

THE EU FUNDS AS A CHANCE OF THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN REFERENCE TO THE SPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN YEARS 2007-2013

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Abstract: This article attempts to demonstrate that the strategic instruments of the Silesian voivodeship have enabled to applying to the local governments within the announced competitions, which had an impact on the development and potential of the sports and recreational infrastructure of the analyzed municipalities. The financial prospect of UE 2007-2013 is the first in which Poland participates as a full member of the EU. To thanks of the integration with EU, Poland gained to access for the new financial funds which was allowed to the development of the regions. It was showed that the sports and recreational infrastructure for years 2007-2013 in the strategic documents played conclusory position. The joining to the preparations for the new period programming of the EU budget, filling the duty of every Member State were imposing the obligation of the preparing the strategic documents which were to include the tasks of financing both from the European support. The work of the local governments of the Silesian voivodeship at the partnership of the employees indicated a big mobility and prospect to correct expending of European Union Funds of the past perspective. To analyse the past perspective can ascertain that it was the period of intensive activities of the local government of the Silesian voivodeship in enlisting of the European Union Funds which were the main beneficiaries of the financial prospective in years 2007-2013.

Key words: absorption, the union support, regional government, the European Union Funds, the beneficiaries of the European Union Funds.

Introduction

The European Union is a regional group of the twenty-eight countries who represents the highest model of the international and economic integration. Poland approach to the European Union in the first May of 2004 for our country it was special moment which set of the realization of the long-term strategy of the foreign policy and it has enabled to acceleration of the country's development. The globalization we face nowadays derives from the fact that, by starting from the technological and economical development, a significant number of human activities is situated on such a large scale and scope that they exceeded the national borders within the limits of which the sovereign states exercise their right to govern. After ten years of the membership the financial balance between Poland and European Union is very favorable for our country (Brzeziński and Pietrasieński, 2011; Dima et al., 2014). Poland used the European money from the two financial perspective between 2014 and 2013 years. We have obtained from the European Union nearly 375 billion PLN within several years. Poland is

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a biggest beneficiary of the European Union Funds that underlines fact that it has twice received the funds from the cohesion policy among the membership countries. Nowadays it is hard to imagine of Poland beyond the European Union but no doubt it imagines hard how Poland would look if it was not affixed to bunch of member of the EU 10 years ago. In the public places it were hanged the information tables which are promoting of the European Union Funds to supporting the different investments. The first budget was directed for Poland it was merely about 9 million Euro for 2004-2006 and it was the first lesson for the local governments and entrepreneurs of functioning the funds from the European Union in the world. The second budget was our 67 billion Euro of the contribution of the EU and these funds was become a real lesson of efficiency and creativeness of the Polish clerks and the local government to discussing with the European Commission at realization of projects. To rising to the perspective for years 2007-2013 there was stopped to be beginner for the European clerks and it has been rearranged on the discerning controls of the projects which were leaned from the European Union Funds.

The third budget will be the highest for years 2014-2020 what Poland will get whenever. The forceful using of the EU Funds cause that the polish regions begin systematically coming the some regions of EU. The restrictive approachment of the Commission to worlds to principles and forms of giving a help it causes that it is the biggest budget which will be the biggest challenge for the local government at the administration to use it completely. The European Commission brings up the cross-bar for the beneficiaries. The huge insistence has been put on the support of the scientific and developmental works, deploying of the cooperation between business and science, realizing of common and integrated investments through the local governments. The participation of the regional governments in creating the conditions for absorption of the EU Funds. The reactivation of the local government in Poland, the pre-access and the suitable membership of Poland in the European Community there are the dimension which have effected a shape and form of financial instrument of supporting of the regional development. The accession of Poland to structures of EU was tied with the increased range of financial sources and it has obliged Poland as a membership country to realizing of the tasks in the area of the polish regional policy. The administrative changes which are relating to the management of pool of the EU funds they required a compilation of the proper norm and procedures of the managements. According to the installation of the Central Authorities created the Ministry of the Regional Development which was emerged on force of the Disposition of the Cabinet of Ministers in 31st of October in 2005, and also there were assessed the reservations in accordance with the voivode on the regional development to having a big influence on it. The regional policy becomes more reliable, if it has the funds for its realization. The effects of this realization should be visible by the society. They should grant of the inhabitants and make chances them of the development and also it will be a chance to fitting for the different requirement. The independents of the

regions in solving the local business, they stipulate mainly the financial funds which they have at disposal in the economic development. The differences would be greater without the support from outside. The EU decided that the main priority is the development of the regions. It has also put for the task to develop a level of the development and the conditions's life on the areas which have a problem with the breakdown of traditional branch of industry. The purpose of the regional policy of EU is the reduction of the economic and social differences between the pursued and the wealthiest regions of Union. It is based on the principle of the common sponsorship and partnership on the side of the central government and regional countries which are the members of EU. In the order to the regional policy, the Community supports the activities of the membership's countries in this range by means of the structural funds. The basing task is contributing for the economic and social cohesions of EU through moderating the disparity in range of the regional infrastructure. In the financial perspective for years 2007-2013, the question of the regional policy regulate the act about the principles leading of the regional policy which is pointing the subjects leading this policy, the mode of the cooperation between them, the basing instruments of the realization and also the sources of financing. The methods and manners of the realization of the regional policy define the strategies of the development and detailed operative programs. To the level of the development strategy includes the strategy of country's development, the development strategy, the strategy of the voivodeship's development and the strategy of the local development.

The possibilities of absorption of the EU Funds are appointed in the great extent by:

- the suitable preparing of the proper, planning documents on the central, regional and local levels and also respecting the required of their cohesion,
- the start-up of the proficient mechanisms to identifying the potential projects, the preparing them in the form of the respondent standards of the EU,
- the proper installment of financial funds which providing the essential and personal contribution,
- the creation and the proficient functioning of the proper institutional structures on the national, regional and local level, the establishment of their entitlement, the task of the interrelations.

The strategic instruments of the regional policy

The plentiful typology of the instruments provides also a distribution of the instruments from the point of view of the instrument's character. The most often instrument is exerted the administrative, economic and informational. In the literature of the objects presents also the conception of the instrumentation of the regional authorities. Otherwise, there is a integrity of the available instruments which the local governments have at disposal for the stimulation of the regional development. Local authorities implementing principles of sustainable

development must work with all local institutions and more than local social organizations, as well as businesses and residents for whom quality of life is a measure of the degree of satisfaction of their needs (Grabara et al., 2013). These needs relate to areas such as public safety, housing, health care, education, access to cultural objects and achievements, communication, work, adequate (not degraded) environment, access to energy utilities, which the progress of civilization of the area, allow for placement development and the realization of the investment in services and in the manufacturing (Brzeziński et al., 2013; Nowak and Ulfik, 2014). It belongs to notice that in forming the policy of the regional development which are deserved this instruments which go beyond traditional and common catalog of the instruments to stimulate the development. They often require the big engagements and creativeness of the regional authorities and employee of the self-governed administration. Direct investments play a crucial role in the process of globalization, at the same time supporting the development of national economies. The flow of capital in the shape of direct investments facilitates an access to technologies, know-how and management skills, accelerating the integration of national economies with international markets, production and distribution networks, and strengthening the international competition of companies and whole national economies (Grabara et al., 2014). Direct investment is the most advanced way of entering foreign markets; it is a type of investment that arranges long-term relationships and continuous involvement, so FDI can be a crucial way for country development and economy situation improvement. Unfortunately, they are strictly linked to the current global economic situation. State aid for foreign direct investment in Poland has been realized in various ways including horizontal, sectorial and regional support (Grabara et al., 2014). The regional authorities create the development's policy for the twofold manner.

Firstly, they directly influence on the region by the own social and economic activity. The regional authorities have at the disposal the own property, they hold the financial stocks and they take the personal projects. They are also leading the personal instrument activity in sphere of the infrastructure.

Secondly, through the creation of the various instruments have the ability to impact on the users' regional space. The increasing competition and the rapid changes which are in the environment of the regions, so the new conditions of their development cause that in the foreground they are standing out and they are emphasized more strongly the strategic instrument to stimulate the development. Local government units, through appropriate management, have a huge impact on local and regional development. Formulating development strategies and controlling infrastructure investments affect the shape and profile of the region (Stefko and Nowak, 2014).

The duties of a progressive local government should be mobilizing people for sport. It is not about entertainment and recreation, but to improve the quality of life and health of residents. For this it is necessary to have modern sports infrastructure. These are expensive projects, but solution may be EU funds and state support

(Szopa and Lewandowski, 2012). At the regional level coexisted whole range of the instruments of the strategic nature which are allowing the regional authorities to carry out the long-term development policy. The Development Strategies are the documents of great importance. They form the basis of the long-term policy and the benchmark of the decisions made by the government on the different levels (Ulfik and Waśkiewicz, 2012). These are the planning tools, long and medium-term, both of a comprecial and sectorial levels.

The group of these instruments includes:

- 1) The National Development Strategy is the basic tool of the macroeconomic policy. This is the basic strategic instrument which is defining the strategic development objectives and priorities in the coming years. The National Development Strategy is the main multiannual strategic document of the socio-economic development of the country, a benchmark for others strategies and programs, both governmental and developed by local governments. The National Development Strategy is not a document required by the European Commission. The horizon's time of the strategy extends beyond the period of the new financial perspective covering an additional two years, during which will be continued the financial contribution from the European Union Funds to Poland for 2007-2013.
- 2) The Development Strategy of the Silesian Voivodeship and its subsequent updates: The Development Strategy of the Silesian Voivodeship for 2000-2015 and The Development Strategy of the Silesian Voivodeship for 2000-2020 period.

The Strategy is one of the most important documents prepared by the local government; it is a kind of the conscious choices of the regional community, showing the long-term concept of a development of this territory. The local government in according to the Law on Regional Government defines the Development Strategy of the Region. The region's Development Strategy developed by the regional government following its approval by resolution of the Council of the Voivodeship is submitted to the Minister who is responsible for the regional development. The Development Strategy of the Silesian Voivodeship for 2000-2020 period sets the directions for the development of the Silesian voivodeship. The development planning is one of the essential tasks that have been assigned by statute to the regional government. It develops a strategy which is a recording for the choices of the local community, oriented to solve the main problems and keeping the voivodeship on the path of sustainable and balanced development and improving still the competitiveness. As the main tool of the development police pursued by the local self-government, strategy sets out the extent of the activities undertaken by the regional authorities and also it is a reference point for the initiatives and the documents both of a planning, spatial and programmatic which are created at the regional level.

The Development Strategy of Sport in the Silesian Voivodeship for 2020

The regional authorities recognizing the important role of sport in the social and economic life (Kot and Kucharski, 2015) decides to develop the Development Strategy of Sport in the Silesian Voivodeship which aims to create a framework for the sport in the region.

The Development Strategy of Sport in the Silesian Voivodeship by 2020 enters with the objectives and areas of: Development Strategy in the Silesian Voivodeship until 2020, Development Strategy of the Sport in Poland until 2015, The White Paper about Sport of the Commission of the European Union. The Marshal Office of the Silesian Voivodeship in Katowice analyzed the sport in the Silesian voivodeship with the particular emphasis on the sport infrastructure by means of SWOT analysis. The conducted SWOT analysis suggests the strengthening of the potential of the Silesian voivodeship among others, through the development of the sport infrastructure.

In the term of the infrastructure development can identify the areas that should encouraged and adapted to the needs of the local community.

In the urban and rural areas, in the urban areas of the county status and in the mountainous areas should be encouraged the development of the infrastructure for the organization of a different events, activities and sporting activities conducted in an open but organized at local, county and (sub)regional levels but the development of the local or "housing estate " sport infrastructure should be provided for open and free access. As regards the development of the sport infrastructure adapted to the competitive sport can indicate the areas in which should be supported the sport infrastructure adapted to the needs of the regional community and forming the offer for those who are professionally in sport and realizing their training programs in the voivodeship. In the urban areas in the cities – the headquarter of the rural counties and on the areas predisposed due to the geophysical conditions should be supported the expansions of the infrastructure to competitive the sport's organization a both of county, (sub)regional, supra-regional, national and international levels. On the other areas, especially the rural areas should support the development of the sport infrastructure which is enabling the sport's organization having the character of amateur sport on the local level.

The sport investments have found their place on the list of the projects that will have a significant impact on the sport development in Silesia. The actions will be financial and organizational. In the venture will be located in the development of the model, sports facilities and the architectural solutions and also their promotion. As part of the project co-organized channels of the sports facilities which are important from the point of view of the local and regional governments. Funding was held by the competitive paths. It is assumed that the existing forms of the financing sport that are the part of the Development Strategy of Sport in the Silesian Voivodeship until 2020 will be maintained or developed the new forms of implementing effectively the objectives of the strategy. The effective implementation of the records in The Development Strategy of Sport in the Silesian

Voivodeship until 2020 for the sport instrument will depend on the financial commitment every level: national, provincial and municipal.

The Regional Operational Programme of the Silesian Voivodeship for 2007-2013

Although that the last of these documents has been defined as a programme that can be classified as the general strategic documents of the region because it contained a complex structure of the objectives and priorities. The Regional Operational Programme of the Silesian Voivodeship is the most instrument for the implementation of the European Union cohesion policy. In preparing The Regional Operational Programme of the Silesian Voivodeship was based on the targets resulting from the programming documents of the higher order, such as: on the one hand "The development strategy of the Silesian Voivodeship for the 2000-2020 period", on the other hand "The National Strategic Reference's Framework for 2007-2013" and "The National Reforms Programme for 2005-2008".

There are developed the priorities of the development region which correspond to the priorities of the European Commission on the EU Funds of the regional development.

Based on the experience of the potential Beneficiaries from the period 2004-2006 and taking into account the assumptions of the Lisbon Strategy, agreed the funding framework of "The Regional Operational Programme of the Silesian Voivodeship in 2007-2013". The programme assumed the equal support for all areas of the Silesian voivodeship, both these problematic, as well as the centers of growth and was built on the on the thematic priorities without the preferences and territorial restrictions. The competitions were announced at the level of measures/ sub-measures, the types of the project and the group of Beneficiaries. In addition, under the announced competitions of the Regional Operational Programme of the Silesian Voivodeship separated two types of measures for large and small municipalities. The main objective of "The Regional Operational Programme of the Silesian Voivodeship in 2007-2013" was stimulating the dynamic development and strengthening of the social, economic and spatial cohesion of the region. It should be noted the strategic priorities of "The Regional Operational Programme of the Silesian Voivodeship" which co-financed the sport infrastructure in the Silesian voivodeship were:

- 1) Priority IX – Health and recreation, action 9.3. The sports infrastructure. The aim was to improve the health of residents of the region. Under the priority, supported the projects leading to the creation and improving the quality of the existing facilities for sporting and recreational which are available for the residents of the Silesian voivodeship. Building and updating the sports facilities provide the conditions for increased physical activity which improving the health of the residents, especially in the areas where there was no possibility to spending actively of the leisure time.

Among the sports investments that could be achieved under this priority, can replace:

- the construction (expansion, reconstruction) and repair of the open sports facilities affiliated with the school infrastructure (eg. the pitch, tennis court, fitness trails and other facilities for the needs of the active lifestyle) and a purchase of the necessary equipment to the project,
 - the construction (expansion, reconstruction) and renovation of the school infrastructure (eg. swimming pool, sports halls) and the purchase of the necessary equipment related to the project.
- 2) Priority VIII – The Educational Infrastructure, action 8.2, The Infrastructure of the Educational Institutions. The aim was to increase the availability and improve the conditions of education at kindergarten, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary levels. Under the priority could be expanded, superstructured, reconstructed or rebuilt and equipped of the sports facilities.
- Under this action there was made the spatial of the sub-regional distribution of the Silesian voivodeship projects that have been funded from the Regional Operational Programme of the Silesian Voivodeship 2007-2013:
- Northern subregion- Municipality of Krzepice - “The construction of the sports hall at the School Complex in Starokrzepice,
 - Western subregion – Municipality of Czerwionka-Leszczyny – “The construction of the sports and rehabilitating complex at the Complex Special School in Czerwionka – Leszczyny”,
 - Southern subregion – Municipality of Bielsko-Biala – “The construction of a gymnasium hall at the Primary School No. 9, Street Pilsudski 47 in Bielsko– Biala, Municipality of Czernichow – “The construction of the sports hall in Czernichow with the land using, Municipality of Zywiec – “The construction and equipment of the school sports facilities in Gymnasium No. 1 in Zywiec, Municipality of Wisla – “The construction of a gym and the multipurpose sports pitch for the complex of Schools No. 1 in Wisla, Municipality of Ustron – “The construction of a gym with associated rooms in the Primary School No. 1 in Ustron, Municipality of Radziechowy – Wieprz – “The construction and equipment of the gym with the canteen in Brzusnik”,
 - Central subregion – Municipality of Bytom – “ The construction of the school sports hall at the Complex School No. 3 in Bytom, street Konstytucji 20”, Municipality of Katowice – “The construction of the Complex fields with a fence for the Primary school No. 44 in Katowice”, Municipality of Chorzow – “The construction of a gym of the Primary school No. 1 in Chorzow and the modernization of the sports infrastructure at the Special Education Centre for Blind and partially Sighted Youth in Chorzow”.

The level of co-financing of the mentioned projects was depending on the type of the projects, as well as the Beneficiary’s own contribution. The maximum co-financing of the eligible costs of the project. On the presented Figure1 was showed the part of co-financed projects with the division for the subregions of the silesian

voivodeship which shows the amount of co-financing from the European Union funds and the value of the own contribution as a percentage.

From the graphical image on the illustration Figure1 shows that the northern and western subregions received the maximum co-financing in relation to the total amount for the particular projects, but in the others subregions varied a trend at a level from 41% to 11% costs. At the subregional space tried to introduce the amount of a financing from the European Union Funds where the western subregion which is represented by the Rybnik County and also the northern subregion which is represented by the Municipality of Krzepice received one of the highest percentages in compare to the other Beneficiaries. But on the other hand, it should be noted that the Beneficiaries of the southern and central subregion incurred lower costs, which significantly reduced the amount of the own contribution and the amount of funding received from UE Funds.

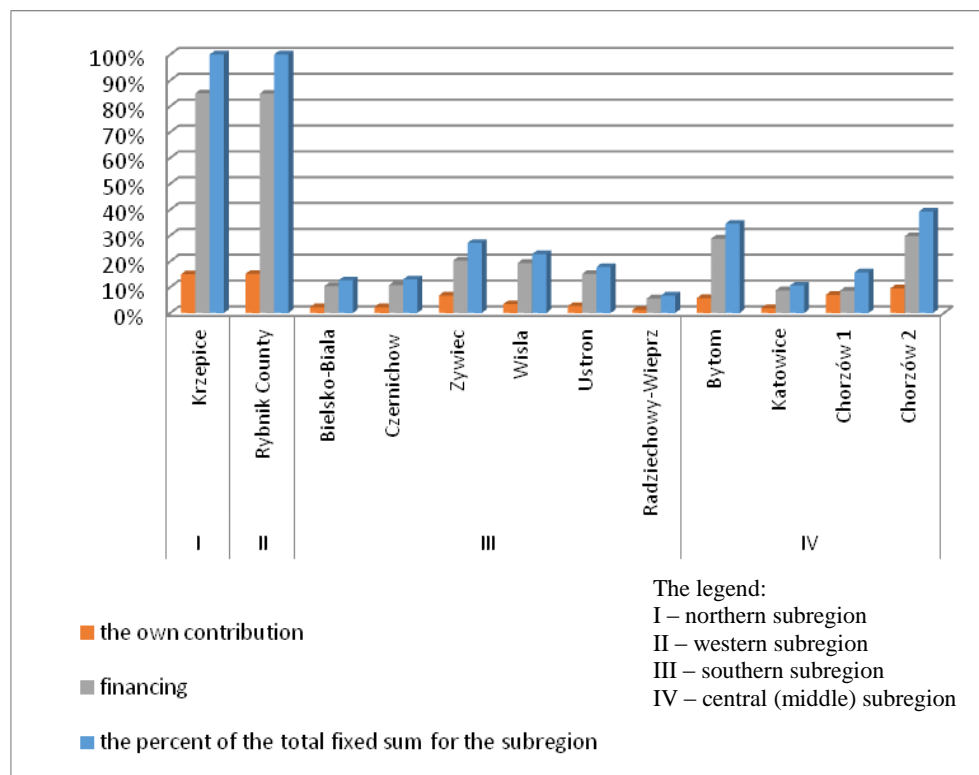


Figure 1. The financing of the municipalities of Silesia within The Regional Operational Programme of the Silesian Voivodeship for 2007-2013 within the action 8.2 The Educational Infrastructure

- 3) Priority III – Tourism, action 3.2 – The tourist Infrastructure. The aim of the action was the creation and development of the sub-regional tourists products within the sub-supported investments related to: the construction (expansion, reconstruction, superstructure), reconstruction and repair of infrastructure of the active forms of tourism,
- The construction (expansion, reconstruction, superstructure), reconstruction and repair of infrastructure and the recreational areas for the purpose of the cultural and sporting events,
 - The construction (expansion, reconstruction, superstructure), reconstruction and repair of tourist base,
 - The creation and development of the theme parks which contribute to the growth of the tourist traffic.

The Silesian Regional Authorities through a specific regional policy creates the conditions for the implementation of the various tasks related to the technical and social infrastructure. The well - developed and well – functioning infrastructure is conducive to social and economic development of the region through the growth of competitiveness, innovation and entrepreneurship in the region. The regional developments are the categories which are conducive to social and economic development by means of the absorption of the EU Funds involved in financing of the sports and recreational infrastructure.

The main areas of using in the financial perspective in the period 2014- 2020

The new financial perspective is more flexible to using of the financial instruments. The local governments will be autonomously to determine the size of the quotas, areas and actions that will be include the financial support under the operational programme. The local governments have available greater and financial resources that will make even greater extent which will be responsible for the development of the region.

In the current perspective, the activities will be continued to allow the spread of the development process in the following areas: the research, the technological development and the innovations in the energy sector, medicine and information and communication technologies. The development will also include the innovations and the technology's transfer in the enterprises, the medical technologies (health care), the technologies for the energy and mining sector, the technologies for the environment's protection, the production and processing of materials, mechanical, automotive, aerospace and mining industries, the nanotechnologies and nanomaterials, the business environment and the professionalization of BEI (The Business Environment Institutions), the research and development infrastructure in the area of the regional, intelligent specialization, the investment areas, the informational and communicational technologies, the renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, water and sewage, the waste management, the cultural heritage, the natural biodiversity, the crisis management, the road infrastructure, transport and the municipal labor, the

transport and transport infrastructure, labor and the rail infrastructure, the professional activity of the unemployed, the adaptability, the labor market and the self-unemployment, the adaptation to the changes of the companies and workers, the competence and qualifications of their staff employee of the small and medium enterprises, social policy, social economy, the health care, the health care's infrastructure, the revitalization and the social infrastructure, the educational infrastructure, the strategic planning of the territorial development. The emphasis will be placed on the alleviating the symptoms of the social and special stratification and primarily on the extracting activities and supporting the diverse potentials. The projects will be supported that they are contributing to reduce the risks of poverty and the social exclusion, including the projects which will be conducive for the disabled people.

Summary

To analyse the application documents of the examined Beneficiaries who received the financing to the projects from the EU Funds under the Regional Operational Programme of the Silesian Voivodeship in the years 2007-2013 in the range of Action 8.2 the Educational Infrastructure is noted that the central and southern subregions involved much more of the own funds incurring for the implementation of the projects from the sports and recreational infrastructure, referring to the number of the completed projects in their own municipalities.

But the Municipality of Krzepice and the Rybnik County represented by the Municipality of Czerwionka - Leszczyny of the northern and western subregions applied for the highest amount of financing from the EU Funds and what was reflected in the involvement of the local government through the participation of larger own contributions for the projects' implementation of the sports and recreational infrastructure.

In conclusion, it can say that European Union Funds are very important tool which they significantly supported the infrastructure in the Silesian voivodeship. Analyzing the strategic documents of the Silesian voivodeship it should be emphasized that the sport and recreational infrastructure occupies a dominant position which are financed in 2007-2013. The most important programme which has provided the European Union Funds for sport it was the Regional Operational Programme of the Silesian Voivodeship in 2007-2013. The local government of the Silesian voivodeship should ask ourselves the fundamental tasks for the future about more efficient using the of the built of the sport and recreational infrastructure by the inhabitants of the region.

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ŚRODKI EUROPEJSKIE SZANSĄ ROZWOJU REGIONALNEGO W ODNIESIENIU DO INFRASTRUKTURY SPORTOWEJ W LATACH 2007-2013

Streszczenie: W niniejszym artykule podjęto próbę wykazania, iż instrumenty strategiczne województwa śląskiego umożliwiły aplikowanie jednostkom samorządu terytorialnego w ramach ogłaszanych konkursów, co miało wpływ na rozwój i potencjał infrastruktury sportowo – rekreacyjnej analizowanych gmin. Okres programowania 2007-2013 jest pierwszym, w którym w całości Polska uczestniczy jako pełnoprawny członek UE. Perspektywa finansowa Unii Europejskiej 2007-2013, pomimo oczywistej szansy rozwojowej dla Polski, jako państwa stanowiło bez wątpienia wielkie wyzwanie dla jej regionów. Dzięki integracji z Unią Europejską Polska uzyskała dostęp do nowych środków finansowych, przeznaczony na rozwój regionów. Wskazano, iż w dokumentach strategicznych województwa śląskiego w latach 2007-2013 infrastruktura sportowo - rekreacyjna odgrywała decydującą pozycję. Przystępując do przygotowań do nowego okresu programowania budżetu unijnego, wypełniając obowiązek każdego kraju członkowskiego nałożyło obowiązek przygotowania dokumentów strategicznych, które miały obejmować zadania finansowania zarówno z środków krajowych, jak i poprzez wsparcie unijne. Praca władz regionu śląskiego przy współudziale pracowników wykazała się dużą mobilnością oraz zaangażowaniem w prawidłowe wydatkowanie środków europejskich minionej perspektywy. Analizując minioną perspektywę finansową stwierdzić

można, że był to okres intensywnych działań władarzy gmin województwa śląskiego w pozyskiwaniu środków europejskich, które były głównymi beneficjentami perspektywy finansowej w latach 2007-2013.

Słowa kluczowe: absorpcja, wsparcie Unii, władze regionalne, fundusze unijne, beneficjenci funduszy unijnych.

歐盟資金的區域發展問題提到體育基礎設施在2007 - 2013年一個偶然的機會

摘要：本文試圖證明西里西亞省的戰略手段已經啟用適用於該公佈內競爭的地方政府，這對體育的分析城市的發展和潛力和娛樂基礎設施的影響。UE2007-2013年的財務前景是第一個在波蘭參加作為歐盟的正式成員。與歐盟一體化的感謝，波蘭獲得了進入新財政資金而被允許的地區的發展。它表明，體育和娛樂為基礎的戰略文件2007-2013

年打了結論性的地位。加盟到籌備歐盟預算的新時期編程，填補每一個會員國的義務被強加的準備這要包括來自歐洲的支持融資任務的戰略文件的義務。在西里西亞省的員工的合作夥伴關係的地方政府的工作表明一個大的流動性和前景糾正歐盟的資金花費在過去的觀點。分析過去的角度可以確定，這是的西里西亞省的地方政府密集的活動中爭取歐盟基金，分別為財務預期在2007 - 2013年的主要受益者的時期

關鍵詞：吸收，工會的支持，自治區政府，歐盟基金，歐盟基金的受益者