

INTRODUCTION

In contemporary conditions, industrial activity is still a fundamental factor of socio-economic and cultural development. Along with technological progress, its business and organisational structures as well as spatial and production connections are changing. They also affect the evolution of the labour market and the transformation of socio-economic structures of spatial systems. This complex notion is referred to in the works presented in the current issue regarding selected topics related to new challenges for the development of industry.

Technological development processes related to the production of increasingly modern and complex products affect the intensification of cooperative relations and connections in the field of raw materials, capital, knowledge, market access and others. This is presented through research issues regarding the impact of resources and competences on the process of internationalisation of entrepreneurship. Against the background of a broad review of the literature, the basic factors that play a significant role in the internationalisation of the activities of companies are discussed. Using own research results, the level of advancement of domestic companies in this area was presented (A. Głodowska, K. Wach, M. Maciejewski). This issue is referred to by considerations regarding the verification of the relationship between networking and internationalisation of Polish companies. Attention was paid to their assessment according to the criterion of the scale and pace of internationalisation. It was pointed out that companies participating in formal and informal networks internationalise faster and increase the scale of their activities (M. Maciejewski, K. Wach, A. Głodowska).

A growing economy is increasing the demand for energy. In domestic conditions, the power industry is mainly based on hard coal and lignite resources, as a result of which there is an increase in environmental pollution and a deterioration in the living conditions of the population. In this situation, the climate and energy policy of the European Union forces changes in the European and national energy system, which involves the need to search for alternative energy sources. The work undertaken an analysis of the possibility of obtaining energy from renewable sources. Against this background, an analysis of the conditions, benefits and limitations associated with the construction of a nuclear power plant in Poland was undertaken. Attention was paid to the economic calculation of the investment and the time needed for its implementation (D. Michalak, P. Szyja).

Socio-economic development changes the nature of the labour market and creates new earning opportunities. This is highlighted when analysing casual work as one of the flexible forms of professional activity of the population, which is gaining popularity in the era of the digital economy. Attention was paid to the benefits and risks associated with this form of employment, both from the point of view of employers and employees. The empirical exemplification of this issue is presented based on the HR Navigator Temporary Work Agency. This company employs temporary workers and delegates

them to work abroad, mainly for the needs of German courier companies (J. Kudelko, M. Lipińska-Frydrych, M. Majewska-Madura, D. Żmija). Social entrepreneurship entities play an increasingly important role in the activation of selected professional groups on the labour market. These companies have been developing intensively in recent years, with the support of national programmes and the European Union. The analysis of their functioning has shown that the number of new jobs created in these entities varies regionally, and projects implemented from EU funds have a strong impact on this (M. Kruk).

Large industrial investments, as already shown in research carried out as part of the work of the former Polish Committee for the Study of Industrialised Areas, affect various changes in the social structure of local systems. The paper discusses the socio-demographic and economic changes that have occurred in the Kleszczów commune (Poland) as a result of the functioning of the Bełchatów mining and energy plant. The analysis mainly used empirical materials collected in direct field studies. It discusses the impact of power plants on irreversible transformations in natural space, population changes resulting from migration movements, as well as their impact on shaping the social local environment (A. Kulawiak, A. Suliborski). This topic is discussed in the analysis of the concentration of industrial investments in the Sverdlovsk region (Russia), the aim of which is to determine the effects of the concentration of large investments in the industrial region. This issue has already been addressed in many works by, among others, Kołosowski, Probst, Bandman. The paper identified the professional specificity of small and medium-sized enterprises and their impact on the volume of capital investments of the Sverdlovsk region. Also pointed out was the imbalance between the efforts of state and local authorities to obtain financial support for small and medium-sized enterprises (S. Vlasov). As a result of the processes of economic transformation, some industrial enterprises established during the period of central control of the economy have ceased or reduced their activities. The remaining industrial areas are used for other types of economic activities. Functional changes of such areas were presented based on the example of the Kłodzko region in Poland (D. Sikorski).

In the preparation of personnel for tourism, an important issue is the development and improvement of educational methods. These issues were presented in terms of teaching map skills and developing spatial orientation at the level of academic education, undergraduate and graduate studies at the Ivan Franko National University in Lviv, Ukraine (O. Bordun, M. Kozolup).

We encourage you to develop the presented research issues and publish the results of your work in our journal.

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