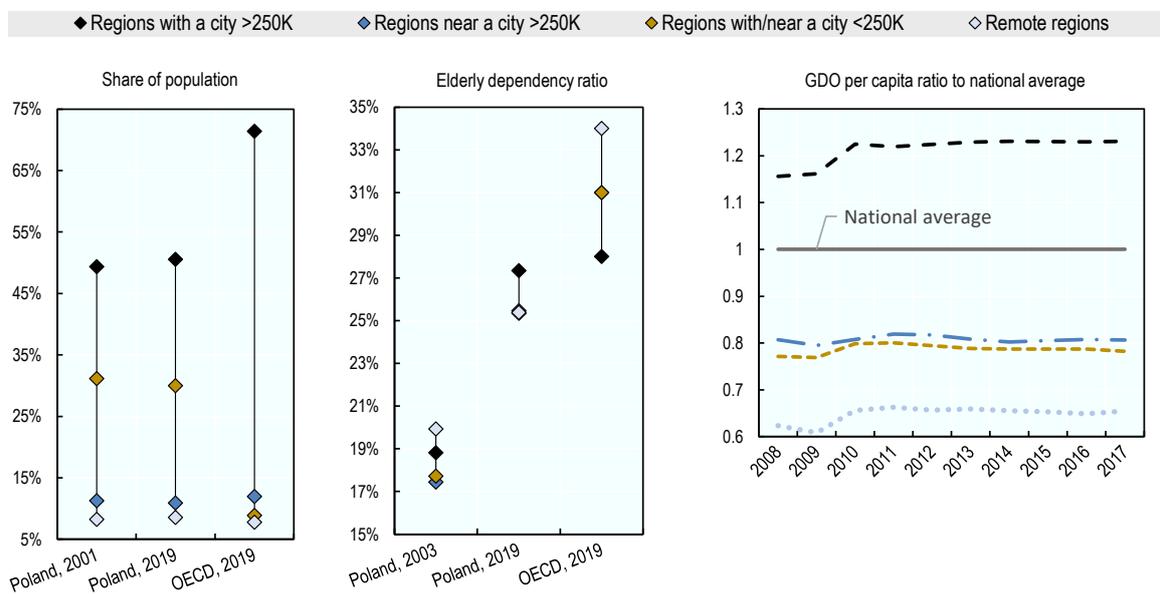


Poland

Statistical profile

Figure 1. Statistical profile



	Population growth 2008-2019 (%)	Growth in employment 2008-2016 (%)	GVA per worker (1 000 USD ppp)	GVA manufacturing share (%)	Hospital beds per 1 000 inhabitants
Regions with a city >250K	0.1 (0.7)	0.5 (0.4)	59 (92)	19 (18)	NA
Regions near a city >250K	-0.1 (0.3)	-0.3 (0.0)	48 (79)	30 (26)	NA
Regions with/near a city <250K	-0.2 (0.2)	0.3 (-0.1)	45 (71)	34 (23)	NA
Remote regions	-0.2 (0.5)	-0.4 (-0.1)	36 (73)	26 (18)	NA

Note: OECD average is presented in parenthesis. Data for GVA per worker, GVA by sector and unemployment rate are from 2017. GVA and GDP are measured in USD PPP (2015). The OECD average by order in the table has been made with 33, 25, 26, 25 countries with available data. Employment growth measured as employment in the workplace.

Source: (OECD, 2020_[1]) OECD Regional Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/region-data-e>.

Policy framework and Institutional setting of rural development

Rural Definition

- ❖ In Poland, rural areas are defined by the municipal administrative division of the National Official Register of the Territorial Division of the county (TERYT). Rural areas are rural municipalities and the rural parts of mixed municipalities. A tailored definition of rural areas was created for the implementation of the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 and the Strategy for Sustainable Development of Rural Areas, Agriculture and Fisheries 2012-20. This definition of rural areas includes small urban localities (less than 5000 inhabitants). The DEGURBA (elaborated by EUROSTAT) classification of rural areas is used in case of some Regional Operational Programmes (EU - Cohesion Policy). Overall, rural definition recognises mixed rural/urban areas and rural areas close to cities.

National rural policy

- ❖ Poland has a national rural policy defined by the strategy for Sustainable Development of Rural Areas, Agriculture and Fisheries 2012 -2020. Main objectives of the plan include modernising agriculture, preserving ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient rural economy and promoting social inclusion.

Lead ministry(ies) and other co-ordination bodies in charge

Table 1. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the national level

Ministries/Departments (most important first)	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	Responsible for Poland's rural development strategy, for establishing methodological, organisational and institutional grounds to pursue the rural policy. The ministry provides strategic policy direction, implements EU funds for rural development and agriculture, and provides operational functions, including the financial supervision of budget. The MARD is responsible for payments under the direct support scheme of the CAP. The MARD also has responsibility for aspects of land management, technical infrastructure, skills and education, agricultural markets, labour market policies, and social matters. The MARD also has a large oversight function for various agencies that provide on the ground support to the agricultural sector, rural business and others.
Ministry of Investment and Economic Development (MIED)	Key role in elaborating the country's development strategies, it has an important co-ordinating function across government and across territories. MIED is also the main governmental institution responsible for the co-ordination of regional, spatial and Cohesion policy.
Coordination Committee of Development Policy	Carries out conceptual and analytical tasks, including consults and gives opinions on the main directions and mechanisms of development policy and development management system.

Table 2. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the sub-national level

Institutions	Role
Regional governments	Implementation, policy making.
The Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture (ARMA)	Provide on the ground support to the agricultural sector and manage and distribute funds to farmers, rural business and others

Key objectives in rural policy and delivery mechanisms

- ❖ Poland's rural development policy allocates a high degree of importance to economic areas (Table 3). Table 4 shows the main priorities of rural policy.
- ❖ The main delivery mechanisms of the rural development policy in Poland are dedicated grants programmes.

Table 3. Relevance of sectors in rural development policy

Policy areas	Poland	Average OECD
Economic	40%	40%
Social	30%	30%
Environment	30%	30%

Note: Self-reported responses from country delegate to the question: "Please grade from 1 to 10 the importance rural development policies in your country assigns to economic, social and environmental areas".

Source: OECD (2018), "Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries".

Table 4. Relevant objectives in rural development policy

Top objectives	Programmes	Main financial mechanisms to support the strategy
Agricultural production	Innovation, cooperation, knowledge, Lifelong learning and vocational training with modernization support to improve farming sector competitiveness	Na
Land occupation, resilience and landscape preservation	Reducing fertilization levels and the use of pesticides and herbicides, more sustainable grazing and maintenance of forests.	Na
Service Delivery	Services provided by local development strategies	Na
Rural-urban linkages	RDP 2014-2020	Na
Quality of Life in rural areas	Diversification, SMEs, job creation and improving living conditions	Na

Note: Objectives presented are the objectives with higher scores in the survey responses. Poland ranked agricultural production as the most important objective.

Source: OECD (2018), "Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries".