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CATEGORISATION OF PRODUCTS OF PROJECTS CARRIED OUT IN LUBELSKIE VOIVODSHIP IN THE FIELD OF CULTURAL ASSETS CO-FINANCED UNDER OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS 2007-2013(2015)¹

*KATEGORYZACJA PRODUKTÓW PROJEKTÓW Z ZAKRESU DÓBR KULTURY
WSPÓLFINANSOWANYCH Z PROGRAMÓW OPERACYJNYCH 2007-2013(2015)
W WOJEWÓDZTWIE LUBELSKIM*

Key words: European Union Funds, cultural goods, rural areas, Lubelskie voivodship

Słowa kluczowe: fundusze europejskie, dobra kultury, obszary wiejskie, województwo lubelskie

JEL codes: Z32, Z19

Abstract. The aim of the paper is to identify the products of projects of co-financed from the EU Aid Funds in the field of cultural assets in the Lubelskie voivodship. The analysis was conducted using the SIMIK database of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development of the Republic of Poland. The data related to years 2007 to 2013 (2015). The study shows that in the territorial self-government units which are functionally linked up to rural areas, including rural communes, small towns and land counties, the main way of the use of grants for cultural projects are the investments aimed at adapting cultural objects to the fulfilment of new functions, including, first and foremost, grants for gastronomic and hotel services as well as the development of sports and recreational facilities. This results in the improvement of social and economic conditions, mainly due to the creation of new jobs and additional sources of income. In highly attractive tourist centres, such as Zamość, Nałęczów, Kazimierz Dolny, and Puławy, as well as in the voivodship capital, Lublin, the largest share of the expenditures goes for the purposes relating to revalorization of the objects of culture.

Introduction

European Union Funds are a great support for socio-economic development, both in the local and the national scale [Powęska 2015]. One of the types of the EU co-funded projects realized by administrative and social institutions as well as by enterprises are the activities directly or indirectly related to cultural heritage [Powęska 2008]. In the landscape of today's Lublin Region there are many cultural assets, since the income acquired in the past allowed the local people to invest not only in the economy but also to build objects which were important from the point of view of social life and the system of values which were accepted in the life of the various ethnic groups living in the region. Owing to the EU co-funding the monuments and remnants of the past may come to be an important factor fostering the development of new social and economic functions, including, first and foremost, tourism. As is well known, thanks to the multiplier effect, investments in tourism activities yield measurable socio-economic benefits for the entire region.

Material and methodology

The purpose of the study is to identify the level of co-funding from the EU Aid Funds for the projects directly or indirectly relating to cultural assets in the area of the Lubelskie voivodship to show the Lublin Region in this respect against a background of the whole country and of other voivodships [Rakowska 2013]. This study also aims to examine the products of projects of the financial means from the EU Aid Funds allocated for cultural purposes with reference to the types

¹ Under the N + 2 rule UE 2007-2013 Funds may be spent by the end of 2015.

of spatial units. The analysis was conducted using the SIMIK database of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development of the Republic of Poland. The study takes into consideration those projects from the SIMIK database which allowed us to identify content-related use of a project for the analysis, including the title of the agreement and the beneficiary's territorial affiliation; the analysis was based on the parameter of the value of the EU co-funding.

Being guided by the literature on the subject [Rakowska 2012], we have adopted the following spatial categories: (1) rural communes, (2) small towns, (3) land counties, (4) units of high tourist attractiveness treated jointly, namely, Kazimierz Dolny, Puławy and Nałęczów, (5) Zamość, and (6) Lublin – the voivodship's capital. On the other hand, among the products of projects of the EU Aid Funds based on the SIMIK database the following expenditures were distinguished: (1) revalorization of the objects of culture, (2) creation of a new tourism product, (3) tourist services, including hotels and gastronomy, (4) sports and recreational infrastructure, and (5) others. The ways of the use of the EU Aid Funds specified for revalorization of the objects of culture point are considered to be directly related to cultural goods, while in the case of creation of a new tourism product, tourist services, including hotels and gastronomy, sports and recreational infrastructure and others relation were considered indirect.

The analysis of the way of the use of the EU Aid Programmes takes into consideration a broad thematic context of the projects, including the study not only of the investments strictly related to cultural values but also of the financing of the undertakings associated with the promotion and other socio-economic functions indirectly linked up to cultural goods. In the years 2007-2013(2015), the funding and co-funding of projects under EU programmes was realized through four Operational Programmes (OP) carried out under the programmes of the European Territorial Cooperation: OP Infrastructure and Environment, OP Human Capital, OP Innovative Economy, and OP Technical Assistance. There were also sixteen Regional Programmes, including the Regional Operational Programme for the Lubelskie voivodship.

Results

On the 31st December 2015 there were 104,527 agreements registered in the database and concerning the co-funding of projects from the EU Structural Funds allocated to Poland under all Operational Programmes for the years 2007-2013(2015). The number of projects pertaining to, directly and indirectly, cultural values on the national scale amounted to 1678, totalling PLN 12,3 billion. The Lubelskie voivodship put into effect 192 agreements amounting to more than PLN 1 billion, of which the EU co-funding totalled PLN 512 million (Fig. 1).

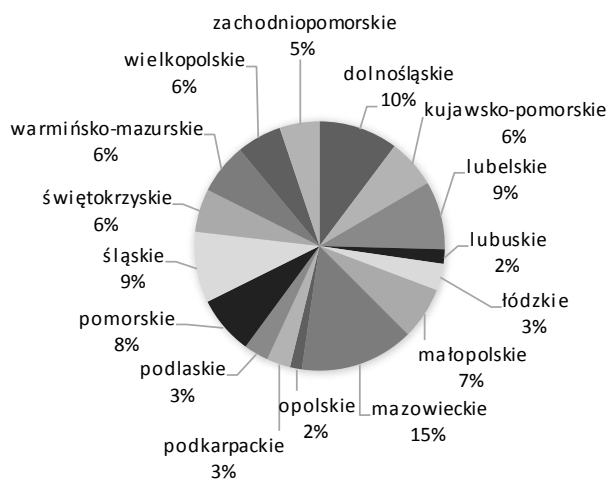


Figure 1. The structure of utilization of UE Aid Funds for projects of cultural assets in Poland in the years 2007-2013(2015) by voivodships

Rysunek 1. Struktura wykorzystania środków pomocowych UE przeznaczonych na projekty z zakresu dóbr kultury w Polsce w latach 2007-2013(2015) według województw

Source: own elaboration based on the SIMIK data of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development of Republic of Poland [MiR 2013]

Źródło: opracowanie własne na podstawie bazy SIMIK Ministerstwa Infrastruktury i Rozwoju Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej [MiR 2013]

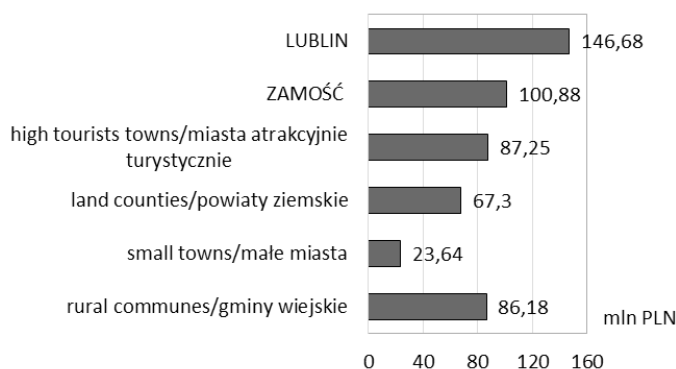


Figure 2. The structure of utilization of UE Aid Funds for projects of cultural assets in the years 2007-2013(2015) by spatial category

Rysunek 2. Struktura wykorzystania środków pomocowych UE przeznaczonych na projekty z zakresu dóbr kultury w latach 2007-2013(2015) według kategorii przestrzennych

Source: see fig. 1

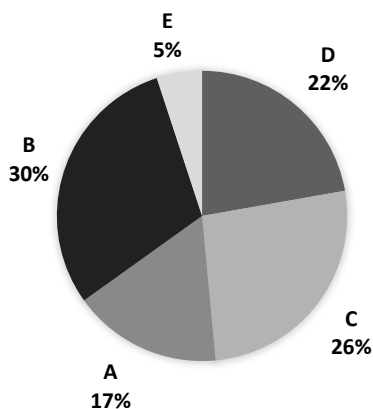
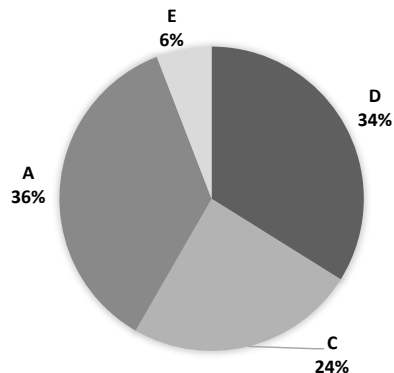
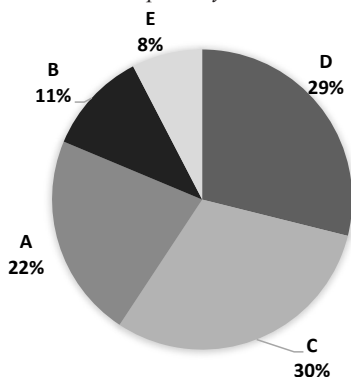
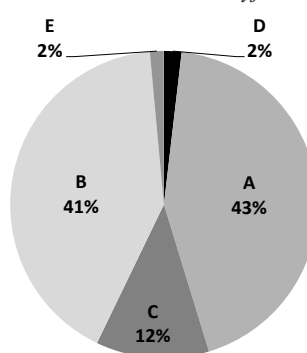
Źródło: jak na rys. 1

The Lubelskie voivodship, beside Mazowieckie and Dolnośląskie voivodships, found itself among the first three voivodships with respect to an absolute value of the amount spent on the purposes related to cultural assets. This was highly influenced by Lublin's accession to the Coalition of Cities for Culture², which resulted in the fact that in the voivodship's capital as well as in the whole voivodship many activities were undertaken to make use of cultural goods for the Region's development. Most cultural projects were implemented in Lublin, where the value of the EU co-funding amounted nearly to PLN 150 million (Fig. 2). This constituted around 29 percent of the European grants acquired in the thematic scope under analysis. On the one hand, concentration of projects and of the amounts the EU funds spent in Lublin is not surprising, since it is a high potential city in the field of cultural goods, which often need renovation; but on the other hand, the needs of the remaining areas of the voivodship also seem to be quite high.

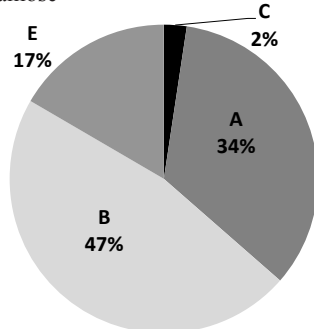
However, in the years 2007-2013(2015) rural communes, small towns and land counties, which are considered jointly as the areas functionally linked up to rural areas, used about 35% of the EU grants acquired by the voivodship in the field of expenditures on culture. Out of three above-mentioned spatial categories most aid funds were invested in rural communes – over PLN 85 million; in land counties this was the amount of PLN 67 million, and in small towns the value of investments totalled PLN 23 million. Due to a high potential of cultural values and resources being a legacy of a multi-cultural past of small towns in the Lublin Region, their low share in the EU co-funding acquired must be considered as insufficient. It is worthwhile pointing to the concentration of spending on culture-related purposes in Zamość, where circa PLN 100 million were used from the EU co-funding grants. Also, a sizeable share in the co-funding of projects thematically related to culture was reported in three towns: Kazimierz Dolny, Puławy and Nałęczów, where the EU co-funding in the years 2007-2015 amounted to PLN 87 million. All these four towns are dynamic centres of culture and tourism, which results in the fact that the needs perceived by the entities operating in this region in the field of co-funding the renovation and adaptation of cultural goods to new functions are relatively high.

The analysis of the products of co-financed from the EU Aid Funds allocated under research projects relating to cultural assets and realized in the Lubelskie voivodship revealed certain differences depending on the categories of spatial units. In the years 2007-2013(2015), in rural communes (Fig. 3a) and land counties (Fig. 3c) most funds were allocated for the projects aimed at adapting cultural assets to the accommodation and gastronomic function; they also had a high share of investments in recreation facilities and in the development of a new tourism product. Considering that such undertakings have a very clear positive effect on socio-economic development, one should

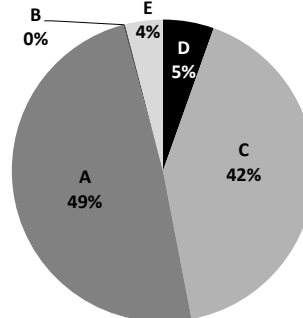
² This is the programme of cooperation between Wrocław, the European Capital of Culture 2016, and the six Polish cities: Gdańsk, Katowice, Lublin, Łódź, Poznań and Szczecin. The partnership of seven metropolitan cities is expected to activate self-government, artistic and non-governmental milieus. This provides new opportunities for cultural exchange, as well as for the promotion of local artists and cultural institutions.

a – rural communes/*gminy wiejskie*b – small towns/*małe miasta*c – land counties/*powiaty ziemskie*d – high tourists towns/*miasta atrakcyjnie turystycznie*

e – Zamość



f – Lublin



Types of products: A – revalorization of the objects of culture, B – the new tourism product, C – tourist services, including hotels and gastronomy, D – sports and recreational infrastructure, E – others/*Typy produktów: A – rewaloryzacja obiektów kultury, B – nowy produkt turystyczny, C – usługi turystyczne, w tym hotele i gastronomia, D – infrastruktura sportowo-rekreacyjna, E – inne*

Figure 3. The structure of utilization of UE Aid Funds by the products of projects for cultural assets in the spatial categories of Lubelskie Voivodship in the years 2007-2013(2015).

Rysunek 3. Struktura wykorzystania środków pomocowych UE według produktów projektów przeznaczonych na dobra kultury w latach 2007-2013(2015) w województwie lubelskim w kategoriach przestrzennych.

Source: see fig. 1

Źródło: jak na rys. 1

emphasize a positive impact of the acquired funds on the local communities. The authorities of the communes and land counties did not forget about strictly cultural values, since they spent 17% of the total amount of funds acquired in rural communes and 22% of funds acquired in land counties on the purposes related to the revalorization of cultural objects. In small towns of the Lublin Region (Fig. 3b), which often resemble rural areas, most of the expenditures from the EU co-funding acquired for projects thematically related to cultural goods were spent in the period under examination on the revalorization of cultural objects (36%). Also, just as in rural areas and land counties, the leaders of these spatial units considered it very important to develop and build hotel and gastronomic services and to invest in sports and recreation facilities. To sum up, we must state explicitly that in the areas functionally related to rural areas of the Lubelskie voivodship the expenditures from the EU Aid Funds on the purposes indirectly related to culture were higher than spending for purposes directly related to cultural values. However, taking into consideration that the development of cultural objects for purposes other than culture, apart from the improvement of the state of an object, contributes to the improvement of socio-political situation in the rural milieu, generates new jobs and results in the increase in local incomes, such use of cultural assets should be considered optimal.

In three towns that are treated jointly (Fig. 3d), that is to say in Nałęczów, Puławy and Kazimierz Dolny (which are later called N-P-K), as well as in Zamość (Fig. 3e), being the towns of high attractiveness for tourism, the highest share among the projects co-funded by the EU and thematically related to cultural goods was represented by the projects designed for the revalorization of cultural objects and the creation of a new tourist product (in N-P-K 43% and 41% and in Zamość 34% and 47% respectively). However, hotel and gastronomic services as well as the development of sports and recreation infrastructure in these territorial units were financed much less frequently from the EU grants (in N-P-K 10% and 2%, in Zamość 2% and 0% respectively). In Zamość we could observe a high share of the category of "others", which included mainly promotion projects. In Lublin (Fig. 3f), like in Zamość, we could observe the highest share of expenditures from the EU grants on those projects thematically related to cultural goods which were directly designed for the revalorization of the objects of culture (49%). Investments in hotel and gastronomic services were equally important (42%), while the remaining purposes were insignificant (from 0 to 5%). To sum up, it should be emphasized that in the towns of the Lublin Region, regardless of their size, the EU co-funding acquired for projects thematically related to cultural assets was mainly allocated to direct activities aimed at the reconstruction and restoration of the objects of culture.

Conclusions

The analysis conducted in this study shows that in the years 2007-2013(2015) the products of the EU co-funding for projects thematically related to cultural assets in the Lubelskie voivodship varied depending on the spatial categories distinguished. In urban communes and in land counties the EU co-funding acquired for projects thematically related to cultural assets was mainly allocated for the purposes indirectly related to culture, first and foremost for the development of hotel and gastronomic services as well as for sports and recreational infrastructure. The purposes directly related to revalorization and reconstruction of cultural objects were also accomplished in these spatial units, however significantly fewer resources acquired from the EU were allocated for these purposes. On the other hand, in small towns the revalorization of cultural objects was a dominant way of using the EU Aid funds, the share of the outlays on sports and recreational infrastructure as well as on hotel and gastronomic services being only insignificantly lower. In tourist centres of the western part of the Lublin Region, as well as in Zamość and Lublin, the structure of expenditures from the EU Aid Funds was dominated by the purposes directly related to the revalorization of cultural objects. However, in Nałęczów, Kazimierz Dolny, Puławy and Zamość this structure was supplemented to an important degree by the financing of a new tourism product, while in the case of Lublin the support for the development of hotel and gastronomic services from the EU financial resources was as high as the expenditures directly related to culture. This picture of the phenomenon is certainly influenced by the varied potential of the spatial categories distinguished

in this study in the field of cultural resources and values, as well as by different activity of the entities applying for the EU co-funding. When presenting rural areas against a background of other spatial categories one should indicate that the entities operating in the rural milieu, which spend the greatest amounts on the activities fostering entrepreneurship, creation of new jobs and the sources of income, have a positive effect on the socio-economic development.

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Streszczenie

Celem artykułu jest identyfikacja produktów projektów dofinansowanych ze środków pomocowych UE dotyczących dóbr kultury z obszaru województwa lubelskiego. Analizę przeprowadzono wykorzystując dane bazy SIMIK Ministerstwa Infrastruktury i Rozwoju Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. dane dotyczą lat 2007-2013(205). W badaniu wykazano, że w jednostkach samorządu terytorialnego funkcjonalnie powiązanych z obszarami wiejskimi – gminy wiejskie, małe miasteczka i powiaty ziemskie – dominującym sposobem wykorzystania dotacji do projektów kulturowych są inwestycje mające na celu przystosowanie obiektu kultury do pełnienia nowych funkcji, w tym najczęściej do usług hotelarsko-gastronomicznych oraz rozbudowa infrastruktury sportowo-rekreacyjnej. Efektem tego jest poprawa warunków społeczno-gospodarczych, przede wszystkim ze względu na powstające nowe miejsca pracy oraz dodatkowe źródła dochodów. W ośrodkach miejskich o dużej atrakcyjności turystycznej (Zamość, Nałęczów, Kazimierz Dolny, Puławy) oraz w stolicy województwa Lublinie największy udział mają wydatki na cele powiązane z rewaloryzacją obiektów kulturowych.

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