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## Space management in Poland in the light of the cohesion with the European Union : conditions, change directions : [abstract]

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Artykuł został opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej [bazhum.muzhp.pl](http://bazhum.muzhp.pl), gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

## NATIONAL STOCK OF LAND PROPERTIES

### Summary

This text has been based on the results of the official land survey measurements of Poland conducted in 2004. The measurements present **land ownership** in 43 detailed sub-groups, while **land use** in 21 sub-groups, taking into account the acreage in urban and rural areas. The public/state and municipal sectors own presently 43% of the surface area of Poland, and the rest is owned by private owners. Poland is an agricultural country, since 61% of its land is used for agricultural purposes, 28% are covered by forests, which mainly are the state-owned forests. Cities and towns occupy more than 2 million hectares, that is 6.8% of the surface area of the country, including 1/6 of that urban area, occupied by capitals of the Regions, where the level of investments in property and of the related transactions is the highest. Presently, attention is directed towards agricultural land inside towns (43%). This is an investment reserve for the future urbanisation of the country.

The article presents an attempt at determining the land management effectiveness by means of several indexes. There are only 8,100 m<sup>2</sup> of land, as well as total fixed assets in the amount of more than PLN 40,000, and GDP in the amount of PLN 42,000 yearly *per capita* in Poland. This means that there are fixed assets in the amount of PLN 5.75 per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of land, and that 1 m<sup>2</sup> of land generates GDP valued at PLN 5.18.

If one assumes the amount of GDP per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of national land stock to be an essential index of that land stock management, then the synthetic value of that index for the "old" EU countries was recently USD 1.67/1 m<sup>2</sup>, while in the "new" EU countries it was only USD 0.80/1 m<sup>2</sup>. At that time, Poland reached the level of USD 1.16/1 m<sup>2</sup>, thus proving its still not too high an effectiveness.

## CONSEQUENCES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EU DIRECTIVES ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FOR SPATIAL PLANNING

### Summary

One of the consequences of Poland's joining the European Union is the adjustment of the law to the EU standards, including also the law concerning the environment. Therefore, many new acts and executive regulations were issued in Poland, which changed the previous mechanism of environment management and, indirectly, also the space management. Many documents of national (Ecological Policy of the State, National Programme of Municipal Sewage Treatment), regional, or local (spatial development plans, environment protection plans) significance include tasks aimed at the environmental protection, as well as spatial planning tasks.

As far as spatial planning procedures are concerned, legal regulations concerning environmental impact assessments, as well as plan and project implementation results (projections) yield consequences for them. Presently, environmental impact assessments have the greatest significance in proceedings related to the issuance of decisions on the development of contemplated projects.

Those acts, which include provisions related to limited-use areas, affect the space management in Poland. Also, problems concerning areas threatened with flooding exert a considerable influence on spatial planning. Protection against floods can be provided by, among other things, the way of spatial development of river valleys or floodland areas.

Space management in Poland will, in accordance with the EU directives, be connected with the use of land for sewage treatment plants, water protection facilities (retention tanks, separators), as well as waste dumping areas.

Following its accession to the European Union, Poland has been compelled to increase its efforts in the field of nature and environment protection. The European integration made it possible to look at the nature protection issues from the all-European point of view. The methods of nature protection within the European Union are predominantly based on the all-European network of protected areas, called Natura 2000. The effects for spatial planning in Natura 2000 areas will include limitations, concerning rather new projects and a substantial intensification of economy.