Co-operations inside the Carpathian Region supporting endogen territorial development of Central and Eastern Europe

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Main topics:

• Central Europe as a possible space for transnational development cooperation
• The Carpathian region as a field of initiating cooperation inside Central Europe
Development track of Central-Europe
Development level of Central-Europe
In proportion to Western and Northern Europe

GDP per capita in 7 CEE countries in proportion to 12 Northern and Western European countries 1870 – 2010

Last 5 years: CEE is still catching up but its growth is slower

Source: Eurostat

CZ, HU, PL, SK, RO, BG, HR, SLO
Various development tracks after the crisis: crisis proof countries, countries with rapid recovery, and others...

GDP per capita (EU 15=100%)

Source: EUROSTAT, State Statistics Service of Ukraine (first UA data set is from 2001)
Regional disparities
Growing deviation of Regional GDPs

Source: EUROSTAT 2015.
*: Data available only from 2001.
**: Data available only from 2003.
Difference between the extremities of regional GDP values

V4+4: CZ, HU, PL, SK, RO, BG, HR, SLO

Source: Eurostat, Statistic Office of UA and SRB.
Long term perspectives
Development of Central Europe comparing to Western and Northern Europe

Prognosis on development gap between the 12 new EU member states and 15 old EU member states (along different scenarios of territorial development)

Reasons behind the slower growth in CEE

*ESPON ET2050, 2014; Gál Z., 2014; Beblavy, 2010; Piatowsky, 2013; Matolcsy, 2015; Ábel et al., 2015; Gorzelak, 2015*

- Growth are dependent from external resources
- Competitiveness based on low salaries

⇒ emigration, brain drain
⇒ low added value
Gross value added in Visegrad and other central and eastern EU countries (EU15=100%)
The growth potential is higher in this macro region

*ESPON ET2050, 2014; Gál Z., 2014; Beblavy, 2010; Piatowsky ,2013; Matolcsy, 2015 ; Ábel et al., 2015; Gorzelak, 2015*

**Speeding up the growth by**
- more intensive R+D+I activities
- fiscal balance
- healthier structure of debt
- higher employment

⇒ A more organic development track is needed.
Potentials for an organic growth
Employment in some convergence countries of the EU (EU15=100%)

V4+4 (CZ, HU, PL, SK, RO, BG, HR, SLO)
PIGS (P, I, GR, ES)

Source of data: Eurostat
Human Development Index and Ecological Footprint in some European countries (2011)

Territoriality of transnational development policies affecting Central Europe
EU Danube Strategy and Danube Transnational Programme (ETC)
EU Central European Transnational Programme (ETC)
Visegrad Countries (V4)
Visegrad Countries and Romania and Bulgaria
Spatial Planning and development cooperation (V4+2)
Carpathian Region as a potential space for territorial cooperation
Carpathian Region
Carpathian cooperative development Initiations by Hungary

References to the Carpathian region in Hungarian policy documents:

- **National Development and Territorial Development Concept:**
  - Hungary and Central Europe as a HUB
  - Generating Carpathian and Central European cooperation by the development of regions inhabited by national minorities

- **Partnership Agreement of Hungary 2014-20:**
  Common heritage as a resource of sustainable development in the Carpathian Region
Carpathian cooperative development Initiations by Hungary

References to the Carpathian region in Hungarian policy documents:

• „Wekerle Plan” Economic growth in the Carpathian Region

• Carpathian Common Home Development System
Central European countries: not dominant economic partners to each other

Source: http://comtrade.un.org/
Central European countries: 
...although not dominant but quite important economic partners to each other

Source: http://comtrade.un.org/
...and this importance is increasing
Export/import to/from the other three V4 countries, 2003-2012, US dollar
Hungarian Trading houses in the Carpathian Region

- Kraków
- Arad
- Cluj Napoca
- Târgu Mureș
- Oradea
- Sfântu Gheorghe
- Odorheiu Secuiesc
- Суботица /Subotica
- Нови Сад /Novi Sad
- Nové Zámky
- Kráľovský Chlmec
- Rimavská Sobota
- Košice
- Dunajská Streda
- Osijek
- Lendava
- Берегове/Berehove
- Ужгород /Uzshorod
Colorful societies in Central-Europe: large number of autochton national minorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of minority languages*</th>
<th>Population (million capita 2014)**</th>
<th>Number of minority languages per million capita</th>
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<tr>
<td>V4+4+2 (CZ, SK, HU, PL, BG, HR, SL, RO, UA, SB)</td>
<td>107</td>
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<td>EU 12</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>334.1</td>
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Source: *European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, European Council [http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/education/minlang/AboutCharter/LanguagesCovered.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/education/minlang/AboutCharter/LanguagesCovered.pdf)
** Eurostat
Carpathian nations: majority in one CE state and minority in other CE states

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<th>Hungarians</th>
<th>Germans</th>
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National minorities for brokering mutual economic relations and growth

National economy → Economic actors of national minorities living outside → Economy of the host country of the minorities

Mutual benefits

Keeping capital and income inside Central-Europe
Pilot projects involving Hungarians living outside of Hungary in the Carpathian Region
Thank you for your attention!

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