



**The Analysis of the Organisations Involved  
(Stakeholder-analysis) to the Establishment of the  
Regional Informatic and Development Network**

**(Reg-Net) Project No.**

**SI-HU-2-2-018**

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*The aim of the Reg-Net Project is to unite all those participants in the Slovenian – Hungarian border area that can actively take part in the development of the area with their present and future activities. The aim is to create network based development based on the cooperation. To serve this goal a common informatics network and also a shield organisation are established.*

*The aim of the analysis is to introduce the Reg-Net project, as well as the local features of the Slovenia – Hungary Cross-border Cooperative Programme and its main statistical data. During an earlier phase of the programme a partner-map was already created that introduced those organisations (civil organisations, economic organisations, self-governments, area and economy development agencies) that have had great influence on the development of the area and are expected to have a fundamental role in it in the future, too. The organisations have been highlighted by the individual weighting method, thus they can become the central members of the shield organisation being organised in the future who will foster the creation of a successful project with their advices, suggestions. With this goal in mind we have made in-depth interviews with the representatives of these organisations, and we have got quite useful pieces of information about the most active actors with the aid of a questionnaire.*

*Our analysis deals with the tender activities of the SI-HU programmes, where both the rates of the endowment and the geographical distribution of the organisations having the right for the endowment have been studied. There are some differences between the different tenders and their prioritizations as well as the composition of the participant groups, but the really important deductions occurred during the analyses of the geographical distribution of the participating organisation, which would be useful to make further studies about during the later planning processes.*

*In the course of the SI-HU programmes during the two application period a quite big area has remained inactive that is located close to the border in the central position of the programme area due to some local energies. This problem should be dealt with and solved during the later phases of the programme.*

*The national activity level of the programme has also been studied, which may have a relevance to the further planning processes, since it examines the micro-regions from the point of view of the development aspect, thus it may have a great role in defining the Slovenian Hungarian shared developments in the future.*

*The aim of the project is to create a development based on networks that is why the goal of the study is to research the networks and relations existing so far on the two sides of the border. We have used the callins of the earlier SI-HU tenders and we have defined those organisations that have become “key-factors”. These key players have reasonable amount of relations, during the calling periods they cooperated more than once in the projects with other organisations. These facts are such bases that serve as foundations to further projects thus a really well working and well organised partnership network can be formulated, which is inevitable in the network developments.*

# I. Introduction of the Project

The Reg-Net project has won the endowment in the European Regional Development Programme (3<sup>rd</sup> phase - ETE) during the Slovenia-Hungary Operative Programme's 2007-2013 second tender calling. The operative programme encourages the cross-border cooperation between Slovenia and Hungary.

The total endowment amount won during the **Reg-Net (The Establishment of a Regional Information and Development Network, SI-HU-2-2-018)** project is € 566,012.59 containing the endowment of the European Regional Development Fund with the amount of € 481,110.70.

The entitled areas of the Slovenia-Hungary Operative Programme are the following:

- Podravje Region and Pomurje, that is Muravidék (Prlekija and Prekmurje) on the area of the Slovenian Republic;
- Counties Vas and Zala on the area of Hungary.

The **lead partner of the project** (Lead Partner - LP) is the **Self-government of County Vas**, the project partners are (PP) the Muraszombat / Murska Sobota Development Centre, Ptuj Bistra Scientific Research Centre as well as the Mura Regional Development Agency Ltd.

The cross-border, common need that the project is aimed to react to, id. est. the preparation and the development of common projects, face hardships due to the lack of commonly named and current territorial development programmes, and information in sufficient quality and quantity. Thus neither the economic nor the territorial link (cohesion) could be formulated.

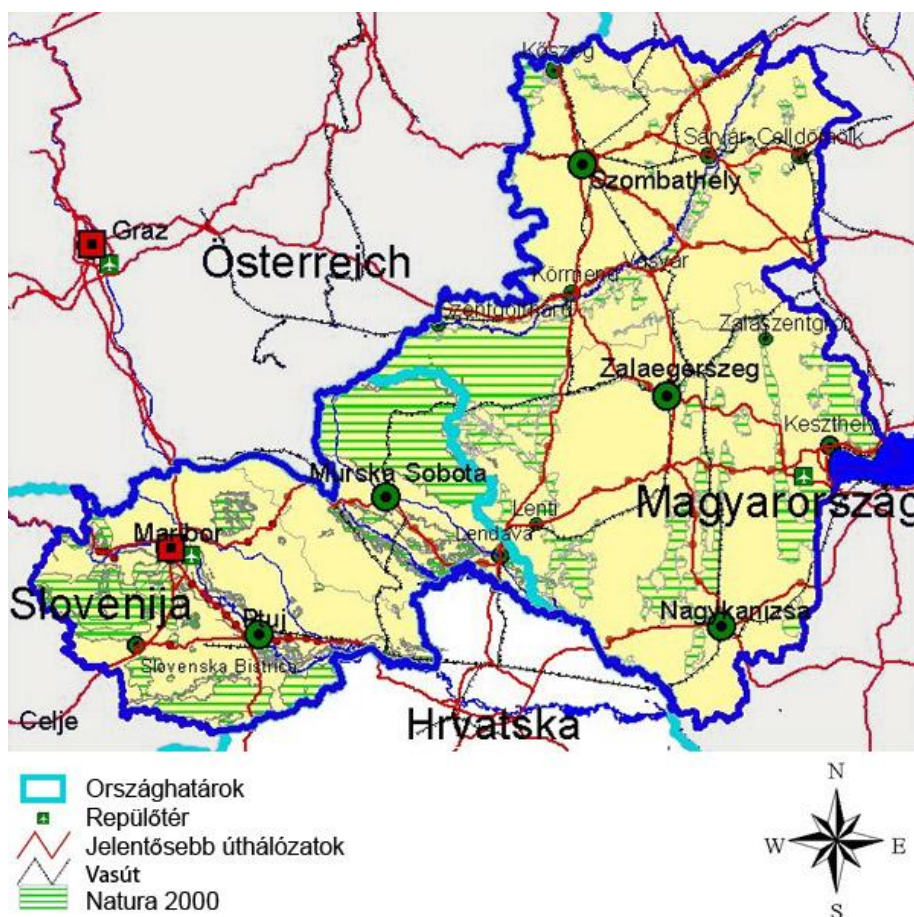
Based on the above analysed factors the general aim of the project is to inaugurate such a long-term territorial development programme, operated on a network system, that is based on the common resources of the area, and - as the background encouragement of the above mentioned – which establishes a uniform territorial information data-base background as well as a common shield-institution (regional arbitration forum).

The direct aims of the project:

1. The participation of the organisations working in regional development (activation of the organisations and experts, inaugurate the cooperative work within the framework of workshops).
2. To create a cross-border set of organisations, or networks, and the preparation of a shield organisation.
3. A cross-border development programme based on the principles of the sustainability (defining the common aims as well as the development policies).
4. The development of a Slovenian – Hungarian territorial information system (that can help the development aims and the development of the networks).
5. Project – incubation activities (the creation of counselling, arbitration services).

## II. The Short Description of the Analysed Program Area

The Slovenia Hungary Cross-border Cooperation Operative Programme's legal areas – where the participants of the programme may have apply from - they are re the following: in Hungary, they are the counties Vas and Zala, on the area of Slovenia they are Muravidék / Prekmurke and Podravje regions (1<sup>st</sup> illustration).



National borders / airport / main roads / railway / Natura 2000

1<sup>st</sup> illustration: The area of the SI-HU Operative Programme<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>[http://www.si-hu.eu/program\\_hu/category/program\\_area/](http://www.si-hu.eu/program_hu/category/program_area/)

The area of the programme has similar characteristic features on both sides of the border regarding both the natural and the social aspects, thus crossing the border no big changes can be detected. The structure of the settlements is also quite similar, mainly consisting of small villages located close to each other. The centres of the regions emerge like islands that have job creational functions of substantial importance. These centres are the following: in county Vas: Szombathely, in county Zala: Zalaegerszeg; in the region of Muravidék: Murska Sobota (Muraszombat), as well as in the region of Podravje: Maribor. From the point of view of the transportation infrastructure the link between the two countries is not bad, but the roads and the railways should be developed in the region.

The region is rich in water supply since the Rivers Mura, Drava, Zala and Raba cross the area. Agriculture has also got good positions in the area. It is also rich in possessing mineral and thermal water supplies.

The stretch of the program area is 10,628 km<sup>2</sup>, its population is almost 1 million people.<sup>2</sup> The density of the population differs in the different segments of the area: the Region of Podravje has got significantly higher density data than the other three regions. To sum it up it is important to mention that the territory on the Slovenian side of the border is more densely populated than the counties Vas and Zala. (2<sup>nd</sup> illustration)

The stretch of the territory on the Hungarian area is about 7,100 km<sup>2</sup>, its population in 2011<sup>3</sup> was almost 545 thousand people, and the density of the population was 76.5 people/km<sup>2</sup>. The number of the settlements in the counties Vas and Zala are 464, the average population data is 1,155, thus with this data they are the smallest in the country. (2<sup>nd</sup> illustration)

County Vas is located on the western area of Hungary on the borders of Austria and Slovenia. Its area is 3,337 km<sup>2</sup>, its population is 257,688 people, and its density is 77 people / km<sup>2</sup>. The number of the settlements is 216, containing 12 cities, the average population data of the settlements is 1,193 people. The country has nine micro-regions. (2<sup>nd</sup> illustration)

<sup>2</sup> The population of Podravje region 320,000 people (Statistical Yearbook, 2011), The population of Pomurje region: 120,000 people (SORS, 2012).

<sup>3</sup> KSH, 2011

County Zala is also located on the western border of Hungary, Croatia and Slovenia are its neighbouring countries. Its area is 3,784 km<sup>2</sup>, its population is 287,043 people, and its density is 76 people / km<sup>2</sup>. The number of the settlements is 248, including 10 cities, the average population data of the settlements is 1,117 people. County Zala (like county Vas) also consists of nine micro-regions (2<sup>nd</sup> illustration).

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population (people)				
<b>Programme area total</b>	10,628 km <sup>2</sup>	≈ 1 million people				
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population (people)	Density of the population (people / km <sup>2</sup> )	Number of the settlements	Number of the cities	The average population of the settlements (people)
<b>Hungarian Areas</b>	≈ 7,100 km <sup>2</sup>	≈ 545,000 people	76.5 people / km <sup>2</sup>	464	22	1,155 people
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population (people)	Density of the population (people / km <sup>2</sup> )	Number of the settlements	Number of the cities	The average population of the settlements (people)
<b>County Vas</b>	3,337 km <sup>2</sup>	257,688 people	77 people / km <sup>2</sup>	216 db	12	1,193 people
<b>County Zala</b>	3,784 km <sup>2</sup>	287,043 people	76 people / km <sup>2</sup>	248 db	10	1,117 people

2<sup>nd</sup> illustration: Summary chart of the programme area<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> The data contain the figures of the SI-HU Operative Programme, and the 2011 data of the National Statistic Office.

### III. The analysis of the organisations involved (Stakeholder-analyses)

The project partners and the other development organisations having a great influence on the development of the project belong to the direct target group of the Reg-Net that is the Territorial Information and Development Network project. Those trade and touristic or other organisations, foundations and associations, whose work can foster the long-term and sustainable development of the Slovenian Hungarian areas close to the border.

Thus the start of this programme has great importance in addressing those organisations that can play a role in achieving these goals by their cross-border cooperation. And at the same time they can have substantial effect on the development of the area. Later a common information data-base and a shield organisation can be established, which can encourage the organisations by its advices, helps in the harmonisation process of the projects, completes project development activities, and may create a strategy valid for the programme area.

#### III.1. The methodology of the creation of the cross-border partner map

As the starting phase of the stakeholder-analysis a cross-border partner map was created, which contains all those organisations that play a substantial role in the realisation of the Slovenian Hungarian Operative Programme and in the levelled development processes of the regions next to the border. Besides the applicants of the two callings of the Operative Programme the representatives of the civil sphere as well as the entrepreneurial sphere, the foundations, non-profit organisations, educational and health-care institutions belong to this group.

To choose the most active organisations of the area close to the border that are the most important players from the territorial development point of view (who might have a role even during the establishment of the shield organisation), we have used a weighting method (3<sup>rd</sup>

illustration). After the points were given to the organisations the 15 organisations with the highest number of points answer the questions of a deep interview, which can serve with useful pieces of information about the opportunities of the realisation of the cross-border development, regarding the experiences of the Slovenian Hungarian projects, as well as the future development principles of the area.

No. of the Principles	Principles	The description of the principles	Points
<b>OBJECTIVE ASSESEMENT PRINCIPLES</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup> principle	JMC membership	Is the given partner a member of the JMC? (Either having the right to vote or just an observant).	Yes: 5 points No: 0 points
2 <sup>nd</sup> principle	Minority organisations	Is the given partner a minority self-government, or organisation (association, non-profit ltd, etc.)?	Yes: 4 points No: 0 points
3 <sup>rd</sup> principle	SI-HU tender activities	Taking the activities in the first and second callings of the SI-HU programme into consideration.	Participation in two or more projects: 5 points Participation in at least one project: 2 points No activities so far: 0 points
4 <sup>th</sup> principle	National tender activities (in mainstream OP-s)	National tender activities (only in mainstream OP-s)	At least 3 projects: 5 points At least 2 projects: 3 points At least 1 project: 1 point
5 <sup>th</sup> principle	Area centre settlements	Self-governments of the centre settlements of the project's target area (centres of the counties, or micro-regions).	Yes: 3 points No: 0 points
6 <sup>th</sup> principle	The number of partners in the SI-HU programme.	The higher number of participants may refer to higher level of activities as well as a richer	The average number of participants of the first and second callings: 4.95, that is $\approx 5$ Above more than 7 partners: 5

		information basis.	<p>points</p> <p>6-7 partners: 4 points</p> <p>4-5 partners: 3 points</p> <p>2-3 partners: 2 points</p> <p>1-2 partners: 1 point</p>
<b>SUBJECTIVE ASSESMENT PRINCIPLES</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup> principle	The main members of the topic areas	Actors participating in the topic areas with high priority (EU 11+3 priority) (e.g. national parks) or any organisation that has got a lower representation on the partner map, but regarding the principles of the programme has a potentially more important topic area.	<p>Yes: 3 points</p> <p>No: 0 points</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup> principle	The important actors of the geographical units.	Playing an important role in the development of the given geographical units.	<p>Regional or county level: 5 points</p> <p>Micro-region level (and HACs): 3 points</p>

3<sup>rd</sup> illustration: Handbook of the Weighting Method<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Method: weighting each member of the partnership map upon objective (6) and subjective (2) points (based on their qualities, features and activities described above) Then the 15 partners with the highest points completed the deep interview. The points of the subjective evaluation were defined by the Self-government of County Vas.

## III.2. Examination of the Tender Activities

### III.2.1. The Callings of the Slovenian Hungarian Operative Programme

Two tender callings have been announced since the start of the Slovenian Hungarian Operative Programme 2007-2013.<sup>6</sup> **Two development priorities** could be applied for - in line with the Operative Programmes – during these callings:

- „**Raising the call of the cooperation area**”, which contains:
  1. touristic developments (the development of the common touristic destination, the development of the counties, marketing, the development of new touristic products);
  2. sustainability of the culture (sustainability of the region's identity, reducing outcast, improve employment level);
  3. infrastructural developments (that improve the accessibility of the area);
  4. fostering the cross-border cooperation (the development of the human resources, the improvement of the economic activities, development of the media by the cooperation).
- „**Sustainability**”, which includes:
  1. the sustainable and levelled development (more efficient water and environmental operations, efficient energy consumption, health care);
  2. the more efficient usage of the natural resources (waste management and alternative energy usage) (Slovenia-Hungary Cross-border Cooperation 2007-2013 Operative Programme, 2010).

As the summary of the previously described, the strategic aim of the programme is the following:

*„The areas close to the border should supply the population with high standard living conditions regarding the culture, health care and environment.”*

<sup>6</sup> Not taken into consideration the closed-circle third call related to strategic projects

### III.2.2. The First Calling of the Slovenia Hungary Operative Programme

Nineteen projects have won the endorsement in the first calling of the Slovenia Hungary Cross-border Cooperation.<sup>7</sup> The number of partners were 101, the total amount of the endowment exceeded 14 million Euros.<sup>8</sup> We can detect a small range of difference in the compound of the participating organisations: there were 45 Hungarian and 56 Slovenian organisations in the projects. (4<sup>th</sup> illustration).<sup>9</sup>

	The number of the Hungarian partners	The number of the Slovenian partners
1 <sup>st</sup> Priority:	26	30
2 <sup>nd</sup> Priority:	19	26
<b>Total:</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>56</b>
	The number of the Hungarian leading partners	The number of the Slovenian leading partners
1 <sup>st</sup> Priority:	3	6
2 <sup>nd</sup> Priority:	2	8
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>
	ERFA endowment	Total public endowment
1 <sup>st</sup> Priority:	6,023,021 €	6,895,389 €
2 <sup>nd</sup> Priority:	6,799,260 €	7,738,987 €
<b>Total:</b>	<b>12,822,281 €</b>	<b>14,634,376 €</b>

4<sup>th</sup>: The main data of the first calling of SI-HU tenders

<sup>7</sup> Data from 12th Oct. 2010..

<sup>8</sup> The total public endowment contains the resources of both ERFA, and the national public resources.

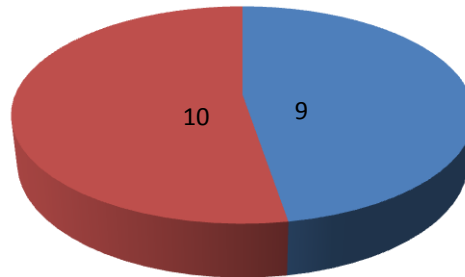
<sup>9</sup> It is important to mention that one organisation could participate in several projects.

There is a significant difference in the number of leading partners since while on the Slovenian side there are 14 leading partners, on the Hungarian side there are only five leading organisations.

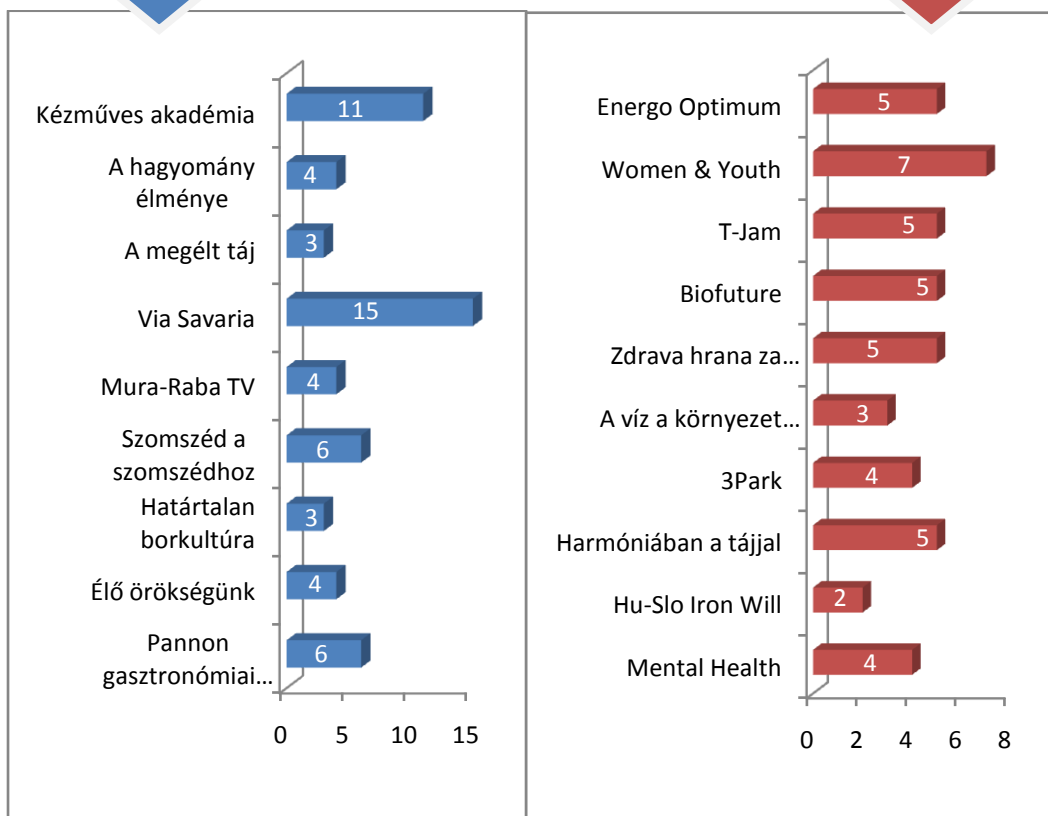
The 5<sup>th</sup> illustration shows the projects upon the priorities of the tenders. Basically two factors are worth to mention:

The structure of the partnership. There are big differences in the number of projects upon the first priority (the smallest has only three partners while the biggest has fifteen partners). There is a smaller difference in the second priority the side values are closer to each other (the biggest value is seven, while the smallest value is two). In case of the SI-HU operative programme the bigger number of partners (in the 1<sup>st</sup> priority) shows the huge activities of the cultural and touristic organisations in the area. Studying the average partner number of the projects we come to the following data:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Priority: 6.22 partners / project
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Priority: 4.5 partner / project
  - The average number of the partners in the first calling of the SI-HU operative programme : 5.32 partners / project
- Endowments by Priorities. „The increase of the charm of the cooperation field”, that is in the first priority there were 56 partners and they shared 6,895,389 €-s, while the „Sustainability”, that is in the second priority there were 45 partners, who shares 7,738,987 €-s. This difference can be explained by the higher investment needs of the projects in the second priority.



■ 1st priority axle ■ 2nd priority axle



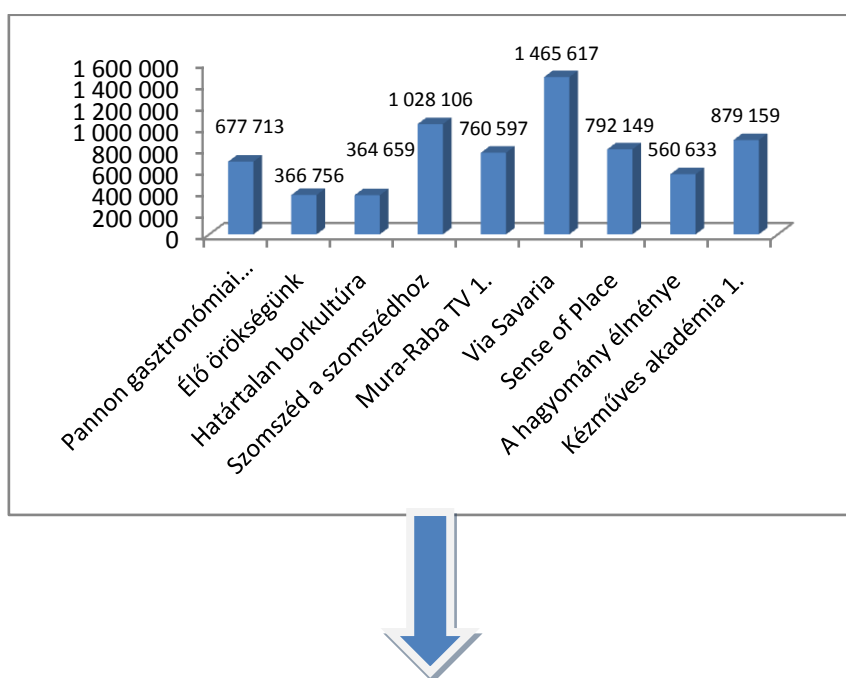
Total: 6,895,389 €

Total: 7,738,987 €

5<sup>th</sup> illustration: The projects of the first calling of the SI-HU programme

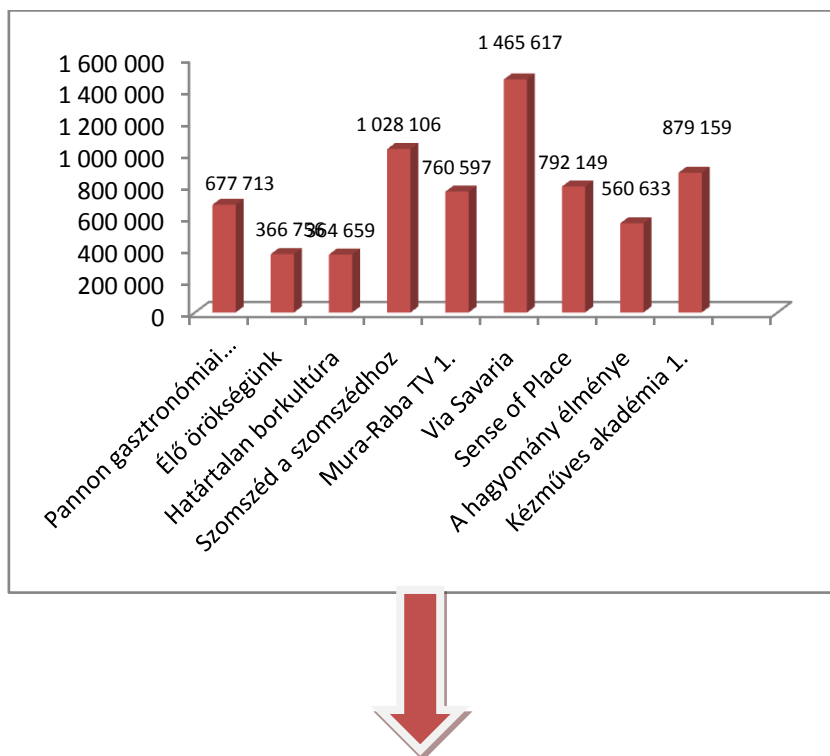
There are further differences in the number of the partners and leading partners of the two priorities. In the first priority this data shows a more levelled figure while in the second priority a greater difference can be detected (mainly in the number of the leading partners).

Regarding the public endowments it is important to mention that the average value of the amounts do not differ in the two priorities, but both the highest and the lowest amounts can be found in the projects of the Sustainability priority (6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> illustration).



Average amount /project: 766,154.- €

6<sup>th</sup> illustration: The projects of the 1<sup>st</sup> priority axle of the first calling, and their total amount of public endowment.



Average endowment / project: 773,899.- €

7<sup>th</sup> illustration: The projects of the 2<sup>nd</sup> priority axle of the first calling, and their total amount of public endowment.

### III.2.3. The Second Calling of the Slovenia Hungary Operative Programme

Twenty-two projects won supportive decision in the second calling of the Slovenia Hungary Operative Programme 2007-2013. Eleven projects got endowment in the frames of the „Raising the call of the cooperation area” priority and also eleven projects in the frames of the „Sustainability” Priority (8<sup>th</sup> illustration).

	The number of the Hungarian partners	The number of the Slovenian partners
1 <sup>st</sup> Priority:	24	26
2 <sup>nd</sup> Priority:	23	28
<b>Total:</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>54</b>
	The number of the Hungarian leading partners	The number of the Slovenian leading partners
1 <sup>st</sup> Priority:	5	6
2 <sup>nd</sup> Priority:	5	6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>
	ERFA endowment	Total public endowment
1 <sup>st</sup> Priority:	7,549,147 €	8,874,207 €
2 <sup>nd</sup> Priority:	5,576,623 €	6,560,736 €
<b>Total:</b>	<b>13,125,770 €</b>	<b>15,434,943 €</b>

8<sup>th</sup> illustration: The projects of the second calling of the SI-HU programme

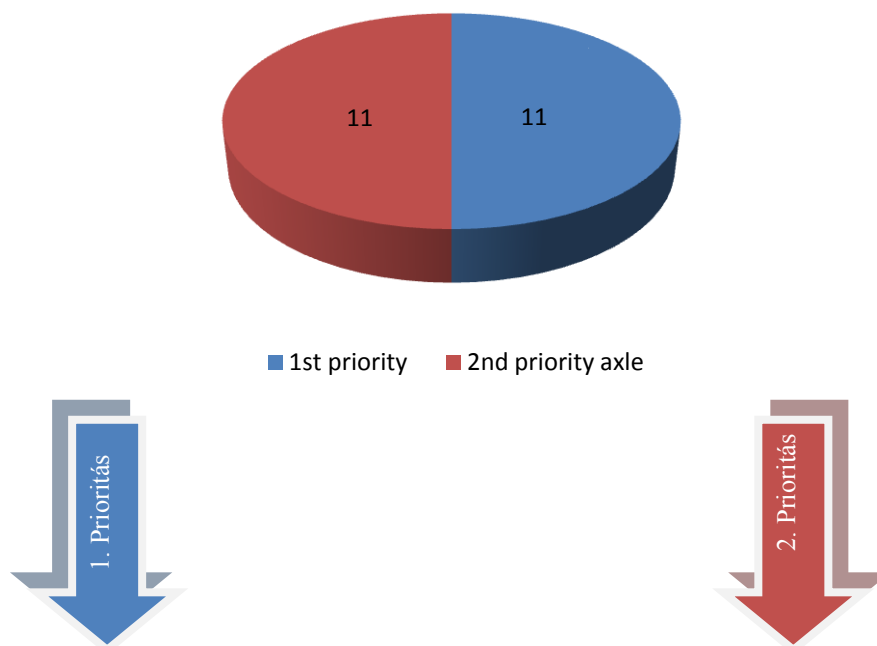
In case of the second application calling we can state that the number of the participating Slovenian and Hungarian organisations was more levelled than in the first calling, especially regarding the number of the lead partners (ten Hungarian and twelve Slovenian lead partners).

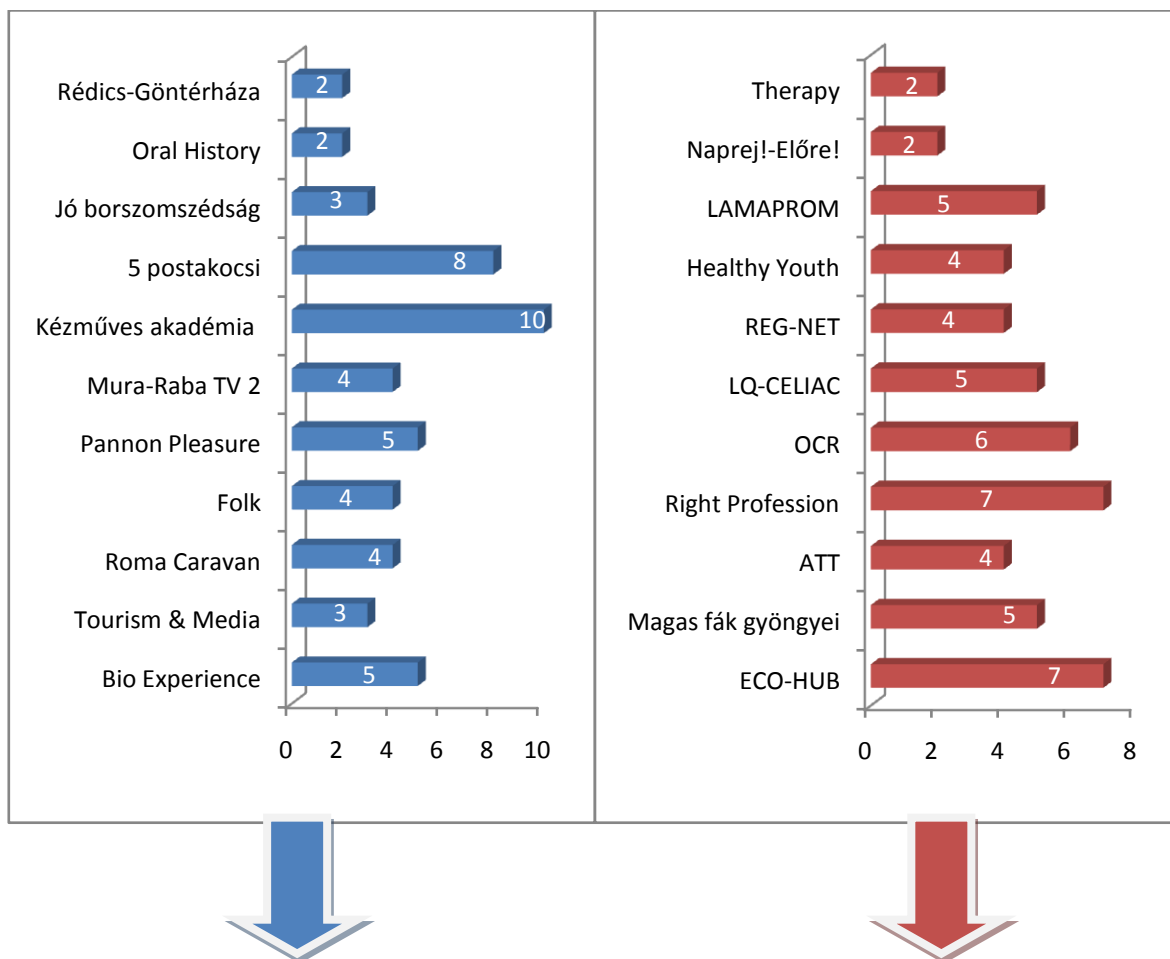
Regarding the number of the participating partners, there are 47 Hungarian and 54 Slovenian partners. This number is the same with the data of the first calling; only the rate of the Hungarian and the Slovenian participants has changed a bit, the contribution becoming a little more levelled than before.

The total public endowment is more than 15 million €-s, that is about 1 million €-s more than in case of the first calling. The endowments' rate regarding the priorities has changed more significantly compared to the first calling, the endowment of the first priority of the second calling is more than 2 million €-s higher than the endowment of the second priority. The

difference between the callings can be regarded as substantial, since during the first calling the „Sustainability” Priority got the higher amount of endowment (by almost 1 million €-s).

In the second calling the supported projects are the same amount in both priorities (11-11 projects / priority). Studying the projects of the two priorities (9<sup>th</sup> illustration) it is important to state that while in case of the first priority two projects were continued (Kézműves akadémia 2, Mura-Raba Tv 2), during the second priority only new projects were subsidised. In the above mentioned two projects the composition of the partnership has not changed considerably.





Total: 8,874,204 €

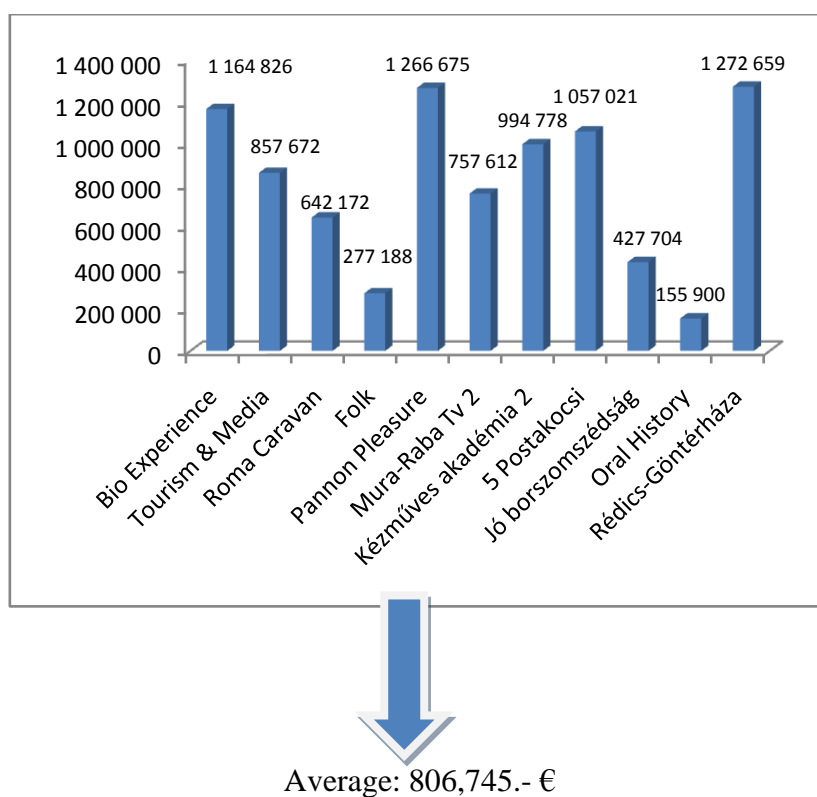
Total: 6,560,736 €

9<sup>th</sup> illustration: The projects of the second calling of the SI-HU programme

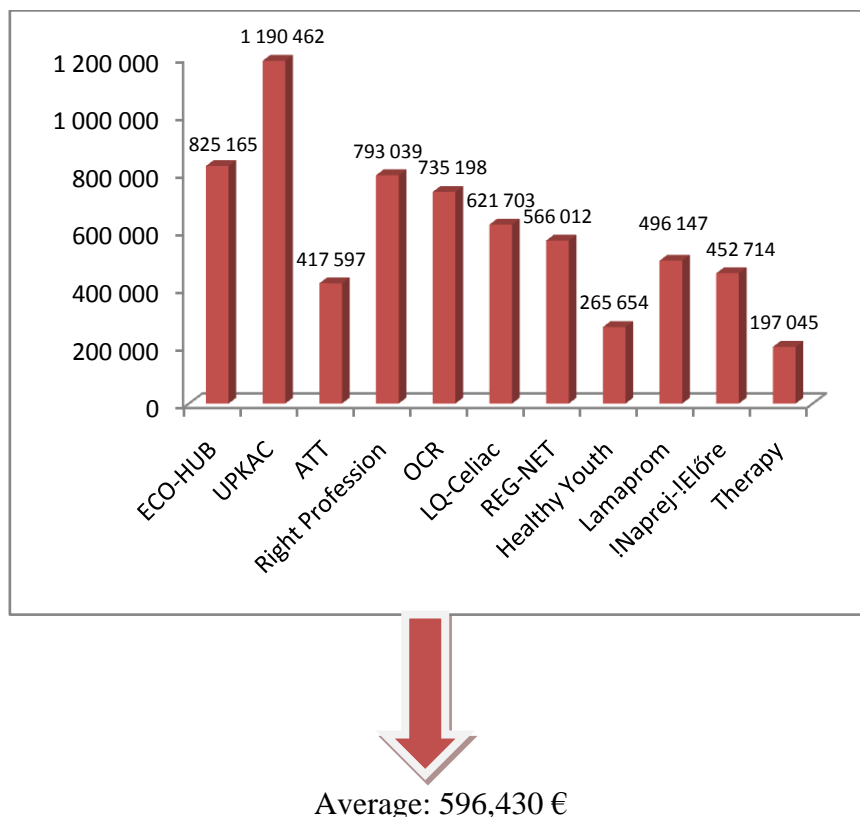
Studying the structure of the partnership we can state the following:

- Kézműves Akadémia 2 has got the most partnerships (1<sup>st</sup> Priority), and several (4 altogether) projects have been started with only two partners, which was not a characteristic feature of the first calling. (there was only one project with such a low number of partners). Regarding the average partner numbers we get the following data:
  - 1<sup>st</sup> priority: 4.54 partners / project.
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> priority: 4.63 partners / project.

- The average number of the partners in the second calling of the SI-HU operative programme : 4.59 partners / project
- Endowments by Priorities. „The raise of the call of the cooperation field”, that is in the first priority there were 50 partners and they shared 8,874,204 €-s, while the „Sustainability”, that is in the second priority there were 51 partners, who shares 6,560,736 €-s. (see the 10<sup>th</sup> and the 11<sup>th</sup> illustrations) Both the smallest and the highest amounts of the endowment .can be found in the first priority.



10<sup>th</sup> illustration: The projects of the first priority axle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> calling, and their total amount of public endowment.



11<sup>th</sup> illustration: The projects of the second priority axis of the 2<sup>nd</sup> calling, and their total amount of public endowment

A quite high rate of difference in the endowment can be detected in the second calling's priorities, id. est more than 200,000 €-s, while the endowment amounts of the first calling by priorities were much more levelled.

### III.2.4. The Summary of the Application Activities of the Slovenia Hungary Operative Programme

Globally viewed the application callings of the Slovenia Hungary Cross-border Cooperation Programme have promoted the active organisations (civil organisations, nonprofit organisations, self-governments, territory development groups) to cooperate in the different topic areas (sustainability, tourism, the development of the culture, more efficient energy usage) on both the Slovenian and the Hungarian sides. In the two application callings forty-one projects have won the supportive decision, and their total endowment amount including

both the resources supplied by the European Union (ERFA) and the different national resources, exceeds the 30 million €-s (12<sup>th</sup> illustration). The average number of the partners were 4.93 partners / project, while the average amount of the endowment was 733,398 €-s.

	The number of the projects	The number of the partners	Total public endowment
1 <sup>st</sup> calling	19	101	14 634 376 €
2 <sup>nd</sup> calling	22	101	15 434 943 €
Total:	41	202	30 069 319 €

12<sup>th</sup> illustration: Summary chart of the main data of the application callings of the SI-HU tenders

### III.3. Application activities in the mainstream operative programmes

In this chapter the activities of the applicants of the Slovenia Hungary Cross-border Operative Programme is being researched. We have completed a micro-region (NUTS-IV) level analysis regarding the gained endowments from the operative programmes.

We can draw conclusions about the Slovenian Hungarian programme's topic areas based on the application activities of the „mainstream” operative programmes, since according to our hypothesis if there is no interest or sufficient activity for a topic area on the national market, there will not be a bigger demand in case of cross-border programmes as well. During our research we have studied the following “mainstream” national activities (subsidised by the European Union and the Hungarian Republic) and their main statistical data (the number of projects / micro-region, the rate of the endowment / micro-region, the subsidised projects by topic areas): National Development Plan, New Hungary Development Plan, New Széchenyi Plan.

The analysis of the local application activities in the programme area have been completed on micro-regional level, however these statements have to be accepted with care since the national micro-regions are not homogenous that means that they can differ substantially in their areas, population, the number of the settlements, etc. These statistic data affect several other factors notably that have considerable effect on the application activities. In a settlement with a bigger population for example there are more civil organisations, thus there is a higher possibility that more organisations will apply from the higher number of organisations, than from a small settlement with just a few civil organisations. The data about the age content of the population, the employment data, the average wages, the migration data are also important factors, but they have been researched only regarding those few very active 5-5 micro-ergions per counties that have a very important role in the SI-HU operative programme.

As it is visible it is useful to study the development activities by 1 person / project per micro-region or 1 person / endowment per county. The local statistic data have been taken from the “Térképtér” supported by the National Development Agency.<sup>10</sup>

### III.3.1. County Vas and its Micro-regions’ Tender Activities

The national application activities of the micro-regions in County Vas is studied in the following chapter. The area of County Vas is 3,337 km<sup>2</sup>, its population is 257,688 people, its density of the population is 77 people / km<sup>2</sup>. There are nine micro-regions on its area (13<sup>th</sup> illustration).

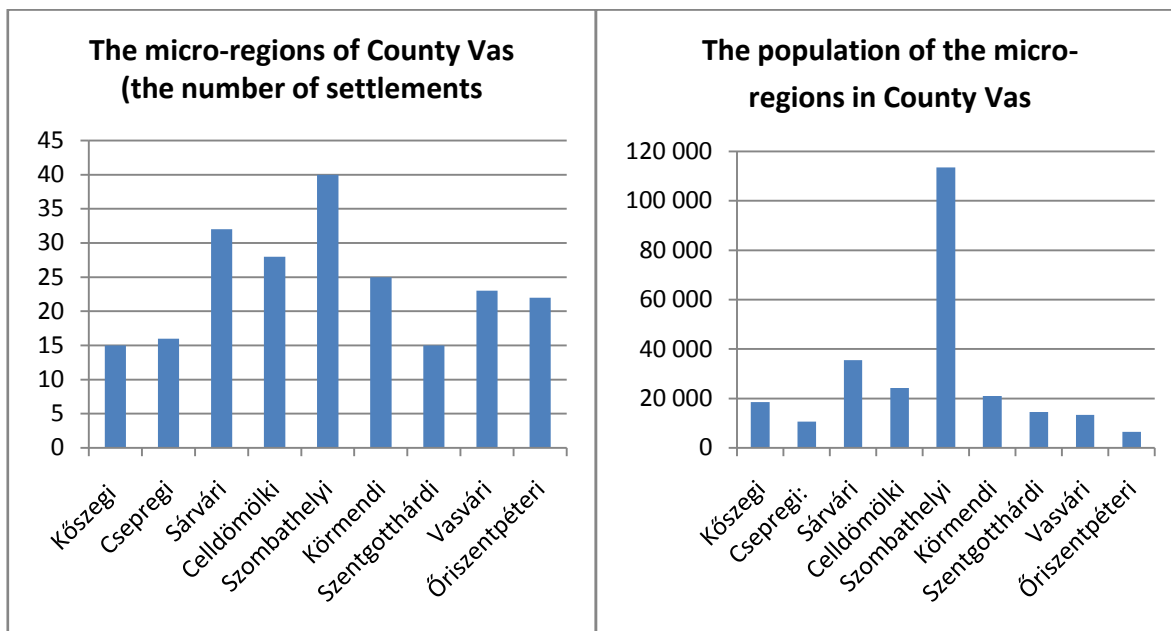


13<sup>th</sup> illustration: County Vas and its micro-regions

The predominance of the centre of the county, the Szombathely micro-region can be detected regarding the number of the settlements of the micro-region as well as its population. Regarding the population it is followed by the Sárvár micro-region and then the Celldömölk micro-region. However these latter micro-regions have not been represented considerably in

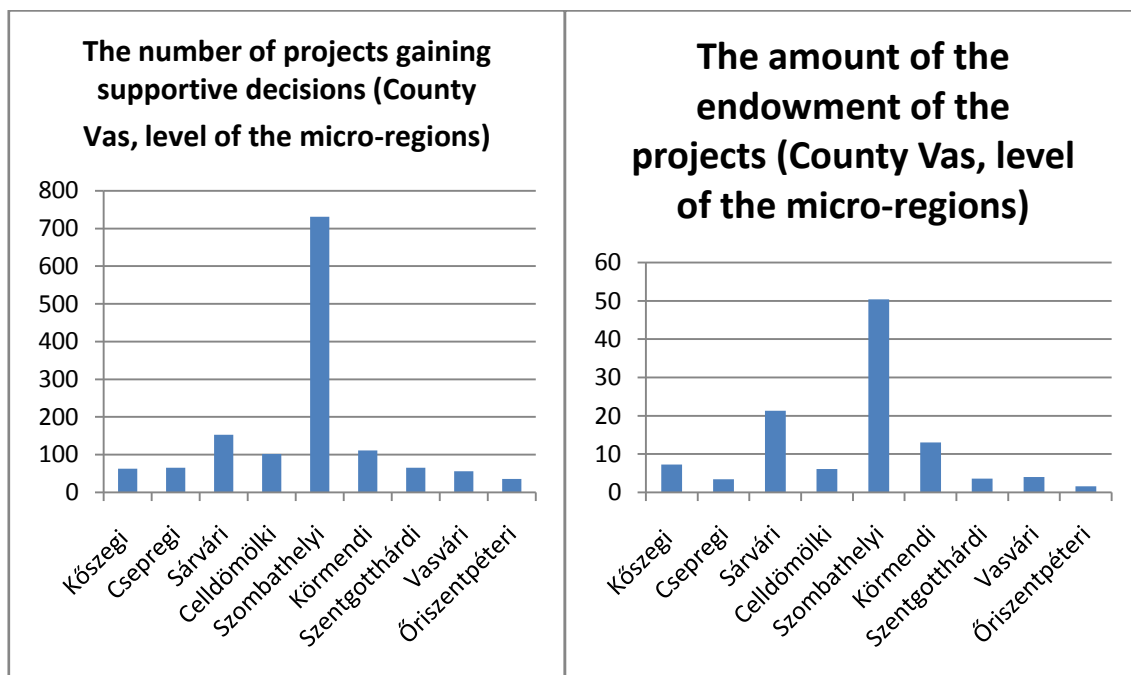
<sup>10</sup> <http://www.terkepter.nfu.hu/>, figures of 17th August 2012.

the previous SI-HU callings. The Óriszentpéter micro-region has the smallest population, only a little bit more than 6,000 people live here (14<sup>th</sup> illustration).



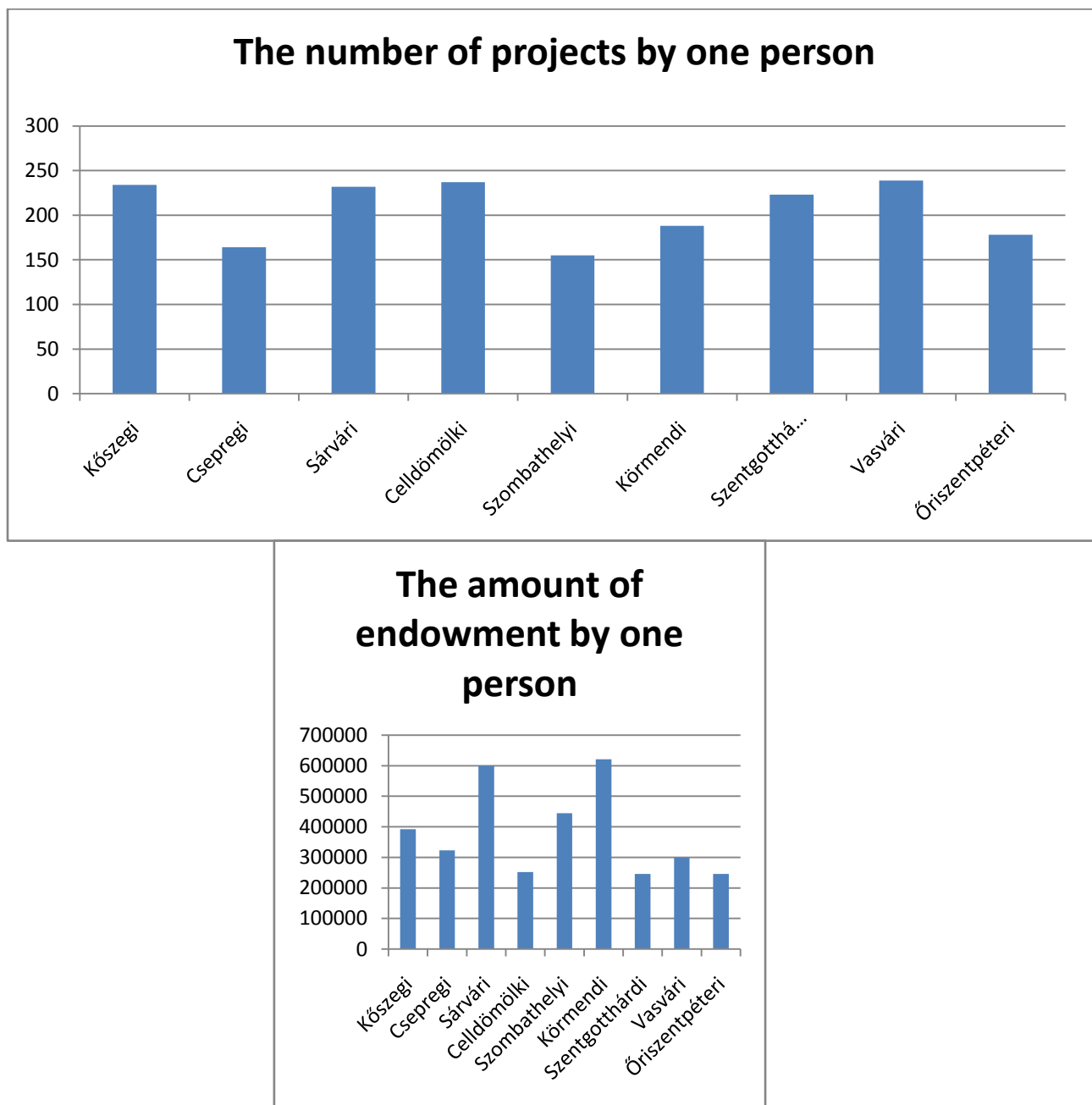
14<sup>th</sup> illustration: The micro-regions of County Vas by settlements and population

These data show the rates regarding the application activities as well. Both in the number of projects and the won endowments per micro-regions show the predominance of the Szombathely micro-region. It is followed by the Sárvár micro-region in both areas and then the Körmend micro-region. As it could be expected upon the previous statements the Óriszentpéter micro-region has got the lowest data (15<sup>th</sup> illustration).



15<sup>th</sup> illustration: The number of projects gaining supportive decisions in the micro-regions, and their endowments

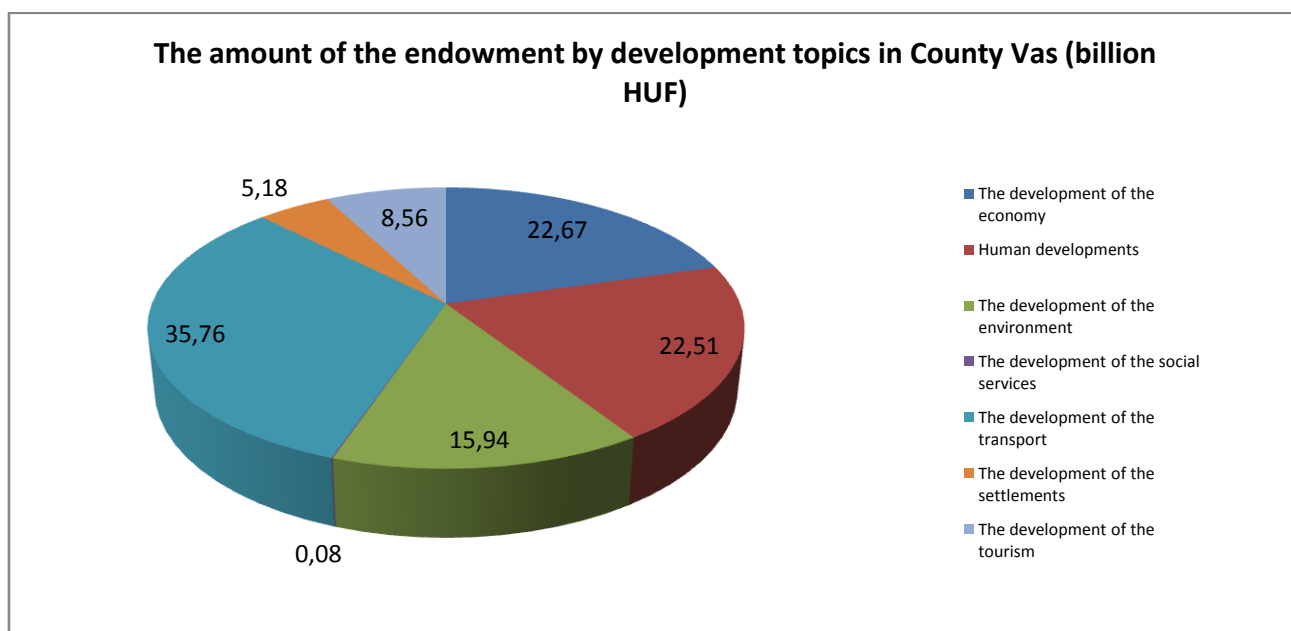
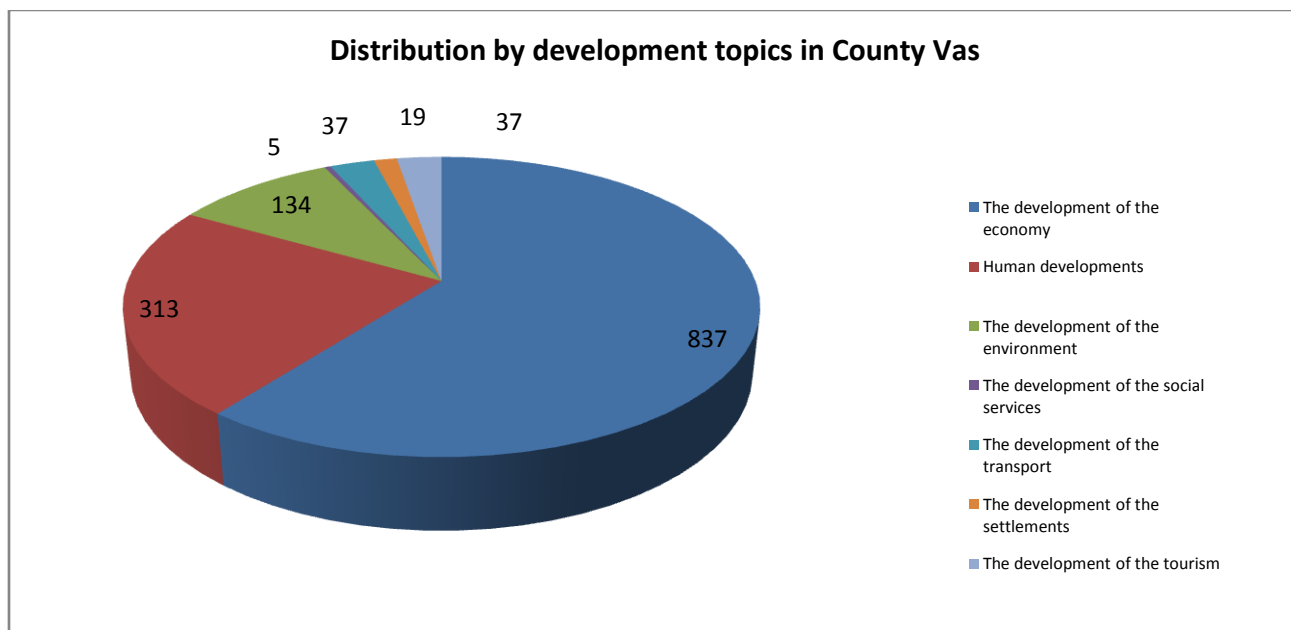
If we compare these data with the data per person we come to different conclusions. Considering the number of projects per person the Őriszentpéteri micro-region has got the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest figure. The Szombathely micro-region has got the best figures in this view-point as well. In case of the total endowment per one person however the Körmend micro-region has got better figures than the Szombathely micro-region (16<sup>th</sup> illustration).



16<sup>th</sup> illustration: The number of projects and the amount of endowment by one person

In the following part of the study the subsidised projects in County Vas will be analysed by the development topics. It is important to mention that the conditions of the applications were different in the different development topics, the application constructions can differ notably (the rate of the own contribution, the maximum amount of the endowment, etc.). There are quite great differences in case of the distribution of the topics: the majority of the projects

have been realised focusing on economy development goals. In case we study the distribution of the endowment we get a much more levelled result. The development of the transport segment is the most expensive, thus it is not surprising that the most resources have been used for this purpose in the county (17<sup>th</sup> illustration).



17<sup>th</sup> illustration: Distribution by development topics and the amounts of the endowments in County Vas

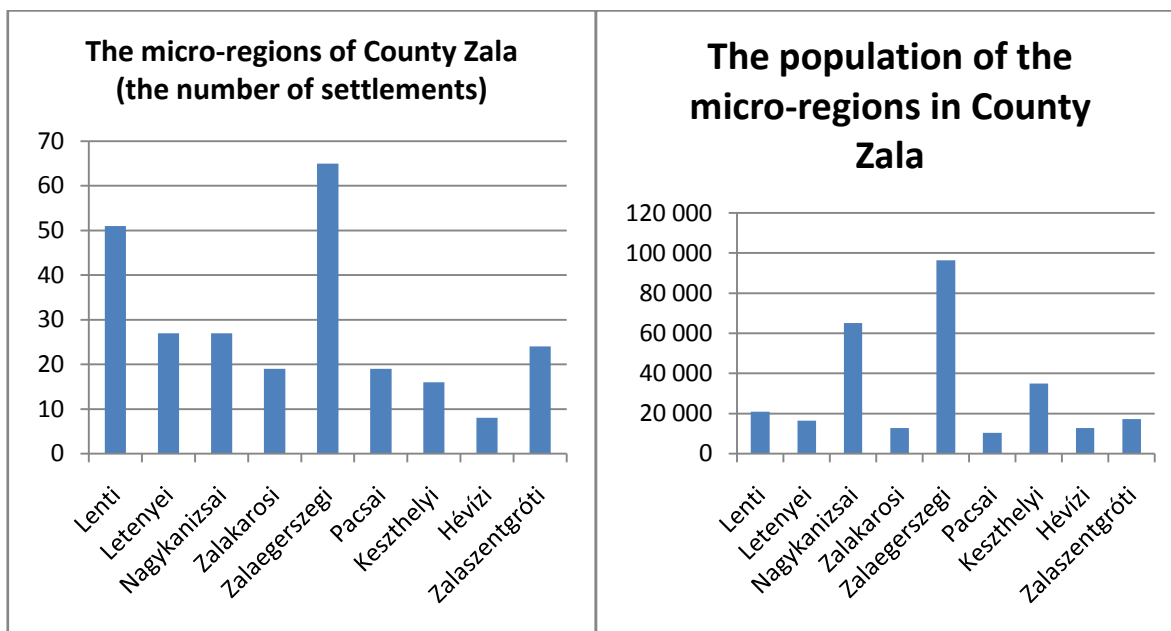
### III.3.2. County Zala and its application activities in the micro-regions

The next territorial unit to be studied is County Zala, its area is 3,784 km<sup>2</sup>, its population is 287,043 people, its density of the population is 76 people / km<sup>2</sup>. There are 9 micro-regions on its area (18<sup>th</sup> illustration).



18<sup>th</sup> illustration: County Zala and its micro-regions

As opposed to County Vas the centre micro-region, the Zalaegerszegi micro-region's statistic figures do not differ significantly from the figures of the other micro-regions, as in County Vas the Szombathely micro-region differs in figures from the other micro-regions of the county. The figure of the population of the Zalaegerszeg micro-region is the highest, it is followed by the Nagykanizsa micro-region (its centre is also a city with county authorisations) and then the Keszthely Micro-region. The Pacsa micro-region has the smallest population (19<sup>th</sup> illustration).

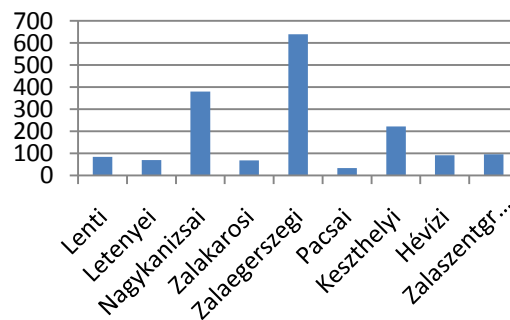


19<sup>th</sup> illustration: The settlements and the population of the micro-regions in County Zala

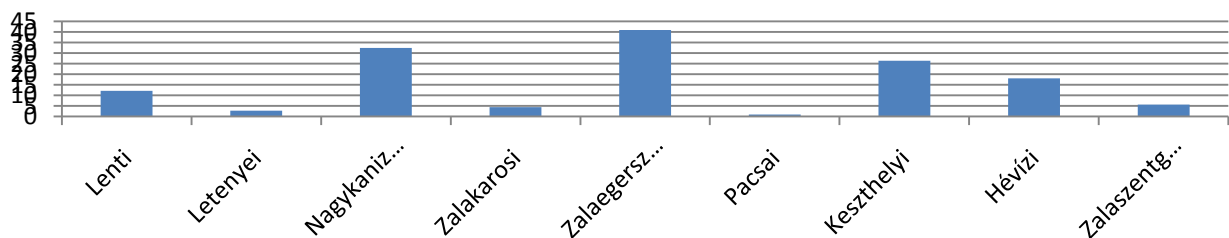
As we could state in the analysis of the status of County Vas in regarding the case of the Őriszentpéteri micro-region the Lenti micro-region and by a smaller degree the Letenye micro-region in County Zala are also characterised by the structure of small settlements.

In case of County Zala when we analyse the application activities based on territorial viewpoint we cannot find those huge differences as in County Vas. Inevitably the micro-regions of the cities with a county authorisation as well as of Keszthely have completed the projects with the most endowment. The rates of the investments of the mainstream operative programmes are low in the Pacsa and the Letenye micro-regions (20<sup>th</sup> illustration).

**The number of projects gaining supportive decision (County Zala level of the micro-regions)**



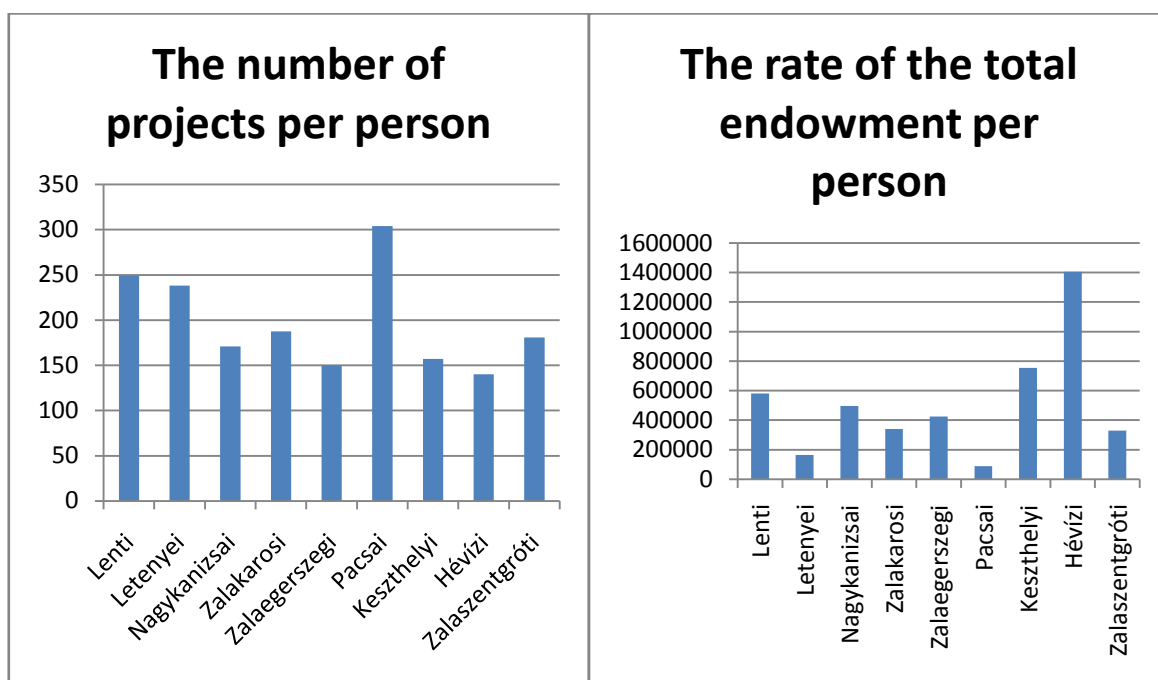
**The amount of the endowment by development topics in County Zala (billion HUF)**



20<sup>th</sup> illustration: The number of projects with a positive supportive decision and the amount of their endowment

There are great differences in the number of projects per person as well as in the rate of the endowment. In this case the Hévízi micro-region has the best figures and not the micro-region of a city with a county authorisation (21<sup>st</sup> illustration). The figures of the Hévízi micro-region are far the most favourable regarding the endowment per person. This fact however, is not due to the great touristic investments (the financial support of the totally ten projects just slightly

exceeds the half a billion HUF), but they are due to the investments in the development of the traffic, which are supplied with a comparatively higher rate of endowment calculated per person (the two projects got more than ten billion HUF). The role of the Lenti micro-region is also interesting, since regarding the number of projects it has the second worst figures, while evaluating the endowment per person figure, it supplies the micro-region with the third best statistic position.

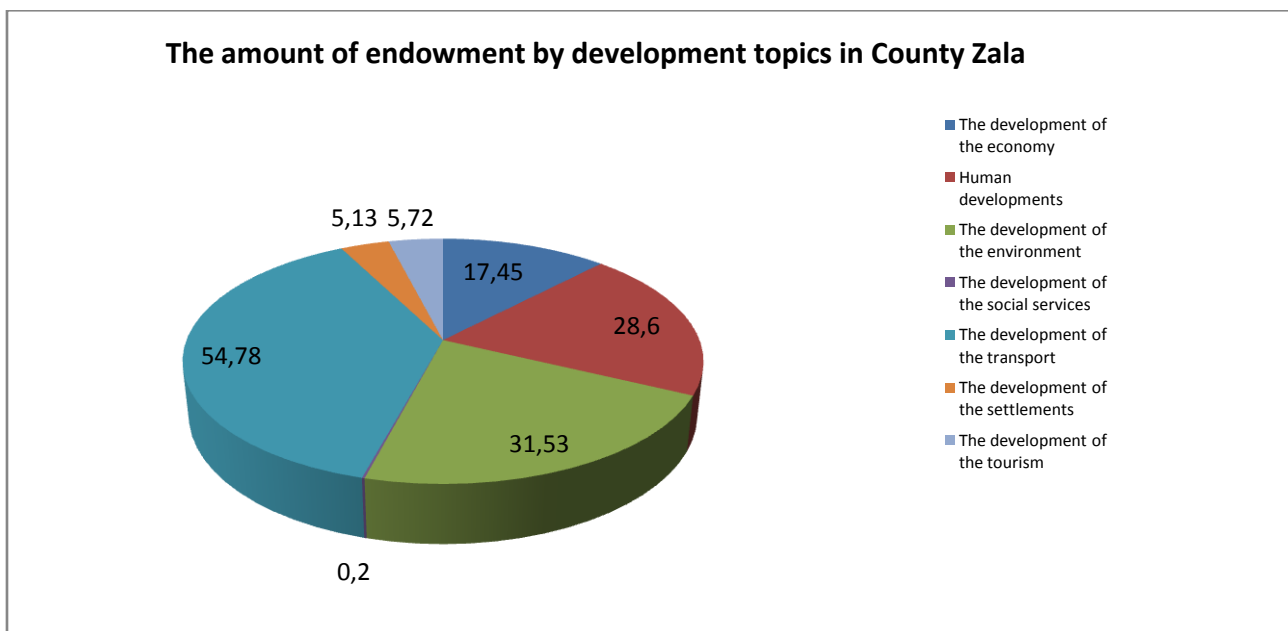
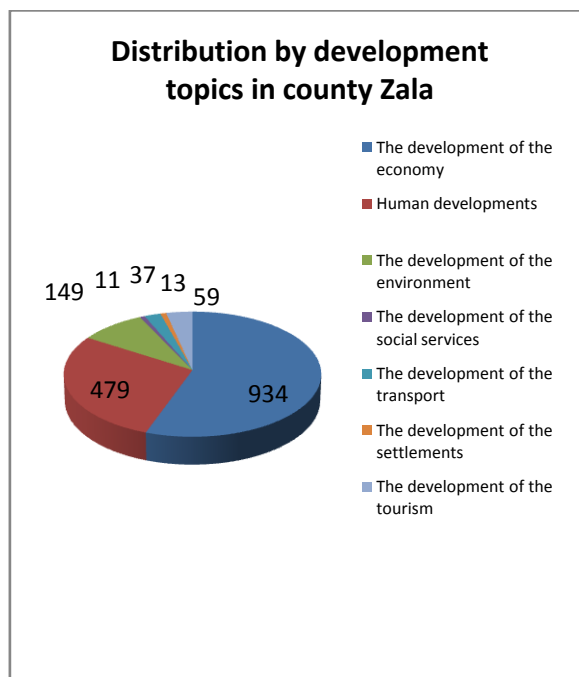


21<sup>st</sup> illustration: The number of projects per person and the amount of the endowments

We have studied the distribution of the projects by the development goals, as well as the rate of their endowment in County Zala. As a whole more supported projects have been completed in County Zala than in County Vas, thus the amount of the endowment totals also at a higher figure than in County Vas. In the rate of the projects or in the rate of the endowments however we could detect only slight differences (22<sup>nd</sup> illustration). Comparing the figures of the two counties there are almost no differences in the rates of the development topics, while in the distribution of the rate of the endowments the greater differences are the following:

- The rate of the economy development topics is lower in County Zala than in County Vas

- The rate of the financial support for environmental development projects in County Vas was less favourable than in County Zala.



22<sup>nd</sup> illustration: The developments by topics, and the distribution of the amounts of the endowment in County Zala

### III.3.3. The application activities of the high priority micro-regions regarding the SI-HU programmes

The aim of the following research was to identify which development priorities arouse the highest interest in the high priority micro-regions regarding the SI-HU programmes. This result can serve as an important data source while planning since the conscientious callings built on the local energy resources can have higher encouragement raising their success rate as well. In this case they can be considered during the planning phase of the Slovenian-Hungarian programmes and it might have an effect on the projects of the 2014-2020 period.

From the SI-HU Operative programmes' principles five-five micro-regions can be defined in both County Zala and County Vas that may have key functions in the Slovenian-Hungarian cooperation. These micro-regions have been chosen due to their location close to the border as well as their previous activities in the SI-HU applications. The following micro-regions have been selected: the Szombathelyi, the Vasvári, the Körmendi, the Szentgotthárdi and the Óriszentpéteri micro-regions, in County Vas and the Zalaszentgróti, the Zalaegerszegi, the Nagykanizsai, the Lenti and the Letenyei micro-regions in County Zala. We have completed an in-depth study about these micro-regions.

The western and the southern regions of County and Szombathely as the centre of the county have to be the most important areas regarding the SI-HU programmes since they are located the closest to the Slovenian border. That is why we have completed some further investigations regarding the Szentgotthárdi, the Óriszentpéteri, the Körmendi, the Vasvári and the Szombathelyi micro-regions furthermore we have compared them with the average data of the two counties of the programme area with the help of some statistic data.

The Szombathelyi micro-region is a kind of odd-one-out of the above mentioned micro-regions as all its figures exceed any of the figures of the other micro-regions in County Vas. The same phenomenon can be detected in County Zala where the figures of the micro-regions

of the cities with county authorisation are far more favourable than of the other high priority micro-regions in the county.

Our summary table (23<sup>rd</sup> illustration) represents these differences accordingly, and also shows that the other seven micro-regions' figures are below the average of the figures of the counties. We have used the following data, since we think that these data highly affect the application activities of the organisations (organisations either from the competitive or the civil sector) and the self-governments of the given area:

- Density of the population: according to our hypothesis the settlements with a lower population rate has fewer organisations, and the micro-regions with the structure of small settlements has neither sufficient financial nor human resources as an average.
- The rate of the citizens older than 60 years: according to our hypothesis the rate of those people who leave the area is higher than of those who move in the region in those micro-regions that have an older society structure, thus the number of the civil organisations is lower as the social activity of the remaining population is lower.
- The rate of the registered job seekers: according to our hypothesis the rate of the job seekers is higher in those micro-regions that are on the peripheries with and aging population, located close to the border.

	<b>Population density (person/km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>The average population of the settlements (person)</b>	<b>The rate of the population over the age of 60 in % (%)</b>	<b>The rate of the registered unemployed people (%)</b>	<b>The number of the operating enterprises (by 1000 people)</b>
<b>Szombathelyi Micro-region</b>	176	2837	22,6	5	79,5
<b>Vasvári Micro-region</b>	36	583	22,7	9,7	45
<b>Körmendi</b>	63	839	22,1	5,4	53,4

Micro-region					
Szentgotthárdi Micro-region	62	968	23,6	7,4	47,9
Óriszentpéteri Micro-region	21	293	28	9,6	57,2
<b>The average of County Vas</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1193</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>64</b>
Lenti Micro-region	32	411	26,2	8	60,1
Letenyei Micro-region	42	609	24,6	13,2	42,8
Zalaegerszegi Micro-region	122	1482	22,7	7,6	77,1
Nagykanizsai Micro-region	118	2413	23	9,3	63,6
Zalaszentgróti Micro-region	53	718	24,7	11,8	47,5
<b>The average of County Zala</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1117</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9,1</b>	<b>67,5</b>

23<sup>rd</sup> illustration: The comparison of the figures of the 10 micro-regions with high priority with the average figures of the counties

Their participation in the mainstream applications has also been evaluated to define which those development priorities are by micro-regions that have the greatest impact on the life of the given micro-region. We have compared the total number of the micro-region to the projects of the different priorities thus we have learnt the highest number of investments of a given topic in the studied micro-region.

The economy development projects winning positive support decisions in County Vas have the highest rate in the Szombathelyi micro-region with the 68% of the total number of

projects. It must be the result of the high number of the business organisations that have applied for procurement of different tangible assets or technological developments. In County Zala in the Nagykanizsai micro-region the figure of 64,4% is the highest overcoming the City of Zalaegerszeg, which has bigger population with almost thirty thousand people, and whose number of business organisations per a thousand people gives a higher figure. The Letenyei and the Zalaszentgróti micro-regions were the less active micro-regions in County Zala regarding the development of the economy (34.8% and 36.9), in County Vas the Óriszentpéter micro-region had the weakest results (38.9%). According to the results of the evaluation of the side values of the counties we can state that the territorial distribution of the economy development projects were extreme in County Zala while in County Vas they were much more levelled.

Regarding the human development activities the figures of the Óriszentpéter region were the most favourable in County Vas. The 28% of all the projects were organised in this topic. In County Zala the data of the Zalaszentgróti, Letenyei and the Lenti micro-regions are the most extreme (44.2%, 43.5% and 41.6%). This significant difference is the result of the several school and kindergarten development projects of the self-governments in County Zala. The lowest rate of the human developments can be detected in the Körmend micro-region in County Vas with its 16% figure while in County Zala the figure of Nagykanizsa is the lowest with 23% regarding the human developments.

The highest rate of environmental development projects can be found in the Vasvári micro-region in County Vas (18%) while in County Zala this rate is the highest in the Letenye micro-region (18,8%). The projects have been completed about investments in the development of the sewage disposal (draining and cleaning) as well as the realisation of efficient and sustainable systems based on alternative energy sources (heating systems). The micro-regions of the two county centres have the lowest rate of environmental development projects, its rate in the Szombathelyi micro-region is on 5% while this figure regarding the Zalaegerszegi micro-region is 5.15%.

The developments in the transport development priority reach their peak in the Körmendi micro-region in County Vas (7.2%), mainly due to the investments of the highway No. 86.

The Lenti micro-region in County Zala has reached the highest rate (4.75%) – due to similar reasons. Regarding both counties we can state that there is one micro-region in both counties in which no transport development investments have been completed, namely in the Szentgotthárdi, and the Letenyei micro-regions.

The figures of Óriszentpéter are far the highest regarding the rate of the touristic development projects (16.7%). The Lenti micro-region is the next in line in County Zala (4.75%).

The projects in connection with the development of the settlements or their public services have not been evaluated at this point since due to the low amount of these projects their percentage per person does not reach even 1% in any of the micro-regions.

## III.4. Territorial analysis of the application activities of the SI-HU callings

The territorial and numeric distribution of the organisations participating in the projects winning supportive decision in the first calling of the Slovenia Hungary Operative Programme 2007-2013 is to be evaluated in this chapter.

### III.4.1. Territorial evaluation of the activity of the first calling

A total of fifty organisations located in 26 settlements participated in the realisation of the projects in the first priority axle.

The distribution of the settlements and the organisations is not even on the area divided by the border: 23 organisations located in nine settlements on the Hungarian side while 27 organisations located in 17 settlements on the Slovenian side participated in the projects, thus the difference between the activities of the settlements are clearly visible (24<sup>th</sup> illustration).

The activities of Muraszombat / Murska Sobota (it is the centre of 8 organisations) and Lendva / Lendava (it is the centre of three organisations). On the Hungarian side the absolute dominance of Szombathely can be recognised (it is the centre of eight organisations), the next three in row are Zalaegerszeg, Zalaszentgrót, and Szentgotthárd, which all are the centres of 3-3-3 organisations.

It is worth to assess the activities of the self-governments<sup>11</sup> in the projects of the first priority axle: as here a Slovenian dominance can be detected, since on the Hungarian side the self-governments of 5 settlements, on the Slovenian side 7 self-governments participated actively in the projects.

<sup>11</sup> Only the self-governments of the settlements have been considered, the self-governments of the counties have not.



24<sup>th</sup> illustration: The number and the centres of the organisations participating in the first priority of the first calling of the SI-HU Operative Programme 2007-2013<sup>12</sup>

The projects of the second priority axle have been completed by the participation of forty-two organisations from twenty-three settlements. So the numbers of both the settlements and the participating organisations are lower than in the first priority. On the Slovenian side of the border 12 settlements and on the Hungarian side 11 settlements served as the centres of the organisations participating in the projects. The distribution of these projects also shows a Slovenian preponderance: 24 organisations from Slovenia while only 18 organisations from Hungary took part in the competition of the application projects (25<sup>th</sup> illustration).

In the course of this priority the cities of Szombathely, and Murska Sobota / Murska Sobota excel (5 and 6 organisations), the next is Martjanci (3 organisations). Maribor, Moravske Toplice, Ptuj, Grad, Körmend, Zalaegerszeg and Szentgotthárd are the centres of two organisations.

<sup>12</sup> One organisation of Ljubljana is not marked on the map for better visibility.



25<sup>th</sup> illustration: The number and the centres of the organisations participating in the second priority of the first calling of the SI-HU Operative Programme 2007-2013<sup>13</sup>

**In total eighty-nine different participants took part in the first calling consisting of civil organisations, Development Agencies, associations, foundations, educational and health-care institutions and self-governments of the settlements, counties and the minorities. These organisations are located in 38 settlements in total (14<sup>th</sup> illustration). Two cities should be emphasized: Muraszombat / Mursaka Sobota and Szombathely (13-13 organisations), which have served as the centres of the first calling of the Slovenia Hungary Operative Programme (26<sup>th</sup> illustration). Szentgotthárd, Zalaegerszeg and Lendva serve as the centres of 5-5 organisations, Zalaszentgrót of 4 organisations, while Maribor 3 organisations that participated in the projects. Evaluating the rate of the settlements and the organisations we have to acknowledge the following: 22 participating settlements are located on the Slovenian side, 16 participating settlements on the Hungarian side while 41 organisations that participated in the projects have**

<sup>13</sup> One organisation of Ljubljana is not marked on the map for better visibility

come from Hungary and 48 organisations from Slovenia from the 89 organisations in total.



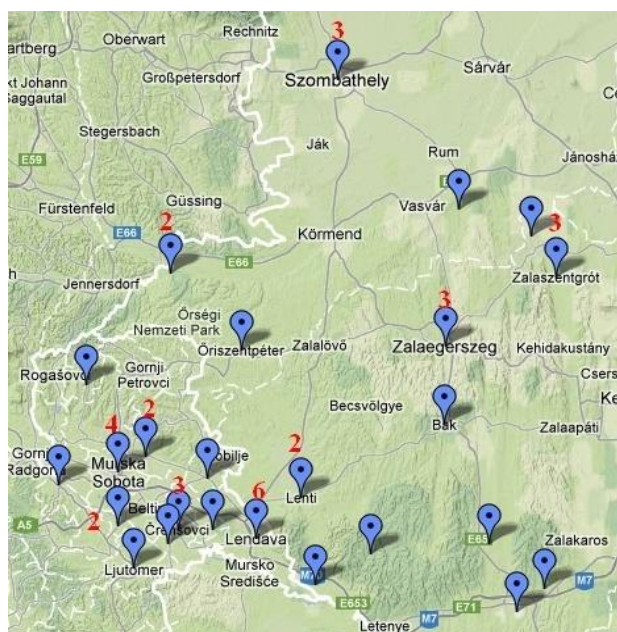
26<sup>th</sup> illustration: All the settlements and organisations participating in the first priority of the first calling of the SI-HU Operative Programme 2007-2013<sup>14</sup>

### III.4.2. Territorial evaluation of the activity of the second calling

Forty-six organisations from twenty-six settlements participated in the first priority of the second calling of the Slovenia-Hungary Cross-border Cooperation 2007-2013 Operative Programme. 23 organisations from 15 settlements in Hungary and 23 organisations from 11 settlements from Slovenia participated in the applications (27<sup>th</sup> illustration). Compared to the similar data of the previous calling we can acknowledge that Slovenian predominance could

<sup>14</sup> One organisation of Ljubljana and one of Budapest are not marked on the map for better visibility.

be detected in both the number of the participating settlements and the participating organisations, while in the second calling the number of the organisations is the same on both sides and Hungarian predominance characterises the number of settlements. According to these data the activity level of the Hungarian organisations was far much higher. The significant difference between the two callings is the fact that in the priority „Raising the call of the cooperation area” neither Szombathely nor Muraszombat / Murska Sobota had predominance in the second round regarding the number of the centres of the participating organisations. During the second calling the most organisations were supplied by Lendva / Lendava (six organisations), then Muraszombat / Murska Sobota (4 organisations), the next in the row were Zalaszentgrót, Zalaegerszeg, Szombathely, and Crensovci (3-3 organisations). That means that no real centre settlement or settlements have been formulated – based on these data – the application activities were “flat”, did not concentrate in one centre or a settlement in centre position.



27<sup>th</sup> illustration: The number and the centres of the organisations participating in the first priority of the second calling of the SI-HU Operative Programme 2007-2013<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> One organisation of Ljubljana and one of Budapest are not marked on the map for better visibility.

Forty-four organisations located in 19 settlements participated in the „Sustainability” priority of the second calling of the SI-HU Operative Programme (28<sup>th</sup> illustration). Regarding the two callings the number of the “participating” settlements was the lowest in this priority.



28<sup>th</sup> illustration: The number and the centres of the organisations participating in the second priority of the second calling of the SI-HU Operative Programme 2007-2013<sup>16</sup>

Regarding the national distribution of the organisations twenty-two organisations from 10 Hungarian settlements participated in the projects, while also twenty-two organisations but from 9 Slovenian settlements took part in the activities. While during the second priority of the first calling the dominance of the Slovenian settlements could be seen, it disappeared during the second calling, as the same number of organisations from almost the same number of settlements participated successfully in the given calling (the number of the Hungarian settlements was more with one settlement).

During the second calling the organisations of the city of Maribor delegated the highest number of partners, namely seven participants, who were mainly organisations from the education and the health care sector. It is important to emphasize the participation rate from

<sup>16</sup> One organisation of Ljubljana is not marked on the map for better visibility.

Muraszombat (6 organisations), Szombathely (5 organisations), and Zalaegerszeg (4 organisations).

Eighty-five different organisations in total, from 34 settlements participated in the second calling (29<sup>th</sup> illustration).



29<sup>th</sup> illustration: All the settlements and organisations participating in the second priority of the first calling of the SI-HU Operative Programme 2007-2013<sup>17</sup>

**Forty-three organisations in total from the Slovenian side and forty-two organisations from 20 settlements on the Hungarian side participated in the projects. The data of the national distribution of the settlements differs from the first calling, since the Slovenian settlements had a predominance then, while during the second calling even the distribution and the rate of the Slovenian-Hungarian organisations became more levelled. We can state that during the second calling no centres with high importance formulated as opposed to the first calling (where Muraszombat / Murska Sobota, and**

<sup>17</sup> Two organisations of Ljubljana and one of Budapest are not marked on the map for better visibility, the West Trans-Danubian Regional Employment Centre is located in the centre of the county, thus it has not been marked by a separate number.

Szombathely had significant centre roles). This calling is far more levelled regarding the system or the hierarchy of the settlements, several centres formulated, thus the territorial effects of the projects may also spread wider. The number of the organisations per settlement is the highest in Murszombat / Murska Sobota (9 organisations), Szombathely and Lendva (8-8 organisations), then Maribor and Zalaegerszeg (7-7 organisations). Körmend's neutral position in the second calling is also interesting with 0 organisations, since it is the centre of such a micro-region that is located relatively close to the Slovenian border and it participated in the first calling with its importance accordingly. It is also important to emphasize Letenye, which is located even closer to the Slovenian border, and also the centre of a micro-region, but neither its self-government nor any of its organisations have participated in any of the callings of the SI-HU programme.

### III.4.3. Territorial evaluation of all the activities of the callings

Our summary table (30<sup>th</sup> illustration) as well as our map (31<sup>st</sup> illustration) introduces the most important statistic data of the two callings of the SI-HU Cross-border Operative Programme 2007-2013. In the level of the callings 142 organisations from 51 settlements in total participated in the projects getting a total amount of 30,069,319 € endowment supplied by the European Union (ERFA) and different national sources. On the Hungarian side 27 settlements participated that is the 5.81% of the 464 settlements in total that had the right to apply for the SI-HU callings.

The participation of the organisation on the Slovenian side was more active, 74 organisations in total took part in the applications, while the Hungarian side can only report about 68 actors. Regarding the distribution of the participating settlements the opposite tendency can be detected: 28 settlements on the Hungarian side, while there were 23 settlements on the Slovenian side. This data refers to not only the activity level of the self-governments but also the organisations operating in the given settlement. To sum it all up we can state that **on the**

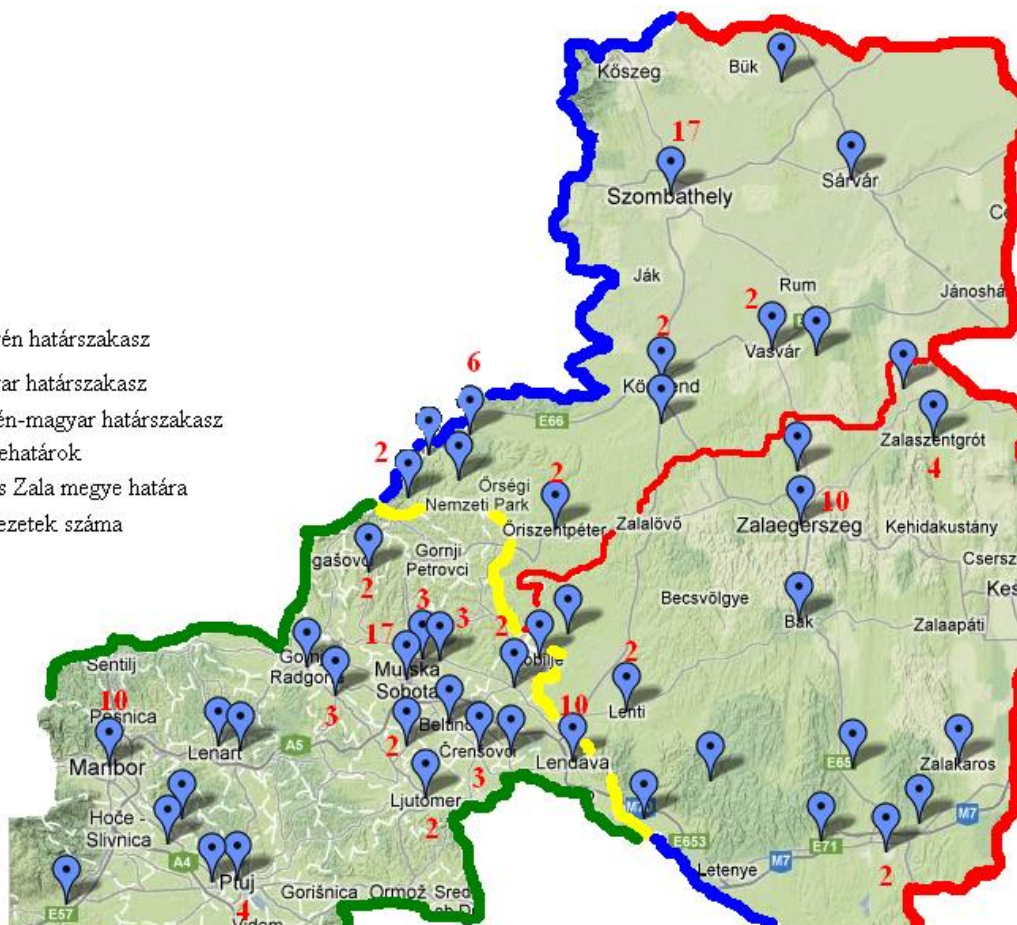
Slovenian side “more organisations from fewer settlements” while on the Hungarian side “less organisations of more settlements” have participated in the callings.

	Slovenia	Hungary		County Vas	County Zala
The number of settlements in the 1 <sup>st</sup> calling	22	16		10	5
The number of settlements in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> calling	14	20		7	12
<b>The total number of settlements</b>	23	28		13	14
The number of organisations in the 1 <sup>st</sup> calling	48	41		28	12
The number of organisations in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> calling	43	42		19	22
<b>The total number of organisations</b>	74	68		38	28

30<sup>th</sup> illustration: Summary table of the callings of the SI-HU Operative Programme until now

### Jelkulcs:

- Szlovén határszakasz
- Magyar határszakasz
- Szlovén-magyar határszakasz
- Megyehatárok
- Vas és Zala megye határa
- 6 Szervezetek száma



Labels: Slovenian border / Hungarian border / Slovenian-Hungarian border / County border / the border of the counties Vas and Zala / the number of the organisations

31<sup>st</sup> illustration: The settlements participating in the SI-HU applications until now and the number of their organisations<sup>18</sup>

Evaluating the Hungarian side (not to take the two organisations from Budapest into consideration) the callings give a quite varying picture in the Counties Vas and Zala. The number of the participating settlements in total has got a levelled feature, while County Vas has got a significant predominance regarding the number of the participating organisations. The number of the participating organisations and the settlements in County Vas has fallen during the second calling, compared to the similar data of the first calling. In County Zala

<sup>18</sup> Two organisations of Ljubljana and one of Budapest are not marked on the map for better visibility, the West Trans-Danubian Regional Employment Centre is located in the centre of the county, thus it has not been marked by a separate number.

however the activities of the settlements as well as the organisations have doubled in the second calling compared to the first calling.

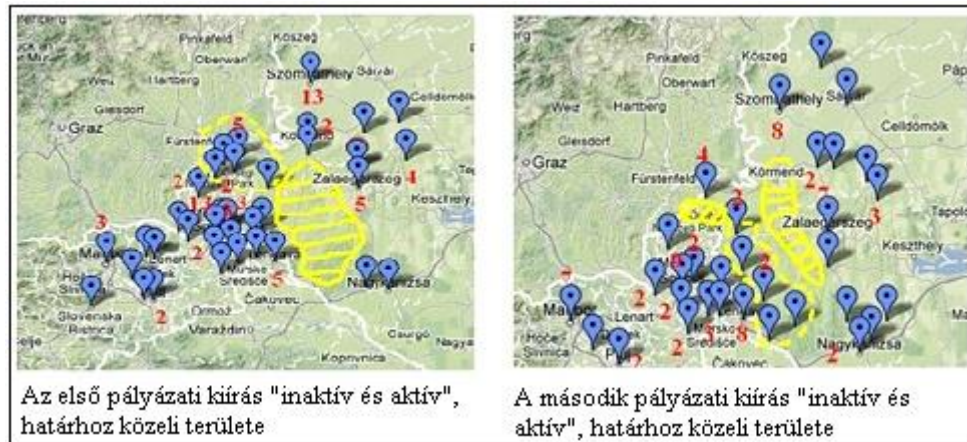
By the evaluation of the application callings there is one fact we have to highly emphasize, namely the inclusion of the small villages close to the border into the application, since the Slovenia Hungary Cross-border Cooperation Programme has to focus on the cooperation of the settlements close to the border. Most of the participating organisations are located on the imaginary axle of Szombathely-Zalaegerszeg-Nagykanizsa and also there is a small circle around Szentgotthárd. As a matter of fact the cities with county authorisation cannot be excluded from the coming programmes and that is not the aim, but it would be worthwhile to include these villages into these projects by the help of some cooperation. The shield organisation being established in the near future by the Reg-Net project will play an important role in it, it will supply application and financial advices, or it may serve as a professional and financial authority or other services that will be available for the citizens of the settlements close to the border.<sup>19</sup>

Both the activity and the inactivity level of the settlements close to the border besides this imaginary axle have changed during the callings (32<sup>nd</sup> illustration). During the first calling the settlements and the organisations located close to the Slovenian border, in County Vas participated in the projects more actively (yellow dashed lines), while neither the organisations nor the settlements of the entire western part of County Zala, that is the area close to the border, participated in the projects.

During the second calling on account of the Szentgotthárd- Őriszentpéter- Lenti-Kerkaszentkirály axle located on the border area of the counties Zala and Vas a more active presence was detected on the whole border-line area, however several settlements west to Szentgotthárd and Őriszentpéter did not participate in the projects. Another “inactive area” can be distinguished around Körmend and on the areas south to Körmend, however these areas are located about 20-40 km far from the Slovenian border.

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<sup>19</sup> The introduction of these ideas is beyond the scope of this study, the description of these solutions will be highlighted in the later phases of the project.

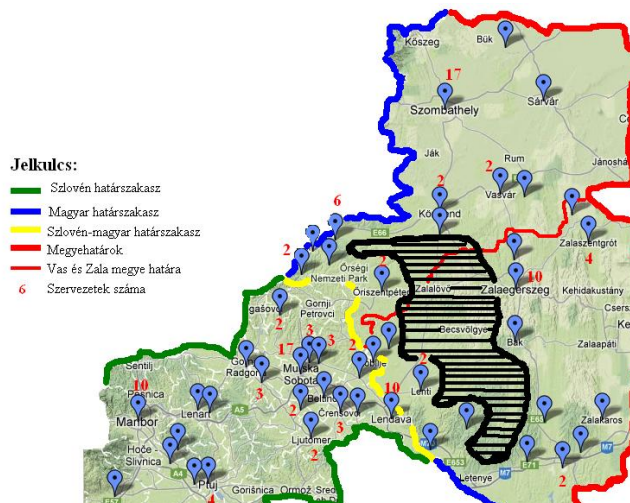


The „inactive and the active”, the areas close to the border during the first calling

The „inactive and the active”, the areas close to the border during the second calling

32<sup>nd</sup> illustration: The „inactive and the active”, the areas close to the border during the different callings

In case that we study the settlements and the organisations of the two callings this so called “inactive line” can be detected that is located approximately 20-30 km far, east to the Slovenian border, predominantly on the western and middle parts of County Zala (33<sup>rd</sup> illustration).



Labels: Slovenia border / Hungarian border / Slovenian-Hungarian border / County border / the border of the counties Vas and Zala / the number of the organisations

33<sup>rd</sup> illustration: The „inactive” area according to the data of the two callings

In the background of the development of the “inactive area” there may be several statistic data or factors:

- These areas do not participate in the operative programmes based on the national or European Union mainstream endowments – this phenomenon is in relation with the low number of the enterprises (national Ops) and the civil organisations (ETE). The number of the non-profit organisations per a thousand person is extremely low.
- As a result of the above mentioned facts civil initiatives or activities originated from the “low” segments of the society are highly unlikely to appear in this area.
- Regarding the economic data the western part of County Zala and the south-west area of County Vas linger.
- The lack of the minimal professional and financial resources necessary for the start of the projects, due to the small settlement structure of the area, may be the cause of the fact why these settlements are not present in the projects. (See also the subchapter about the typical project sizes).

**The research of the “Inactive line” by territorial development and programming means must be the task of the coming programming and project development phase. The definition of the methods is beyond the scope of the present document, but it is inevitable and also planned to investigate this problem in a later phase of the Reg-Net project.**

## IV. The Evaluation of the Cross-border network of relations

The analysis of the activities of the organisations is an important part of our study. Three factors have been emphasized:

1. who are those participants that participated in both callings,
2. who are they and what roles they took (LP,PP)
3. the study of the relationship between the partners (how many partner did an organisation have, were there any organisations that were partners in several projects).

The activity level during the first and the second callings provide us with almost the same picture. In the first calling 79 organisations participated in one, 8 organisations participated in two, and 2 organisations participated in three projects. We cannot define different trends in the data of the second calling, 74 organisations participated in one, 8 organisations participated in two, 2 organisations participated in three, and 1 organisations participated in four projects as a partner.

If the data of the two callings are totalled we can come to the conclusion that there are thirty-two organisations that participated in both callings. The number of those organisations that participated in only one calling is fairly levelled, since 57 organisations applied in the first and 56 organisations in the second calling.

The activity level of the applicants also provides us with an interesting picture based on the totalled data of the two callings: 105 organisations participated in one project, 31 organisations participated in two projects, 5 organisations participated in three projects, and 2 organisations participated in four projects, while 2 organisations participated in six projects.

Our aim was to investigate whether there are applicants that have been partners of each other in several projects, whether some well operating relation or partner network exist.

In the following subchapter the most active participants are introduced, which have worked the most efficaciously in the projects of the Slovenian-Hungarian Cross-border Programme.

Out of the nine highly performing organisations 6 are located in Slovenia and 3 in Hungary (34<sup>th</sup> illustration). It is important to mention however, that these highly active organisations mainly functioned as project partners, except the Muraszombati Területi Múzeum / Murska Sobota Local Museum and the Zalai Borút Egyesület, the former fulfilled the role of the lead partner once, the latter twice, while the Mura Regional Development Agency fulfilled the lead partner role six times, thus this organisation is considered as a highly influential, principal actor.

The analysis of the data reflected on the table reveals which projects these actors participated in. In case we investigate whether a good and successfully operating partner-network has been established between these participants, no direct answer is provided. Only two projects „Mura-Raba TV 1 and 2”, and „Kézműves akadémia 1 and 2” went on. Inevitably there were actors that did not participate in the second part of the project, thus it went on with one member less, or with the inclusion of a new member.

THE NAME OF THE ORGANISATION	PROJECTS, THEY PARTICIPATED IN	TOTAL NUMBER OF THE PARTNER ORGANISATIONS	THE MOST FREQUENT PARTNER
<b>Mura Regional Development Agency</b>	Mura-Raba TV 1 (LP) Via Savaria (LP) Pannon Pleasure (LP) UPKAC (LP) REG-NET (PP) Lamaprom (PP)	32 partners (16 Hungarian, 16 Slovenian)	There were not any partners with which they would have participated together in at least two projects
<b>Goricko National Park Management</b>	Szomszéd a szomszédhoz (PP) Kézműves akadémia 1 (PP) Harmóniában a tájjal (PP) Mura-Raba TV 2 (PP) Kézműves akadémia 2	23 partners (12 Hungarian, 11 Slovenian)	Prlekia Development Agency (3 projects), two projects with 10 partners

	(PP) UPKAC (PP)		
<b>Prlekia Development Agency</b>	Kézműves akadémia 1 (PP) Harmóniában a tájjal (PP) Kézműves akadémia 2 (PP) 5 Postakocsi (PP)	20 partners (10 Hungarian, 10 Slovenian)	Goricko National Park Management (3 projects), two projects with 9 partners
<b>Vas Megyei Múzeumok Igazgatósága</b>	Via Savaria (PP) Sense of Place (PP) Kézműves akadémia 1 (PP) Kézműves akadémia 2 (PP)	25 partners (8 Hungarian, 17 Slovenian)	Muraszombati Regional Museum (3 projects) two projects with 9 partners
<b>Lendva Self-governments</b>	A víz a környezet gyöngye (PP) Pannon Pleasure (PP) Rédics-Göntérháza (PP)	7 partners (5 Hungarian, 2 Slovenian)	There were not any partners with which they would have participated together in at least two projects
<b>Muraszombati Development Centre</b>	3 Park (PP) Right Profession (PP) REG-NET (PP)	12 partners (5 Hungarian, 7 Slovenian)	There were not any partners with which they would have participated together in at least two projects
<b>Pannon Egyetem (Nagykanizsai Kampusz)</b>	A hagyomány élménye (PP) 5 Postakocsi (PP) ECO-HUB (PP)	16 partners (7 Hungarian, 9 Slovenian)	There were not any partners with which they would have participated together in at least two projects
<b>Muraszombati Területi Múzeum</b>	Sense of Place (LP) Kézműves akadémia 1 (PP) Kézműves akadémia 2 (PP)	11 partners (4 Hungarian, 7 Slovenian)	Vas Megyei Múzeumok Igazgatósága (3 projects) two projects with 9 partners

<b>Zalai Borút Egyesület</b>	Pannon gasztronómiai élmények (PP) Határtalan borkultúra (LP) Jó borszomszédság (LP)	7 partners (3 Hungarian, 4 Slovenian)	Zalaszentgrót Város Önkormányzata (2 projects) Lendvai Szőlő és Gyümölcstermelők Egyesülete (2 projects)
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34<sup>th</sup> illustration: The most active participants of the SI-HU programmes and their relations

It is quite interesting that studying the partner-network of the organisations with high importance in the SI-HU programmes (34<sup>th</sup> illustration) we can define that the number of the Slovenian partners of the Hungarian actors in total, is higher than the number of the Hungarian participants. The data of the Slovenian side varies, two organisations have levelled number of Slovenian and Hungarian partners, while the self-government Lendva and the Goricko National Park Management has more Hungarian partners while the remaining two organisations have a majority of Slovenian partners. The table above proves that several organisations already have good partner-relationships, since they worked together in even three projects. In this respect the relationship between the Muraszombati Területi Múzeum / Murska Sobota Local Museum and the Vas Megyei Múzeumok Igazgatósága, as well as the partnership of the Goricko National Park Management and the Prlekia Development Agency should be emphasized, since they participated in three SI-HU projects where they could work for the competition of the projects together.

It is important to state that several partnerships have formulated among the applicants of one topic (e.g. Sustainability, or wine tourism) in which they have participated in at least 2 projects together, and where the number of participants were relatively low. These organisations have not be marked as highly important, except Zalai Borút Egyesület, in which case we can see that it has acquired a low number of partners, but it has had several cooperative projects with them.

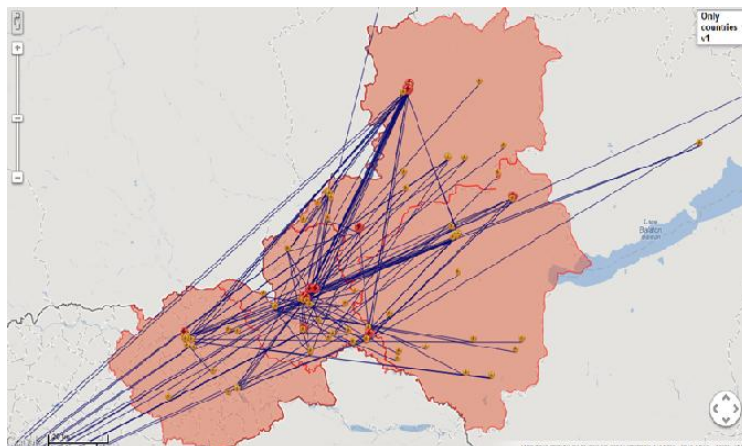
The Mura Regional Development Agency having already been marked as highly important, which has participated in six projects (2 PP, 4 LP), has gained the highest number of partners

during the two callings (32 partners), and it has actively participated in both priorities during both callings. Hence it is so interesting that throughout the six projects it never cooperated with a given organisation more than once.

It is relevant to mention that there are one or two organisations that although have not been marked as highly important, can have importance in some given topics. The Markusovszky hospital in Szombathely plays a substantial role in the medical projects, the Maribor University plays a substantial role in the educational projects, „Kézműves Akadémia” plays a substantial role in the cultural projects, valuable contributions are given by the Slovenian minority organisations in Hungary (Zveza Slovencev na Madžarskem, Szlovének Országos Szövetsége / National Association of the Slovenians, Slovenian Rural Economy Development Ltd. / Szlovén Vidék Gazdaságfejlesztési Kft., Országos Szlovén Önkormányzat / National Slovenian Self-government)

The Őrség National Park and the West Trans-Danubian Central Administration of Environmental Protection and Water Management has played an active role in the sustainability of the environment. The chambers, the LEADER development groups (HACS), the regional and micro-regional development agencies, the organisations related to enterprise the self-governments of the settlements and the counties have a significant and absolutely relevant role in the territorial and economy development of the area next to the border.

The relation network formulated upon the two callings has been analysed by the Managing Authority of the SI-HU Programmes. Ales Mrkela introduced the networks of relationships in his presentation in Szentgotthárd, based on it we have come to some considerable observations.



35<sup>th</sup> illustration: The realisation of the network of relations in the Slovenian-Hungarian programme area

On the one hand the thickness of the lines refer to the main directions of the relationships, and on their basis the hierarchical relationship network can be identified that are reflected on the map prepared by us (31<sup>st</sup> illustration):

- a network between Muraszombat / Murska Sobota and Szombathely, as well as Muraszombat / Murska Sobota and Zalaegerszeg
- the second relation network can be related to the cities of Maribor and Lendva, and its “lines” are connected to Szombathely, Muraszombat / Murska Sobota and Zalaegerszeg. Zalaszentgrót and its organisations, the city of Szentgotthárd and its organisations, as well as the city of Ptuj and its organisations can also be related to this second relation network hierarchy.

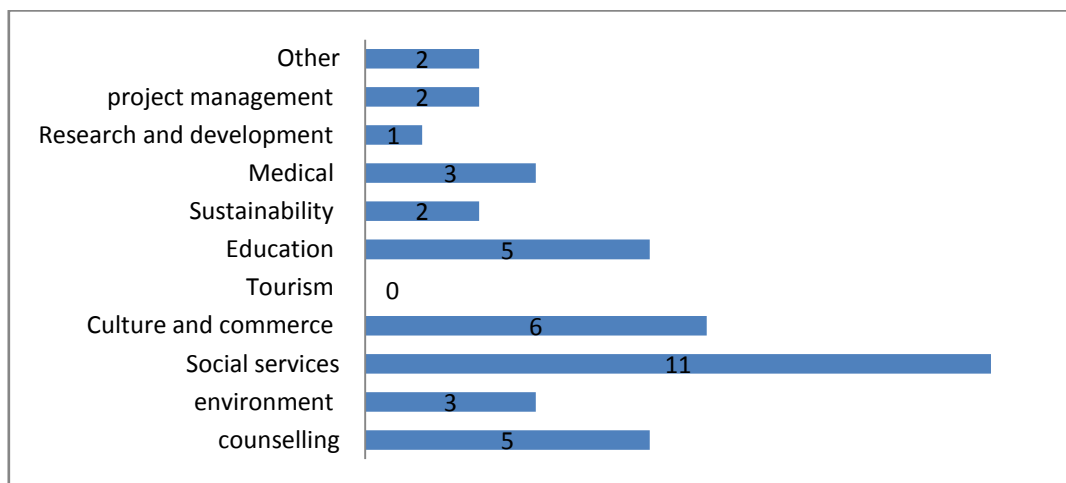
The 35<sup>th</sup> illustration provides us with an apparent picture of the position the two capital cities take in the applications of the Slovenia-Hungary Cross-border Cooperation. It is clearly visible that the city of Ljubljana possesses a more substantial position than Budapest, which can be explained with the smaller size of the country thus the more central function of the capital.

## V. The Results of the Questionnaire

The weighting points system that has already mentioned in the Reg-Net project (3<sup>rd</sup> illustration) a deep interview has been completed with the organisations with high importance of the counties Vas and Zala, which has supplied us with several valuable pieces of information about the experiences, the problems and their solution opportunities of the Slovenia Hungary Cross-border Cooperation Programme. A questionnaire about the main features of the organisations, their capacity, motivation as well as their experiences has also been completed as part of the interview.

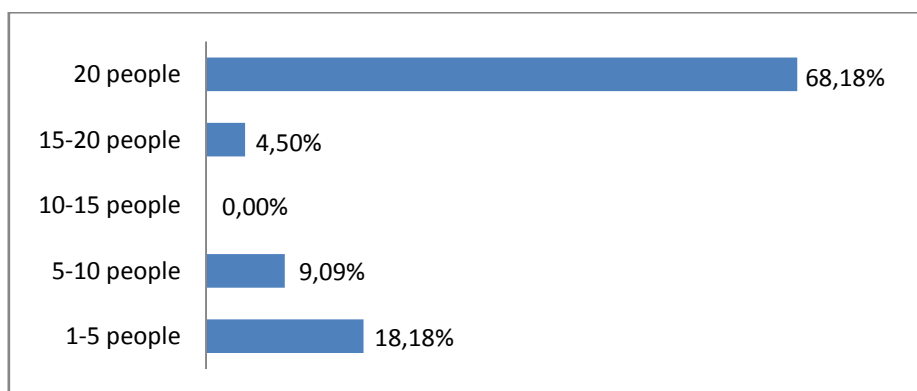
The data of twenty two organisations have been provided in the framework of the questionnaire research. The scope of the research was fairly varying, since public institutes, self-governments of the settlements and the counties, foundations, associations, different civil organisations, cultural institutes of the cities, educational organisations, chambers participated in the research. It is important to admit that the organisations answering the questionnaire are really active and have had a dominant role in the fulfilment of the tasks of the SI-HU programme. However we did not evaluate all the data in our analysis, but those answers that can be regarded as the most relevant to the assessment of the answering organisations.

Regarding the scope of the activities of the organisations some interesting features have been found. (36<sup>th</sup> illustration). The organisations could give a list of three areas as a maximum, and tourism has not been marked by any of the organisations, although almost the 15% of the SI-HU applications have concentrate on the development of tourism. The higher rate of the public services is gained by the participation of the self-governments of the settlements and the counties. Six organisations marked “the preservation of culture and inheritance” as a scope of activities, however virtually the half of the programme is completed in this topic.



36<sup>th</sup> illustration: The main activities of the organisations answering the questions of the questionnaire<sup>20</sup>

Regarding the question about the number of the permanent employees of the organisations the majority (more than 60%) has marked the answer of “more than 20 people” (37<sup>th</sup> illustration). It is visible on the diagram as well that the organisations can be featured as exaggerated regarding the number of employees, since almost the 20% marked the 1-5 people as their permanent employees.

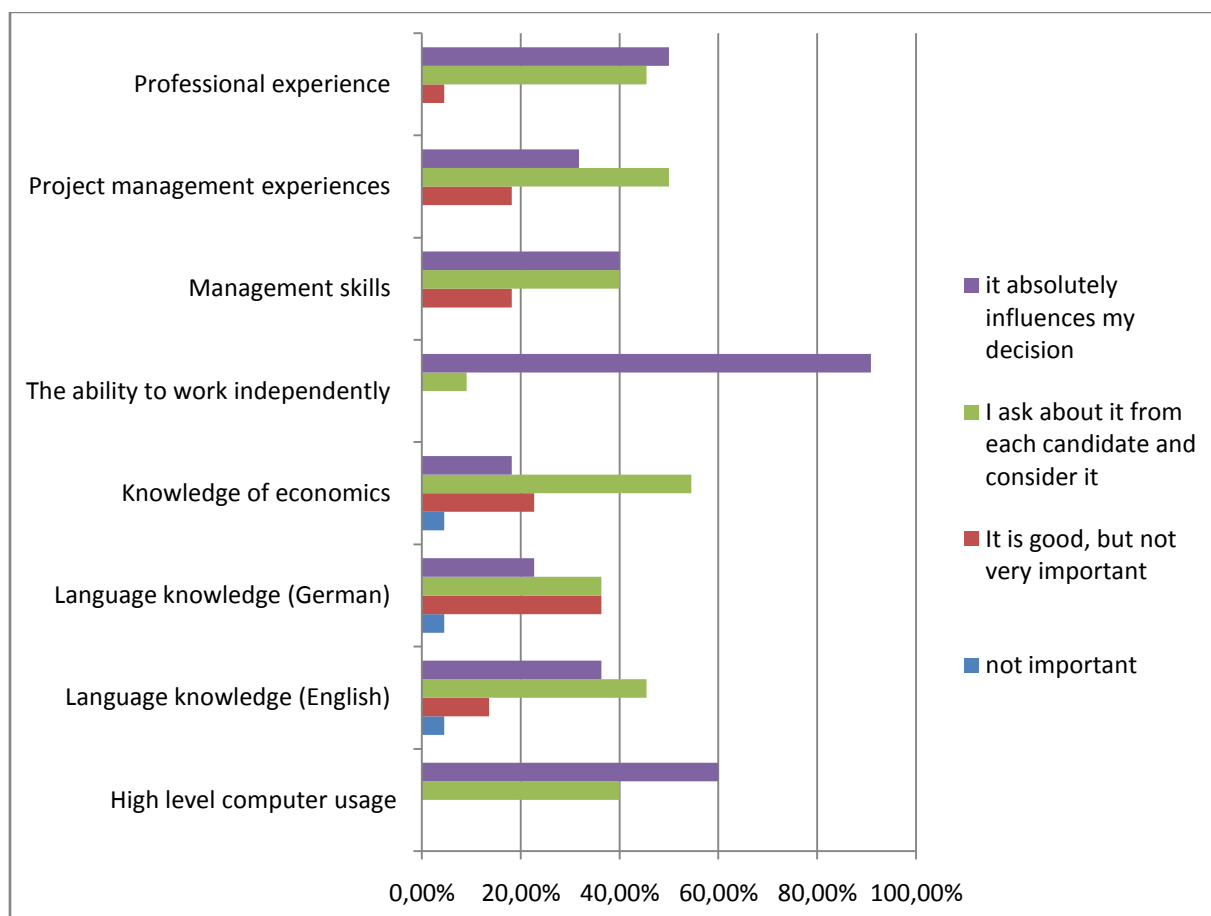


37<sup>th</sup> illustration: The number of the permanent employees of the organisations answering the questions of the questionnaire

The following features characterise the education level of the employees of the organisations: mainly people with higher degree are employed; the middle level diploma seems to be a minimum requirement in the scope of the organisations answering the questionnaire.

<sup>20</sup> Other: the development of the economy and the enterprises

The question about the human resources needs of the organisations has been built up of several factors. We have asked the managers of the organisations which characteristic features they regard as necessary of the potential employees, and also, how much they take that into consideration when they decide about the employment (38<sup>th</sup> illustration).

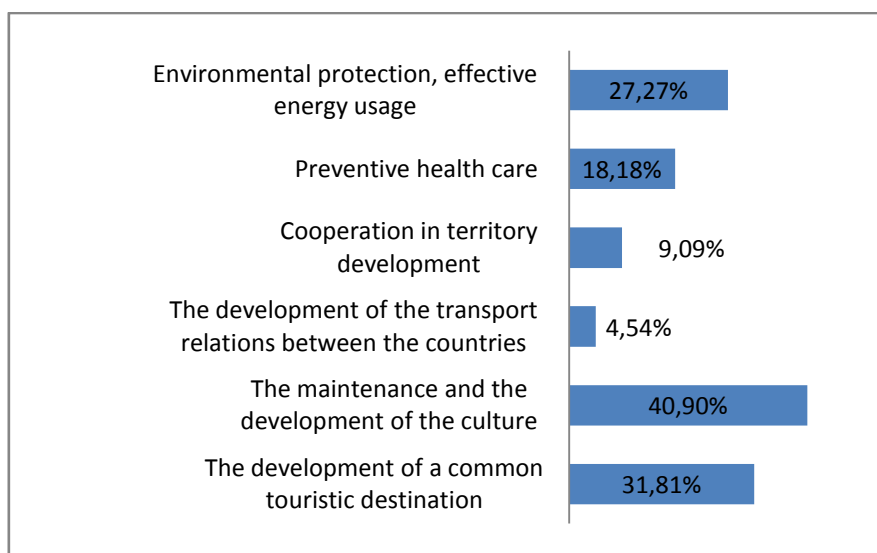


38<sup>th</sup> illustration: The human resource demand of the organisations answering the questionnaire

The ability to work independently is regarded as a major influencing factor by virtually each organisation. The professional experience and the relevant computer knowledge are also important elements. Regarding the professional experience the economy, financial, legal, humane and the natural sciences supply the majority.

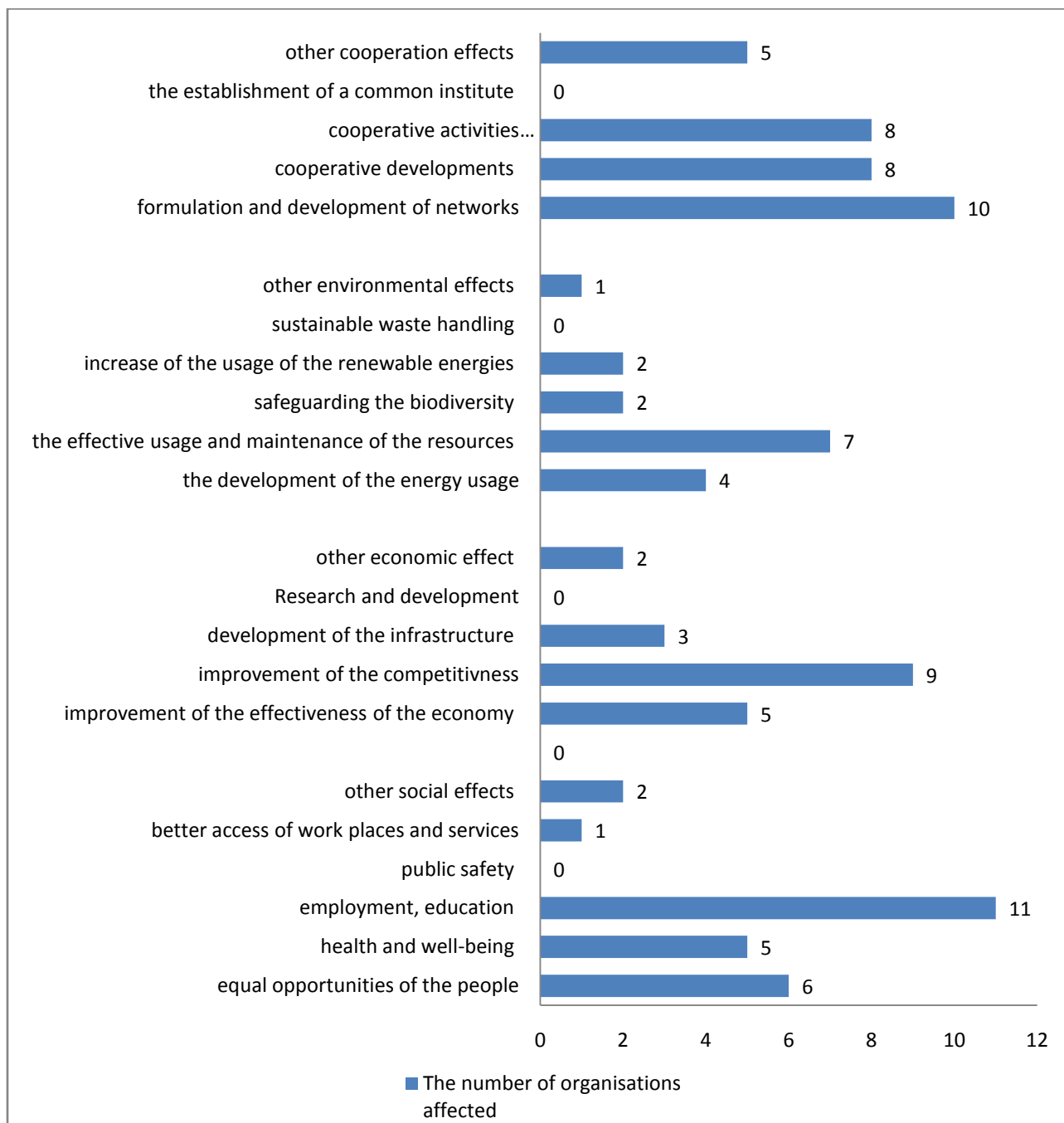
Almost the half of the answering organisations (41%) has participated in more than three Slovenia Hungary Cross-border Cooperation Programme applications. The 27% of the

organisations have participated in two, and the 32% in one project. Answering our question which topic area has been covered by their projects, the majority of the organisations have marked the areas of the sustainability and the development of the culture (39. illustration). Its high rate is clearly understandable since their rate of the questions regarding the scope of the main activities was also high (36<sup>th</sup> illustration). However the second number of marking was given to the topic of tourism and the common touristic destination, which is surprising, since none of the organisations has marked tourism as their main activity. Based on this information we conclude that there are organisations whose main scope of activities is not tourism, but they like applying for projects with the aim of the development of tourism.<sup>21</sup> **This fact arouses the question that could be the part of a later phase of the project, being a main element of the formulation of the strategy, whether it is necessary to filter those organisations that often apply only for the hope of a higher amount of endowment. And related to this question: is it possible to place these initiatives that can aim at different goals and have no synergies into an objective strategy?**



39<sup>th</sup> illustration: The participation of the organisations answering the questionnaire, in the projects by development topics

In the questionnaire we have asked the organisations which are those cooperation, environmental, economic, social segments where the developments have had the strongest effects. The most intense effects have been detected in the areas of employment and the education, then in the area of the increase of the competitiveness, as well as the formulation and the development of the networks, cooperation (40<sup>th</sup> illustration).



40<sup>th</sup> illustration: The development effects of the organisations answering the questionnaire by their own judgement<sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Other economic effect: the development of the local economy

Other social effect: the development of the tourism, creation of work places for other partners

We have been supplied with the following answers regarding the partnership. The vast majority of the organisations answering the questionnaire have participated in the projects as a project partner. (15 organisations), the position of project partner and lead partner szerepet has been fulfilled by 5 organisations, and only one organisation contributed to the success of the projects as only a lead partner. Regarding the number of partners most of the organisations have had 3 to 4 partners or 8 or more partners, while regarding the content of the partnership the majority of the self-governments and the civil organisations can be detected. The non-profit organisations, the territory development organisations, and the research institutes have also had a high representation in the partnerships.

Answering our question to name two organisations they have cooperated with, the majority has indicated the Mura Development Agency, the Goricko National Park and the Self-government of County Vas. The high representation rate of the two Slovenian organisations has been foreseeable, since they are the most active actors of the SI-HU programme.

We have covered the topics of the internal and external communication of the partners as well (41<sup>st</sup>, 42<sup>nd</sup>, and 43<sup>rd</sup> illustrations). Even in international concerns the relationship among the partners as well as the frequency of the communication can be regarded as good. The main language of the communication is English, which is followed by the Hungarian and the Slovenian languages.

Excellent	43.75%
Acceptable	43.75%
Average	12.50%
Not acceptable	0%
Bad	0%

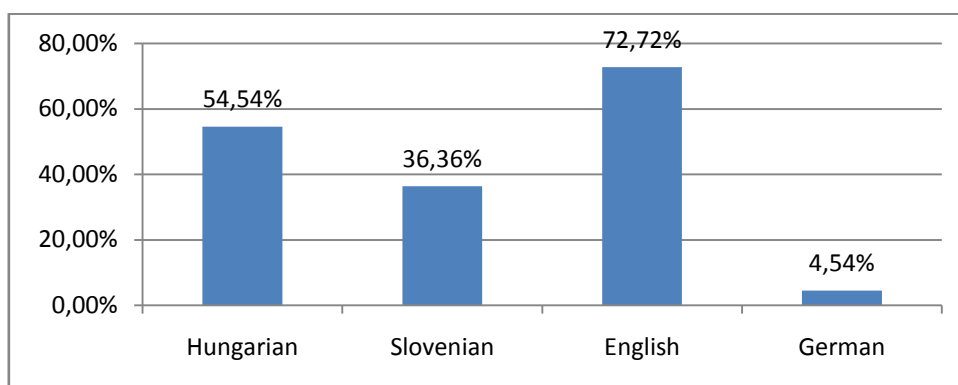
41<sup>st</sup> illustration: The relationship of the organisations answering the questionnaire to the other participants

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Other cooperative effect: the organisation of workshops, conferences, joint events, study trips and different printed documents

Daily active relationship	15,78%
Several occasions per week	26,31%
Weekly	21,05%
Monthly	36,84%

42<sup>nd</sup> illustration: The frequency of the communication of the organisations answering the questionnaire to the other participants



43<sup>rd</sup> illustration: The language of the communication in cross-border relations in the organisations answering the questions of the questionnaire

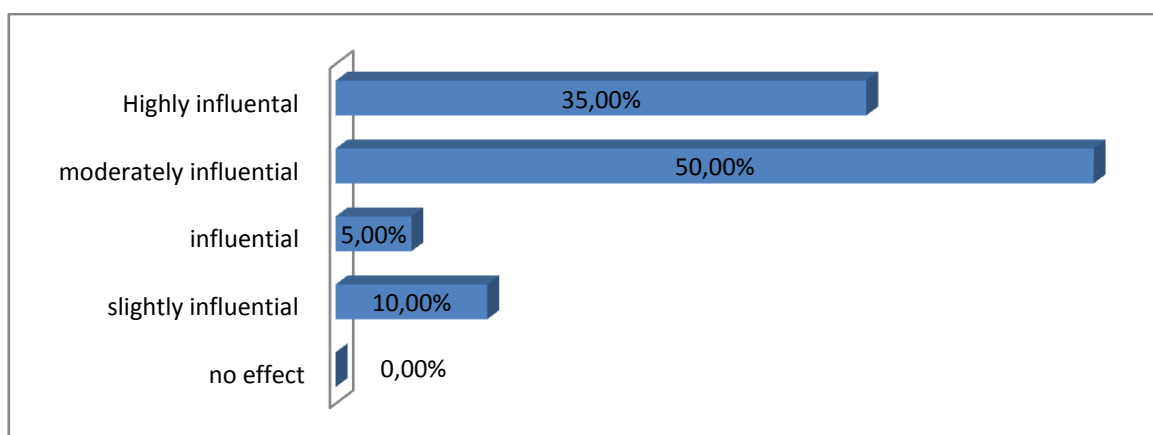
The question regarding the continuity of the relationship the absolute majority of the of the organisations answering the questionnaire (89%) has stated that the relationship between the partners remains stable even after the close of the project. The maintenance of the relationship has been materialised in different forms: they have participated in other SI-HU projects, other cooperation outside the projects, printed materials in cooperation, common conferences.

We have asked questions regarding the problems they had to face during the projects, like the presentation of the 5% own financial contribution. The presentation of it caused a problem for the 33% of the organisations answering the questionnaire. However 38% did not have any problems in presenting the financial contribution, for 29% of the organisation it caused only a smaller problem.

All of the organisations answering the questionnaire have faced some kinds of problems. Most of them could ask for help from the VÁTI Non-profit Ltd., a few of them to the Joint Technical Secretariat (JTS), the self-governments of the counties as well as the Development Agencies. The 100% was satisfied with the support they got.

The following group of questions is related to the development priorities, as well as the success of the ETE programmes. The majority of the organisations have come to the conclusion that they have gained the most profit by the partnership initiatives as well as the formulation of new services.

Regarding the role of the ETE programmes in the development of the region the same rate of the organisations assume that these programmes have had a significant or a considerable effect on the development of the region (44<sup>th</sup> illustration). However the 10% believes that these initiatives, the projects of the ETE programme have only negligible effect.



44<sup>th</sup> illustration: The opinion of the organisations answering the questions of the questionnaire about the effects of the projects of the ETE programmes

To the question about the most influential organisations on the development of the region the following answers have been given: the majority indicated the self-governments of the counties, the Regional Development Agency, as well as the Őrségi National Park.

With the questions we have also covered the topic of the development priorities. Those topics had to be marked that have had and also will have a substantial influence on the development of the region. Here more than one priority option could be marked (3).

The most marks have been given to the priorities of the Furtherance of the employment, and the encouragement of the mobility of the work forces, then the Sustainability of the environment protection and the usage of the resources (44<sup>th</sup> illustration). R&D as well as innovation activities, the development of the competitiveness of the small and medium sized enterprises, the agricultural and fishing branches, the promotion of active inclusion, and the fight against poverty, the furtherance of the sustainable traffic in the area are also valuable segments of the developments (45<sup>th</sup> illustration).

	How many organisations indicated it as important?
a. R&D as well as innovation activities	6 (28,57%)
b. The development of the availability and the quality of the information and communication technologies	2 (9,52%)
c. The development of the competitiveness of the small and medium sized enterprises, the agricultural and fishing branches	5 (23,8%)
d. The encouragement of the move towards the low-carbon economy	2 (9,52%)
e. Furtherance of the adaption to the climate changes, as well as the preventive actions and the handling of their risks	1 (4,76%)
f. Sustainability of the environment protection and the usage of the resources	9 (42,85%)
g. Furtherance of the sustainable traffic in the area	5 (23,8%)
h. Furtherance of the employment, and the encouragement of the mobility of the work forces	11 (52,38%)
i. Promote active inclusion, and fight against poverty	5 (23,8%)
j. Investment in education, the development of skills and knowledge on the area of life-long learning	9 (42,85%)
k. The increase of the capacity of the institutes, effective social services	4 (19,04%)
l. the integration of the labour markets close to the border	4 (19,04%)
m. The cross-border implementation of the social inclusion and the equal opportunities	2 (9,56%)
n. The encouragement of the cross-border legal and administrative cooperation	1 (4,76%)

45<sup>th</sup> illustration: The most important development priorities in the recent years (2007-2013), as well as in the coming years (2014-2020) for the organisations answering the questions of the questionnaire

**It is important to underline that for the creation of the above seen list the priority list has been used that is based on the current issue of the CSF, which will be the basis of the scope of activities aimed by the individual OPs in the coming programming period. Thus the answers given to these questions have a great importance how the actors of the SI-HU programme evaluate, the development of which priorities can be significant. The answers can affect the coming phases of the Reg-Net project as well as the creation of the next SI-HU OP.**

According to the majority of the organisations answering the questions of the questionnaire (85%) assumes that the establishment of a shield-organisation would be important that could concentrate its energies on the development of the Slovenian-Hungarian border area, as well as supporting the applying organisations with counselling, project management, and other services. The rate of those organisations that would actively participate in the establishment of such a shield-organisation is a little lower, but even this lower rate is prominent (72%).

**Summing up the results we can state that with the aid of the interviews and the supplementing questionnaires we have been supplied with a general view of the human resources needs and capacities of the most active national organisations participating in the SI-HU projects, as well as their partnership network, the quality elements of their relationships. We have gained access to the description of the main activities of the organisations, their main development priorities, we have learnt how and in what forms a cross-border shield-organisation could supply the area with its services.**

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## VII. Appendices

### Questionnaire to The Establishment of a Regional Information and Development Network Project No. SI-HU-2-2-018

#### Basic data

1. The type of your institute:

.....

2. Its headquarters:

.....

3. The main activities of your organisation (Underline max. 3 activities, please):

- |  |                          |                          |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> consultancy                   | education                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> environment protection        | sustainability           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> civil service                 | health care              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> culture, national inheritance | research and development | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> commerce                      | project-management       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tourism                       | other:.....              |                          |

4. Number of the permanent employees (Mark your choice with X):

1-5 people ☐    5-10 people    10-15 people ☐    15-20 people ☐    more  
than 20 people ☐

5. What are the qualifications of your colleagues?

Person	Qualification	How long has heshe been working for the organisation? (years)

6. What other qualifications would be necessary in your organisation? (Mark the importance of the given area from 1 to 4 1- not important, 4 – it absolutely influences my decision.)

	not important	It is good, but not very important	I ask about it from each candidate and consider it.	it absolutely influences my decision
Higher degree	1	2	3	4
High level computer usage	1	2	3	4
Language knowledge (English)	1	2	3	4
Language knowledge (German)	1	2	3	4
Knowledge of economics	1	2	3	4
The ability to work independently	1	2	3	4
Management skills	1	2	3	4
Project management experiences	1	2	3	4
Professional experience	1	2	3	4

7. What type of higher degree do you consider to be favourable for the new employees? Give your reasons.

.....  
.....  
.....

Data about the earlier projects

8. How many international Slovenian Hungarian cross-border projects have you participated? What was the name of the project? (underline the relevant answer)

I have never participated in any projects\* ☐ 1 project ☐ 2 projects ☐ 3 or more projects ☐

***\*In case the answer is that you have never participated in any projects, please skip to the 26th question.***

9. Indicate the name(s) of the project(s).

The name of the project:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

10. Indicate which thematic areas have been covered by the project:

- ☐ The development of a common touristic destination  
The maintenance and the development of the culture  
The development of the transport relations between the countries  
Cooperation in territory development  
Preventive health care  
Environmental protection, effective energy usage

11. What kind of effects has the project generated or may the project generate next to the border, in which your organisation took part? (Underline not more than 2 answers)

- a. *effect in the society:*  
- equal opportunities of the people

health and well-being  
 employment, education  
 public safety  
 better access of work places and services  
 - other .....

- b. economic effect:*  
 improvement of the effectiveness of the economy  
 improvement of the competitiveness  
 development of the infrastructure  
 the improvement of the research and development activities  
 - other .....

- c. environmental effect:*  
 - the development of the energy usage  
 the effective usage and maintenance of the resources  
 safeguarding the biodiversity  
 increase of the usage of the renewable energies  
 sustainable waste handling  
 - other .....

- d. cooperation effect:*  
 formulation and development of networks  
 cooperative developments  
 - cooperative activities (personnel, financing, operation, management, research)

the establishment of a common institute  
 - other .....

## 12. What was your role in the project?

- a. Lead partner
- b. Project partner

13. How many partners have you had? Underline the relevant answer.

1-2 partners

3-4 partners

4-5 partners

6-7 partners

8 or more partners

14. What type of organisations have formulated the partnership within the projects?  
(Underline the answer related to each partner.)

Self-governments

educational institutes

business organisations

medical institutes

territory development organisation

environmental institutes

civil organisations

research institutes

non-profit organisations

other:.....

15. Indicate the names of some partners you have cooperated in the cross-border cooperation.

.....  
.....  
.....

16. How would you characterise the relationship between the partners of the project?  
Underline one answer.

a. excellent

b. acceptable

c. average

d. not acceptable

e. bad

17. How frequent was the contact with the partners? Underline one answer.

a. daily, active contact

b. several times a week

c. weekly

d. monthly

e. once in three months or more rarely

18. What language did you use for communication?

Underline one answer.

- a. Hungarian
- b. Slovenian
- c. English
- d. German
- e. other:.....

19. Have you maintained the relationship since the end of the project? (if yes, with who and how are you still cooperating?)

- a. yes (.....)
- b. No

20. Was there any cooperation between the cross-border projects or their partners?

- a. Yes. If the answer is Yes, in which topic areas?  
.....  
.....
- b. No.

21. Did it cause you problems to guarantee the 5% own funds?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Partly

22. What advantages did the project supply you with?

- a. creation of work places (.....people)
- b. new services (if there were any, please indicate here):  
.....
- c. connected developments (if there were any, please indicate here):  
.....
- d. the production and development of new products (if there were any, please indicate here):  
.....
- e. initiation of partnerships (if there were any, please indicate here):  
.....
- f. other:.....  
.....

23. Did you have any problems during the realisation of the project?

a. If Yes, what was it?

Yes ((if there were any, please indicate here))

.....  
.....

b.

No

*(If the answer is No, skip to question No. 26.)*

24. Who could you turn to with your problem?

.....

25. Did you get relevant help?

a. Yes

b. No

### Data regarding the ETE-programmes

26. How do you evaluate the effects of the cross-border ETE programmes on the development of the area? (Please evaluate from 1 to 10, 1 – no effect, 10 – highly influential)

1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10

27. Can you name a person or an organisation that has had a substantial influence on the development of the area? Please supply your arguments.

.....  
.....  
.....

28. Which projects / topics have been or may be influential regarding the development of the area next to the border? (Please indicate not more than 3 topics)
- R&D as well as innovation activities
  - The development of the availability and the quality of the information and communication technologies
  - The development of the competitiveness of the small and medium sized enterprises, the agricultural and fishing branches
  - The encouragement of the move towards the low-carbon economy
  - Furtherance of the adaption to the climate changes, as well as the preventive actions and the handling of their risks
  - Sustainability of the environment protection and the usage of the resources
  - Furtherance of the sustainable traffic in the area
  - Furtherance of the employment, and the encouragement of the mobility of the work forces
  - Promote active inclusion, and fight against poverty
  - Investment in education, the development of skills and knowledge on the area of life-long learning
  - The increase of the capacity of the institutes, effective social services
  - the integration of the labour markets close to the border
  - The cross-border implementation of the social inclusion and the equal opportunities
  - The encouragement of the cross-border legal and administrative cooperation
29. In which priority could your organisation most likely participate? (Please indicate not more than 3 topics)
- R&D as well as innovation activities
  - The development of the availability and the quality of the information and communication technologies
  - The development of the competitiveness of the small and medium sized enterprises, the agricultural and fishing branches
  - The encouragement of the move towards the low-carbon economy
  - Furtherance of the adaption to the climate changes, as well as the preventive actions and the handling of their risks
  - Sustainability of the environment protection and the usage of the resources
  - Furtherance of the sustainable traffic in the area
  - Furtherance of the employment, and the encouragement of the mobility of the work forces

- i. Promote active inclusion, and fight against poverty
- j. Investment in education, the development of skills and knowledge on the area of life-long learning
- k. The increase of the capacity of the institutes, effective social services
- l. the integration of the labour markets close to the border
- m. The cross-border implementation of the social inclusion and the equal opportunities
- n. The encouragement of the cross-border legal and administrative cooperation

### **The development of the cooperation**

30. Is there a need for a shield-organisation with the aim of the development of the area close to the Slovenian Hungarian border?

- a. Yes
- b. No (*If the answer is No, skip to the end.*)

31. Would you participate in the establishment of this shield organisation?

- a. Yes
- b. No (*If the answer is No, skip to question No. 33. )*

32. What position would you like to take? (Please explain.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

33. Which services of the shield organisation would your organisation use?

.....

.....

.....

***Thank you for helping our work with your answers.***