



Building of Institutions of the Structural Funds in CEE Countries

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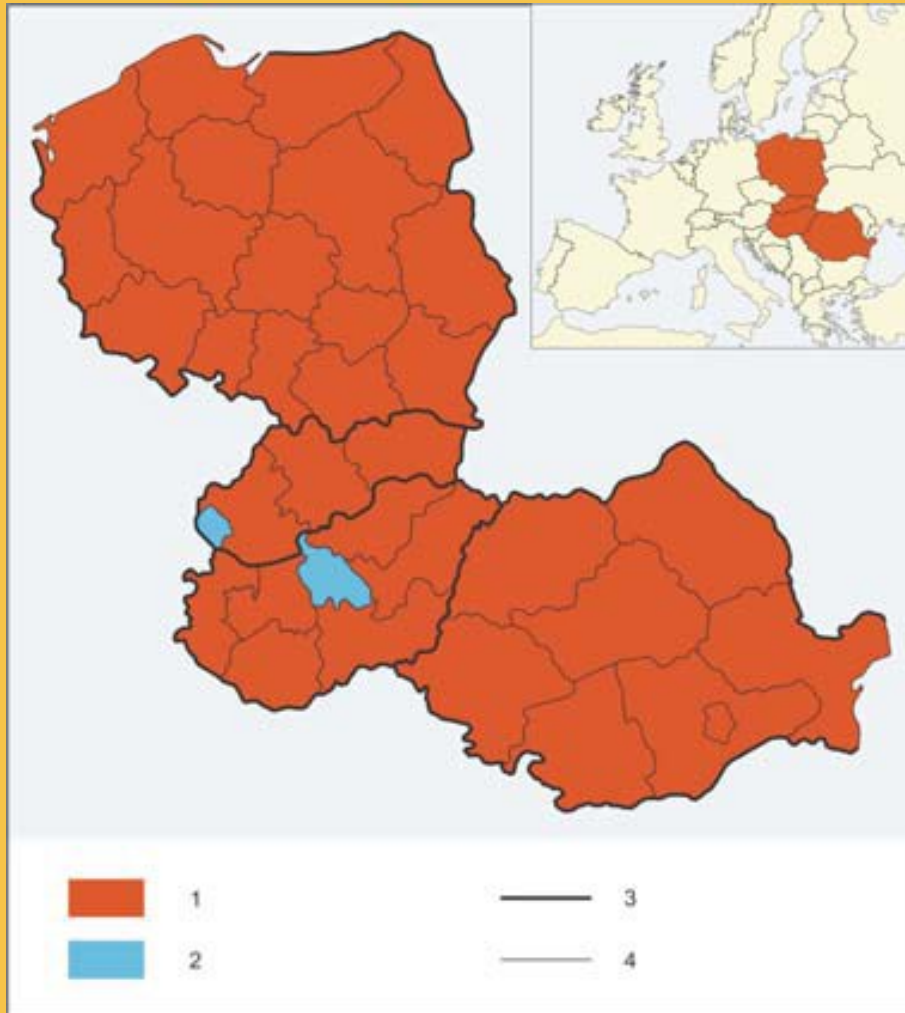
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Research area



Different Structural Fund management methods

The investigated countries represent special and different answers to the institutional pressure of the SF.

SF have a significant impact on public administration.



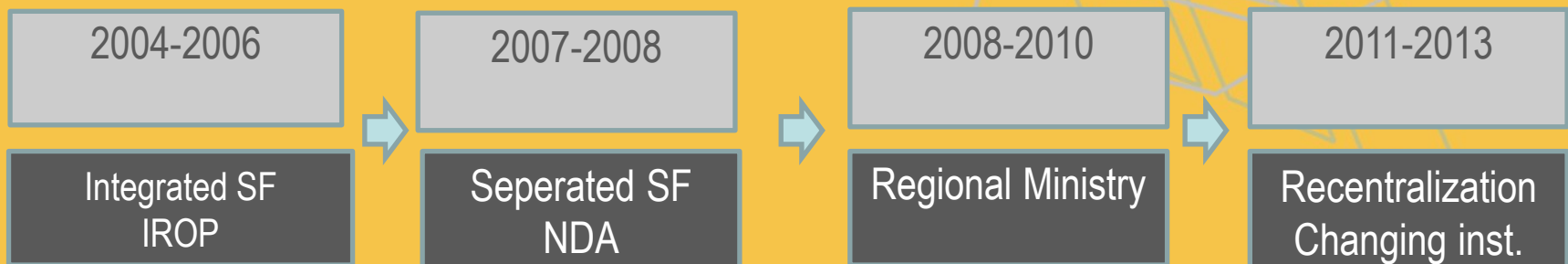
The absorption of the EU subsidies is one of the most important policies and political ambitions.

There is a harmonisation gap in the CEE countries.



Policy coordination

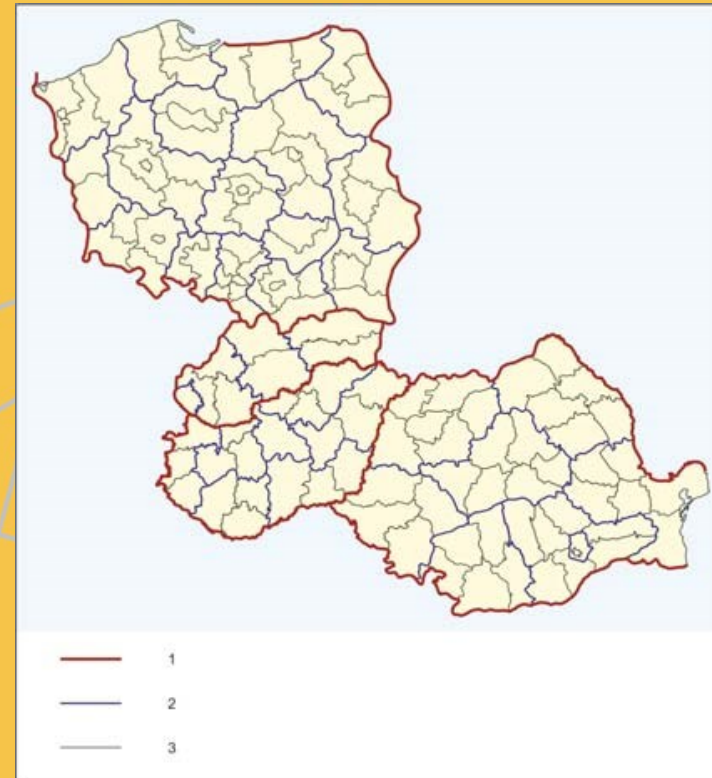
- Domestic regional policy
 - implementation and planning (NSRF) can be integrated (PL) or separated (HU) models
- Integration of SF management
 - SF and public administration institutions can be integrated (PL, SK, RO), separated or mixed (HU) models
- Models vary from time to time and from country to country
- Hungarian milestones:





Involvement

- Decentralised public administration bodies' roles in programming and implementation
 - There are centralised (HU, SK, RO) and decentralised forms (PL)
 - Financial autonomy
 - Co-operation across levels and actors
 - Capacity-building
 - Monitoring and policy impact assessment





Challenges

- Europeanization pressure, frequently modified EU-rules and adaptation success
- Empowerment of stakeholders
- Continuous personal and institutional changes and unclear division of labour
- Lack of national development resources has considerably raised the importance of SF
- Partnership making in non participatory type countries
- Reinforcement of the place-based approach (allocation should have been concentrated into complex development programmes)



Place-based approach

- ROPs (PL, HU), IROPs (RO, SK)
- Specialised programme for the less developed regions (PL)
- Towns: Hungary: Pole Programme; Slovakia: growth poles (NSRF)
- Urban areas: IUDS (SK, HU)
- Most disadvantaged micro-regions (HU)
- Macro-regional strategies
- Territorial co-operations

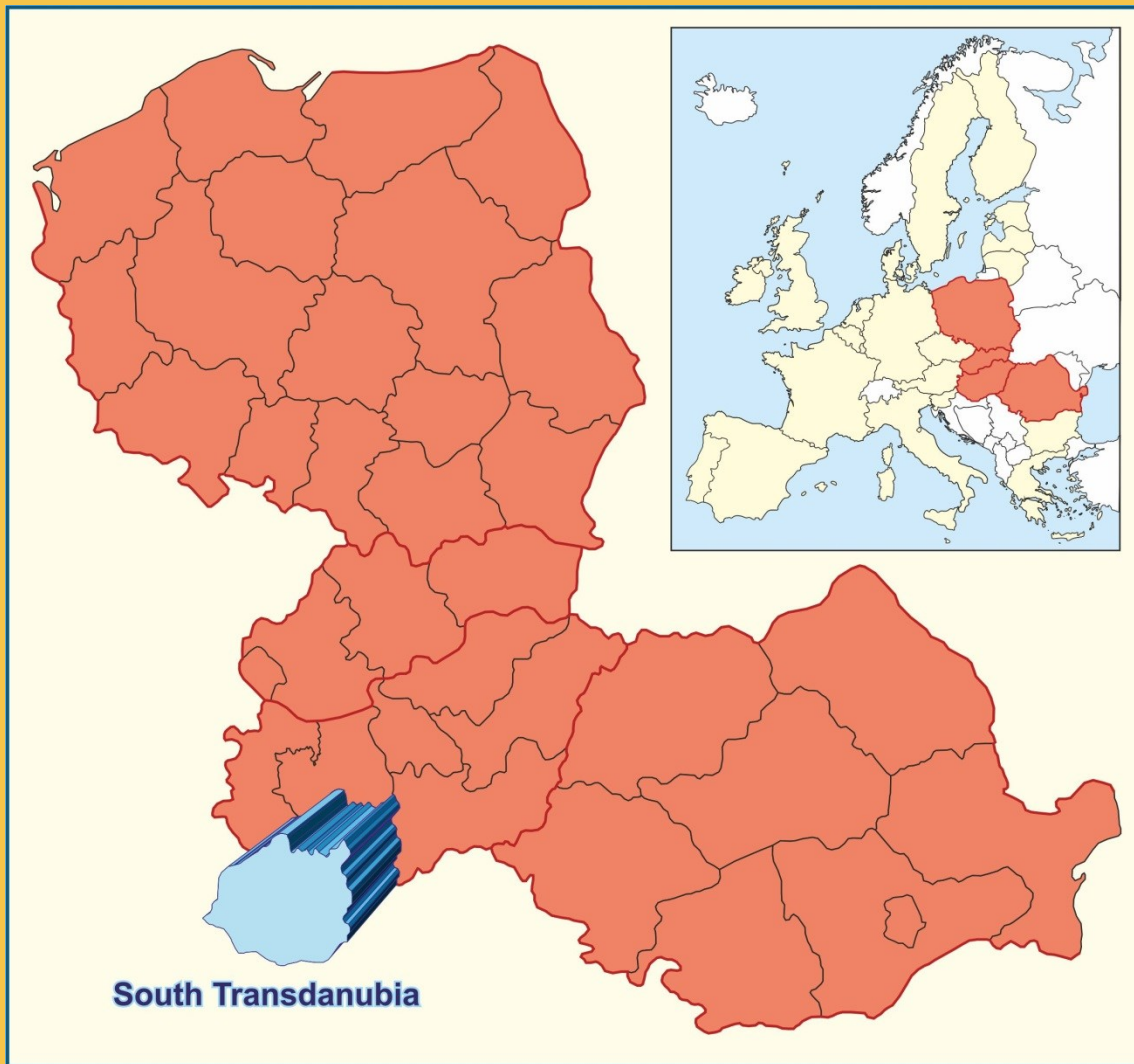




The STOP case

HAS CERS Institute for Regional Studies

- Less developed
- NUTS 2
- TRI's region
- Pécs





Priorities of STOP

1. Competitive economy built upon the development of urban areas
2. Strengthening the region's tourism potential
3. Development of human public services
4. Integrated urban development
5. Improving accessibility and environmental development
6. Technical assistance





Effects of STOP

- Some unique features and regional specialities
- Lack of integrated programmes' focus on the specific problems of the region
- Leftover priorities, residual principle
- RDA
- ECC





Conclusions

- Good:
 - Strong national regional policy (PL)
 - Decentralization process (PL)
- Bad:
 - Centralization process
 - Missing practice of partnership making
 - Lack of local and regional capacities (governments, stakeholders)
 - Separated institution for SF management (hard to involve other partners and levels) (HU)
 - More bureaucratic staff in the SF institution (HU)



Thank you for your attention!

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