



## Seminar

**"Sharing Knowledge on Particular  
Cross-Border Issues: Regional Level of  
Governance and Euroregions"**

# SEMINAR

OSIJEK

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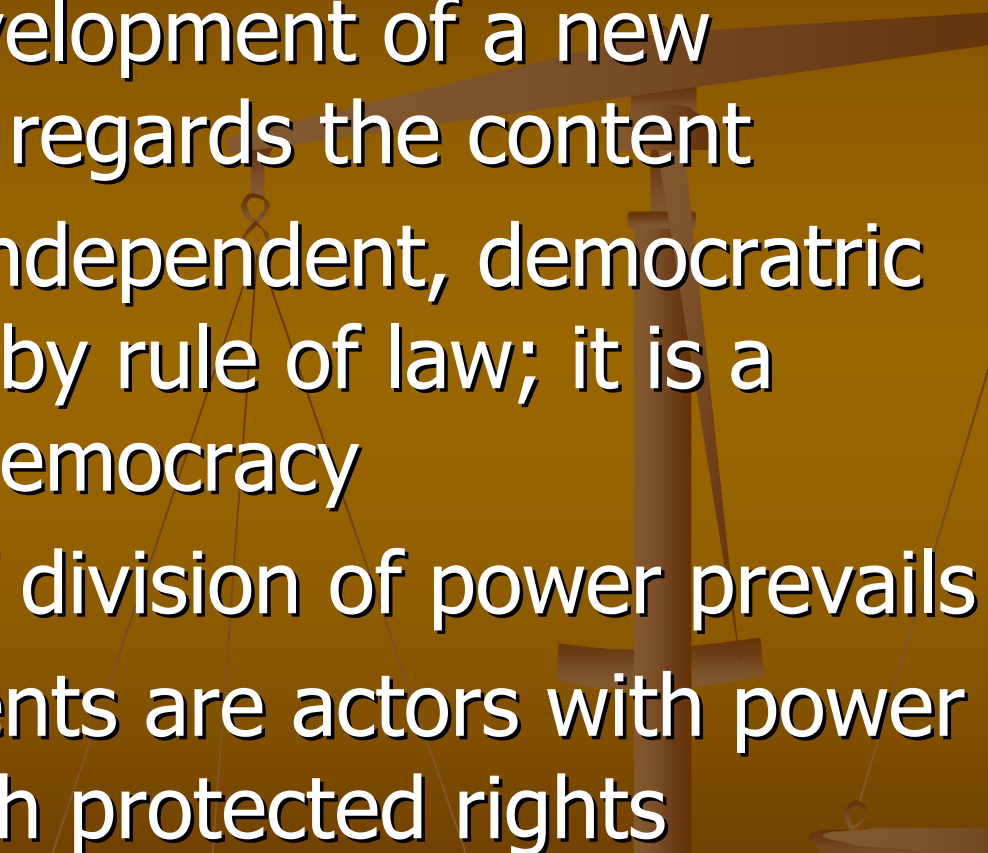
Branislav MALAGURSKI

**Seminar Topic on Hungary**

**“ Regional development” (Ass. Prof. Tilk Péter)**



# The Constitution of the Republic of Hungary

- 1989-1990: development of a new constitution, as regards the content
  - Hungary is an independent, democratic state governed by rule of law; it is a parliamentary democracy
  - The principle of division of power prevails
  - Local governments are actors with power and entitled with protected rights
- 

# Local governments

Local governments (LCs) belongs to the vertical level of division of power and they are not regarded as significant counterbalance against the central state power.

Its reasons:

- LCs does not base on popular sovereignty;
- Their financing are to a great extent (almost entirely) dependent to the central state power; sue to the reasoning of the Const. Court, the lack of financing is unconstitutional only in cases when the functioning of the LC become impossible (that is other, even significant restriction would not entail unconstitutionality);
- Though fundamental rights of the LCs are protected by the Constitution, they are realised within the framework of legal regulation, that is Act; the Parliament has a great room for manouvre in this respect

# Right to local government

Eligible voters of the communities, cities, the capital and its districts, and the counties have the right to local government (Art 42 Const).

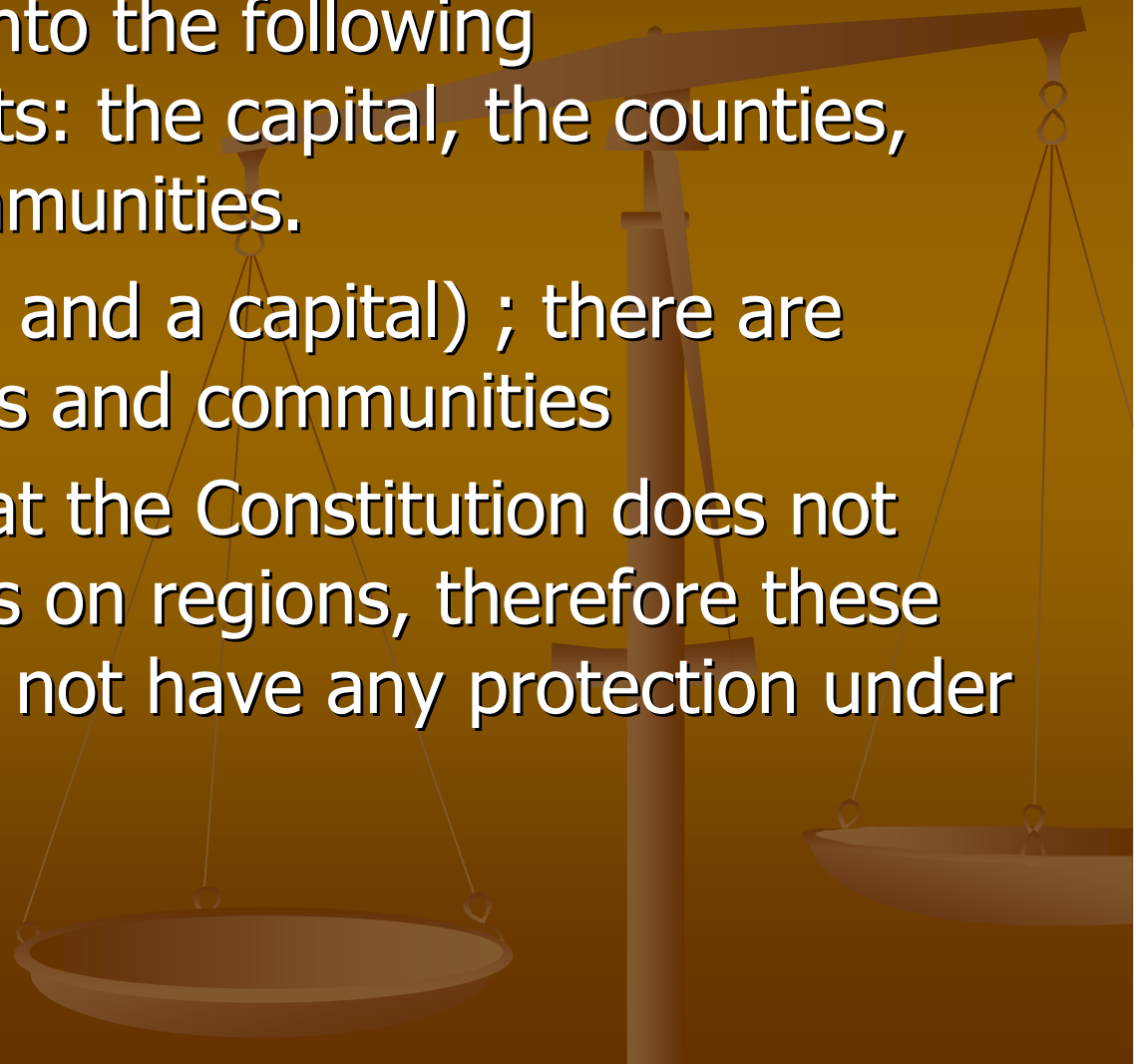
There is a „breach“ on this right: in 2010, the Constitution was modified: those who are employed (commissioned) by the Army, Police and other law enforcement agencies, do not have passive right to vote in any kind of elections during their term of office and from three years from the termination of their office

# Territory of Hungary

Hungary is divided into the following administrative units: the capital, the counties, the cities and communities.

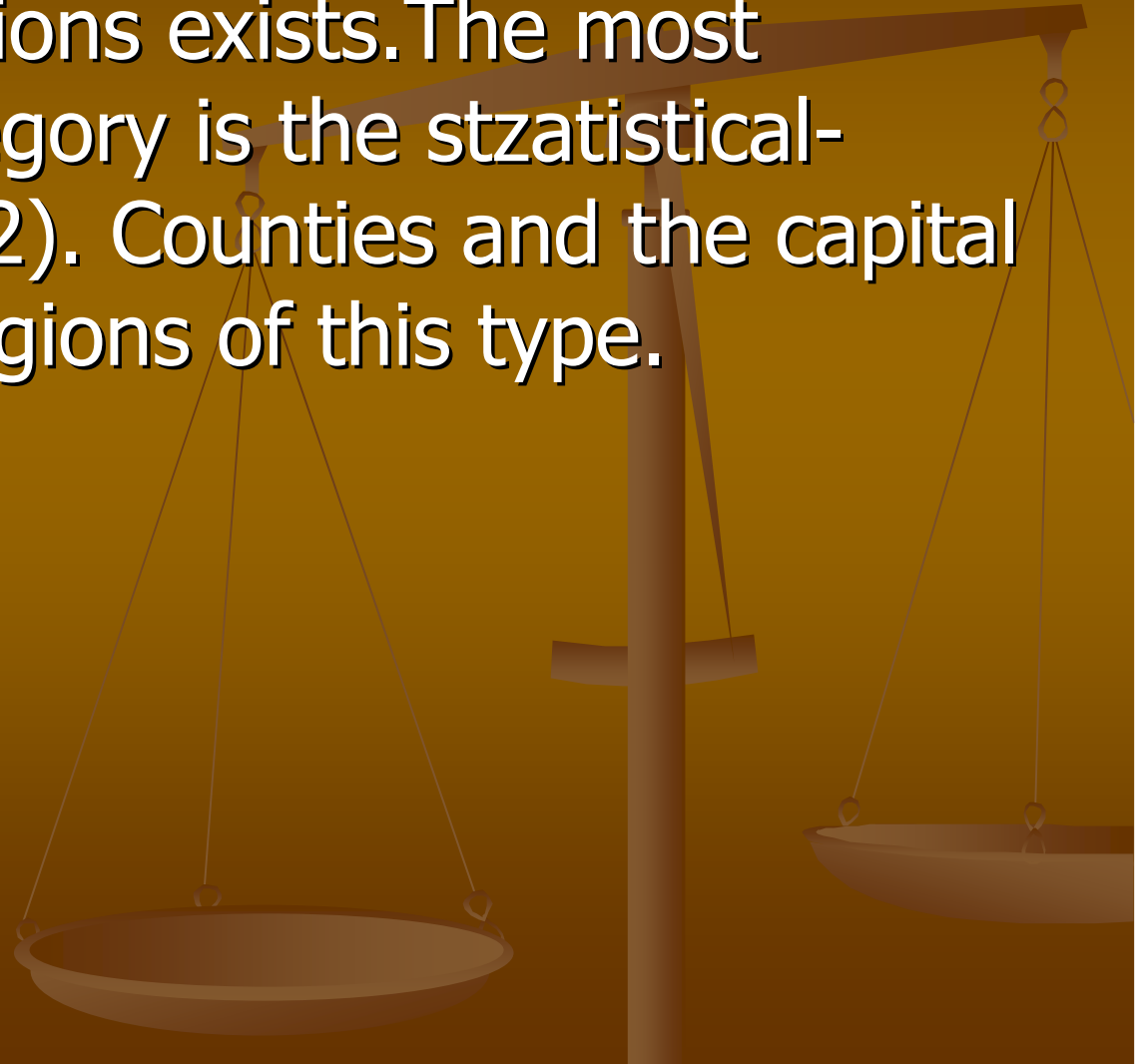
There is 19 county ( and a capital) ; there are approx. 3200 cities and communities

Its is a peculiarity that the Constitution does not contain any rulews on regions, therefore these territorial units do not have any protection under the Constitution.



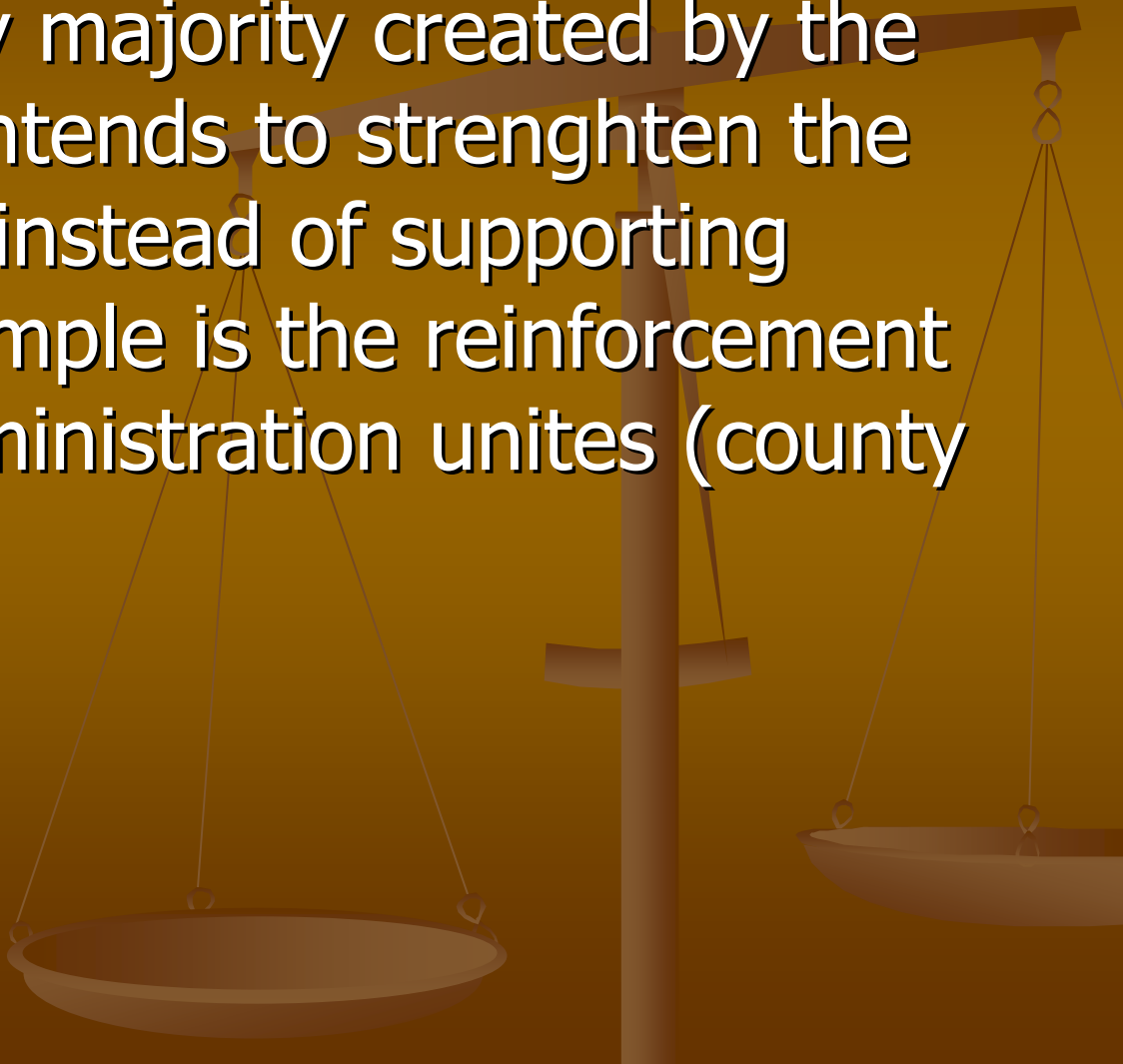
# Territory of Hungary

Nevertheless, regions exist. The most important category is the statistical regions (NUTS-2). Counties and the capital belong to 7 regions of this type.



# New ideas - 2010

The parliamentary majority created by the 2010 election, intends to strenghten the county system, instead of supporting regions. An example is the reinforcement of territorial administration unites (county level)

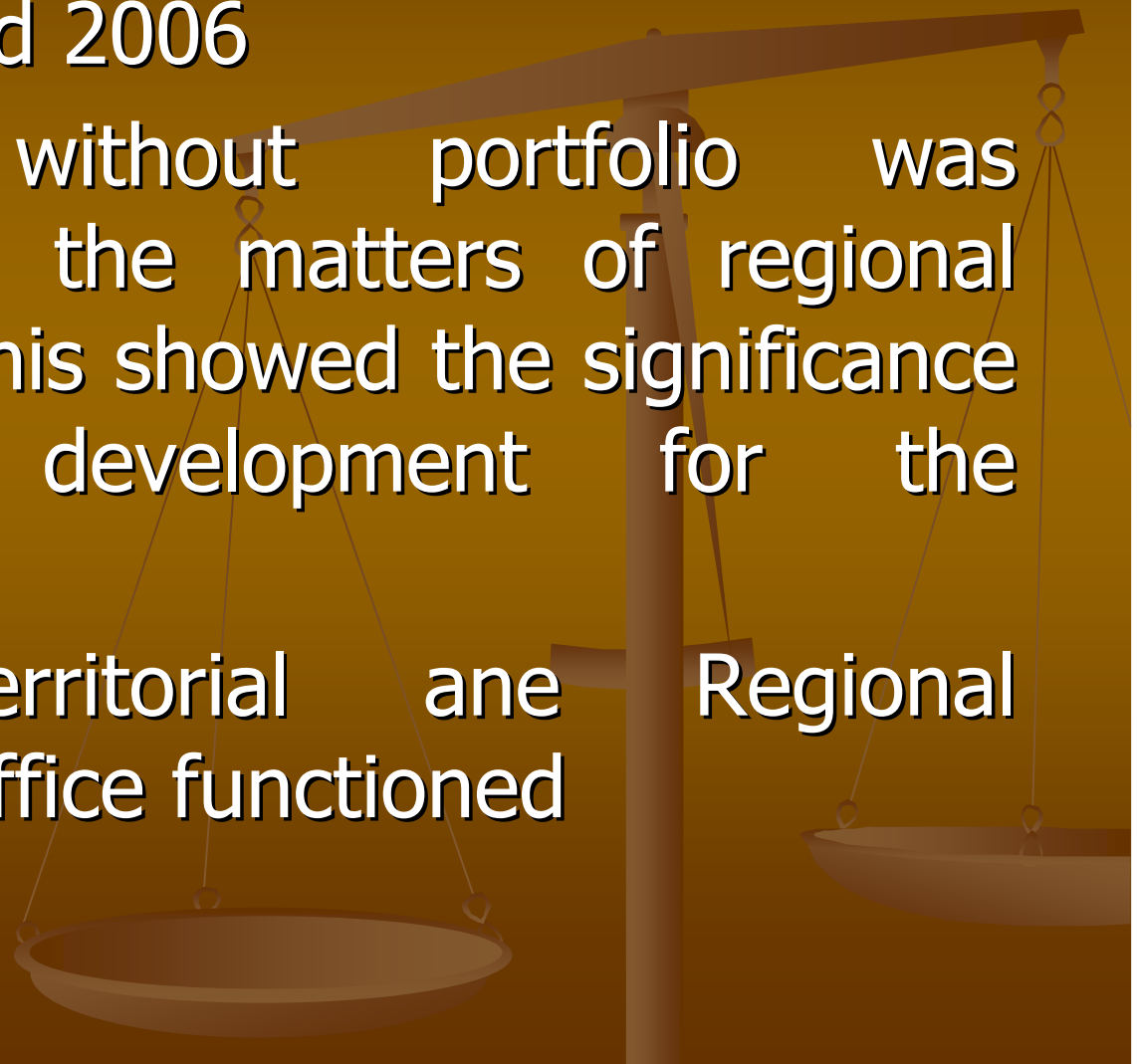




# Regional development in Hungary

Between 2004 and 2006

- a minister without portfolio was responsible for the matters of regional development; this showed the significance of regional development for the governance
- Hungarian Territorial and Regional Development Office functioned



## Between 2004 and 2006

In each regions (for territorial development)  
a regional coordinator was employed

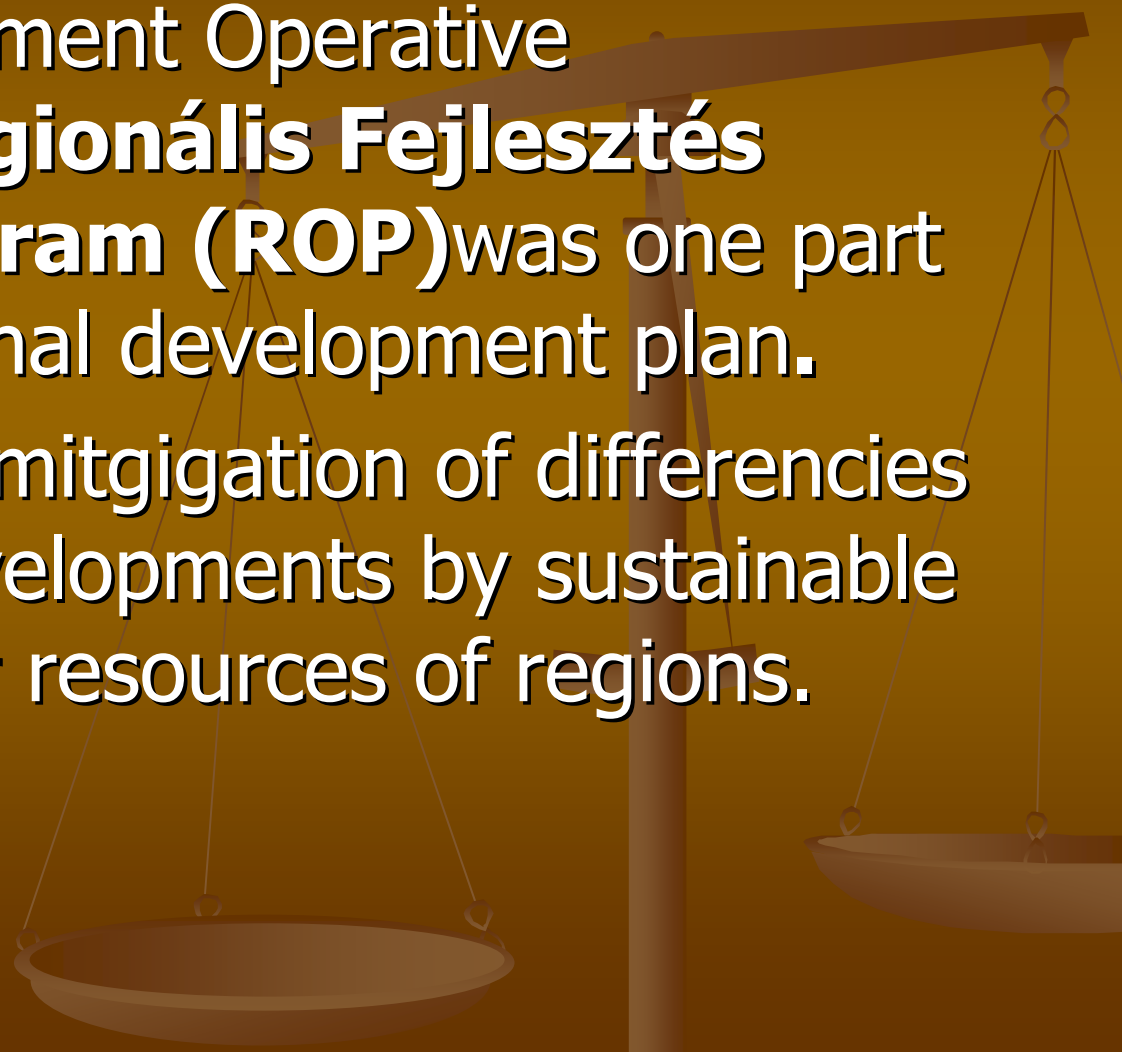
An outstanding role was played by the

- 1st regional development plan,
- New Hungary Development Plan
- New Széchenyi Plan (formulated in 2010)

# Between 2004 and 2006

Regional Development Operative Programme **Regionális Fejlesztés Operatív Program (ROP)** was one part of the 1st regional development plan.

This assisted the mitigation of differences in territorial developments by sustainable use of the inner resources of regions.



# New Hungary Development Plan

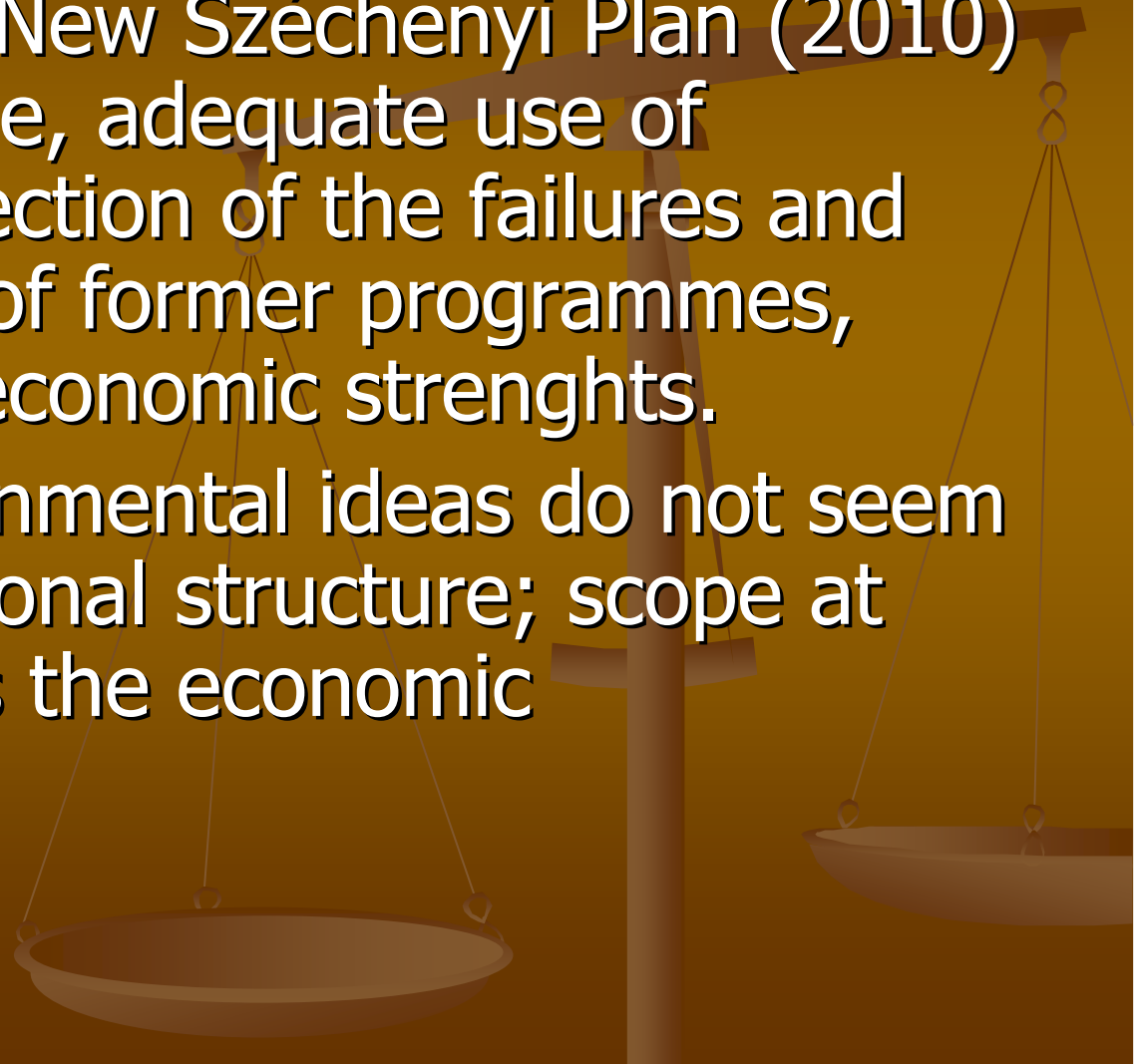
Within the framework of the New Hungary Development Plan 7 regional programme was realised, Their scope was the following:

- Strengthening the competitiveness of regional economy
- Increasing the attractiveness of regions in the field of tourism,
- Development of the transport infrastructure and public transport,
- Power saving and efficiency; promoting the use of renewal energy
- Complex and integrated development of communities,
- Mitigating the social and territorial differences
- Development of social infrastructure

# New Széchenyi Plan (2010)

The scope of the New Széchenyi Plan (2010) is the reasonable, adequate use of resources; correction of the failures and shortcomings of former programmes, promoting the economic strengths.

The known governmental ideas do not seem to promote regional structure; scope at the first place is the economic development.



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