

INTRODUCTION

The processes of economic, social and cultural development lead to changes in the existing and stimulating the emergence of new types of services. This includes the transport and tourism-related services. They are all connected to the open borders and the possibility of human movement in relation to labour market, education and tourism.

This idea is referred to by the articles found in the present volume. The authors point to the intra-sector changes with particular emphasis on transport services, e-services, and tourism services. The preliminary article discusses the determinants and perspectives of service sector development in Poland with emphasis on the intra-sector changes (A. Skórska). The development of infrastructure enables the increase in the accessibility and mobility of road transport which is linked to the different levels of economic development, location of companies and demographic potential (P. Rosik, T. Kormornicki, S. Goliszek). Alongside forming the knowledge-based economy, the e-services sector develops. The use of this sector in Wielkopolska Voivodeship was presented in the article (J. Dominiak). Links between the industrial areas and railways are of prime importance in economic development (T. Bocheński). Open borders and open labour markets create new possibilities for international road and rail transportation in terms of human movement (S. Goliszek). Transport accessibility is in turn a crucial factor in the attractiveness of tourist regions (T. Wiskulski, J.A. Wendt). Said appeal is further influenced by air transport (J.A. Wendt). Global changes influence the fluctuations in attractiveness of different regions to various extent. This was illustrated by the operation of travel agencies and Poles travelling to Egypt (K. Ziólkowska-Weiss). In the process of socio-economic transformations the emergence of specialised areas of tourism is observed, an example of which is medical tourism in South Korea (M. Bajgier-Kowalska, M. Tracz, K. Wałach) and agroecotourism in Belarus (L. Fakayeva, A. Shadrakov). An essential condition for increasing the competitiveness of tourist regions is suitable accommodation facilities. Croatian coastline served as an example (T. Wiskulski, M. Jaźwiecka, J.A. Wendt). Historic and cultural sites are of particular interest of tourists, especially for university students. This is manifested through the demand-related conditions of development of recreational services for students in Krakow (R. Rettinger, F. Mróz). Nevertheless, the intensification of the trend, alongside various gains, entails negative consequences as well, as illustrated on the example of Krakow (B. Wójtowicz). Tourism and changing preferences of tourists provoke the development of regional structures. Therefore, a new type of offer emerges (M. Hendel, M. Żemła). Finally, warranties constituting consumer protection and their legal basis also influence services sector (P. Nowak).

In general, it should be stressed that the processes of transforming production sectors influence the dynamics of development of transport and tourism services. This

is mainly connected to economic growth and the improving financial situation of households. It is to be assumed that in face of the progressive robotization in industrial production the services sector develops as a main factor in stimulating the labour market resources.

Zbigniew Zioto, Tomasz Rachwał