

Attachments

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1.1. Elements supplementing the desk research analysis

1.1.1. Introduction - supplement to desk research analysis.

List of sources used for desk research analysis:

- The Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020;
- Regulation (EU) No. 232/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing the European Neighborhood Instrument;
- Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2020/879 of June 23, 2020;
- Regulation (EU, EURATOM) No 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014 and (EU) No 283/2014 and Decision No. 541/2014 / EU, and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 966/2012;
- Programming document for EU support to ENI Cross-Border Cooperation (2014-2020) (English version);
- REGULATION (EU) NO 232/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 March 2014 establishing the European Neighborhood Instrument REGULATION (EU) NO 236/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 March 2014 establishing common rules and procedures for the implementation of the EU instruments for financing external actions;
- REGULATION (EU, Euratom) OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014 and (EU) No 283/2014 and Decision No 541/2014 / EU, and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012;
- COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 897/2014 of 18 August 2014 laying down detailed provisions for the implementation of cross-border cooperation programs financed under Regulation (EU) No 232/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Neighborhood Instrument;

- COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/879 of 23 June 2020 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 897/2014 as regards specific provisions to align the provisions for the implementation of cross-border cooperation programmes financed under the European Neighbourhood Instrument with specific measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Programming Document for EU Support for ENI Cross-Border Cooperation (2014-2020) (English version);
- Regulations of the Joint Monitoring Committee;
- Regulations of the Project Selection Committee;
- Handbook for evaluation of applications (English version);
- <https://www.pbu2020.eu>;
- <https://www.plru.eu>;
- Project applications submitted under the Programs - made available by the Employer;
- Other documents identified during the work on the final report.

1.1.2. Implementation of the Programme objectives - supplement

The **product and result indicators** used in the Programme along with the target values assigned to them are presented below.

Table 1. Product indicators and result indicators

	Priority	Product indicator	Target value	Result indicator	Start value / Target value
TO Heritage	Promotion of local culture and history	Number of upgraded cultural and historical heritage sites as a direct result of Programme support (ENI / CBC 7)	30	Increase in the number of visitors to historical and cultural heritage sites	0/ 16,6 [%]
		Number of cross-border cultural events organized with the support of the ENI (ENI/CBC 8)	97		
	Promotion and preservation of natural heritage	Number of cross-border events	63	Increase in the number of visitors to	0/ 13,1 [%]

Priority	Product indicator	Target value	Result indicator	Start value / Target value	
		organized with the support of the Program		natural heritage sites	
		Number of promoted and / or protected natural objects as a direct result of the Programme support	15		
		Number of people participating in awareness-raising events and activities that promote the conservation of natural heritage	5 993		
TO Accessibility	Improvement and development of transport services and infrastructure	Total length of newly constructed roads (ENI / CBC 26)	5,60 [km]	Reducing travel / transport time in regions	0/ 7,5 [%]
		Total length of roads renovated or upgraded (ENI / CBC 27)	102,90 [km]		
		Number of countys (PL) / regions (BY/UA) benefiting from modernized / newly established transport services and transport infrastructure	28		
		Number of partnerships established	14		

	Priority	Product indicator	Target value	Result indicator	Start value / Target value
		with the aim of modernizing / creating environmentally friendly transport systems or services			
	Development of information and communication technology infrastructure	Number of partnerships established to develop ICT infrastructure	7	Increased use of modern technologies	0/ 18 [number of regions]
TO Security	Support for the development of health care and social services	Population with easier access to the health care system as a direct result of the support (ENI/CBC 30)	7 890 573 [persons]	Improving access to health care and social services	0/ 36,20 [%]
		Population using newly created or improved social services	27 960 [persons]	Shortening the waiting time for the reaction of security and safety services	13,2/ 18,4 [%]
	Addressing common security challenges	Population benefiting from fire protection measures as a direct result of the support	3 689 232 [persons]	Shortening the waiting time for the reaction of security and safety services	13,2/ 18,4 [%]
		Number of security institutions collaborating across borders	22		
	TO Borders	Support for border efficiency and security	Number of border crossing points with increased capacity (ENI / CBC 35)	7	Speeding up border checks for passengers and cars
Improving		Increased	10 200	Increasing the	32,5/ 41,0 [%]

Priority	Product indicator	Target value	Result indicator	Start value / Target value
	border management operations, customs and visa procedures	passenger capacity at land border crossing points (ENI / CBC 38)	[people / 24 hours]	efficiency of border checks

Source: own study based on <https://www.pbu2020.eu/pl/pages/233> [access on: 13.01.2021].

Table 2. Legal form of the beneficiaries of the PBU Programme projects

Priority	Legal form of the beneficiary	Number of entities	% share among beneficiaries in the priority
Priorities 1.1 and 1.2. under TO Heritage	Foundation	9	4
	Fund	2	1
	Communal self-government organizational unit	44	20
	Another state or local government legal person within the meaning of Art. 9 point 14 of the Act of 27 August 2009 on public finances (Journal of Laws of 2013, item 885, as amended)	1	0
	Research and development unit	1	0
	The Catholic church	8	4
	Authority of government and government administration	3	1
	State organizational unit	22	10
	Political party	1	0
	County self-government organizational unit	10	5
	State enterprise - small enterprise	1	0
	State enterprise - medium-sized enterprise	1	0
	Public institution of the education system	3	1
	Public art school	1	0
	Public primary school	3	1
	Public upper secondary school	2	1
	Public secondary school	3	1
	Sp. z o.o. – small enterprise	1	0
	Association	46	21
	Association not entered in the National Court Register	2	1
	University	12	5
	Voivodship self-government organizational unit	6	3
	Self-government community	37	17
	Union of associations	2	1
Priority 2.1 and 2.2.	Communal self-government	5	9

Priority	Legal form of the beneficiary	Number of entities	% share among beneficiaries in the priority
within TO Accessibility	organizational unit		
	Authority of government and government administration	1	2
	State organizational unit	10	18
	County self-government organizational unit	3	5
	State enterprise – medium-sized enterprise	4	7
	Foreign enterprise - large enterprise	1	2
	Economic and professional self-government not entered into the National Court Register	1	2
	State Treasury	3	5
	Joint-stock company - micro-enterprise	1	2
	Association	4	7
	Voivodship self-government organizational unit	7	12
	Self-government community	17	30
Priority 3.1 and 3.2. under TO Security	Foundation	3	4
	Communal self-government organizational unit	4	5
	Public sector enterprise	4	5
	Authority of government and government administration	6	8
	State organizational unit	7	10
	County self-government organizational unit	2	3
	State enterprise - small enterprise	1	1
	Independent public health care	16	22
	State Treasury	2	3
	Sp. z o.o. – large enterprise	1	1
	Association	9	12
	University	1	1
	Voivodship self-government organizational unit	3	4
	Self-government community	14	19
Priority 4.1 and 4.2. within TO Borders	Public sector enterprise	2	4
	State control and law protection authority	10	21
	Authority of government and government administration	11	23
	State organizational unit	18	38
	State Treasury	3	6
	University	2	4
	Voivodship self-government organizational unit	1	2

Source: own study based on data from the SL2014 system provided by the Ordering Party (as at 09.12.2020).

The analysis of potential threats is presented below. These threats (together with their causes) were described and their possible impact on the achievement of the intended effects was assessed. The significance of each risk factor was assessed sequentially and classified according to the likelihood of its occurrence and the degree of its impact. These threats are presented in the table below.

Table 3. Risks for the PBU Programme

Description and causes of threats	Impact of the threat	Assessing the significance of the threat	Mitigation measures recommended / implemented
No agreement on the selection due to non-compliance with the selection criteria and project evaluation results.	Selection of projects with a poor cross-border effect or low quality. Delays in starting project implementation. Threat to the achievement of the Programme objectives.	Low	Selection of projects according to the selection criteria. Preparation of a ranking list by assessors as the basis for project selection.
Insufficient number of project applications for funding due to overly complex Programme requirements and lack of interest from stakeholders.	Selection of low-quality projects. Rejection of a significant number of projects due to formal requirements. Limiting the circle of beneficiaries mainly to the beneficiaries of the previous programme.	Medium	Conducting information campaigns and training for interested parties. Use of simplified, beneficiary-friendly procedures for applying for funding under the Programme.
Slow, low-quality implementation of contracted projects due to complicated and inadequate procedures.	Projects do not receive funding in line with the action plans. Loss of financial liquidity by projects and suspension of their implementation. Failure to achieve the intended goals by the projects.	Medium	Development of simple, clear procedures and documents for applying for funds and reporting. Conducting trainings, improving the qualifications of the Programme bodies and beneficiaries.
Difficulties in implementing project assumptions and achieving the anticipated values of indicators due to restrictions related to the epidemic situation	The restrictions related to the epidemic situation directly affect the mobility of the population and, therefore, the border traffic or the number of visitors to historical and cultural heritage sites.	Medium	Issuing a supplement to the Programme manuals and expenditure verification guidelines on the situation caused by COVID-19, including instructions for beneficiaries and possible simplifications.

Source: own study based on the ENI Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020, Translation of the version approved by the European Commission (Decision C (2015) 9138 of December 17, 2015), pp. 31-32.

The table below presents the value of co-financing broken down into Thematic Objectives and Priorities.

Table 4. Financing of the EIS PBU Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2014-2020 by thematic objectives and priority axes

Priority	Amount (€)	The amount of co-financing from community funds (€)	Total amount of funding (€)*	Own contribution in%	Own contribution (€)**
1.1	22 434 148,71	20 140 445,48	20 278 687,02	9,62	2 157 461,65
1.2	16 044 000,91	14 436 566,81	14 497 354,20	9,64	1 546 646,71
Sum for TO Heritage	38 478 149,60	34 577 012,29	34 776 041,00	9,63	3 704 108,36
2.1	56 599 098,55	50 111 744,73	53 548 079,19	5,39	3 051 019,36
2.2	2 628 780,46	2 365 902,41	2 460 657,71	6,40	168 122,75
Sum for TO Accessibility	59 227 879,00	52 477 647,14	56 008 737,00	5,44	3 219 142,11
3.1	38 025 740,68	32 942 624,63	35 601 732,43	6,37	2 424 008,25
3.2	21 129 378,97	19 014 152,05	20 673 575,30	2,16	455 803,67
Sum for TO Security	59 155 119,70	51 956 776,68	56 275 308,00	4,87	2 879 811,92
4.1	15 355 982,40	13 820 383,96	15 355 982,40	0,00	0,00
4.2	14 592 912,44	13 128 656,26	14 592 912,44	0,00	0,00
Sum for TO Borders	29 948 894,80	26 949 040,22	29 948 895,00	0,00	0,00
Technical Support	8 519 116,98	8 519 116,98	8 519 16,98	0,00	0,00
Total sum	195 329 160,10	174 479 593,30	185 528 098,00	5,02	9 803 062,39

* Including community funds and the state budget.

** Including the budget of local government units, other national public funds and private funds.

Source: own study based on data from the SL2014 system provided by the Ordering Party (as at 09.12.2020).

1.1.3. Characteristics of the Programme's communication strategy - supplement

Another compilation presents **communication tools and activities** implemented by the managing authorities of PWT PBU 2014-2020.

Table 5. Communication tools and activities implemented by the managing authorities of PBU 2014-2020

Implemented measures	Purpose of undertaken actions	Target group
YEAR 2017		
Training and consultations in the implementation of Large Infrastructure Projects	Increasing the level of knowledge about the feasibility of investments	Potential applicants
The first edition of the Summer Youth Academy for young people from 3 countries	Inspiring the young generation	Young people
European Cooperation Day events organized in 3 countries (including a regular competition for schools in the Programme area)	Inspiring the young generation	Young people
II Cross-border Academy of Development	Attracting new audiences and promoting the concept of cross-border cooperation among the general public	Audience
Karpaty Fest festival of the cultural heritage of the Carpathians		Audience
The annual conference "Cross-border Warm-up"		Audience
Scientific conference for scientists from 3 countries		Scientists, scientists from Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, audience interested in the topic
XXVII Economic Forum in Krynica Zdrój	Marking the presence of the Programme and its promotion; exchange of information and knowledge	Audience
Orły Wprost Awards Gala	To reward the best projects / important personalities of the Programme; promotion of the Programme	Programme Beneficiaries, representatives of institutions involved in the Programme implementation, audience
VI Congress of Eastern Europe Initiatives	Marking the presence of the Programme and its promotion; Exchange of information and knowledge	Audience
IV Eastern Economic Congress		Audience
XVI International Economic Forum		Audience
Road Forum of the Podkarpackie Voivodeship		Audience
Local Self-Government Day		Audience
YEAR 2018		
Two partner search forums	To facilitate the creation of partnerships for PBU2, a microproject competition and conceptualization of joint microprojects	Potential applicants
Training for applicants on	To inform in detail about the	Potential applicants

Implemented measures	Purpose of undertaken actions	Target group
competition requirements (preparation of the application form, attachments, eligibility of partners and activities, etc.)	requirements of PBU2	
Additional guidelines, useful tips, consultation, etc.		Potential applicants
Training on project implementation	Training in implementation issues and procedures, showing best practices	Potential beneficiaries
The second edition of the Summer Youth Academy for young people from 3 countries	Integration of the young generation abroad; Informing about the Programme	Youth from 3 countries
European Cooperation Day events organized in 3 countries (including a regular competition for schools in the Programme area)	Reaching a new audience - young people and communicating the values of the Programme	Youth from 3 countries
«Heritage and me!» - Completion of the educational campaign for schools in Lviv	They enable you to gain unique experience in cross-border communication	96 children from borderlands
III Cross-border Academy of Development	To inform about the programme, acquire new audiences	Beneficiaries from 3 countries, recipients interested in the Programme
Signing contracts for project financing from PBU1 CfP (several events)	Official signing of contracts with beneficiaries	Beneficiaries, audience
Scientific conference "Cross-border heritage as the basis of Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian cooperation"	Connecting research communities from three countries. Analysis of topics relevant to the thematic objectives of the Programme (in 2018 - Heritage)	Scientists, scientists from Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, audience interested in the topic
Carpathian Neighborhood Days	Showing the potential of the Programme and its importance for the cooperation of Polish and Ukrainian institutions in the Carpathians	Audience, diplomats, parliamentarians, local governments, border institutions and representatives of services
Information seminar "Methodology for the development of cross-border projects"	Transfer of knowledge and experience related to the Programme and project implementation	Representatives of almost 100 united territorial communities of all regions of Ukraine
Orły Wprost Awards Gala	To reward the best projects / important personalities of the Programme; promotion of the Programme	Programme Beneficiaries, representatives of institutions involved in the Programme implementation, audience
XXVIII Economic Forum in Krynica Zdrój	Promoting and informing about the Programme, its impact and possibilities	Audience, forum participants
Lviv Eco Forum		Audience, forum participants
Eastern Europe Initiatives Congress		Audience, participants of the Congress
Publications / media coverage	Communication with applicants / beneficiaries and the public, disseminating information about the Program, promotion	Potential applicants, beneficiaries, authorities, general public
YEAR 2019		
Communication Workshops	Demonstrating the importance	Beneficiaries of the first call for

Implemented measures	Purpose of undertaken actions	Target group
	and providing training in correct communication in and outside the project	applications and DPI
Training on project implementation (including reporting, expenditure verification, cost eligibility, changes)	Training in implementation issues and procedures	Beneficiaries of the first call for applications and DPI
Training on contract signing / implementation procedures	Training in contracting and implementation issues and procedures to keep these processes as smooth as possible	Beneficiaries of the second call for applications
Communication Workshops	To show importance and train proper communication in and out of the project	Beneficiaries of the second call for applications
European Cooperation Day events organized in 3 countries (including a regular competition for schools in the Programme area)	Reaching a new audience - young people and communicating the value of cross-border cooperation and the Program	Youth from 3 countries/ schools
ECDay Final Event for Schools	They enable you to gain unique experience in cross-border communication	Up to 100 children from the Programme area (school teams from each country)
Outdoor painting exhibition in Zamość	Promoting and informing about the Programme, its impact and possibilities.	Regional authorities, audience
Study visits of representatives of Ukrainian local governments to Polish institutions	The exchange of best practices in the field of local development, in order to strengthen the partnership / cooperation, local governments will be established between PL and AU	Representatives of Ukrainian local government authorities
Annual conference - ICT Challenges of the Programme Area	To draw the attention of the Programme stakeholders / beneficiaries to the challenges related to the development of information and communication technologies in the Programme area. Promoting / informing about the Programme	Programme stakeholders, beneficiaries, people interested in the Programme, representatives of the Programme bodies
Opening conference - Microprojects PBU2	To celebrate the start of microprojects	Programme stakeholders, beneficiaries, people interested in the Programme, representatives of the Programme bodies
Polesie Festival (as part of ECDay in Belarus)	Informing the general public about the programme and EU funds	Audience and inhabitants of the Polesie region
Study visits of representatives of Ukrainian local governments (regional level) to Polish institutions	Exchange of best practices in the field of regional development in order to increase the creation of partnership / cooperation between Poland and Ukraine	Representatives of Ukrainian regional authorities
IV Cross-border Academy of	Connecting research communities	Beneficiaries, scientists,

Implemented measures	Purpose of undertaken actions	Target group
Development (including a scientific conference)	and beneficiaries from 3 countries. Analysis of topics relevant to the Programme TO; Informing about the program, acquiring new recipients	academics from 3 countries, audience interested in the subject and the Program
Journalists' forum	Reaching journalists with information about projects and the Program, and consequently - a wide audience	Journalists
XII Europe e-Ukraine Forum	Promoting and informing about the Program, its impact and possibilities	Audience
5th European Congress of Local Governments		Audience
Conference "15 years in the EU"		Audience
Local Development Forum		Audience
Berlin Process Conference		Audience
Via Carpathia International Forum		Audience
Carpathian Neighborhood Days		Audience
Conference "Historical and cultural heritage of the Carpathians"		Audience
XXIX Economic Forum in Krynica Zdrój		Audience, forum participants
Orły Wprost Awards Gala	To reward the best projects / important personalities of the Programme; promotion of the Programme	Programme Beneficiaries, representatives of institutions involved in the Programme implementation, audience
3rd Polish Forum of Local Governments	Promoting and informing about the Program, its impact and possibilities	Audience
"Europe of the Carpathians" conference		Audience
IV International fair "B2B Contact Fair Brest 2019"		Audience
European Funds Open Days		Audience
VI Eastern Economic Congress		Audience
10th Annual Forum of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region		Audience
VIII Congress of Eastern Europe Initiatives		Audience
XXI International Business Forum "Euroregion Niemen 2019"		Audience
Eastern Culture Festival		Audience
Local Self-Government Day		Audience
XVIII International Economic Forum		Audience
Publications, media coverage	Communication with applicants / beneficiaries and the public, disseminating information about the Program, promotion	Potential applicants, beneficiaries, authorities, general public
YEAR 2020		
Training on project implementation (reporting, expenditure verification, cost eligibility, changes, visibility, etc.)	Training in implementation issues and procedures	Beneficiaries of the first call for proposals and DPI

Implemented measures	Purpose of undertaken actions	Target group
Participation in project events	Assisting beneficiaries in communication activities, building the promotion of the Programme on project activities	Depending on the event - project target groups, public opinion
Training on project implementation (reporting, expenditure verification, cost eligibility, changes, visibility, orders etc.)	Training in implementation issues and tender procedures	Beneficiaries of the second call for applications
Participation in official events related to the signing of grant agreements / opening conferences / project events	Assisting beneficiaries in communication activities, building the promotion of the Programme on project activities	Depending on the event - project target groups, public opinion
Opening of training on contracting issues and procedures (2 possible options depending on the number of institutions in selected projects - joint training as part of one event or separate training in all three countries, to be determined after selecting the projects)	Training in contracting issues and procedure	Beneficiaries of the third call for applications
Training on project implementation (reporting, expenditure verification, cost eligibility, changes, visibility, orders etc.)	Training in implementation issues and procedures	Beneficiaries of the third call for applications
Participation in official events related to the signing of grant agreements / opening conferences / project events	Assisting beneficiaries in communication activities, building the promotion of the Programme on project activities	Depending on the event - project target groups, public opinion
Competition for schools from the Programme area (final in BY)	To reach new audiences - specifically young people; Communicating the value of cross-border cooperation and project results	Youth from 3 countries, audience
Cycling through projects	Communicating the value of cross-border cooperation and project results	Youth from Polish school groups who entered the competition for schools, but were not invited to the Final; general audience
The "It's not science fiction" event with the inauguration of Regiostars 2020	Popularization of the Programme presenting projects representing each of the main themes of the Programme through the involvement of young people	Project representatives, youth, society
Organization of an annual conference	Organizing an annual conference as planned; capitalization, exchange of good practices between PBU projects and other projects, exchange of information and knowledge	Programme stakeholders, beneficiaries, people interested in the Programme, representatives of the Programme bodies, public opinion
30 years of Interreg - PBU perspective - Climbing the top of Pip Ivan	Celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Interreg program; To show examples of successful PBU projects	EC and other Programme stakeholders and other programs, Interreg projects, audience

Implemented measures	Purpose of undertaken actions	Target group
2 study visits to Poland for representatives of Ukrainian and Belarusian potential partners of the project	Sharing best practices in addressing different policies / issues under the responsibility of regional / local authorities; exchange of information and knowledge; building cross-border partnerships for future projects	Representatives of local and regional authorities of Belarus and Ukraine
Science Conference	Information about the programme to attract new audiences; exchange of good practices between PBU projects and other projects, exchange of information and knowledge	Beneficiaries, scientists, academics from 3 countries, audience interested in the subject and the Program
PBU Journalists' Forum as part of the CBC Academy of Development	Rewarding the best projects / personalities of the Program, promoting the Program; exchange of good practices, exchange of information and knowledge	Programme beneficiaries, audience
Interreg 30th anniversary - PBU perspective - information campaign - during all events with the participation of PBU, on the PBU and FB fanpage	To show the contribution of PBU to Interreg goals, promote PBU and project achievements	Audience
Study Tour after selected projects	Presentation of the best projects implemented by Belarusian beneficiaries, their best practices; Attracting new institutions thanks to the possibilities of the Program	Belarusian potential beneficiaries (local / regional authorities)
Academy of Wandering PBU	Disseminating information about the Program, its possibilities and benefits of cross-border cooperation among students	Students of public universities from 3 countries
XIII Europe-Ukraine Forum	Informing about the Program, its impact and EU funding; Exchange of information and knowledge	Audience
"Europe of the Carpathians" conference		Audience
VI European Congress of Local Governments		Audience
Neighborhood days		Audience
Conference of the Parties - Carpathian Convention / III Carpathian Neighborhood Days / Meeting of the Carpathian Regions		Audience
4th Polish Forum of Local Governments	Marking the presence of the programme and its promotion; exchange of information and knowledge	Audience
5th International Trade Fair "B2B Contact Fair Brest 2019"		Audience
European Funds Open Days		Audience
Local Development Forum		Audience
Via Carpathia International Forum		Audience
XXX Economic Forum in Krynica-Zdrój	Informing about the Program, its impact and EU funding; Exchange of good practices, information and knowledge	Audience

Implemented measures	Purpose of undertaken actions	Target group
VII Eastern Economic Congress	Marking the presence of the programme and its promotion; exchange of information and knowledge	Audience
IX Eastern Europe Initiatives Congress		Audience
XXII International Business Forum "Euroregion Niemen 2020"		Audience
Eastern Culture Festival		Audience
European Week of Regions and Cities	Promoting PBU projects and regions during this popular event	Participants of the event
XIX International Economic Forum	Marking the presence of the programme and its promotion; exchange of information and knowledge	Audience
Public consultations of JOP	To consult the Programme proposal with the public	Public opinion
Publications, media coverage	Communication with applicants / beneficiaries and the public, disseminating information about the Program, promotion	Potential applicants, beneficiaries, authorities, general public
YEAR 2021 (planned)		
Training and information materials for beneficiaries on project closure	Increased knowledge of project beneficiaries on project closure and improvement of the quality of final reports	Beneficiaries of regular and DPI projects
Training in communicating project results by making short promotional films	Increasing the knowledge of project beneficiaries about the production of promotional films	Beneficiaries of DPI, regular projects and microprojects
Training and information materials	Increased knowledge of project beneficiaries about project implementation	Beneficiaries of the third call for applications
Annual event with discussion panels, films and presentations	Increasing the knowledge of the results of the Programme among participants	Beneficiaries, society, stakeholders, media
PBU Forum of journalists as part of the CBC Academy of Development	Disseminating information about the Programme in the mass media	Media, general audience
Closing conference for 2nd call projects	Beneficiaries with increased knowledge of the results of the second PBU call.	Beneficiaries, general public
Scientific conference of the Program	Increasing the participants' knowledge about the Programme and the problems it responds to	Scientists, beneficiaries
ECDay competition and event for young people	A new group of recipients - young people will be acquainted with PBU projects	Youth, wider audience
Videos from virtual tours of the project in each country	Increased awareness of the general public about the Program	Society, beneficiaries, stakeholders
Events / campaigns organized by other entities	Acquainting a new audience with the Program	Wider public, media
Competitions	Increasing the knowledge of beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries, stakeholders and the public about the Programme and projects, its impact, EU financing	Beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries, wider audience

Implemented measures	Purpose of undertaken actions	Target group
Media campaign	Raising awareness of project beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries and the wider public about cross-border cooperation activities under PBU and project results	Beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries, wider audience
Articles / news	Capitalization of project results; Involving beneficiaries in the exchange of implementation experiences, successes and challenges	Beneficiaries, a wider audience
Preparing and conducting JTS meetings	Increasing involvement in the Programme communication and direct contacts with beneficiaries and final beneficiaries	BO staff
Preparing and updating information in tabs on the site	Raising awareness of the Programme and its projects	Beneficiaries, general public, stakeholders
Preparation or updating of information in the form of publications		The general public, the beneficiaries
Preparation and delivery of programme calendars		Beneficiaries, authorities, wider public
Feeding content to social media accounts	Increased awareness of target groups regarding cross-border cooperation project activities	Beneficiaries, authorities, wider public
Supplying the content of the Programme website		Beneficiaries, authorities, wider public

Source: own prepared on the basis of the annual Information and Communication Plans of the Program.

1.1.4. Tools and promotional activities and their impact on the recognition of the Programme and the image of the partners

Actions supporting applicants and beneficiaries

A prerequisite for obtaining an invitation to develop a Full Application Form (PFA) is the delivery of a high-quality Concept Note, which should justify the need for its implementation. It was also supposed to be short, but precise. Preparation of an idea is the first of two steps in developing a project application. In order to create it, the Programme provided a number of tools supporting the beneficiaries. The first is the **Programme website** (www.pbu2020.eu), where the programme documents necessary for submission of the Concept Note are available at the time of opening the call for applications. The official and binding version is the one in English, but for information purposes, the same content was also made available in national languages. There are several thematic sheets on the Programme website, explaining in detail the most important issues related to cross-border cooperation projects. They highlight information that should be taken into account when developing a project. Applicants can also benefit from the Concept's e-self-assessment. The

website also includes answers to frequently asked questions as well as news, a calendar and information about individual events.

Another element facilitating the preparation of the application for beneficiaries is the **possibility of finding partners**. On September 28, 2016, the Open Partner Search Forum was organized in Lublin, the full documentation of which was available on the Programme website. The information contained therein provided potential new applicants with a place to submit or search for project ideas and profiles of potential partners.

Also mention should be made of **feedback on design ideas and consultation**. Potential applicants were invited to consult the Concept with employees of the Branches and the Joint Technical Secretariat (JTS). You can receive written feedback as an answer to your question on the requirements by e-mail to the address provided. A specific group of experts answer the questions at least once a week. When filling in the Concept, the Branches and JTS also offer individual consultations regarding the project idea and partnership, which last from the moment of announcing the call for proposals. These consultations, however, have certain limitations, i.e. one consultation per project idea cannot exceed 15 minutes. However, for more general questions, you can contact the Branches and JTS at any time.

Trainings

Another of the activities undertaken so far was **training for candidates**. During the trainings, which were organized in all eligible regions of the Programme area, the most important information on the requirements of the call for applications and procedures was presented. At that time, knowledge about the experiences so far and the conclusions drawn was also provided. The training was conducted in national languages and an open registration was organized on the website, where applicants could learn about all the events organized in their region. Whenever possible, training sessions were broadcast online. This type of information could also be obtained during the Open Days organized at the JTS headquarters in Warsaw and all three Branches, i.e. in Rzeszów, Lviv and Brest, during the call for applications regularly at least once a week.

As part of the final support, **potential lead beneficiaries were invited to trainings** targeting only those projects that were at an advanced stage of development. So far, they have been organized in Białystok, Rzeszów, Brest and Lviv and they concerned the way of filling in individual sections of the Concept. The event was a combination of theoretical information and practical workshop exercises. Applicants also had the opportunity to consult their ideas with the partners invited for the next day of the two-day event. At the same time, it was possible to organize consultations with potential beneficiaries, both open and individual.

Documentation

The next step in creating an application is the preparation of the Full Application Form (PFA). Also in this case, support was provided to potential beneficiaries. This form specifies in more detail the methodology and activities envisaged in the project, together with the complete set of required annexes. Accordingly, a number of events and tools were provided to assist guest applicants in developing it. The first is the **Program's website**, as described previously, where the programme documents needed to submit a PFA are available. More detailed guidelines on the preparation of the application and its attachments have been prepared and published for applicants.

Workshops

The Programme also conducted **project development workshops** for applicants invited to submit a PFA, which took place shortly after the start of the second stage of the call. Their purpose was to provide applicants with information on how to fill in the application with the use of appropriate electronic software. The JTS also presented the requirements for the annexes attached to the application. Both open and individual consultations with the JTS were offered in parallel with the workshops. The trainings were conducted in national languages, and registration for the events took place through the Programme website. This type of information, along with other specific national requirements, was also available during the Open Days.

Consultations

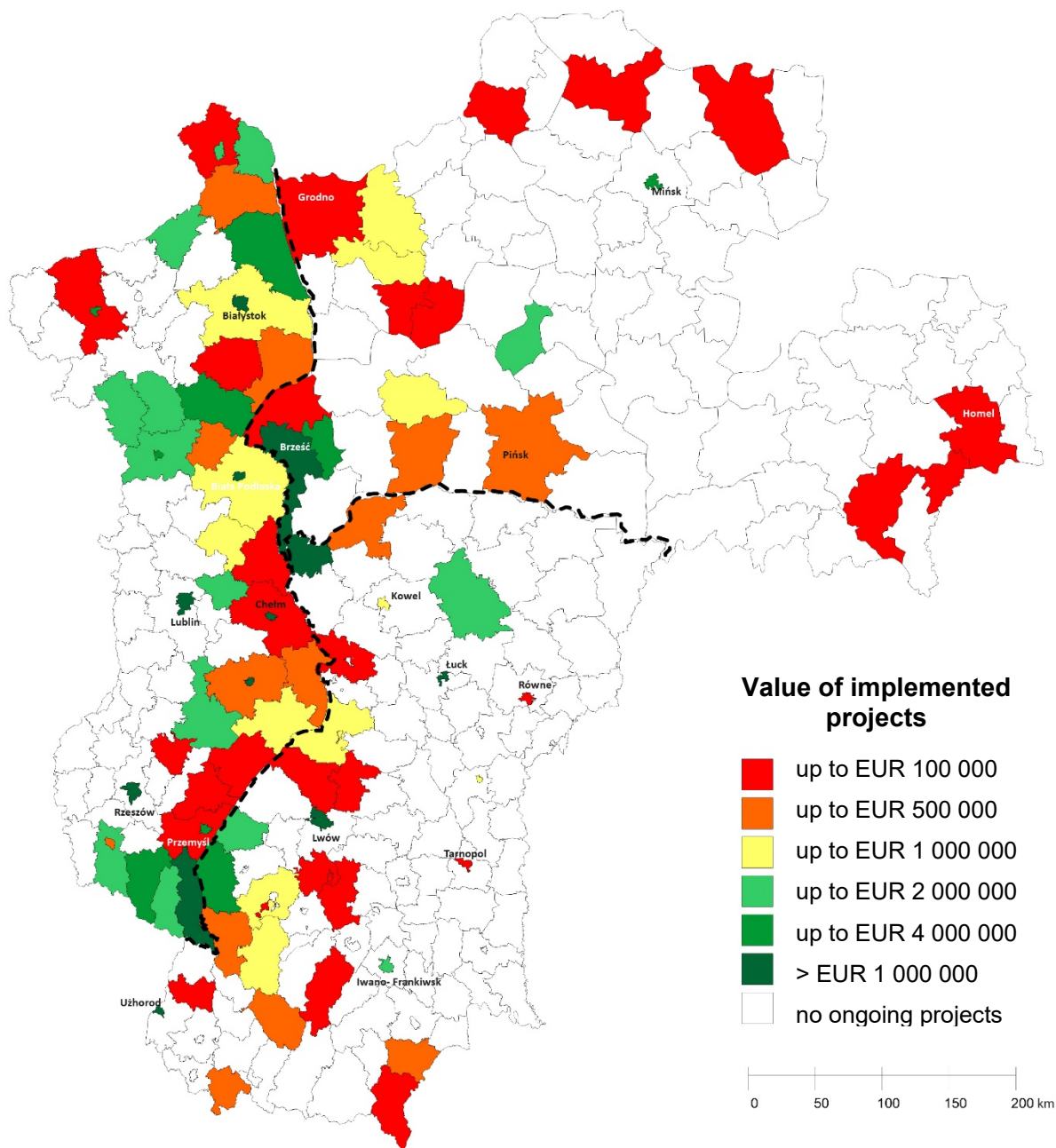
Another form of support is the **individual consultation with the Joint Technical Secretariat (JTS)** offered when completing the PFA on each of its aspects, i.e. content, communication and financial issues. Consultation is intended to provide technical advice focused on the work plan and budget, and covered content-related, communication and financial issues. Also in this case, there were some limitations - for the same project item, a maximum of one consultation was provided, which could not last longer than one hour¹.

¹ *Programme Manual Part I – Applicant 1st Call For Proposals. Version V, 2020, pp. 36-37.*

1.1.5. Geographical characteristics of the implemented projects - supplement

The value of the implemented projects broken down by county/region is presented below.

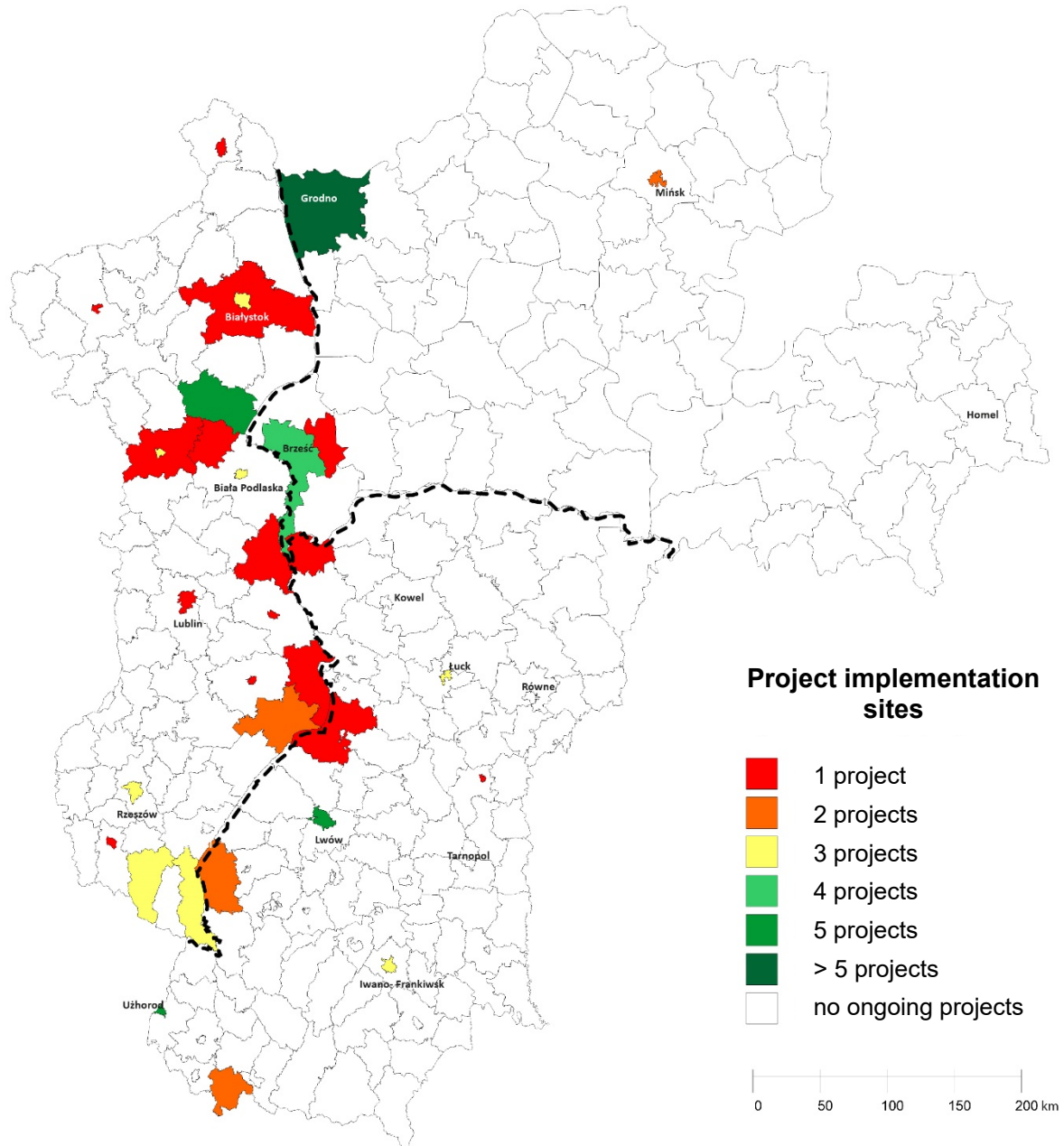
Map 1. Value of implemented projects broken down into counties/regions - total projects, in EUR



Source: own study based on data from the SL2014 system provided by the Ordering Party (as at 09.12.2020).

Taking into account the projects in the thematic area of safety and security, the largest number of projects was in Grodno.

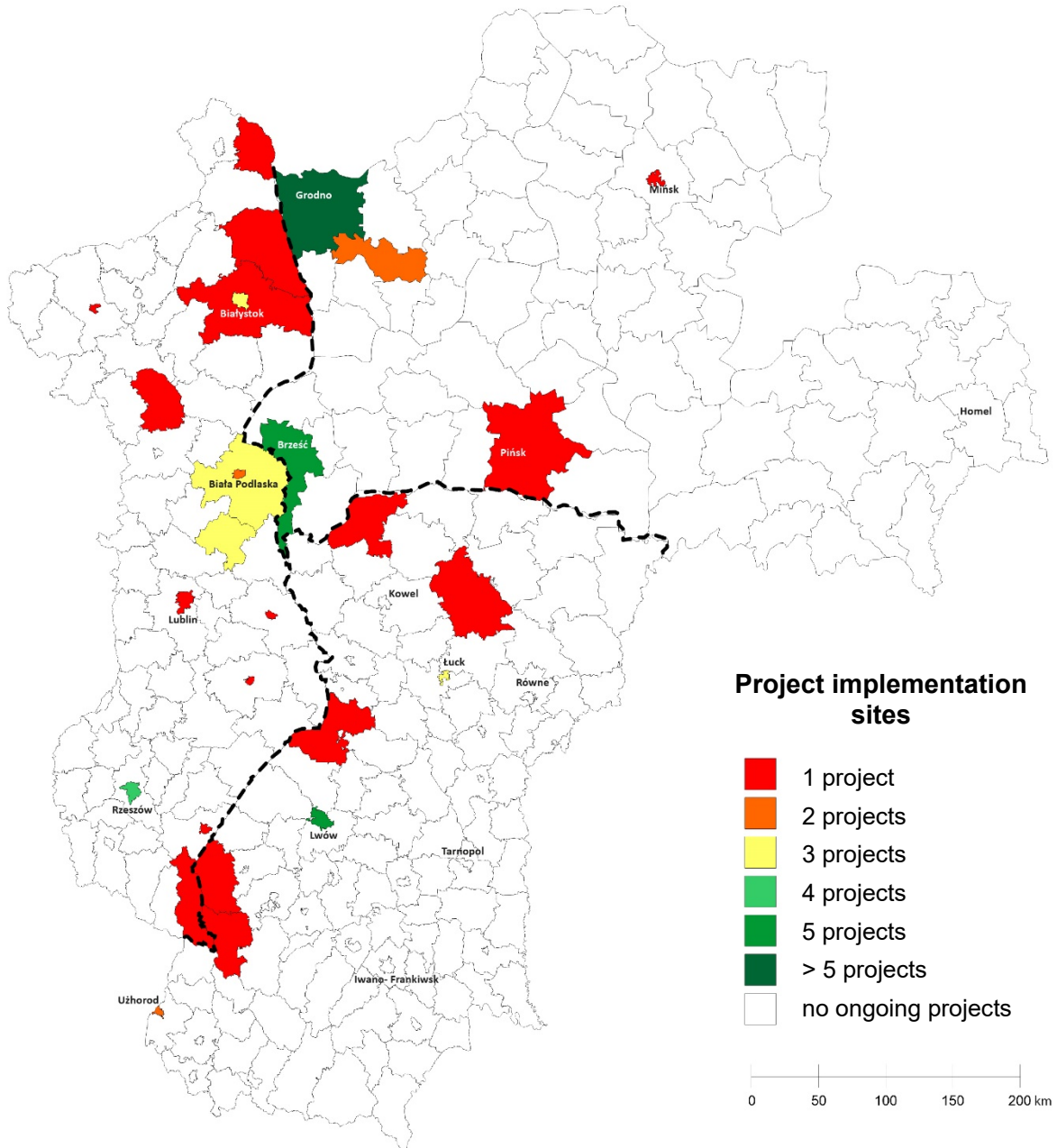
Map 2. Location of the beneficiaries broken down into counties/regions - thematic area related to safety and security



Source: own study based on data from the SL2014 system provided by the Ordering Party (as at 09.12.2020).

Taking into account projects in the thematic area of transport and communication systems, the largest number of projects was again in Grodno. The Lviv and Brest districts were in second place.

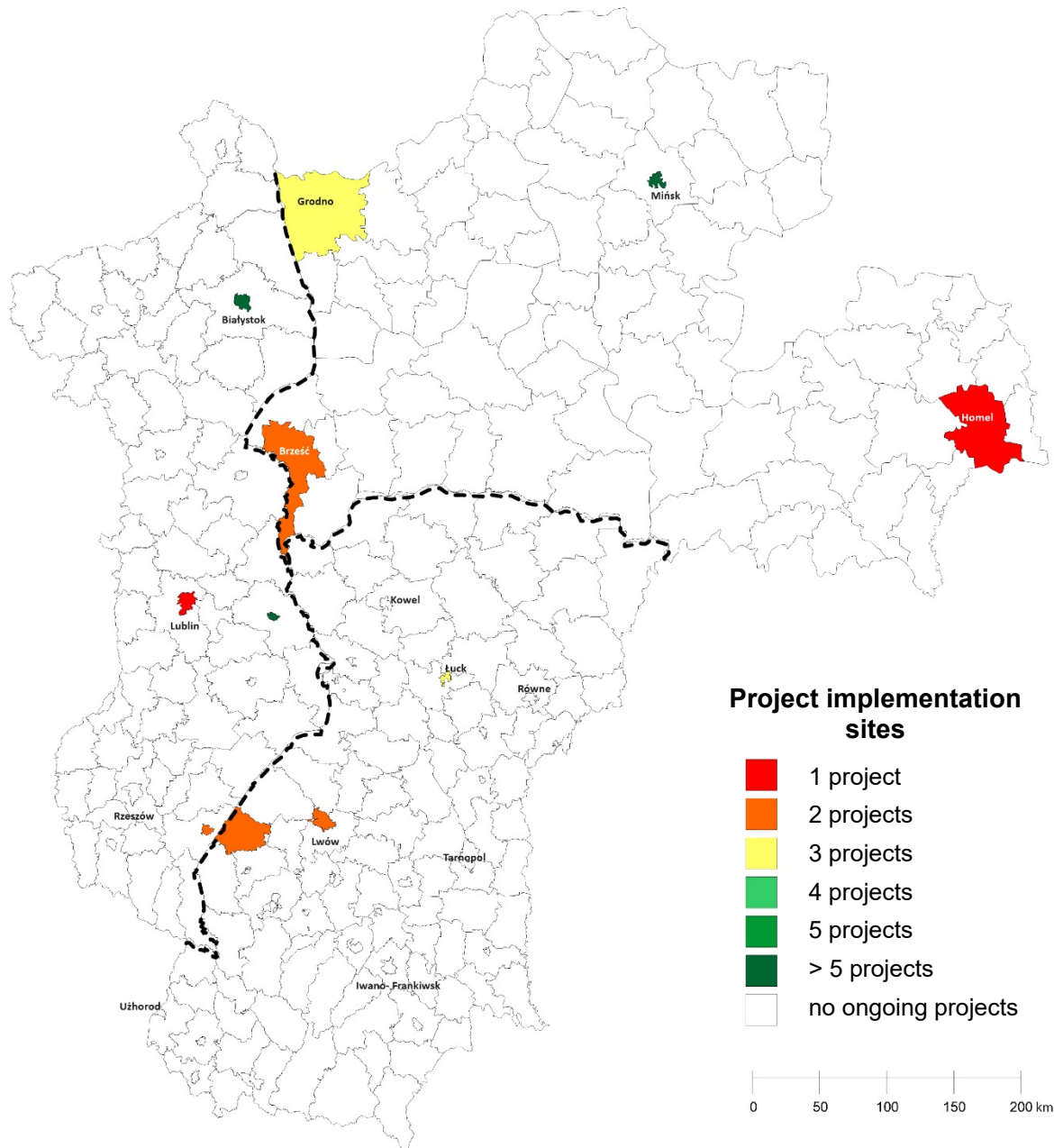
Map 3. Location of the beneficiaries broken down into counties/regions - thematic area related to transport and communication systems



Source: own study based on data from the SL2014 system provided by the Ordering Party (as at 09.12.2020).

In the case of projects in the thematic area of the development of border crossings, the largest number of projects was in Minsk (due to the administrative functions performed in the Program). Białystok, on the other hand, was in second place, with as many as 7 beneficiaries / project partners.

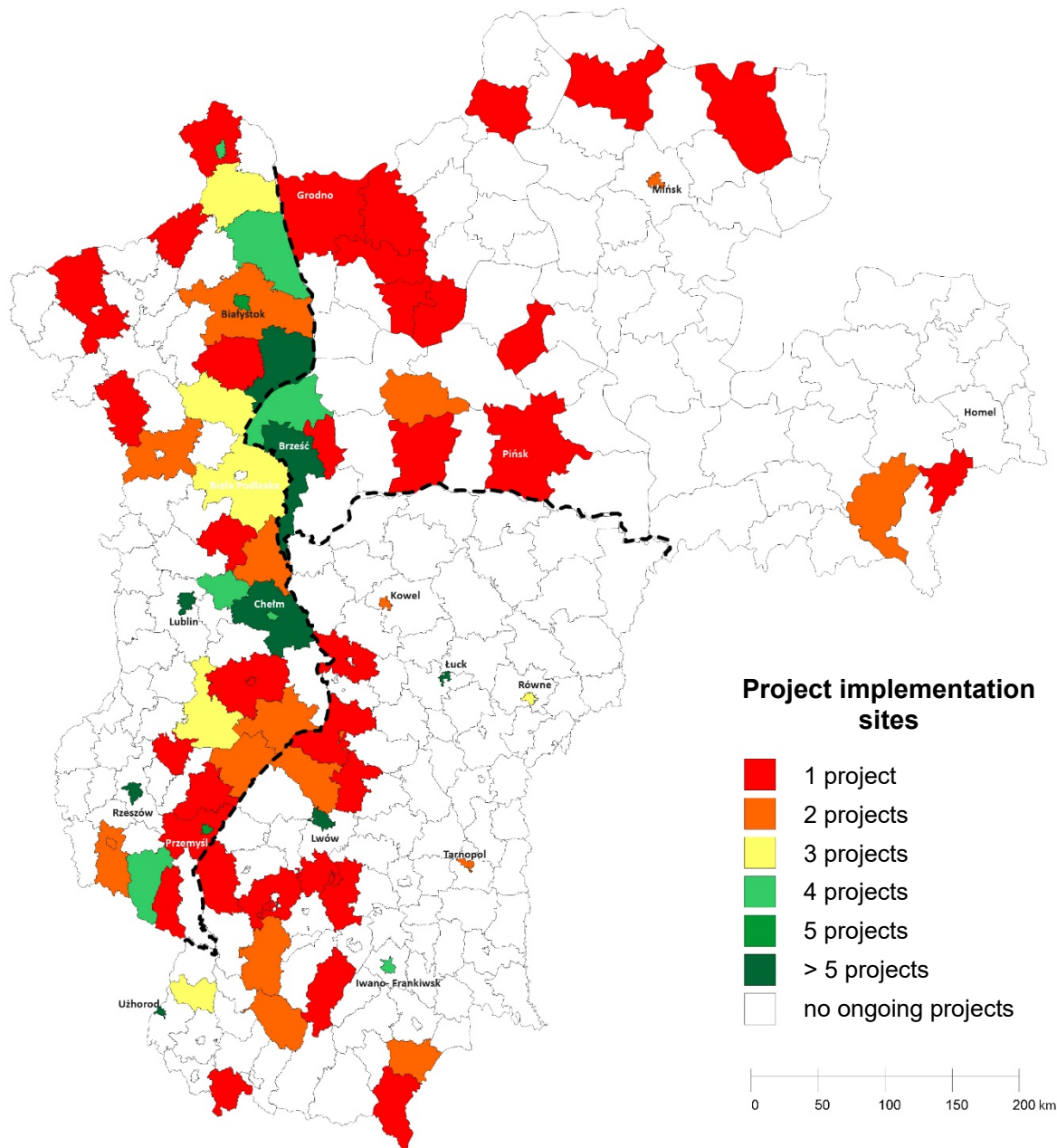
Map 4. Location of the beneficiaries broken down into counties/regions - thematic area concerning the development of border crossings



Source: own study based on data from the SL2014 system provided by the Ordering Party (as at 09.12.2020).

In the case of projects in the thematic area of promoting local culture and preserving historical heritage, the largest number of projects was in the Lviv region (39 projects). The second place was taken by the Brest Oblast, in the area of which there are as many as 20 beneficiaries / project partners.

Map 5. Location of the beneficiaries broken down into counties/regions - thematic area regarding the promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage



Source: own study based on data from the SL2014 system provided by the Ordering Party (as at 09.12.2020).

1.2. Case Study Analysis²

1.2.1. RoweLove Roztocze – together despite the borders

The Roztocze region is characterized by a unique geography and natural wealth, therefore it requires cross-border investments that would promote its resources. The main objective of the project is to promote and preserve the natural heritage of the area by improving the tourist infrastructure, creating tourist products that would strengthen partnership cooperation, and increasing the importance of Roztocze as a common natural heritage. The project involves creating new elements of the Roztocze bicycle infrastructure and connecting the new geotourist information centers located on the route with one line. The main investment is the construction and modernization of a 327-kilometer cross-border bicycle route, on which wooden shelters, information boards and bicycle service points will be built³.

Table 6. Data on the project entitled “RoweLove Roztocze - together despite the borders”

Project number	PBU1/0211/16
Priority	1. Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage (TO3)
Action	1.2. Promotion and preservation of natural heritage
Project implementation period	01.11.2018 - 31.10.2021
Project title	RoweLove Roztocze - together despite the borders
Acronym of the project	PLUARoztocze
Partnership	PL-UA
Lead beneficiary	Zamość Commune (Lublin Voivodeship, Poland)
Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lublin Voivodeship (Lublin Voivodeship, Poland)

² The source of information on all projects included in this subchapter is the Programme website <https://www.pbu2020.eu/pl>, project websites and applications for funding.

³ Source: Application for project co-financing and <https://pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/236> [Access: 17.02.2021].

Project number	PBU1/0211/16
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roztoczański Park Narodowy (Lublin Voivodeship, Poland) • Association of Local Self-Governments "Carpathian Euroregion - Ukraine" (Lvivska oblast, Ukraine) • Department of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Lviv Regional State Administration (Lvivska oblast, Ukraine) • Jaworowski National Park (Lvivska oblast, Ukraine)
Place of project implementation	<p>Poland: Lublin Voivodeship (subregions of Białystok, Chełmsko-Zamojski, Puławy and Lublin);</p> <p>Podkarpackie voivodship (subregions of Krosno, Przemyśl, Rzeszów, Tarnobrzeg).</p> <p>Ukraine: Lvivska oblast.</p>
Project budget	2 011 060,97 €
The amount of the grant	1 809 954,87 €
Project type	Regular project

Source: own study based on the application for project grant

Impact on cross-border cooperation

The project has a cross-border impact. The effects of the project in the form of newly built and modernized infrastructure and promotion of the Roztocze area will be proportionately felt by all project beneficiaries. The cooperation also results in jointly implemented projects - workshops, trainings and conferences. Due to the fact that the project is implemented partly on the territory of Ukraine and partly on the territory of Poland, it will also be necessary to exchange experiences and personnel as well as joint training, thanks to which it will increase the awareness and knowledge of Polish and Ukrainian communities.

The implementation of the project would not be possible without the participation of partners from both sides of the border. Providing a standardized infrastructure of Roztocze to build its identity is necessary and possible only with the conclusion of bilateral agreements and comprehensive operation of project partners, acting for a common goal. The implementation of the project would not be possible without the participation of partners from both sides of the border. Providing a standardized infrastructure of Roztocze to build its identity is necessary and possible only with the

conclusion of bilateral agreements and comprehensive operation of project partners, acting for a common goal.

As a result of the cooperation, a strategic document will also be created, which will be signed by all beneficiaries, constituting a written declaration of cross-border cooperation in the new financial perspective, starting with the tasks implemented under the PLUARoztocze project. This document will be the basis for future cooperation in the field of further promotion and preservation of Roztocze's natural heritage.

Anticipated products and results of the project

The following activities are planned among the anticipated products:

- 13 cross-border events organized with assistance under the Program;
- 1 promoted and preserved natural habitat, directly resulting from participation in the Program;
- 2,591 people participating in events and activities aimed at increasing the awareness and knowledge of the community, organized to preserve and promote the natural habitat;
- 1 promotional campaign promoting the preservation of the natural heritage of the area;
- 1 new strategy / policy for promoting and preserving the natural environment of the area;
- 10 publications on the natural heritage of the area;
- 27 newly created infrastructure facilities that increase the use of the natural heritage of the area in tourism;
- 3 modernized / equipped or improved tourist infrastructure facilities, increasing the use of the natural heritage of the area in tourism;
- 2 new tourist services or products;
- 5 training courses for personnel responsible for managing natural heritage.

In the case of the anticipated results, it was:

- More people visiting the natural heritage site.

Collaboration between project partners

As part of the project, an effective model of cooperation was developed. Timely and effective project implementation and work organization are supervised by organizational units of the main beneficiary of the project. The project will be co-managed by joint staff from both countries implementing the actions, also employing external experts. It is planned to organize a series of working meetings in

both countries at least once every three months, including the possibility of organizing such a meeting in the event of the emergence of current barriers to the timely implementation of activities or increasing difficulties. Decisions made under the project will be implemented only after the approval of each of the project beneficiaries. The partners will analyze every feasible scenario of solving a given problem in order to select the best possible solution. In addition to ongoing working meetings, the partners will make every effort to ensure effective continuous contact by phone, e-mail and Skype meetings. Project partners will use their experience in other implemented projects, also learning from each other, striving to jointly supervise the proper implementation of the project

Durability of the project

The implemented PLUARoztocze project is characterized by high durability, which is ensured by the Zamość commune and the project beneficiaries, whose activities are part of Polish and Ukrainian state structures and result from the constitutional and legal provisions of both countries. The nature of the project results (infrastructure facilities and purchased equipment) makes it impossible to change their functions, and therefore they will remain in public use. It can be anticipated that they will remain in service for a long time, much longer than the recommended 5 years after the end of the project. The strategic document developed under the project is a planned written declaration of cross-border cooperation in the future financial perspective, starting from the project implementation. The document will become the basis for future cooperation in the promotion and preservation of natural heritage in a valuable natural area. This document will help all project partners to develop their partnerships after the end of the project.

Information and promotion activities carried out under the project

As part of the undertaken cross-border cooperation, information materials and tourist publications on the values of the natural and cultural environment of Roztocze were provided. In total, 10 publications are in preparation, including Tourist atlas of Roztocze, online, interactive map of the project, book on the system of preserved Roztocze areas in Poland and Ukraine, 3,000 copies issued, series of five different information materials, application for mobile phones with GPS tracking function, two exhibitions presenting the biodiversity of Roztocze, radio broadcast. Moreover, a promotional campaign will be conducted to promote the image of Roztocze as a regional brand. An online campaign is planned, gadgets promoting the project and the Programme will also be purchased for distribution during organized events.

Impact of the project on horizontal principles

The principle of sustainable development

Impact: positive, main thematic area of the implemented project.

The Polish commune of Księżpol, together with the Tanew River, is located in a valuable natural area under the protection of the "NATURA 2000" system. In Ukraine, the Bug River flows through the territory of Chervonograd, a city with strong mining and industrial roots. The water level in both rivers is deteriorating from year to year due to pollution. Households in the Księżpol commune lack a sewage system, and the sewage treatment plant in Czerwonogród requires modernization. The KSICHER project will positively affect the natural environment through better wastewater management. The Tanew River will return to its original purity (class III), and the water quality of the Bug River will also improve. Project activities will also reduce disparities and raise the standard of living in the borderland. Tourists and residents will benefit from valuable natural areas as a future place of rest on the Polish-Ukrainian border⁴.

The principle of gender equality and non-discrimination

Impact: positive.

The project implementers assume equal participation of all people, thus ensuring the principle of gender equality and non-discrimination in the project. The project team consists of both women and men - the selection of people suitable for the project teams was determined by their knowledge and experience. The same rules applied to the selection of the project management team. Gender-sensitive language is used in project communication. The project also ensures smooth, greater accessibility of the project (both in terms of the achieved results and at the stage of project work), incl. by organizing meetings and events in places adapted to the needs of people with disabilities. Due to the observance of the horizontal principle of non-discrimination, the information and promotional materials will also be formulated in an easily understandable manner, and the tourist infrastructure constituting the result of the project will be adapted to the needs of people with disabilities in the premises adopted in this regard.

⁴ <https://pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/242> [access: 17.02.2021]

Figure 1. Project pictures



1.2.2. Improving the cross-border environmental protection system in the Książpol commune in Poland and in the city of Chervonohorod in Ukraine - through the development of sewage infrastructure

The KSICHER project includes environmental challenges to protect the natural heritage of rivers flowing through the borderland of Poland and Ukraine. The existing sewage treatment plant in Książpol will be expanded, and a sanitary sewage system will be built in the nearby villages of: Stare Króle, Markowicze, Gliny and Cegielnia-Markowicze. In Chervonohorod the sewage treatment plant will be modernized, and the accumulated sediment will be reused for the production of organic fertilizers and the creation of green areas of the city. In addition to infrastructure investments, the project includes the exchange of experiences and good practices, joint training and a public outdoor event stimulating cooperation between partners in the field of cultural and natural heritage protection. A healthy lifestyle will be promoted in joint publications and press articles through the use of natural resources for active tourism⁵.

Table 7. Data on the project entitled "Improving the cross-border environmental protection system in the Książpol Commune in Poland and in the city of Chervonohorod in Ukraine - through the development of sewage infrastructure"

Project number	PLBU.01.02.00-06-0302/17-01
Priority	1. Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage (TO3)
Action	1.2. Promotion and preservation of natural heritage
Project implementation period	01.09.2018 - 28.02.2021

⁵ Source: Application for project co-financing and <https://pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/236> [Access: 17.02.2021].

Project number	PLBU.01.02.00-06-0302/17-01
Tytuł projektu	<p>ENG: <i>Improving cross-border environmental protection system in Ksiezpol Commune in Poland and in the city of Chervonograd in Ukraine - through the development of sewerage infrastructure.</i></p> <p>PL: <i>Poprawa transgranicznego systemu ochrony środowiska w gminie Książpol w Polsce i w mieście Czerwonograd na Ukrainie - poprzez rozwój infrastruktury kanalizacyjnej.</i></p> <p>RU: <i>Улучшение системы охраны окружающей среды в гмине Ксезьполь в Польше в городе Червоноград на Украине путем развития канализационной инфраструктуры.</i></p> <p>UA: <i>Поліпшення системи транскордонного захисту навколишнього середовища в мерії Ксезьполь у Польщі та в м. Червоноград в Україні - через розвиток каналізаційної інфраструктури.</i></p>
Acronym of the project	KSICHER
Partnership	PL - UA
Lead beneficiary	Książpol Commune (Lublin Voivodeship, Poland)
Beneficiary	Chervonograd City Council (Lvivska oblast, Ukraine)
Place of project implementation	<p>Poland: Lublin Province (Biała, Chełmno, Puławy and Lublin Countys).</p> <p>Ukraine: Lvivska oblast</p>
Project budget	2 519 702,94 €
The amount of the grant	2 267 732,65 €
Project type	Regular project

Source: own study based on the application for project grant.

Impact on cross-border cooperation

As part of the project, the partners will share their cultural heritage and environmental values for the benefit of both countries - the project reduces disparities and equalizes the standard of living on both sides of the border. Similar languages facilitating communication, common cultural and historical heritage and the movement of citizens of both countries in the areas of project implementation greatly facilitated the integration, joint exchange of experiences and the development of a cooperation model in the implementation of investments.

The positive effects of the implemented project could not be achieved without a cross-border partnership - the programme gave the project partners the opportunity to cooperate in the implementation of joint projects, and also the level of project grant enabled the implementation of costly investments made for the protection of natural heritage by local governments, which due to the investment costs would not be able to implement these investments from their own budget. The planned scope of "soft" initiatives (including jointly implemented promotional activities, cross-border tourist and cultural projects, exchange of experience in the field of construction and modernization of environmental infrastructure) directly contributes to the implementation of the main objective of the project, which aims to stimulate the cooperation of municipalities in the field of protection of the natural heritage, i.e. exchange of good practices, joint training, activities and joint development of tourism development strategies. Cross-border cooperation within the project will allow to gain more knowledge about partners, their problems and expectations. The project will strengthen the existing and create new forms of long-term cooperation between citizens, organizations, the sphere of business, institutions and other entities of social life from both countries.

Anticipated products and results of the project

The anticipated products include:

- 3 cross-border events organized with the support of the Program;
- 2 promoted and / or preserved natural areas as a direct result of support under the program;
- 76 people participating in actions and activities aimed at increasing the awareness of the community and promoting the preservation of natural heritage;
- 5 campaigns promoting the preservation of natural heritage;
- 2 publications on the natural heritage of the region;

- 2 modernized / improved wastewater treatment plants, aimed at preserving the natural heritage;
- 2 trainings for the staff responsible for natural heritage management;
- 8 exchanges of employees responsible for the management of the natural heritage in both countries;
- 169 households / buildings connected to newly constructed sewerage networks in order to increase the use / preservation of natural heritage;
- 1 new strategy / policy for the promotion and protection of natural heritage.

The anticipated results include:

- Increase in the number of people visiting natural heritage sites.

Collaboration between project partners

The project will be implemented by a project team composed of members from both countries. Cross-border cooperation will allow each party to gain experience in the implementation of projects co-financed by the European Union, in addition, the Ukrainian partner will gain knowledge about the principles of creating and protecting protected areas in EU Member States.

During the project implementation, visits by staff responsible for environmental protection are planned, which will take place together with the steering committee, which will familiarize the staff with the achieved goals at each stage of the project. The action is of a cross-border nature, cooperation and exchange of experiences will be established between the services responsible for the natural environment of Poland and Ukraine.

Durability of the project

The KSICHER project is characterized by a high level of durability. Project beneficiaries from both countries anticipated revenues that would guarantee the proper maintenance of the project results for at least 5 years from the time of its implementation. Post-project KSICHER products will continue to be used to meet wastewater treatment standards and reduce pollution of surface and groundwater. As part of the project, long-term effects for target groups and end beneficiaries will be ensured through the implementation of both "soft" initiatives (including tourism promotion and marketing, international exchange, exchange of experiences, close cross-border cooperation, joint cultural initiatives) and activities of a "soft" nature. infrastructural (construction, expansion, modernization of environmental infrastructure). In the long term, the condition of the environment will improve thanks to the improvement of the technical infrastructure in rural areas related to environmental protection. The newly built / modernized infrastructure will discharge sewage from

towns in the close vicinity of the Tanwia river and Natura 2000 areas, also contributing to the improvement of the valuable nature and landscape areas under NATURA 2000 legal protection.

Information and promotion activities carried out under the project

Information and promotion activities carried out under the project will focus on promoting activities financed from EU funds, but also on its result and impact. Each of the beneficiaries will prepare information and visualization material regarding the PL-BY-UA programme and the project in accordance with the EU information policy.

Information and promotion activities will be implemented throughout the duration of the project. Partners from both countries provided funds in the project budget for the purchase of communication and visualization materials. All meetings and events are visualized in the project and information about all project events will be communicated using the press, the Internet and social media.

Impact of the project on horizontal principles

The principle of sustainable development

Impact: positive.

The protection of the natural heritage by preventing the pollution of the rivers flowing through protected nature and landscape areas is the main objective of the project. The Polish commune of Księżpol, together with the Tanew River, is located in a valuable natural area under the protection of the "NATURA 2000" system. In Ukraine, the Bug River flows through the territory of Chervonograd, a city with strong mining and industrial roots. The water level in both rivers is deteriorating from year to year due to pollution. Households in the Księżpol commune lack sewage systems, and the sewage treatment plant in Chervonograd requires modernization.

The KSICHER project will have a positive impact on the natural environment through better wastewater management. The Tanew River will return to its original purity (class III), and the water quality of the Bug River will also improve. Project activities will also reduce disparities and raise the standard of living in the borderland. Tourists and residents will benefit from valuable natural areas as a future place of rest on the Polish-Ukrainian border⁶.

The principle of gender equality and non-discrimination

⁶ <https://pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/242> [access: 17.02.2021]

Impact: positive.

The project implementers assume equal participation of all people, thus ensuring the principle of gender equality and non-discrimination in the project. The project team consists of both women and men - the selection of people suitable for the project teams was determined by their knowledge and experience. The same rules applied to the selection of the project management team. Gender-sensitive language is used in project communication. The project also ensures smooth, greater accessibility of the project (both in terms of the achieved results and at the stage of project work), incl. by organizing meetings and events in places adapted to the needs of people with disabilities. Due to the observance of the horizontal principle of non-discrimination, the information and promotional materials will also be formulated in an easily understandable manner, and the tourist infrastructure constituting the result of the project will be adapted to the needs of people with disabilities in the premises adopted in this regard.

Figure 2. Project photos



1.2.3. Roads connecting the Polish and Ukrainian borders

The FasterSafer project has responded to the challenges of increasing transport accessibility by modernizing local roads. The project included modernized seven road sections with a total length of

23.6 km: five sections with a length of 7.6 km in Poland (Kowiesy-Ruciany, Ruciany-Bielany-Jarostawy, Wojewódki Dolne-Wojewódki Górne) and two sections with a length of 16, 0 km in Ukraine (Sobieszczyce-Kołodzie-Wołczek-Komarów-Roznicze, from the village of Kościuchnowka to the M-07 road). The complete reconstruction of the damaged roads was to include hardening the road and laying asphalt layers, constructing a drainage system, building pavements, installing road markings and energy-saving LED street lighting. As part of the project, it was anticipated that the better quality of road infrastructure will have a positive impact on the standard of living of the inhabitants and the accessibility of the area to visitors and entrepreneurs from both sides of the border, and all of them will benefit from the increased safety of travel in road and pedestrian traffic, as well as shortening the travel time and exhaust emissions to the environment. In addition, a permanent partnership through the exchange of experiences between partners was to connect entities with a similar location, history and challenges. Joint promotion of the economic potential and tourist attractiveness of the Polish-Ukrainian borderland was to enable closer cooperation between regions and countries⁷.

Table 8. Data on the project entitled "Roads connecting the Polish and Ukrainian borders"

Project number	PBU1/0104/16
Priority	2. Improvement of accessibility to the regions, development of sustainable and climate-proof transport and communication networks and systems (TO7)
Action	2.1. Improvement and development of transport services and infrastructure
Project implementation period	18.07.2018 - 17.12.2020
Project title	PL: Drogi Polski i Ukrainy łączące ponad granicami ENG: Roads connecting the Polish and Ukrainian borders UA: Дороги, що з'єднують польські та українські кордони
Acronym of the project	FasterSafer
Partnerstwo	PL-UA

⁷ Source: Application for project grant and <https://pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/236> [access: 17.02.2021].

Project number	PBU1/0104/16
Lead beneficiary	Bielany Commune (Masovian Voivodeship, Poland)
Beneficiary	Administration of the Maniewicki District (Volyn Oblast, Ukraine)
Place of project implementation	-
Project budget	2 517 969,30 €
The amount of the grant	2 266 172,37 €
Project type	Regular project

Source: own study based on the application for project grant.

Collaboration between project partners

The project partners established cooperation in the promotion of local culture and history.

Durability of the project

The project is characterized by high durability due to the nature of the implemented investments - the subject of the project was the reconstruction of local roads. Inhabitants of the project area will use the modernized road infrastructure for a long time after the completion of the project activities.

Impact of the project on horizontal principles

The principle of sustainable development

Impact: positive.

Thanks to the improvement of the road infrastructure, the travel time on the modernized road sections will be shortened and fuel consumption will be reduced, and thus the emission of harmful gases to the environment will be reduced.

The principle of gender equality and non-discrimination

Impact: positive.

During the implementation and implementation of the project, the principles of equality between women and men were respected, in particular in terms of:

- equal remuneration for performing the same scope of work;
- equality in access to employment, training, promotion and working conditions.

The selection of contractors for services and works was also made with respect for all principles of equality between women and men. The staff responsible for the implementation of the Project was selected according to experience and references.

1.2.4. Accessible Ukrainian-Polish borderland: joint actions for the modernization of road infrastructure

The border regions of Ukraine and Poland - Lvivska oblast and Podkarpackie Voivodeship - are peripheral in relation to the rest of their countries, yet traffic through the border crossings located there is very intense. Due to the poor technical condition, the road infrastructure is not adapted to increased traffic, which hinders cross-border contacts and reduces the attractiveness of the area for investors and tourists. The Transborder project aims to reconstruct 19.1 km of the Mosciska-Krakowiec road in the Lviv region (road no. O141003) and 0.7 km of the provincial road Sieniawa-Hrebenne in the Podkarpackie voivodeship (road no. 867), which will increase safety and transport accessibility. On the Ukrainian side, the works will include the renovation of the road surface along with drainage and the modernization of intersections. On the Polish side, the road is planned to be hardened, covered with new asphalt concrete and reflective marking. In addition, it is planned to modernize intersections and the road drainage system. The project will also develop a concept of ecological solutions in the road infrastructure in Ukraine and Poland. This strategic approach will be published on the partners' websites. The activities will be complemented by two workshops on the subject where know-how, expertise and best practices can be exchanged. Publication of articles in the regional press will disseminate the effects of the project to a wider audience. The uniform road network of the Polish-Ukrainian border will facilitate cross-border traffic and international contacts. In the long term, this will lead to the creation of new investment areas in the vicinity of developed roads. Joint cross-border initiatives play an important role in good relations between inhabitants and create new opportunities for using the potential of the regions for both countries⁸.

Table 9. Data on the project entitled "Roads connecting the Polish and Ukrainian borders"

Project number	PBU1/0705/16
Priority	2. Improvement of accessibility to the regions, development of sustainable and climate-proof transport and communication networks and systems (TO7)
Action	2.1. Improvement and development of transport services and infrastructure
Project implementation period	01.12.2018 - 31.05.2021

⁸ Source: Application for project grant and <https://pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/236> [access: 17.02.2021].

Project number	PBU1/0705/16
Project title	<p>PL: Dostępne pogranicze ukraińsko-polskie: wspólne działania na rzecz modernizes infrastruktury drogowej</p> <p>ENG: Accessible Ukrainian-Polish borderland: joint actions for the modernization of road infrastructure</p>
Acronym of the project	Transborder
Partnership	PL-UA
Lead beneficiary	Lvivska oblast Road Administration (Lvivska oblast, Ukraine)
Beneficiary	<p>Podkarpackie Voivodeship Road Authority in Rzeszów (Podkarpackie Voivodeship, Poland)</p> <p>Association of Local Self-Governments "Carpathian Euroregion - Ukraine" (Lvivska oblast, Ukraine)</p>
Place of project implementation	<p>Poland: Podkarpackie Voivodeship, Krosno, Przemyśl, Rzeszów and Tarnobrzeg Countys;</p> <p>Ukraine: Lvivska oblast</p>
Project budget	2 473 443,55 €
The amount of the grant	2 226 099,20 €
Project type	Regular project

Source: own study based on the application for project grant.

Impact on cross-border cooperation

The Transborder project will contribute to the strengthening of cross-border development processes in the Polish-Ukrainian borderland, in a particular way increasing the accessibility of this area.

Increasing the quality of road infrastructure by modernizing the roads planned in the project will increase the transport accessibility of the border area, constituting the basis for developing new models of cross-border cooperation between Poland and Ukraine, also aiming at the development of

tourism and trade. Modernization of roads will allow faster communication of people crossing the border and will contribute to increasing the attractiveness of the region and the safety of travelers. Reducing infrastructural differences and improving sustainable spatial development will also provide new opportunities for joint use of the potential of the border area and will facilitate the development of cooperation between partners from Ukraine and Poland.

Implementation of the project will reduce inequalities in access to infrastructure in the border area, including local transport systems in the international transport network. The strengthened road infrastructure will contribute to the possibility of undertaking new investments in the modernization of roads in the vicinity of the current support area.

Joint cross-border initiatives play an important role in creating good relations between border residents and provide the opportunity for mutual understanding. Cooperation within the framework of the implemented project will contribute to the improvement of partnership between the authorities of Ukraine and Poland - the objectives of the project cannot be achieved without cooperation. Moreover, successful cross-border cooperation will encourage the project partners to undertake further cooperation in the future.

Anticipated products and results of the project

The anticipated products include:

- Newly constructed roads;
- 19.76 km of modernized roads;
- Ensuring the benefits of upgraded / newly established transport systems for 3 districts;
- Partnerships established to modernize / develop environmentally friendly transport systems or services.
- Developed strategies / policies / activities for the development of environmentally friendly systems.

The anticipated results include:

- Reduction of travel / transport time in the border area covered by the project.

Collaboration between project partners

The project will be implemented in close cooperation between partners from both countries, providing the opportunity to exchange experiences, know-how and expertise as part of joint activities. This will affect the effectiveness of the activities carried out and the effectiveness of the achieved project results, allowing you to gain information and experience that will be very useful in the case of implementing other activities in this area in Poland and Ukraine in the future.

The project management staff will maintain constant contact with each other, undertake close cooperation throughout the project implementation stage, participate in meetings and exchange information, thus learning from each other. The partners will jointly supervise the proper implementation of the project. In order to eliminate the risk and barriers related to the implementation of projects, the project staff from both countries will have appropriate qualifications depending on the position.

Durability of the project

Due to the infrastructural nature of the implemented project, the Transborder project is characterized by high durability. Road maintenance will be financed by partners after the completion of the project, in order to maintain the effects of the project in terms of strengthening the road infrastructure and creating new transport systems. The use of up-to-date technologies and the highest quality materials will contribute to the sustainability of the project and will significantly affect the proper development of road infrastructure. The implementation of the project will have a long-term impact on the main target groups, including the inhabitants of the Ukrainian-Polish borderland. The reconstructed road sections will be properly marked with information and commemorative boards, and the travel time will be reduced by 10% - these effects will also be observed after the five-year durability of the project.

Information and promotion activities carried out under the project

Information and promotion activities will be carried out under the project. It is planned to prepare and publish information leaflets about the project, 11 sponsored articles in the regional press, 500 sets of promotional gadgets to promote the project and its effects during events organized as part of the project and other cross-border events.

Impact of the project on horizontal principles

The principle of sustainable development

Impact: positive.

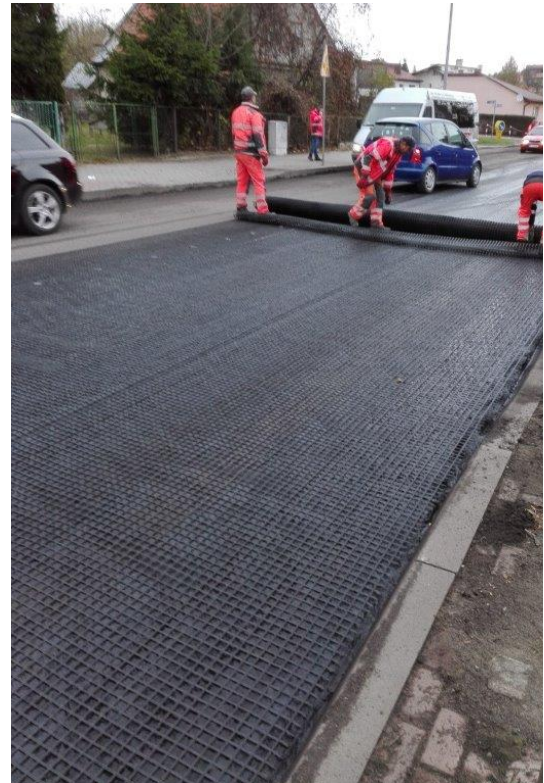
The implementation of the project will seek to establish a sustainable common approach to the use of solutions that would be environmentally friendly.

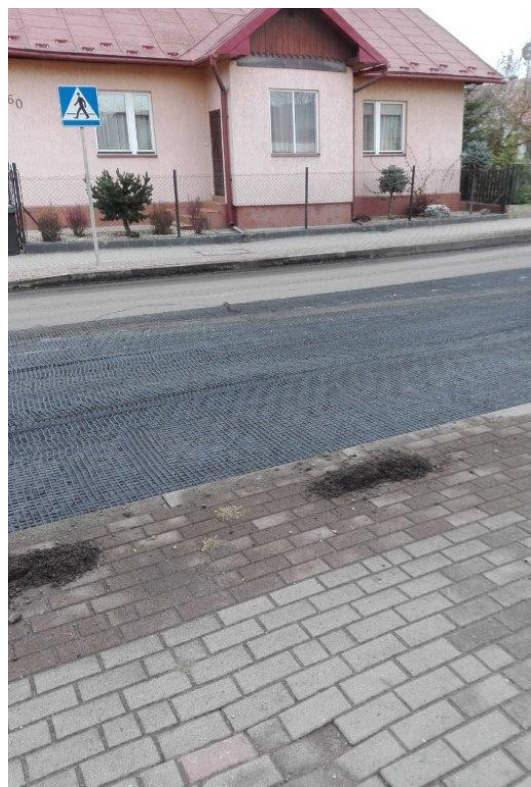
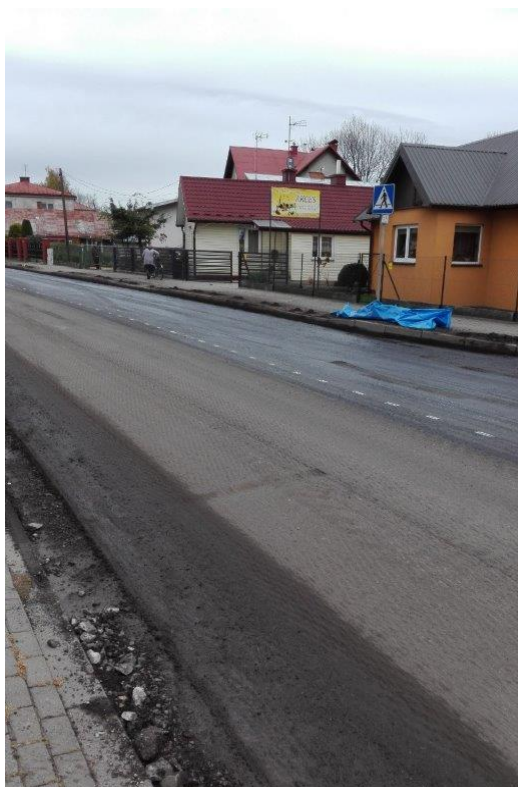
The principle of gender equality and non-discrimination

Impact: positive.

The project implementers assume equal participation of all people, thus ensuring the principle of gender equality and non-discrimination in the project. The project team consists of both women and men - the selection of people suitable for the project teams was determined by their knowledge and experience. The same rules applied to the selection of the project management team. Gender-sensitive language is used in project communication. The project also ensures smooth, greater accessibility of the project (both in terms of the results achieved and at the stage of project work), i.e. by organizing meetings and events in places adapted to the needs of people with disabilities. Due to the observance of the horizontal principle of non-discrimination, the information and promotion materials will also be formulated in an easily understandable way, and the tourist infrastructure resulting from the project will be adapted to the needs of people with disabilities in the premises adopted in this regard.

Figure 3. Project photos





1.2.5. Improvement of epidemiological safety at the Polish-Belarusian borderland

Project number

PBU1/0041/16

Priority	3. Common challenges in the field of safety and security (TO8)
Action	3.1. Support to the development of health protection and social services
Project implementation period	01.03.2019 - 28.02.2021
Project title	<p>PL: Poprawa bezpieczeństwa epidemiologicznego na polsko-białoruskim obszarze przygranicznym</p> <p>ENG: Improvement of epidemiological safety at the Polish-Belarusian borderland.</p> <p>RU: Улучшение эпидемиологической безопасности на польско-белорусском пограничье.</p> <p>UA: Покращення епідеміологічної безпеки на польсько-білоруському прикордонні.</p>
Acronym of the project	EpidSafe
Partnership	PL-BY
Lead beneficiary	Provincial Specialist Hospital in Biła Podlaska (Lublin Province, Poland)
Beneficiary	Regional Hospital in Brest (Brest Oblast, Belarus)
Place of project implementation	<p>Poland: Lublin Province (Biła, Chełmsko-Zamojski, Puławy and Lublin Countys)</p> <p>Belarus : Brest Oblast</p>
Project budget	2 871 512,00 €
The amount of the grant	2 119 111,00 €
Project type	Regular project

The idea of the EpidSafe project is to reduce the risk of a mass wave of infectious diseases, such as hepatitis C or HIV / AIDS, in the Polish-Belarusian border area. The Provincial Specialist Hospital in Biała Podlaska is planning to purchase medical and laboratory equipment for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. In addition, the pneumatic mail system will be developed for the transmission of biological material, drugs and documentation with the use of compressed air. Specialized equipment will also be purchased for the newly opened laboratory and the Department of Infectious Diseases at the Brest Regional Hospital, the only facility of its kind in the region. In addition, both countries will conduct joint international training for hospital staff on particularly dangerous infectious diseases and regional training for primary health care workers, polyclinic doctors and nurses on HCV and AIDS. As a result, 240 people will be trained, 6000 - will benefit from screening for hepatitis C, and 200 - from elastographic tests. Health promotion information campaigns will reach approximately 200,000 local residents. Cooperation and exchange of experiences between partners will guarantee the strengthening not only of epidemiological safety, but also of broadly understood healthcare. Two powerful medical centers will be established on both sides of the border, prepared to deal effectively with a health emergency. The implementation of the project should increase the safety of residents and travelers in the regions of the Polish-Belarusian border ⁹.

Impact on cross-border cooperation

Thanks to the implementation of the project, two properly functioning medical centers will be created on both sides of the border in its immediate vicinity, capable of effectively operating in a crisis situation related to the spread of highly dangerous infectious diseases between countries. As a result of cross-border cooperation between the two countries, this potential will be strengthened in terms of infrastructure, staffing and procedures. The jointly implemented project will improve the safety of both residents on both sides of the border and travelers crossing the border. Conducting preventive and educational activities on both sides of the border will more effectively reduce the spread of infectious diseases. Planned joint training courses for medical personnel from two hospitals, family doctors from clinics in Poland and polyclinics in Belarus, as well as medical and promotional events will provide opportunities to exchange experiences and plan joint activities to improve health safety. Cooperation between partners in the field of health promotion guarantees that the project will create and strengthen the foundations for future cooperation not only in the field of epidemiological safety, but also broadly understood health protection. The contacts of medical personnel established as part of cross-border cooperation will maintain

⁹ Source: Application for project grant and <https://pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/236> [access: 17.02.2021].

cooperation by further exchange of experiences and joint training and research by both hospitals in the future.

Anticipated products and results of the project

The anticipated products include:

- 1,762,220 people receiving improved health services as a direct consequence of project support;
- Population benefiting from newly created or improved social services;
- 2 organized research or research / therapeutic programs in the field of medicine / prevention;
- 10 events supporting the development of public health;
- 440 participants of events supporting the development of public health;
- 2 new or improved health services;
- 62 items of specialized medical equipment purchased;
- 1 initiative to prevent the spread of human / animal / plant diseases across the border;
- 2 modernized / improved medical facilities (eg hospitals, hospices etc.);
- Ability to test and diagnose COVID-19 (including antibody testing);
- Value of purchased medical equipment (fans, beds, monitors, etc.).

The anticipated results include:

- Increased access to health care and social services.

Collaboration between project partners

Collaboration within the project is effective and well-coordinated. It is also durable, making it possible to extend the activities carried out for the borderland. By implementing the project and using the experience gained, partners from both countries have already established cooperation under another task of a similar nature. The organization of 2 conferences was planned (the conference opening the project in Poland and the conference closing the project in Belarus with a wide participation of stakeholders). During the conference, medical panels are planned on the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases, also in the cross-border aspect. The conferences will enable the exchange of experiences, knowledge and know-how, as well as establishing long-term cooperation of specialists from both countries and medical staff of partner hospitals in the treatment of patients with highly dangerous infectious diseases and planning joint activities aimed at improving epidemiological safety in the Polish-Belarusian border.

Durability of the project

The EpidSafe project is characterized by high durability of the achieved results, also in a longer perspective after the end of the project durability period. The reason for this is the nature of the measures being implemented - the aim of the project is to increase the epidemiological safety of the inhabitants of the cross-border area, improve the availability of health services and raise awareness of the threat of infectious diseases, the effects of which will be preserved. The project will contribute to raising the standard of medical services by purchasing equipment, devices and expanding the pneumatic transport system, which will remain at the Provincial Specialist Hospital in Białą Podlaską and the Brest Regional Clinical Hospital for ongoing operation as part of detection and treatment. Trainings for medical personnel of hospitals and doctors from the border area will increase their knowledge and skills.

The purchased equipment and pneumatic transport system will be properly used in medical procedures. The medical and technical staff guarantees many years of operation of the purchased devices - the equipment and pneumatic transport system will be used for the statutory activities of hospitals.

Information and promotion activities carried out under the project

Information and promotion activities have been planned as part of the project.

The aim of the promotional activities in the project will be to inform the local community and patients about the implementation of the project and to promote the sources of financing the project. As part of the information and promotion activities, it is planned to install information and commemorative plaques in hospitals, publish announcements about the implementation of the project in local press in Poland and Belarus, production of roll-ups to be hung in hospitals, and promotional gadgets with the logo of the Programme and the EU distributed during training sessions and conferences.

Promotion of the project will be carried out in accordance with the assumed information and communication framework of the project. In places where trainings / conferences will take place, in order to inform participants about the implementation of the project and about the funds received, hospitals will place in the project roll-up rooms, posters on the walls or information boards - e.g. to be placed at the lecture hall doors. All information and promotional labels / markings will be prepared in accordance with the Programme visibility rules.

Impact of the project on horizontal principles

The principle of sustainable development

Impact: positive.

In the project The principle of sustainable development, it was ensured by equal availability and flow of medical services for all regions of the border area.

The principle of gender equality and non-discrimination

Impact: positive.

The project team on both sides of the borders is made up of qualified and experienced hospital staff, regardless of gender. The medical personnel training provided under the project involves doctors and nurses, regardless of gender, orientation, faith, etc. Similarly, all residents of the border area can benefit from the results of the projects, taking into account their gender, faith, views, orientation and other aspects.

Figure 4. Project photos







PL-BY-UA
2014-2020

Funded by
the European Union




Szpital Specjalistyczny
w Białej Podlaskiej

Nie ryzykuj.
Zbadaj swoją krew!

Ponad **80% Polaków** znalazło się
w sytuacji, w której mogło **zakazić się**
wirusem zapalenia wątroby typu C.



U 8 z 10 pacjentów zakażonych HCV
wirus **nie daje żadnych objawów.**
U części osób chorych **może dojść**
do ciężkiej choroby wątroby pod
postacią marskości lub raka wątroby.

Ponad **200 tys. osób** nie jest świadomych
zakażenia wirusem, który **niszczy ich wątrobę.**
Te osoby mogą **nieświadomie zakażać innych.**

Skorzystaj z
BEZPŁATNYCH
badań profilaktycznych

wątroby

w kierunku wykrycia WZW typu C

badania krwi dla osób w **wieku 35-75 lat** w kierunku zakażenia
wirusem HCV i wczesnego rozpoznania WZW typu C



1.2.6. Polish-Belarusian Cross-Border Safety. Strengthen of fire and rescue services potential

The main goal of the SAFETY project is to increase the level of safety of the population and protect the social sector and the environment. The SAFETY project supports the creation of an effective joint system of monitoring and quick response to various crisis situations in the cross-border areas of Belarus and Poland. As part of the project, the reconstruction of the fire station in Kamieniec will be carried out, and two training centers for rescuers in Brest and Grodno will be established and equippe. Special equipment for fire brigades in Brest and Kamieniec will also be purchased. In addition, the partners will organize a series of thematic training for firefighters-rescuers and raise awareness among the inhabitants of the regions. Achieving the results of the SAFETY project will improve the quality of life of the inhabitants, as the safety of people, property and nature in the cross-border areas of the Polish-Belarusian border will increase. The project will contribute to creating a more attractive region for residents, tourists and investors¹⁰.

Table 10. Data on the project entitled „Polish-Belarusian Cross-Border Safety. Strengthen of fire and rescue services potential”

Project number	LIP/0006/16
Priority	3. Common challenges in the field of safety and security (SECURITY)
Action	3.2 Addressing common security challenges
Project implementation period	01.09.2018 - 28.02.2021
Project title	<p>ENG: Polish-Belarusian Cross-Border Safety. Strengthen of fire and rescue services potential</p> <p>PL: Transgraniczne polsko-białoruskie bezpieczeństwo. Wzmocnienie potencjału straży pożarnej i służb ratowniczych</p> <p>RU: Трансграничная польско-белорусская безопасность. Укрепление потенциала пожарных и спасательных служб</p> <p>UA: Транскордонна польсько-білоруська безпека. Зміцнення</p>

¹⁰ Source: Application for project grant and <https://pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/236> [access: 17.02.2021].

Project number	LIP/0006/16
	потенціалу пожежних і рятувальних служб
Acronym of the project	SAFETY
Partnership	PL-BY
Lead beneficiary	Brest Oblast Office of the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus (Brest Oblast, Belarus)
Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grodno Oblast Office of the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus (Grodno Oblast, Belarus) Provincial Headquarters of the State Fire Service in Białystok (Podlaskie Voivodeship, Poland) City Headquarters of the State Fire Service in Biała Podlaska (Lublin Province, Poland)
Place of project implementation	<p>Poland: Podlaskie Voivodeship (Białystok, Łomża and Suwałki subregions);</p> <p>Lublin Voivodeship (Biała, Chełmsko-Zamojski, Puławy and Lublin subregions).</p> <p>Belarus: Grodno Oblast;</p> <p>Brest Oblast.</p>
Project budget	4 506 670,00 €
The amount of the grant	4 056 003,00 €
Project type	Large Infrastructure Project

Source: own study based on the application for project grant.

Impact on cross-border cooperation

The SAFETY project has a significant impact on cross-border cooperation. As a result of the project implementation, cooperation will be strengthened not only in the field of fire protection, but also crisis management and internal security between local communities in the Polish-Belarusian border area, striving to improve the overall quality of life on the cross-border territory and raise the level of protection at the borders with the EU.

The project aims to create a single, unified mechanism for forecasting and monitoring the situation, efficiently exchanging information about the current situation and working out a solution for mutual prevention and elimination of cross-border crisis situations. It is possible to achieve this by optimizing the activities of relevant services on both sides of the border with the help of modern technologies, and precise and quick coordination of activities depending on the development of the situation. Crisis prevention and elimination becomes much more effective when emergency services of beneficiaries on both sides of the border cooperate. The project gives the opportunity to increase the level of cooperation and make it regular and systematic.

Cross-border cooperation within the project will contribute to strengthening the security of a large cross-border region and, consequently, increasing the attractiveness of the area.

Anticipated products and results of the project

The anticipated products include:

- 1,795,000 people using fire protection measures directly resulting from the project implementation;
- 4 security institutions cooperating in the border area;
- 121 emergency / safety / security incidents;
- 10,060 participants in safety / security and emergency events;
- 1 developed / improved system for monitoring, responding or preventing disasters;
- 2 awareness-raising initiatives in emergency situations.

The anticipated results include:

- Shortening the waiting time for a response from security services.

Collaboration between project partners

As part of previously implemented projects, a network of cooperation between project beneficiaries was created. This facilitates the interaction between the partners during the preparation of the project implementation.

Project partners have specialist knowledge and extensive experience in the implementation of works provided for in the project and have human resources with appropriate experience in the preparation and implementation of various types of investments of various types (also in the context of cross-border partnership projects implemented in previous years).

The project partners, in accordance with their legislation, are responsible within the scope of their competences for fire protection of residents and financing of emergency services.

Durability of the project

The SAFETY project is characterized by high durability due to the nature of the activities undertaken. As part of cross-border cooperation, transnational contacts will be established, allowing for the exchange of information, experiences, best practices and knowledge, which will contribute to increasing the social cohesion of public and economic activities in border regions, as well as extending the scope of cooperation in other fields of activity. Further cooperation will focus on joint operation of the unified system being created, on the preparation and creation of a uniform cross-border fire protection system for environmental protection.

In terms of ecology, the project will increase the capabilities of fire services in terms of prevention and rapid response to emergencies, including environmental ones. The system of monitoring and forecasting crisis situations will enable solving certain problems at the stage of prevention, not liquidation. This will conserve environmental resources.

Achieving the results of the project will contribute to raising the standard of living of the population by strengthening the safety of people and property as well as environmental safety in the border region of Poland and Belarus, and the effects of the project will be observed in a time perspective that goes beyond the duration and durability of the project, providing also the possibility of extending the scope of activities to continue them in the future.

Information and promotion activities carried out under the project

As part of the project, extensive information and promotion activities were undertaken, including preparation of promotional materials, cooperation with the media, publications on the project and its effects, public events and including the promotion of the project in VR software used in the Training and Education Center in Brest.

Impact of the project on horizontal principles

The principle of sustainable development

Impact: positive.

According to the application for project financing, strengthening the potential of the emergency services of both countries, creating an efficient system for monitoring and forecasting crisis situations will help minimize the effects of crisis situations. The implementation of the project will contribute to the full readiness of the rescue services of Poland and Belarus to act in the event of existing cross-border threats.

The principle of gender equality and non-discrimination

Impact: positive.

The application for project grant specifies taking into account the horizontal principles of gender equality and non-discrimination. The project will contribute to strengthening people's rights to safety and safety. The result of the project will be the improvement of the operational capabilities of the fire brigades in Poland and Belarus.

The project activities will involve personnel with appropriate qualifications and experience, regardless of gender. The results of the project will serve people regardless of gender, race, ethnic origin, religion, belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. The principle of competition in relation to contractors for construction works, service providers and technical equipment purchased under the project will be respected.

Figure 5. Project photos





1.2.7. Joint initiatives of border guards on increasing the effectiveness of border checks and state border protection

As part of the BorderProtect project, Polish partners from the Podlaskie and Lublin voivodeships intend to install a new technical border surveillance system, including a communication system via Mobile Digital Radio, under the European Border Surveillance System EUROSUR. In addition, new radios, dispatcher consoles, a radio server, headsets, active hearing protectors, portable cooled and uncooled thermal imaging cameras, as well as an observation tower kit will also be purchased. The Belarusian side of the border will be equipped with materials for the construction of a new fiber optic protection system for perimeter monitoring and portable transport equipment (all-terrain vehicles, quads and a motorboat). Additionally, thermal imaging accessories and tactical flashlights will be purchased. In addition, all partners will conduct training in the use of new systems that will strengthen competences and introduce good practices among border officers. The workshops will serve as a platform for exchanging experiences and learning about solutions from other countries. To show the results of the project and explain its importance to citizens, partners will cooperate with local and national media, as well as use their own websites. The implementation of the project will

positively affect the capacity at border crossings on both sides of the Polish-Belarusian border. Better knowledge and practical skills of border guards will translate into a higher level of protection and effectiveness of controls. Closer cooperation between border services will have a significant impact on the safety of the inhabitants of the regions involved¹¹.

Table 11. Data on the project entitled „Joint initiatives of border guards on increasing the effectiveness of border checks and state border protection”

Project number	PBU1/0062/16
Priority	4. Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management
Action	4.2. Improvement of border management operations, customs and visas procedures
Project implementation period	01.01.2019 - 30.06.2021
Project title	<p>PL: Wspólne inicjatywy służb granicznych w celu poprawy efektywności odpraw i ochrony granicy państwowej</p> <p>ENG: Joint initiatives of border guards on increasing the effectiveness of border checks and state border protection</p> <p>RUS: Совместные инициативы пограничных служб с целью повышения эффективности пограничного контроля и охраны госграницы</p> <p>UA: Спільні ініціативи прикордонників щодо підвищення ефективності прикордонних перевірок та охорони державного кордону</p>
Acronym of the project	Borderprotect
Partnership	PL-BY
Lead beneficiary	div. gen. Henryk Minkiewicz Podlasie Border Guard Unit (Podlasie Voivodeship, Poland)
Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Border Committee of the Republic of Belarus (Minsk Oblast, Belarus)

¹¹ Source: Application for project grant and <https://pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/236> [access: 17.02.2021].

Project number	PBU1/0062/16
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bug River Border Guard Unit (Lublin Voivodeship, Poland)
Place of project implementation	<p>Poland: Podlaskie Voivodeship (Białystok, Łomża and Suwałki subregions); Lublin Voivodeship (Biała, Chełmsko-Zamojski, Puławy and Lublin subregions).</p> <p>Belarus: Grodno Oblast; Brest Oblast.</p>
Project budget	2 256 777,30 €
The amount of the grant	2 026 134,63 €
Project type	Regular project

Source: own study based on the application for project grant.

Impact on cross-border cooperation

Thanks to the activities under the project, it will be possible to deepen and tighten cooperation between the services involved in the fight against crime and to strengthen the positive image of both services. Both the Polish and Belarusian side, as part of their activities, will increase the number of checks carried out at border crossings, thus increasing the effectiveness of state protection and improving the safety of communities living in EU countries.

Thanks to the established cross-border cooperation, border services are able to effectively fight the diagnosed problem.

Project partners will have the chance to implement good practices on both sides of the border and exchange experiences. Without cross-border cooperation, it would not be possible to effectively solve the problem related to counteracting crime, moreover, thanks to the implementation of various activities under the project (including conferences, trainings, courses), project participants will have the opportunity to exchange experiences and knowledge by implementing and comparing solutions currently used in individual countries. Project activities will bring measurable benefits in terms of border protection on both sides, and at the same time are necessary to achieve the project objectives.

Anticipated products and results of the project

The anticipated products include:

- increased passenger capacity at land border crossing points (12 136 people / 24 hours);
- 4 organized training / experience exchange programs for the staff of border and customs services;
- 20 participants of training programs / exchange of experiences for the staff of border and customs services.

The anticipated results include:

- Increased efficiency of border checks (shortening the time of border checks);
- Increased efficiency of border checks (detected cases of smuggling of goods).

Collaboration between project partners

Cooperation within the project is based on the appropriate selection of personnel, who are characterized by extensive experience and appropriate training, thus ensuring both proper management of the implementation of tasks and their implementation. Organized meetings of project teams are aimed at strengthening cross-border cooperation between project partners and supervising the proper implementation of the assumed activities.

Durability of the project

The effects of activities carried out as part of the implementation of the BorderProtect project are characterized by durability beyond the duration of the project. The activities carried out under the project are permanent and long-term, as both sides of the project partners will increase the effectiveness of border protection and control at border crossings. This will increase the security of border communities and EU Member States. The integrated approach to crime developed under the project will be continued also after the end of the project, ensuring the possibility of further development of cross-border cooperation and taking further initiatives in this area.

Information and promotion activities carried out under the project

As part of the project, information and promotion activities were planned, including preparation and publication of information about the project in local and national public media in both participating countries, publication of information on the website of the project beneficiaries in a separate tab. It was planned to order promotional materials in order to disseminate information about the source of

financing of the activities as well as their course and anticipated effects. As part of the information and promotion activities, it was also planned to prepare three roll-ups, which will be placed in training and conference rooms, to be used for this purpose also during trainings and conferences after the end of the project. Other promotional materials include information stickers stuck to the equipment (450 pieces), 300 folders, 450 signed pens, 300 folded calendars. All promotional materials under the project bear information about co-financing the project from the Programme funds and the EU logo.

Impact of the project on horizontal principles

The principle of sustainable development

Impact: neutral.

The project was not linked to the principle of sustainable development.

The principle of gender equality and non-discrimination

Impact: positive.

The project implementers assume equal participation of all people, thus ensuring the principle of gender equality and non-discrimination in the project. The project team consists of both women and men - about the selection of people suitable for the project teams. Gender-sensitive language is used in project communication. The project also ensures smooth, greater accessibility of the project (both in terms of the results achieved and at the stage of project work), i.e. by organizing meetings and events in places adapted to the needs of people with disabilities. Due to the observance of the horizontal principle of non-discrimination, the information and promotion materials will also be formulated in an easily understandable way, and the tourist infrastructure resulting from the project will be adapted to the needs of people with disabilities in the premises adopted in this regard.

1.2.8. Improvement of Ukraine - Poland border surveillance system (Northern segment)

The goal of the IBSSNorth project is to strengthen the security and protection of the Polish-Ukrainian border and the border region through the use of effective surveillance methods. Such action will be facilitated by modern equipment ensuring a high level of monitoring of the state border and current information on illegal border crossing attempts. IBSSNorth involves partners from both countries and is addressed to border guard units in the central part of Poland (Lublin Province) and the northern part of Ukraine (Volyn Oblast). As part of the project Nadbużański Border Guard Unit (PL) will be

equipped with 17 cooled thermal imaging cameras, 22 portable radiotelephones and a thermographic camera for the drone. The Lutsk Border Guard Unit (UA) will purchase 8 patrol vehicles, 3 thermographic sets and 148 radio stations. The partners will also conduct trainings and meetings on the effectiveness of information exchange and organization of joint patrolling, as well as promotion on both sides of the border. The residents will benefit the most from the implementation of the IBSSNorth project - their sense of security will increase significantly. The added value will be the development of tourism and better business development opportunities at the regional level. Joint implementation of the project by border guards from both countries will not only improve the effectiveness of their activities, but also strengthen the partnership and cooperation between Poland and Ukraine¹².

Table 12. Data on the project entitled „Improvement of Ukraine - Poland border surveillance system (Northern segment)”

Project number	PBU1/0206/16
Priority	4. Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management (BORDERS)
Action	4.2 Improvement of border management operations, customs and visas procedures
Project implementation period	06.11.2018 - 05.11.2021
Project title	<p>ENG: Improvement of Ukraine - Poland border surveillance system (Northern segment)</p> <p>PL: Poprawa systemu nadzoru granicy Polsko - Ukraińskiej (Segment Północny)</p> <p>RU: Усовершенствование системы наблюдения на украинско-польской границе (Северный сектор)</p> <p>UA: Удосконалення системи спостереження на українсько-польському кордоні (Північний сектор)</p>
Acronym of the project	IBSSNorth

¹² Source: Application for project grant and <https://pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/236> [access: 17.02.2021].

Project number	PBU1/0206/16
Partnership	PL-UA
Lead beneficiary	Administration of the State Border Service of Ukraine (Kiev, Ukraine)
Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lutsk Branch of the Border Guard of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (Volyn Oblast, Ukraine) • Nadbużański Border Guard Unit (Lublin Voivodeship, Poland) • The Headquarters of the Border Guard (Masovian Voivodeship, Poland)
Place of project implementation	<p>Poland: Mazowieckie Voivodeship (Ostrołęcko-Siedlce subregion); Lublin Voivodeship (Biała, Chełmsko-Zamojski, Puławy and Lublin subregions).</p> <p>Ukraine: Volynska oblast; Kyivska oblast</p>
Project budget	2 451 877,20 €
The amount of the grant	2 206 689,48 €
Project type	Regular project

Source: own study based on the application for project grant.

Impact on cross-border cooperation

The implemented project provides the basis for the development of cross-border cooperation - the prevention of cross-border crime will have a large impact on the lifestyle of the inhabitants, as it will positively affect the economic growth of this region, the level of trade and production turnover, the development of the service sphere, and the reduction of the criminal situation. Limiting criminal activity in the region will increase trust in government agencies, and business activity will focus on the legal sphere.

The cross-border cooperation of the project affects both partner countries implementing the activities. During the last meeting of the management structures in the Border Guard of Ukraine and Poland, it was agreed to extend the mutual exchange of information and to continue the existing joint patrollin. A modern observation system was created and modern border guard equipment was

used, which will ensure equal resources and opportunities for border protection on both sides of the Polish-Ukrainian border. The cross-border cooperation established under the project will allow for joint patrolling and operations on both sides of the border with the same level of effectiveness. In turn, strengthening the security of the borders will allow to increase the security of the inhabitants of the Polish-Ukrainian borderland.

Anticipated products and results of the project

The anticipated products include:

- Increased capacity of people at land border crossings to 31,000 people per 24 hours;
- 2 organized training / exchange programs for border and customs personnel;
- 1 initiative to increase the transparency and efficiency of customs and clearance procedures.

The anticipated results include:

- Increased efficiency of border checks (shortening the time of border checks);
- Increased efficiency of border checks (detected cases of smuggling of goods).

Collaboration between project partners

As part of the partners' cooperation in the implementation of the cross-border project, a project team and a Project Steering Committee were appointed, which participate in meetings with representatives of all project beneficiaries for the effective management of the partnership. It is planned to hold 3 meetings of the Project Steering Committee with the participation of all beneficiaries. The project will be implemented in close cooperation between partners from both countries, providing the opportunity to exchange experiences, know-how and expertise as part of joint activities. This will affect the effectiveness of the activities carried out and the effectiveness of the achieved project results, allowing you to gain information and experience that will be very useful in the case of implementing other activities in this area in Poland and Ukraine in the future.

Durability of the project

The IBSSNorth project is very durable. The achieved results of the project will increase the effectiveness of border protection and an appropriate response to cross-border crimes on the common Polish-Ukrainian border. The local population will benefit from the reduction in the number of crimes related to illegal movement of goods across the border. Moreover, increasing the

effectiveness of border protection will favor the increase of legitimate trade activity and legally regulated cross-border trade.

The equipment deployed at the border will serve border guards in the long term, with adequate financial resources from the budgets of the beneficiaries. Funds from the state budget will be allocated to ensuring technical durability (appropriate maintenance and repairs) and ensuring the necessary supplies. The equipment will be used as planned for at least five years after the end of the project.

The revised procedures will take into account changes at the technical level of border protection and surveillance, and their approval and adoption at the highest management level will become an integral part of the provisions aimed at supporting effective working relations between the border guard authorities of Ukraine and Poland.

Information and promotion activities carried out under the project

As part of the IBSSNorth project, information and promotion activities are planned to promote the project and its effects. The main objective of the activities undertaken in this regard was to promote the project and its results, improve the perception of the EU's involvement in the development of countries and ensure proper identification of the equipment purchased under the project. Channels such as the organization of events, publications, media articles, websites, and social media were used. As a result of information and promotion activities, it was assumed to prepare or achieve 2 publications of articles about the implemented project in the press, 5500 agency outlays, 7,000 visits to the website daily, 500 leaflets.

Impact of the project on horizontal principles

The principle of sustainable development

Impact: positive.

The principle of gender equality and non-discrimination

Impact: positive.

The project implementers assume equal participation of all people, thus ensuring the principle of gender equality and non-discrimination in the project. The project team consists of both women and men - the selection of people suitable for the project teams was determined by their knowledge and experience. The same rules applied to the selection of the project management team. Gender-sensitive language is used in project communication. The project also ensures smooth, greater

accessibility of the project (both in terms of the results achieved and at the stage of project work), i.e. by organizing meetings and events in places adapted to the needs of people with disabilities. Due to the observance of the horizontal principle of non-discrimination, the information and promotion materials will also be formulated in an easily understandable way, and the tourist infrastructure resulting from the project will be adapted to the needs of people with disabilities in the premises adopted in this regard.

1.3. Qualitative comparative analysis

QCA inference process based on classical sets (csQCA)

As part of the analysis, the evaluator selected a number of elements that could potentially coexist within individual projects, and at the same time have an impact on the course of their implementation. Then they were compared in the framework of the prepared truth table. Due to the dichotomous nature of the above-mentioned elements, the table shows all their combinations (with the achieved effect) assuming their presence (one) or not (zero).

The following data has been imported into Fuzzy-Set/Qualitative Comparative Analysis 2.0¹³ suite, which showed that the key success factors for the implementation of the analyzed projects were:

- **High level of financing of eligible costs (and the related low level of own contribution (90%))** – this factor occurred in all analyzed projects. The amount of funds affects the economic efficiency of projects.
- **Possibility of receiving an advance payment for the implementation of the project** – this factor occurred in all analyzed projects. The possibility of receiving an advance payment made it possible to increase the efficiency of the works necessary to start the project implementation.
- **Information and promotion activities of the Programme** - this factor occurred in almost all (4 out of 5) analyzed projects. These activities influenced the level of interest and knowledge of the Program
- **High level of Programme administration** - this factor occurred in almost all (4 out of 5) analyzed projects. The level of administration affects the level of comprehensibility of the Programme provisions.
- **Common history of regions on the border between countries** - this factor occurred in almost all (4 out of 5) analyzed projects. A common history contributes to an increased level of effectiveness of cooperation and joint implementation of investment projects.

To sum up, the key success factors of the implemented projects were:



¹³ fs/QCA: Fuzzy-Set/Qualitative Comparative Analysis 2.0, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson 2009, <http://www.u.arizona.edu/~cragin/fsQCA/software.shtml> [access: 17.03.2020].

Table 13. The truth table - classic set

Factor / Project	Analyzed projects					TOTAL
	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Project 4	Project 5	
High level of financing of eligible costs (90%)	1	1	1	1	1	5
Possibility of receiving an advance payment for the implementation of the project	1	1	1	1	1	5
Information and promotion activities of the Program	1	0	1	1	1	4
High level of Programme administration	1	1	1	0	1	4
Activities of the Joint Technical Secretariat	0	1	1	1	0	3
Stabilized awareness of the Programme among potential beneficiaries	1	1	1	0	0	3
Simplified forms of project settlement	1	1	0	0	0	2
Flexible terms. Possibility to make changes to projects	0	1	0	1	0	2
Specifying the Programme in terms of objectives	1	0	0	0	1	2
Common history of regions on the border of countries	1	0	1	1	1	4
Cooperation of institutions involved in the implementation of the Programme	1	1	1	0	0	3

Source: Own elaboration based on in-depth interviews and quantitative research.

1.4. Analysis of the surroundings of the support area¹⁴

As part of desk research, the subject areas related to the product and result indicators adopted under the Poland-Belarus-Ukraine Programme 2014-2020 were analyzed.

1.4.1. Social and cultural aspects

Population

According to data from 2018, the support area was inhabited by nearly 19.9 million people, of which 31.3% were residents of Poland, 26.5% - Belarus, and 42.2% - Ukraine. In each of the countries, a decline in the number of people living in the supported area has been observed in recent years. Compared to 2014, it can be indicated that the population of the following subregions of Poland was decreasing the fastest: Łomża, Puławy and Chełm-Zamość, as well as the Ukrainian Ternopil Oblast. On the other hand, the population did not decrease in the following subregions: Lublin, Rzeszów and Białystok. These units contain provincial cities, which often attract new residents. A similar situation took place in the Minsk Oblast in Belarus and in the Rivne Oblast in Ukraine.

Table 14. Population of the Programme area by subregions and oblasts

	Population of the Programme area by subregions and oblasts [thousand]					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Białystok subregion	510,7	510,9	511,5	512,5	513,1	513,9
Łomża subregion	405,3	403,0	400,9	398,8	396,2	393,5
Suwałki subregion	275,8	274,9	274,2	273,2	272,3	271,0
Ostrołęka subregion	389,1	388,1	387,5	386,9	385,9	384,7
Siedlce subregion	421,6	421,0	420,7	420,5	419,6	418,9
Biała subregion	306,2	305,1	304,2	303,1	301,6	299,9
Lublin subregion	712,1	711,5	712,0	712,1	712,4	712,9
Puławy subregion	489,2	486,6	484,3	482,0	479,2	476,2
Chełmsko-Zamość subregion	640,1	636,5	632,9	629,1	624,4	619,3
Przemyśl subregion	395,2	393,9	392,9	392,0	390,5	388,6
Rzeszów subregion	630,0	631,6	634,4	637,9	641,3	644,8
Tarnobrzeg subregion	618,7	617,9	616,9	616,6	615,5	613,7
Krosno subregion	485,2	484,2	483,4	482,7	481,8	480,1
Total for subregions in Poland	6 279,5	6 265,2	6 255,8	6 247,4	6 233,7	6 217,4
Grodno oblast	1 054,9	1 052,6	1 050,1	1 047,4	1 043,7	1 039,3
Brest oblast	1 388,5	1 388,9	1 387,0	1 386,4	1 384,5	1 380,3
Minsk oblast	1 402,7	1 407,9	1 417,4	1 423,1	1 426,5	1 428,5
Gomel oblast	1 425,6	1 424,0	1 422,9	1 420,7	1 415,7	1 409,9
Total for the oblasts in Belarus	5 271,7	5 273,4	5 277,4	5 277,6	5 270,4	5 258,0
Volyn oblast	1 041,3	1 042,9	1 039,9	1 038,2	1 035,7	brak danych
Lviv oblast	2 538,4	2 537,8	2 515,8	2 515,7	2 511,2	brak danych
Zakarpattia oblast	1 256,8	1 259,6	1 256,3	1 255,9	1 255,3	brak danych
Rivne oblast	1 158,8	1 161,1	1 160,7	1 161,7	1 159,6	brak danych
Ternopil oblast	1 073,3	1 069,9	1 062,5	1 055,9	1 049,1	brak danych

¹⁴ Unless otherwise stated, the analysis was prepared on the basis of the data of the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data of the State Statistics Service in Ukraine and data of the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

	Population of the Programme area by subregions and oblasts [thousand]					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast	1 382,1	1 382,5	1 379,6	1 377,2	1 374,8	brak danych
Total for the oblasts in Ukraine	8 450,9	8 453,9	8 414,9	8 404,7	8 385,7	brak danych

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Population density

The average population density in the supported area was 80 people / km². Taking into account the value of the indicator for individual subregions and oblasts, it should be noted that the highest population density was found in the following subregions: Rzeszów and Lublin, due to the location of voivodeship capital cities within them, and Tarnobrzeg, where this value was mainly determined by the concentration of average cities along the Vistula. The lowest values of this indicator were in the northern part of the Programme area, with the exception of the Białystok subregion, where there was an average of 100 people per 1 km² (compared to the average of 123 persons / km² for Poland).

Birthrate

In the case of birthrate, the analysis of data from 2014-2018 shows that in most analytical units, progressive and intensifying trends related to the negative value of this indicator were visible. In 2018 alone, a negative birth rate occurred in the entire area supported by Belarus, Ukraine and Poland. The lowest level was achieved in the following oblasts: Gomel and Minsk in Belarus and Ternopil, Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk oblasts in Ukraine, as well as in the following subregions: Łomża and Chełmsko-Zamość in Poland. The lowest value of the indicator was recorded in the Ternopil Oblast (-6.2 per 1,000 inhabitants). On the other hand, the most favorable situation was in the following subregions: Siedlce and Rzeszów (0.8 and 2.8 per 1,000 population).

Average life expectancy

Another of the analyzed issues is the life expectancy of the population living in the supported area. There are no data available showing the average life expectancy of Polish residents without gender breakdown, and vice versa for Belarus and Ukraine. According to the adopted definitions, life expectancy is the average of the added number of years that an average person of a certain age can live, while at the same time subjecting the rest of life to appropriate mortality conditions, such as the probability of death in a given age group¹⁵. This indicator was the highest for the inhabitants of Poland, with significant differences between the sexes at the same time. This value for men was almost 10 years shorter than for women (73.8 years compared to 81.7 years). The differences

¹⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Life_expectancy/pl [access: 01.02.2021].

between the sub-regions were not significant. The longest life expectancy was in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship, the shortest for women in Mazovia and for men in the Lublin Voivodeship. In Belarus, this value slightly increased compared to 2014 and in 2018 it amounted to an average of 74.5 years, the highest in the Brest Oblast and the lowest in the Minsk Oblast. In Ukraine, the average life expectancy in 2014-2018 increased by 0.4 years and assumed the value of 71.8 years. Visible disproportions occurred between individual regions: the longest in the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, and the shortest in the Zakarpattia.

Table 15. Average life expectancy

	Average life expectancy					
	Total		Men		Women	
	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018
POLAND	-	-	73,8	73,8	81,6	81,7
Podlasie	-	-	74,0	74,1	82,8	82,7
Białystok	-	-	74,5	75,2	82,8	82,6
Suwałki	-	-	73,5	73,3	82,4	83,0
Łomża	-	-	73,6	73,2	82,9	82,5
Masovian	-	-	74,0	74,0	81,8	82,0
Ostrołęka	-	-	73,0	72,9	81,7	82,3
Siedlce	-	-	-	73,5	-	82,0
Lublin	-	-	73,2	73,5	82,2	82,3
Biała	-	-	72,6	72,3	81,4	82,0
Lublin	-	-	74,0	74,1	82,1	82,3
Puławy	-	-	72,6	73,5	82,5	82,4
Chełmsko-Zamojski	-	-	73,3	73,3	82,2	82,4
Podkarpackie	-	-	75,1	75,6	82,8	83,2
Przemyśl	-	-	74,5	74,4	82,1	82,9
Rzeszów	-	-	75,1	76,3	82,9	83,4
Tarnobrzeg	-	-	75,0	75,2	83,0	83,3
Krosno	-	-	75,6	76,0	82,7	83,1
BELARUS	73,2	74,5	67,8	69,2	78,4	79,4
Grodno	73,3	74,0	67,9	68,6	78,5	79,2
Brest	73,7	74,7	68,4	69,7	78,8	79,4
Minsk	72,0	73,5	66,4	68,2	77,7	78,7
Gomel	72,5	73,9	66,9	68,5	77,9	79,1
UKRAINE	71,4	71,8	66,3	66,7	76,4	76,7
Volyn	71,4	71,5	65,7	66,0	77,1	77,2
Lviv	73,1	73,4	68,2	68,3	77,9	78,4
Zakarpattia	71,2	71,0	67,0	66,8	75,3	75,2
Rivne	71,2	71,9	65,7	66,9	76,7	76,9
Ternopil	73,2	73,4	68,3	68,2	78,0	78,6
Ivano-Frankivsk	73,1	73,7	68,3	68,8	77,8	78,5

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Number of deaths

Another important issue is the analysis of statistics on the number of deaths. Data from 2014-2019 show that in national terms, the highest number of deaths was recorded in Ukraine, and the lowest in Belarus. It is worth noting, however, that in the analyzed period this number in Ukraine showed a downward trend, while in the other two countries a slight increase was recorded. In terms of regions,

taking into account 2018, the most deaths were recorded in the Lviv region, and the least - in the Łomża subregion.

Table 16. Number of deaths in 2014-2019

	Number of deaths					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
POLAND	376 467	394 921	388 009	402 852	414 200	409 709
Podlasie	11 850	12 302	12 271	12 526	12 969	12 501
Białystok	4 750	4 958	4 894	4 995	5 225	4 979
Suwałki	4 495	4 677	4 633	4 739	4 868	4 705
Łomża	2 605	2 667	2 744	2 792	2 876	2 817
Masovian	53 494	55 030	54 867	57 237	58 725	57 668
Ostrołęka	3 717	3 932	3 848	4 101	4 091	4 105
Siedlce	4 292	4 403	4 445	4 557	4 558	4 663
Lublin	22 107	22 816	22 284	23 427	23 682	23 015
Biała	3 236	3 243	3 201	3 342	3 518	3 375
Lublin	6 878	7 097	6 954	7 320	7 290	7 168
Puławy	6 827	6 924	6 866	7 365	7 411	7 154
Chełmsko-Zamojski	5 166	5 552	5 263	5 400	5 463	5 318
Podkarpackie	18 361	19 419	19 103	19 327	19 636	20 029
Przemyśl	4 173	4 543	4 381	4 416	4 523	4 702
Rzeszów	3 693	3 913	3 729	3 880	3 909	3 864
Tarnobrzeg	5 211	5 495	5 416	5 535	5 533	5 750
Krosno	5 284	5 468	5 577	5 496	5 671	5 713
BELARUS	121 193	119 459	119 680	119 759	120 546	121 283
Grodno	14 541	14 509	14 683	14 534	14 581	-
Brest	17 498	17 627	17 472	17 733	17 557	-
Minsk	32 884	32 490	32 237	32 342	32 690	-
Gomel	19 377	18 790	18 626	18 437	18 508	-
UKRAINE	632 296	594 796	583 631	574 123	587 665	581 114
Volyn	13 748	13 747	13 492	13 588	13 710	13 332
Lviv	32 450	32 869	32 263	32 087	32 726	32 839
Zakarpattia	14 808	15 549	15 399	15 077	15 320	15 527
Rivne	14 714	14 695	14 483	14 660	14 528	14 182
Ternopil	15 180	15 253	14 954	14 814	15 013	14 754
Ivano-Frankivsk	17 670	17 685	17 221	17 306	17 449	17 551

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Causes of deaths

Data on deaths by cause in 2014-2018 are presented below. Their most common cause in all three countries was cardiovascular disease. This indicator was the highest for the oblasts of Ukraine (62.2-72.5%), and the lowest for the subregions of Poland (between 34.7% and 45.6%). The next most frequent cause of deaths were cancers, which were responsible for 11.3-26.4% of deaths in the Programme area.

Table 17. Deaths by causes [w %]

	Total		Cancers		Cardiovascular disease		Respiratory system diseases		Digestive system diseases		External causes		Other causes	
	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018
POLAND	100,0	100,0	26,6	26,4	45,1	40,5	5,4	6,7	4,1	4,2	5,7	4,9	13,1	17,4
Podlasie	100,0	100,0	23,7	23,7	44,8	43,1	6,2	7,5	4,4	4,2	6,5	5,5	14,4	16,1
Białystok	100,0	100,0	23,3	25,2	45,1	42,0	6,1	7,5	4,6	4,1	5,9	4,7	15,0	16,5
Suwałki	100,0	100,0	25,6	21,3	41,3	46,1	6,4	7,6	4,6	3,9	7,9	5,7	14,2	15,4
Łomża	100,0	100,0	23,0	24,8	46,6	40,1	6,3	7,2	4,1	4,7	6,3	6,6	13,7	16,7
Masovian	100,0	100,0	26,1	25,5	46,7	34,7	7,8	8,5	4,4	4,1	6,5	4,9	8,5	22,3
Ostrołęka	100,0	100,0	24,1	22,9	46,9	36,4	6,6	7,2	3,7	4,1	8,3	7,2	10,5	22,3
Siedlce	100,0	100,0	24,0	23,6	51,2	38,0	6,9	8,0	4,7	4,3	6,6	6,0	6,6	20,2
Lublin	100,0	100,0	23,2	23,0	47,0	43,5	5,3	4,1	3,7	2,4	5,5	4,9	15,3	22,2
Biała	100,0	100,0	21,3	22,1	46,1	42,0	6,0	4,9	3,9	2,3	7,3	5,3	15,4	23,3
Lublin	100,0	100,0	24,4	22,7	48,1	42,5	5,5	3,7	3,9	2,3	4,8	6,0	13,2	22,8
Puławy	100,0	100,0	23,2	23,8	49,3	43,5	4,8	4,4	3,8	2,2	5,4	4,1	13,4	21,9
Chełmsko-Zamojski	100,0	100,0	22,9	23,0	44,6	45,6	5,0	3,5	3,2	2,8	5,4	4,2	18,8	20,8
Podkarpackie	100,0	100,0	23,2	25,6	46,1	43,2	3,7	6,3	2,8	3,9	5,0	4,3	19,2	16,7
Przemyśl	100,0	100,0	22,1	26,2	48,2	42,0	3,3	6,4	3,0	3,8	4,8	4,3	18,6	17,2
Rzeszów	100,0	100,0	24,0	25,0	42,4	45,6	3,7	5,6	2,6	3,3	5,0	4,7	22,2	15,8
Tarnobrzeg	100,0	100,0	22,5	26,0	47,9	41,7	3,3	7,0	2,4	3,7	5,1	4,6	18,6	17,1
Krosno	100,0	100,0	24,1	25,0	46,7	44,0	4,5	6,1	3,4	4,5	4,8	3,9	16,6	16,5
BELARUS	100,0	100,0	26,6	-	45,1	-	5,4	-	4,1	-	5,7	-	13,1	-
Grodno	100,0	100,0	12,5	12,8	57,6	57,6	1,9	2,1	3,3	3,1	7,6	6,4	17,1	18,0
Brest	100,0	100,0	13,0	14,3	56,8	57,1	1,0	1,5	2,7	2,6	7,3	6,4	19,2	18,1
Minsk	100,0	100,0	12,3	14,9	54,5	55,8	1,6	2,3	3,2	3,3	9,0	6,8	19,4	16,9
Gomel	100,0	100,0	14,4	16,0	56,2	56,5	1,1	1,4	3,1	3,1	7,4	6,3	17,8	12,6
UKRAINE	-	100,0	-	13,4	-	66,7	-	2,2	-	4,2	-	5,3	-	8,3
Volyn	-	100,0	-	11,3	-	67,4	-	3,3	-	5,2	-	6,4	-	6,3
Lviv	-	100,0	-	13,4	-	62,0	-	2,9	-	4,3	-	5,2	-	12,1
Zakarpattia	-	100,0	-	12,4	-	61,7	-	2,7	-	5,7	-	5,4	-	12,1
Rivne	-	100,0	-	13,1	-	71,9	-	1,9	-	3,6	-	5,2	-	4,3
Ternopil	-	100,0	-	12,4	-	72,5	-	3,5	-	3,0	-	4,0	-	4,6
Ivano-Frankivsk	-	100,0	-	12,6	-	71,0	-	1,4	-	3,8	-	4,1	-	7,1

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Morbidity

Another of the analyzed issues was data on the incidence of selected diseases per 100 thousand inhabitants in the years 2014-2018. In each of the countries there was an increase in the number of cases of malignant neoplasms, the rate was the highest in the Gomel region (631.4), where in the analyzed period this value increased by over 100, and the lowest in the Zakarpattia sub-region (248.6), where similarly to the Podkarpackie voivodship - a decrease in the number of cancer cases was recorded. In Poland, the level of HIV infections was low, especially in comparison with other countries. The highest level of the indicator was in the Volyn Oblast (25.4). In the entire support area, there was a decrease in tuberculosis incidence, while in the case of syphilis, the number of cases increased slightly in Poland, while it decreased in Belarus and Ukraine.

Table 18. Morbidity in the years 2014-2018 per 100 thous. population

	Malignant neoplasms		HIV virus		Syphilis		Tuberculosis	
	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018
POLAND	405,7	419,2	0,3	0,3	3,0	4,3	17,4	14,3
Podlasie	340,8	355,0	0,4	0,3	1,3	0,4	11,2	7,2
Białystok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suwałki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Łomża	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masovian	328,3	356,0	0,3	0,2	6,6	9,7	18,2	17,8
Ostrołęka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siedlce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lublin	401,5	420,4	0,1	0,0	1,4	2,1	26,5	23,3
Biała	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lublin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puławy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chełmsko-Zamojski	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Podkarpackie	436,7	400,3	0,1	0,2	0,6	1,4	15,8	12,4
Przemyśl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rzeszów	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tarnobrzeg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Krosno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BELARUS	484,3	554,5	19,1	24,8	9,2	4,9	34,5	20,2
Grodno	453,4	513,2	-	-	4,4	2,6	37,4	18,7
Brest	434,6	522,8	-	-	4,8	3,7	31,1	18,6
Minsk	472,9	543,2	-	-	7,7	4,0	38,5	21,6
Gomel	522,5	631,4	-	-	20,1	5,9	47,4	30,6
UKRAINE	314,0	320,1	45,1	43,1	8,6	6,5	59,6	49,3
Volyn	273,6	282,2	25,4	25,4	14,0	9,1	68,6	54,6
Lviv	334,9	344,4	19,4	18,3	4,8	3,5	71,9	49,0
Zakarpattia	251,5	248,6	6,6	9,5	8,0	8,6	58,2	58,1
Rivne	269,7	256,0	22,3	18,2	9,8	8,1	55,7	42,0
Ternopil	305,4	323,5	9,9	9,1	7,7	3,5	46,8	35,2
Ivano-Frankivsk	279,3	286,8	13,3	12,1	9,5	8,8	63,9	49,3

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Demographic trends

Forecasts of demographic development in the supported area are mostly negative. Compared to 2018, the expected percentage of the population in 2036 is particularly unfavorable in the following

subregions: Siedlce, Łomża, Puławy, Ternopil and Chełmsko-Zamojski. It is assumed that by that time they will be inhabited by 69.0% to 89.0% of the current number of inhabitants. Population growth is estimated only in the Rzeszów subregion and the Volyn oblast. It should be noted, however, that the Ukrainian demographic forecast comes from 2009 and was based on the then statistical data, and the favorable assumptions for the Volyn Oblast are not confirmed by subsequent changes. Since 2015, there has been a negative natural increase in this area, and this phenomenon is intensified by the migrations of the population. The area of Belarus was excluded from the analysis because there is no research work on demographic trends broken down by oblasts. However, taking into account the declining population and negative birth rate, as well as unfavorable forecasts for the entire country, a further decline in the number of inhabitants can be expected.

Health care system

Data on the health care system is also related to the health condition of the population. Taking into account the number of clinics for every 10 thousand. inhabitants, it should be noted that the situation in Poland and Ukraine improved, while in Belarus it remained relatively stable. The lowest value of the indicator was recorded in the Lviv region (1.8), while the highest - in the Białystok subregion (8,0).

The number of hospital beds per 10 thousand people was also analyzed. population. In 2018, this indicator had the highest value in the Homelski subregion (87.2), and the lowest - in the Ostrołęka subregion (38.7), and this value increased by 1.0 compared to 2014. Overall, the number of places in hospitals showed a downward trend in almost the entire Programme area. The exceptions were: Podlaskie Voivodeship and the analyzed subregions of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship and Rzeszów Subregion.

Table 19. Outpatient clinics and hospital beds in 2014-2018

	Outpatient clinics		Outpatient clinics per 10 thous. people		Hospital beds		Beds per 10 thous. people	
	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018
POLAND	20 052	21 881	5,0	6,0	188 116	181 732	48,9	47,3
Podlasie	753	758	6,0	6,0	5 893	5 888	49,4	49,6
Białystok	408	416	8,0	8,0	2 888	2 754	56,5	53,8
Suwałki	124	122	4,0	4,0	1 274	1 405	46,2	51,2
Łomża	221	220	5,0	6,0	1 731	1 729	42,7	43,1
Masovian	2 623	3 046	5,0	6,0	26 147	25 770	49,0	48,0
Ostrołęka	186	197	5,0	5,0	1 468	1 498	37,7	38,7
Siedlce	209	221	5,0	5,0	1 606	1 715	38,1	40,8
Lublin	1 180	1 261	5,0	6,0	11 367	10 988	52,9	51,9
Biała	148	151	5,0	5,0	1 548	1 566	50,5	51,5
Lublin	462	508	6,0	7,0	4 749	4 540	66,7	63,8
Puławy	253	260	5,0	5,0	2 114	2 022	43,2	41,8
Chełmsko-Zamojski	317	342	5,0	5,0	2 956	2 860	46,2	45,2
Podkarpackie	1 125	1 229	5,0	6,0	10 289	9 935	48,3	46,7
Przemyśl	209	223	5,0	6,0	1 869	1 562	47,3	39,8

	Outpatient clinics		Outpatient clinics per 10 thous. people		Hospital beds		Beds per 10 thous. people	
	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018
Rzeszów	397	447	6,0	7,0	3 145	3 305	49,9	52,1
Tarnobrzeg	281	301	5,0	5,0	2 964	2 852	47,9	46,2
Krosno	238	258	5,0	5,0	2 311	2 216	47,6	45,8
BELARUS	2 309	2 230	2,4	2,4	82 314	79 536	86,8	83,9
Grodno	273	275	2,6	2,6	9 537	8 656	90,6	83,3
Brest	370	353	2,7	2,6	11 647	11 222	83,9	81,3
Minsk	373	375	2,6	2,6	12 649	12 112	89,8	84,8
Gomel	309	322	2,2	2,3	12 882	12 298	90,5	87,2
UKRAINE	9 773	10 373	2,3	2,5	335 835	301 576	78,2	71,5
Volyn	205	215	2,0	2,1	8 409	7 249	80,6	70,0
Lviv	427	449	1,7	1,8	23 403	19 649	92,2	77,9
Zakarpattia	358	385	2,8	3,1	8 963	8 292	71,2	66,0
Rivne	257	273	2,2	2,4	9 513	8 450	81,9	73,0
Ternopil	275	292	2,6	2,8	9 694	8 737	90,6	83,5
Ivano-Frankivsk	293	308	2,1	2,2	11 355	10 213	82,1	74,4

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

The data on the number of doctors per 10 thousand people were analyzed successively. inhabitants, which in 2014-2018 increased in the entire area of support. In 2018, the highest rate was recorded in the Lublin subregion (109.0), while the lowest in the Łomża subregion (26.0).

Table 20. Number of doctors in 2014-2018

	Doctors		Doctors per 10,000 population	
	2014	2018	2014	2018
POLAND	20 1338	22 1752	52,0	58,0
Podlasie	5 830	6 115	49,0	52,0
Białystok	3 879	4 108	76,0	80,0
Suwałki	884	961	32,0	35,0
Łomża	1 067	1 046	26,0	26,0
Masovian	36 365	41 626	68,0	77,0
Ostrołęka	1 292	1 257	33,0	33,0
Siedlce	1 615	1 777	38,0	42,0
Lublin	12547	12 746	58,0	60,0
Biała	1 059	1 041	35,0	35,0
Lublin	7 623	7 766	107,0	109,0
Puławy	1 849	1 941	38,0	41,0
Chełmsko-Zamojski	2 016	1 998	31,0	32,0
Podkarpackie	8 365	9 727	39,0	46,0
Przemyśl	1 289	1 291	33,0	33,0
Rzeszów	3 583	4 433	57,0	69,0
Tarnobrzeg	1 835	2 025	30,0	33,0
Krosno	1 658	1 978	34,0	41,0
BELARUS	38 671	42 524	41,0	45,0
Grodno	5 063	5 498	48,0	53,0
Brest	5 157	5 680	37,0	41,0
Minsk	4 249	4 934	30,0	35,0
Gomel	5 311	5 906	37,0	42,0
UKRAINE	185 945	185 675	43,0	44,0
Volyn	3 900	3 917	37,0	38,0
Lviv	14 265	13 597	56,0	54,0
Zakarpattia	5 081	4 863	40,0	39,0

	Doctors		Doctors per 10,000 population	
	2014	2018	2014	2018
Rivne	4 764	4 808	41,0	42,0
Ternopil	5 658	5 570	53,0	53,0
Ivano-Frankivsk	8 251	8 264	60,0	60,0

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Social benefits

According to data from 2017, expenditure from the state budget for social assistance in Poland totaled EUR 599.7 million, and in Ukraine - EUR 917.6 million. However, there was no data, including data for Belarus. However, it is worth pointing to an upward trend in the last country in terms of the number of social benefit beneficiaries (an increase by 77.2 thousand people in 2014-2019), with a simultaneous strong reverse trend in Poland (a decrease by 886.0 thousand people) which was also visible in terms of voivodships.

Table 21. Beneficiaries of social assistance

	Beneficiaries of social assistance [in thousand]					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Poland	2 567,8	2 441,1	2 210,2	2 011,0	1 822,6	1 681,8
Belarus	217,8	251,3	290,4	310,2	302,3	295,0
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Natural and cultural heritage

An important aspect for the country's economy is the abundance of mineral resources. On the Polish side, in the Lublin Voivodeship, apart from common minerals, such as natural aggregate (gravel and sand), peat, limestone or clay raw materials (loess, clay), there are also: hard coal, crude oil and natural gas¹⁶. In the area of the Podkarpackie Voivodeship, you can find numerous resources of sulfur, crude oil and natural gas, as well as mineral resources, such as limestones, sandstones and gypsum, including alabaster gypsum, sands, including glass sands, ceramic clays, gravel and peat, geothermal waters and mineral. On the other hand, Podlasie's natural resources are relatively small. 270 deposits of common minerals have been documented, 220 of which were natural aggregate deposits. The extracted aggregate - quartz sand, gravel - is used in the production of cellular concrete, construction ceramics and sand-lime bricks. Peat, lake and writing chalk are also harvested in the region. In the area of Podlasie health resorts - Supraśl and Augustów - there are also deposits

¹⁶ <https://www.lubelskie.pl/strona-glowna/potencjal-przyrodniczy/zasoby-naturalne/> [access: 09.02.2021].

of therapeutic peloid¹⁷. Similarly, the Masovian Voivodeship is not rich in mineral resources, most of which are common minerals (mainly aggregates, sands and clay raw materials)¹⁸.

According to the available information, nearly 5,000 have been discovered and documented in Belarus. deposits of raw materials, but only some of the 30 types of useful minerals on a European scale are considered significant. Taking into account the support area itself on the Belarusian side, the country is rich in rich, exploited deposits of potassium salts (Starobinskoye field in Soligorsk in the Minsk region, Petrikovskoye field in the Gomel region), rock salt (Mozyrskoye in the Gomel region, Starobinskoye in the Minsk region), as well as peat (throughout the country), numerous deposits of sand, granite (Mikaszewiczi in the Brest Oblast) and chalk (including in the Grodno Oblast)¹⁹.

The most important natural resources of Ukraine are iron ore (found mainly in the east of the country), hard coal (located mainly in the south-east of Ukraine in the Donetsk Basin), one of the largest manganese ore deposits in the world (in the south-central part of the country), and also crude oil and natural gas, the extraction of which covers between 20-30% of domestic demand, graphite, sulfur, titanium ores, potassium, magnesium ores, rock salt, magnesium and nickel ores, and kaolin. These riches also include extremely fertile soils - chernozems, covering more than half of the country's territory (40% of world resources)²⁰.

The natural and cultural wealth of the country is evidenced by, among others the number and nature of sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. There are a total of 16 such facilities in Poland, 3 of which are located in the support area. In this area you can also find all 3 objects of the world cultural and natural heritage of Belarus and 3 of the 7 most valuable monuments of Ukraine.

Table 22. Cultural and natural heritage inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List located in the Programme eligible area

Poland	Belarus	Ukraine
Cultural heritage		
Wooden churches in the Podkarpackie region	Mir Castle	Wooden churches in the Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk regions
The old town in Zamość	Castle in Niasvizh	The complex of the historic center of Lviv
Struve's meridian		
Natural heritage		
Białowieża Primeval Forest	Białowieża Primeval Forest	Primary beech forests in the Carpathians

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

¹⁷ Podlaskie voivodeship. Information about the region, Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection, <http://www.gios.gov.pl/images/dokumenty/pms/raporty/PODLASKIE.pdf> [access: 09.02.2021].

¹⁸ Masovian voivodeship. Information about the region, Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection, <http://www.gios.gov.pl/images/dokumenty/pms/raporty/MAZOWIECKIE.pdf> [access: 09.02.2021].

¹⁹ <https://www.gov.pl/web/bialorus/informator-ekonomiczny> [access: 08.02.2021].

²⁰ <https://www.gov.pl/web/ukraina/informator-ekonomiczny> [access: 08.02.2021].

Availability of accommodation facilities

According to the data from 2018, the area covered by the support of Belarus (52.1%) was characterized by the highest concentration of the number of tourist accommodation facilities in relation to the number of such facilities in the country, which proves the great tourist potential of these areas. For comparison, the share of these units located in subregions of Poland amounted to 13.4% of the national value, while the corresponding percentage of accommodation facilities on the Ukrainian side was 22.2%. In terms of regions, the greatest number of tourist accommodation establishments was located in the Krosno subregion (377 establishments). In this respect, the Minsk region was the leader in Belarus, and the Lviv oblast in Ukraine.

Table 23. Availability of the accommodation base

	Tourist accommodation facilities					Bed places [in thous.]				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
POLAND	9 885	10 024	10 509	10 681	11 076	694,0	710,3	749,2	774,0	798,7
Podlasie	248	269	263	259	281	12,8	13,5	14,0	14,0	14,6
Białystok	61	72	72	68	73	3,9	4,2	4,3	4,2	4,3
Suwałki	107	112	108	108	120	6,0	6,1	6,3	6,5	6,8
Łomża	80	85	83	83	88	3,0	3,2	3,4	3,3	3,5
Masovian	476	486	528	554	614	47,9	49,0	53,4	56,7	62,7
Ostrołęka	25	27	28	30	34	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,7
Siedlce	48	49	49	50	55	3,5	3,6	3,6	4,0	4,8
Lublin	363	369	422	445	472	20,8	21,8	24,6	26,0	26,6
Biała	87	85	99	100	106	4,7	4,7	5,8	6,0	6,1
Lublin	75	81	95	107	116	4,8	5,6	6,1	6,5	7,2
Puławy	93	92	98	103	108	5,8	5,7	6,1	6,4	6,1
Chełmsko-Zamojski	108	111	130	135	142	5,6	5,9	6,6	7,0	7,3
Podkarpackie	513	527	582	582	642	27,6	28,7	30,7	33,0	34,7
Przemyśl	77	77	80	70	72	3,8	4,1	4,4	3,9	4,1
Rzeszów	88	101	110	110	113	5,2	6,3	6,5	7,8	7,6
Tarnobrzeg	72	71	75	79	80	3,3	3,3	3,7	3,9	4,0
Krosno	276	278	317	323	377	15,4	15,0	16,3	17,3	19,0
BELARUS	996	1014	1052	1072	1077	82,3	84,0	85,7	86,8	87,2
Grodno	110	110	117	119	122	7,3	7,8	7,6	7,8	7,9
Brest	136	143	141	152	157	11,2	11,5	11,1	11,3	11,7
Minsk	252	265	267	287	282	24,5	25,2	25,2	26,1	26,6
Gomel	118	117	124	120	117	10,7	10,6	10,6	10,5	10,3
UKRAINE	4 572	4 341	4 256	4 115	1 591	406,0	402,7	375,6	359,0	-
Volyn	138	139	137	131	72	6,2	6,2	6,3	6,1	-
Lviv	340	331	343	337	129	32,7	33,6	30,9	32,9	-
Zakarpattia	355	311	376	374	54	17,9	16,9	15,9	15,3	-
Rivne	65	59	58	52	17	4,2	3,9	4,1	3,8	-
Ternopil	70	68	70	66	14	4,1	4,3	4,6	4,1	-
Ivano-Frankivsk	243	230	257	274	67	12,4	12,2	14,4	14,7	-

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Number of tourists with a distinction between domestic and foreign tourists

Taking into account the number of tourists in the support area, in 2018 the Minsk Oblast in Belarus was the leader (549.9 thousand tourists), with the share of foreign tourists being only 11.5%. In this

respect, Brest Oblast dominated (36.4% of foreign tourists). It is also worth noting that before changing the methodology, the Lviv oblast prevailed in terms of the number of tourists in 2014-2017 in Ukraine in 2018, and this indicator showed a growing tendency. As for the data for Poland, most tourists visited the Krosno subregion, but the percentage of foreign tourists was one of the lowest in the Programme area (3.6%).

Table 24. Number of tourists

	Number of tourists					Including foreign tourists [%]				
	Total [in thous.]									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
POLAND	25 084,0	26 942,1	30 108,3	31 989,3	33 895,9	21,8	21,1	21,2	21,3	20,9
Podlasie	599,6	606,5	664,2	666,8	638,8	26,9	26,0	25,4	24,4	22,7
Białystok	326,1	332,4	326,6	320,2	295,8	36,2	34,3	32,3	30,6	29,2
Suwałki	150,0	149,5	181,6	199,4	200,6	15,1	14,8	17,4	19,4	17,1
Łomża	123,5	124,6	156,1	147,2	142,4	16,8	17,4	20,4	17,7	17,2
Masovian	3 867,2	4 107,0	4 737,8	5 092,0	5 337,0	30,1	30,6	31,2	30,4	29,8
Ostrołęka	56,2	60,6	58,3	60,4	65,8	20,3	20,8	19,8	19,0	15,3
Siedlce	67,8	77,3	106,8	126,2	193,8	7,5	7,4	11,6	11,7	8,0
Lublin	763,5	794,4	916,5	1 026,9	1 079,3	14,8	14,1	13,2	12,6	11,7
Biała	123,5	123,0	150,8	175,6	177,2	20,7	19,2	12,7	9,4	8,9
Lublin	264,9	278,1	335,0	400,0	435,3	23,6	23,0	22,4	21,3	19,6
Puławy	218,5	222,6	239,3	253,7	260,1	3,1	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,3
Chełmsko-Zamojski	156,5	170,7	191,5	197,6	206,7	11,6	10,8	10,0	10,1	8,0
Podkarpackie	873,5	957,7	1 110,6	1 226,0	1 263,4	12,1	12,6	12,5	13,3	12,0
Przemyśl	111,1	127,1	156,7	162,3	184,3	15,7	13,8	13,5	16,3	15,3
Rzeszów	293,0	333,8	377,1	419,9	420,4	22,2	23,4	22,0	23,7	21,0
Tarnobrzeg	125,5	124,0	140,6	156,1	163,3	9,6	9,0	9,5	11,0	10,3
Krosno	343,9	372,8	436,2	487,8	495,4	3,1	3,7	4,9	4,0	3,6
BELARUS	2 586,8	2 366,8	2 459,9	2 580,8	2 847,6	28,7	29,1	33,1	35,6	36,4
Grodno	282,5	243,5	243,1	164,4	272,3	15,2	15,6	18,9	34,9	23,7
Brest	375,1	326,3	349,5	354,5	401,5	33,1	30,4	35,1	34,3	34,6
Minsk	568,1	515,4	517,8	516,5	549,9	10,7	9,9	10,8	10,7	11,5
Gomel	310,5	279,5	269,2	275,6	295,4	16,2	15,8	17,6	18,4	18,9
UKRAINE	5 423,9	5 779,9	6 544,8	6 661,2	4 826,3	10,2	11,5	13,2	14,0	-
Volyn	108,1	112,5	117,5	124,9	55,7	5,3	5,4	5,0	4,6	-
Lviv	620,0	715,5	861,3	987,9	117,9	9,0	10,5	12,4	14,0	-
Zakarpattia	220,6	230,0	269,3	313,1	114,6	4,9	4,5	8,6	3,3	-
Rivne	131,0	119,4	116,9	98,8	39,5	4,2	4,9	5,7	7,1	-
Ternopil	126,3	138,4	210,8	125,3	46,1	2,4	3,4	6,9	11,5	-
Ivano-Frankivsk	263,4	282,6	341,2	340,7	168,7	4,2	5,2	4,4	5,4	-

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Cross-border links

Cross-border cooperation in the area of support includes:

- Cooperation financed from EU funds;
- Cooperation of Euroregions;
- Cooperation of local government units;
- Cooperation of other entities.

The following are of the greatest importance in the field of international cooperation between Poland, Belarus and Ukraine: the Eastern Partnership programme and the Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014–2020.

On the other hand, connections between countries at the level of Euroregions take place within 4 Euroregions: Euroregion Bug, Euroregion Białowieża Forest, Euroregion Niemen and Euroregion Carpathian. Euroregion Bug with an area of 80.9 thousand square meters km² (the Polish part accounts for 31.1% of the area, Belarusian 40.5%, and Ukrainian 28.4%). As part of the Euroregion, neighborhood cooperation activities are implemented in the field of regional development, nature and environment protection, transport and communication, trade, industry, water and energy supply, agriculture and agricultural processing, health protection, research and education, as well as tourism and recreation, culture and arts, fighting crime and natural disasters and catastrophes²¹. The Białowieża Primeval Forest Euroregion was created on the basis of the complex of primeval forests of the Białowieża Primeval Forest. On the Polish side, it includes the Hajnówka county, and on the Belarusian side - the Kamieniec, Prużański and Swisłocki regions. Its main goal is to support social, economic and cultural development, as well as initiate contacts between various types of entities. Due to the natural and environmental resources of the Euroregion, the measures taken are also to prevent natural disasters²². The Euroregion Niemen consists of 4 countries: Poland, Belarus, Lithuania and Russia. The priority areas of activity include the development of the following areas: economy, tourism, transport, labor market, educational institutions, culture, as well as environmental protection²³. The Carpathian Euroregion covers part of Poland, Ukraine, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania (a total of approximately 154,000 km²). The main activities undertaken within the framework of the Euroregion include organizing and coordinating projects for the development of cooperation between members in the fields of economy, science, education, culture and ecology, as well as good neighborly relations²⁴.

In the case of cooperation between local government units, it should be noted that Polish self-governments undertook cooperation mainly with other EU Member States. However, the scale of joint actions undertaken with our eastern neighbors, especially with Russia and Ukraine, was growing. According to the results of the 2012 research, approx. 41.0% of Polish local governments participating in the survey declared active activity in the field of Polish-Ukrainian cooperation²⁵. The scale of cooperation between Polish and Belarusian self-governments was smaller, and it focused

²¹ <http://www.euroregionbug.pl/index.php/zwiazek-transgraniczny-euroregion-bug/informacje-ogolne> [access: 09.02.2021].

²² <http://www.euroregion-pb.pl/wordpress/o-stowarzyszeniu/> [access: 09.02.2021].

²³ <https://niemen.org.pl/historia-zwiazku-euroregion-niemen/> [access: 09.02.2021].

²⁴ <http://www.karpacki.pl/euroregion-karpacki/> [access: 09.02.2021].

²⁵ A. Skorupska, *Dyplomacja samorządowa. Efektywność i perspektywy rozwoju*, Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych, Warszawa 2015, pp. 30-33.

primarily on economic contacts, organization of tourist and cultural events, as well as the exchange of school youth. However, the problem in this respect is the visa requirement²⁶.

So far, the cooperation of Poland, Belarus and Ukraine also included the cooperation of other entities, mainly NGOs. The literature indicates that in this respect NGOs play an important role in promoting democracy, especially thanks to the ability to reach civil society in neighboring countries. It is indicated that as a result of a better understanding of the partnership situations of NGOs as organizers and young people as participants, the projects they implement increase their effectiveness²⁷.

1.4.2. Economic aspects

Employment

In the years 2014-2020, the economic activity rate increased in all countries covered by the Programme support. In terms of regions, the exception were two Ukrainian oblasts - Volyn and Zakarpattia. The highest value of this indicator in 2018 was recorded on the side of Belarus (87.7% in the Grodno Oblast), while the lowest - in Ukraine (64.8% in the Volyn Oblast).

Table 25. Professional activity rate in 2014-2018

	Współczynnik aktywności zawodowej [% ludności w wieku produkcyjnym]				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
POLAND	74,3	74,5	75,2	75,9	76,6
Podlasie	75,4	72,1	74,3	75,5	76,6
Masovian	79,7	79,5	79,4	80,2	81,2
Lublin	74,8	74,5	74,2	74,6	75,8
Podkarpackie	72,5	72,1	74,3	75,2	74,0
BELARUS	85,8	86,6	86,1	86,9	87,1
Grodno	86,3	86,6	87,4	87,5	87,7
Brest	85,3	86,5	84,8	85,9	87,1
Minsk	85,7	87,6	87,1	88,4	87,6
Gomel	85,2	86,0	84,9	85,0	86,2
UKRAINE	71,4	71,5	71,1	71,5	72,7
Volyn	67,8	67,0	65,6	64,2	64,8
Lviv	69,0	69,7	69,5	70,2	70,8
Zakarpattia	70,0	69,3	68,3	68,0	68,7
Rivne	67,8	67,9	66,4	66,2	69,5
Ternopil	66,5	67,0	67,0	66,5	68,2
Ivano-Frankivsk	64,5	66,1	65,9	66,3	66,9

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

²⁶ Biuro Analiz, Dokumentacji i Korespondencji, Międzynarodowa współpraca samorządów, Kancelaria Senatu, Warszawa 2017, p. 19.

²⁷ P. Pospieszna, Pomoc demokratyzacyjna polskich organizacji pozarządowych skierowana do Białorusi i Ukrainy: przesłanki oraz różne formy wsparcia, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, Poznań 2016, pp. 259-260.

Unemployment

According to the methodology of the International Labor Organization (ILO), an unemployed person is a person aged 15-74, who during the analyzed week was not working and during the 4 weeks preceding the survey, was actively looking for a job (including the survey week) and was ready to take up a job during the surveyed week. 2 weeks after the test. The percentage of unemployed defined in this way decreased in all countries covered by the analysis. The greatest dynamics of changes was observed in Poland (a decrease in 2014-2018 by 5.2 pp), in Belarus this change was 0.3 pp, and in Ukraine - 0.6 pp. in terms of regions, the best situation was in the Podlaskie voivodeship (unemployment at 3.3%), while the most difficult in the Volyn Oblast (11.6%).

Table 26. Unemployment in 2014-2018

	Number of the unemployed according to the ILO methodology [in thousand]					Unemployment rate according to ILO methodology [%]				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
POLAND	1 410,0	1 210,0	958,0	769,0	649,0	9,2	7,7	6,3	5,0	4,0
Podlasie	37,0	33,0	24,0	18,0	15,0	9,4	7,2	6,8	4,9	3,3
Masovian	191,0	187,0	131,0	100,0	98,0	7,3	6,6	5,7	5,0	4,0
Lublin	101,0	103,0	64,0	73,0	51,0	10,1	9,6	8,3	7,3	6,5
Podkarpackie	124,0	105,0	83,0	68,0	52,0	14,4	11,9	9,9	8,8	6,7
BELARUS	266,9	272,8	301,8	293,4	244,9	5,1	5,2	5,8	5,6	4,8
Grodno	22,3	25,6	26,0	24,7	18,2	3,9	4,5	4,6	4,4	3,3
Brest	43,3	43,4	51,7	54,5	37,5	5,9	5,9	7,2	7,5	5,2
Minsk	30,2	30,6	38,5	37,6	33,5	3,9	4,0	5,0	4,9	4,4
Gomel	43,2	46,5	54,2	44,8	44,6	5,7	6,1	7,3	6,1	6,1
UKRAINE	1 847,1	1 654	1 677,5	1 697,3	1 577,6	9,7	9,5	9,7	9,9	9,1
Volyn	44,9	43,1	49,7	52,1	47,9	10,3	10,0	11,7	12,6	11,6
Lviv	97,2	92,7	87,9	85,8	78,7	8,8	8,3	7,9	7,7	7,0
Zakarpattia	53,1	52,5	56,3	58,2	56,1	9,6	9,5	10,3	10,8	10,3
Rivne	56,7	53,7	56,3	60,1	50,6	11,7	11,0	11,7	12,6	10,2
Ternopil	53,1	54,1	52,8	53,9	47,8	12,0	12,0	11,7	12,2	10,7
Ivano-Frankivsk	48,1	51,2	53,5	51,9	47,9	8,6	8,9	9,2	9,0	8,3

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

At this point, it is worth paying attention to the data on registered unemployment. The differences in this respect with the previous methodology result from the fact that when calculating the registered unemployment rate, only the number of people registered in labor offices is used, which is a narrower group than in the case of the ILO. The registered unemployment rate in Poland in 2014-2018 decreased almost twice (decrease from 11.4% to 5.8%). These tendencies were visible in all analyzed subregions. Similarly, in Belarus and Ukraine, during this period, a decrease in the registered unemployment rate was recorded in the entire supported area, which proves the intensive development of these areas in recent years. In 2018, the highest value of the indicator was recorded in the Przemyśl subregion (11.7%), and the lowest in the Minsk and Gomel oblasts in Belarus (0.2% each)

Table 27. Registered unemployment

	Number of registered unemployed [in thous.]					Registered unemployment rate (%)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
POLAND	1 825,2	1 563,3	1 335,2	1 081,7	968,9	11,4	9,7	8,2	6,6	5,8
Podlasie	60,4	55,0	48,4	40,0	36,8	12,9	11,8	10,3	8,5	7,7
Białystok	26,8	24,2	20,8	16,9	15,5	13,3	12,0	10,2	8,3	7,4
Suwałki	14,3	13,2	11,3	9,2	8,9	11,9	10,9	10	8,5	7,6
Łomża	19,3	17,6	16,2	13,8	12,4	13,5	12,6	10,9	8,8	8,4
Masovian	249,8	216,5	188,9	154,1	136,5	9,6	8,3	7,0	5,6	4,9
Ostrołęka	24,5	21,3	19,6	16,5	14,5	15,5	13,5	12,3	10,4	9,2
Siedlce	20,5	17,8	15,3	12,5	11,3	11,7	10,3	8,7	7,2	6,4
Lublin	116,9	107,9	95,6	81,2	74,4	12,6	11,7	10,3	8,8	8,0
Biała	19,0	17,0	15,3	12,7	11,9	15,4	13,9	12,5	10,5	9,7
Lublin	32,9	30,7	27,5	23,9	21,5	10,3	9,6	8,5	7,3	6,5
Puławy	26,2	23,3	20,9	16,5	15,8	12,3	11	9,8	7,8	7,5
Chełmsko-Zamojski	38,8	36,9	31,9	28,1	25,2	14,3	13,6	11,9	10,6	9,5
Podkarpackie	137,9	123,5	107,6	91,0	82,9	14,6	13,2	11,5	9,6	8,7
Przemyśl	29,3	26,5	24,5	21,6	19,5	17,3	15,9	14,7	13	11,7
Rzeszów	38,9	35,5	31,2	26,9	25,6	13,1	12,0	10,4	8,7	8,2
Tarnobrzeg	36,7	32,2	26,6	22,0	19,3	13,9	12,4	10,2	8,5	7,4
Krosno	33,1	29,3	25,2	20,5	18,5	15,5	13,9	12	9,8	8,8
BELARUS	24,2	43,3	35,3	22,9	12,5	0,5	1,0	0,8	0,5	0,3
Grodno	3,1	5,4	4,3	2,8	1,8	0,6	1,1	0,9	0,6	0,4
Brest	4,0	6,6	5,6	4,1	2,2	0,6	1,1	0,9	0,7	0,4
Minsk	3,3	6,1	5,0	3,3	1,8	0,5	0,9	0,7	0,5	0,3
Gomel	4,6	7,3	5,8	4,3	2,0	0,7	1,2	1,0	0,7	0,3
UKRAINE	458,6	461,1	407,2	352,5	322,9	2,4	2,7	2,4	2,1	1,9
Volyn	11,4	11,5	11,0	9,7	8,1	2,6	2,7	2,6	2,3	2,0
Lviv	24,1	23,2	20,0	15,9	14,1	2,2	2,1	1,8	1,4	1,3
Zakarpattia	9,7	9,0	7,3	5,7	5,1	1,8	1,6	1,3	1,1	0,9
Rivne	16,8	17,1	14,9	14,4	12,6	3,5	3,5	3,1	3,0	2,5
Ternopil	15,2	12,4	11,1	9,7	8,7	3,4	2,8	2,5	2,2	1,9
Ivano-Frankivsk	15,9	14,9	12,6	10,7	8,7	2,8	2,6	2,2	1,9	1,5

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

The downward trend was also visible in the case of long-term unemployed on the Polish side. In the years 2014-2018, the percentage of unemployed looking for a job for over 12 months has decreased in all analyzed voivodeships, as well as in the entire country (a decrease by 16.2 pp). Nevertheless, it still remained at a relatively high level. On the other hand, disturbing trends were observed in

Belarus and Ukraine, where national trends were opposite. The exception was the Belarusian Grodno Oblast, where this indicator slightly decreased.

Table 28. Percentage of the unemployed looking for a job for more than 12 months

	Unemployed looking for a job for more than 12 months [%]				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
POLAND	36,2	32,0	27,0	23,6	20,0
Podlasie	44,7	44,4	34,3	25,0	-
Masovian	27,6	20,2	18,1	21,4	13,1
Lublin	34,3	36,2	34,7	29,9	33,9
Podkarpackie	36,5	28,6	27,3	23,1	32,8
BELARUS	19,3	18,5	20,8	25,5	24,7
Grodno	22,7	24,6	24,3	24,8	16,2
Brest	16,1	10,8	20,0	22,6	30,1
Minsk	10,9	17,3	16,7	22,2	20,3
Gomel	20,8	24,8	27,6	31,4	26,4
UKRAINE	12,8	24,0	25,3	26,7	21,6
Volyn	-	-	-	-	-
Lviv	-	-	-	-	-
Zakarpattia	-	-	-	-	-
Rivne	-	-	-	-	-
Ternopil	-	-	-	-	-
Ivano-Frankivsk	-	-	-	-	-

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Employment structure

Taking into account the employment structure in the 3 main sectors of the economy, i.e. agriculture, industry and services, in 2014-2018, it can be noted that it was similar in all surveyed entities in Poland, Belarus and Ukraine. Employment in the services sector dominated (from 37.2% in the Chełmsko-Zamojski subregion to 64.3% in the Volyn Oblast). On the other hand, Belarusian oblasts had a significant percentage of people working in industry. In general, agriculture was of the least importance, although some Polish subregions were characterized by high employment in this sector, mainly the following subregions: Chełmsko-Zamojski, Puławy and Łomża.

Table 29. Employment structure by sectors [%]

	2014			2018		
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry and construction	Services	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry and construction	Services
POLAND	16,8	26,4	56,8	15,3	26,8	57,9
Podlasie	31,1	20,1	48,8	28,7	21,7	49,6
Białystok	17,5	20,6	62,0	15,8	21,6	62,6
Suwałki	38,3	19,8	41,9	35,8	22,0	42,1
Łomża	43,0	19,9	37,1	40,8	21,4	37,8
Masovian	12,9	18,8	68,3	11,4	18,3	69,4
Ostrołęka	37,5	20,7	41,8	34,9	21,8	43,4
Siedlce	-	-	-	33,4	23,5	43,1
Lublin	38,1	17,2	44,7	36,1	18,1	45,8
Biała	42,0	15,1	42,8	39,8	15,7	44,5
Lublin	21,5	20,2	58,4	19,9	20,8	59,3
Puławy	46,9	18,4	34,8	44,7	19,3	36,0
Chełmsko-Zamojski	49,6	13,7	36,7	48,0	14,8	37,2
Podkarpackie	32,3	24,3	43,4	30,0	25,8	44,2

	2014			2018		
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry and construction	Services	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry and construction	Services
Przemysł	41,6	17,0	41,4	39,4	18,5	42,1
Rzeszów	26,9	22,6	50,6	24,1	23,4	52,5
Tarnobrzeg	29,7	31,2	39,1	27,8	33,1	39,1
Krosno	36,0	23,8	40,2	34,2	25,8	40,0
BELARUS	9,4	32,8	57,8	9,3	30,1	60,6
Grodno	13,5	32,7	53,8	13,0	30,3	56,7
Brest	13,9	31,8	54,3	14,7	29,3	56,0
Minsk	13,4	36,9	49,7	12,8	34,4	52,8
Gomel	10,4	35,5	54,1	11,0	32,3	56,7
UKRAINE	17,1	16,0	66,9	18,0	18,9	63,2
Volyn	23,4	15,6	61,0	20,0	16,0	64,0
Lviv	18,2	21,4	60,4	18,4	21,3	60,4
Zakarpattia	24,8	16,9	58,3	26,0	17,5	56,5
Rivne	17,8	18,1	64,1	18,1	17,8	64,1
Ternopil	31,3	12,6	56,2	31,3	12,2	56,5
Ivano-Frankivsk	28,4	17,2	54,5	29,7	16,6	53,7

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Gross domestic product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is most often used to assess the size and condition of the economy.

According to the data for 2017, the value of goods and services produced in the Programme area amounted to a total of EUR 86.3 billion, of which 62.1% was allocated to Poland's subregions, 22.6% to the analyzed regions of Belarus, and the remaining 15.3% to the oblasts of Ukraine.

Table 30. Value of manufactured goods and services in 2017

	Value of manufactured goods and services [EUR billion]	Value of manufactured goods and services [%]
Analyzed subregions of Poland	53,6	62,1
Analyzed oblasts of Belarus	19,5	22,6
Analyzed oblasts of Ukraine	13,2	15,3
Overall	86,3	100,0

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Compared to 2014, the share of Poland increased significantly (an increase from 56.2%), while the value of the indicator for the other two countries decreased (a decrease by 5.6 pp and 0.3 pp, respectively), which was related to the growth rate of individual economies. Taking into account the data on GDP growth in relation to the previous year, attention should be paid to the economic collapse in Belarus and Ukraine in 2015-2016, which resulted in a significant reduction in the level of the indicator. However, after the collapse, the economies of these countries returned to the path of growth.

Table 31. GDP growth in relation to the previous year in constant prices - data for 2014-2018

GDP growth compared to the previous year in constant prices			
2014	2015	2016	2017

	GDP growth compared to the previous year in constant prices			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
POLAND	103,3	103,8	103,1	104,9
Podlasie	102,6	101,6	101,5	105,4
Masovian	103,7	104,2	104,2	105,6
Lublin	101,8	101,2	102,9	103,9
Podkarpackie	102,3	103,6	102,7	104,6
BELARUS	101,7	96,2	97,5	102,5
Grodno	104,6	94,2	98,4	102,7
Brest	102,0	95,2	99,3	103,5
Minsk	105,0	98,4	99,4	104,9
Gomel	102,8	95,5	95,2	103,1
UKRAINE	93,4	90,2	102,4	102,5
Volyn	101,1	95,3	108,2	105,3
Lviv	100,9	95,2	99,3	103,8
Zakarpattia	102,8	93,5	97,3	103,1
Rivne	102,6	93,4	100,3	103,5
Ternopil	108,0	93,7	98,5	105,6
Ivano-Frankivsk	97,6	92,0	99,0	107,1

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office, the National Statistical Committee of Belarus and the State Statistics Service.

Another of the basic indicators of the level of economic development is GDP per capita. It should be noted that in the years 2014-2017 for each of the subregions of Poland and the Ukrainian and Belarusian oblasts it was much lower than the average for each country. The exception was Minsk Oblast, where the level of GDP per capita was close to the national level. The lowest value in 2017 was recorded in the Zakarpattia Oblast in Ukraine, where the value of the indicator was EUR 1,139.9 (48.7% of the national value).

Table 32. GDP per capita

	GDP per capita in euro (current prices)				GDP per capita (current prices), country = 100			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
POLAND	10 681,7	11 189,1	11 102,1	12 160,8	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Podlasie	7 730,1	7 953,3	7 862,5	8 708,4	72,4	71,1	70,8	71,6
Białystok	8 943,2	9 222,0	9 115,6	9 933,8	83,7	82,4	82,1	81,7
Suwałki	6 713,9	6 861,5	6 779,4	7 518,1	62,9	61,3	61,1	61,8
Łomża	6 896,0	7 093,4	7 008,6	7 953,1	64,6	63,4	63,1	65,4
Masovian	17 135,4	17 863,2	17 733,0	19 523,4	160,4	159,6	159,7	160,5
Ostrołęka	7 833,1	8 153,2	7 911,3	9 022,2	73,3	72,9	71,3	74,2
Siedlce	8 393,1	8 537,2	8 407,6	9 311,6	78,6	76,3	75,7	76,6
Lublin	7 452,9	7 666,8	7 649,5	8 387,8	69,8	68,5	68,9	69,0
Biała	6 404,5	6 561,1	6 596,4	7 252,7	60,0	58,6	59,4	59,6
Lublin	10 099,9	10 241,6	10 221,4	11 168,7	94,6	91,5	92,1	91,8
Puławy	6 445,3	6 953,6	6 810,8	7 461,0	60,3	62,1	61,3	61,4
Chełmsko-Zamojski	5 782,3	5 869,2	5 911,1	6 504,4	54,1	52,5	53,2	53,5
Podkarpackie	7 560,9	7 929,7	7 821,2	8 476,1	70,8	70,9	70,4	69,7
Przemyśl	5 724,7	5 890,2	5 865,7	6 329,4	53,6	52,6	52,8	52,0
Rzeszów	9 326,4	9 968,5	9 725,8	10 524,9	87,3	89,1	87,6	86,5
Tarnobrzeg	7 806,3	8 197,6	8 220,1	8 824,7	73,1	73,3	74,0	72,6
Krosno	6 461,1	6 593,8	6 410,3	7 077,5	60,5	58,9	57,7	58,2
BELARUS	6 265,3	5 380,1	4 541,2	5 111,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Grodno	4 806,2	3 857,3	3 354,3	3 814,7	76,7	71,7	73,9	74,6
Brest	4 114,3	3 415,2	2 968,4	3 435,3	65,7	63,5	65,4	67,2
Minsk	6 411,2	5 480,2	4 416,8	5 109,1	102,3	101,9	97,3	100,0
Gomel	4 577,9	3 756,7	3 011,7	3 489,1	73,1	69,8	66,3	68,3

	GDP per capita in euro (current prices)				GDP per capita (current prices), country = 100			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
UKRAINE	2 348,2	1 915,6	1 975,8	2 340,8	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Volyn	1 477,3	1 254,2	1 212,7	1 666,0	62,9	65,5	61,4	71,2
Lviv	1 828,1	1 541,1	1 601,8	1 940,4	77,9	80,4	81,1	82,9
Zakarpattia	1 219,8	948,8	909,3	1 139,9	51,9	49,5	46,0	48,7
Rivne	1 575,6	1 252,6	1 200,3	1 401,1	67,1	65,4	60,7	59,9
Ternopil	1 287,1	1 030,3	1 033,8	1 286,3	54,8	53,8	52,3	54,9
Ivano-Frankivsk	1 732,8	1 369,0	1 315,6	1 543,5	73,8	71,5	66,6	65,9

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, the National Statistical Committee of Belarus and the State Statistics Service in Ukraine.

Research and development

The importance of research and development activity for the growth of innovativeness of economies is crucial. In Poland, in the years 2014-2019, both the number of entities operating in the R&D sector (an increase by 2,389 entities) and domestic expenditure allocated to research and development (by EUR 3,175.1 million) increased. The share of these outlays in relation to GDP increased by nearly 0.4 pp.

Table 33. Selected data in the field of R&D activity - Poland

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of entities in R&D activity	3 474	4 427	4 871	5 102	5 779	5 863
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) [in million euro]	3 867,9	4 320,8	4 115,4	4 830,5	6 020,7	7 043,0
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) to GDP [%]	0,94	1	0,96	1,03	1,21	1,32

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland.

An increase was also recorded in the number of people employed in the research and development sector. Regional data from 2014-2015 indicate that the value of the indicator decreased only in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship (a decrease by 484.4 FTE).

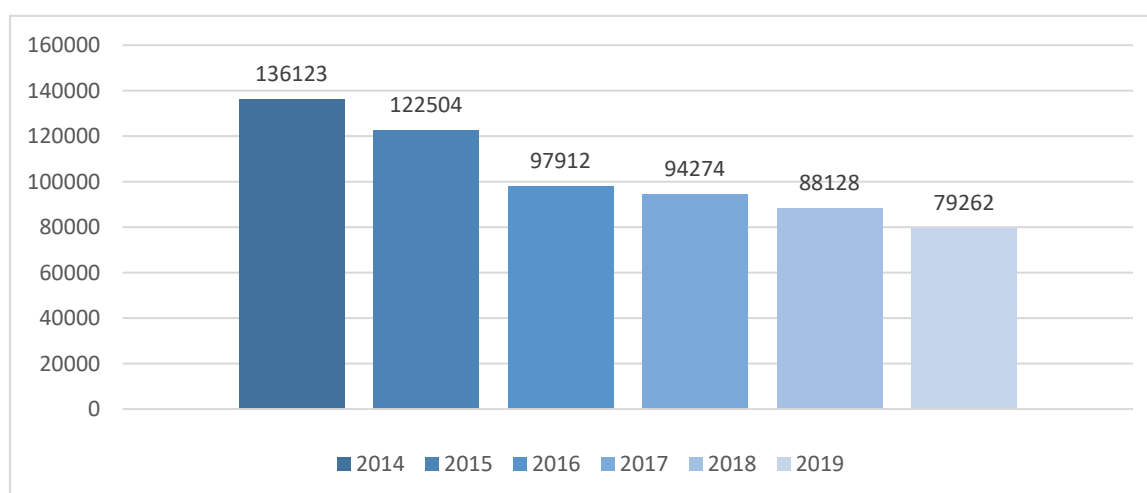
Table 34. Employment in the R&D sector - Poland

	Total		In the enterprise sector		Share of people employed in R&D in the economically active population (in percentages)		Share of people employed in R&D in total employment (in percentages)	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	[EPC]				[%]			
Poland	104 359,2	109 249,3	37 253,1	42 053,7	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0
Lublin	3 832,7	3 880,3	619,4	885,4	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,7
Podkarpackie	5 925,7	5 441,3	4 947,5	3 865,8	1,0	0,9	1,1	1,0
Podlasie	1 648,9	1 827,2	352,1	432,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6
Masovian	32 547,2	33 949,2	11 655,3	13 133,6	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,6

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland.

Employment in the R&D sector in Ukraine in 2014-2019 decreased from 136,123 people to 79,262 people. This decrease was, however, related to a change in the research methodology. Starting from 2016, the data was provided without taking into account research and development workers who did not conduct research or development work.

Chart 1. Employment in the R&D sector - Ukraine



Source: own study based on data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine.

In 2018, the highest number of people employed in the R&D sector was in the Lviv region (5.5% of all employees in the sector), while the lowest - in the Volyn region.

Table 35. Employment in the R&D sector in the Ukraine oblasts in 2018

	R&D employees
Ukraine	88 128
Volyn	317
Zakarpattia	526
Ivano-Frankivsk	600
Lviv	4 869
Rivne	340
Ternopil	345

Source: own study based on data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine.

Expenditure on the R&D sector in 2018 in Ukraine amounted to a total of EUR 529.0 million. In terms of regions, the Lviv Oblast was the leader in this respect, where these outlays amounted to EUR 13.5 million (5.9% of the total expenditure in this sector in the country).

Table 36. Research and development expenditure in 2018 - Ukraine

	Research and development expenditure [million euro]
Ukraine	529,0
Volyn	0,6
Zakarpattia	2,4
Ivano-Frankivsk	1,5
Lviv	13,5
Rivne	0,6
Ternopil	1,0

Source: own study based on data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine.

Innovation

An important aspect influencing the social, economic and cultural spheres, as well as being an inseparable element of the development of the modern world, is the use and access to information

and communication technologies as well as broadly understood digitization. It is difficult to find homogeneous information that could be combined in the available statistical data and studies on innovation in the area covered by the Program. However, those that can be found clearly indicate the intensive development of this area in recent years.

It is worth paying attention to the data on enterprises that incurred expenditure on innovative activities. As far as enterprises from the service sector are concerned, a strong decline in the value of the indicator was visible, both in national and regional terms. The strongest changes occurred in the Lublin Voivodeship, where the percentage of enterprises from this sector that incurred expenditure on innovation decreased from 15.2% in 2014 to only 1.7% in 2019. In the case of industrial enterprises, the changes were not so strong, a slight decrease recorded only in the Lublin Voivodeship (by 3.0 pp).

Table 37. Enterprises that incurred expenditure on innovative activities

	Enterprises [%]											
	companies from the service sector						industrial enterprises					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Poland	10,0	7,5	11,2	8,2	10,1	8,5	13,3	14,0	14,7	14,7	15,7	14,4
Lublin	15,2	6,2	12,5	4,7	7,8	1,7	17,4	14,5	15,0	13,8	19,1	11,4
Podkarpackie	8,5	11,1	8,7	8,9	6,7	7,4	14,8	14,4	19,7	15,9	23,8	18,6
Podlasie	6,8	5,9	4,3	4,2	10,1	6,7	13,1	14,5	15,3	13,2	14,1	22,6
Masovian	12,5	8,9	15,9	11,2	16,8	10,2	14,7	15,3	16,7	15,3	19,2	15,8

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland.

At this point, it is worth referring to data on the use of information and communication technologies in enterprises. In 2018, 95.6% of companies had Internet access (an increase by 2.5 pp compared to 2014). An increase was also recorded in terms of regions, and the highest value of the indicator was recorded in the Mazowieckie voivodeship (96.9% of enterprises). In 2019, a total of 70.2% of Polish companies had a website and, as in the previous case, Mazowieckie enterprises prevailed over the national average (75.8%). It is worth noting, however, that in the case of the remaining analyzed voivodeships, the percentage of companies with access to the Internet and a website was lower than the value for the entire Poland.

Table 38. The use of information and communication technologies in enterprises - Poland

	Total enterprises (enterprises from the non-financial sector)											
	with Internet access						having their own website					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Poland	93,1	92,7	93,7	94,8	95,6	-	65,3	65,4	67,0	66,9	66,8	70,2
Lublin	92,5	91,6	94,0	95,8	94,3	-	60,3	61,6	62,0	61,9	59,9	64,4
Podkarpackie	93,5	94,0	94,0	94,8	94,3	-	60,3	56,5	62,5	62,7	57,3	64,3
Podlasie	91,6	91,1	95,8	96,7	94,2	-	65,0	63,1	63,6	63,4	67,3	68,3
Masovian	94,9	94,1	94,7	95,0	96,9	-	70,7	71,9	72,6	71,2	71,8	75,8

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland.

On the other hand, data for Belarus indicate that in 2014-2018 the percentage of enterprises with Internet access decreased slightly (a decrease of 0.4 pp). On the other hand, the share of companies with a website increased (up by 5.0 pp).

Table 39. The use of information and communication technologies in enterprises - Belarus

The use of information and communication technologies in enterprises								
	Total [thousand]				Percentage of the total number of organizations [%]			
	2014	2015	2016	2018	2014	2015	2016	2018
Number of organizations surveyed	8,3	7,8	8,0	8,1	100	100	100	100
Including:								
with access to the Internet	8,1	7,6	7,8	7,8	97,3	97,2	97,4	96,8
with a website	5,2	4,7	5,0	5,4	62,2	59,7	62,2	67,2

Source: own study based on data from the National Statistical Committee of Belarus.

In the analyzed period in Belarus, after a sudden drop in the value of the indicator in 2016, the number of enterprises operating in the ICT sector also increased (an increase by 505 companies). Companies from the IT sector accounted for 62.5% of them. Gross value added from the ICT sector in 2018 accounted for 5.6% of GDP (an increase by 2.6 pp compared to 2014).

Table 40. Enterprises from the ICT sector - Belarus

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of enterprises from the ICT sector	4 491	4 536	3 962	4 492	4 996
Including IT	-	-	2 323	2 619	3 123
Gross value added of the ICT sector					
to GDP [%]	3,0	3,5	4,5	5,2	5,6
to the previous year [%]	-	-	-	109,2	113,3

Source: own study based on data from the National Statistical Committee of Belarus.

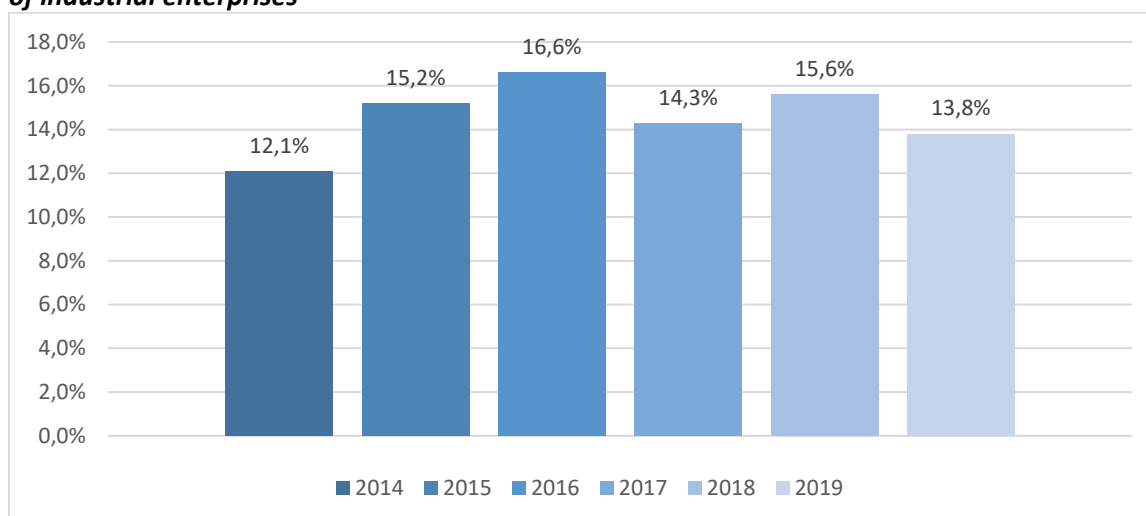
Table 41. Number of enterprises operating by region of Ukraine and type of economic activity in 2020

	Information and communication	Professional, scientific and technical activity
Ukraine	3 889	2 011
Volyn	429	156
Zakarpattia	423	238
Ivano-Frankivsk	540	274
Lviv	1 702	980
Rivne	485	190
Ternopil	310	173

Source: own study based on data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine.

In 2014-2019, the share of industrial enterprises introducing innovative solutions in the total number of enterprises increased by 1.7 pp. and it took the value of 13.8%. However, the highest level of the ratio was recorded in 2016, when it amounted to 16.6%.

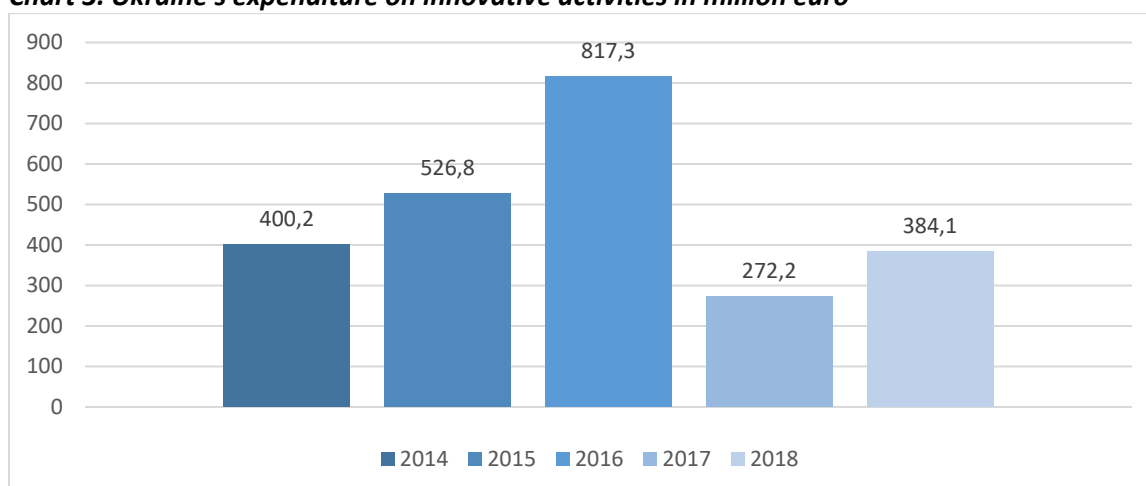
Chart 2. The share of Ukrainian industrial enterprises introducing innovations in the total number of industrial enterprises



Source: own study based on data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine.

After the initial intensive increase in the amount of expenditure on innovative activities in Ukraine, after 2016 a strong decline in expenditure in this area was recorded. Overall, expenditure on innovation in 2014-2018 decreased by EUR 16.1 million. It is worth emphasizing, however, that this value increased in the national currency of Ukraine.

Chart 3. Ukraine's expenditure on innovative activities in million euro



Source: own study based on data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine.

1.4.3. Environmental aspects

Legally protected areas

When analyzing the issue of legally protected areas, it should be noted that in Poland there are a total of 23 national parks located in Poland. There are 8 parks in the Podkarpackie, Podlasie and Lublin voivodships:

- Wigierski National Park (approx. 15,079 ha);

- Biebrza National Park (approx. 59,223 ha);
- Narew National Park (approx. 6,810 ha);
- Białowieża National Park (approx. 10 517 ha);
- Poleski National Park (approx. 9 762 ha);
- Roztoczański National Park (approx. 8,400 ha);
- Magura National Park (approx. 19,439 ha);
- Bieszczady National Park (approx. 29,195 h)²⁸.

In total, the support area on the Polish side covered national parks with a total area of approx. 158 389 ha.

Nationally, the system of protected areas in Belarus consists of: 3 national parks, 1 hunting reserve, 192 natural monuments, 80 natural sanctuaries (partial reserves) and 2 state nature reserves. At the local level, there are 148 nature monuments and 478 nature sanctuaries. Some of the protected areas of Belarus are covered by the most important international conventions²⁹.

In Belarus, the national parks belong to the area of support:

- Białowieża Primeval Forest (Brest and Grodno Oblasts, 87 363 ha);
- Narochansky National Park (Grodno, Minsk and Vitebsk Oblasts, approx. 11 780 ha);
- Prypiat National Park (Gomel region, 85,800 ha)³⁰.

In total, the support area on the Belarusian side included national parks with a total area of approximately 184,943 ha.

The Ukrainian system of protected areas is very extensive in terms of nomenclature. In general, its most important elements are: national predictors of the biosphere (4), national nature park (1) and national parks (8). There are also state monuments of nature (114), state parks - monuments of fruit growing (78), state prohibitions (264). At the regional and local level - regional nature monuments (1,921), landscape parks (19), as well as parks - fruit-growing monuments (277) and prohibaries (181) and promising ceremonies (664). It is worth emphasizing Ukraine's lively international cooperation in this area, also with Poland. Many protected sites in the country were included in international

²⁸ <https://zpppn.pl/parki-narodowe> [access: 10.02.2021].

²⁹ Lista obszarów chronionych ONZ – UN WDPa; za: J. Radziejowski, Obszary chronionej przyrody. Historia, stan obecny, wyzwania przyszłości, Wszechnica Polska, Warszawa 2011, p. 41.

³⁰ https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parki_narodowe_na_Bia%C5%82orusi [access: 10.02.2021].

protection programs³¹. Moreover, in recent years there has been a tendency to create new protected areas in the country³². According to generally available information, the following national parks are located in the area of support in Ukraine:

- "Synewyr" National Nature Park (Zakarpattia Oblast, 40,400 ha);
- Shatsk National Natural Park (Volyn Oblast, 32 515 ha);
- Skole Beskids National Nature Park (Lviv Oblast, 35,684 ha);
- North Podole National Nature Park (Lviv Oblast, 15,588 ha);
- Uzhanskyi National Nature Park (Zakarpattia Oblast, 39 159 ha);
- National Park "Enchanted Land" (Zakarpattia Oblast, 6,101 ha);
- Carpathian National Nature Park (Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, 50,303 ha);
- Yavorivskyi National Park (Lviv Oblast, 7,079 ha);
- Halych National Nature Park (Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, 14,685 ha);
- Hutsulshchyna National Park (Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, 32 271 ha);
- National park Dermansko-Ostrozkyi (Rivne Oblast, 1,648 ha);
- Dniester Canyon National Nature Park (Ternopil Oblast, 10 830 ha);
- Prypiat-Stokhid National Nature Park (Volyn Oblast, 39 316 ha);
- Tsumanska Puszcza National Park (Volyn Oblast, 33,475 ha);
- National Park "Kremenets Mountains" (Ternopil Oblast, 6,951 ha);
- National Park "Synygora Residence" (Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, 10,866 ha);
- Verkhovyna National Nature Park (Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, 12,023 ha)³³.

The area of support on the side of Ukraine included national parks with a total area of approx. 388 894 ha.

The total area of national parks in the Programme area amounted to approx. 732 226 ha (nearly 2.3% of the entire area).

³¹ Swedish Environmental Protection Agency www.naturvardsverket.se; ct.: J. Radziejowski, Obszary chronionej przyrody. Historia, stan obecny, wyzwania przyszłości, Wszechnica Polska, Warszawa 2011, pp. 45-46.

³² The area of the protected area system was to increase by 81,969.4 ha (0.13% of the country's area). <https://dzikiezycie.pl/archiwum/2019/maj-2019/nowe-obszary-chronione-w-ukrainie> [access: 10.02.2021].

³³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Parks_of_Ukraine [access: 10.02.2021].

Emission of pollution

In Poland, the emission of pollutants from particularly noxious plants is analyzed according to the division into gas and dust pollutants. In the years 2014-2018, there was an increase in the amount of gaseous pollutants emitted in all analyzed voivodeships, the largest of which was in the Mazowieckie voivodship (an increase by 11 pp) and the lowest in the Podlaskie voivodship (by 1 pp). In terms of subregions, this indicator was the highest in the Ostrołęka subregion (2,822,000 tonnes of gaseous pollutants generated in 2018), but it should be noted that in the analyzed period there was a significant decrease in emissions of this type of pollutants.

Table 42. Emission of gaseous and dust pollutants in Poland

	Emission of gaseous pollutants [thous. tons / year]					Emission of dust pollutants [tonnes / year]				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
POLAND	209 067	211 566	210 849	213 921	213 214	47 392	44 264	38 598	35 564	31 827
Podlasie	2 014	1 978	2 208	2 065	2 039	934	921	815	701	691
Białystok	1 177	1 176	1 132	960	930	159	181	182	120	104
Suwałki	2 94	281	520	550	564	398	413	341	347	376
Łomża	5 42	520	554	553	544	377	327	292	234	211
Masovian	28 435	28 568	28 771	29 125	31 629	4 532	3 890	2 794	2 747	2 582
Ostrołęka	4 157	3 197	2 894	2 886	2 822	765	611	409	430	364
Siedlce	2 57	261	267	279	261	205	187	141	115	114
Lublin	4 971	5 000	5 097	5 069	5 088	1 922	1 975	1 728	1 711	1 438
Biała	191	182	188	185	180	170	149	130	125	108
Lublin	778	860	996	992	913	369	233	177	154	162
Puławy	2 084	2 073	2120	1 934	2 001	791	1 049	926	940	702
Chełmsko-Zamojski	1 917	1 883	1 791	1 956	1 992	592	544	495	492	466
Podkarpackie	2 525	3 053	2 806	2 815	2 777	1 420	1 370	1 316	1 276	1 189
Przemyśl	297	290	295	308	303	161	163	120	125	73
Rzeszów	5 18	587	608	627	625	475	327	317	323	280
Tarnobrzeg	1 343	1 792	1 513	1 479	1 447	455	578	614	583	597
Krosno	366	383	388	400	401	329	302	265	245	239

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland.

Due to the incomparability of the data, the data for Belarus and Ukraine were not included in the above analysis. For these countries, changes in the emission of air pollutants from stationary sources have been presented, which include, inter alia, pollution from domestic stoves, local boiler houses, power plant chimneys, etc. According to data for 2014-2018 for Belarus and 2014-2017 for Ukraine, much more of this type of pollution was emitted in Ukraine. However, a downward trend was observed in both countries. By oblasts, the level of air pollutant emissions from stationary sources increased in the Belarusian Minsk Oblast (by 1.3 thousand tons) and in 3 Ukrainian oblasts: Volyn (by 0.4 thousand tons) and Lviv (by 4.3 thousand tons). t) and Ternopil (by 1.7 thousand tons).

Table 43. Emission of air pollutants from stationary sources in Belarus and Ukraine

	Emission of air pollutants from stationary sources [in thous. tons]				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
BELARUS	462,8	458,3	453,1	453,4	453,3
Grodno	58,8	56,5	53,8	60,3	58,8

Emission of air pollutants from stationary sources [in thous. tons]					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Brest	51,8	50,3	51,5	50,6	53,1
Minsk	74,5	75,9	74,9	68,6	70,6
Gomel	101,6	99,6	104,6	105,6	100,4
UKRAINE	2 857,4	3 078,1	2 584,9	2 508,3	-
Volyn	4,7	4,7	5,1	5,1	-
Lviv	102,4	103,1	109,1	106,7	-
Zakarpattia	4,4	4,9	3,2	4,0	-
Rivne	10,2	9,1	9,6	9,1	-
Ternopil	8,5	9,0	10,6	10,2	-
Ivano-Frankivsk	223,9	196,7	198,3	221,4	-

Source: own study based on data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, danych Państwowego Komitetu Statystycznego na Białorusi.

Waste management

The table below presents statistical data on the generated waste. In terms of the country, the largest amount of waste was generated in Ukraine (353.2 million tonnes in 2018). Both in Ukraine and Belarus, this indicator showed an upward trend. In Poland, on the other hand, both in national and regional terms, the amount of generated waste has decreased. The Siedlce subregion was an exception. Overall, in 2018, the largest amount of waste was generated in the Minsk region of Belarus (43.3 million tonnes), which generated 71.3% of waste in the country.

Table 44. Waste generated

Waste generated [in thous. tones]					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
POLAND	131 256,1	130 985,2	128 306,9	113 792,8	115 338,7
Podlasie	1 266,7	871,1	662,0	1 076,0	884,6
Białystok	504,5	393,3	260,3	565	437,2
Suwałki	492	290,7	218,8	315,7	293,6
Łomża	270,2	187,1	182,9	195,3	153,8
Masovian	7 096,2	5 784,8	5 369,1	5 595,5	6 017,7
Ostrołęka	671,2	592,6	594,1	662,1	647,2
Siedlce	131,0	106,1	117,9	137,7	169,8
Lublin	6 652,5	6 837,8	8 110,9	6 385,9	7 397,9
Biała	83,5	55,8	63,2	42,9	48,1
Lublin	5 888	6 040,9	7 445,8	5 879,9	6 853,5
Puławy	333,2	257,3	244,9	221,4	235,6
Chełmsko-Zamojski	347,8	483,8	357,0	241,7	260,7
Podkarpackie	1 099,1	2 329,5	1 393,5	805,3	814,7
Przemyśl	70,7	395,8	415,9	45,9	54,4
Rzeszów	187,0	1 277,4	416,5	143,3	160,7
Tarnobrzeg	711,2	539,1	435,5	486,5	489,9
Krosno	130,2	117,2	125,6	129,6	109,7
BELARUS	52 529,3	49 865,3	49 448,2	55 506,0	60 723,4
Grodno	1 863,7	1 785,8	2 072,4	2 348,5	2 528,1
Brest	1 449,1	1 244,0	1 579,4	1 487,7	1 973,7
Minsk	38 210,1	36 600,9	36 565,3	40 714,1	43 316,0
Gomel	3 702,1	3 097,4	2 867,1	3 114,3	4 638,5
UKRAINE	-	312 267,6	295 870,1	330 932,2	352 333,9
Volyn	-	638,9	684,0	733,1	555,4
Lviv	-	2 953,3	2 773,8	2 483,1	2 139,3
Zakarpattia	-	133,7	155,6	173,4	186,3
Rivne	-	843,3	713,2	457,7	484,2
Ternopil	-	808,9	862,2	1 905,8	1 651,8

	Waste generated [in thous. tones]				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ivano-Frankivsk	-	2 124,8	1 935,4	1 948,8	1 969,8

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Water management

According to data from 2018, 70.8% of the population of Poland, 59.3% of the Ukrainian population and the most, 93.9% of the population of Belarus, were connected to the sewage network. There are no equivalent data for the latter country, but the data for rural areas are worrying. In Poland, the percentage of the rural population using the sewage system was 41.3%, while in Ukraine - only 28.5%. However, taking into account the sub-regions of Poland and Ukrainian oblasts covered by the Program, the majority of them showed the opposite tendencies - in 8 sub-regions this percentage was lower than the national average, while in 4 oblasts - higher.

Table 45. The percentage of the population using the sewage network in 2018

	The percentage of the population using the sewage network [%]		
	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas
POLAND	70,8	90,3	41,3
Podlasie	64,5	91,7	22,5
Białystok	79	94,2	35
Suwałki	59,3	89,5	22,7
Łomża	49,5	88,3	14,5
Masovian	69,4	90,7	30,8
Ostrołęka	47,4	87,8	24,5
Siedlce	50,3	88,1	27,5
Lublin	53	88,9	21,8
Biała	50,3	85,7	27,1
Lublin	65,2	92	22
Puławy	44,2	87	17,7
Chełmsko-Zamojski	47,1	86,4	22,2
Podkarpackie	70,4	89,9	56,8
Przemyśl	75,4	89,5	66,9
Rzeszów	72,7	91,1	58,5
Tarnobrzeg	67,5	88,4	49,4
Krosno	66,9	90,9	54,8
BELARUS	93,9	-	-
Grodno	-	-	-
Brest	-	-	-
Minsk	-	-	-
Gomel	-	-	-
UKRAINE	59,3	76,5	28,5
Volyn	55,9	77,4	34,0
Lviv	70,1	90,5	39,6
Zakarpattia	74,6	79,2	71,3
Rivne	49,3	74,2	27,8
Ternopil	50,5	81,6	25,9
Ivano-Frankivsk	51,5	74,4	32,8

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

In national terms, the capacity of sewage treatment plants in Poland and Ukraine decreased in the analyzed period. On the other hand, capacity increased in Belarus, which was also visible at the level of oblasts. Taking into account the subregions, an increase was recorded only in the Białystok, Ostrołęka, Siedlce and Krosno subregions. In Ukraine, the efficiency of the treatment plant increased in the Volyn, Lviv and Zakarpattia oblasts.

Table 46. Capacity of the sewage treatment plant

		Capacity of the sewage treatment plant [million m ³ / year]			
		2015	2016	2017	2018
POLAND		5 227	5 250	5 187	5 143
Podlasie		110	111	110	111
Białystok		53	53	53	54
Suwałki		22	22	22	22
Łomża		35	35	35	35
Masovian		485	517	517	520
Ostrołęka		41	45	46	46
Siedlce		26	27	27	27
Lublin		178	176	176	177
Biała		15	15	15	15
Lublin		68	68	68	68
Puławy		52	50	50	50
Chełmsko-Zamojski		43	43	43	43
Podkarpackie		300	293	275	277
Przemyśl		30	29	30	30
Rzeszów		52	44	41	41
Tarnobrzeg		172	172	158	158
Krosno		46	47	47	47
BELARUS		1 873	1 845	1 885	2 043
Grodno		215	212	210	227
Brest		318	332	326	347
Minsk		271	227	225	286
Gomel		240	241	267	279
UKRAINE		5 801	5 690	5 415	5 378
Volyn		78	77	83	83
Lviv		269	270	278	279
Zakarpattia		44	50	50	50
Rivne		124	116	116	117
Ternopil		59	51	51	51
Ivano-Frankivsk		130	110	111	124

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

An important environmental issue is water quality. Their pollution is influenced, among others, by sewage discharged into them. According to the data from recent years, the largest amount of untreated sewage in relation to the total amount of pollutants discharged into waters was discharged in Ukraine (approx. 18.0% in 2017). The country also dominated in this respect in terms of regions - in the Lviv Oblast, untreated sewage discharged into waters accounted for 1/4 of the total sewage discharged into waters. For comparison, in Poland this percentage ranged between 0.0% and 5.0%, and in Belarus - between 0.0% and 3.0%.

Table 47. Percentage of untreated sewage discharged to waters in general discharged to sewage waters

	The percentage of untreated sewage discharged into water during the year in total discharged into sewage water [%]				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
POLAND	5	5	5	5	5
Podlasie	0	0	0	0	0
Białystok	0	0	0	0	0
Suwałki	0	0	0	0	0
Łomża	0	0	0	0	0
Masovian	2	3	1	1	2
Ostrołęka	0	0	0	0	0
Siedlce	2	2	3	3	2
Lublin	1	1	0	0	1
Biała	0	0	0	0	0
Lublin	0	0	0	0	1
Pulawy	1	1	1	1	1
Chełmsko-Zamojski	2	1	0	0	0
Podkarpackie	2	2	2	1	1
Przemyśl	0	0	0	0	0
Rzeszów	3	3	2	2	2
Tarnobrzeg	1	0	1	0	0
Krosno	3	2	3	3	3
BELARUS	0	1	1	0	0
Grodno	0	0	0	0	0
Brest	0	0	0	0	0
Minsk	2	3	2	2	2
Gomel	0	0	1	0	0
UKRAINE	16	13	21	18	-
Volyn	0	0	2	0	-
Lviv	22	22	43	25	-
Zakarpattia	6	12	11	11	-
Rivne	10	9	7	8	-
Ternopil	7	7	10	8	-
Ivano-Frankivsk	2	2	2	2	-

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Fire safety

According to the available information, the State Fire Service (PSP) in Poland uses specialized equipment and vehicles with functions adapted to the type of activities performed to perform the statutory tasks assigned to it. The equipment of units to guarantee public safety or to protect health, life and property, which are brought into use in fire protection units, may be used only after prior obtaining the appropriate permit. This equipment is used for rescue operations and alerting about fire or other threats. The exception in this regard is used fire vehicles not more than 30 years old, and which have been used for a minimum of 5 years in the territory of another EU Member State, in the Republic of Turkey or in countries belonging to the European Free Trade Agreement which are parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area³⁴, to guarantee public safety, health, life and property protection or are used to conduct rescue operations. In this case, however, they must

³⁴ Counting from the date of first registration outside Poland.

meet the technical and operational requirements confirmed by a positive technical opinion issued by PSP research institutes³⁵.

Travel safety on the eastern border of Poland was one of the biggest problems, resulting mainly from the poor condition of the roads. The high rate of border crossings, especially on the Polish-Ukrainian border, was associated with the risk of dangerous situations, which in turn resulted in the need for assistance from adequately equipped and trained services. Projects implemented under the previous Programme perspective were a significant support in this respect. As indicated in the evaluation documentation, activities focused on responding to crisis situations contributed to an increase in the level of fire safety in the borderland. Thanks to the implemented projects, the arrival time of the rescue team to the accident site has been reduced³⁶. Within the framework of PBU 2007-2013, the following safety results were achieved:

Table 48. Achieved results in the field of security under the PBU 2007-2013

Results achieved	Value
Number of trained rescuers	1746
Fire Department Cars	33
Specialist equipment (road difficulties)	13
Specialist police equipment	15

Source: own study based on the Final report from the evaluation study entitled "Ex-post evaluation of activities co-financed by the Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2007-2013", p. 37.

At this point, it is also worth mentioning the cooperation within the Euroregion Bug, which in 2019 and 2020 mainly concerned the expansion of the base of medical and technical rescue equipment at the disposal of volunteer fire brigades. These activities were to contribute to an increase in the level of security in this area³⁷.

1.4.4. Spatial-functional and technical aspects

Transport infrastructure

Transport infrastructure is essential for the social and economic development of countries and regions. This is mainly due to the functions it performs in relation to the entire society and economy, as well as from the characteristics of the infrastructure, which can be included in 3 basic groups:

- Primacy in relation to production units;
- Servitude to other areas of economic and social life;

³⁵ <https://www.gov.pl/web/kgpsp/standaryzacja-wyposazenia-pojazdow-psz> [access: 10.02.2021].

³⁶ Final report from the evaluation study entitled "Ex-post evaluation of activities co-financed by the Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2007-2013", p. 37.

³⁷ Bulletin of Public Information, Association of Local Governments of the Euroregion BUG, Public Procurement Plan for 2019 and Public Procurement Plan for 2020, <http://www.euroregionbug.pl/bip/index.php?page=1> [access: 10.02.2021].

- Public goods³⁸.

Pursuant to Article 3 of Decision No 661/2010/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 on EU guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network, transport infrastructure includes: road and rail networks, as well as inland navigation networks, inland waterway ports and maritime, highways of the sea, airports and other points of interconnection between modal networks³⁹.

This infrastructure plays an important role not only in local, regional or national terms, but also in the process of shaping a common international transport policy. In material terms, it is the basis for the functioning of the transport market⁴⁰.

Types of transport

Another important aspect that is important for the functioning of both residents and visitors, as well as for the economic potential of a given country, is the communication accessibility and transport.

According to the information available, in the Programme area the modes of transport were as follows:

- Air Transport;
- Railway transport;
- Road transport.

Due to the subject of transport, there are also freight transport and public transport, including bus transport on the Polish side, bus, trolleybus, tram and metro transport in Belarus, and bus, trolleybus and tram transport on the Ukrainian side.

Communication corridors

The international road network was established under the European Agreement on Main International Roads (AGR), drawn up in Geneva on November 15, 1975, adopted by the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland and updated on December 4, 2001. The following European routes run between Poland and Belarus and Ukraine:

³⁸ K. Brzozowska, Infrastruktura publiczna jako kategoria ekonomiczna. *Ekonomista* 2002, no. 1, p. 134; cf.: T. Dyr., P.R. Kozubek, Ocena transportowych inwestycji infrastrukturalnych współfinansowanych z funduszy Unii Europejskiej, 2013, p. 15.

³⁹ Decision No 661/2010/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network.

⁴⁰ A. Grzelakowski: Finansowe instrumenty wsparcia rozwoju sieci infrastruktury tranzytu europejskiego, [in:] *Tranzyt europejski wyzwaniem dla Polski*, Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Cła i Logistyki, Warszawa 2007; cf.: W. Drewek, *Infrastruktury transportu drogowego materiałów niebezpiecznych*

- International road E30 Cork – Waterford – Wexford – Rosslare ... Fishguard – Swansea – Cardiff – Newport – Bristol – London – Colchester – Ipswich – Felixstowe ... Hoek van Holland – Den Haag – Gouda – Utrecht – Amersfoort – Oldenzaal – Osnabruck – Bad Oyenhausen – Hannover – Braunschweig – Magdeburg – Berlin – (in Poland DK2 and A2) Świecko – Poznań – Konin – Stryków – Warszawa – Siedlce – Biała Podlaska – Terespol state border – Brest – Minsk – Smolensk – Moscow – Ryazan – Penza – Samara – Ufa – Chelyabinsk – Kurgan – Omsk (forms the 2nd Pan-European Transport Corridor);
- International road E 40 Calais – Oostende – Gent – Bruxelles – Liege – Aachen – Köln – Olpe – Giessen – Bad Hersfeld – Herleshausen – Eisenach – Erfurt – Gera – Karl-Marx-Stadt – Dresden – Görlitz – Legnica – Wrocław – Opole – Gliwice – Kraków – Przemyśl – Lvov – Rovno – Zhitomir – Kiev – Kharkov – Rostov na Donu (III Pan-European Transport Corridor);
- International road E372 (DK17 in Poland) Warsaw - Ryki - Lublin - Zamość - Hrebenne state border – Lviv;
- International road E373 (DK12 in Poland) Lublin - Chełm - Dorohusk state border – Kovel – Kyiv^{41,42,43}.

Compared to Polish-Ukrainian road cross-border connections with international connections, the network connecting Poland with Belarus is therefore relatively poor.

Transport connections (availability and capacity) - road transport

Transport accessibility is an important factor determining the economic development and quality of life of the population. According to the data on the length of public roads per 100 km², in the period 2014–2018, a systematic increase in the value of the indicator was observed in almost the entire area covered by support. The exception was the Gomel Oblast in Belarus (a decrease of 0.2 in 2014-2018) and part of the Ukrainian oblasts, i.e. the Volyn, Lviv, Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk Oblasts, where these values remained unchanged.

Table 49. Length of public roads in km per 100 km²

	The length of public roads in km per 100 km ²					Różnica między rokiem 2014 a 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
POLAND	133,4	134,2	134,4	135,1	135,8	2,4
Podlasie	131,2	131,8	131,4	133,4	132,1	0,9
Masovian	150,3	152,3	153	153,8	154,7	4,4
Lublin	139,2	144,1	145,3	147,3	151,7	12,5

⁴¹ European Agreement on Main International Roads (AGR), concluded at Geneva on November 15, 1975

⁴² <https://www.gddkia.gov.pl/pl/a/6580/mapa-sieci-drog-miedzynarodowych-w-województwie-lubelskim>

⁴³ Programme Współpracy Transgranicznej Polska-Białoruś-Ukraina 2007-2013, 2008, p. 10.

	The length of public roads in km per 100 km ²					Różnica między rokiem 2014 a 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Podkarpackie	116,0	116,8	118,2	117,5	118,4	2,4
BELARUS	48,9	48,9	49,1	49,3	49,4	0,5
Grodno	58,8	58,9	58,9	59,3	59,5	0,7
Brest	40,3	40,8	40,8	41,1	41,3	1
Minsk	55,2	55,2	55,4	55,8	55,7	0,5
Gomel	36,9	36,3	36,5	36,5	36,7	-0,2
UKRAINE	27,0	27,0	27,0	27,0	26,8	-0,2
Volynsky	30,8	30,8	30,8	30,8	30,8	0
Lviv	38,5	38,5	38,5	38,5	38,5	0
Zakarpattia	25,8	25,8	25,8	25,8	26,6	0,8
Rivne	25,5	25,5	25,5	25,5	26,0	0,5
Ternopil	36,2	36,2	36,2	36,2	36,2	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	29,5	29,5	29,5	29,5	29,5	0

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Railway transport

Rail transport is also important for international transport. It influences the economic development of border areas ⁴⁴. The main cross-border railway routes running through the Programme area on the Polish-Ukrainian border were:

- Dorohusk – Jagodin;
- Medyka – Mostiska;
- Werchrata – Rawa Ruska⁴⁵.

On the border between Poland and Belarus:

- Kuźnica Białostocka – Grodno;
- Siemianówka – Swistocz;
- Terespol – Brześć Centralny;
- Terespol – Brześć Północny⁴⁶.

⁴⁴ M. Beim, A. Soczówka, *Rozwój kolejowych, regionalnych połączeń transgranicznych w Polsce*, 2016, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320805715_Rozwoj_kolejowych_regionalnych_polaczen_transgranicznych_w_Polsce [access: 08.02.2021].

⁴⁵ <https://www.plk-sa.pl/dla-klientow-i-kontrahentow/warunki-udostepniania-infrastruktury-i-regulaminy/podstawowe-informacje-o-warunkach-korzystania-z-odcinkow-transgranicznych/ukraina/> [access: 08.02.2021].

⁴⁶ <https://www.plk-sa.pl/dla-klientow-i-kontrahentow/warunki-udostepniania-infrastruktury-i-regulaminy/podstawowe-informacje-o-warunkach-korzystania-z-odcinkow-transgranicznych/republika-bialorusi/> [access: 08.02.2021].

Taking into account the length of the railway tracks, it should be noted that in the years 2014-2018 the value of the indicator remained at a similar level. The increase was observed in the following voivodeships: Mazowieckie and Lublin, as well as in the Ukrainian oblasts of Zakarpattia and Rivne. In national terms, however, there has been a decline in each of the countries.

Table 50. Number of railway tracks

	Number of railway tracks [km]				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
POLAND	19 240	19 231	19 132	19 209	19 235
Podlasie	656	654	654	–	759
Masovian	1 677	1 702	1 712	–	1 716
Lublin	1 041	1 042	1 046	–	1 048
Podkarpackie	978	978	978	–	978
BELARUS	5 491	5 491	5 480	5 480	5 480
Grodno	677	677	677	677	677
Brest	1 013	1 013	1 013	1 013	1 013
Minsk	871	871	871	871	870
Gomel	911	911	911	911	911
UKRAINE	20 948	20 954	20 952	19 777	–
Volyn	593	593	593	593	–
Lviv	1 263	1 263	1 263	1 263	–
Zakarpattia	598	602	602	602	–
Rivne	577	579	578	578	–
Ternopil	564	564	564	564	–
Ivano-Frankivsk	494	494	494	494	–

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Air Transport

There were 8 major airports in the support area. In Poland they were:

- Lublin Airport;
- Rzeszów – Jasionka Airport.⁴⁷

On the side of Belarus they were:

- Minsk Airport;
- Grodno Airport;
- Brest Airport;
- Gomel Airport⁴⁸.

It is worth emphasizing that although in Belarus there were airports next to the capitals of all oblasts, in practice only the National Airport in Minsk was of importance in international traffic. Despite the intensive development in recent years, the number of passengers served in 2019 at the Warsaw airport (over 5.0 million people, an increase by nearly 730% compared to 2005) was still comparable

⁴⁷ <https://www.skyscanner.pl/lotniska/pl/lotniska-w-polska.html> [access: 09.02.2021].

⁴⁸ <https://www.skyscanner.pl/lotniska/by/lotniska-w-bialorus.html> [access: 09.02.2021].

to the number of customers served at the largest regional airports in Poland. Passenger transport was dominated by the national, state-owned carrier Belavia, while cargo transport - also by the state-owned company Transaviaeksport, which delivers goods to Europe, the Middle East, South America and Southeast Asia⁴⁹.

The following airports with direct flights to Poland were located in the Ukraine:

- Ivano-Frankivsk Airport;
- Lviv International Airport⁵⁰.

Public transport

In Poland, in total, in the years 2014-2018, an increase in the number of public transport users was recorded, however, taking into account the voivodship data, a decrease was visible in the Lublin and Podlaskie voivodships (by 18.8 million and 7.0 million, respectively). In Belarus and Ukraine, however, the value of this indicator decreased both in national and regional terms. The exception was the Rivne Oblast in Ukraine, where the transport of passengers by public transport increased by 13.6 million people.

Table 51. Carriage of passengers by public transport

	Carriage of passengers by public transport [mln]				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
POLAND	3 711,1	3 672,2	3 766,3	3 739,4	3 774,1
Podlasie	108,8	108,9	108,5	106,3	101,8
Masovian	908,7	930,2	924,7	937,7	975,2
Lublin	140,6	143,5	142,1	141,3	128,8
Podkarpackie	53,4	52,6	55,5	59,6	63,3
BELARUS	2 255,4	2 094,1	1 971,4	1 967,4	1 979,2
Grodno	163,5	154,0	145,4	143,4	141,4
Brest	228,8	208,1	194,4	194,2	193,0
Minsk	137,7	129,5	126,0	129,0	127,6
Gomel	313,7	293,1	274,2	272,9	268,2
UKRAINE	4 117,4	3 507,5	3 287,2	3 332,6	3 238,5
Volyn	65,6	70,6	66,6	63,4	63,3
Lviv	190,4	188,9	171,4	168,3	173,5
Zakarpattia	-	-	-	-	-
Rivne	90,0	96,6	89,8	109	103,6
Ternopil	55,4	58,5	54,1	49,3	41,7
Ivano-Frankivsk	67,7	65,9	48,0	50,5	55,7

Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office in Poland, data from the State Statistics Service in Ukraine, data from the State Statistical Committee in Belarus.

Border crossings

The total length of the border between Poland and Ukraine was 535 km, and between Poland and Belarus - 418 km. There were 18 border crossings in total, including 14 road and 4 rail ones.

⁴⁹ <https://www.gov.pl/web/bialorus/informator-ekonomiczny> [access: 08.02.2021].

⁵⁰ <https://www.skyscanner.pl/lotniska/lwo/lwow-lotnisko.html> [access: 09.02.2021].

Table 52. Border crossings

Border	Border length [km]	Total number of border crossings	Number of road border crossings	Number of railway border crossings
Polish-Ukrainian	535	10	8	2
Polish-Belarusian	418	8	6	2

Source: own study based on <https://granica.gov.pl/przejsciad.php> [access: 01.02.2021], <https://granica.gov.pl/przejsiac.php> [access: 01.02.2021].

The Polish-Ukrainian border ran through the following provinces: Podkarpackie (239 km long) and Lublin (296 km), bordering the Lviv and Volyn oblasts and part of the Zakarpattia oblast in Ukraine.

There were 10 border crossings in this area, including 8 road and 2 rail ones. The road crossings included:

- Dorohusk - Jagodzin border crossing;
- Hrebenne - Rawa Ruska border crossing;
- Dołhobyczów - Uhrynów border crossing;
- Zosin - Ustulug border crossing;
- Medyka - Szeginie border crossing;
- Korczowa - Krakowiec border crossing;
- Krościenko - Smolnica border crossing;
- Budomierz - Hruszew border crossing⁵¹.

On the other hand, railway border crossings included:

- Dorohusk - Jagodzin border crossing;
- Przemyśl - Mościska border crossing⁵².

The border between Poland and Belarus was 418 km long and ran along the Lublin and Podlaskie provinces, bordering the Brest and Grodno oblasts on the Belarusian side. There were a total of 8 border crossings at the border, including 6 road and 2 railway crossings. The road crossings included:

- Kuźnica Białostocka - Bruzgi border crossing;
- Bobrowniki - Bierestowica border crossing;
- Połowce - Pieszczałka border crossing;
- Kukuryki - Kozłowiec border crossing;

⁵¹ <https://granica.gov.pl/przejsciad.php> [access: 01.02.2021].

⁵² <https://granica.gov.pl/przejsiac.php> [access: 01.02.2021].

- Terespol - Brest border crossing;
- Sławatycze - Domaczewo border crossing⁵³.

Railway border crossings:

- Terespol - Brest border crossing;
- Kuźnica - Grodno border crossing⁵⁴.

Data on the number of border crossings indicate that in 2019 there were a total of nearly 21.7 million crossings on the Polish-Ukrainian border. The most frequently visited border crossing point was the Medyka - Szeginie crossing (5.4 million checks) - over a quarter of the total checks at this border (25.1%). Often frequented road crossings were also: Korczowa - Krakowiec (3.9 million clearances), as well as Dorohusk - Jagodzin and Hrebenne - Rawa Ruska (nearly 2.9 million clearances each)⁵⁵.

In 2019, a total of less than 8.8 million crossings were recorded at the Polish-Belarusian border. The highest intensity of border traffic was characteristic for the Kuźnica Białostocka - Bruzgi crossing (2.6 million clearances, 29.5% of all crossings) and the Terespol - Brest crossing (2.5 million, 28.7%)⁵⁶.

Table 53. Number of border crossings in 2019

Border crossing	Type of crossing	Total number of crossings	Poles from Poland	Poles to Poland	Foreigners to Poland	Foreigners from Poland
Polish-Ukrainian						
Dorohusk – Jagodzin	Road	2 899,3	68,3	71,5	1 279,6	1 480,0
Hrebenne – Rawa Ruska		2 868,3	129,5	121,9	1 236,6	1 380,3
Dołhobyczów – Uhrynów		1 227,4	53,2	63,1	565,0	546,1
Zosin – Ustług		1 808,2	43,0	39,3	889,0	836,9
Medyka – Szeginie		5 447,1	249,0	255,1	2 487,9	2 455,1
Korczowa – Krakowiec		3 949,7	105,6	80,1	1 815,9	1 948,1
Krościenko – Smolnica		1 199,6	170,5	178,7	435,8	414,6
Budomierz – Hruszew		1 606,1	35,1	40,1	911,2	619,7
Dorohusk – Jagodzin	Rail	100,2	3,9	4,0	57,2	35,1
Przemyśl – Mościska		631,7	55,4	57,1	305,3	213,9
Polish-Belarusian						
Kuźnica Białostocka – Bruzgi	Road	2 619,5	148,1	137,9	1 141,2	1 192,2
Bobrowniki – Bierestowica		1 516,5	33,4	28,6	687,5	767,0
Połowce – Pieszczałka		576,6	87,3	88,3	207,1	193,8
Kukuryki – Kozłowiec		578,5	36,1	40,5	218,9	283,1
Terespol – Brześć		2 519,9	142,7	134,8	1 062,2	1 180,1
Sławatycze – Domaczewo		549,2	45,3	52,4	260,8	190,7
Terespol – Brześć	Rail	360,2	22,8	22,9	177,2	137,3
Kuźnica – Grodno		68,4	6,8	6,8	28,3	26,5

Source: own study based on Border traffic and expenses of foreigners in Poland and Poles abroad in 2019. Tables in XSLX format, Central Statistical Office.

⁵³ <https://granica.gov.pl/przejsciad.php> [access: 01.02.2021].

⁵⁴ <https://granica.gov.pl/przejsiak.php> [access: 01.02.2021].

⁵⁵ Border traffic and expenses of foreigners in Poland and Poles abroad in 2019. Tables in XSLX format, Central Statistical Office.

⁵⁶ Border traffic and expenses of foreigners in Poland and Poles abroad in 2019. Tables in XSLX format, Central Statistical Office.

