutions and families that provide help to the elderly who require assistance. The research has been conducted in 2014 in Zachodniopomorskie voivodeship (north-western Poland) and had a form of interviews with persons responsible for creation and implementation of long-term care solutions in this region as well as with professional assistants and families of dependant seniors.

The analysed data points to difficulties the government will experience with meeting the demands for care services, especially long-term ones, due to the absence of resources, including human and financial ones. In addition, the policy towards elderly is not high on the policy agenda. If no action to prepare the social welfare institutions for the challenges of the ageing society and related higher demand for the its services is undertaken, the deficits in the number of provided services will grow. What will also grow, are the costs of services which will require preparation and implementation of new mechanism for founding of the assistance for the elderly, particularly that at present the long-term care to the disabled elderly population is tied to the resources of individual gmina. One possible source of additional money to fund the system is care insurance which would allow to at least partly found the costs of long-term assistance.

Another issue that requires immediate attention within the system of social welfare is regulation of working conditions of the staff providing care (nurses, social workers, therapists etc.), including increase in their remuneration. A new minimum wage for care workers should be set and tied to the average income within the industrial sector. Otherwise whining few years, the social welfare system will have to cope with yet another deficit: of care workers. The problem will be particularly acute for the care institutions located in the communities far from large urban centres. Expansion within the number of staff employed should also be accompanied with creation of various new institutions to provide the services and care required by increasing number of the elderly.

**Joanna Kwiecień**

### **The European space policy as a European public policy**

The paper is an attempt to present in short form both the long past and short history of the European space policy. The primary aim of the paper is to evaluate what was the role of the efforts to cooperate in outer space in the process of European integration. Secondary aim of the paper is to evaluate efficiency of the European space policy as a public policy. The timeframe of the paper is limited to European cooperation in outer space from 1950s until the present-day. Research methods used in this paper include analysis, description, and review of literature on public policy, space policy and European integration.

The answer to the question on the ability of European states to effectively design and execute space policy, it is necessary to look at the historical conditions. First attempts to coordinate efforts in 1950s and 1960s took place in the atmosphere of cooperation and integration that, like the European integration, had functionalist character. This meant that space policy was designed with specific goal – sought after by all participants – which would have been impossible to achieve for a single state. However, early cooperation was difficult due to divergent interests of governments and structural failures of the first European space organizations. European Space Agency (ESA) is so far the most successful of European space organizations in terms of development of new technologies and implementation of common programs. The scope and priorities of EU activities within the field were marked by documents adopted by the Council and the European Parliament until the breakthrough point was reached: regulation of space policy by a European treaty which gave the EU the competence to create and implement space policy through space program. This was followed by another huge step in the form of creating the space program with an increase in spending in the financial perspective 2021-2027.

It is difficult to evaluate the impact of the European space policy on the economies of the member states. However, available data regarding individual EU member states (Belgium and Denmark) point to strong multiplier effect. Space policy not only may be used to stimulate development of innovations and competitiveness of European companies, it also helped to increase international position of the EU vis-à-vis other space powers, particularly from the moment when the European approach towards space policy become more proactive and EU started to act as a unified force with clear political will and coherent policy. This change has also led to cooperation in various fields of space exploration with United States, Russia, South Africa and the African Union.

**Łukasz Świetlikowski**

**The Chancellery of the President of Council of Ministers of the Republic of Poland**

**Civil service internal trainers. Determinants of effectiveness in the light of the AMO (abilities, motivation, opportunities) paradigm**

The article evaluates the effectiveness of internal trainers within the Polish civil service on the example of internal trainers within the Chancellery of the President of Council of Ministers of the Republic of Poland. However, it does not concentrate on the fulltime internal trainers; the group that is the object of the study are those employees of the civil service who in addition to their regular work also provide training to their co-workers. The analysis of the effectiveness of internal trainers is based on the AMO (Ability, Motivation, Opportunity) model that is often used to explain relation between the management of human resources and the effectiveness of organization.

The analysis points to the multiple benefits of internal training in the civil service, including increasing the level of professional competence, integration of employees within the service and higher motivation. Internal trainings improve the attractiveness of civil service as career and at the same time are cheaper than external trainings. They may also be used to promote innovations, new thinking and new way of

acting. The downside of internal training includes insufficient teaching abilities of internal trainers when compared to professional trainers, inability to cope with increased teaching workload and regular duties at the same time, and monotony of repetitive trainings. However, the benefits seem to outweigh the downside.

The civil service is exceptionally good environment for internal training as it has unusually large body of specialists working with the issues of almost all sectors of society, economy and politics. Additionally, civil service is not only a job, it is also a mindset and many civil servants actively want to share their professional knowledge. Last, public policy is and should be based on facts and decisions should be based on hard data. An internal trainer from within civil service by sharing his or her knowledge indirectly helps in the decision-making process.

The civil service in Poland has tools that allow for high effectiveness within the AMO model. However, it still has problem with extra-financial motivation of its employees which may be the result of absence of relevant training programmes for leaders within the administration. Public administration in Poland also lacks in tools to fully evaluate the effectiveness of internal trainers and the impact on organization of the trainings they provide. However, even with limited knowledge of their effectiveness, benefits of internal trainings seem to justify continuation of the practice.

**Piotr Gozdowski**

#### **The Peruvian experiment. Developmental aid as a result of cooperation of many agencies with a non-governmental organisation as the leader**

The following paper presents and analyses specific situation with regard to development policy when in a developing state non-governmental organizations, often of foreign origin, become leaders of development policy, supporting the state in actions directed at the most difficult problems of each society, such as poverty, homelessness, absence of health care or education. This article is a case study of Peru, where a social organization known as Coprodeli Foundation is a leader in development policy and implements development aid.

The paper is divided in several parts. In the first one, the difference between development policy and development aid is discussed. The aim of the second part is to present Peru, its economy and society, particularly the role of migrations and housing policy. Also discussed in this part are theories of development aid. In the next part the history and the modus operandi of Coprodeli Foundation is described. Thus, the whole paper may be considered a case study of a role played by a non-governmental organization in development policy and development aid on the example of Coprodeli Foundation in Peru.

Even though its economic situation is improving, Peru is still facing problems related to poverty and its consequences, such as deficient housing, dangerous sanitary conditions, insufficient access to education and health care. The Peruvian state is helped – and sometimes supplemented – in its efforts in the fields of social and development policy by local and international non-governmental organizations. Coprodeli Foundations differs from other entities operating in Peru, in that it uses its own strategy: it connects

milieus and people from different states and at the same time it connects local groups and governments. The Coprodeli Foundation model engages volunteers, local population and government while facilitating sharing experience and knowledge between different parts of organization and those involved in various projects. Key values within the operation are cooperation, kindness, and considering socio-economics development through cooperation from the bottom-up. The effects of the actions undertaken are shared by 375,000 people a year and are important for socio-economic development of Peru. Intercontinental modus operandi, with the HQ in Europe, back office in North America and main field of development operations (programs, projects and interventions) in South America allows for synergy that helps to eliminate different limitations characteristic both for global organizations and local organizations.