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THE USE OF EU FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF WOICZYN FROM 2009–2013

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The article analyses the use of EU funds for investment in the municipality of Woiczyn. Taken was an attempt to discuss the concepts associated with the European Union, explained have been the most important terms related to the subject of the European Union. Explains the concept of investment. Discussed was the Division of investments and their importance. Attention also sources of investment financing community. Next, the pharmacokinetics of the municipality of Woiczyn, as well as projects implemented by the municipality, thanks to EU financial support. Includes the use of EU funds by the municipality in the period 2009–2013.

Keywords: EU funds, investments, the European Union, local government.

The introduction

Polish accession to the European Union there are new possibilities for financing investments by local and regional authorities. With the ability to use EU funds, is the disproportion what occurs between Poland and the countries of the more developed Member States of the European Union. Due to the fact that municipalities are one of the main bodies pursuing development policies, are one of the leading places among the beneficiaries of financial assistance by the European Union. Municipalities typically have a own resources that allow you to cover only part of the costs for the execution of the project. After using all possible forms of financing of business ventures by the municipalities, these have decided to get EU grants, which are very often the only opportunity for the implementation of the development goals.

The aim of the article is to show the use of EU funds for investment in the municipality of Woiczyn, as well as to show that the co-financing with the money obtained from the European Union, gives you the chance to carry out projects requiring even large financial expenses. About the article has been selected due to the timeliness issue. Presented was the activity of the municipality of Woiczyn in obtaining EU funds for investments carried out in the municipality. He was also shown the positive impact of investments supported by EU funds for the development of the municipality of Woiczyn. This made it possible to assess the use of funding from the European Union within the framework of individual projects realized by the municipality of Woiczyn. Thanks to such investment, it is possible to meet the needs of the municipal community, and

raising the level of attractiveness of of the municipality.

The main part of research

In connection with the entry of Polish accession to the European Union in the year 2004 there are new forms of financing, which may use regional and local authorities. Thanks to the new economy has a chance to thrive and the effects of this development are much more visible. Without funding from the European Union, some investments would not arise, or pull up for years. The possibility of using the EU gives territorial authorities the chance to huge leap of civilization, and Poland thanks to the subsidies the EU has the chance to achieve high economic growth[1]. When writing about the European Union it is necessary to clarify some of the key concepts related thereto. Starting date of the Fund, which is a concept derived from the Latin word *fundus*, which means the Foundation, ground, ground[1]. In accordance with the definition which shows the encyclopedia, the Fund is «extracted from the resource property measures intended for a specific purpose[2].»

While the EU funds are EU funds, which are used in order to support the countries of the European Union, mainly their economy. EU funding comes some of the money for the implementation of the operational programmes. In turn, the structural funds of the European Union are funds created in the budget of the European Union. Reduce economic and social disparities and territorial waters, which are formed primarily in countries and regions whose development is lagging behind, or in connection with the restructuring of the socio-economic, and aging

of the population. At national and regional level, actions taken under these funds promote the development of competitiveness, employment and social inclusion and improve and protect the quality of the environment[3]. In the programming period 2007 – 2013 structural funds include: the European regional development fund and the European Social Fund. By replacing these funds, you should also mention the Cohesion Fund, which does not belong to the structural funds, since its implementation occurs at the level of the States, not regions, but it is equally important, because it is close to them[3]. In the previous programming period for the structural funds were also: European agricultural guidance and guarantee fund and The Financial Instrument For Fisheries Guidance[3].

The budget of the European Union is a legal act, which provides funding for all the activities of the EU each year, and that is a statement of revenue and expenditure of the European Union[4]. In budgetary decision-making role play: the Commission, the Parliament and the Council of Europe. The European Parliament shall by majority vote, then the Council of Europe adopts a so-called «. the multiannual financial framework, which are accepted for at least five years and determine the annual upper limits (ceilings) expenditure in the individual departments. The ceilings allow for long-term planning of expenditure, while providing some flexibility on Budgets, these should be followed in the annual budgets. The most recent multiannual financial framework were the seven-year period, which included a framework for 2007-2013. In addition to the above activities, almost all action must be preceded by the relevant legal regulation. It has the form of the authorizing Act, which is the legal basis that is proposed by the Commission and approved by the legislative authority: the Council of Europe itself, or, as often happens, the Council of Europe and the European Parliament[5].

Theoretical aspects of the investment

In the literature of the subject you will encounter many trials related to the defining of the concept of investment. About investment says that it is the desire to achieve specific cash flows as a result of the implementation of specific business ventures[6]. They are deliberately used by the investor measures, businesses that are addressed to enlarge his income[7].

Through investment means most or Outlook money, which is to bring the income that takes an investment, and so the investor (financial aspect), or the process by which transformed into cash in other goods (strand in kind)[8].

Local government, as a public body, it requires to adapt to the specifics of its activities and the scope of public tasks, which are carried out, the concept of investment. Meet the needs of the local

community is one of the most important features of the local government, which is responsible for all public affairs concerning the life of the inhabitants within the subdivision. The development of the municipality depends mainly on how the municipality will use your chances and, above all, from resource management skills. The year 2004 the Polish opened up many opportunities, mainly in terms of investment, greatly facilitated the bridging that divide our country from above developed Member States.

Investments are undertaken for the benefit in the future. By the diversity of the tasks of local government, in these units are: the immediate impact on the level of life of the inhabitants of the municipality, allowing the growth of assets, property, plant and equipment, make it possible to the conduct of investment activities by other investors with the preparation of the investment areas[9].

Among the investment stands out financial investments-these are investments that rely on the placement of the capital in another economic entity, most often it is a capital in the form of cash, or in-kind resources. Are carried out mainly through transactions in financial instruments[10].

These are for example. bonds, stocks, bank deposits and other. And thenwestycje property are investments, consisting of engaging the financial resources to increase resources, plant and equipment fixed assets of the entity. The increase in the value of the estate, along with the appropriate financial income investor bring are the ultimate goal of these investments. Investment in kind belong andintangible nwestycje. These are the investments covering expenses for the acquisition of intangible assets, such as patents, licenses, computer software and other goods, which are used to carry out research and development, advertising, improving the quality of products and services, increase productivity work and improving the efficiency of business processes. Intangible investments are about the size and structure of assets of the intangible and legal business[10].

Local and regional authorities are investing mainly in the technical infrastructure and social infrastructure. The technical infrastructure is public buildings, consisting of various types of transport systems, energy, sewage networks, water supply, drainage, gas, telephone, postal services, protection of the environment. By investing in technical infrastructure raises the level of the living conditions of the residents and the attractiveness of the site[11]. Social infrastructure meets the needs of the population in terms of education, culture, Government and local administration, health care, social assistance. To this group belong: kindergartens, schools, boarding schools, children's homes, crèches, health centres, social organizations, etc[11].

Infrastructure investments are a very important

element of the stimulation of the development of the whole country, together with their implementation raises the level of living and working conditions of the population[11]. Play an important role in the economic development of the municipality. Their absence can be an obstacle for many subsequent investment, and it can cause violent suppression of economic development. Municipal authority deal with the first of all the activities in the field of general interest, whose goal is to meet the needs of the inhabitants of the municipality. Therefore in fact investments made by local and regional authorities do not produce income, does not exclude the situation where at the end of return of the investment for public use, such income will not be generated.

Higher quality of services not yet rendered and satisfying needs, are the result of carrying out investment in municipalities. Completely different acts, the private sector, which is set in advance for profit, the greater the ability to make a profit in the future, the more strongly to take the implementation of the investment. Investment is mainly a sign of development. Municipal investments carry out first of all the objectives of the public at the local level, which are associated with rare, but a significant amount of expenditure. May not be moved, because they are assigned to a specific location, they have a non-profit character and are used for a long period of time. Of interest to the citizens are very often investment decisions, because they have a large influence on the development of local communities, economic life, and the rate of taxation. To allow the direct impact on the development of the local community, local and regional authorities should create opportunity participation of citizens in the process of developing a multi-annual investment plan. Thanks to the involvement of the citizens it is possible to help in obtaining support for the plan and the budget of the investment and financing options. Consultations with the public very often help to avoid protests and demonstrations after the start of the implementation of the investment[12].

To the municipality to properly comply with their obligations, must be provided with the necessary financial resources. The basic sources of income of the municipalities include subsidies and grants, which are obtained from the Government or other institutions own income, they consist of taxes and local fees, funds, or loans and loans made at commercial banks, earmarked funds and from other entities[13].

In accordance with the Act on the income of local government units, each unit of local government receives a subsidy from the State budget, which includes the basic subsidy, educational and offset [14]. These measures should be used to meet current needs of local communities. However, public

expenditure in Poland usually exceed the income, therefore the municipality to meet the needs of local communities must use external sources of funding.

General characteristics of the municipality of Woiczyn.

Woiczyn is an urban-rural municipality with an area of 241 km². Based on data from the municipal office in Woiczynie, the number of residents living in the municipality is 13 958 inhabitants, this is the data for the year 2012. Is located in the northern part of Opole, Kluczbork County. The municipality borders with seven other municipalities, from the North with the municipality of Rychtal and Trzcenica commune, to the South with the municipality of the walls, to the East of Byczyna and Kluczborkiem, to the West of the Woiczyna there is a gmina Domaszowice and peace. The distance that divides Woiczyn from capital of the, i.e. Opole, is 58 km[15]. Documented villages in Woiczyn is located on 5th place out of 71 municipalities Opole region. In the area of the municipality is 1 in Woiczyn and 20 villages[16].

The town of Woiczyn is located in the central part of the municipality and represents 3% of the total area of the municipality. Woiczyn, as the city has the most compact, which focuses on the roads linking the various villages of the town. Contains the villages located on the North of the municipality (Krzywiczyny, Komorzno, Bruny) also have a compact. The most distributed buildings have contains WŃsice, noise and Wierzchy. Mainly, however, osadniczy system prevails, due to reconstruction of roads, which leads to being distracted and mashing spatial boundaries between. Particularly noticeable blurring the boundaries between the town of Woiczyn, and soiectwami: Ligota Woiczyeska, Gieraicice and WŃsice[17].

Communications infrastructure in the municipality of Woiczyn form the national road No. 42 Kluczbork-Namysiyw, road district and municipal authorities. Equally important is the railway line Lubliniec-Wroclaw. In addition, streets, sidewalks, bike paths. Convenient location of the communication promotes the convenient connection road and railway from the town of Kluczbork, Wroclaw, Opole, Kkpno, continue with [17]. Collective communication is largely bus and railway. The main carrier is Pks PKS in Kluczbork SP. z o.o. and Regional Transport. Thanks to this location and convenient access to work, gmina Woiczyn has a better chance of attracting new investors.

Woiczyn, as a municipality, it has a lot of land for industry and good location, so that new investors can enjoy the opening activity in the municipality. The degree of supply of municipal water supply stands at a high level, a lot invested in improving the living conditions of people living in

the countryside and the town of Woiczyn. Developed a new sewage treatment plant for joining new threads sewage network. Woiczyn has also still unused resources of the thermal water of good quality, that the future may be interested in a rich investor. The use of thermal waters would be for Woiczyna a great opportunity for the development of tourism, there would be new jobs in the form of hotels, bed and breakfasts, thermal pools, etc.

The natural Values, which can boast the municipality of Woiczyn are primarily healthy air, clean water, to sound. Wealth of municipalities are beautiful, diverse forests with picturesque streams, abounding in game. Confirmation of the attractiveness of these forests are natural monuments, which is 28. You have already created two nature reserves: «Komorzno» and «Krzywiczyny» and use eco-friendly «Rosalie», which is located in Komorzno. In the South of the commune there are forests, which are part of the Stobrowskiego landscape Park. The main and the most valuable wealth of natural medicinal resources are Woiczyn municipality thermal waters, which provide great opportunities for the development of the municipality towards tourism.

Woiczyn also reflects numerous contacts abroad that has the opportunity to exchange experiences, mainly with European integration, culture, education, economic cooperation, and especially the important promotion of the city and the region. The nearest contacts it maintains with partner municipality of Wiesbaden in Germany and Hungary-Kerekegyhaza [18].

Increasing interest in subsequent investors with industry, metal and food industries, who want to invest in the municipality of Woiczyn, is due to the interesting offer of investment. Among the investors who already work in the municipality are: «Lesaffre Poland S.A. – the company of the French capital, specializing in the production of Baker's yeast, which raises the rank of both at home and abroad (in the its products has been supplying most of the Polish market and exports to countries such as Lithuania, Czech Republic, France, Russia, Belarus and Ukraine), then the glassworks «Kama Vitrum, which specializes in the manufacture of candles, except the municipal area Woiczyn. There are numerous stone betting, bets redecorating-building, transport companies, there is also a variety of agricultural production units, there are also new investors in the industry[18].

Meet the needs of the local community is one of the most important features of the local government, which is responsible for all public affairs concerning the life of the inhabitants within the subdivision. The development of the municipality depends mainly on how the municipality will use your chances and, above all, from resource

management skills. The year 2004, before Poland opened up many opportunities, mainly in terms of investment, greatly facilitated the bridging that divide our country.

In the years 2009–2013 gmina Woiczyn benefited of the following development programmes. Among them we can mention Opole regional programme for the period 2007–2013 and the rural development programme for the period 2007–2013.

In the year 2009 was the lowest amount of the co-financing of the EU. Was approximately 700 thousand. dollars and has allowed the reconstruction of the municipal road in SkaiNogach, which has improved safety on the road. The year 2010 was one of the foremost in this rate, and the amount was used for investments from the European Union was ok. 5 million. This is a very large amount, which allowed for the execution of a number of important for the municipality of Woiczyn projects, contributing to improve the quality of life and investment attractiveness of the municipality.

In the year 2011 the three investments, which have been funded from the EU's coffers. Funding amount was over a million dollars. The aim was to improve the projects carried out and to improve the standard of services provided for the population in rural areas. By building a network of water related to water supply and discharge of urban waste water and to create a meeting place for the inhabitants of the villages, which have been renovated common rooms, the target could be achieved.

In the year 2012, continued the construction of technical infrastructure. In the village of Ligota Woiczyska was sewage, which was financed by the EU quota of more than 700 thousand. zloty. In the final the year 2013 the amount of co-financing of the EU exceeded 6 million and it was the largest sum to date, which the municipality has used for investment.

The year 2013 was a year of investment in culture, tourism and environmental protection. The most costly project was the rebuilding of the extension of the waste water treatment plant in Woiczyn, which will allow the design of new threads and plumbing connections for the municipality. The main objective of the investment was to improve the quality of the environment and the protection of bodies of water. In addition to this has been the revitalization of the historic parks in SkaiNogi and in Wierzbica. Thanks to the project of these aesthetic and recreational place where residents and present and future tourists can walk in, sit on the bench, relax and unwind. In this year also was created online tourist information centre. Its purpose is to elevate the information services desk. Another project was the modernization of the Commons in the sound, which will allow residents a comfortable place for meetings and special

events. The final project is a thermal upgrading of primary schools in Woiczynie and in Wierzbicy, whose goal is to achieve energy savings in these facilities and the improvement of air quality and to increase the use of energy from renewable sources, the project continues.

Despite the large success in obtaining EU funds by the municipality of Woiczyn, municipal authority does not rest on its laurels and intensely searching for new sources of investment financing, which are very important for the inhabitants of the municipality of Woiczyn. In the year 2013 in Opole formed the metropolitan area counties and municipalities in the northern part of the Opole region. Agreement was signed on the establishment of a functional area of Kluczbork-Namysiw-Olesno, it took place at the Town Hall in Olesno. Part of this area includes 19 local government counties Oleski, kluczborskiego and Zbigniew Namysowski. The main objective of the agglomeration is a joint acquisition of EU funds in programming 2014–2020 and to encourage investors to create new jobs in the area, and the development of collective public transport. In addition, the aim is to also care for the roads, environmental protection and the development of culture, sports and tourism. Each Member of the resulting agglomeration has its priorities. The main purpose of Woiczyna is the expansion of the tourist and the use of thermal waters[19].

Broadly the attractiveness of the municipality of Woiczyn as place of residence and rest for both current and future population/visitors, increase, when the implementation of the future tasks to be implemented comprehensively and systematically [19]. The implementation of the above mentioned projects take place might also with the help of EU grants, of which the municipality so far very conscientiously used, and whose effects are seen and felt.

Conclusion

With the ability to use EU funds in the municipality of Woiczyn conducted a variety of investments for economic development. Villages in mainly focuses on the expansion of the sewerage network. Along with the rebuilding and expansion of the waste water treatment plant in Woiczynie, which has swallowed a large amount of money and was one of the largest projects carried out in the municipal area, it is possible to design new threads and plumbing connections for municipalities. However, the main purpose of this investment was to improve the quality of the environment and the protection of bodies of water. The projects aimed at improving the living conditions of the inhabitants of the village and to improve the business environment.

These were the: the construction of the sewer system in the upper Wierzbicy and in Gieraicice

and the construction of the sewer system in the Duczowie Small, Brunach, Jkdrzejowicach (village), ChomNocku (village), Hwiniarach Small, Szymonkowie, Brickworks (hamlet), Ligota Woiczyskiej and przysiyiku Jedliska. Gmina Woiczyn is investing not only in the expansion of the network of kanalizacyjnych but also in culture. Rebuilt has been building a primary school in the City and the municipal public library in Woiczynie. Also modernised sports along with the Wierzbicy, which raised the standard of services and sports-recreational services provided by the municipality. Rebuilt municipal road in the village of Skaiagi, which increased the capacity of road layout and traffic safety has improved County and pedestrian traffic.

Carried out have been numerous social refurbishments houses, so residents of the village: SkaiNogi, Markotyw large Krzywiczyny and Tinnitus can organize all kinds of events, which helps to increase the attractiveness of the municipality, and allows you to integration into the local community. Regenerated areas were historic parks in the village of Wierzbica Dolna and SkaiNogi, which raised the attractiveness of these towns. Tourist information center was created along with mobile access point, which raised the level of tourist information services. Still, it takes the last carried out the investment, which is thermal upgrading properties primary schools in Woiczynie and in Wierzbicy. The aim of the project is to achieve energy savings and improving air quality and increasing the use of energy from renewable sources.

For example, the municipality of Woiczyn, we can conclude that the well used EU funding can contribute to significant socio-economic growth of the region.

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ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ФОНДІВ ЄС ДЛЯ ІНВЕСТИЦІЙНИХ ПРОЄКТІВ В МУНІЦИПАЛІТЕТІ ВОЛЬЧІН З 2009–2013 РР.

Кокот Д., Яворська М.

У статті проаналізовано використання фондів ЄС для інвестицій в муніципалітеті Вольчина. Також розглянуті концепції, пов'язані з Європейським союзом, які показали важливість інвестиційної діяльності Європейського союзу для регіонального розвитку. У статті розглянута концепція інвестицій та їх значення. Увага приділена також джерелам фінансування інвестиційного співтовариства. Також розглянуто процес розвитку, завдяки фінансовій підтримці ЄС, муніципалітету Вольчин, а також проекти, що здійснюються муніципалітетом. У статті проаналізовано використання коштів ЄС муніципалітетом в період 2009–2013 рр.

Ключові слова: фонди ЄС, інвестиції, Європейський Союз, місцеве самоврядування.

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ФОНДОВ ЕС ДЛЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫХ ПРОЕКТОВ В МУНИЦИПАЛИТЕТЕ ВОЛЬЧИН С 2009–2013 ГГ.

Кокот Д., Яворска М.

В статье проанализировано использование фондов ЕС для инвестиций в муниципалитете Вольчина. Также рассмотрены концепции, связанные с Европейским союзом, которые показали важность инвестиционной деятельности Европейского союза для регионального развития. В статье рассмотрена концепция инвестиций и их значение. Внимание уделено также источникам финансирования инвестиционного сообщества. Также рассмотрен процесс развития, благодаря финансовой поддержке ЕС, муниципалитета Вольчин, а также проекты, осуществляемые муниципалитетом. В статье проанализировано использование средств ЕС муниципалитетом в период 2009–2013 гг.

Ключевые слова: фонды ЕС, инвестиции, Европейский Союз, местное самоуправление.

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