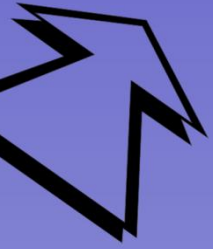


DETUROPE



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and Tourism



DETUROPE

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Address of the contact information: DETUROPE. Regionális Tudományi Társaság Szabadka/Društvo za Regionalne Nauke, Corvin Mátyás/Matije Korvina 9. 24000 Szabadka/Subotica, Serbia, deturope@gmail.com

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EDITORIAL

It is a pleasure for the Editor-in-Chief to introduce the Volume 8, issue 2. of the online journal, which offers a possibility for the international community of professionals working in the fields of regional and rural development or tourism to exchange their ideas and research results or practical achievements.

As seen from the previous issues, DETUROPE is an online journal with open access to the interested community of researchers and practitioners. The Editorial Board of the Journal is made up of Czech, Hungarian and Serbian members. The papers are published in English and German as the two main tools of international communication in the regions, but the journal intent to support national languages as well, allowing the publication of papers in Czech, Hungarian and Serbian – with English summaries. The strict review process coordinated by the three editorial boards and the joint scientific boards of the journal guarantees the quality and professional value of published papers. The papers can be read on the homepage of the journal, or downloaded as printable PDF files. Authors wishing to publish their results can also find the guidelines and contact addresses in the homepage.

According to the decision of the editorial board made in May 2010, we will publish at least three issues every year with at least six essays in each. For preserving the strict formal requirements from earlier and strengthening the institution of reviewing, we definitely insist on providing a correct English summary beside every paper written in Czech, Hungarian and Serbian.

The editorial board wishes to ensure the presentation of the articles in SCOPUS, which is one of the greatest and most important abstract and citation databases of peer-reviewed literature. Shortly we will also establish contacts with other databases for the same purpose.

In order to strengthen national languages, we strongly recommend the Czech, Hungarian and Serbian authors to attach a summary in their native language as well when they publish essays in English or German.

Sándor Somogyi
The Editor-in-Chief

DETUROPE – FIATAL REGIONALISTÁK IX. KONFERENCIÁJA KÜLÖNSZÁM

Vendégszerkesztők: Prof. Dr. Rechnitzer János, Berkes Judit

2015 júniusában a győri Széchenyi István Egyetem a Regionális- és Gazdaságtudományi Doktori Iskola szervezésében kilencedik alkalommal adott otthont a Fiatal Regionalisták Konferenciájának, amely már hagyománynak számít a Doktori Iskola történetében. Az esemény megrendezésére két évente kerül sor, amely mindig egy meghatározott témára koncentrálni hívja szakmai eszmecsereére a fiatal kutatókat. Ebben az évben a „*Távol és közel, az elmúlt 25 év területi folyamatai, szerkezetei, intézményei, ahogy az új generáció látja*” cím köré szerveződtek a szekciók, ahol minden résztvevőnek lehetősége volt ismertetni kutatási eredményeit. A két, olykor három napos program rendszerint egy plenáris előadássorozattal kezdődik, amely legutóbb sem zajlott másként. Az eseménynek otthont adó Doktori Iskola vezetője, Prof. Dr. Rechnitzer János elnökletével zajló plenáris ülést Pálné Dr. Kovács Ilona (egyetemi tanár, PTE) kezdte a place-based fejlesztéspolitikáról és a központosított kormányzásról tartott előadásával. Majd ezt követően Dr. Fábrián Attila (egyetemi docens, NYME) a kulturális teljesítmény és a versenyképesség új dimenzióit mutatta be, Dr. Horváth Gyula (tudományos tanácsadó, MTA KRTK RKI DTO) a regionális egyenlőtlenségek és politikai dilemmák oroszországi vetületét fejtegette, illetve a központi témához kapcsolódva Dr. Reisinger Adrienn (egyetemi adjunktus, SZE) is tartott előadást a társadalmi részvételtől a területi politikában a rendszerváltás óta eltelt időszakban. Utána Prof. Dr. Rechnitzer János (egyetemi tanár, SZE) 25 év területi folyamatainak változásairól beszélt, őt követte Dr. Faragó László (tudományos főmunkatárs, MTA KRTK RKI DTO) a „Változások az Európai Unió és Magyarország területi politikájában” című előadása, s végül, de nem utolsó sorban Dr. Pásztor Szabolcs (felelős szerkesztő, Hitelintézeti Szemle) tartott előadást a Hitelintézeti Szemle című folyóiratról.

A második napon az alábbi nyolc szekcióban hallhattunk érdekes előadásokat a fiatal kutatók prezentálásával:

- A városhálózat átalakulása (Prof. Dr. Rechnitzer János)
- Kelet-Közép-Európa területi folyamatai (Dr. Hardi Tamás)
- Vidéki terek átrendeződése (Szörényiné Dr. Kukorelli Irén)
- Domináns szektorok a térszerkezet alakításában (Dr. Bajmócy Zoltán)
- EU hatása a területi folyamatokra (Somlyódy Dr. Pfiel Edit)
- A területi különbségek dimenziói (Dr. Dusek Tamás)

- Új fejlesztő erők (Dr. Korompai Attila)
- Területi politika és tervezés (Dr. Faragó László)

Az előadóknak a jelentkezéssel párhuzamosan lehetőségük volt kézirat leadására. Több mint 60 előadás hangzott el, amelyeket az előadók több mint fele egy-egy tanulmányban írásba is foglalt. Ezek közül a tanulmányok közül a szekcióelnökök javaslatával kerültek kiválasztásra a legjobbaknak ítélt kéziratok, amelyeket angol nyelven a *Deturope* folyóirat ebben a különszámában tár a Tisztelt Olvasók elé. Hasonlóan izgalmas rendezvény elé nézünk 2017-ben is!

IX. CONFERENCE OF YOUNG REGIONALISTS

Guest Editors: Prof. Dr. János Rechnitzer, Judit Berkes

In June 2015, Conference has been organized for young regionalists for the ninth time by the Széchenyi István University Doctoral School of Regional and Economic Sciences, which had been a tradition in the history of the Doctoral School. The event is held every two years, always focusing on a specific topic of professional discussion for young researchers. The sections organized around the theme of *'Far and near: regional processes, structures and institutions of the past 25 years as seen by the new generation'*. The sections gave the opportunity to all participants to present their research results. The two, sometimes three-day program usually begins with series of plenary lectures, and it was no different this year. The chair was head of the event organizer Doctoral School, Prof. Dr. János Rechnitzer. The first presentation of the plenary session was held by Dr. Ilona Pál Kovács (Professor, PTE), who gave a lecture on the place-based development policy and centralized governance. Thereafter, Dr. Attila Fábíán (Associate Professor, University of West Hungary) provided an insight into new dimensions of cultural performance and competitiveness, Dr. Gyula Horváth (scientific counselor) analyzed the regional disparities and related policy dilemmas of Russia, the next lecture was Dr. Adrienn Reisinger (Assistant Professor, SZE), who also gave a presentation on the social involvement of regional politics since the transition period. After that, Prof. Dr. János Rechnitzer (Professor, SZE) talked about the changing regional processes of the past 25 years. He was followed by Dr. László Faragó (Senior Research Fellow, MTA KRTK RKI DTO) with the presentation titled "Changes in the regional policy of the European Union and Hungary", and last but not least, Dr. Szabolcs Pásztor (managing editor, *Financial and Economic Review*) gave a presentation about the periodical.

On the second day interesting presentations were given by young researchers in the following eight sections:

- Transitions in urban networks (Prof. Dr. János Rechnitzer)
- Regional processes of Central and Eastern Europe (Dr. Tamás Hardi)
- Realignment of rural areas (Szörényiné Dr. Irén Kukorelli)
- Dominant sectors in the shaping of spatial structure (Dr. Zoltán Bajmócy)
- The impact of the EU on regional processes (Somlyódy Dr. Edit Pfeil)
- Dimensions of regional differences (Dr. Tamás Dusek)
- New forces of development (Dr. Attila Korompai)
- Regional policy and planning (Dr. László Faragó)

The lecturers had the opportunity to deliver their papers in parallel with the application process. More than 60 lectures were given, more than half of the lecturers have submitted their papers. Each section president selected the best study among manuscripts, which we present to Dear Readers in this special issue of the *Deturope*. We are looking forward to what promises to be a similarly exciting event in 2017 as well!

I LIKE LIVING HERE. SOCIAL STRATAS ATTACHMENT TO THE HUNGARIAN BIG CITIES

Judit BERKES^a

^a PhD student Széchenyi István University, Doctoral School for Regional Economic Sciences, 9025 Győr, Egyetem tér 1., berkes.judit@sze.hu

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Abstract

Territorial identity and attachment have raised the awareness of researchers from the beginning, as social processes exert a powerful impact on the functioning and also the competitiveness of territories in certain cases. The investigation of these processes is crucial, while citizens, the local population are able to shape and influence the development path of an area. In the perspective of the analysis, social disparities can be defined on one hand from a horizontal and on the other, a vertical or spatial aspect. For the purposes of the current paper, the author used a population survey database of TÁMOP-4.2.2.A-11/1/KONV-2012-0069 project entitled „Social conflicts – social well-being and security, competitiveness and social development”. The investigation of the social structure of the full sample in light of aggregate economic principal components and two aggregate principal components of trust was followed by the analysis of the spatially distinct microsocial structures.

Keywords: social identity, attachment, big cities, trust

Abstract

A területi identitás, kötődés vizsgálata mindig is ébren tartotta a kutatók figyelmét, hiszen a társadalomban zajló folyamatok erőteljes hatással vannak egy adott térség működésére, sőt akár a versenyképességére is. Azért is fontos ezeket a folyamatokat vizsgálni, mert maga a helyi lakosság, a lokális népesség képes hatni a térség fejlődési pályájára, és befolyásolni azt. Ha a vizsgálat szemszögét kívánjuk áttekinteni, a társadalmi különbségeket meghatározhatjuk egyrészt egy horizontális, másfelől egy vertikális – avagy területi vonalon. Ehhez a vizsgálathoz a TÁMOP-4.2.2.A-11/1/KONV-2012-0069 azonosító számú, „Társadalmi konfliktusok – társadalmi jól-lét és biztonság, versenyképesség és társadalmi fejlődés” című projekt egyik lakossági felmérésének adatbázisát használtam fel. Elsőként a teljes mintának a társadalmi struktúráját vizsgáltam aggregált gazdasági, majd két aggregált bizalmi főkomponens tükrében, ezt követően tértem rá a területileg elkülöníthető mikrotársadalmi struktúrák elemzésére.

Keywords: társadalmi identitás, kötődés, nagyvárosok, bizalom

INTRODUCTION

The factors of regional growth and development constitute a major field of investigation of regional sciences. The concepts of territorial development and competitiveness were explored by a number of domestic studies (*Tóth, Bodor-Grünhut, Jóna, Lengyel, Rechnitzer-Grosz*)

unveiling these territorial determinants as well as their regional, social and socio-cultural impacts.

The concept of territorial capital emerged in modern regional science around the turn of the millennium. To date, the content and interpretation of the term has not been clarified and it is lacking a universally accepted definition. Despite the substantial similarities and overlaps between available interpretations, a variety of heterogeneous definitions of its content are available. The novelty of territorial capital is that it analyses the role of material and intangible components of capital in local competitiveness, relying on scientific evidence demonstrating the impact of a combination of visible and invisible elements on the economic value of an area.

Within the framework of theories of territorial capital, „soft” factors capable of considerably enhancing territorial competitiveness will be emphasised. The issue of territorial identity is such a factor, and the current study seeks to shed light on the existence of a positive reciprocal relationship between competitiveness and territorial attachment.

Theoretical Foundations of Territorial Identity

Studies focusing on territorial identity have enjoyed increased popularity recently. Their significance lies in their direct or indirect relevance for each scientific discipline. Professionals have recognised the interrelatedness of regionalisation and identity in Western Europe since the 1970s. Henceforth, there has been a growing demand for the analysis of the social aspects of spatial processes.

Before addressing the issue of territorial identity and the main subjects of the current analysis, it is necessary, however, to present a brief overview of the historical and theoretical antecedents of the concept and its related aspects.

Albeit *Gordon W. Allport* did not study the existence of identity explicitly, he is recognised as the founder of identity theory in social psychology. The approach of *Allport (1954)* was not based on society but the self. His contribution to research on attitudes, stereotypes and prejudices has made him one of the most prominent figures in his field, and he analysed a number of aspects of the social existence of the individual.

The next author in the line is *McGarty (1999)* whose categorizations established in the process of social cognition provide orientation for individuals in everyday life.

In terms of their typology, identity theories can be divided into two main categories, theories focusing on the individual and those focusing on the community.

The contribution of *Aronson* (1987) is also an ineluctable element of the introduction of the subject of the current paper. Aronson distinguished three main types of reactions to social influence from a psychological approach: submission, identification and internalisation. According to him, identification is the process whereby the individual under influence desires to emulate the influencing person. Through this process, the individual begins to adopt the opinions and values of the person he desires to resemble.

The theory of *Henri Tajfel* (1981) draws on the thesis of *Allport*, however it examines identity from a social aspect. Tajfel identified and analysed social categories and groups, whereby he established the theory of social identity, which he investigated from the perspective of the boundaries of social groups. This provided the basis for his three-stage CIC model (categorisation, identification, comparison): categorisation (development of categories), identification (identification with the category) and comparison (the positive evaluation of the category on the basis of comparison).

Pataki (1986), a domestic representative of identity theory who laid down its groundwork, defined identity as a form of self-awareness which expresses the position of an individual within the community. He distinguishes several types of identities depending on the nature of the group the individual belongs to.

To date, the definition of the concept of identity has still remained ambiguous, and several experts have polemicized on the subject. The notion of regional or territorial identity – or rather the utilisation of the compound word – has gained momentum in recent years, a phenomenon connected to increased liberty arising from modernisation.

Different scientific disciplines adopt heterogeneous approaches to the study of the concept. In the definition of sociology, for instance, it embodies regional or local social relationships (forming the basis of territorial attachment), for politology it expresses the relationship between national identity, territorial claims, the state and its territories, and history emphasises the significance of the historical roots of territorial linkages and cross-border regions (Palkó, 2011).

In the interpretation of the notion of territorial identity, the present study relies on the conceptualisation of *Palkó* (2011), for whom territorial identity is an organic part of self-consciousness. The individual regards himself as a member of a group which is defined by well-defined geographic categories and exceeds his personal network of relationships. Its local, territorial, public legal and political legitimacy is largely determined by the identity of

the local society; moreover, since local attachment may act as a new development resource, the interests of the community can by no means be disregarded. Therefore, territorial identity cannot be interpreted simply as a type of social identity, but rather as a spatial configuration established upon borders. As it contains two coherent categories – a spatio-geographical and a cultural one – which can be interlinked, it may also contribute to regional scientific research via introducing a new socio-psychological aspect.

There are several prominent domestic contributions to the field (*I. Pálné Kovács, Z. Bugovics, G. D. Nagy, J. Szűcs, M. Oláh, A. Bőhm*), however, the research results of *Ilona Pálné Kovács* merit special attention due to their outstanding relevance to the analysis undertaken in the present study.

Ilona Pálné Kovács was the first to investigate from a political approach whether the dominance of governmental or regional interests characterises the relationship between settlements and the central government (Pálné Kovács, 1990:3).

Identity has formed an integral part of the works and standpoints of the author related to community spaces, whose presence or absence is not treated as the unique or fundamental determining factor in the formulation of ideas, opinions and models on social spaces. In her research activities consecrated to supporting regionalisation processes, she did not fail to acknowledge the necessity of taking into account the identity-deficit of these spaces during the definition of the responsibilities and competencies of statistical-development regions. These specific circumstances should be counterbalanced by well-designed regional political marketing according to the proposals of *Borello* (1992) drawing on Latin American experiences. This essentially implies that regions must be constructed both from a sociological and a political viewpoint, since the objective is to empower areas to exploit their own development potentials (Pálné, 2000:54.). Pálné raised the awareness of a number of domestic researchers¹ to the significance of territorial identity.

Another prominent figure in the research on regional identity, *Zoltán Bugovics*, whose investigations are closely related to the analyses undertaken by the author, has provided significant contributions to the study of this field. Based on his analysis of the elite of North-Transdanubia, *Bugovics* (2004) hypothesized that the territorial identity of individuals is primarily a function of their personal ties, existential factors and the sense of belonging to a group. Beyond these, attachment to various elements of the natural and artificial environment

¹ e.g. László Kákai, Katalin Palkó, Gábor Dániel Nagy, Miklós Oláh

is also an influential factor; by contrast, access to community and cultural facilities is less significant.

This study, drawing on the aforementioned results, will undertake the validation of certain hypotheses which are relevant from the aspect of the research area of the author.

Territorial Identity as a Soft Factor In The Theories Of Territorial Capital

As of recently, the endogenous approach has become the main focus of the theories of regional growth and development in general. It has become increasingly evident that economic and processes can be evaluated more accurately if their analyses does not rely solely on economic factors. According to a statement of the European Commission, GDP is an effective and widely accepted indicator, however, it is inadequate for the quantification of long-term socio-economic progress. Hence the significance of the concept of territorial capital which enables an in-depth study of the spatial structure of the economy.

The concept of territorial capital was defined and applied by the OECD for the first time in 2001. Albeit this was no more than an initial, experimental conceptualisation, its durability, demonstrated by its current efficient application, is unquestionable (Jóna, 2013). The document distinguishes between three segments of territorial capital: visible elements, invisible relations and intangible factors. In reality, the various segments are indistinguishable, mutually constitutive of each other and their distinct treatment is only a theoretical possibility. The sum of three segments produces territorial capital. OECD emphasises the underlying social and cultural conditions of endogenous development in the conceptualisation of territorial capital, which together contribute to reinforcing competitiveness and regional development (OECD, 2001).

Immaterial assets play an important role in present-day regional science. According to the theory of *Lin (2001)*, the history of capital can be divided into two distinct periods: the periods of classical and neo-capital. Classical capital takes only tangible elements into account, while the concept of neo-capital contains reference to intangible elements as well, such as non-quantifiable corporate assets, knowledge management, information handling, personal relationships. According to the author, neo-capital will become increasingly significant (Tóth, 2010). Bourdieu also argued that a full comprehension of the functioning of our world required the extension of the notion of capital and its interpretation through each of its manifestations (Bourdieu, 2004). Marshall was the first to point out the significance of immaterial capital assets, i.e., the outstanding role of intangible elements „in the air”

constituting the economic milieu. Among these factors he mentioned the network of institutions, formal and informal rules, local researchers, the norms and interest enforcement capacity of politicians and producers, the day-to-day habits and practices in the local economy (Jóna, 2013).

Non-material capital assets include socio-cultural, geographic factors external to the economy, which nonetheless have an impact regional economic growth and local production processes. Taking account of these factors enables a more accurate evaluation of regional economic processes. Physical capital is characterised by scarcity, therefore, immaterial assets are likely to gradually replace, supplement and substitute the former in the future. This explains the growing emphasis on invisible components of capital. Invisible capital assets represent the same value as tangible resources since these latter can also be mobilised, accumulated, lost and depreciated. Territorial capital seeks to quantify resources which represent (potential) economic benefits for the region, may contribute to local well-being or are unexploited assets.

Giffinger (2007) compared the notions of competitiveness and territorial capital. Both share the same objectives, i.e. to achieve and sustain regional well-being. However, territorial capital considers invisible assets to be a significant factor of territorial competition, and attributes an important role to the combination of the factor of knowledge/competence and territorial dynamics as well.

In order to be able to contribute to local well-being, immaterial capital assets need to be converted into material assets. Symbolic capital, i.e. assets and capacities of individuals and institutions which enable them to convert available capital assets into other types of capital is an essential condition of their conversion. Sustainability requires an increase of invisible capital in direct proportion with the diminution of physical capital. This necessitates the appropriate utilisation of symbolic by the regional institutional system and members of local society. Immaterial goods may contribute to the economic development of a region provided that they are recognised and utilised by the members of local society and converted into immaterial assets by the means of symbolic capital (Jóna, 2013).

Theories of territorial capital acknowledge the obvious influence of a phenomenon difficult to measure yet manifest in the engine of development of a given area on exact, quantifiable development. The extent to which the presence of local society is a significant factor in a geographically delimited area can by no means be ignored either.

Attachment To Cities – On the Margin of a Concluded Research

A large-scale research programme (in partnership with Széchenyi István University)² which facilitated the investigation of the relationship between social conflicts and well-being was concluded at the Kodolányi János College in 2014. In addition to providing a systematic analysis of the theoretical background, the research team analysed the possible types of social conflicts (demographic, private, workplace, neighbourhood) from various perspectives on the basis of a database derived from a national survey, which may provide orientation for the future transformations of the social structure (N=5000, in Hungarian cities and their urban areas: Budapest, Debrecen, Győr, Kecskemét, Miskolc, Nyíregyháza, Pécs, Szeged, Székesfehérvár).

The mentioned database facilitated the evaluation of various hypotheses presented in the theoretical section of the study.

The published volume of studies contains an analysis of various aspects of identity-based attachment to the place of residence based on a different national data survey, however, the current paper seeks only to examine the degree of attachment to cities with a county status.

The main objective of the analysis is to find out whether the inhabitants of economically successful regions and spatial units demonstrate a stronger attachment to their area than those of less developed regions, and if so, what are the forms of its manifestation, can social milieux be typified on these grounds in the urban areas in question.

In the following, we are going to explore the validity of this hypothesis in the context of cities with a county status.

A database adopted from a previous analysis (Rechnitzer J., Páthy Á, Berkes J. 2014) will be used for the review of economic data, in the framework of which a complex multivariate economic indicator was developed. First, individual variables were organised into thematic principal components which contain variables of identical dimension and a high explanatory value. The collection of variables relied on various economic, qualification, human, social activity and innovation data. The principal component scores are standardised indicators used for the classification of the distinguished dimensions. The analysis covered 328 settlements with a city status in 2011 – excluding Budapest – whereas the current paper examines only 9 cities with a population over 100 000 inhabitants and their immediate catchment areas.

² TÁMOP-4.2.2.A-11/1/KONV-2012-0069 project entitled „Social conflicts– social well-being and security, competitiveness and social development”.

Based on the developed principal components, scores were attributed to each city, indicating its development level from a specific aspect. Cities' higher development levels are reflected by higher scores.

Table 1 The economic principal component scores of cities with a county status

Name of settlement	Scores	Name of settlement	Scores
Székesfehérvár	2.01	Sopron	.95
Győr	1.64	Tatabánya	.95
Veszprém	1.62	Szeged	.84
Szombathely	1.57	Nagykanizsa	.81
Szekszárd	1.35	Debrecen	.79
Zalaegerszeg	1.34	Pécs	.68
Dunaújváros	1.28	Kaposvár	.57
Érd	1.15	Békéscsaba	.40
Kecskemét	1.15	Miskolc	.31
Eger	1.13	Hódmezővásárhely	-.11
Szolnok	.99	Salgótarján	-.30
Nyíregyháza	.96		

Source: Own elaboration based on data from the research programme on the Vehicle Industrial District in Győr, 2015

The table demonstrates that the top-ranking cities with a county status from the aspect of economic development are Székesfehérvár, Győr, Veszprém, Szombathely, while the worst indicators were detected in the case of Salgótarján and Hódmezővásárhely.

METHODOLOGY

The database used for the purposes of the analysis was sufficiently weighted in terms of criteria of representativity (age and qualification) based on relevant data of the 2011 population census. In the initial phase, vertical disparities in the full sample were examined in terms of qualification (four categories were established on the basis of a variable composed of multiple categories: elementary school, secondary school with graduation, secondary school without graduation, tertiary education) and income. In the case of this latter, the aggregate indicator was composed of three variables:

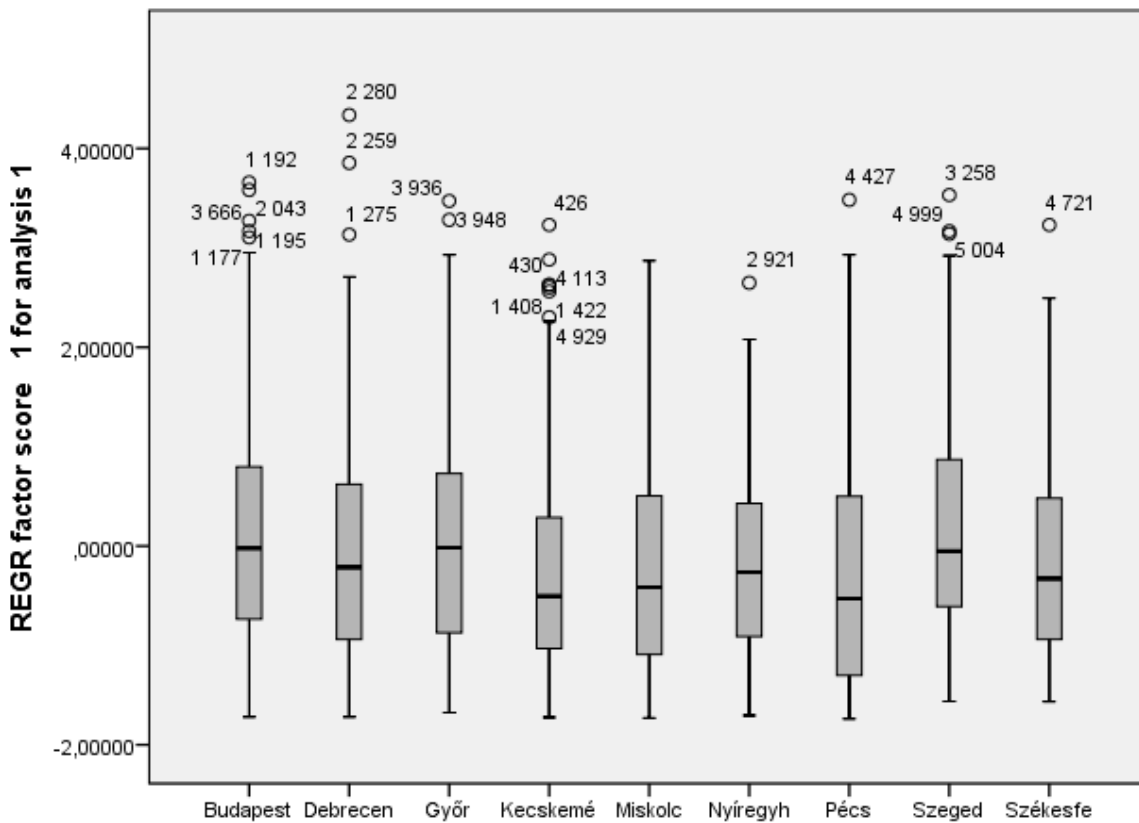
- the number of durables owned by households
- savings, investments – any forms of savings or investments in cash, on a bank account, in a bank deposit, stocks, mutual funds, supplementary pension schemes, life insurance, objects of art, valuables, other

- the net monthly income of households (adjusted variables were used due to the high rate of non-respondents)

Qualification and income together constitute a single economic principal component, which functions as a control for economic indicators of the previously mentioned research. The principal component proved to be statistically utilisable (KMO=0,686).

The figure below depicts the average values and deviations (variance) of economic principal components of the investigated cities (their urban area). The larger the space they occupy on a given box, the larger the hypothesized internal disparities will be. The population of Pécs, for instance, is considerably more fragmented than that of Kecskemét. The position of mean values in the figure is also heterogeneous.

Figure 1 Deviations from the mean values of principal components of urban areas



Source: own elaboration

The elaboration of four additional principal components succeeded that of the economic principal component. A „trust” factor was established in the first place. Two strong factors were revealed in the course of the analysis: one based on interpersonal, *personal* relationships, and another reflecting *institutional* trust. In view of statistical reliability, the two factors were composed of the following variables (statistical explanatory values in parantheses):

- Personal trust composed of the following indicators: a principal component reflecting close interpersonal relationships developed on the basis of trust towards family members, friends, employers, colleagues (personal=53,78%)
- An indicator encompassing institutional trust composed of the following variables: faith in the legal system, police, municipalities, monetary institutions, health care, educational system, state, political parties and the European Union. Both factors are characterised by an adequate explanatory value (institutional=52.56%)

The construction of a factor expressing social activity would have been justifiable, however, its statistical unreliability might have distorted the results of the analysis.

The level of well-being of a given community in a given settlement is a non-negligible factor. This may be manifest in various forms, and increased reliability necessitated the development of a multivariate indicator as enabled by the database. Thus, the factor of „happiness” included the following variables: to what extent is the questionee cheerful, tranquil, harmonious, active, buoyant, relaxed, occupied with his or her areas of interest during the workday, success-oriented and has a competitive spirit (explanatory force: 55.22%).

The fourth and final principal component was the factor of *satisfaction with the settlement*. The following variables constitute the principal component: (To what extent are you satisfied with...?): the state of roads, pavements, the state of the built environment, the renovation of districts and settlement parts, the cleanliness of the settlement, health care services, entertainment facilities, the condition of the natural environment and the landscape, tranquility of the settlement, the composition of the local population. The reliability of the factor can be determined on the basis of its statistical values (KMO=0.891; communalities above 0.5 – with two exceptions, explanatory value: 55.315%).

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FULL SAMPLE

An analysis of the full sample (N=5022) was performed on the basis of the four constructed dimensions. Albeit disparities could be detected among men and women, these divergences were not significant. Men have less confidence in their environment and institutions, whereas women show higher average scores in this respect. Men seem to be slightly happier than women.

The indicators can also be examined in terms of types of workplace, which show insignificant disparities. Public servants/officers are characterised by the highest level of trust

towards their immediate environment, while the factor of trust towards institutions achieved high average scores just as the indicator of happiness, but in the case of individuals employed at state owned enterprises and local government owned companies, this score is surprisingly low, similarly to the case of personal trust.

Regarding individuals who are employed outside the public sphere, the disparities detected in terms of institutional trust are far more spectacular. Lower average scores characterise the dimensions of personal trust and happiness, moreover, they are also less satisfied with their settlements.

In terms of age categories, the groups between 18-29 and above 60 demonstrate lower rates of personal trust and high rates in each other category. The principal component average of institutional trust shows a positive value only above 50 years of age. The youngest age group is recognised as the happiest, average values tend to decrease with the aging process. Between 30-50, trust is increasingly directed towards personal relations whereas it is quite low in institutional agents. Satisfaction with the settlement shows minor alterations in terms of age categories, those over 60 are feel the best in their respective settlements.

In terms of qualifications, personal trust is very low among individuals with an elementary education degree, interpersonal relationships received the highest evaluation by secondary school graduates, while trust based relationships are also significant for individuals with a tertiary education degree, however, to a considerably less extent. The intensity of trust in institutions also increases with higher qualification levels, as was demonstrated in the case of average values of principal components of happiness and satisfaction with the settlement.

Categories may also be examined on the basis of marital status. Married couples are characterised by the highest levels of trust in their immediate environment and institutions alike. Single people or bachelors are the happiest. The least satisfied, unhappiest and distrustful people are the divorced and the widows in each respect.

We have also examined the degree of trust in terms of economic activity. Personal trust is stronger in the case of individuals with an active working status than in the rest of the categories which show negative average values. Institutional confidence is the highest in case of the retired age group, followed by job holders and the unemployed who have the lowest confidence in any type of institution. Unemployed and retired people constitute the unhappiest category, the group of inactives seems to be the happiest, while the average value of the active population is also positive. Retired people love living in their settlement the most, whereas the unemployed are the least satisfied with their settlement (due to a lack of employment opportunities).

The Clusters Revealed in the Sample

A cluster analysis relying on the four presented dimensions revealed six clusters of respondents identified in terms of their common characteristics. The following table shows the principal component average values of the thus obtained clusters:

Table 2 The mean values of principal components in the respective clusters

	Cluster					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Personal trust	-.10480	-.70235	1.18511	-.34624	.75696	-.77947
Institutional trust	-.19783	.53842	-.33572	-.71250	.92345	-.96731
Happiness	.76055	-.59535	.05506	.79538	.85460	-1.10055
Satisfaction with the settlement	-2.02008	.28748	-.24877	.26833	.92640	-.75966

Source: own elaboration

The characterisation of clusters:

1. *Happy despite the fact that everything is bad*: the level of confidence is low, does not really trust anyone, is not satisfied with his place of residence either, but is still happy.
2. *Solitary institutional person*: low attachment to the immediate environment and strong towards the institutional system, feels good in his place of residence, but cannot be called happy.
3. *Joyful, satisfied*: finds interpersonal relations important, feels trust towards his friends, colleagues and family, has less confidence in institutions, is not so satisfied with his domicile, but is nonetheless happy.
4. *Solitarily happy*: does not trust anyone, but loves his domicile and is also happy.
5. *Uncloudedly happy*: all indicators are positive, trusts his immediate environment and the institutional system alike, feels good in his place of residence, and his happiness factor is also positive.
6. *Depressed, eternal pessimist*: the opposite of the former group, does not trust anyone, is not satisfied with his domicile and cannot be considered happy either.

Which is the city in question?

The analyses focused on individuals' satisfaction with their place of residence. We sought to identify the location of the "settlement" where the inhabitants were feeling good. On this

basis, we examined the proportion of the six clusters in the respective urban areas and the structures that were specific to them. The results are presented in the following table:

Table 3 The proportion of the six clusters inside the cities and their urban areas³

Cities	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Budapest	189	725	488	413	859	521	3195
	5.9%	22.7%	15.3%	12.9%	26.9%	16.3%	100.0%
Debrecen	8	72	77	50	24	75	306
	2.6%	23.5%	25.2%	16.3%	7.8%	24.5%	100.0%
Győr	10	72	48	39	38	29	236
	4.2%	30.5%	20.3%	16.5%	16.1%	12.3%	100.0%
Kecskemét	1.	85	32	19	17	35	189
	5%	45.0%	16.9%	10.1%	9.0%	18.5%	100.0%
Miskolc	8	62	57	26	18	86	257
	3.1%	24.1%	22.2%	10.1%	7.0%	33.5%	100.0%
Nyíregyháza	66	21	19	22	16	20	164
	40.2%	12.8%	11.6%	13.4%	9.8%	12.2%	100.0%
Pécs	9	100	49	16	15	42	231
	3.9%	43.3%	21.2%	6.9%	6.5%	18.2%	100.0%
Szeged	6	73	56	42	54	26	257
	2.3%	28.4%	21.8%	16.3%	21.0%	10.1%	100.0%
Székesfehérvár	14	41	29	17	18	39	158
	8.9%	25.9%	18.4%	10.8%	11.4%	24.7%	100.0%
Total (person) (%)	311	1251	855	644	1059	873	4993
	6.2%	25.1%	17.1%	12.9%	21.2%	17.5%	100.0%

The figures in the table indicate that the „solitary institutional person” cluster is represented in the highest proportion in the majority of cities, is characterised by a high level of institutional trust – albeit not exceeding the variance threshold –, as well as by satisfaction with the settlement.

The financial situation of clusters – especially of the above-mentioned group – is interesting to explore. A surprising, even atypical result is that albeit 41% of the group is constituted by those in the worst economic status, they still trust institutions. Presumably,

³ The respondees number is low, this should be interpreted with caution

having been exposed to the unfavourable consequences of the transformation of the market situation, they are expecting the amelioration of their status from public institutions.

CONCLUSION

A number of contemporary studies are concerned with the economic situation and social structure of specific settlements and the method for their quantification. However, it is crucial to examine both sides of this seemingly unilinear process. How does the population experience the disparities specific to the local society and economy? A number of researchers seek to answer this question, as is testified by the author's undertaking.

The current analysis has also unveiled some general stereotypes about better-off cities (e.g. Győr, Szeged) „as revealed by numbers” contrasting with cities with a county status in Hungary, whose inhabitants are also characterised by a higher level of satisfaction. Notwithstanding, unique phenomena and specificities whereby the local society is not necessarily aligned to the economy are also discernible. It is generally acknowledged that while the economy has a power to influence the market through its decisions and also to shape the structure of society, it can hardly influence social embeddedness. Therefore, „mobile” factors are not necessarily salvific, attention must be paid to „immobile” factors as well.

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**TERRITORIAL DIFFERENCES OF THE LIFE QUALITY, AS A
COMPLEX INDICATOR IN GERMANY AND HUNGARY**

**AZ ÉLETMINŐSÉG, MINT KOMPLEX INDIKÁTOR TERÜLETI
DIFFERENCIÁI A NÉMET ÉS MAGYAR GAZDASÁG ESETÉBEN**

Dora SZENDI

^a University of Miskolc, Faculty of Economics, Institute of World- and Regional Economics, Address: 3515 Miskolc-Egyetemváros, phone: +36-46-565-111/2283, e-mail: regszdor@uni-miskolc.hu

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Abstract

In the last three decades the analyses of convergence are in the foreground of the empirical analysis. Most of the empirical works examine the realization of convergence according the GDP indicator. In the author's opinion in some cases the GDP-based analyses do not indicate the changes of the social processes. That is why the author suggests in this recent research the use of a complex indicator to measure the inequalities of the life quality. The aim of the analysis is twofold. First to examine the spatial characteristics of the life quality compared to the GDP, and second to analyse the neighbourhood relations with the use of spatial autocorrelation methods.

Keywords: territorial inequalities, life quality, spatial autocorrelation, German-Hungarian

Kivonat

Az elmúlt három évtizedben a konvergencia vizsgálatai a szakirodalmi elemzések homlokerébe kerültek. Az empirikus vizsgálatok többsége a GDP alapján vizsgálja a konvergencia megvalósulását. A szerző megítélése szerint a GDP alapú vizsgálatok sok szempontból nem tükrözik a társadalmi folyamatokban bekövetkező változásokat, ezért a tanulmányában a szerző egy komplex indikátor alkalmazására tesz javaslatot. A vizsgálat célja kettős, egyrészt az életminőség területi jellegzetességeinek bemutatása a GDP-hez viszonyítva, másrészt a szomszédsági hatások elemzése területi autokorrelációs vizsgálattal.

Kulcsszavak: területi egyenlőtlenségek, életminőség, területi autokorreláció, német-magyar

INTRODUCTION

The territorial social and economic inequality is one of the most fundamental characteristics of space economics (Nemes Nagy, 1990; Nagyné Molnár, 2007). In the space there are not two points which have the same characteristics, because their economic, social and cultural parameters are different (Nagyné Molnár, 2007; Benedek-Kurkó, 2011). There are several methods and indices to measure inequalities depending on the aim of the analysis (Nemes Nagy, 1990).

My main research field is the analysis of the convergence process of peripheral regions, with special regards on the inner convergence of Germany and Hungary, focusing on the territories of Saxony-Anhalt (Germany) and Northern Hungary (mainly Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County).

In this recent research I examine the territorial differences of the life quality index (which measures the social inequalities) in Germany and Hungary. My main research question is first what kind of differences can be observed in the distribution of the life quality compared to the GDP, and second whether the spatial connection (neighbourhood effects) plays a significant role in the distribution of the values.

Life Quality as a Complex Indicator

The analysis of the spatial inequalities is not new. Several researchers have examined the field of the countries' and regions' economic development, and of the territorial inequalities. In the topic of territorial inequalities most of the studies are focusing on the disparities of the GDP per capita. But the economic viewpoint is only one aspect of inequalities. In the countries' or regions' economic development there can be huge disparities also in the case of the social and infrastructural factors and the decrease of economic differences not always goes together with social convergence. So beside the mainstream GDP based analyses it is reasonable to examine other factors which can outline also the regions' social situation. The life quality indicator can be an adequate index for this.

Giannias et. al. (1999) has examined the convergence of the life quality in the European Union for the time period 1970-90. In their research beside the GDP they used also some life quality indicators, like: consumption of the households, consumer prices, passenger car ownership, phone and television ownership, health care and population density. According their statements the convergence was realized between 1970 and 1975 in every country, but after that the countries' paths differ from each other. For example Spain and Portugal could improve their life quality but Greece has lost positions.

Hyun Song Lee (2003) has focused on the following factors by creating Korea's life quality index: income, health care, education, work, culture and information, social equality. As a result of the analysis Korea has big disadvantages in this indicator compared to the OECD average. The income of Korea had a 30 years handicap in 1995 related to the OECD average.

Marchante and Ortega (2006) have analysed the economic and life quality convergence of the Spanish regions between 1980 and 2001 based on the GDP per capita and the HDI indicator. Their statement was that regions with similar gross value added can reach higher HDI growth rates.

Einig and Jonas (2009) have examined the living conditions across the NUTS3 districts of Germany, with special focus on demographic indicators, economic conditions, labour market, welfare, real estate market, and infrastructural situation. Their results show that there are huge welfare disparities across Germany, mainly between the eastern and western part of the country.

Pose and Tselios (2013) have made a statement that there are huge welfare disparities between the different parts of the EU according the values of Sen's welfare index. As the results have showed the differences are the largest in the northern-southern relation. The welfare level of the countries of the southern periphery (Spain, Portugal, Greece and Southern Italy) reaches only the half of the EU average.

The OECD (2014) examines the regional welfare level along 9 main dimensions (income, workplaces, housing situation, health care, education, environment, security, elections and the availability of services), and calculates a ranking based on these.

In my recent research I have examined the welfare level and life quality of the German and Hungarian territories. So beside the analysis of the economic situation my main goal was to examine also the social processes. To measure this beside the GDP there was a need for using a complex indicator. Based on the above mentioned researches I have created a life quality indicator to measure the welfare of the German and Hungarian territories. Basic goal of this index was to construct such a measurement indicator which does not contain the GDP. I have used the following six dimensions:

1. life expectancy by birth,
2. education (people with secondary school qualification in the age group 18-x with 1/3 share; people with high school degree in the age group 25-x with 2/3 share),
3. health situation (infant mortality per 100000 inhabitants),
4. travelling (passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants),
5. living conditions/housing (new house building per 1000 inhabitants),
6. unemployment rate.

By weighting the six index components I used the UNDP's (2013) method which was applied in the measurement of the micro regional level HDI in Poland. In this methodology the calculation of one sub index can be made by the following equation:

$$Index = 1 + 99 * \frac{x_i - x_{min}}{x_{max} - x_{min}} \quad (1)$$

The complex life quality indicator is the geometrical mean of the six sub-indices.

$$I_{life\ quality} = \sqrt[6]{I_{lifeexp} * I_{educ} * I_{health} * I_{trav} * I_{house} * I_{unempl}} \quad (2)$$

In my research I have also analysed the role of neighbourhood effects in the distribution of the life quality indicator. The main question is whether the spatial distribution of the data is stochastic or there are kinds of patterns in the space (Varga, 2009). To achieve the results I used the spatial autocorrelation analysis. Autocorrelation means that the neighbouring territories have an influence on each other. If there is no autocorrelation, than the values are independent from each other, the distance of the regions does not matter. In the spatial autocorrelation analysis the Moran's I index is the most common used measure developed by Patrick Alfred Pierce Moran in 1950. The index calculation method is the following:

$$I = \frac{N}{\sum D_{ij}} * \frac{\sum \sum (x_i - \bar{x}) * (x_j - \bar{x}) * D_{ij}}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad (3)$$

where $(x_i - \bar{x}) * (x_j - \bar{x})$ is the product of the regions values and the difference of the means. D_{ij} is the contiguity matrix and N is the number of territories. The index's maximum is 1 and the minimum equals zero, but it has not got an exact value, for example it depends on the neighbourhood matrix. If $I > -1/N - 1$, then there is a positive and if $I < -1/N - 1$, then there is a negative spatial autocorrelation (Dusek, 2004).

By choosing the adequate neighbourhood matrix there can be used different techniques. Most simple is the use of queen and rook contiguity matrices (these are used mostly by grids – natural science and ecological analyses). Another method can be the application of distance based matrices or the nearest neighbours method. In the empirical analyses the most frequently used techniques are distance based and nearest neighbours matrices.

Other form of the calculation is the Local Moran I, developed by Luc Anselin in 1995, which creates clusters from regions. The index shows where the homogeny high developed (high-high cluster) and relatively underdeveloped territories (low-low cluster) are in the

space, and shows the regions which differ mostly from their neighbours (Anselin, 1995; Tóth-Nagy, 2013). The cluster characteristics can be seen on the following Tab. 1.

Table 1 The characteristics of the Local Moran clusters

Cluster	Characteristics
High-high	The examined territory and their neighbours also have significantly higher values than the average.
High-low	The examined territory has significantly higher value than the average, but their neighbours values are below the average.
Low-high	The examined territory has significantly lower value than the average, but their neighbours values are above the average.
Low-low	The examined territory and their neighbours also have significantly lower values than the average.

Source: Tóth, 2013.

APPLIED METHODOLOGY AND DATABASE

In my research I analysed the distribution and spatial connections of the above introduced life quality index in the two countries. Because of the availability of the data I made the analysis for 2011. In Germany I made the calculation for the 434 NUTS3 districts, while in the case of Hungary I used the 168 LAU1 micro regions. To calculate the index I applied different databases by the sub-indices, which is summarized in Tab. 2.

Table 2 Data sources of the quality of life index indicators

Indicator	Data source	
	Germany NUTS3	Hungary LAU1
life expectancy by birth	German Statistics Office	TEIR
people with secondary school qualification in the age group 18-x	Census	Census
people with high school degree in the age group 25-x	Census	Census
infant mortality per 100000 inhabitants	German Statistics Office	Hungarian Statistics Office
passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants	German Statistics Office	TEIR
new house building per 1000 inhabitants	German Statistics Office	TEIR
unemployment rate	German Statistics Office	Hungarian Statistics Office

Source: author's own compilation

Different Spatial Patterns in the Distribution of the Life Quality and GDP

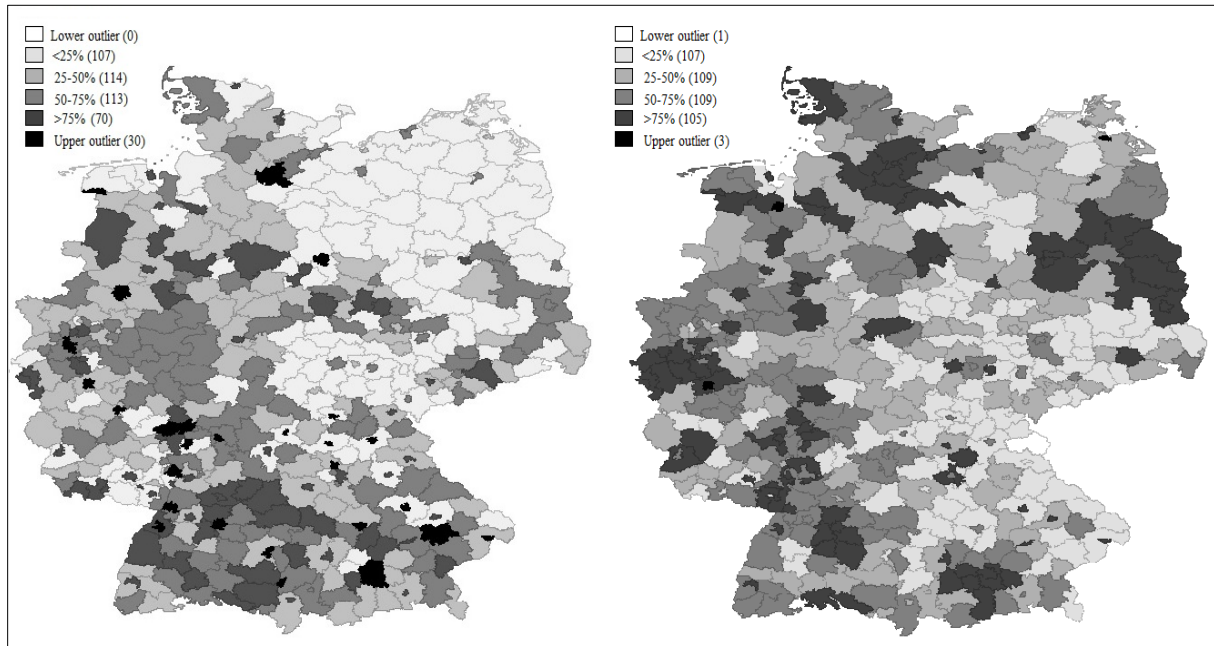
In my research I have analysed the distribution of the life quality indicator compared to the GDP in the case of the 434 NUTS3 districts in Germany, and the 168 LAU1 micro regions of Hungary. The main question was whether there is an observable difference in the distribution of the examined socio-economic indicators. In Germany the western-eastern development

differences appear sharper by the GDP per capita than in the case of the life quality indicator. By the life quality indicator the lag of the eastern territories is not so significant; for example the development level of Brandenburg and Saxony is similar to the western part of the country. Moreover there are several hot spots also in the territory of the East German provinces which are clustering in the areas of the big cities (for example higher education centres of Magdeburg, Halle, or Dessau in Saxony-Anhalt, Leipzig, Chemnitz and Dresden in Saxony, Berlin). The cause for this can be found in the complex character of the life quality. In the index the life expectancy, health and unemployment indicator does not show big standard deviation among the territories (the values of the city regions are only a little higher than in the rural areas) but the educational component, the passenger cars ownership and the house building shows big differences among the areas. Beside this in the eastern part of the country the city regions with high education institute appear also as hot spots, for example Magdeburg, Halle or Dessau in Saxony-Anhalt, Leipzig, Chemnitz and Dresden in Saxony or Berlin belong to this group (Fig. 1).

There are also some common hot spots (spatial concentration) of the two indicators, like part of the Ruhr-area, South-Bavaria (Munich, Ingolstadt), Northeast-Baden-Württemberg, Hamburg, Bremen and Braunschweig. The most developed territories in the term of the GDP can be found in the city regions of Munich, Ingolstadt and the cities of Ruhr-area (for example Düsseldorf, Duisburg, Dortmund, Essen, Leverkusen), as the least developed ones are there in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Saxony-Anhalt province.

The cause for the extremely high GDP can be found in a significant part of the districts by the persistence of the capital intensive big enterprises (like BMW, MAN, Siemens, Linde in Munich, Audi in Ingolstadt, Volkswagen AG in Wolfsburg, or in the Ruhr-area: E.on, Metro, Henkel in Düsseldorf, RWE and Thyssen Krupp in Essen, or Bayer in Leverkusen). Mecklenburg-Vorpommern province is mainly a rural region, which big cities also do not play great role in Germany, so its peripheral situation is observable.

Figure 1 Dispersion of the GDP per capita (left) and quality of life in Germany, NUTS3, 2011.

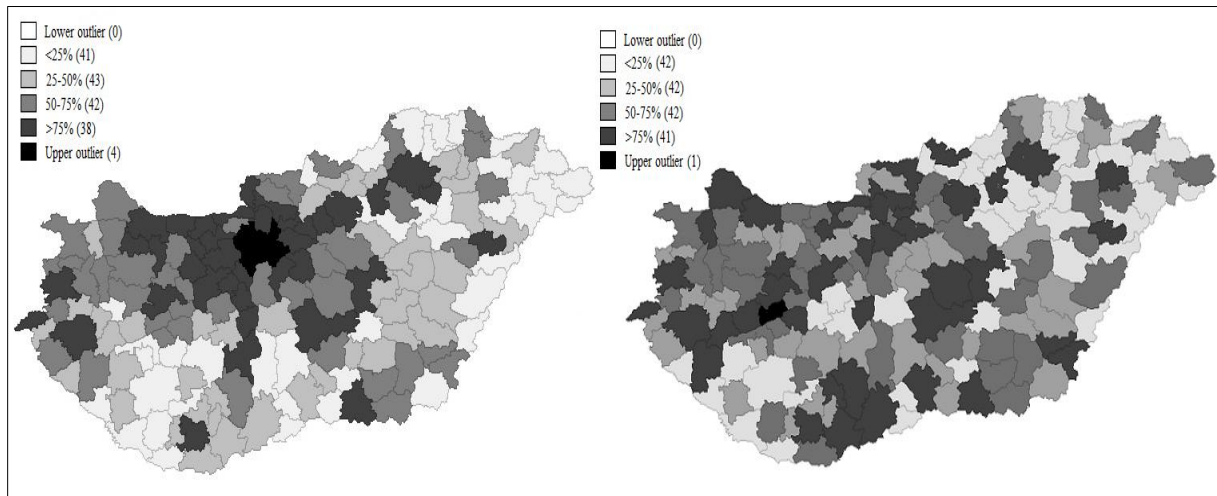


Source: author's own compilation

In the case of life quality beside Munich and Frankfurt also Münster, Regensburg, Heidelberg, Darmstadt and Bonn have good positions. In Munich and Frankfurt the educational component, passenger cars ownership and the house building is more above the average. In the case of Münster, Heidelberg, Darmstadt and Bonn the value of educational component is extremely high, which is because of the historical high schools. The life quality is the lowest in Thüringen (Sömmerda) and Saxony-Anhalt (for example Harz, Saale, Mansfeld-Südharz, Salzland districts), which is caused by several factors. The educational attainment is relatively low, there are not big university centres, and the health care also shows a disadvantage. So in the case of the GDP per capita the western and eastern territories show some different clusters, while in the case of the life quality there are some spatial concentrations in the country.

In the case of Hungary I made the analysis at micro regional level (by the GDP I have used the calculated value of the micro regional income per tax payer). In both of the indicators the centralized, radial structure of the country can be observed (highly developed Budapest-Miskolc, Budapest-Győr, Budapest-Szeged, Budapest-Keszthely and Budapest-Pécs axis). Along these axes is the highest both the GDP and life quality (Fig. 2). The cause for this can be found in the case of the GDP that many big enterprises are clustering along these axes (resulting higher income in the area), which also follow the highway structure. Moreover in the territories there is a dominant automobile industry activity at the side of producers and suppliers (Pannon Automotive Cluster and Central Hungarian Automotive Cluster).

Figure 2 Dispersion of the income per capita (left) and the quality of life in Hungary, LAU1, 2011.



Source: author's own compilation

In the case of the GDP the least developed territories can be found in the north-eastern – northern part of Hungary (Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Nógrád, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties), and in Békés county. The least developed one from these is Nógrád County. These territories are in terms of the accessibility and of the western capital intensive enterprises peripheral ones, in several cases only the county centre has significant economic potential. The most developed territories in the life quality are beside the capital in Veszprém, Pest, Fejér and Csongrád counties. In Hungary the life quality shows a more polycentric pattern than the GDP. Cause for it can be the different distribution of the passenger cars ownership, number of infant mortality, and house building volume. In the case of the life expectancy, the unemployment and the educational situation there are not so big differences among the territories.

Table 3 Linear correlation of the GDP per capita and the quality of life

Territory	Linear correlation coefficient
Germany – NUTS3	.471*
Hungary – LAU1	.567*

Source: author's own compilation

*significant correlation

The correlation analysis of the GDP and life quality indicator shows that there is a significant, positive and medium strong correlation between the two indicators in both countries, so as the GDP is increasing it has positive effects on the life quality (Tab. 3).

Weak Spatial Autocorrelation of the Life Quality

In the case of the countries I have also analysed the spatial autocorrelation of the life quality index, examining whether the neighbourhood connections have an influence on the distribution of the values. To prove the validity of the results I used three different contiguity methods: queen contiguity, threshold distance and nearest neighbours method. By the threshold distance I have used in both cases the 56 kilometres distance, because this fits for both territorial levels the best. The spatial autocorrelation results of the life quality compared to the GDP are summarized in Tab. 4.

Table 4 Differences in the spatial autocorrelation of the GDP/capita and the quality of life

		GDP			life quality		
		queen contiguity	nearest neighbours (5)	threshold distance (mean centres; 56 km)	queen contiguity	nearest neighbours (5)	threshold distance (mean centres; 56 km)
Germany	Moran I	.0707	.1175	.0918	.3016	.2967	.2327
	number of permutations	999			999		
	pseudo-p value	.021	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001
	z score	2.23	4.15	4.46	9.52	8.82	6.37
	Local Moran clusters	HH: 11 LL: 68 LH: 8 HL: 18	HH: 19 LL: 37 LH: 15 HL: 14	HH: 29 LL: 71 LH: 40 HL: 17	HH: 37 LL: 55 LH: 0 HL: 12	HH: 53 LL: 49 LH: 8 HL: 10	HH: 77 LL: 65 LH: 17 HL: 27
	significance level	min. 95%			min. 95%		
Hungary	Moran I	.5561	.5824	.4812	.0854	.0726	.0855
	number of permutations	999			999		
	pseudo-p value	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001
	z score	11.58	12.79	16.86	5.18	7.39	7.58
	Local Moran clusters	HH: 28 LL: 26 LH: 1 HL: 4	HH: 27 LL: 22 LH: 0 HL: 2	HH: 38 LL: 46 LH: 5 HL: 7	HH: 9 LL: 12 LH: 6 HL: 7	HH: 5 LL: 14 LH: 6 HL: 6	HH: 15 LL: 23 LH: 15 HL: 8
	significance level	min. 95%			min. 95%		

Source: author's own compilation

HH=high-high; LL=low-low; LH=low-high; HL=high-low.

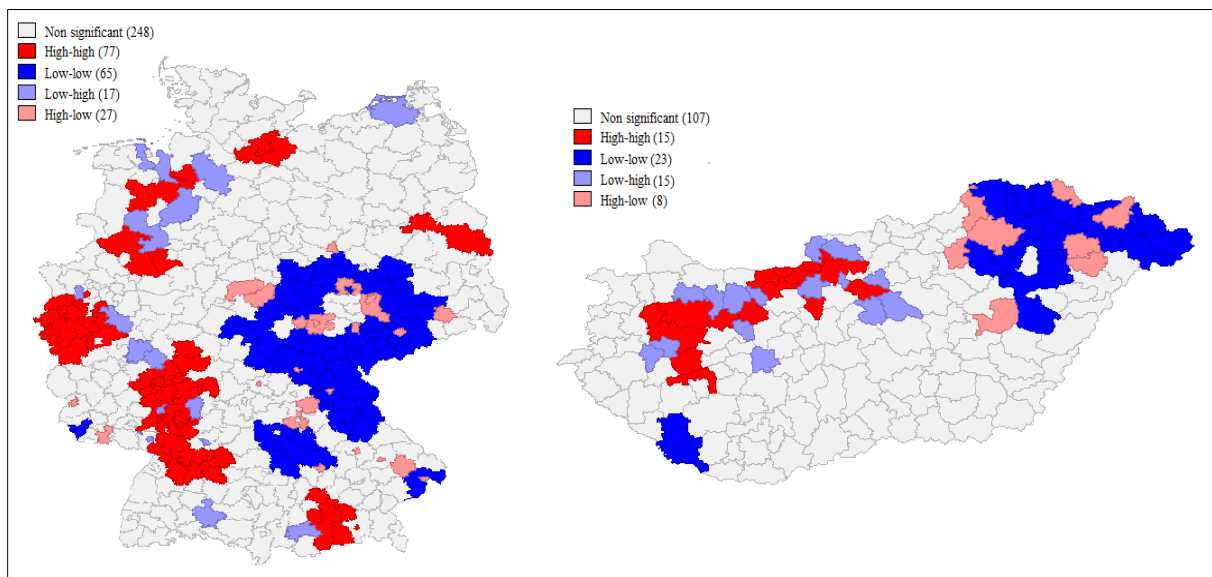
According the results can be made a statement that in Germany similar to the GDP there is a weak, positive and significant spatial autocorrelation also by the life quality. In the case of

the Hungarian micro regions the GDP per capita had medium strong positive autocorrelation, but this cannot be verified by the life quality. In that case there is only a weak connection among the neighbouring territories. But the neighbourhood effects are significant in both countries.

In Germany the members of high-high cluster can be found by every model in the territory of North Rhine-Westphalia, northeast of Rhine-area-Pfalz, west Baden-Württemberg, and in the area of Munich, Hamburg, and the capital, Berlin.

These territories are emerging because of their educational component, and infrastructural situation. They are homogenous highly developed areas according the life quality. Instead of this the low-low cluster can be defined in northeast Bavaria, and Thüringen, Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt. The appearance of the low-high cluster is rare, can be seen only in some regions of Baden-Württemberg, Rhine-area-Pfalz and North Rhine-Westphalia (Fig. 3). The high-low cluster can be found in the eastern part of the country, with city hot spots (Leipzig, Plauen).

Figure 3 Neighbourhood effects of the quality of life in Germany and Hungary, 2011. (threshold distance based analysis results)



Source: author's own compilation

In Hungary the pattern of life quality underlines the medium strong connection between the GDP and life quality, because the higher GDP shows higher life quality patterns. The high-high cluster can be seen in the area of some micro regions of Pest, Komárom-Esztergom, Fejér and Veszprém counties, similarly to the GDP, while the low-low cluster is dominant in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Hajdú-Bihar, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén and Baranya counties. The

members of low-high cluster are grouping on the peripheries of high-high cluster, and the members of high-low cluster on the peripheries of the low-low cluster.

According to the results of the spatial autocorrelation can be made a statement that the different neighbourhood matrix methods showed different results, which difference was higher in the case of the German territories. The cause for it can be found in the spatial structure of Germany, hence from the 434 NUTS3 districts there are 107 city regions. This can have an influence also on the autocorrelation. Another result of the spatial structure can be the more hot spots in the LISA clusters of Germany.

SUMMARY

In my recent research I have examined the distribution and spatial autocorrelation of the life quality indicator in Germany and Hungary. In both countries there are differences between the distribution of the life quality and the GDP per capita. The centre-periphery relations are not as sharp in the case of the life quality as by the GDP. By the life quality there is a more polycentric space pattern. In Germany the lag of the eastern provinces is smaller compared to the GDP, because the city regions and for example whole Brandenburg province appears as hot spot according the life quality. In some cases there are common hot spots of the indicators, like part of the Ruhr-area, South-Bavaria (Munich, Ingolstadt), Northeast-Baden-Württemberg, Hamburg, Bremen and Braunschweig; while Mecklenburg-Vorpommern province shows signs of a periphery. In Hungary similar to the income also the life quality underlies the persistence of highly developed Budapest-Miskolc, Budapest-Győr, Budapest-Szeged, Budapest-Keszthely and Budapest-Pécs axes. So the radial structure of the country can be observed in both indicators. In both countries there is a significant positive, but weak spatial autocorrelation of the life quality. It means that the neighbourhood effects are influential factors in the distribution of the index, but the volume of the influence is not strong.

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GRANTS SUPPORTING INNOVATION INTERMEDIARY ORGANIZATIONS

AZ INNOVÁCIÓS KÖZVETÍTŐ SZERVEZETEK TEVÉKENYSÉGÉT TÁMOGATÓ PÁLYÁZATI FORRÁSOK

Éva GAJZÁGÓ^a – Gergő GAJZÁGÓ^b

^a assistant professor and TTO leader, Edutus College, Studium square 1, H-2800 Tatabánya, +36-34-520-411, gajzago.eva@edutus.hu

^b PhD student, Széchenyi István University, Doctoral School of Regional- and Economic Sciences, Egyetem square 1., H-9026 Győr, gajzago.gergo@sze.hu

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Abstract

Resources gained from tenders have been gradually increasing since Hungary joined the European Union. The overall objectives of projects financed by EU tenders need to be closely connected to the goals – like increasing the innovation potential – as it is emphasized by European strategies.

Innovation intermediary organizations play a significant role in the innovation process. According to the literature, innovation intermediary organization received high amount of development support between 1991 and 1994. During the years before Hungary joined the EU, the national innovation system was supported by several public and pre-accession funds. Resources available for innovation intermediaries in the decade before and after 2004 are not closely examined in literature. The present article tries to supplement this incompleteness with the description of the resources between 2004 and 2012.

The main goal of the article is to introduce with what kind of financial assets Hungarian innovation intermediary organizations were supported. The article also wishes to highlight the related financial problems of the organizations. In the article we introduce financial support – and its spatial distribution – available and gained by innovation intermediary organizations. In the article, after summarizing the related literature, we introduce our research and its main results. Based on the results of our national level research examining innovation intermediaries, we compare the distribution of these resources to the number and management effectiveness of these organizations.

Keywords: innovation intermediary organizations, application grant

Absztrakt

Magyarország Európai Unió csatlakozása óta fokozatosan növekednek a pályázati úton rendelkezésre álló források. A pályázatokból finanszírozott projektek átfogó céljainak szorosan kell kapcsolódnuk az Unió által is hangsúlyozott célokhoz, például az innovációs potenciál fejlesztéséhez.

Az innovációs folyamatban jelentős szerepük van az innovációs közvetítő szervezeteknek. A szakirodalom szerint az innovációban résztvevő szervezetek kiugróan magas fejlesztési forrásokhoz jutottak 1991 és 1994 között. Magyarország EU-s csatlakozása előtti években több állami forrás, illetve előcsatlakozási alapok támogatták a hazai innovációs rendszert. A 2004 utáni időszakban lehívható, az innovációban résztvevő, közreműködő szervezetekkel kapcsolatos forrásokról azonban nem találunk a szakirodalomban átfogó elemzést. A jelen cikk, illetve előadás ezt a hiányosságot kívánja pótolni, a 2004 és 2012-es időszak támogatásainak bemutatásával.

A cikk fő célja, hogy bemutassa milyen finanszírozási eszközök támogatták a magyar innovációs közvetítő szervezeteket. A cikk arra is rávilágít, hogy milyen finanszírozási problémáik voltak a szervezeteknek. A cikkben, a szakirodalom összefoglalása után bemutatjuk a kutatásunkat, illetve annak

főbb eredményeit. Az országos szintű, az innovációs közvetítő szervezeteket vizsgáló kutatásunk eredményeire alapozva pedig összevetjük a források elosztását a szervezetek számával, illetve működési hatékonyságával.

Kulcsszavak: innovációs közvetítő szervezetek, pályázati források

INTRODUCTION

The role of innovation became more and more important in the last decades due to the globalization process. The Europe 2020 strategy of the EU is also focuses on the development of innovation potential and innovation effectiveness. Besides, innovation is also emphasized in national level as it has a significant role in economic development and in managing the problems following an economic crisis. A key element of the development of national economies is the advancement of economic sectors' innovation potential, which can be promoted through the establishment and development of innovation systems by the national governments (Flanagan et al., 2011, and Arocena-Sutz, 2002,). Supporting the transfer of inventions from higher educational institutes to business and industrial sectors – as knowledge transfer – is also an important task (Nagaoka et al., 2009).

In national economies the role of innovation intermediary organizations has also increased as intermediaries through their services and activities are focusing on the cooperation and the establishment of trust-based partnerships between knowledge creators and knowledge users such as the establishment of a relationship between companies and researchers.

Several articles – like Freeman (1987,1995), Lundvall (1992, 2002), Inzelt (1998), Nagaoka et al. (2009), Nelson (1993), Fagerberg (1994, 2005), Landes (1998), Arocena - Sutz (2002), Afuah (2003), Trott (2004), Dóry (2005), Castellacci (2008), Mokyr (2002), – define and describe the national innovation system (NIS). Freeman (1987) defines the NIS as the network of public and private institutes having a leading role in the innovation process. Lundvall (2002) emphasizes that one of the key elements of the NIS is the public financing of innovation as it is closely connected to the knowledge creation. Nagaoka et al. (2009) lists the development assets of the innovation system like the systematic and coherent public support and the increasing the share of these support in the public budget.

Organizations which have a role of an intermediary in the innovation process are significant in the development of innovation potential. Many articles emphasize that supporting the establishment and management of these intermediaries is an important role of the governments. Participants and intermediaries of the NIS are also analysed by several literature – as Barta (2002), Buzás (2007.), Csizmadia - Grosz (2011), Filippetti - Archibugia

(2011), Guana - Chen (2012), Howlet (2011), Jain - Triandis - Weick (2010), Lengyel - Leydesdorff (2008), Lux (2013), Molnár (2004), Stamm (2003), Szépvölgyi (2006), Vekinis (2007, 2014). Filippetti and Archibugia (Filippetti - Archibugia, 2011) describe that the innovation process of companies is intensely influenced by those national systems and processes which can influence cooperation, patenting, financial process or higher education regarding to innovation. These processes of the national innovation systems clearly define the services of intermediaries too. Guana and Chen (Guana - Chen 2012) state that innovation policies should emphasize the cooperation of actors (institutes) in the innovation process and the establishment of innovative atmosphere. Lux (2013) and Csizmadia - Grosz (2011) also emphasize the importance of the supporting organizations, specific regional characteristics and cooperation. The support for establishing partnerships is a basic service of innovation intermediaries. Flanagan et al. (Flanagan et al., 2011) highlights, that innovation can be supported on national level with several assets by the national governments. These supports are complex and contain more specific instruments and possibilities. Molnár (2004) introduces the main strategic assets of the establishment of the NIS and emphasizes the importance of the economic and institutional supporting system.

In this recent article, based on the above mentioned literature, we analyse the support for Hungarian innovation intermediary organizations. We describe with which – mainly financial – assets were available for these institutions between 2006 and 2013 from national and European Union resources.

Hungarian tenders and EU grants are described in several articles. For instance, Lóránd (Lóránd, 2008) analyses the results of regional and local development programmes. Mezei (Mezei, 2004) explaining the financing system of Western-Transdanubian Region, wrote that the Hungarian supporting system is not stable in time and its regular changes result the short term reflectiveness and unsteadiness of the stakeholders (actors). Perger (Perger, 2010) in her article also introduces the system of Hungarian national grants through their utilization and effectiveness. She emphasizes that utilization of Hungarian resources form grants is not effective. However the usage of grant financing on program and project level is efficient, but this result does not influence significantly macro-economic indices.

Resources directly for Hungarian innovation services and for intermediaries are analysed by Dóry (Dóry, 1996). The author explains that in several Hungarian counties, like in Pest and Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen county, between 1991 and 1994 organizations participating in the

innovation process received saliently high development funds. The high number of organizations in these counties can be explained by this tendency. Dániel (Dániel-Molnár, 2013) gives more details according to these resources in his article, examining the development funds focusing on the increase of innovation capacity of SMEs.

Innovation intermediaries and their services were examined by Grosz-Csizmadia-Szépölgyi in their articles (e.g. Grosz-Csizmadia-Szépölgyi, 2004) on regional level. They state that the most insistent problem of these organizations is that their financing is unpredictable and the fund they can involve are on a very low level or are totally absent. Besides, these factors acutely decrease their effectiveness and sometimes result in the termination of the organizations.

Accordingly, examining the grants and tenders for innovation, intermediary organizations and the received funds are important due to the followings:

- It underpins the above mentioned statement i.e. the support for managing these innovation organizations is substantial for the development of the innovation system and innovation potential.
- It provides information about the continuousness of financing these organizations. Continuous financing is necessary for a stable work.
- Examining the goals of the support and the supported projects, we can receive information about the management and the services of innovation intermediaries.

THE BASICS OF THE RESEARCH

The research described in this article was elaborated as a part of a larger survey of the innovation intermediary organizations. The basic research aimed to define the group of intermediaries and examine and describe their work, management and services, thus their effectiveness. The empirical research focused on a target group of organizations participating in the Hungarian innovation system as intermediaries – offering innovation counselling, knowledge transfer and support for the actors of the innovation process – aiming to develop and create the ‘object’ of innovation (the innovative product) according to consumer needs and to transfer it to the costumers. Besides, the sample of the research also contained those intermediary organizations which operate inside (as a part of) or near the higher education institutes and play a significant role in technology and knowledge transfer.

The research – between 2010 and 2013 - examined the intermediaries of the innovation process by a national levels survey. This research contained three types of surveys:

- an analysis of statistical data – e.g. grants for the intermediaries,
- a secondary research about the publicity of the organizations (examining e.g. webpages, leaflets) and
- a questionnaire survey targeting innovation intermediary organizations.

The national level primer research – using questionnaires – aimed to examine the management effectiveness of the organizations. In the research 163 intermediary organizations were addressed and 129 answered the questionnaire. The survey contained detailed questions about the offered services, financial support, organizational types and target groups of the intermediaries.

The analysis of the grants (through the examination of secondary statistical resources) was examined according to the data available on the Hungarian official webpage of grants (palyazat.gov.hu) and the webpage of the National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NRDIO).

During the analysis of supports we only focused on those grants which were attainable only for innovation intermediary organizations for their establishments, services and management. The research examined three main programs which supported these organizations and activities:

- the Baross Gábor Program,
- the Operative Programs of the New Hungarian Development Plan (Új Magyarország Fejlesztési Terv, hereinafter referred to as ÚMFT) and
- the Operative Programs of the New Széchenyi Plan (Új Széchenyi Terv, hereinafter referred to as ÚSZT)

Attainable grants were also examined according to the subject of the call and by regional level. Besides we analysed the total sum of support (per calls) per region thus the regional distribution of the grants. On the other hand, the analysis of the sum of the grants per organizations served as a basis for the research about the services and effectiveness of intermediaries.

RESEARCH RESULTS

First we introduce the research results of grants of the above mentioned Baross Gábor Program. This program was the first which supported the establishment of innovation intermediary organizations and most of the technology transfer offices (TTOs) were funded by this Program and developed their services.

The Baross Gábor Program offered different support in the regions – the grant differed by the amount of aid and by supported activities too. In some regions specific subjects were also supported by the program– like the development of spin-off services in the Western-Transdanubian Region or the elaboration of innovation surveys in the Northern-Hungarian Region or the development of property rights and pattern services in the Central-Transdanubian Region in 2008. (The title and code of the examined grants are in the Notes)

We should emphasize that all the available grants – as the Baross Program and also the EU grants – can only be acquired through applications from calls which support projects of specific subjects and activities. Besides, according to the Baross Gábor Program, we need to mention that not all the applicants who gained support can be defined as an innovation intermediary organization.

The number of supported organization was the highest in the Central Transdanubian Region and the lowest in The Southern Great Plain Region. The high number of the supported organizations in the Central-Transdanubian Region relates to the high financing framework in the region – the total sum of the support (see Table 1.) and also the number of calls was the highest here. Most of the supported organizations in this region were forprofit organizations (companies) and did not closely connect to the innovation process as intermediaries.

Table 1 Amount of support from the Baross G. Program for innovation activities and services (in HUF1000)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Central Hungary	650 424		41 211		691 635
Western Transdanubia	832 468		175 951		1 008 419
Central Transdanubia	1 215 193		472 548	94 891	1 782 632
Southern Transdanubia	795 000	260 000		129 669	1 184 669
Northern Great Plain	1 000 000		99 997		1 099 997
Northern Hungary	735 868	75 725	374 900	139 414	1 325 907
Southern Great Plain	727 168	600 000	71 283		1 398 451
Total	5 956 121	935 725	1 235 890	363 974	8 491 710

Source: own edition based on the data from the webpage of (NRDIO)

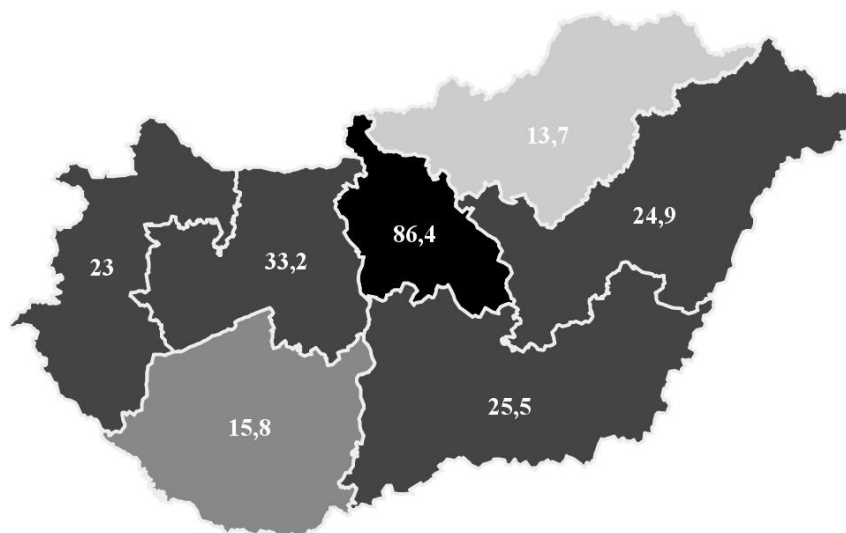
From the Baross Gábor Program, innovation intermediaries for their activities received near HUF 8,5 billion between 2006 and 2009. During these four years the most support was available in the Central Transdanubian Region and in the Southern Great Plain. The least support – except the central region - was allocated in the convergence region of Western Transdanubia. Comparing this with the number of organization which received the grants, we can see that in the Southern Great Plain the amount per organization was the highest and in the Northern Great Plain (except the central region) the lowest. The received amount per

organizations, except the regions with the highest and lowest results, does not show significant differences in the regions – it is between 25 and 30 million HUF.

The above mentioned national level research also examined the regional distribution of the functioning Hungarian intermediaries and we can state that it is similar to the distribution showed in the above chart – the amount received from the Baross Program. Therefore, the amount and scale of the support directly influenced the number of established intermediaries. Stating – according to the literature listed in the introduction chapter - that innovation intermediaries have an effect on the innovation potential of the region, we can assume that the higher number of organization has a higher influence of the regional innovation potential. However, this assumption requires more and complex future statistical research, comparing our research results with the innovation data of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH) – see Figure 1 – it is clear that in regions where the number of intermediaries are the highest, the rate of R&D expenditure is also apparently high. The increase in the innovation potential is influenced by several factors in a region, like local input-output networks, characteristics of companies in the region, innovation policy or financial support possibilities (Rechnitzer, 1993).

However, in Central Transdanubia, in Western Transdanubia and in the Northern Great Plain Region this correlation cannot be clearly confirmed.

Figure 1 Rate of R&D expenditure (1000 inhabitants, HUF million)



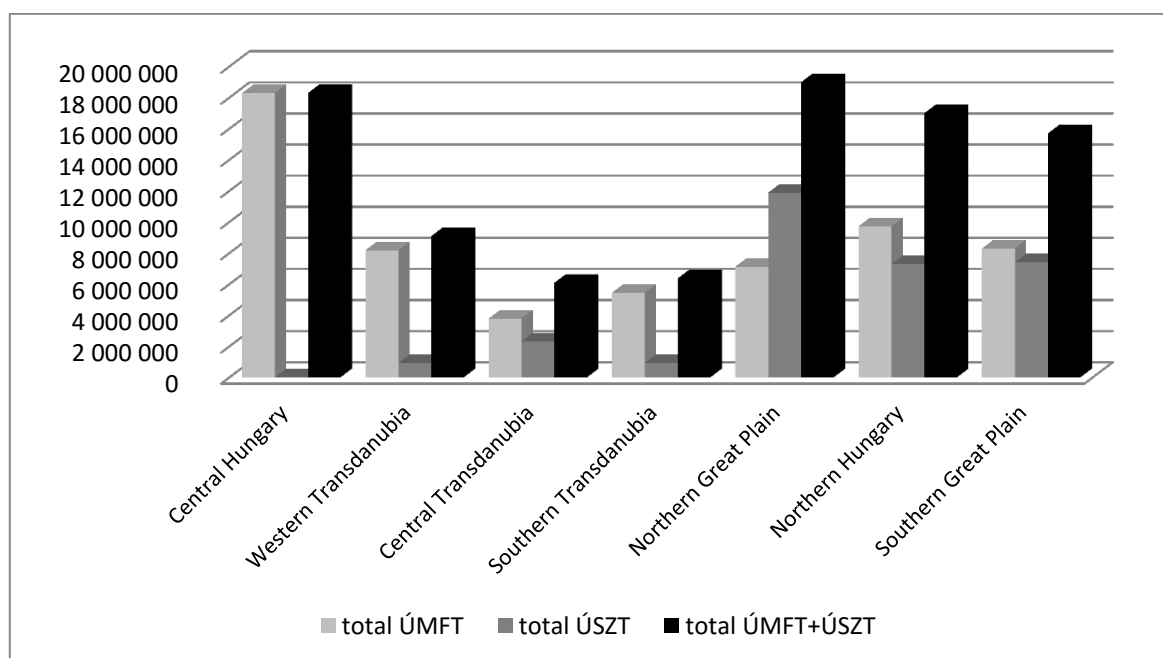
Resource: own edition by KSH4 data

⁴ interactive map of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office: <https://www.ksh.hu/interaktiv/terkepek/mo/kutfejl.html>

We examined the annual distribution of the Baross Program's grants too. The main part of the support was received by the organizations in the first year, in 2006 - this was more than 70% of the total amount. During the four years of the program, the support was gradually decreasing till in 2009 only organizations from three of the regions could apply for funding of 363 million HUF (see Table 1.).

Analysing the supports between 2007 and 2013 we examined further grants which promoted the activities, management and services of innovation intermediaries. In this period, mainly the European Union co-financed applications were available for the organizations. This amount exceeded 91bn HUF. The chart below (Figure 3) shows the received support from the calls listed in the Notes by regions.

Figure 3 Amounts of ÚMFT and ÚSZT grants by regions (HUF)



Resource: own edition

The results of analysing the grants of ÚMFT and ÚSZT are almost similar to the results in the Baross Program. Here the highest amounts for intermediaries (except the central region) were in Northern Hungary and in the Northern Great Plain Region. However, all Transdanubean Regions received less funding from these resources than other convergence regions. From the specific support (call TAMOP-4.2.1.) which aimed directly to develop the knowledge and technology transfer services of intermediaries –excluding the Central Hungarian Region (as it is not a convergence region) – Western Transdanubia and the Northern Great Plain Region received the highest amount. Thus, in these convergence regions

the intermediaries could spend the most on the development of their services. The amount of the available EU funds for intermediaries also decreased gradually, however, the total annual sum was the highest in the second year. On the other hand, EU applications were project-based and were aiming to support specific activities of intermediaries like the Baross Program's calls.

The total amount of the received grants by the innovation intermediaries from Baross and EU support – from 2006 to 2013 exceeded 120 bn HUF.

Services of innovation intermediary organizations – Financial problems?

Previously we referred to a research on organizations participating in the innovation process as intermediaries. In this national survey their services, target groups and effectiveness was investigated. Respondents had to indicate whether their organization deals with the given service and if they provide it to their target group or not. Based on their answers, we established a rank of top 10 services according to their frequency (see Table 2).

Table 1 Rank of services of the intermediaries

	Services	Rate of organizations offering the services (%)
1	establishment of cooperation with companies	93,62%
2	involvement of resources for innovation projects	90,91%
3	writing applications and tenders	81,82%
4	organizing TT+I education courses	77,27%
5	organizing other TT+I events	74,42%
6	innovation marketing	74,42%
7	searching for investors	74,36%
8	organizing spin-off education courses	71,79%
9	searching for new R&D results K+F	71,11%
10	establishment of international cooperation	65,79%

Resource: own edition

According to Table 2 most of the intermediaries (93%) aim to establish cooperation with companies. The second and the third service in the rank are the involvement of resources and the writing of application which are closely connected to each other. More than 90 and 80 % of the intermediaries offer these services. Among the top 10 services, on the 7th place we can find another service which is also connected to financing (services connected to financing are written in bold). This indicates that financing and involving resources are extremely important - more important than other services - for intermediaries.

The survey focusing on innovation intermediaries also examined the target group – as control groups - of these organizations. All the researches confirmed that one of the biggest barriers which hinder innovation in the target groups is the lack of resources (e.g. more than 80% of the respondents mentioned it in the regional research). These answers inevitably justify the findings of the research by Grosz-Csizmadia-Szépvölgyi (2004). In their article they emphasized that intermediaries struggle with financial problems and this directly affects their operational effectiveness. Reciprocally, management and operational problems of these organizations can negatively influence the innovation potential of the region.

CONCLUSION

We cannot state that there were not enough resources available for the organizations participating in the innovation process as intermediaries. In Hungary, not only EU grants but national supports were also opened for the development of the innovation services of these organizations. Intermediaries received more than 120 bn HUF grants from the Baross Gábor Program and also from the EU funds. Spatial distribution of the support of the Baross fund between the convergence regions did not differ significantly; however, EU co-financed funds were mainly focused in the eastern part of Hungary.

According to the literature – see Lundvall (2002), Nagaoka et al. (2009), Arocena-Sutz (2002), Filippetti-Archibugia (2011), Guana-Chen (2012), Flanagan et al. (2011) – for the development of the innovation potential, it is essential to support and motivate the activities of the organization which participate in the innovation process. This support needs to be stable and annually consistent. Only this can ensure the continuous and sustainable functioning and stable services of the innovation in intermediary organizations. According to the research results examining the resources described above, we can state that the support of Hungarian intermediary organizations is not stable. Annual allocation of grants is changing – there were more available grants in the beginning and only a few at the end of the periods. Besides, resources also have a different intensity according to regions. This instability directly influences the functioning and services of the organizations and it can indirectly contribute to the decrease in the effectiveness of the Hungarian innovation process as well.

Project based and specific funding (promoting specific activities) also causes problems for intermediaries as it cannot ensure stable management. Most of the services of innovation intermediaries are not profit-oriented and cannot directly result in incomes. Therefore unpredictable and project-based supports result in financial problems for them. Intermediaries, however, can have difficulties if they try to involve investors or other

resources for the maintenance of their services due to the low level of trust in Hungary (see Inzelt, 1998, 2003 describing the role of trust in the Hungarian innovation system).

For the intermediary organizations searching for and the involvement of resources is significant and this exacting work takes their attention away from other, more important services supporting the innovation process.

More effective distribution of the grants, stable financing and resources aiming directly the operation of the organizations can improve and solve financial problems and this way it can increase the effectiveness of the intermediary organizations.

The results of our research can be supplemented with further complex researches focusing on the relations between the number of organizations and its influence of the innovation potential. Hungarian innovation policy and regional policy have an influence on the innovation capacities of the regions which should also be examined in details in a future survey.

And by increasing the effectiveness of the services Hungarian intermediaries provide, the innovation potential of regions and actors participating in the innovation process can also improve.

NOTES

The calls of the Baross Gábor Program differed by regions. We examined the following calls:

- Courses for the human side of innovation (EA_KEPZ_07)
- Research and development and innovation program (EA_KFI_07)
- Research and development asset acquisition (KM_ESZK_07, DA_ESZK_07)
- Supporting the acquisition of R+D+I services (Central Transdanubian Region)
- Product and technology and service innovation (Southern Transdanubian Region)
- Spin off (ND_INRG2_07)
- Knowledge and technology transfer (Southern Transdanubian Region)

We examined the following ÚMFT calls which were available for innovation intermediaries:

- Supporting knowledge and technology transfer services and the development of higher educational institutes' research facilities (TÁMOP 4.2.1-09/1)
- Development of assets and facilities promoting the knowledge utilization and knowledge transfer (TÁMOP 4.2.1-08/1)
- Promotion and dissemination of scientific results (TÁMOP 4.2.3-08/1, TÁMOP 4.2.3-12/1/KONV)
- Increasing the quality of higher education through the development of research-development-innovation-education (TÁMOP 4.2.1/B-09/1/KONV, TÁMOP 4.2.1.B-10/2/KONV)

The following ÚSZT calls (2011-2013) were examined:

- Development of innovation and technology parks and development centres (GOP 1.2.1-12/B)
- Regional Operative Programs:
 - Support for the business infrastructure and investment area – for industrial parks and incubators (ROP 1.3.1/ABC-11)
 - Support for the cooperation with companies and clusters (ROP 1.1.1/A-11)
- Promotion and dissemination of scientific results (TÁMOP 4.2.3-12/1/KONV)
- Development of the regional, social and economic role of higher education (TÁMOP 4.1.1.F-13/1)

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GLOBAL PRODUCTION NETWORKS AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE HUNGARIAN FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

GLOBALIS ÉRTÉKTERMELÉSI HÁLÓZATOK ÉS TERÜLETI FEJLŐDÉS: A MAGYARORSZÁGI LÁBBELI-GYÁRTÓ IPAR ESETE

Ernő MOLNÁR^a

^a University of Debrecen, Department of Social Geography and Regional Development Planning, H-4032 Debrecen, Egyetem tér 1. E-mail: molnar.erno@science.unideb.hu.

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Abstract

The industry in East-Central Europe has integrated into global production networks in the last quarter century. Modern reindustrialization is considerably expected in the region, meanwhile it has emerged that those works leaning on cheap labour do not provide close-up perspectives in the long run: the 'upgrading' has become the main objection, namely to join the international industrial diversification. This case study aims to present the current Hungarian footwear industry. The study, based on statistics data and interviews, as well as information collected at the Union of Leather and Footwear Industry, focuses on how the participants of the sector integrate into global production networks and what are its consequences.

Keywords: global production networks, reindustrialization, footwear industry.

Abstract

Kelet-Közép-Európa ipara az elmúlt negyedszázadban globális termelési hálózatokba integrálódott. Az újraiparosodáshoz komoly modernizációs remények fűződnek a régióban, miközben az is nyilvánvalóvá vált, hogy a szimplán olcsó munkaerőre épülő tevékenységek hosszabb távon nem kínálnak felzárkózási perspektívát: a nemzetközi ipari munkamegosztásba való bekapcsolódás varázsigéjévé a „feljebb lépés” folyamata vált. Jelen esettanulmány a hazai lábbeli-gyártó ipar helyzetének bemutatására vállalkozik. A statisztikai adatok mellett vállalati interjúk tapasztalataira, továbbá a Bőr- és Cipőipari Egyesülésnél gyűjtött információkra épülő írás az iparági szereplők globális termelési hálózatokban történő részvételének mikéntjére, illetve integrálódásuk következményeire fókuszál.

Kulcsszavak: globális termelési hálózatok, újraiparosodás, lábbeli-gyártó ipar.

INTRODUCTION

The *foreign direct investments* had a crucial role in the industrial restructuring process after the change of regime, which resulted an industry integrated to *global production networks* and an industry with large-scale export orientation in Hungary. This process entailed the

dramatically shrinking significance of industry requiring stock, energy and living labour, entailed also the appearing of heavy industrial distressed areas, as well as the considerable *decreasing of employment by light industry*, however, it was an important manufacturer previously on the peripheries (Barta – Czirfus – Kukely 2008, Kiss 2010). The latter process queried the results of the industrialization, carried out after the World War II, for the sake of employing the labour force from the agricultural regions, while *these regions in question* have mainly *unfavourable positions* in order to be *selected as production sites* of modern economy.

This study aims to show the structural reshaping and its industrial results of the footwear production, which has a considerable role in the *industrialization of the rural peripheries*, and requires living labour, and which is considered as a significant employer beforehand. The main question of the study is whether the more and more globalized *footwear production* has *subsistence in Hungary*, where the local members have liminality between the industrial centres leading global production networks, pooling strategic functions and producing the highest added value, and the developing economies as sites of the cost-effective mass production and formatives of increasingly important competencies.

The article – beyond *statistical data* – is based on those semi-structured interviews, which mainly focused on the integration to the global production networks, and which were made at footwear manufacturing companies, as well as at the Union of Leather and Footwear Industry. The examined companies are Eastern-Hungarian small, medium-sized or large enterprises having foreign or home owners. They provide 35% of the sector employees. The sample is mainly appropriate for reconstructing of the progress of the large sector players.

FORCED PATH REPOSITIONAL ATTEMPTS

Toll manufacturing footwear industry

In the Social Era the Hungarian footwear industry involved *state enterprises* with specific technologies and *large production run*, which transacted export to the east supplied the local demand, as well as to the west from 1970s. While the former supply based on own products, the export to the capitalist countries was implemented by toll manufacturing. The western growing interest for the cheaper productions, as well as the Hungarian government in meeting its foreign exchange needs promoted the cooperation (Cseh et al 2002, Laki 2005).

The change of regime involved the transformation of the market economy, the orientation change of the foreign economy, and large effects of globalization in Hungary as well. Among these circumstances the Hungarian footwear production was considerably *thrown back on its western customers* due to the *less eastern marketing possibilities*, as well as the effects of the far east competition on the *shrinking domestic market*, which supplanted the local products.

Introducing their own products to the west had lack of market knowledge and the capital needs, however, the producers in the given countries were interested in exploiting strategies for having products made in the cheap Eastern-European sites. The falling out of Yugoslavia due to its civil war even resulted their growing interest (*Antalóczy – Sass 1998, Bertram 2005, Crestanello – Tattara 2011, Cutrini 2011, Roukova et al 2008, Schmitz 2006, Scott 2006*). Thus, as a possibility – lack of a better one –, the *toll manufacturing to the western procurers* left predominantly for the Hungarian producers.

Toll manufacturing is *relatively unrisky* (neither the consumer research nor the stock procurement are the employer's duties, but their firm finances the cost of production) and contributes to *lock up capacities*, as well as to support the employment. On the other hand, the wage worker is simply forced by this construction into a *manufacturer role*, and is *made to be dependent on* the procurer (which is especially asymmetric provided the toll manufacturer signs a contract with only one company and for certain production segments). They not only „dull” the firm *professionally*, but merely count on its labour force in such a sector where the source of the competitive edge – especially among products at a lower price – is the *cheapness of the living labour*. In the case of toll manufacturer it restricts the income opportunities, as well as the secession of the role. The negative effects of toll manufacturing were emerged *after the millennium*. Due to the raising costs of the Hungarian manufacture, the production moved to the east, and *the local footwear producers lost their orders one after each other*. Behind the process there were the increase in the minimum wage and the effects of the increase in net HUF, which caused a rapid decline in the sector in the second and third year after the millennium (*Cseh et al 2002, Laki 2005, Molnár 2013, Molnár – Lengyel 2016*). While 70% of the sector revenues (included the leather industry) came from the export around the millennium (*Tab. 2*), 85-90% of the footwear export was realized among the frames of lease-work. It shows the importance of lease-work and the effects of its decline.

The process of the *ownership restructuring* was also affected by the toll manufacturing relations as long as the foreign capital turned up as an owner besides the home enterprise sector: the former toll manufacturer bought a partial ownership or set up a new firm, which resulted – among others – that the Berkemann, Josef Seibel, Kennel & Schmenger, Legero, Marc, Salamander settled in Hungary. *Forming into subsidiary of the foreign company means stability* rather than ordering leasework, thus the partner's direct investments are treated as priorities by more home-based footwear enterprises. On the other hand, the presence of the *foreign capital* does not certainly mean *life insurance* in the long run, which – especially after the millennium – was shown by the enterprise liquidations of some owners (Marc), the production cutbacks of others (Legero) or forwardings of their subsidiaries (Salamander – Lorenz). Several years after the millennium declining wave (in 2012) 83% of the total

revenues of the leather and footwear manufacturing was from the foreign subsidiaries, the bulk of the footwear manufacturers (having at least 100 employees) is foreign owners.

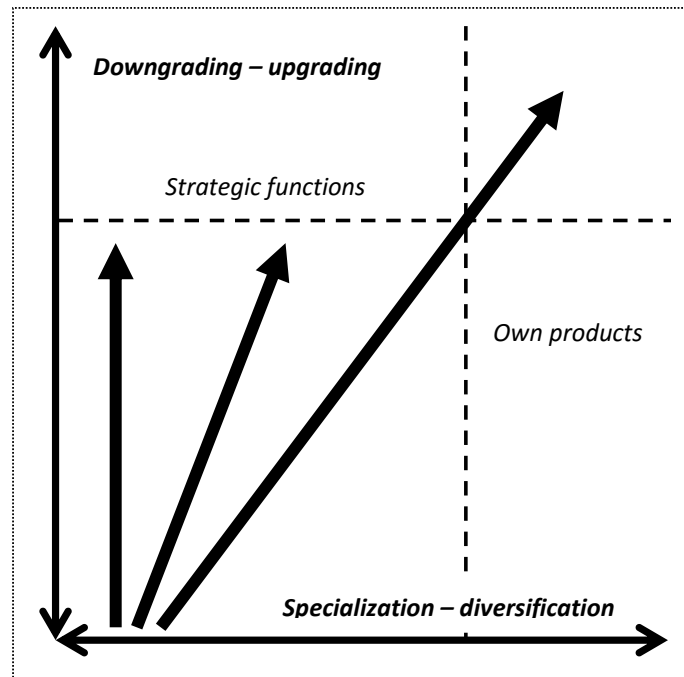
Categories of upgrading

The modus operandi of the integration into global production networks seems to be of primary importance regarding the chances of gainful activities, as well as the continuity of the system profit. It is one of the reasons for the significance of upgrading, which provides the increase in the relative importance of the added value and the players.

Giving up the own products manufacturing and *turning towards the leasework of the industry* after the regime change are interpreted as a *downgrade*, while – unseparatedly from the home industrial traditions – after some time the players' *upgrading* could be observed relatively fast in the global production networks defined by the leasework relations (*Fig. 1*). The shoe uppers producing, which requires living labour, gave place to the *proper production*, some players – beyond the direct production – gained *other functions* (sample shoes production, logistics) within the toll manufacturer's value chain in order to increase their contribution to the value of the finished product and *strengthen their position* in the system (*Humphrey – Schmitz 2002, Kaplinsky 2004, Szalavetz 2012*).

In the case of interests taken over by a foreign owner and *become subsidiaries* similar progress is observed. That home subsidiary has gained the highest position which also *controls the production* of the owner's plants in the neighbouring countries, and which does an independent – serving other plants in the region – *raw material management*, as well as which controls the *marketing agency* of the company in Hungary and in some other neighbouring countries. Opposite examples can be also observed: the given company started manufacturing higher welfare products, but at the same time it *gained downgrade regarding the functions* focusing its production on shoe uppers only. On a certain level of upgrading the *partial outsourcing of the shoe uppers production requiring living labour* also can be observed: among companies in question there were not any considerable players which did not take the advantage of this opportunity for the sake of flexible exploitation of cost-reducing or capacities, giving forward some parts of their work to Hungarian, Romanian, Ukrainian or Indian (!) producers. The toll manufacturers and subsidiaries have common upgrading ways regarding that – independently from the cost and diversification of their supplies – the *strategic functions* showing the most significant added value can be owned *partially at the most* by them (*Fig. 1*).

Figure 1 Upgrading and diversification: dominant movement directions of the Hungarian footwear producers within the global production networks



Source: own compilation

Due to the receding of Hungarian producing *after the millennium* the *unsustainability of the long-run survival strategies built upon leasework* outcropped, which was only temporarily extended by making relationship with more toll manufacturers. Although larger stability in case of leasework done related to high quality products, and partial return of orders formerly lost have been observed, in terms of *diversification* manufacturing *own products* has come increasingly to the front. The own product is not merely considered as diversification: only in this case we can state the wholesome forming opportunities of *strategic functions* (Fig. 1). The foreign subsidiaries and home toll manufacturers have in common that as segments of the global production network they both *depend on* the leading player of production. In case of the subsidiaries it means a dependence within the company's hierarchy. In case of the toll manufacturers it means a consequence of asymmetric power relations along the value chain (Gereffi et al 2005, Yeung – Coe 2015). The latter's success can be measured by (1) the *significance of their role* within the production networks leading by others, (2) their *integration into more production networks* leading by others, and (3) *making independent production networks* due to their own products. Among our examined home companies there were not any which had not shown upgrading in one of those cases above. All cases seem to be needed to get permanent success.

The Hungarian footwear producers attempt to make their own products, which clearly shows to aim at the *middle and higher cost*, specific *niche market*. This attempt is partially

influenced by their *technological duties*. Healthy footwear (shoes for kids with medical aims, products for diabetic people and other orthopedic goods), safe footwear, fashionable shoes, footwear in extreme size, as well as customized footwear production (basically small-scale production and flexibility) mean the main strategic directions, especially in such marketing segments where *mass production competition does not prevail or only less*.

At the beginning mainly *home marketing* is typical among the enterprises, although in many cases outsourcing to the *foreign markets* (Austria, Germany, Italy, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, also Denmark, Finland and Japan) can be observed, in which cases several players – if they are not competitors – are *supported by their toll manufacturers*. As a dominant strategy, the middle-sized and large domestic enterprises mostly mix the *toll* and their *own products' manufacturing*, but the latter products – in their volumes – are effaced beyond the ones from toll manufacturing at the large enterprises.

RESULTS OF RESTRUCTURING

General industrial features

The restructuring resulted spectacular consequences. The systemic frames considerably changed: the large enterprises fell apart, then the strong fluctuation of the newly-appeared footwear players was considered. Before the change of regime the Hungarian footwear production involved 11-12 state footwear companies with more premises, industrial associations, and industrial side-lines of the agricultural large plants. Within the code register data from 1998, approximately 280, and from 2013 – in accordance with tendency of the sector's shrinking – about 120 footwear joint companies, which employed at least 5 workers, were registered. The cut-back resulted in a considerable change, and in *an increase in the rate of the micro- and small enterprises* (Molnár – Lengyel 2016).

The footwear production showed also shrinking in the beginning of 1990s, and then increasing in the second half of the decade, similarly to data of the industry. Shrinking and increasing of its employment are in agreement in their size with indexes of the industry as a whole, however, its production and export already declined at that time, and then it showed a little increase. After the millennium the moderate employment shrinking of the industry as a whole came off with – blocked by the crisis occurred in 2008 – the increase in production and export, however, the footwear production (due to the reasons above) was supposed to be shrinking again in employment, producing and export (Tab. 1).

Table 1 Dynamics of some indicators of the footwear industry and the industry as a whole after the change of regime – in percentage of the value in 1989

Year	Footwear production			Industry		
	Production value	Export revenues	Number of employees	Production value	Export revenues	Number of employees
1990	88	88	88	92	91	95
1995	52	56	57	68	82	56
2000	64	79	63	117	261	62
2005	25	61	27	151	419	56
2010	27	96	21	155	535	50
2014	50	170	21	178	660	52

Source: own compilation based on the data of Hungarian Central Statistical Office; dynamics of footwear export – lack of full particulars – counted of the leather and footwear production.

In 2014 the number of 7000 employees of the industry is only the one-fifth of the value in 1989, its production is – based on real value – about half of it. All in all, the export revenues passed the level of the time of the regime change, except that the data involves the data of leather and footwear production as a whole, in which case the leather-producing companies, which produce for the upgrading automobile industry, considerably contributed to resulting higher values (Tab. 1). According to the data of Tab. 2 the picture of a living labour needed (having relatively low production value per employee), showing a *large-scale exportorientation* due to its producing to the global market, as well as – among the limits of toll manufacturing – producing a *low* (and mostly decreasing) *intellectual employee-rate industry* can be described (Tab. 2).

Table 2 Some structural features of the footwear industry and the industry as a whole after the change of regime

Year	Footwear production			Industry		
	Production value per employee (1000 HUF)	Rate of export revenue (%)	Rate of intellectual employee (%)	Production value per employee (1000 HUF)	Rate of export revenue (%)	Rate of intellectual employee (%)
1990	628	41	16	1 504	26	22
1995	1 165	56	11	4 445	33	23
2000	2 604	68	9	13 164	51	22
2005	2 951	68	11	21 216	52	24
2010	4 671	81	9	30 368	55	25
2014	9 721	90	8	36 648	63	26

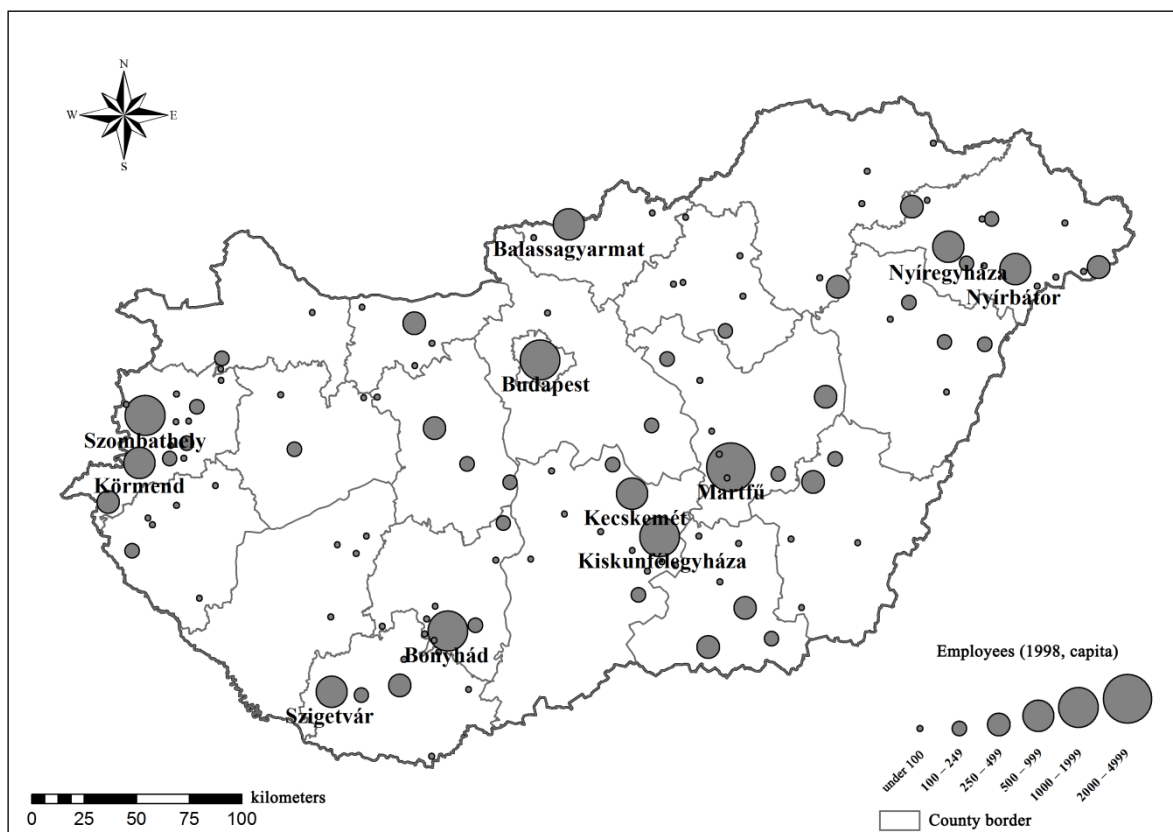
Source: own compilation based on the data of Hungarian Central Statistical Office; rate of export marketing in 1990 – lack of full particulars – counted of the leather and footwear production.

Regional sector dynamics

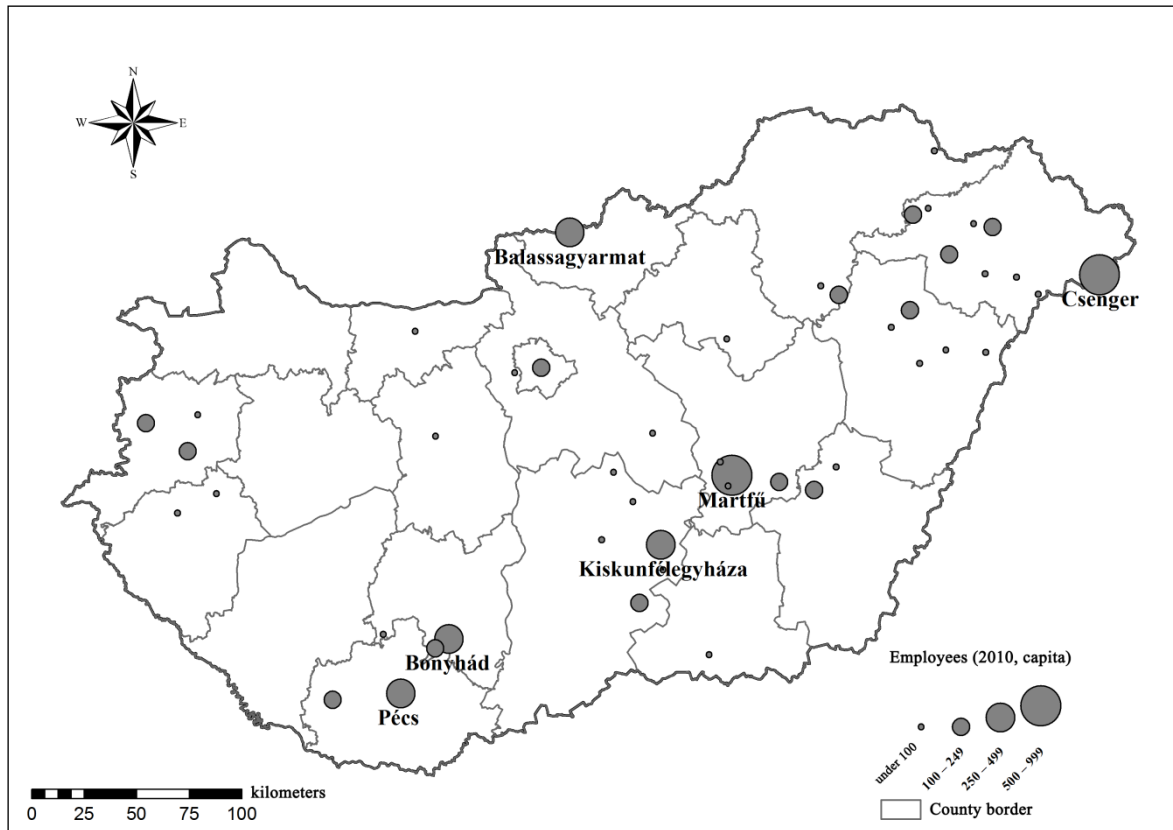
The *shrinking waves* selectively affected the regional development of the industry. In the following decade *after the change of regime* the footwear was considered as an important manufacturer in the rural area *receded into four regions*. Besides Western Transdanubium (Szombathely, Kőrmend), Southern Transdanubium (Bonyhád, Szigetvár), Central Plain (Martfű, Kiskunfélegyháza, Kecskemét), as well as North-Eastern Hungary (Nyíregyháza, Nyírbátor), Budapest even kept its important position, just like Balassagyarmat which employs prisoners in its penitentiary (Fig. 2).

In the next decade *after the millennium* the capital lost its considerable weight in the industry, the outsourcing of the important foreign enterprise resulted the *drastic shrinking of the Western Hungarian footwear industry*. Almost in all industrial centres the number of employees decreased, while in *North-Eastern Hungary* – due to the strengthening of Csenger, later Tiszakeszi – there were *considerable biases* (Fig. 3). The regional influential role of the footwear significantly decreased; only in some regions considered as "last mohawks" it has an important role in the local economic development.

Figure 2 Employment of the footwear industry in Hungary, at the end of the 1990s



Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office company code register data with added premises 1998/1

Figure 3 Employment of the footwear industry in Hungary, at the end of the 2000s

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office company code register data with added premises 2010/4

SUMMARY

After the change of regime the Hungarian footwear industry, which integrated into global production networks, and was considered as an important manufacturer, has experienced *two big shrinking waves*. Beyond the first wave the unsustainability of the former producing volume was, which was resulted by the *partial loss of the traditional markets*. The second shrinking wave in the *home footwear production, which was forced to become toll manufacturer*, was caused by the increasing costs of production after the millennium. More and more procurers (foreign plant owners) *took their production to the east*, which led to the *shrinking* of several local toll manufacturers (subsidiary). The remained players are not merely procurers' partners (owners' concerns) who compete for costs: their marketing strategies are based on *upgrading* and *diversification*, whose most complex form is the *appearing with own products* and aiming at mainly specific niche markets avoided by mass producers. Decreasing of the sector's influence also implies the loss of its influential role in the regional processes: it is considered as an *important constituent of the local economy in some key regions*.

Back to the main question: however, the long-run functional chances of the mass production are limited, the *qualitative footwear production built upon flexibility*, and *aiming the specific market segments, seems to be sustainable* in Hungary. Nevertheless, the profit-producing and manufacturing impact of these activities depends on the features of their integration into the global production networks, as well as the size of the local added value.

Acknowledgement

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THE TERRITORIAL DIMENSION OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN EAST-CENTRAL-EUROPE

A TÁRSADALMI KIREKESZTETTSÉG TERÜLETI JELLEMZŐI KELET-KÖZÉP-EURÓPÁBAN

Gergely TAGAI^a

^aresearch fellow, MTA KRTK Institute for Regional Studies, 1112 Budapest, Budaörsi út 45, tagai@rkk.hu

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Abstract

The paper focuses on introducing spaces of social exclusion in East Central Europe and interpreting spatial processes of the area within this framework. In order to interpret the multidimensional characteristics of social exclusion, domains and dimensions of the phenomenon are represented while territorial aspects of exclusion are illustrated by the generalization of spatial patterns.

Research questions touch upon that what kind of spatial dimensions differentiate territorial aspects of social exclusion in East Central Europe, and what relationships can be discovered between them and other social characteristics. Furthermore, the paper summarize the changes in territorial patterns of social exclusion took place during the 2000s in East Central Europe.

Keywords: social exclusion, social conditions, spatial processes, East Central Europe

Abstract

A tanulmány azt kívánja bemutatni, hogy melyek Kelet-Közép-Európában a kirekesztettség terei, és hogyan értelmezhetők ebben a keretben a térségbeli területi folyamatok. A társadalmi kirekesztettség többdimenziós jellegének megragadása érdekében egyrészt az egyes tényezők, tényezőcsoportok kerülnek értékelésre, míg a kirekesztettség általános térbeli jellemzői a különböző területi mintázatok generalizálása alapján válnak interpretálhatóvá.

A tanulmányban feltett kérdések arra is választ keresnek, hogy melyek a társadalmi kirekesztettség területi jellemzőinek megosztó dimenziói Kelet-Közép Európában, és hogy milyen összefüggések tárhatók fel ezen tényezők és egyéb társadalmi jellegzetességek között. Ezen kívül a tanulmány arra is kitér, hogyan változtak a kirekesztettség területi jellemzői Kelet-Közép-Európában a 2000-es évek eleje óta.

Keywords: társadalmi kirekesztettség, társadalmi jellemzők, területi folyamatok, Kelet-Közép-Európa

INTRODUCTION

The European Commission launched the European Union's ten-year growth strategy in 2010 (European Commission, 2010). The three priorities of Europe 2020 strategy aim at delivering such a growth in the European Union that is smart, sustainable and inclusive. In this case

inclusive growth refers to the promotion of economic, social and territorial cohesion and to achieve high employment rates all over Europe. Specific targets relating to this priority aim to raise employment rates, improve qualification by reducing the rates of early school leaving and raising rates of those who achieve high qualification (third level education), and finally fighting poverty and social exclusion by reducing the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion (or endangered by poverty and social exclusion) by 20 million.

Actions against poverty and social exclusion could only be really effective if the territorial targeting of interventions is also appropriate, namely, if decision-makers are also aware of spatial patterns of these phenomena, and if places which need the most interventions against poverty and social exclusion can be identified at local and regional levels. Widening of the information base of these policy ambitions is supported by ESPON TiPSE project which focused on the territorial dimension of poverty and social exclusion in Europe. The project attempted to identify spatial characteristics of poverty and social exclusion, and analyse the variegated social and institutional background of these spatial patterns.

The aim of this study is to introduce several characteristics of spatial inequalities in East Central European by focusing on symptoms associated with social exclusion. It makes an attempt to delineate generalized but typical spatial patterns, interpret social and economic characteristics related to them and make reflections to socio-economic changes of the past decade in East Central Europe.

CONCEPTUALIZATION OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Definitions of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion used in different policy contexts in the European Union conceptualize the two phenomena in a common framework – i.e. the union of the sets of ratio of people living under the poverty threshold, ratio of people living in severe material deprivation and ratio of people living in households with very low work intensity –, by reflecting on the overlap and the interrelationship of these ideas (Andriani–Karyampas, 2010; Talbot et al. 2012). Nevertheless, it is worth to make a difference between poverty and social exclusion. According to the approach used by TiPSE research the two phenomena are interrelated in many different ways, however social exclusion is a more complex and manifold idea than poverty itself. Potential points of distinction according to Silver (1994), Jehoel-Gijsbers and Vrooman (2007), Talbot et al. (2012) and Copus (2014):

- Social exclusion is more a dynamic process rather than a static state, which leads to the exclusion of people or groups of people from different social systems.
- It is worth to add that contrary to poverty social exclusion affects groups of people more than individuals themselves.
- Another important point of distinction is while poverty is essentially related to the problem of distribution of resources, the basis of social exclusion is relationality: the duality of inclusion and exclusion, interpreted at different social levels and scales (society, institutions, individuals etc.).
- Finally, it can be noted that contrary to the basically financially defined idea of poverty, social exclusion is a multidimensional phenomenon, which endangers individuals and groups of people as a result of different, but potentially interrelated social factors.

Besides poverty, the concept of social exclusion is often associated with marginalization. The idea of marginalization is also manifold and complex, and it is based on overlapping interpretations. Nagy et al. (2015) consider marginalization as a socio-spatial process, which is a production of changing societal conditions which weaken linkages between individuals, groups and other parts of the society and cause a boost of declination of social groups and spaces. Marginalization has very similar roots to social exclusion. According to Berndt and Colini (2013) several authors use these concepts and synonyms. They also suggest that the difference between exclusion and marginalization is context dependent, since questions of exclusion focus more on individuals and social groups, while marginalisation is more associated with political and economic conditions.

DOMAINS, DIMENSIONS AND INDICATORS

The dynamic character, context-dependence coming from relationality and the multidimensional determination not only make a conceptual distinction between poverty and social exclusion (and marginalization), but it also essentially influences that how spatial features of social exclusion can be measured and visualized. By building on the conceptual definition mentioned above TiPSE research used a deductive way of thinking by drawing on the domains of social exclusion for the European space identified by the academic and policy literature (Czirfusz, 2014)

It is based on the following train of thoughts. In order to apprehend the multidimensional character of social exclusion Philip and Shucksmith (2013) and Reimer (2004) identified four social systems (institutions) in which different processes and phenomena induced by social exclusion might act:

- Market relations, or private systems;
- Bureaucratic relations, or state administrative systems;
- Associative relations, i.e. collective action processes based on shared interests;
- Communal relations based on shared identity, among family and friends networks.

Individuals or social groups could be excluded from the access to different social systems in many ways; furthermore these processes are usually strongly interrelated. In order to derive (the state and the process of) social exclusion into a statistically measurable form Talbot et al. (2012) identified four – relatively separable – domains of exclusion which relate to the above mentioned social systems:

- Earning a living;
- Access to basic services;
- Social environment;
- Political participation.

These social systems and the listed domains used in the spatial analysis of social exclusion are not exactly fit to each other point by point, however they have a quite strong correlation (Czirfusz, 2014). Czirfusz analysed the interrelationship between social systems affected by exclusion and domains serving the identification of spatial patterns of social exclusion principally on the basis of European Union policy documents (cohesion reports, commitments of the European Commission). Within these documents the four identified domains do not involved in an explicit way, but the policy literature usually deals with such dimensions of social exclusion which can be labelled as parts of different domains.

TiPSE research did not undertake the representation of spatial aspects of social exclusion in a complex way by composing different patterns in domains, but attempted to visualize the analysed factors separately. It was supported by the review of a wide range of potential exclusion dimensions (Talbot et al. 2012; Czirfusz, 2014). These single dimensions can be visualized by exact measures, and in the analysis every dimension is represented by one or more indicators (Tab. 1).

Table 1 Domains, dimensions and indicators of social exclusion

<i>Domain</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Number of indicators</i>
<i>Earning a living</i>	Income	2
	Employment	4
<i>Access to basic services</i>	Health	3
	Education	2
	Housing	3
<i>Social environment</i>	Age	3
	Ethnic composition	1
	Immigrants	1
	Household structure	2
<i>Political participation</i>	Citizenship	1

Source: own elaboration

The selection of analysed indicators was driven by the considerations of having appropriate representations of exclusion in the given dimensions through the chosen measures, having a policy support by being conventionally used in European policy documents, and it was also important to have measurable indicators at certain spatial levels used in the analysis (Czirkusz, 2014).

Among indicators of dimensions analysed in the domain of ‘earning a living’ those measures can be found which reflect on forms of exclusion related to the ability of having a given level of income (disposable income, disadvantaged occupation status), and which relate to different forms of exclusion from the labour market (inactivity, unemployment, gender gap in activity). The poor accessibility of basic services was another analysed form of social exclusion. It might be related to shortcomings of different services of general interests (health status – measures of life expectancy and healthcare infrastructure; qualification – indicators of educational attainment), but it might also involve several forms of exclusion which relate to inadequate housing conditions (e.g. lack of bathroom or flush toilet).

Social environment has many aspects in which processes of exclusion might act. Age-related forms of exclusion are represented by different measures of dependency rates. At the same time, characteristics of household structure in ‘social environment’ domain (ratio of lone parent or overcrowded households) are also related to vulnerabilities to exclusion from earning a living. In East Central Europe the potential exclusion related to ethnic composition is represented by the ratio of Roma population. Risks of exclusion related to the perspectives of immigrant population are illustrated by the ratio of foreign-born population. This measure is similar in many senses to the ratio of non-citizen population which represents the form of

exclusion from citizen rights in ‘political participation’ domain. (The complete list of indicators can be read in Czirfusz, 2014.)

Measures applied in the analysis certainly have a broader meaning rather than we might directly and exclusively link them to concrete forms of social exclusion. Their validity is also weakened by the fact that every European country has such institutions and social systems which can reduce the vulnerability to exclusion. Furthermore, other factors are more related to traditional or cultural makings and other local, context-dependent phenomena, so their indicators do not measure exclusion itself in a direct way. Although considering these constraining factors, the analysis identified those regions as being endangered by social exclusion in one or another domains and dimensions, where applied indicators had a high value referring to disadvantaged conditions (Talbot et al. 2012).

Analysed measures were represented at NUTS3 level (except for some indicators available only at NUTS2 level – disposable income, health condition). In order to use comparable, harmonized and available datasets at NUTS3 level in the research, data analysis is primarily based on census data bases. This decision was also justified by that country censuses has a broad coverage of themes of data which could be used in a suitable way to analyse social exclusion. In order to illustrate spatial patterns of exclusion in East Central Europe country censuses from 2011 were taken into account, nevertheless the need for interpretation of the process aspect of social exclusion made necessary the involvement of data from 2001 censuses as well.

SPATIAL PATTERNS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN EAST CENTRAL EUROPE

Apart from a Europe-wide analysis, macro-regional analyses were also carried out in TiPSE research. The conceptual basis of the distinction of an East Central European macro-region is rooted in that there are more significant differences between the countries of the area and other parts of Europe, compared to the internal differences within both groups, due to the long-lasting heritage of Socialism (systemic characteristics, inherited institutions etc.) and to the different path of development on the way towards integration into the European social and welfare regimes (Fenger, 2007, cited by Talbot et al. 2012).

Until the 2000s there was little understanding for social exclusion as such in many of the East Central European countries. Due to a more egalitarian way of income distribution of the former socialist regimes the ‘old’ poverty was mainly related to the stages of life cycle – differentiating between living conditions of the working age groups and the elderly ones

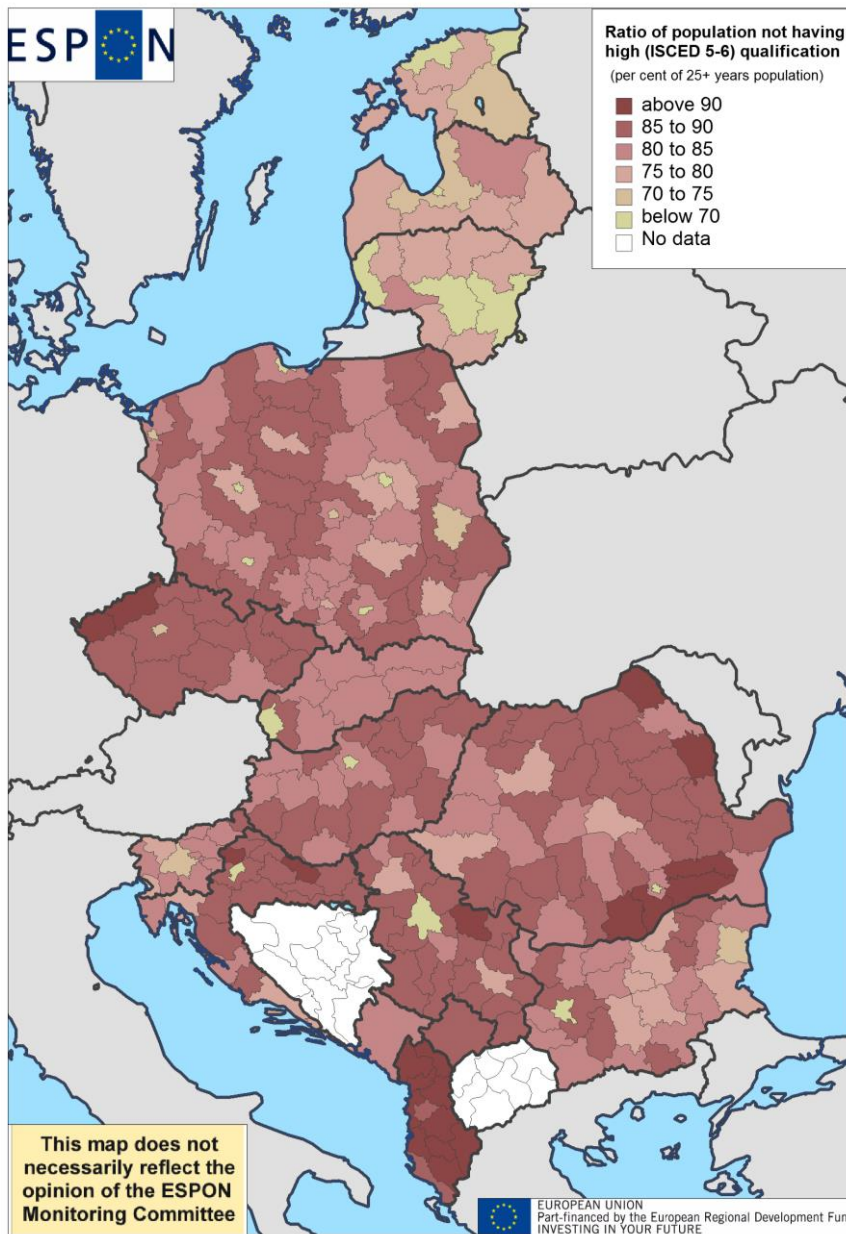
(Vecernik, 2004). Social processes after the political change of regime and the economic transformation (economic reforms, structural adjustments) impacted negatively by the reduction of real incomes and the fast increase of inequalities or unemployment (Golinowska, 2002; Paas, 2003; Vecernik, 2004). In this context social exclusion was reduced to a problem of dysfunction of social systems (under the newly formed capitalist social relations) and often was replaced by poverty as a synonym of it. Social exclusion in the countries of the macro-region is often related to the 'new' poverty, describing the manifestations of the negative consequences of socio-economic transformation (as unemployment, homelessness, housing, financial defects etc.) which cannot be treated by the same way like poverty (Stankuniene, 1998; Golinowska, 2009).

Besides East Central European (and Baltic) member states of the European Union the recent analysis covers the West Balkan countries (former republics of Yugoslavia, Albania) as well, which are actual candidates of EU membership. Due to this broad territorial coverage social exclusion has many aspects that differentiate between countries of East Central Europe. Particularly employment, housing and education are those dimensions in which risks associated with social exclusion are higher in countries with more disadvantaged socio-economic conditions (e.g. Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Serbia) than in those states which have more favourable position (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia).

Besides these differences, patterns of social exclusion in East Central Europe are generally delineated by regional inequalities within countries. Among all of the divisive factors urban–rural differences are the most clearly visible. These patterns could be discernible in most dimensions of the analysed exclusion domains. Urban regions are usually concentrations, 'hot spots' of economic activity, thus risks of exclusion associated with earning a living are frequently lower in these areas. In urban regions income conditions are more favourable, and employment opportunities are also better and more balanced – contrary to Western Europe, unemployment in East Central Europe has a more 'rural' face.

Rural regions in East Central Europe are in a multiply-disadvantaged situation according to their opportunities of accessing basic services. Risks of exclusion related to the insufficient accessibility of health infrastructure are usually higher in rural areas than in urban regions. Moreover, the population of rural regions in East Central Europe is less qualified in many cases, and that significantly influences their participation/exclusion rates from the active labour market too (Fig. 1.). Generally worse housing conditions in rural areas might also be associated with potential dangers of social exclusion.

Figure 1 Ratio of population not having high qualification, 2011

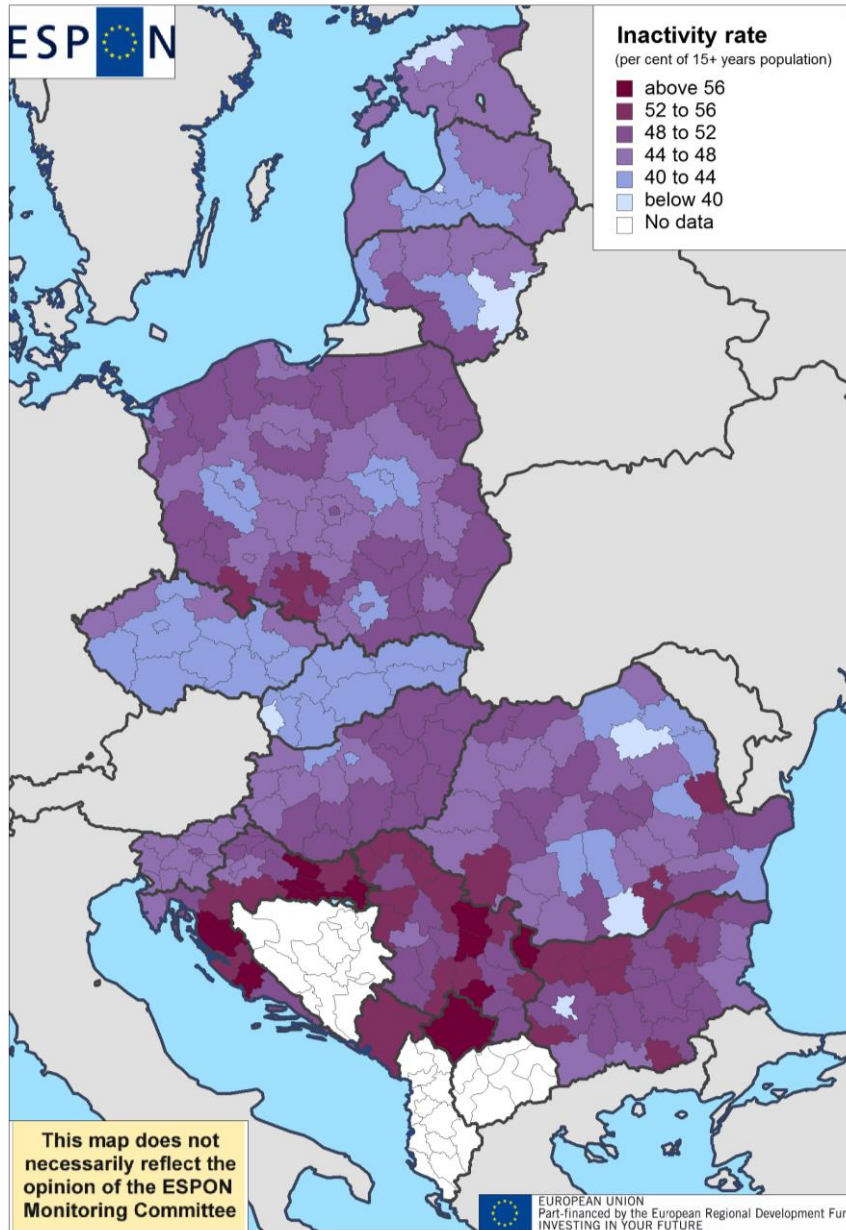


Source: Own elaboration based on TiPSE database

Risks of exclusion related to age structure are more differentiated than having a clear ‘urban’ or ‘rural’ face in East Central Europe. In several cases (e.g. Hungary, Poland) elderly population is more concentrated in urban and capital city regions, but it is not a general spatial pattern in the macro-region. Figures of household composition can also have a ‘rural’ or an ‘urban’ aspect too. For instance, the ratio of lone parent households is significantly higher urban regions of East Central Europe. Contrary to that, overcrowded (6+ members) households and potential related dangers of social exclusion are most common in rural areas. An urban character might also be observed in the spatial distribution of immigrant and non-citizen population, since bigger cities might serve as gateways for those who arrive there to

settle down from abroad. In this way, risks of exclusion associated with these dimensions are also more frequent in urban regions.

Figure 2 Inactivity rate, 2011



Source: Own elaboration based on TiPSE database

Rurality in East Central Europe usually has a strong interrelationship with peripherality. The formerly mentioned disadvantages not only affect the population of a given territory because it is not an urban region, but because it has a peripheral location, where the often poor accessibility strongly determines actual social and economic conditions – for instance, the opportunities of participation in the labour market or the access to basic services. Less workplace, lower levels of disposable income, constraints of accessing health and education

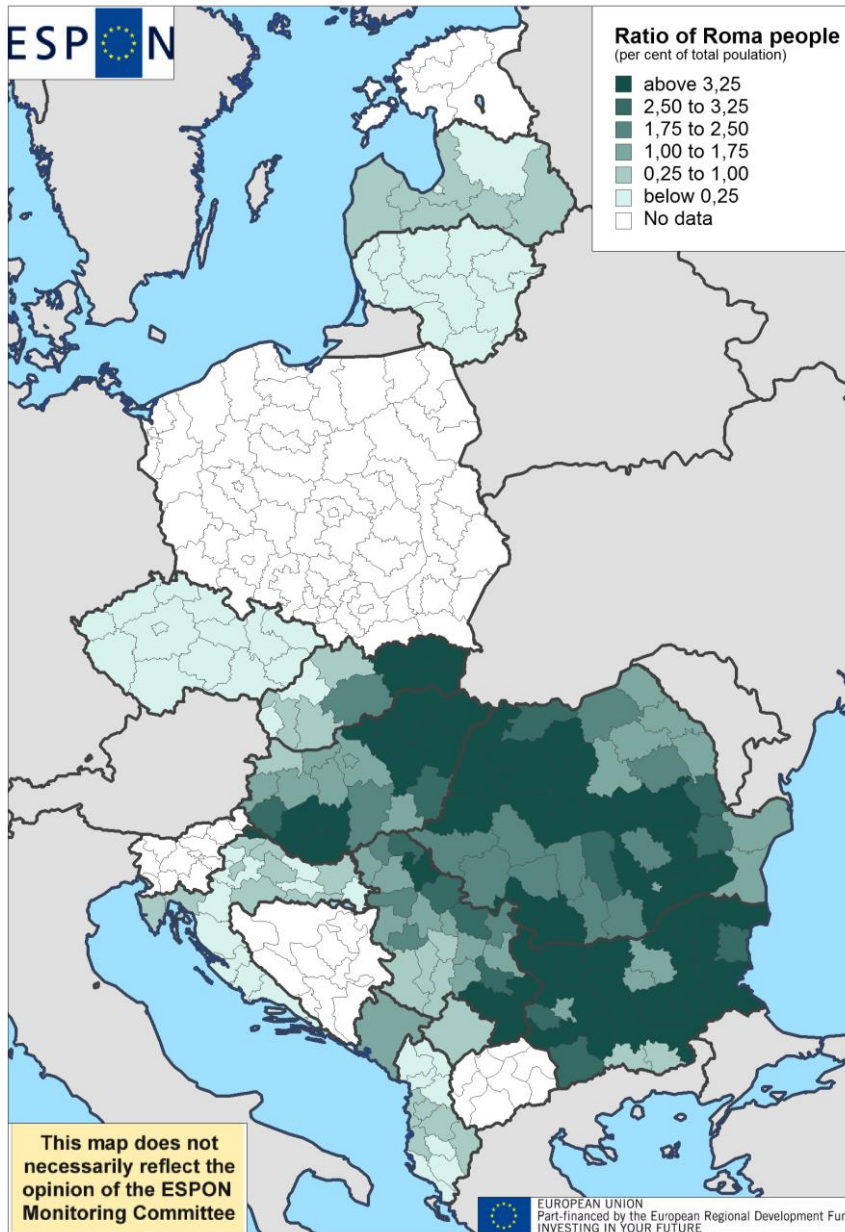
services might both raise the risks of social exclusion in these areas (Fig. 2.) In many cases, the more qualified and active part of population aims to settle down in more attractive regions. An indirect measure of this process might be identified in the higher rates of elderly people in peripheral areas.

Some aspects of peripherality, like coastal or mountainous location are less likely to be present in East Central Europe among the determinants of spatial patterns of social exclusion. Nevertheless, isolation of mountainous areas might lead to exclusion, especially in the Western Balkan countries, due to inadequate access to education or health services (Matković, 2006). Nevertheless, many typical factors of differentiation in the macro-region are related to border regions. Systems of services of general interests (e.g. education, health) and the elements of housing infrastructure are built up within a given country, by following closed borders, and in border regions, far from core areas the same level of supply is often less accessible. In the same way, risks of exclusion associated with dimensions of 'earning a living' domain are also higher in border areas. The ratio of foreign-born population might also be higher in border regions; however this condition does not automatically carry a risk of social exclusion.

Peripherality related spatial patterns of social exclusion in East Central Europe often reflect on the general image of spatial inequalities of a given country. Whereas in several cases, spatial characteristics related to exclusion are hard to identify due to the overlap of the formerly mentioned spatial patterns. Where there are more dimensions showing a higher risk of social exclusion, those regions might be considered as lagging or depression areas within the given country. Such regions might be the eastern (and western) peripheries of Poland, the north-western part of Czech Republic, eastern regions in Slovakia and Hungary, inner peripheries of Croatia or the connecting border area of Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania.

Regions with significant and multiple risks of exclusion often have an overlap with those areas where the ratio of Roma population is also high (Fig. 3.). Roma people in most countries of the macro-region are highly vulnerable to dangers of social exclusion. They are more affected by labour market-related disadvantages, their inactivity and unemployment rates are higher, and many of them work in elementary occupations. Their disadvantaged position is in relation with their lower qualification features, which might potentially be a result of their poorer access to services (of education). In the same way, risks of exclusion associated with health and housing conditions are also higher among Roma people. Their case illustrates how factors of social exclusion are interrelated and how they might boost each other's impact.

Figure 3 Ratio of Roma population, 2011



Source: Own elaboration based on TiPSE database

CHANGING PATTERNS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Analyses in the TiPSE research enabled to follow the process aspect of social exclusion (by comparing figures and spatial patterns based on 2001 and 2011 census data), although changes over time relating to the applied indicators do not always represent the alteration of vulnerability to exclusion. Life expectancy, several features of housing conditions or educational attainment all became more favourable between 2001 and 2011 in the area. These positive tendencies especially affected already prosperous urban areas and capital cities or, as a counterpart such lagging regions which had greater potential for improvement. These

dimensions, indirectly related mostly to the domain of ‘access to basic services’, are more or less on one-way paths, where regression can hardly be observed, or become apparent only in a long run, under the effect of disadvantaged conditions or processes of crisis.

Other social characteristics, more related to social environment or political participation may change in a shorter run, however the trends revealed have uncertain relationship with risks of exclusion. Nevertheless, such tendencies as intensified ageing processes might lead to a growing risk of exclusion in most of the countries of the macro-region, especially in different areas (mostly peripheral, rural parts) of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Serbia or Hungary. The ratio of foreign-born population and the proportion of inhabitants not possessing citizenship increased in East Central Europe between 2001 and 2011 (especially in capital cities), which presumably relates to the changing international role and increasing openness of these countries. At the same time, the question of migration related exclusion or inclusion became a sensitive question in East Central Europe too, due to past years’ migration tendencies – one can consider either the outmigration trends from former socialist countries to Western Europe or the changing transit role of these countries concerning international migration. Household structure is influenced by many factors (cultural, social or economic), and it cannot be declared that changes over the past decade (concerning lone parent or overcrowded households) directly affected vulnerability to exclusion. Contrarily, the increasing ratios of Roma population in disadvantaged regions potentially indicates an increasing risk of exclusion – in several countries of the macro-region –, since Roma people are among the social groups the most endangered by exclusion (labour market, education, housing etc. aspects) within that part of Europe.

Measures of activity and employment are able to represent more the effects of crisis derived from the set of applied indicators. Nevertheless, changes over a ten year term (2001–2011) do not reflect only on the effects of the past years economic processes, but they are significantly influenced by former development paths as well. The increase of inactivity rates has a more or less direct relationship with the phenomena of crisis years, when more and more people retreated from the active labour market. The pressed retreat from labour market participation affected structurally weaker countries more, whereas rural and peripheral regions of these states seemed to be less resilient to this form of vulnerability to exclusion. Unemployment rates (and in some countries youth unemployment rates too) has also been increased in the past years due to the economic crisis, however actual levels are still generally lower than that of the early 2000s, thanks to the former economic prosperity of these countries the after the Millennium. Gender gaps related to labour market participation became tighter

since 2001 in many countries. Unfortunately, this is not only a sign of favourable equalisation, but for instance in the case of activity rates it indirectly refers to the equalisation effect of economic crisis – by showing the increasing proportion of inactive men.

CONCLUSION

Those processes which lead to the exclusion of certain social groups from different social systems leave their mark in the patterns of spatial inequalities in East Central Europe. The effects of determinants of (the multidimensional) social exclusion are often interrelated and they might strengthen each other. Spatial patterns delineated by these factors are not new elements in the analysis of spatial processes of East Central Europe, however they can reveal new aspects which might be useful in the interpretation of regional inequalities of the macro-region from the viewpoint of social exclusion. The analysed domains, identified spatial patterns and processes draw attention to operational deficiencies of social systems and services of general interests (and the socio-spatial impact of that) and to the long-term social impact of economic crisis. And it lays down the further steps of the research.

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OTHER ARTICLES

A GLOBALIZÁCIÓ ÉS A KOHÉZIÓS POLITIKA HATÁSA

MAGYARORSZÁGON A 2014-2020-AS IDŐSZAKBAN

GLOBALISATION AND THE EFFECT OF THE COHESION POLICY IN HUNGARY IN 2014-2020

Csaba SARUDI^a, Péter BERTALAN^b

^aprofesszor emeritus, Kaposvári Egyetem Gazdaságtudományi Kar, Kaposvár; sarudi.csaba@ke.hu, +36-82-505-800

^begyetemi docens, tanszékvezető, Kaposvári Egyetem, Pedagógiai Kar, Kaposvár; bertalan.peter@ke.hu, +36-82-505-800

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Abstract

A 2014-2020-as uniós költségvetés szerint a kohéziós politika 325 milliárd eurót ruház be az Európai Unió tagállamaiba, annak érdekében, hogy megvalósulhassanak a növekedéssel és munkahelyteremtéssel kapcsolatos célkitűzések és kezelni lehessen az éghajlatváltozás, az energiafüggőség valamint a társadalmi kirekesztettség okozta kihívásokat. A kohéziós politika stratégiai célkitűzései közül kiemelendő az intelligens, fenntartható és inkluzív növekedés, és az a 11 tematikus célkitűzés, melynek teljesítése minden tagállamra nézve kötelező. Az uniós célok átültetésének sablon szerinti előírása azonban nehezíti a nemzeti célok érvényesítését, a hazai fejlesztési tervekben való megjelenítését. Gondot jelent az is, hogy a célok között nem szerepelnek kifejezetten területi jellegűek. Az új költségvetési ciklusban bekövetkezett legfontosabb változások az igénybe vehető támogatások csökkentésére, a forrás- és tematikus koncentráció erősítésére, az eredmények mérésének szigorítására, valamint a forráshoz-jutási feltételek megnehezítésére vonatkoznak. Az új uniós szabályokhoz igazodik a magyar Széchenyi 2020 fejlesztési terv célrendszere is, amely az Európa 2020 stratégia célértékeit követi és fenntartható, magas hozzáadott értékű termelést, foglalkoztatás bővítést, és gazdasági növekedést előmozdító nemzeti célokat fogalmaz meg. A terv 8 kohéziós operatív programja a nemzeti önrésszel együtt 25, 297 milliárd euró felhasználását irányozza elő, melynek 60 százaléka gazdaságfejlesztési célokat szolgál. Kiemelt szerepet kap a tervben a terület-és településfejlesztés, a környezetvédelem és energiahatékonyság, valamint a közlekedés és a humán erőforrás fejlesztése. Írásunkban a kohéziós politika változásaival, új stratégiájával és a Széchenyi 2020 fejlesztési tervvel foglalkozunk. Értékeljük az önkormányzatokat érintő fejlesztési lehetőségeket, a források decentralizációját és az új területi integrációs eszközöket. Magyarország a 2014-ben kezdődő hét éves időszakban is teljesíti az uniós előírásokat és követelményeket, és a támogatások tekintetében az egyik legkedvezőbb nettó pozíciót foglalja el a 28 tagország ragsorában.

Kulcsszavak: Európa 2020, Széchenyi 2020,

Abstract

Globalisation entails social, political, technological, environmental and cultural cross-border exchange and links, which connect individuals, communities and governments, all over the world. Major environmental problems, such as air pollution, deforestation, the hole in the ozone layer and global warming, have to be solved, because they affect everyone living on earth. Saving ecosystems through the conservation of non-renewable energy sources and the preservation of natural habitats is of primary importance, as well. According to the EU budget for 2014-2020 the cohesion policy invests 325 billion euros in member states in order to be able to accomplish the aims related to growth and the creation of workplaces and deal with the challenges of climate change, energy dependency and social exclusion. The

smart, sustainable and inclusive growth should be highlighted from the strategic objectives of cohesion policy and the 11 thematic objectives, the accomplishment of which is compulsory for all the member states. The template requirement of the implementation of EU goals makes it difficult to enforce national aims and their representation in development plans. Another problem is that among the goals there are no specifically regional ones. The most important regulatory changes in the new budget cycle refer to the reduction of utilizable funds, strengthening resource and thematic concentration, stricter measurement of results, and making it more difficult to access funds. The system of aims of the Széchenyi 2020 development plan is adjusted to the regulations following the value aims of Europe 2020 strategy and formulates sustainable, high added value production, expansion of employment and national aims promoting economic growth. The 8 cohesion programs including the national contribution envisage the use of 25297 billion euros, the 60 percent of which serves the goals of economic development. Priority is given to regional and municipal development, environmental and energy efficiency, traffic and human resource development. In the paper we deal with the changes and strategy of cohesion policy and the Széchenyi 2020 development plan. We evaluate the development possibilities regarding self-governments, the decentralization of funds and new regional integration tools. Hungary meets the EU requirements in the 7 year period starting in 2014, and takes one of the most advantageous net positions in the ranking of EU 28.

Keywords: Europe 2020, Széchenyi 2020

BEVEZETÉS

A kohéziós politika az agrárpolitika után az Európai Unió költségvetésének második legnagyobb tétele. Célrendszere költségvetési ciklusonként változik, és alkalmazkodik a mindenkori kihívásokhoz. A kohéziós politika 2014-es reformja a gazdasági növekedés és a foglalkoztatás bővítésének élénkítését, valamint a versenyképesség erősítését célozza. Emellett kiemelt figyelmet fordít az éghajlatváltozás okozta káros hatások megelőzésére és mérséklésére. A kohéziós politika változásai az Európa 2020 stratégiában és a közös stratégiai keretben közzétett 11 tematikus célkitűzésben fogalmazódnak meg. A kohéziós politika magyarországi adaptációját a Széchenyi 2020 fejlesztési terv foglalja keretbe. A fejlesztési terv a gazdasági növekedést, a munkahelyteremtést és az éghajlatváltozáshoz való alkalmazkodást állítja középpontba.

Jelen írásunk célja 2014-2020-as években hatással bíró kihívások értékelése, az uniós kohéziós politikában bekövetkezett változások áttekintése és annak elemzése, hogy a Széchenyi 2020 fejlesztési terv hogyan kíván válaszolni az ország előtt álló kihívásokra. A változások elemzése kapcsán értékeljük a 2014 és 2020 közötti időszak magyarországi hatásait, a fejlesztési célokat és programokat. Foglalkozunk programok finanszírozásával és ahol indokolt, összehasonlításokat teszünk a 2007-2013-as időszak fejlesztéspolitikájával.

Globális kihívások

A 21. század egyik legnagyobb globális társadalmi kihívása a világ népességének folyamatos növekedése, ami a legóvatosabb előrejelzések szerint 2050-re elérheti, sőt meg is haladhatja a

9 milliárd főt, és a fogyasztási szokások alakulása következtében a globális élelmiszerszükséglet jelentős növekedése várható. A változó életmód és a világszerte várható népességnövekedés fokozódó energiaigényt vetít előre, miközben a fosszilis energiakészletek fogyanak. Az energiaimporttól való függés feloldása a helyi, térségi (kisléptékű) autonóm energiatermelési és ellátási megoldásokra, a megújuló energiaforrásokra és az energiatakarékos életmódra építve lehetséges.

Miközben valamennyi földrész lakossága növekszik, Európa lakossága csökken. A legtöbb európai nemzetnél demográfiai válságról beszélünk ahol már régóta a népesség folyamatos elöregedése, fogyása jellemző. A gyermekvállalási hajlandóság az utóbbi évtizedekben drasztikusan csökken, nem biztosított a népesség reprodukciójához szükséges 2,1-es termékenységi arányszám. A kedvezőtlen demográfiai folyamatok különösen a közép-kelet európai térségben aggasztóak, az Európai Unió 28 tagországa közül a népesség száma hatban fogy. A népesség növekedését Európa számos országában a migráció biztosítja, amely lassan kezelhetetlen, csak komplex módon orvosolható társadalmi feszültségeket okoz. A népesség egyenlőtlen gyarapodása világviszonylatban nagy társadalmi, gazdasági különbségek kialakulásához vezet, amelyben igen jelentős helyet foglal el a nyomor és a gyermekszegénység. A jövedelmek egyenlőtlen megoszlása, a világ leggazdagabb és legszegényebb részei között egyre mélyülő jövedelmi szakadék, globális, regionális, lokális szinten is egyre nagyobb politikai, társadalmi és gazdasági megoldási kényszert jelent országos és nemzetközi szinten egyaránt.

Égető kihívás a természeti erőforrások globális kiaknázásának fenntarthatatlan mértékűvé fokozódása, valamint e jelenség következményeként az ökoszisztéma átalakulása. Az egész glóbusunkat érintő felmelegedés, az évi középhőmérséklet növekedése, az éghajlatváltozás következtében állandóvá váló éghajlati szélsőségek, környezeti kataklizmák, közvetlenül hatással vannak a gazdasági, társadalmi, politikai rendszerekre. A globális előrejelzések szerint különösen fontos az ivóvíz, valamint a művelésre alkalmas területek biztosítása. Az élhető természeti környezet pusztítása csökkenti a biodiverzitás adaptációs képességét, a folyamatnak egyre veszélyesebb mezőgazdasági kihatásai is vannak. Az Európai Unió szakpolitikáinak ezekre a globális kihívásokra haladéktalanul válaszolnia kell. A szakpolitikák közül az egyik legfontosabb a kohéziós politika, amely 2014-2020 között 325 milliárd euró fejlesztési forrással számol, és amelynek célrendszere ebben az időszakban is igyekszik alkalmazkodni az aktuális kihívásokhoz.

A kohéziós politika változásai

A kohéziós politika 2014-2020-as időszakra vonatkozó új irányát a Lisszaboni Stratégiát váltó tíz évre szóló Európai Unió stratégia, az Európa 2020 határozza meg, amely a növekedést és foglalkoztatást állítja középpontjába. A dokumentum három, egymást kölcsönösen erősítő prioritást tartalmaz (Európai Bizottság 2010a):

- az intelligens növekedést, amely a tudáson és innováción alapuló gazdaság kialakítását jelenti,
- a fenntartható növekedést, amely erőforrás-hatékonyabb, környezet-barátiabb és versenyképesebb gazdaság elérését célozza, és végül
- az inkluzív növekedést, amely magas szintű foglalkoztatást, valamint szociális és területi kohézió jellemezte gazdaság létrehozásának ösztönzését irányozza elő.

A stratégia öt számszerű célkitűzés formájában fogalmazza meg, milyen eredményeket kell az Európai Uniónak 2020 végére elérnie a foglalkoztatás, a K+F beruházások, az energia/éghajlat-politika, az oktatás, és a szegénység csökkentése terén. Az említett célkitűzések alapján Magyarország is saját célértékeket határozott meg, amelyek biztosítják az uniós és hazai célok összhangját (1. táblázat).

1. táblázat A 2020-ig elérendő uniós és magyarországi célok

	Európai Unió 2020. évi célkitűzései	Magyarország 2020. évi célértékei
Foglalkoztatás	A foglalkoztatás aránya a 20-64 évesek százalékában 75%-ra nő	A foglalkoztatás aránya a 20-64 évesek százalékában 75%-ra nő
K+F beruházások	Az EU GDP-jének 3%-át K+F-re kell fordítani	A K+F szintje a GDP 1,8%-ára nő
Éghajlatvédelem és fenntartható energiagazdálkodás célkitűzés	Üvegház -hatást okozó gázok (ÜHG) kibocsátását 20%-kal kell csökkenteni az 1990-es szinthez képest	ÜHG kibocsátás legfeljebb 10%-os növelése 2005-höz képest
	Energiahatékonyságot 20%-kal kell javítani	Energiahatékonyság 10%-os növelése
	A megújuló energiaforrások arányát 20%-kal kell növelni	Megújuló energiaforrások aránya a 2012 évi 9,6%-ról 14,6%-ra nő
Oktatás	Az iskolából kimaradók arányát 10% alá kell csökkenteni, és el kell érni, hogy a 30-34 év közöttiek 40%-a rendelkezzen felsőfokú végzettséggel	Az iskolából kimaradók aránya 10%-ra csökken. A felsőfokú végzettségűek aránya a 30-34 éves népességben belül 30,3%-ra nő
Küzdelem a szegénység és a kirekesztés ellen	20 millióval csökkenteni kell a szegénység kockázatának kitett lakosok számát	A szegénységben élők száma 450 ezer fővel csökken

Forrás: Európa 2020 (2010), Magyarország Kormánya (2015)

CÉLOK ÉS FORRÁSOK

Az Európa Parlament és Tanács a számszerű célokon kívül további 11 tematikus célkitűzést tartalmazó listát is elfogadott, amely kötelező jellegű valamennyi tagállam számára, és ezekhez kell igazítaniuk saját fejlesztési terveiket (Európai Bizottság 2013a).

A tematikus célkitűzések a következők:

1. A kutatás, a technológiai fejlesztés és innováció erősítése.
2. Az információs és kommunikációs technológiák hozzáférhetőségének, használatának és minőségének javítása.
3. A kkv-k, a mezőgazdasági és a halászati ágazatok versenyképességének javítása.
4. Alacsony széndioxid kibocsátású gazdaság felé történő elmozdulás támogatása minden ágazatban.
5. Az éghajlatváltozáshoz való alkalmazkodás, a kockázatmegelőzés-és kezelés ügyének támogatása.
6. A környezetvédelem és erőforrás-hatékonyság előmozdítása.
7. A fenntartható közlekedés előmozdítása és kapacitáshiányok megszüntetése a főbb hálózati infrastruktúrákban.
8. A foglalkoztatás előmozdítása és munkavállalói mobilitásának támogatása.
9. A társadalmi befogadás előmozdítása és a szegénység elleni küzdelem.
10. Beruházások az oktatás, készségfejlesztés és egész életen át tartó tanulás területén.
11. Az intézményi kapacitások és a közigazgatás hatékonyságának növelése.

A fenti célok között nem szereplő tevékenységek uniós forrásból nem támogathatók, vagyis nemzeti szinten is csak az uniós célok adaptációi határozhatók meg. Ez a mechanizmus elősegíti, hogy a kohéziós források hozzájáruljanak az európai célok megvalósításához, ugyanakkor a tagállami szükségletek háttérbe szorítását jelentik, megnehezítik a saját célok érvényesítését.

Közismert, hogy a kohéziós politika finanszírozása a közös költségvetésből (angol rövidítése MFF - Multiannual Financial Framework) történik. A költségvetés meghatározásában eltérnek egymástól a kiadások csökkentésében érdekelt nettó befizető országok (Svédország, Németország, Franciaország, Nagy-Britannia, Olaszország, Ausztria, Hollandia) és a minél magasabb fejlesztési támogatásokért küzdő nettó kedvezményezett

tagállamok érdekei. Az érdekek harmonizálása, a kölcsönös egyetértés megteremtése gyakran csak kemény alkuk révén biztosítható.

A közös költségvetés hét évre szól és keret jellegű. A keretjelleg azt jelenti, hogy a költségvetés maximális összegeket (felső határokat) határoz meg az uniós források egészére és a főbb kiadási kategóriákra vonatkozóan, ezáltal biztosítja a prioritásokhoz rendelt források kiszámíthatóságát és megkönnyíti az éves költségvetések tervezését.

Az Európai Parlament és Tanács 2013 decemberében hagyta jóvá a 2014-2020-as költségvetési keretet. A költségvetési befizetések szintjét az összesített uniós nemzeti jövedelem (GNI) 0,98%-ában állapították meg az előző időszak 1,045%-ával szemben. Ez Magyarország számára azt jelenti, hogy a korábbi időszak 9,3 milliárdja helyett a 2014-2020-ban várhatóan 7,2 milliárd eurót kell a költségvetésbe befizetni (ÁSZ 2015). Az uniós büdzsé kiadási oldala hét év alatt 2011-es árakon számolva 960 milliárd euró kötelezettségvállalást (2. táblázat) és 908,4 milliárd euró kifizetést irányoz elő. Mindkét összeg 3,4 %-kal kevesebb az előző időszakénál. A csökkenés valamennyi uniós politikát érinti, így a kohéziós támogatásokra is vonatkozik.

2. táblázat: Az EU agrár- és kohéziós költségvetési kerete

Megnevezés	2007-2013	2014-2020	2007-2013	2014-2020	Változás százalék
	milliárd euró		milliárd forint*		
A költségvetés főösszege	994	960			- 3,4
Kohéziós politika költségvetése	355	325			- 8,4
KAP költségvetése	421	373			- 11,4
közvetlen támogatások és piaci intézkedések	319	278			- 12,9
vidékfejlesztés	98	85			- 13,3
Magyarországra jutó					
kohéziós támogatás	24,9	21,9	7 348	6 463	- 8,7
kap támogatás	10,4	12,3	3 069	3 630	18,3
vidékfejlesztés	3,9	3,5	1 151	1 005	- 11,0
halászati támogatás	0,04	0,04	118	118	0
közvetlen agrárkifizetések	6,6	8,8	1 948	2 597	33,3
Összesen	35,4	34,2	10417	10 093	- 3,4

*295,1 HUF/EUR

Forrás: A HVG 2015. április 25-ei száma és az eu.kormany.hu/tobbeves-penzugyi-keret-2014-2020 alapján a szerzők gyűjtése és szerkesztése,

Magyarország 2014-2020-as kohéziós kerete a korábinál 8,7 százalékkal lett kevesebb, tehát nagyjából az uniós kerethez hasonló mértékben csökkent. (Eközben viszont a magyar KAP támogatás 18,3%-kal növekedett, a közvetlen kifizetések összege pedig kerekén

egyharmaddal lett több.) A közös költségvetésbe való befizetés és az uniótól kapott támogatás egy főre jutó egyenlegét tekintve Magyarország a mostani ciklusban is az egyik legnagyobb nettó kedvezményezettnek számít, hiszen az Európai Unió 28 tagállamának rangsorában Litvánia után a második helyet foglalja el.

STRATÉGIAI IRÁNYVÁLTÁS

A 2014-2020-as költségvetési ciklusban a korábbi három helyett két kohéziós politikai célt határoztak meg: az „európai területi együttműködést” és a „beruházás a növekedésbe és munkahelyteremtésbe” elnevezésű célkitűzéseket (Európai Bizottság 2013a).

A kohéziós politika szempontjából kiemelt jelentőséggel bír a tagállamoknak juttatható kohéziós támogatások maximális nagyságának más néven felső határának (capping), csökkentése. A csökkentés a nettó befizető országok sikeres érdekérvényesítésének következménye, bár ennek magyarázatául bizonyos tagállamok gyenge abszorpciós és társfinanszírozási képességét jelölték meg. A lehívható támogatások maximuma korábban differenciált volt és a tagországok fejlettségétől függött. A legmagasabb felső határ Bulgária esetében a GNI 4%-a volt, Magyarország esetében pedig 3,52%-ot tett ki (Hetényi, Modok 2012). Az új capping a tagországok átlagában a GNI 2,35%-a, Magyarországon és a balti államokban viszont a 2,59%-a lett (Hetényi 2013). Az új szabály értelmében Magyarország 2014-2020-ban összesen 21,9 milliárd euró kohéziós támogatásra jogosult, ami 8,7%-kal kevesebb, mint az előző ciklusban.

További változást jelent a következő új régiókatégoriák bevezetése:

- kevésbé fejlett régió (korábban konvergencia régió, melynek GDP/fő mutatója az EU-28 átlagának 75%-a alatt van),
- átmeneti régió (a korábbi konvergencia régióból a statisztikai hatás vagy a saját gazdasági fejlődése miatt kikerülő „phasing out” és „phasing in” régiók összevonásából létrehozott kategória, melyek GDP/fő mutatója az EU-28 átlagának 75-90%-a között helyezkedik el),
- fejlettebb régió (korábban versenyképességi régió, melynek GDP/fő mutatója az EU-28 átlag 90%-ánál magasabb).

A fentiek szerint Magyarországon a korábbi három helyett két régiókatégoria maradt: a kevésbé fejlett és a fejlettebb régió. A kevésbé fejlettekhez a korábbi hat konvergencia régió, a fejlettebbhez pedig a Közép-Magyarországi régió tartozik. Az új régiókatégoriák szerinti besorolás a strukturális alapokból igénybe vehető források nagyságát befolyásolja. Minél fejlettebb egy régió, annál kevesebb forrásban részesülhet.

Az új pénzügyi ciklusra az Európai Parlament és Tanács bevezette az eredményekre történő összpontosítás elvét. Ennek értelmében összevonták a strukturális, a kohéziós, a mezőgazdasági és a halászati alapokat (új elnevezésük: Európai Strukturális és Beruházási Alapok – ESB) és egységes szabályozást vezettek be mind az öt alap működésére. Az intézkedéssel az alapok egyszerűbb és hatékonyabb felhasználását kívánják elősegíteni. Az eredményekre való összpontosítás további fontos eleme a fejlesztési célok teljesítésének mérése. A tagállamoknak 2018-ban és 2023-ban jelentést kell készíteniük a programjaik alakulásáról, amelyben számszerű adatokkal kell bizonyítaniuk, hogy a kohéziós forrásaikat hatékonyan használják fel (Juhász 2012). A teljesítés elmaradása esetén a Bizottság a tagállamot korrekcióra kötelezheti, súlyosabb esetben a támogatási forrásokat, sőt a kifizetéseket is felfüggesztheti.

Az új ciklusra vonatkozóan megszigorították a források felhasználását, amit az uniós támogatások kifizetésének előzetes feltételekhez kötése és a 6%-os eredményességi tartalék bevezetése szolgál. Az előzetes feltételek (kondicionalitások) makrogazdasági és tematikus jellegűek lehetnek. A makrogazdasági feltételek szerint - amennyiben egy tagállam nem tesz eleget a túlzott deficit-eljárásban vagy makrogazdasági egyensúlytalansági eljárásban megfogalmazott tanácsi ajánlásoknak -, felfüggeszthetik a strukturális forrásait (Banai, Novotny 2012). A felfüggesztés lehetősége a korábbtól eltérően nem csupán a kohéziós alapra, hanem mindegyik pénzügyi alapra vonatkozik. A rendszer automatikusan működik és csak az Európai Tanács ellentétes döntése akadályozhatja meg. A tematikus feltételeket már a programok benyújtása előtt teljesíteni kell. A 1303/2013/EU rendelet XI. mellékletében felsorolt 11 tematikus célkitűzéshez kapcsolódóan összesen 23 ilyen feltételt jelöltek meg. a feltételek többnyire az EU 2020-hoz kapcsolódó ágazati stratégiák meglétét és egyes ágazati irányelvek átültetését írják elő. (Európai Bizottság 2013a). A 6%-os eredményességi tartalék előírása lényegében azt jelenti, hogy induláskor csak a tagállamra jutó források 94 százalékára lehet tervezni. A tartalékot az egyes operatív programok prioritásaira allokkált uniós támogatás után kell képezni és csak akkor lehet felhasználni, ha a prioritás megvalósítását mérő indikátor célértékei időben teljesülnek. Eredményességi felülvizsgálatra első ízben 2019-ben kerül sor (Európai Bizottság 2013a).

A forrásfelhasználásban könnyebbéget jelent, hogy a 2014 és 2020 közötti teljes időszakban alkalmazhatóvá vált az un. n+3 pénzügyi szabály. Korábban, 2007 és 2010 között az új tagállamokra, így Magyarországra is az n+2 szabály vonatkozott, ami azt jelentette, hogy egy adott projekt unióval történő teljes elszámolásának határideje a szerződéskötéshez képest két évvel meghosszabbodott. Az új szabály értelmében viszont 2011-től kezdve a

projektekkel a támogatási szerződés aláírásától számított második helyett a harmadik év végén kell elszámolni. A meghosszabbított határidőre ki nem fizetett támogatásokat az uniós semmisnek tekinti, vagy az érintett projektek teljes támogatását megvonhatja az érintett tagállamtól.

Az eddigiektől eltérően a tagállamok nem saját hatáskörben dönthetik el, hogy az Európai Regionális Fejlesztési Alap (ERFA) és az Európai Szociális Alap (ESZA) és forrásait milyen arányban és milyen célokra kívánják fordítani, hanem ezeket az arányokat uniós rendeletek írják elő.

Az Európai Regionális Fejlesztési Alap (ERFA) esetében a fejlettebb régiók az ERFA keretük 80 %-ának erejéig a következő négy prioritás közül választhatnak: kutatás, fejlesztés, innováció; infokommunikációs technológiához való hozzáférés; kkv-k versenyképessége; alacsony széndioxid-kibocsátású gazdaság. (Ez nem négy prioritás, hanem legalább 6. Van olyan prioritás amelyik több szóból áll, ezért pontosvesszővel lettek elválasztva). A 80%-os előíráson belül min. 20%-ot az alacsony széndioxid kibocsátású gazdaság fejlesztésére kell felhasználni. A kevésbé fejlett régiók esetében enyhébbek a megkötések, nekik a források 50 %-át kell a fenti négy cél mentén felhasználniuk, ezen belül 12% a negyedik célra fordítandó arány. Az új szabályozás előírja azt is, hogy a tagállamok az integrált városfejlesztési beruházásokra az ERFA keretük 5%-át használják fel (Európai Bizottság 2013b).

Az Európai Szociális Alapra (ESZA-ra) vonatkozó új szabály szerint a fejlettebb régióknak az operatív programok forrásaiból legalább 80%-ot a foglalkoztatás, társadalmi befogadás, oktatás, intézményfejlesztés célkitűzése mentén szükséges felhasználni. A fejletlenebb régiókban ez az arány 60% (Európai Bizottság 2013c).

A Kohéziós Alap (KA) támogatásaiban nem régiók, hanem továbbra is az uniós átlag GNI 90%-ánál alacsonyabb fejlettségű tagállamok részesülhetnek. A Kohéziós Alapból az újonnan létrehozott Európai Hálózatfinanszírozási Eszközre (Connecting Europe facility- CEF) uniós szinten 10 milliárd eurót lehatároltak az európai közlekedési infrastruktúrák kiépítésére, amit a kohéziós támogatásra jogosult tagállamok vehetnek igénybe (Európai Bizottság 2013d).

A kohéziós politika magyarországi adaptálása

Az előzőekben leírtakból következik, hogy a kohéziós politika új kihívásainak és az ezeket megjelenítő követelményeknek tükröződniük kell a hazai fejlesztéspolitikában és tervekben. Magyarországon a 2014-2020-as időszak legfontosabb dokumentuma a Széchenyi 2020

elnevezésű fejlesztési terv. A terv alapjául szolgáló két legfontosabb dokumentum az Országos Fejlesztési és Területfejlesztési Konceptió (OFTK), valamint az EU Bizottsággal kötött partnerségi megállapodás.

Az Országos Fejlesztési és Területfejlesztési Konceptió (OFTK 2014) egységes keretbe foglalja az ágazati és a területfejlesztési elképzeléseket, így az Európa 2020 stratégiához illeszkedő közös stratégiai keretet képezi le, annak hazai fejlesztéspolitikai megfelelőjének tekinthető. Az OFTK nemzeti fejlesztési prioritásokat is meghatároz, melyek a következők:

- a gazdasági szereplők versenyképességének javítása és nemzetközi szerepvállalásuk fokozása,
- a foglalkoztatás növelése (a gazdaságfejlesztési, a foglalkoztatási, oktatási, társadalmi felzárkózási szakpolitikák által, tekintettel a területi különbségekre),
- az energia-és erőforrás-hatékonyság növelése,
- a társadalmi felzárkózás é népesedési kihívások kezelése,
- a gazdasági növekedést segítő helyi és térségi fejlesztések megvalósítása.

A nemzeti prioritások kijelölése nem kötelező, de nem is tiltott eljárás. Jelentősége abban van, hogy sajátos hazai igényeket fogalmaz meg és ezek érvényesítésére hívja fel a figyelmet.

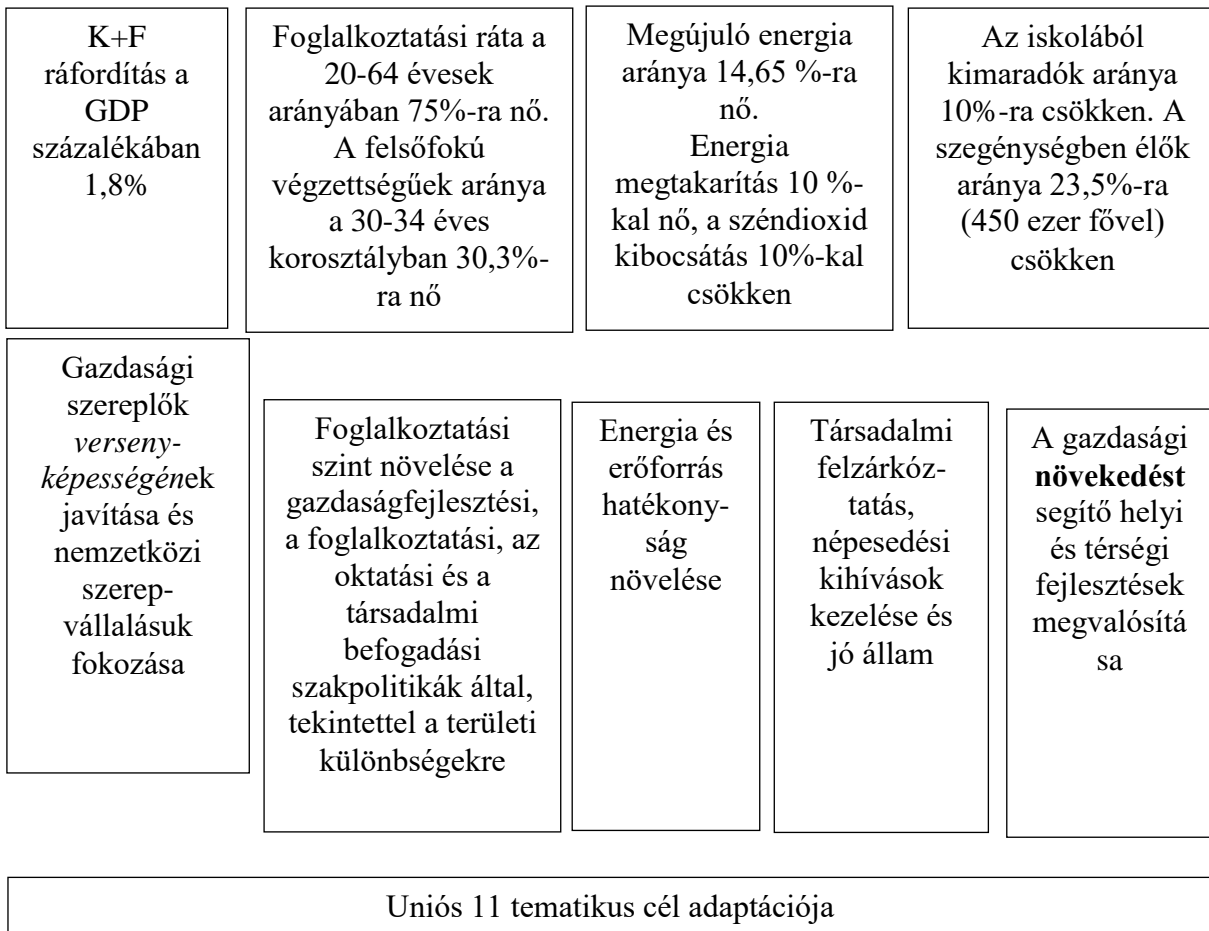
A partnerségi megállapodást (PM 2014) lényegében véve a nemzeti fejlesztési terv funkcióit látja el, és ismerteti Magyarország hozzájárulását az Európa 2020 stratégiához, valamint a belőle levezetett 11 tematikus célkitűzéshez. Bemutatja azt is, hogy az említett célok érdekében Magyarország hogyan tervezi felhasználni az uniós fejlesztési forrásait. A magyar partnerségi megállapodás egy önálló nemzeti célrendszert is tartalmaz, amely az OFTK öt középtávú prioritása köré szerveződik (PM 2013). A partnerségi megállapodás azért is fontos dokumentum, mert ennek alapján készülnek az operatív programok és a megyei területfejlesztési stratégiák. A megállapodás nem tekinthető szokványos tervdokumentumnak, mert az EU Bizottság által előírt formában és tartalommal, az általa kiadott sablon szerint készült.

A széchenyi 2020 fejlesztési terv

A Széchenyi 2020, mint a választási ciklusokon átnyúló hétéves keretterv az ország fejlesztése szempontjából létfontosságú strukturális átalakításokat szolgálja. Célrendszere az Európa 2020 számszerűsített céljainak magyarországi adaptációjából, öt nemzeti fejlesztési célból és 11 uniós tematikus célkitűzésből áll (3. táblázat).

Mint látható a hazai fejlesztési terv szorosan illeszkedik az uniós célkitűzésekhez. Azoktól mindössze a nemzeti célok megjelenítésében különbözik. A nemzeti célokra is vonatkozik azonban a 11 uniós tematikus célhoz való hozzájárulási kötelezettség. Mindazonáltal az egész célrendszer alig jelenít meg saját fejlesztési elképzeléseket (például alapinfrastruktúra, egészségügy), valójában a sablonszerű, számos megkötéssel terhelt uniós tervezési rendszert tükrözi.

1. ábra: A Széchenyi 2020 fejlesztési terv célrendszere Uniós célok hazai célértékei



Forrás: uniós és hazai dokumentumok alapján a szerzők szerkesztése (E táblázat tartalma mintha nagyon hasonlítana az 1. táblázathoz: foglalkoztatási ráta és hasonló.) Azért, hogy a terv célrendszere egy helyen legyen az 1. táblázat egy részét (a hazai célértékeket) megismételtük. De ha zavaró az egész táblázat elhagyható. ebben az esetben a 3. táblázat következő oldali hivatkozását is törölni kellene, ill. a 4-esből 3-as táblázat lesz.

A fejlesztési terv céljait az operatív programok valósítják meg, amelyeket a Bizottság hagy jóvá. Magyarországon 2014-2020-ra tíz operatív program készült, ami a korábbi időszak tizenöt operatív programjához képest egyszerűbb programstruktúrát jelent. A kohéziós operatív programok összesen 21,439 milliárd euró uniós forrás felhasználásáról „gondoskodnak”, ami nemzeti önrésszel együtt 25,297 milliárd eurónak felel meg (4. táblázat). A gazdasági növekedés és a munkahelyteremtés, mint kiemelt célok teljesítése

érdekében az operatív programok összes forrásának 60 %-át gazdaságfejlesztésre fordítják. Az előző időszakban ez az arány 35 % volt.

A Széchenyi 2020 fejlesztési terv kohéziós forrásait elsősorban a foglalkoztatásra, a hatékonyság növelésre, a kkv-k versenyképességének javítására, a közlekedés korszerűsítésére, valamint az innováció fokozására tervezik felhasználni. A célok között szerepel még a karbon-szegény gazdaságra való átállás és az éghajlatváltozáshoz történő alkalmazkodás. A beruházások támogatni fogják az oktatási-képzési rendszerek színvonalának javítását. Kellő figyelmet kap a szegénység és a hátrányos megkülönböztetés elleni küzdelem és még számos fontos fejlesztési téma.

3. táblázat: A kohéziós források allokációja operatív programok szerint

Operatív programok	Unió támogatás	Nemzeti önrész	Összesen	Megoszlás, %
	milliárd euró			
Gazdaságfejlesztési és Innovációs (GINOP)	7 734	1 079	8 813	34,8
Terület és Településfejlesztési (TOP)	3 390	581	3 971	15,7
Környezet-és Energia Hatékonysági (KEHOP)	3 217	568	3 785	15,0
Integrált Közlekedésfejlesztési (IKOP)	3 132	553	3 685	14,6
Emberi Erőforrás-fejlesztési (EFOP)	2 613	457	3 070	12,1
Közigazgatás-és Közszolgáltatás Fejlesztési (KÖFOP)	795	140	935	3,7
Versenyképes Közép-magyarország (VEKOP)	464	464	928	3,7
Rászoruló Személyeket Támogató (RSZTOP)	940	16	110	0,4
Kohéziós programok összesen	21 439	3 858	25 297	100,0

*YEI: Youth Employment Initiative – Ifjúsági Foglalkoztatási Kezdeményezés

Forrás: Az Európai Bizottság által jóváhagyott operatív programok (PM 2014) alapján a szerzők szerkesztése

A fejlesztési terv forrásainak döntő hányadát a kormányzati szervek közvetlenül vagy pályázatok útján osztják el. A decentralizáció mértéke a mostani ciklusban jelentősen csökkent, az összes kohéziós forrás 23,3-ról 19,4 %-ra mérséklődött. A decentralizáció címzettjeivé, s egyben a területfejlesztés főszereplőivé a régiók helyett a megyék váltak. A változást a források feletti rendelkezés korábbi illegitim jellegével magyarázták, miszerint a korábbi ciklusban működő regionális fejlesztési tanácsok korporatív, tehát nem választott testületek voltak, így nem rendelkeztek kellő felhatalmazással az akkori decentralizált pályázati rendszer működtetéséhez.

A Széchenyi 2020 fejlesztési terv hasznosítja az unió által bevezetett új területi integrációs eszközöket is. Ilyen eszközök: az integrált területi beruházás (ITI 2013) és a közösségvezérelt helyi fejlesztés (OFTK 2014). Az integrált területi beruházás (Integrated Territorial Investment- ITI) térségi-és városfejlesztési programok végrehajtását szolgálja. Lehetővé teszi, hogy egy meghatározott területi egység fejlesztését célzó integrált stratégia elemeit egy vagy

több operatív program keretében finanszírozzák. Magyarország az európai területi együttműködési programok keretében (például a határon átnyúló városi térségek esetében) tervezi több országot érintő integrált területi beruházások megvalósítását. A közösségvezérelt helyi fejlesztés (Community Led Local Development – CLLD) a vidékfejlesztési LEADER programok szemléletmódján alapul, azonban lehetőséget nyújt az Európai Mezőgazdasági és Vidékfejlesztési Alapon és az Európai Tengerügyi és Halászati Alapon túl az Európai Regionális Fejlesztési Alap és az Európai Szociális Alap forrásainak integrált felhasználására is. Magyarországon az CLLD segítségével a kedvezőtlen szociális-és demográfiai problémák megoldását, a vidéki helyi gazdaság megerősítését és a klímaváltozáshoz való alkalmazkodást tervezik elősegíteni.

KÖVETKEZTETÉSEK

A 2014-2020-as kohéziós politika részleteiben meghatározza az uniós tagállamok által kitűzhető fejlesztési célokat, így jelentősen korlátozza a tagállamok önállóságát. A stratégia hiányossága, hogy nehezíti a tagállami sajátosságok érvényesítését és nem fordít kellő hangsúlyt a fejletlenebb régiók felzárkóztatására. Hiányoznak belőle a területi célok, a meglévők pedig kevés terület-specifikus elemet tartalmaznak.

Az előző időszakhoz képest kevesebb költségvetési forrás áll rendelkezésre, így a tagállamok is kevesebbet kapnak. A kevesebb forrás csak koncentráltan, az unió által előre meghatározott fejlesztési témákra összpontosítva használható fel.

A 2014-2020-as kohéziós politika minden korábbinál nagyobb figyelmet fordít a források felhasználásának eredményességére, ezért előzetes feltételek teljesítéséhez köti az uniós támogatások igénybevételét, szigorú ellenőrzési mechanizmusokat vezet be a célok teljesítésének mérésére, és szankcionálja a céloktól való eltéréseket és a lemaradásokat.

Az uniós kohéziós politika magyarországi adaptációját a Széchenyi 2020 fejlesztési terv tartalmazza. A terv végrehajtásához 21,9 milliárd eurónyi uniós kohéziós forrás áll rendelkezésre, ami az előző ciklushoz képest 8,7 százalékkal kevesebb. A fejlesztési terv tíz operatív programja a korábbi időszakénál egyszerűbb programstruktúrát jelent. A fejlesztési források decentralizációja csökkent, és jobbára virtuális jelegűvé vált. A fejlesztés kulcsfontosságú elemei a fenntartható, magas hozzáadott értékű termelés, a foglalkoztatás bővítése és a gazdasági növekedés. A 11 uniós cél közül a legtöbb támogatást (ERFA, ESZA) a gazdaságfejlesztésre, a foglalkoztatásra, a K+F+I-re, a kkv-kra, a szegénység elleni küzdelemre és az oktatás fejlesztésére fordítják.

SUMMARY

Globalization is a complex concept, from the many components the economy can be highlighted, as the most typical. In economics, the main feature of modern economy, the capitalist economy is the expanded reproduction, which means the constant reinvestment of the profit gained from production.

The main reason for this is the increase in demographic conditions, and the important feature of capital, that it is a self-generating, accumulated value, that allows the acquisition of surplus value for the owner.

The increase of production goes together with the increase of pollution. Here economy links ecology. There is constant interdependency between the two areas. The two concepts are inseparable. Their quantitative and qualitative changes are the most typical numerically measurable features of the process of globalization.

The modern natural and social sciences reshape our view of the world. As a proof, a new, scientific-need approach came into being which takes into consideration the interdependency between men and the environment. It synthesises the economy working with population, capital, non-renewable resources, the power of fossil fuels, and its effects changing and forming the environment.

Nowadays the rapid development of computing and information technology makes it possible to perform calculations on global and local level in connection with renewable and non-renewable resources, helping economic foreseeing and planning. Men with their economic activity commit strong biodiversity.

The phenomena characterizing the global system – population, food production, industrial production, resources – increase faster and faster. Global warming is the gradual temperature increase of the Earth's surface, measured over the course of several decades. Global warming, mainly the result of human activities that cause industrial pollution, affects our atmosphere, oceans and landmasses.

Globalisation entails social, political, technological, environmental and cultural cross-border exchange and links, which connect individuals, communities and governments, all over the world. Major environmental problems, such as air pollution, deforestation, the hole in the ozone layer and global warming, have to be solved, because they affect everyone living on earth. Saving ecosystems through the conservation of non-renewable energy sources and the preservation of natural habitats is of primary importance, as well. According to the EU budget for 2014-2020 the cohesion policy invests 325 billion euros in member states in order to be able to accomplish the aims related to growth and the creation of workplaces and deal with the challenges of climate change, energy dependency and social exclusion. The smart, sustainable and inclusive growth should be highlighted from the strategic objectives of cohesion policy and the 11 thematic objectives, the accomplishment of which is compulsory for all the member states. The template requirement of the implementation of EU goals makes it difficult to enforce national aims and their representation in development plans. Another problem is that among the goals there are no specifically regional ones. The most important regulatory changes in the new budget cycle refer to the reduction of utilizable funds, strengthening resource and thematic concentration, stricter measurement of results, and making it more difficult to access funds. The system of aims of the Széchenyi 2020 development plan is adjusted to the regulations following the value aims of Europe 2020 strategy and formulates sustainable, high added value production, expansion of employment and national aims promoting economic growth. The 8 cohesion programs including the national contribution envisage the use of 25297 billion euros, the 60 percent of which serves the goals of economic development. Priority is given to regional and municipal development, environmental and energy efficiency, traffic and human resource development. In the paper we deal with the changes and strategy of cohesion policy and the Széchenyi 2020 development plan. We evaluate the development possibilities regarding self-governments, the decentralization of funds and new regional integration tools. Hungary meets the EU requirements in the 7 year period starting in 2014, and takes one of the most advantageous net positions in the ranking of EU 28.

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Review
of
CESCI – Central European Service for crossborder initiatives
Activity report - 2015
(<https://goo.gl/p05u4K>)

Presenting the Association

CESCI was founded in 2009 by private persons to help lighten borders in the Central European region and to stimulate, as well as professionally support cross-border cooperation. With its over 50 members, the association pursues its activities in the following 4 fields to reach the above mentioned goals:

- in the field of border studies, as well as the specific border regions, scientific research is conducted, and the association also partakes in the international scientific life, publishes papers, as well as organises conferences, seminars and realises research projects;
- it effectuates cross-border integral strategic plans, takes part in EU programming and develops its own methodology accordingly;
- the association prepares, develops and supports cross-border institutions;
- it also functions as a mediator between actors at different levels in order to help develop cross-border cooperation initiatives; consequently, within this framework, it presents opinion on policy papers, conducts dissemination activities (e.g. brochures, films, events, workshops), partakes in the work of EU-level professional networks, and provides information and council to local participants.

A significant part of the association's activities is made up by public utility tasks. Business activity mainly consists of programming and planning, as well as institutional development.

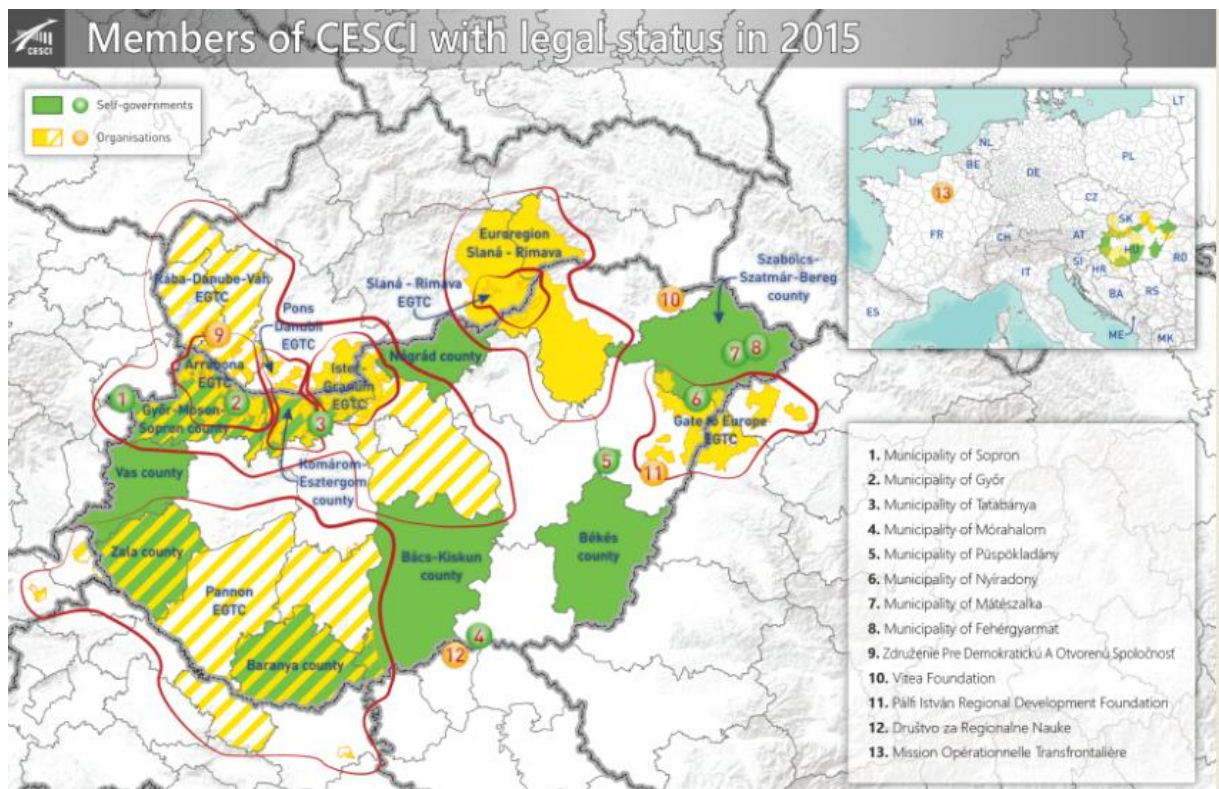
Members of CESCI are primarily municipalities at different levels which take an interest in cross-border cooperation, but also private persons and professional organisations (including the MOT itself). From a geographical point of view, most of its members are Hungarian, but Slovak, Romanian, Serbian and French entities have also joined the association.

Our honorary President is dr. Szilveszter E. Vizi, former president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Vice-president of the association is dr. Tamás Tóth, vice-rector of the Szent István University.

Members of the board in 2015:

- dr. József Benedek, professor of geography, vice-president of the Senate of the Babeş-Bolyai University (Cluj Napoca)
- Zsolt Borkai, mayor (City of Győr)
- dr. András Levente Gál, office manager attorney, former secretary of state (Budapest)
- dr. Jože Gričar, professor of economics (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
- Judit H. Kovács, president of the Society of Christian Leaders and Businessmen
- dr. Péter Szegvári, jurist, political scientist, senior municipal advisor to the lord mayor of Budapest
- Alena Vachnová, project manager, board member of CESCO Carpathia (Slovakia).



CESCI on the map of Europe

Ever since its founding, CESCO is continuously gaining strength. In 2009, the professional organisation of the association consisted of one person; in 2015 it has increased to 13.

CESCI has been part of CECICN (Conference of European Cross-border and Interregional City Networks) since 2013, and has also taken on its secretarial tasks since 2015. The network unifies over 600 rural and regional municipalities. Besides the Hungarian association, members of the network include Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière, the Union of Baltic

Cities, the Conference of Atlantic Arc Cities, the Forum of Adriatic and Ionian Cities (FAIC), MedCities, the Council of Danubian Cities and Regions, as well as the City Twins Association.

Apart from secretarial tasks, CESCO is actively participating in the network's professional activities by expressing an opinion about commonly elaborated EU policy comments, formulating special reviews and preparing news articles for the website.

At the Executive and Policy Committee's session on April 16th, Gyula Ocskay, Secretary General and András Levente Gál vice-president represented our association, and in total put forward three proposals: to conduct a survey by questionnaires among members of those involved in the network in order to see what services are expected of CECICN; to launch a Europe-level report on the state of cooperation initiatives in border areas; and to realise a methodology related to the level of cross-border cooperation, which could be used in the future to evaluate these cooperation initiatives. Attendees welcomed all three proposals. Additionally, they confirmed their intention to submit a common tender entitled Europe for Citizens, which was also proposed by CESCO.

The association has joined the **Association of European Border Regions (AEBR)** in 2013. In 2015, we have in several ways and with considerable financial funds supported Europe's oldest professional organisation (founded in 1971). On 27 February, we have organised the AEBR Executive Committee's meeting in Budapest, accompanied by cultural events, related to the closing conference of our EUSDR project. We have opened a common office based in Novi Sad, Serbia, where we provided the financial background for not only the maintenance of the office, but also the employment of AEBR's regional associate. Moreover, we also contributed to the realisation of Novi Sad's Youth Forum.

The **Budapest Platform**, co-founded at the end of 2010 by MOT (France), the Dutch Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations and CCDRN (Portugal), aims at influencing state level policies in order to support cross-border cooperation. The network did not have any activities in 2015. Similarly, we did not partake in the EuroGeo association's activities for the year 2015. Membership for the latter was acquired 2 years ago.

We have been part of the **EGTC Platform** founded by the Committee of the Regions since the beginning. The Platform brings together European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation, as well as professional associations and institutions dealing with EGTCs. In 2015 we have again participated at the annual session of the Platform and we are continuously informing all relevant experts in Brussels about activities along the Hungarian borders.

Through one of our associates, we are taking part in the work of **ABS (Association of Borderlands Studies)**, where legal entities cannot apply for membership. The association is the largest of its kind, incorporating 5 continents, unifying scholars and researchers taking an interest in borderland research.

In 2015, CESCO itself has strengthened its presence in Central-Europe. At the beginning of the year, **CESCI Balkans** was founded. Together with AEBR, the association based in Novi Sad has already organised a major conference in September (VII. Youth Forum) with around 150 participants. Within the framework of the event, the CESCO Balkans office was formally opened. Two of its associates have then again organised a successful seminar in December on spatial planning. CESCO Balkans has established an extensive partnership even in this short period of existence, including Serbia, as well as other countries of the Balkans, and has submitted numerous applications for calls.

Late Summer 2015, led by our former board member, Rudolf Bauer, **CESCI Carpathia** was founded in Košice (Slovakia). Its main activity scope covers the northern and eastern regions of the Carpathians. Since its existence of a few months, the association has prepared a development strategy for the city of Tornaľa, took part in the elaboration of the study aimed at the preparation works for the Via Carpatia transport corridor, as well as that of a transnational project, and has organised a successful project development training for municipal experts.

Strengthening our international presence has again demanded significant resources in 2015, but development of our professional relations would be inconceivable without these steps. Today, CESCO is a recognised actor of EU level discourses related to cross-border cooperation.

The following data may help to form an image of the association's daily operation:

- our association has had 10 employees during the course of the year (with temporarily 5 part-term employees) in its Budapest offices, with a further 2 (temporarily 3, one part-time) staff members in the Esztergom institution;
- our internship programme is very successful – a dozen of young candidates have passed through our offices during the year, 13 of which have worked for CESCO in the last year;
- in 2015 (taking into consideration the struggles of the first semester), a financial consolidation of the association was necessary, which obstructed many of our professional plans, but it helped reach a financial stability by 2016, all whilst increasing the association's international network and recognition.

In the next part, we will present our activities of 2015 by scope.

1. Scientific research

In cooperation with external experts, CESCO associates are engaged in extensive border research activity, primarily within the framework of the European Institute in Esztergom. Research is mainly directed at the various theoretical questions of border studies, but also on internal processes of specific border areas. The aim is to assure appropriate scientific basis for the planning and development work.

Research projects

Crossing the borders

The closing conference of the 2014 project processing cross-border cooperation initiatives of the Danube Basin was held on 27 February 2015 at the Institut Francais in Budapest. Hervé Ferrage, director of the institution, Karl-Heinz Lambertz, president of AEBR and first vice-president of the Committee of the Regions, as well as István Joó, ministerial commissioner for the Danube Strategy (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade) held opening speeches during the event.

During the conference, the main results of our research project were presented, and elaborators of the case studies spoke about each case study. An introductory lecture was held by Kurt Puchinger, Austrian coordinator for Priority Axis no. 10 of the Danube Strategy.

Within the framework of the conference, our association has organised AEBR's next Executive Committee meeting .

During the course of the year, the territorial database related to the project was set up, summary studies were written and the full material was edited. The project will be concluded with the on-line publication of the studies in Spring 2016.

Phantom border

In cooperation with the institution and the planning department, and called upon by the Leibniz Institution in Leipzig, an abstract was submitted back in 2014 on a cross-border mental mapping research, which was approved by the editors. Whilst preparing the study, it became clear that the accepted topic (Changes in the space usage of people living in the region centred around Esztergom- Štúrovo due to the opening of the Mária Valéria bridge) requires a more extended research than anticipated. This is why we decided to publish our results based on a broader study, regardless of the call.

As a result of the in-depth interviews conducted in 2014 and the results of the traffic count by questionnaires, processing of which was launched in 2015, the first studies were written and

in spring another four-day questioning took place on the bridge. A presentation was held about the research at the international conference of the Károlyi Foundation in March. At the end of the year, we have started composing a study volume, with an expected publication date of summer 2016.

Scientific calls

At the beginning of May, we have submitted our first H2020 application for the *Twinning* call aimed at strengthening cooperation between research centres. To the three year long, EUR 900,000 capacity building project, the Italian European Academy (Bolzano), the Finnish Karelian Institute (Joensuu) and the Northern Irish Centre for Cross-border Studies (Armagh) were invited to participate. The tender did not win support.

We have submitted two tenders to calls by the *PAGEO Fund* created by the Hungarian National Bank. The one is aimed at creating an extended study in the field of geopolitics, the other would have enabled the most prominent European experts in the field of border studies to gather for a series of lectures in Hungary. However, these applications did not win either.

Participation at scientific events

Eurogeo: Conference of European Geographers (Budapest, 30 August – 2 September)

CESCI associates have actively participated at the 2015 EUGEO conference. They had their own panel on the discourse forming effects of cross-border spatial planning and held overall 8 lectures in different topics:

- Kitti Dubniczki and Mátyás Jaschitz on adapting landscape modelling to spatial planning,
- Éva Gangl and Enikő Nyerges on cross-border health care service zones,
- Roland Hesz and András Nyeste on indicators helping the assessment of programmes along the border,
- Mátyás Jaschitz on the planning methodology developed by CESCO, as well as the different territorial cohesion aspects of living in a border area,
- Márton Pete on cultural cooperation,
- and Gyula Ocskay on the historic aspects of borders, as well as on the EGTC.

Hereby, the association qualified as the most active think-tank during the conference.

Balance and challenges – 9th annual international scientific conference of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Miskolc celebrating their 25th anniversary (Lillafüred, 15-16 October)

To celebrate their 25 years of existence, the Faculty of Economics of the University of Miskolc organised a conference in Lillafüred, to which our association was specifically invited. Éva Gangl, GIS analyst and Gyula Ocskay Secretary General held lectures at the event. Éva Gangl held a presentation on a methodology developed by CESCO, entitled *Increasing the interoperability of borders – Presenting a special cross-border planning methodology*, and Gyula Ocskay gave a lecture on *Space as a social product. A few aspects related to semantics of social innovation*.

Further Scientific Appearances

13-14 March: participation and lectures at the international conference of the Károlyi Foundation in Fehérvársurgó (Zsolt Bottlik and Gyula Ocskay on the results of the Phantom border study)

18 June: participation and lecture at the Budapest conference organised by the Kopint Foundation for Economic Research and the Kempelen Institution, entitled Slovak-Hungarian cross-border migration/ Slovensko-mad'arská pohraničná migrácia (Mátyás Jaschitz on the labour market processes in the Hungarian-Slovak border region)

5 November: participation and lecture at a conference in Törökbálint entitled Adapting to labour market demands (Mátyás Jaschitz on the labour market processes in the Hungarian-Slovak border region)

10 November: participation and lecture at a conference in Salgótarján on the labour market in border regions (Mátyás Jaschitz on the labour market processes in the Hungarian-Slovak border region)

10 December: lecture at the 10th anniversary of the Regional Scientific Society in Szabadka (Gyula Ocskay on the economic role of borders)

Publications and Brochures

2015 Yearbook of the European Institution

Edited by James Scott, the 2015 Yearbook of the research institution, the English language Cross-border Review, featuring publications of several of our associates, was finished by the

end of the year. Apart from CESCO associates, the review also contains the work of excellent researchers of the field.

The Carpathian Euroregion project

The president of CESCO Carpathia, our former board member, Rudolf Bauer has prepared a summary study on the history and operation of the first Eastern European euroregion, the Carpathian euroregion. The study was proofread by associates of the institution and published on our website.

Scientific publications of CESCO associates in the year 2015:

- Gyelník, T. (2015a): European Foreign Policy Scorecard 2015, European Council on Foreign Relations, London (Slovakia)
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- Pete, M. (2015): Stuart Elden: The birth of territory. Tér és Társadalom 29(4): 160-163.

- Pete M. (2015): Új állam épül : Koszovó. (New state under construction: Kosovo.) A Földgömb 33(9): 56-69.
- Pete, M. (2015): von Hirschhausen, B.; Grandits, H.; Kraft, C.; Müller, D.; Serrier, T. (2015): Phantomgrenzen. Räume und Akteure in der Zeit neu denken, Wallstein Verlag GmbH, Göttingen, 224 p., In: Scott, J. W. – Pete, M. (eds.) (2015): Cross-Border Review, European Institute of Cross-Border Studies (Esztergom) - Central European Service for Cross-border Initiatives (CESCI), Budapest, ISSN 2064-6704, pp. 142-145.

2. Programming, planning and strategic documents in the border region

For years cross-border planning has been the main business income for our association. However, we have also prepared strategic documents within the framework of our public utility activities in 2015.

The Slovak-Hungarian INTERREG V-A programme (2014–2020)

Following the Brussels approval of the programme, we participated in the elaboration of executive documents as well, in the framework of which we prepared the relevant background material for the second (transport) and third (employment) priority axes.

Functional consideration and evaluation of planned cross-border public road infrastructural developments in the Hungarian-Slovak border region

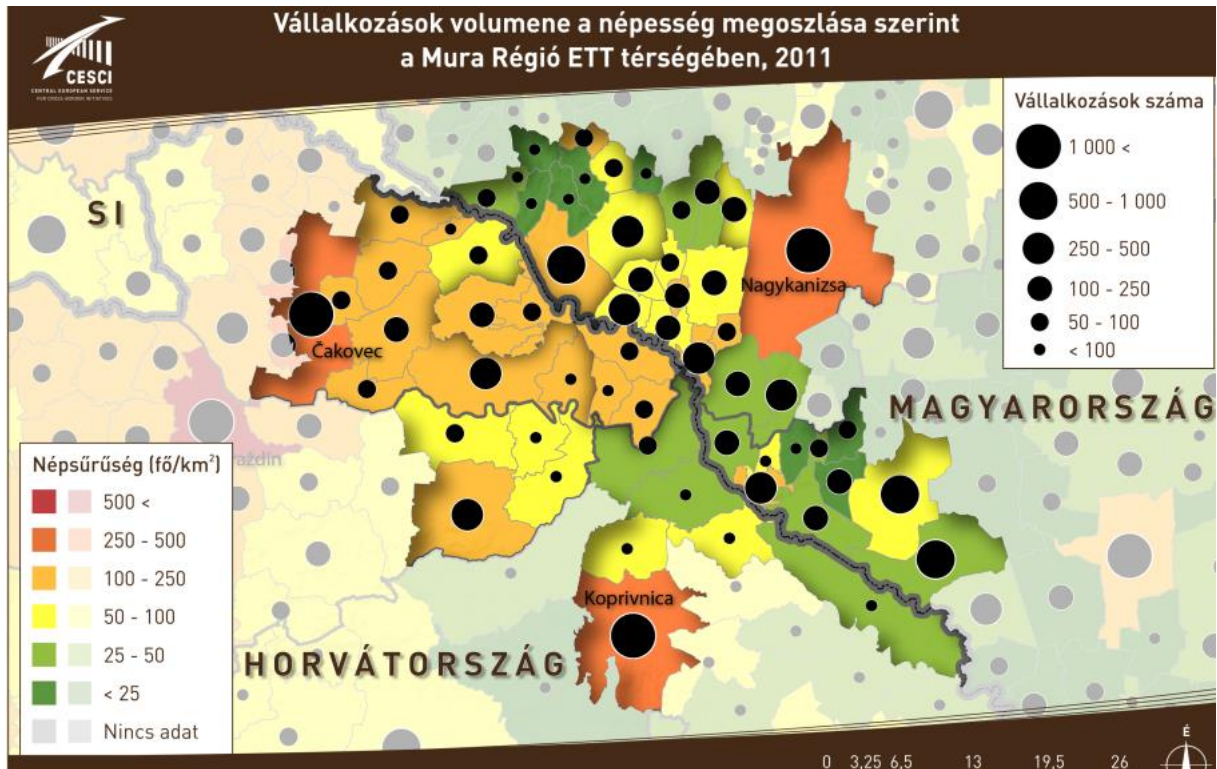
We submitted a proposal in cooperation with Főmterv Zrt. to a call announced by the Hungarian Transport Administration. Based on the successful tender, it was the privilege of our association's consortium to prepare the functional analysis of cross-border public roads planned to be constructed on the Hungarian-Slovak border between 2014 and 2020. The importance of the analysis is that specific cross-border development projects can only be effectuated from EU funds based on this document.

Development strategy of the Slaná-Rimava EGTC

The Slaná-Rimava EGTC development strategy had to be submitted to the client by the 28th of February. Parallel to the strategy chapter, the cohesion analysis as well as the proposed intervention structure was presented to the EGTC assembly on the 3rd of February in Putnok. The finished strategy was submitted at the end of February. Before its finalisation, public consultation was carried out during the course of spring.

Development strategy of the Mura Region EGTC

Our association prepared the development strategy of the Hungarian-Croatian Mura Region EGTC, which is based in Tótszerdahely, and was registered in spring 2015. The cohesion analysis was conducted in 2015. The analysis, providing an overview on the actual situation, was to be finalised until 18 December 2015.



The 'Via Carpatia' study

On behalf of the Kassa County Municipality, in the last quarter of 2015 we have conducted the analysis examining the expected social and economic effects of the planned Via Carpatia North-South transport corridor, running along the eastern borders of the EU. We involved CESCO Carpathia for the elaboration of the study, which is concluded with policy recommendations.

Migration strategy

As a subcontractor, we have elaborated a migration strategy for the City of Győr, in which solutions to both social and labour market issues are proposed in a cross-border dimension.

Planning projects with public benefit

In 2015 as a public utility service, we have continued developing the **irrigation concept** to be applied to the scope of the **Gate to Europe EGTC**. Apart from our associates, an external hydrogeologist expert was involved in the working procedure. Due to the lack of data on the Romanian side (the relevant ministry considers data related to groundwater to be a state secret and did not provide us with it), we were only able to set up an incomplete analysis by the end of the year, where only content of the Hungarian side of the border can be assessed.

On behalf of the Ministry of Human Capacities, we have elaborated an extended study on a new way of financing **cross-border Hungarian cultural developments**. Instead of the current, national policy-based model, we proposed a multi-fund type development and financing practice based on landscape regions, whilst at the same time presenting successful Western European examples. The comprehensive concept was finalised in March.

It is also on request of the Ministry that we have put together an inventory about the **public functions** along the border that EGTCs can take over from local governments. The aim of the background documentation is to provide ammunition to alternative service systems of border areas in sectors supervised by the Ministry.

We have prepared a Slovak language version to the **Slaná-Rimava EGTC strategy** free of charge, to be able to carry out the public consultation on the Slovak side as well.

On request of the Prime Minister's Office, conditions of realising **two planned border crossing points** (Szent Gellért bridge in Cenad and the road linking Geszt and Cefa) were analysed. With both studies, we aimed at giving ammunition to decision makers strictly based on a professional argumentation in order to realise or dismiss the relevant new relations.

Our associates continuously participate in European professional discourses related to territorial cooperation programmes, within the framework of which we are trying to promote our own methodology. On April the 10th, Éva Gangl GIS analyst held a presentation on the subject at the AEER conference in Lisbon entitled **Territorial Impact Assessment**.

3. Cross-border institution and project development

Providing assistance for cross-border cooperation constitutes the most significant part of CESCO's activities. We provide support to launching and developing cross-border institutions, and we help these organisations to realise specific development ideas. We establish long-term cooperation following our strategic approach based on scientific results.

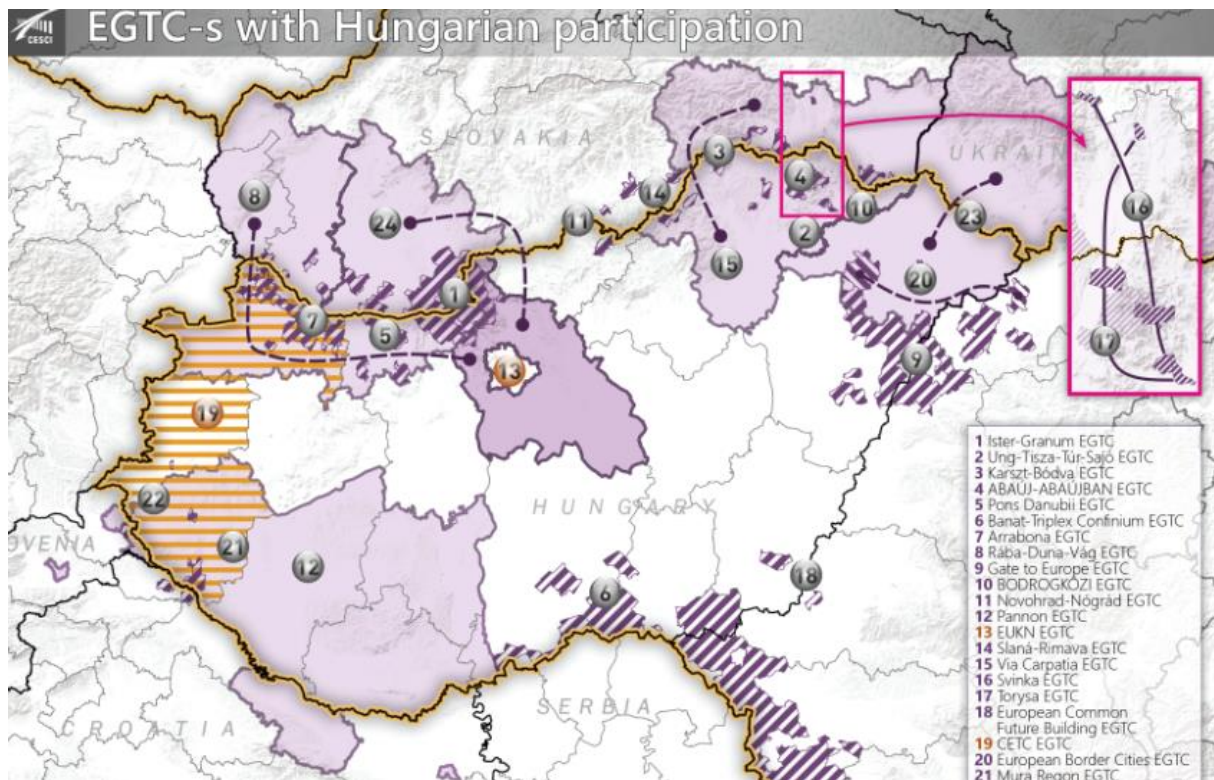
Expert support for founding EGTCs

Our association has successfully participated at the **Euro-Contrôle Route's** (network of European transport authorities) tender related to the founding of an EGTC. According to the contract signed in August, CESCO experts will coordinate the founding procedure of the grouping incorporating 14 countries.

Similarly, it is CESCO that provided the professional background for the EU's first EGTC with a non-EU entity. Members of the **Tisza EGTC** are: the County Council of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, the County Council of Transcarpathia, as well as the City of Kisvárdá. The exceptional EGTC was registered in October in Budapest.

Professional public utility support for the Hungarian EGTC programme

Our association plays a determinant role in the realisation of the Hungarian EGTC programme coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. It is for a large part thanks to CESCO's input that Hungary is considered a leading EU member state in this field (25 of 59 European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation registered up until today have a Hungarian member, 20 of which has its seat in our country), therefore both decision makers and professional actors take an interest in our professional experience.



In spring 2015, a document was set up for development plans between 2014 and 2020 for EGTCs with Hungarian participation, related to the strategic cooperation framework agreement with the Hungarian Development Centre (HDC), which helps synergic, integrated use of EU funds that can be accessed for financing developments.

The work of EGTCs with Hungarian participation is continuously supported by providing information and minor background documentation (e.g. EGTC maps, tender summaries, etc.). Professional background documentation was prepared for the Novohrad-Nógrád EGTC concerning the planned enlargement.

In the case of the Ister-Granum EGTC, we have organised several workshops in order to prepare development related to local products and logistic improvement. An action plan aimed at bringing about the creation of the Ister-Granum enterprise-logistics zone was drawn up, which presents in detail the tasks ahead concerning the project, and additionally, a consortium contract was put together related to the establishment of the zone.

The BTC EGTC's preparation work for cross-border calls to be opened in 2016 was aided by a series of project development workshops. As a result, we were able to identify more than 80 specific project ideas, based on which we have started elaborating specific projects. One of them in the field of energetics has already been submitted to the first call of the Danube Transnational Programme. Preparation of further projects is under way. The EGTCs work was assisted also by donating a server and two laptops.

An extended grant agreement was signed with the RDV EGTC, within the framework of which we

- provide legal support for the administrative and operational tasks of the EGTC by coordinating member accession processes and help modifying the Statutes accordingly;
- support the EGTC's website by content updates;
- related to the latter, a territorial statistic database and a series of maps presenting the EGTC's socio-economic situation was created;
- have established a territorial cooperation along the Lower Ipeľ at the request of the EGTC in the form of a development partnership, and have also started elaborating common development projects; thanks to the organised workshops, 44 project ideas could be identified so far, based on which we have started preparing specific applications;

- organised two project development workshops in 2015 with the participation of the 5 member counties, where apart from identifying commonly accessible calls, individual consultation between counties was also allowed for (7 potential projects were identified during the first two workshops).

Project development and funding maps

Our association has actively joined the elaboration process of two transnational projects, as a partner. One is aimed at launching a cooperation focusing on innovation in agriculture industry; the other would ideally result in a cross-border energy development initiative. The two proposals were submitted in partnership to the call announced by the *Danube Transnational Programme*.

On behalf of the University of Miskolc, we have started elaborating a comprehensive programme for a research and development project to be implemented in the field of *social innovation*, which equally includes a description on funds that can be accessed.

It is also at the request of the University of Miskolc that we have joined a workshop organised within the framework of an ENPI project (February 4th), where information about the *funds helping further cooperation* between universities of the four countries involved in the programme (Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine) was provided.

Recently, we have had several requests related to drawing up *funding maps* on specific sectors or regions. Such a funding map was prepared in the request of the municipality of Veszprém, which presents territorial and direct funds that can be accessed by the city. A similar document was created for the newly founded Tisza EGTC's management, which sums up all available European and American options for the Subcarpathian Region (Ukraine).

At the request of the *Slovene Embassy*, we have composed a background material on EU and non-EU funding that can be accessed in order to stimulate cooperation between Slovenes in Hungary and Hungarians in Slovenia.

Based on the requests that got more and more frequent, our associates have set up a comprehensive table, which includes a wide range of funds open for applications by all different entities.

Commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, during the course of autumn, we have composed a funding map for partners of the city-level partnership evolving in the *Hungarian-Serbian-Croatian tri-border* region, with the participation of Baja and Mohács from the Hungarian side; Sombor and Apatin in Serbia; as well as Beli Manastir and Osijek in

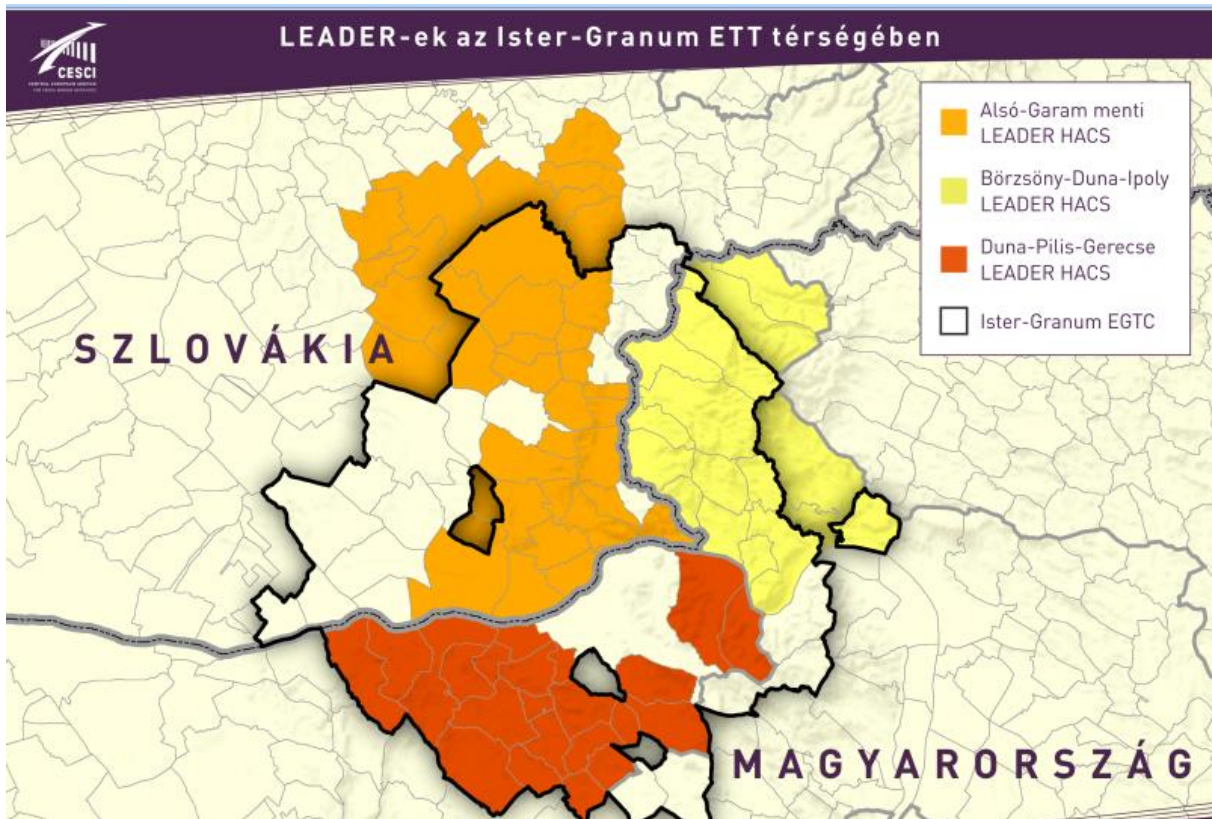
Croatia. The study also examined possible territorial and organisational aspects of the possible cooperation. Associates of the CESCO Balkans office were also involved in the work including the two project-preparation workshops (Sombor and Baja).

Related events

- June 3rd:** project development workshop, BTC EGTC (Mórahalom)
- June 9th:** project development workshop, BTC EGTC (Mórahalom)
- June 16th:** project development workshop, BTC EGTC (Mórahalom)
- June 23rd–24th:** project development workshop, BTC EGTC (Mórahalom)
- June 25th:** project development workshop with representatives of the Ister-Granum enterprise-logistics zone (Esztergom)
- June 30th:** project development workshop, BTC EGTC (Mórahalom)
- July 23rd:** project development workshop related to the Ister-Granum programme on local products (Esztergom)
- July 28th:** project development workshop with representatives of the Ister-Granum EGTC (Esztergom)
- August 4th:** presentation on the Slovak-Hungarian programme at the event of the Ister-Granum EGTC (Esztergom)
- September 14–15th:** project development workshops, BTC EGTC (Mórahalom)
- September 18th:** project development workshop, Ister-Granum EGTC – local products working group (Esztergom)
- September 22nd:** project development workshop, BTC EGTC (Mórahalom)
- September 29th:** project development workshop, BTC EGTC (Mórahalom)
- October 6th:** project development workshop, BTC EGTC (Mórahalom)
- October 7th:** inaugural meeting of the development partnership along the Lower Ipel' in Ipolydamásd
- October 12th:** participation at the general assembly of the Mura Region EGTC in Tótszerdahely
- October 16th:** inaugural meeting of the Tisza EGTC, Kisvárdá

November 6th: project development workshop, Ister-Granum EGTC – logistic working group

November 11th: presentation at the Börzsöny-Danube-Ipel' LEADER LAG programming working group meeting (Szob)



November 16th: project workshop of the development partnership along the Lower Ipel', Ipolydamásd

November 24th: project development workshop, RDV EGTC (Tatabánya)

December 1st: project workshop of the development partnership along the Lower Ipel', Ipolydamásd

December 14th: RDV project development workshop, Győr

December 15th: presenting the results of the project development workshops at the BTC EGTC's General Assembly, Mórahalom

4. Mediation

A significant part of our public utility activities constitutes of mediating between participants involved in cross-border cooperation along the borders, which includes transferring relevant information to local participants (e.g. via our on-line newsletter, printed publications and

professional events) and enforcing the aspects of cross-border cooperation at national and EU professional and stakeholder forums (professional background materials, decision-preparation studies, involvement in the work of national and EU level professional networks, participation at international conferences and workshops).

Participation at professional events

Tamás Deutsch's hearing at the European Parliament (Brussels, February 4th)

The European Parliament Commission for Regional Policy asked Tamás Deutsch, member of the European Parliament to evaluate the 6th Cohesion Report. On behalf of the Hungarian MEP, our association was asked to prepare a professional background non-paper and to contribute to the hearing held related to the topic.

Special legislation for strengthening cooperation initiatives in border areas (Luxembourg, May 19th)

Luxembourg, holding the EU Presidency at the time, put forward a legislative proposal, which would enable a common solution for specific problems in a given border region which stands loose from the two countries' legal systems. A workshop was held related to this revolutionary proposal, where our association was represented by its Secretary General. During the round table discussion coordinated by the MOT, he spoke in favour of necessary data harmonisation for the common development of border regions.

Future of Cohesion Policy workshops (Brussels, October 1st and July 13th)

At the request of the Committee of the Regions, an expert of our association joined the work of expert group on the future of cohesion policy. We have participated at two workshops during the funding period, and we have also prepared an official comment where we enhanced the necessity of putting place-based approach in the spotlight.

Cross-border Review workshops (Brussels, September 9th, Komárom, October 2nd)

We have also participated at the activities of the expert working group aimed at summarising legal-administrative obstacles hindering cross-border cooperation initiatives, which was launched by the European Commission Directorate-General for Regional Policy. In September 2015, we were present at the inauguration meeting of the working group, and have also prepared professional background material on data harmonisation necessity in cross-border territorial planning. Additionally, in cooperation with the Prime Minister's Office and the Széchenyi Programme Office, we organised one of the expert audits realised within the

framework of the initiative, namely the Komárom Workshop. It was CESCO's task to identify the projects to be presented and to invite project owners, as well as to invite and prepare experts to present the individual obstacles.

Gala conference to the 25th anniversary of the INTERREG programme (Luxembourg, September 15th)

Last year, the EU celebrated the 25th anniversary of the policy supporting territorial cooperation, as well as the financial programme related to it. The main gala was organised in relationship with the Luxembourg presidency in mid-September, where a CESCO associate was also present.

Annual forum of the Danube Strategy (Ulm, October 12th)

Mátyás Jaschitz, director of planning represented CESCO at the 2015 Danube Forum, where he also held a presentation on territorial planning. The forum was attended by member states of the Danube Strategy, and is organised annually to strengthen cooperation between sectorial and social actors.

Open Days (Brussels, October 13-15)

Every year we take part in the meeting of European Cities and Regions in Brussels. We did not hold a presentation in 2015, but we provided professional help for putting together the two presentations of the Ister-Granum EGTC, and commented in the debates of various panels.

European Seminar on Democratic Governance Of Crossborder Areas (Saint Louis, October 22-23)

As a new result of our strategic professional cooperation with the Council of Europe's Democratic Institutions and Governance Department, CESCO was asked to present a lecture at the seminar related to cross-border civil cooperation, which was held in France. Hungarian examples were successfully presented during the seminar.

First seminar of CESCO Carpathia (Košice, November 5th)

The first seminar of CESCO Carpathia founded during the summer, was held at the beginning of November, mainly for local government leaders. Presenters at the seminar shared global project development knowledge. Our Secretary General spoke about the Slovakia-Hungary INTERREG programme.

Annual AEBR conference and General Assembly (Brussels, November 12-13th)

The last couple of years, we have been able to develop a strong professional cooperation with the Association of European Border Regions (AEBR), which has gained the highest respect since its foundation in 1971. Apart from our already mentioned support, in 2015 we actively participated in the annual conference of the association delegating our vice-president, and one of our associates held a presentation on development funds available to EGTCs.

Further important professional events:

January 14th: participation at the workshop of the TransHUSK+ project in Esztergom

January 22nd: participation and presentation at the conference on border area conditions in Fehérgyarmat

February 13-14th: civil workshop of the Transylvanian Plain in Gherla

April 16-17th: participation and presentation at the annual conference of EGTC approval authorities, Budapest

May 22nd: participation and presentation at a conference on local production networks, Abda

May 28th: participation and presentation at the EGTC workshop co-organised by the Committee of the Regions and the German Federal Ministry for Infrastructural Development, Brussels

June 17th: participation at the closing conference of the TransHUSK+ project, Győr

June 18th: participation at the conference of ESRA and MPE OCM entitled *Together for Social participation*

June 26th: participation at the inter-ministerial EGTC working group session

June 30th: participation at a workshop entitled *The potential of small and medium cities in cross-border polycentric regions*, Luxembourg

August 26th: participation and presentation at the V4 project closing event of the Novohrad-Nógrád EGTC, Salgótarján

September 8th: participation at the eRegion project workshop initiated by Hungarian-Slovene municipalities, Murska Sobota

September 21-22nd: participation at the ALADIN 5. DERC conference, Ljubljana

- September 22nd:** participation at the Danube Strategy's inter-ministerial working group meeting, in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade
- September 23-24th:** participation at the Danube Transnational Programme's inaugural conference, Budapest
- September 28th:** participation and presentation at the conference entitled *120th anniversary of the Mária Valéria Bridge*, Esztergom
- September 30th:** participation at the MOT's project closing conference on economic cooperation, Paris
- October 15th:** participation at a lecture on the Besence Model held in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Centre for Social Sciences' Institute for Minority Studies
- November 24th:** participation at the Measure and Well Being conference co-organised by the Green European Foundation and the Ökopolisz Foundation, Budapest
- November 26th:** lecture at the seminar for transborder Hungarian territorial regional developers organised by the Hungarian Development Centre, Budapest
- November 27th:** presentation at the *Civilians for cross-border cooperation* conference, Szeged
- December 7th:** presentation at the territorial planning conference organised by AEBR Balkans and CESCO Balkans, Novi Sad
- December 10th:** presenting the Danubian Tool-kit project to the Budapest Chamber of Commerce and Industry, at the Steering Committee meeting of the Danube Strategy's 8th priority axis

Own professional events

The "Szentgotthárd Initiative" (Szentgotthárd, April 21-22)

In the last few years, the working organ has developed fruitful relations with Slovene partners. An especially good cooperation was established with the Slovenian Ambassador to Budapest and the Hungarian Ambassador to Ljubljana, and Professor Gričar's joining the Presidency has visibly stimulated our activity related to building Hungarian-Slovene relations. On April 21-22, 2015 patronised by the two ambassadors, Hungarian and Slovene mayors, businessmen, regional development experts and representatives of the academic sphere (over 60 people in total) met in Szentgotthárd to explore possible forms of cooperation, share

development concepts and find partners for specific project ideas. Attendees then signed the Szentgotthárd declaration, which states that an annual event should be created where cooperation between representatives of neighbouring nations can be strengthened and extended.

Organising EGTC workshops

Similarly to previous years, we have launched our series of workshops for EGTCs with Hungarian participation.

The first workshop was organised within the framework of the strategic agreement signed with the Hungarian Development Centre and co-hosted with the HDC on **May 29th in Kisvárda**, with as main goal to present the EGTC programme's results so far, as well as projects for the 2014-2020 financial period. Representatives of the EGTCs initiated a cross-border economic development programme by handing a summary document to Miklós Seszták, Minister for National Development.

Our next workshop was held on September **23-24, 2015 in Budakeszi**. The programme took off with a discussion with Secretary of State to the Prime Minister's Office, Árpád János Potápi, which allowed EGTCs to get to know the State Secretariat for National Policy's view on EGTCs, and also presented an opportunity for representatives of the State Secretariat to meet EGTCs development plans. Furthermore during the workshop, the usual professional consultation with relevant representatives at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade was held. In addition, Sara Svensson, associate of the Central European University presented her results gained so far in her EGTC study, and conducted interviews with EGTC directors.

The last workshop of the year was held in **Zsámbék on November 18-19th**. The main topics of the meeting were the three cross-border cooperation programmes (SK-HU, RO-HU, HU-HR) and presentations on these programmes by the representatives of the Technical Secretariats. During the workshop, a decision was made on changes to the organisational concept of the workshops: from now on, the individual EGTCs will serve as hosts for the events.

CLLD-workshop

On **July 6th**, experts on the subject were invited to a workshop on the professional and legal background of the cross-border CLLD model (Community-Led Local Development). We have reached an agreement with rural development and INTERREG experts on launching a common initiative for the cross-border use of the CLLD tool.

VII. Youth Forum (Novi Sad, September 7–11)

Joining AEBR and CESCO Balkans, we helped organising the VII. Youth Forum in Novi Sad, Serbia, linked to the official opening of our association's local branch. On the opening, Branislav Bugarski, provincial minister of Vojvodina, István Pásztor, president of the Vojvodina Provincial Parliament, Martín Guillermo-Ramírez, Secretary-General of AEBR, Patrícia Abaffy, head of department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, as well as Ervin Erős, director of CESCO Balkans held welcoming speeches.

As part of the Youth Forum programme, Gyula Ocskay, Secretary General and Mátyás Jaschitz, director of planning even held a presentation on cross-border integrated planning and institutionalisation of cooperation initiatives.

Applications and tenders

- To the call of the DG Justice *Rights, Equality, Citizenship*, we have submitted our application entitled *Legal accessibility – across the borders* which aimed at identifying legal obstacles hindering cross-border cooperation, and at formulating proposals to their solution in Hungary as well as 4 neighbouring EU member states. Additionally, an international video making competition would have been launched as well in order to promote the topic. Our partners were: MOT (FRA), ISIG (ITA), the Forum Institute (SKK), the Civitas Foundation (ROM), the School of Advanced Social Studies of Nova Gorica (SLO) and the Autonomy Centre at Čakovec (CRO). The application did not receive funding.
- At the invitation of the Czech EuroSchola institute, we have joined an Erasmus+ application which aimed at training a new generation of experts of cross-border cooperation in several Central European countries. The project did not receive funding.
- Within the framework of the Visegrád Fund's Flagship initiatives, a Ukrainian association called IARDI commissioned our association for a partnership. As a result of the project, we would have organised study trips in Hungary for experts of countries of the Eastern Partnership to present successful local development initiatives. The proposal did not receive funding.
- It is equally for the Visegrád Fund, but on the call of the Visegrád+ that we have submitted a proposal as a lead partner, within the framework of which experts of the V4 states would have passed on their knowledge acquired in the field of cross-border cooperation to local participants in Serbia and Montenegro. The project included e-

learning material development, organisation of 3 trainings, as well as two study trips. The application did not receive funding.

- We also partook in two EU calls as a member of an international consortium: the Commission for Regional Policy of the European Parliament opened a call for the assessment of new territorial programmes, and the DG for Regional Policy of the European Commission accepted submissions on analysing lagging regions. We were not successful on either call.

Professional Background Documents

- *Project handbook on employment*: within the framework of the TÁMOP (Social Renewal) programme, we have compiled a handbook for Hungarian employment centres on preparing and realising cross-border projects. Apart from practical information, the handbook also contains an inventory of good practices, funding map and bibliography.
- *Preparatory documentation to the DERC conference*: Edit Szilágyiné Bátorfi, Ambassador of Hungary in Ljubljana partook in a roundtable discussion at the DERC Conference, to which background documentation was prepared by our association.
- *Vocational training research in the Pannonian Basin*: at the request of the State Secretariat for National Policy and as a sub-contractor of the Hétfő Research Institution, we participated in the analysis of Hungarian language vocational training in areas on the other side of the border. Concerning every region, each research was concluded by drawing up possibilities in order to increase vocational training's competitiveness.
- *Comment to the discussion on the future of Cohesion Policy*: related to the expert consultation launched by the Committee of the Regions we have formulated an official comment on the future of cohesion policy, in which we advocate for a place-based approach.
- *Comment to projects aiming at decreasing cross-border obstacles*: CESCO is also participating in the expert working group of the Cross-border Review project launched by the Commissioner for Regional Policy. Within the framework of the consultation, we have composed an official comment in which we urge for the harmonisation of territorial statistic systems.



Employees of CESCO in 2015 :

- Balogh, Péter (PhD): scientific researcher (European Institute)
- Bauer, Rudolf (PhD): director of CESCO Carpathia (CESCI Carpathia)
- Dubniczki, Kitti: strategic planner
- Erős, Ervin: director of CESCO Balkans (CESCI Balkans)
- Gangl, Éva: strategic planner, GIS analyst
- Gyelnik, Teodor: assistant research fellow (European Institute)
- Hesz, Roland: planner-analyst
- Hüse-Nyerges, Enikő: project manager and planner-analyst
- Jankai, Norbert (dr.): legal director
- Jaschitz, Mátyás: director of planning
- Ocskay, Gyula: secretary general
- Nikolov, Ana: director of planning (CESCI Balkans)
- Nyeste, András: planner-analyst
- Pete, Márton: assistant research fellow (Europe Institute)
- Román, Éva: part-time administrative assistant
- Vas, Annamária: head of office

Contact details

Central European Service for Cross-border Initiatives

- Seat: 1067 Budapest, Teréz krt. 13.
- Postal address: 1406 Budapest, Pf. 7
- Office: 1137 Budapest, Újpesti rkp. 5.
- Phone number: +36/1-32-12345
- E-mail: cesci@cesci-net.eu
- Skype: [cesci-net.eu](https://www.skype.com/name/cesci-net.eu)
- Web: www.cesci-net.eu
- <http://cesci-net.eu>

European Institute

- E-mail: institute@cesci-net.eu
- Web: www.institute.cesci-net.eu/

