

Planning spatial development in Hungary National processes and co-operation of Visegrád four countries

„Kick-off ÖREK 2011“
13. ÖROK-Enquête zum Auftakt für das
„Österreichische Raumentwicklungskonzept 2011“

17-06-2009 Wien

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TERÜLETFEJLESZTÉSI IGAZGATÓSÁG

Structure of the presentation:

- I. **Changing approaches** of planning in Hungary
- II. **Perspectives:** National Spatial Development Concept (2005) - perspectives
- III. **Spatial physical structure:** National Spatial Plan (2008)
- IV. **Opening up:** Co-operation in spatial development planning at V4+2 level



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I. Changing approaches

Periods of spatial development planning in Hungary

- Precedents of regional development planning in the socialist era (1945 -1990) – **total planned economy**
- Ad hoc development, crisis management in the early nineties (1990 - 1995) – **avoiding planning**
- Establishing EU conformable planning system (1995- 2001)
- Programming for EU funds (2000 -) – **budget driven planning**
- Towards territorial cohesion - ??



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II. Perspectives: The National Spatial Development Concept

1998, 2005

<http://www.vati.hu/static/otk/eng/letoltesekekeng.html>



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Continuous process

- 1st National Spatial Development Concept (1998)
 - Reports for parliament on spatial processes, on implementation of spatial development policy (2001, 2004)
- Revision of former National Spatial Development Concept (2004)
- Analysis of external trends and EU policy (2004)
- „New” concept (2005)
- Settlement network concept + Revision concept (2008 - 2010)



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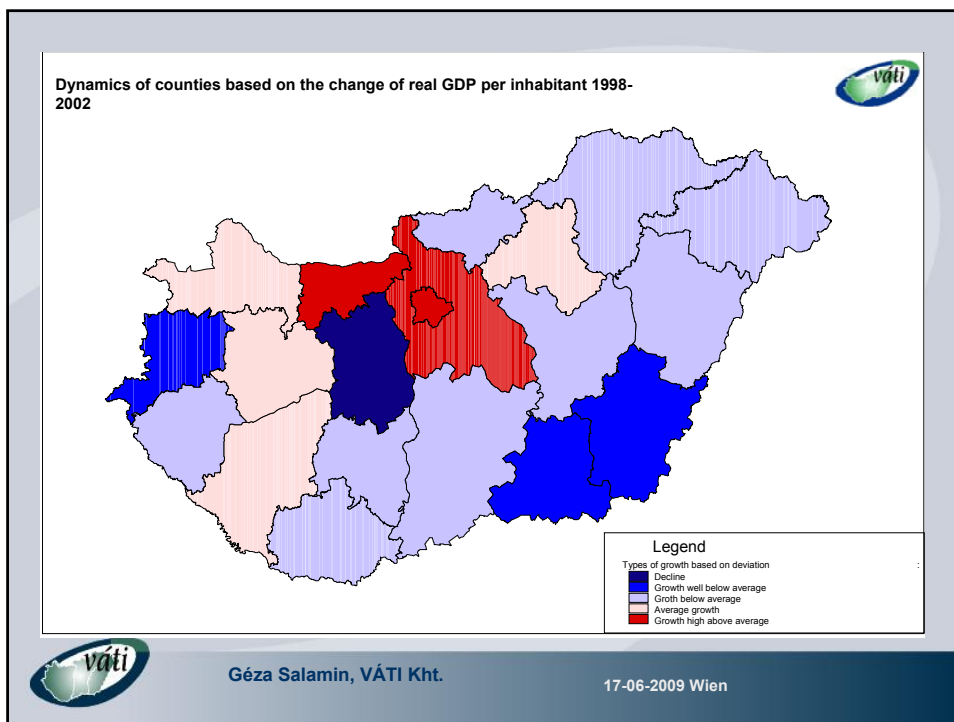
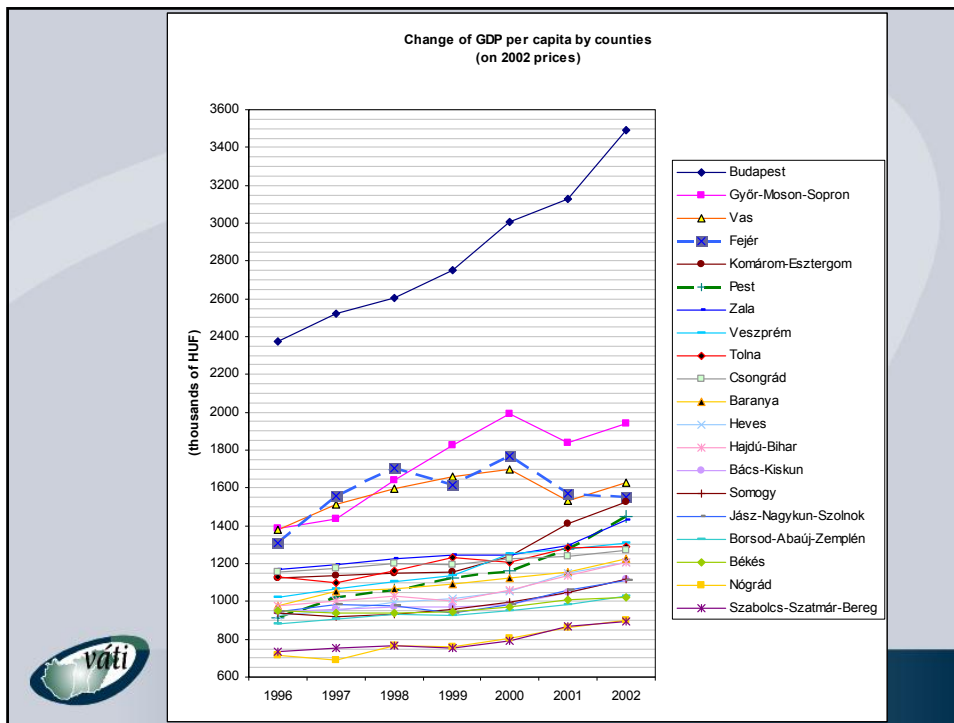
Experiences before 2005.

- Unsatisfying efficiency of spatial (regional) policy
- Reasons:
- regional policy is only one of the policies – and it does not integrate others
 - it focus only on reducing regional differences
 - it works mainly on central (national) level



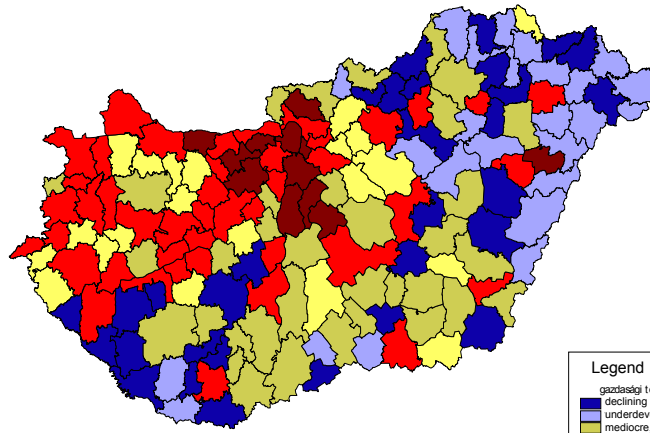
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Changes in economic spatial structure from 1998

Change of economic spatial structure 1998-2002



Legend
 gazdasági térségtípusok:
 declining
 underdeveloped, growing
 mediocre, stagnating
 mediocre, growing
 developed, stagnating
 dynamically growing

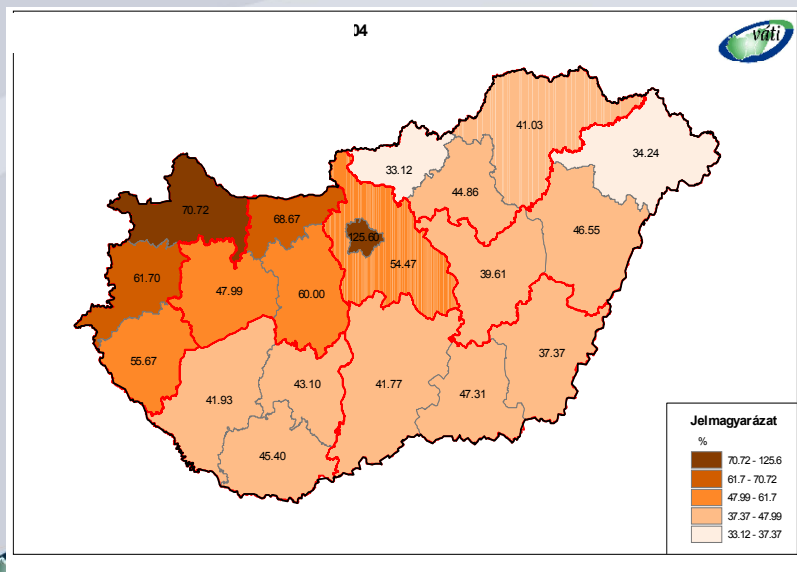


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Policy level:

GDP per head in EU average (%) 2004. (measured in pps)



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Structure of the Concept

I. VISION (2030)

II. OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF SPATIAL POLICY
(2020)

III. NATIONAL TERRITORIAL AND REGIONAL
OBJECTIVES

IV. CONCEPTS OF THE REGIONS (NUTS II.)

V. PRINCIPLES FOR INSTITUTION SYSTEM



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VISION

Territorial Harmony:

In 2020 Hungary has a harmonious spatial structure in social-economic-environmental terms

- which is integrated to the European territory organically and effectively
- which is based on polycentric urban system, and competitive and harmonic regions
- in which there are no unacceptable regional disparities



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The spatial development policy

- Consistent system of territorial objectives and priorities of the country
- Pillars of achieving these territorial objectives:
 - Classic spatial development instruments
 - **Sector policies** with a territorial integration
 - Spatial physical planning
 - Policies of the regions
 - Rural development
 - Urban development



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Principles: Sustainable land use

- Changes in land use, brown field vs. green field investments
- Does the project improve the access to public properties, public utilities or events of public interest and the approach on foot, by bike, public transport or that of disabled people?
- Does the project contribute to reserve the local resources of the micro-region, does the project build upon the resources of the micro-region?
- Does the project contribute to reduce the traveling and transport needs or rather it contributes to fulfill these needs by public transport, bike or the combination of both?
- Does the project contribute to deepen the knowledge of natural and cultural values of the settlement or the micro-region and to enhance the public responsibility of the settlement, the micro-region or the region?



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OVERALL OBJECTIVES (2020)

1. Territorial competitiveness – each region can utilize their strengths, potentials
2. Levelling up underdeveloped regions: additional support for valorising their assets along their unique strategy
3. Sustainable spatial development and protection of regional heritage
4. Integration into the European territory
5. Decentralisation and regionalism



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Objectives for each areas with different territorial potentials: Mid term objectives

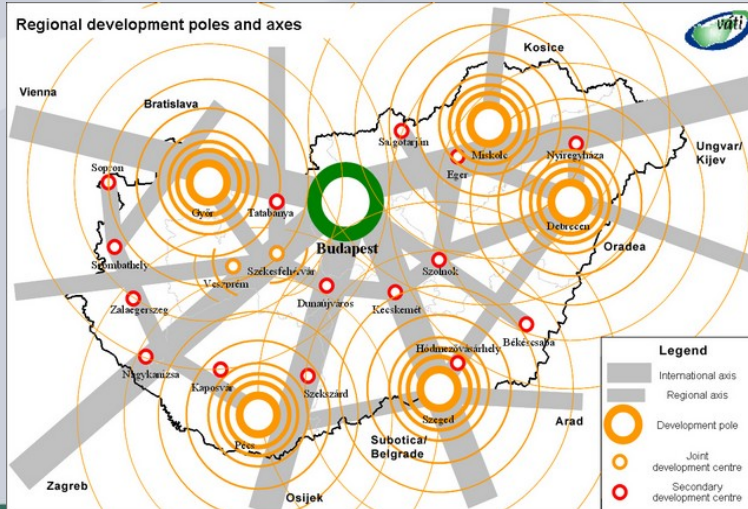
1. Competitive metropolis: Budapest and its agglomerating region
2. Strengthening regional development poles and axes
3. Integrating and promoting internal and external peripheries and underdeveloped regions
4. Long term competitiveness of Balaton region by ensuring sustainability
5. Sustainable development of underdeveloped zone along river Tisza and Danube
6. Development priorities for special types of rural territories
7. Territorial priorities for sector policies



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Towards: policentric development: Regional development poles

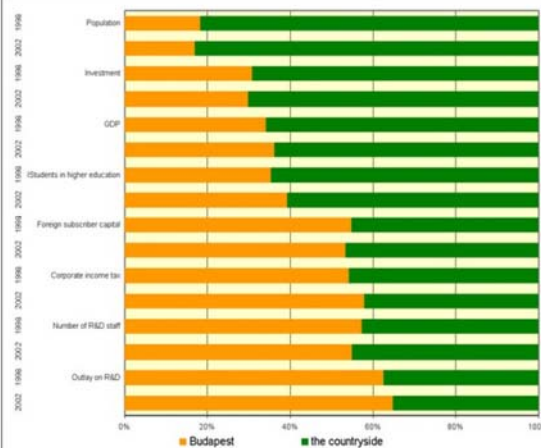


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Monocentric structure

The division of the most important socio-economic indices between the capital and different parts of the country:

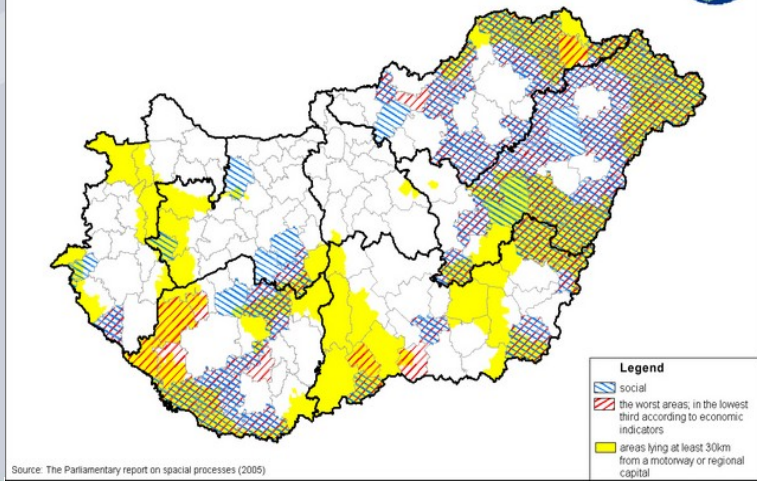


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Levelling up most underdeveloped regions

Backward regions and peripheries

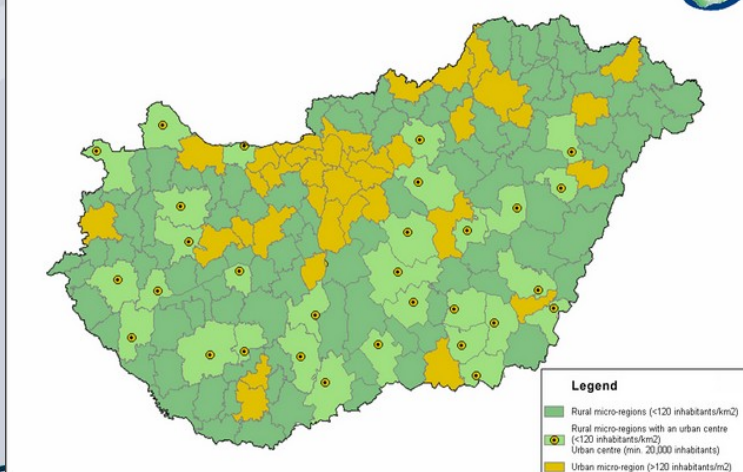


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Urban and rural areas in Hungary

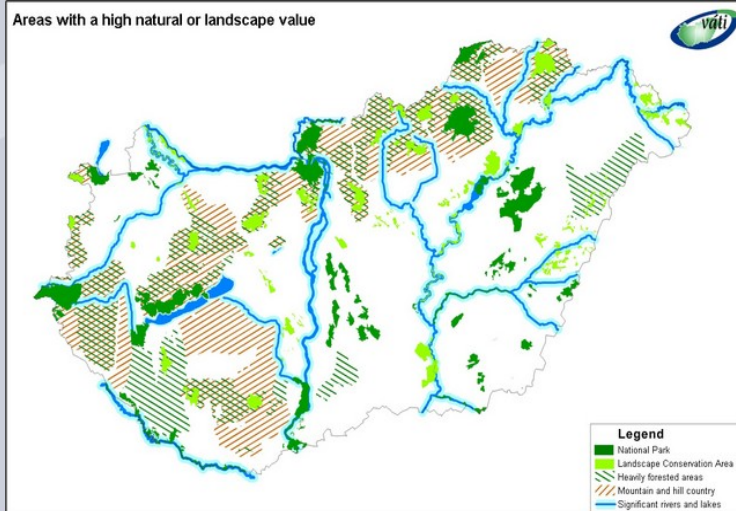
Rural and urban areas



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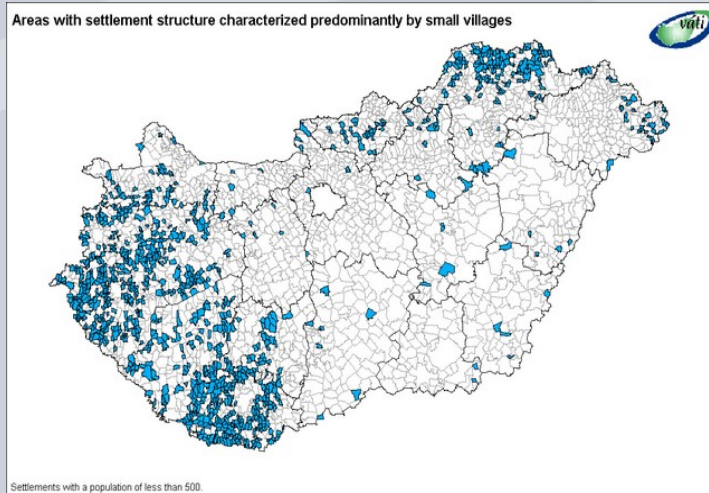
Utilizing resources of areas having rich natural and landscape heritage



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Preserving values, changing function, and equal opportunities in small village areas

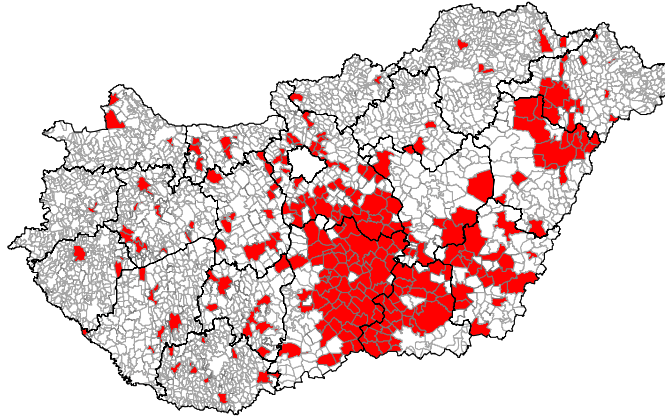


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Revitalization of areas having “tanyás” (dispersed) settlement system

Areas with „tanyás”, dispersed settlement system

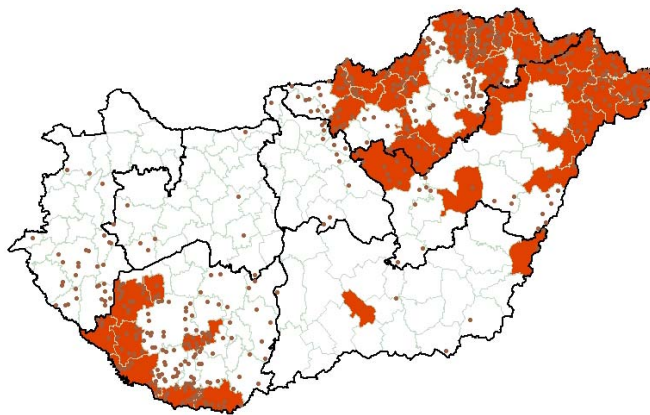


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Integration of “roma regions”

Regions with high proportion of gipsy population



Proportion of population who identified themselves as of gipsy nationality at the census 2001 is more than double (NUTS4 level), or triple (NUTS5 level) of average

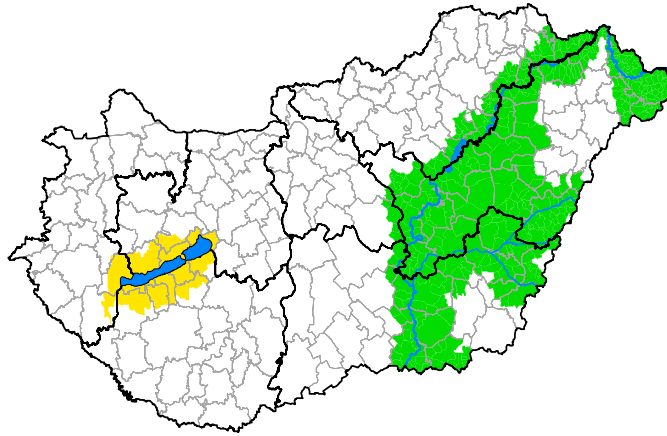


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Regions with special geographic conditions: Balaton region, Tisza river region

Balaton region and Tisza zone

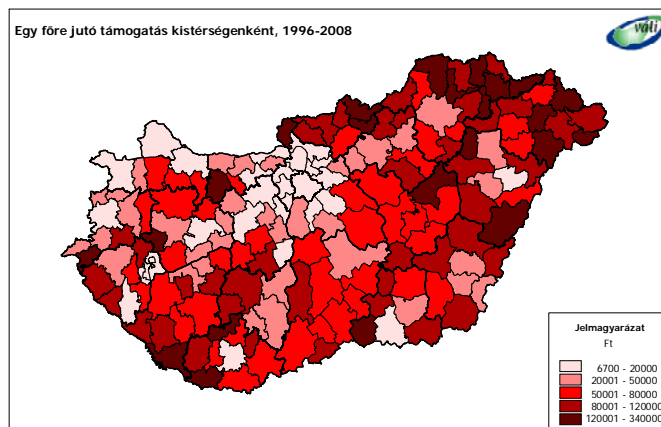


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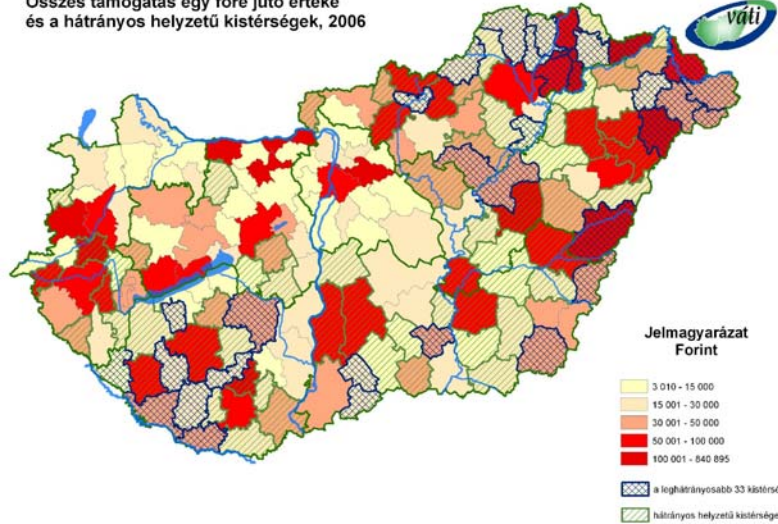
National regional development subsidies per head (HUF) 1996 - 2008

Egy főre jutó támogatás kistérségenként, 1996-2008

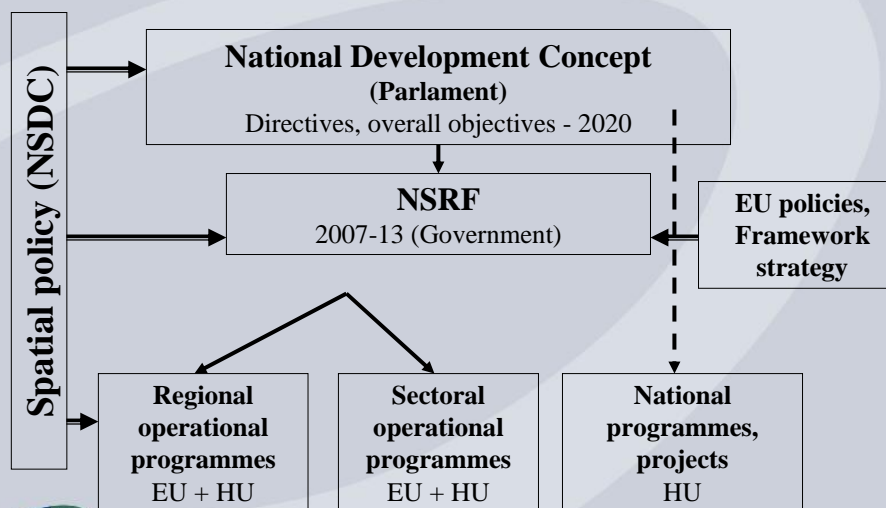


Subsidies from domestic and EU funded programmes per a head (HUF) 2006.

Összes támogatás egy főre jutó értéke és a hátrányos helyzetű kistérségek, 2006



System of Planning in 2005



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Territorial cohesion manual

- **High level ambitions of influencing the whole range of governmental policies**
- **Low level of success in influencing sector policies**
- **Horizontal realization of NSDC in programmes projects**
- **Kit for programme and project level**



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Preparation for further development of the document

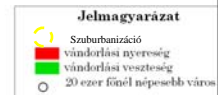
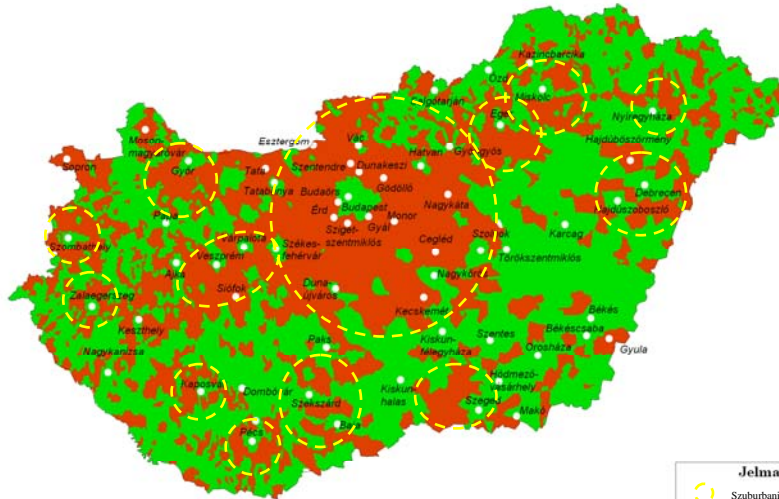


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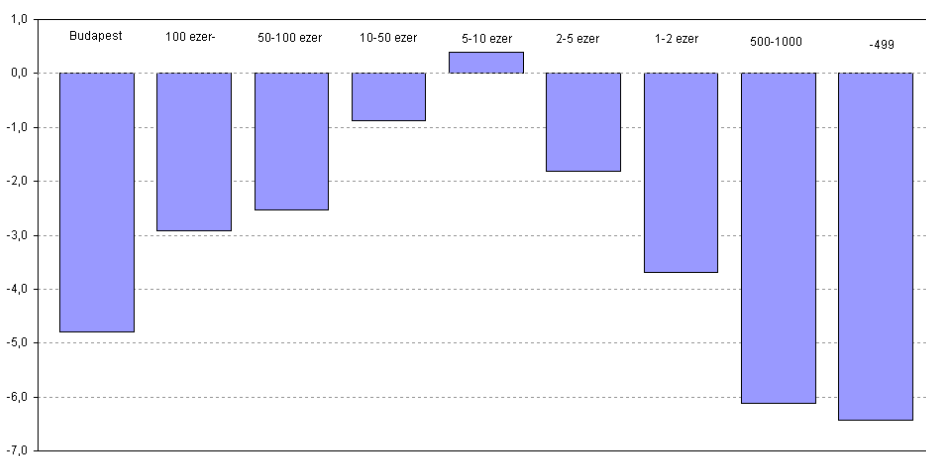
Balance of Migration : Suburbanisation

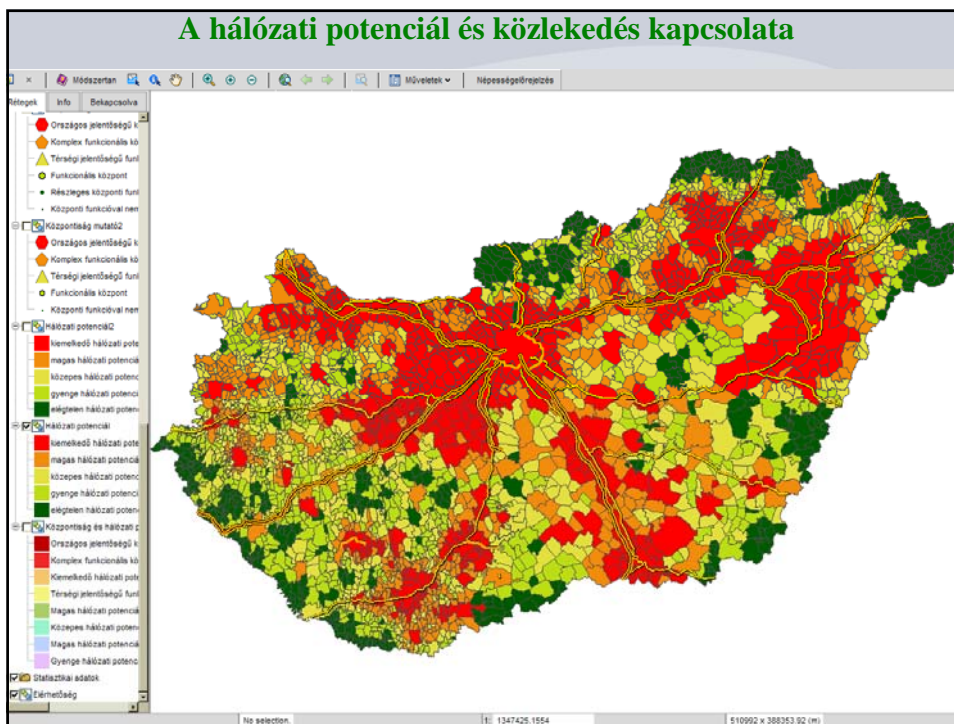
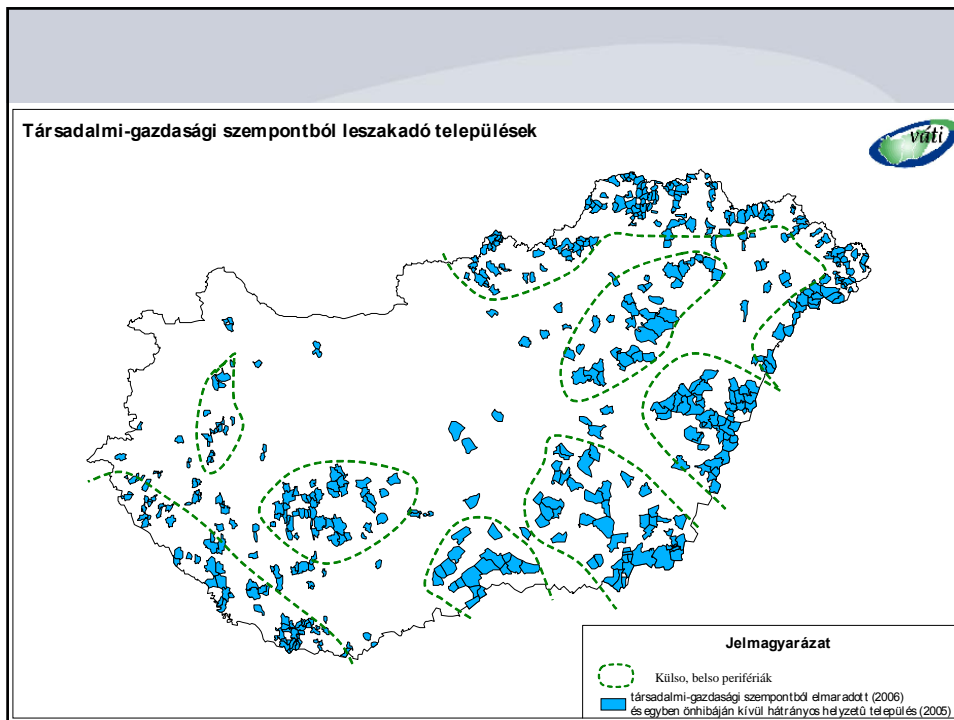
A településhálózaton belüli népességmozgások, szuburbanizáció 1995-2006

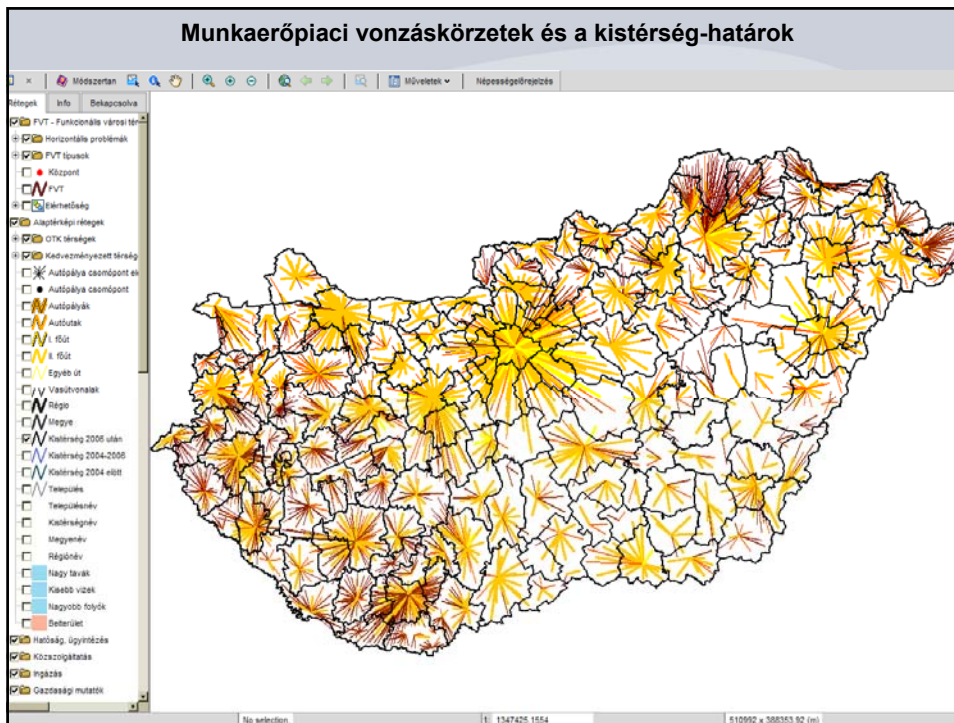


Predicted changes in number of population 2007-2021 by settlement categories (Number of inhabitants)

Becsült népességváltozás a településkategóriák szerint 2007-21







III. National Spatial Plan (2008)

<http://www.terport.hu/main.php?folderID=2942&articleID=100168&ctag=articlelist&iid=1>



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National Spatial Plan

- = Act XXVI of 2003 (revision 2008)
- Contains the plan of the national spatial structure, as well as the national zones and the related national zoning regulations - **legally binding**
- Revision at least every 5 year
- Map based. Land use plan for
 - Designating location of main technical networks of the country
 - Territorial limits of spatial development (e.g. natural areas)



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Main objectives of the revision

- To strengthen and make the hierarchical links stronger between spatial and local physical plans.
- To make the integration of regional and sectoral planning more effective.
- To establish a closer link between the theoretical background and practice of spatial plans and spatial development plans through points of linkage.



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The Plan of the National Spatial Structure

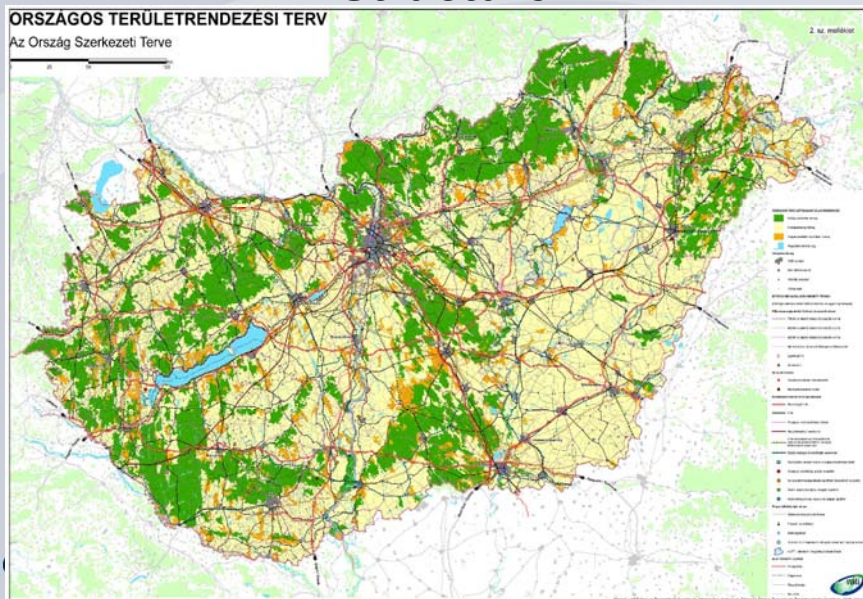
- Includes national land-use categories, national technical infrastructure networks and individual technical facilities in scale 1: 500 000



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The Plan of the National Spatial Structure



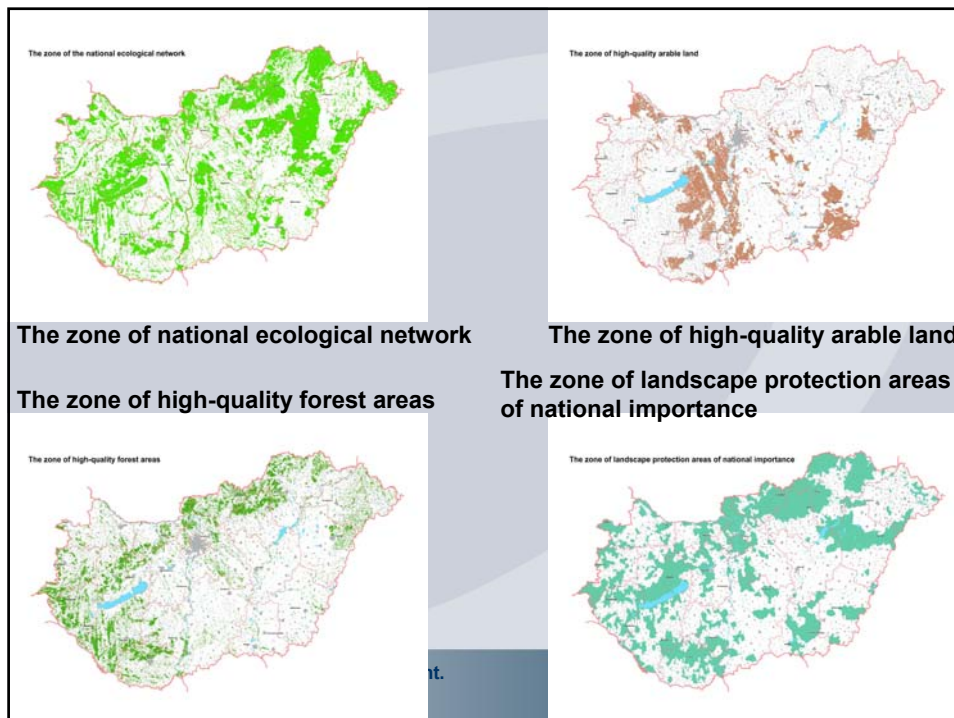
National zones

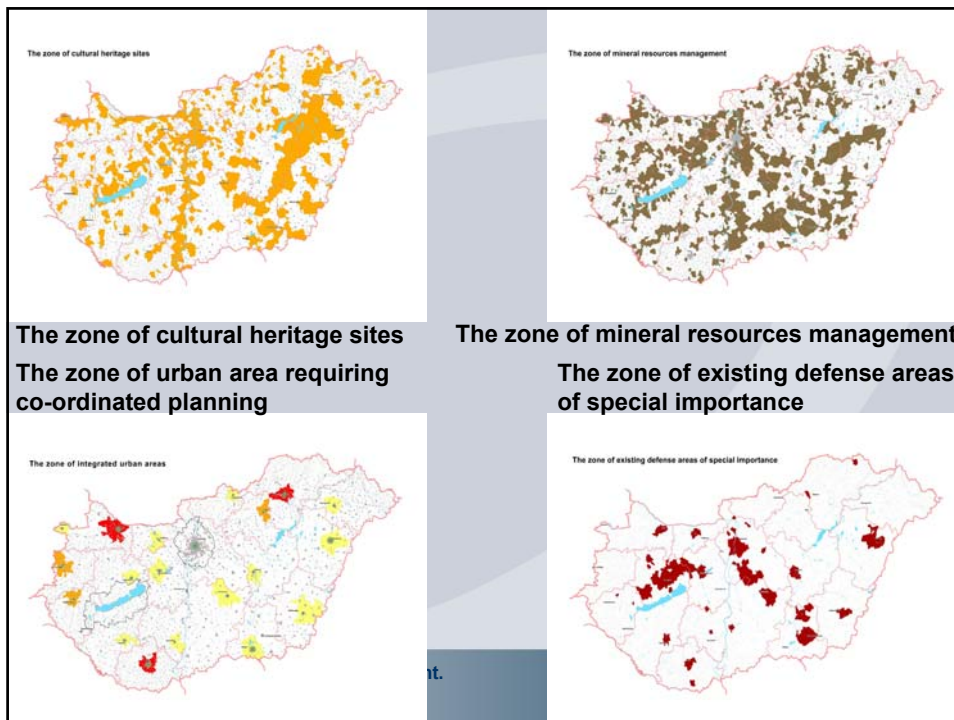
- a) National ecological network
- b) High-quality arable land
- c) High-quality forest area
- d) Area of complex landscape rehabilitation
- e) Landscape protection area of national importance
- f) Cultural heritage sites
- g) Area of specially sensitive subsurface waters under water quality control
- h) Catchment area of surface waters under water quality control
- i) Area of mineral resources management
- j) Urban area requiring co-ordinated planning
- k) Existing defense area of special importance



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IV. Co-operation in spatial development planning at V4+2 level



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Objectives

The co-operation could result in :

- **Updating of the national spatial development documents**
- **Debate about spatial development and cohesion policy – common strategy for reform processes**
- **Implementation an revision – TSP, Territorial Agenda of the EU, ESDP**
- **Updating of the TEN-T**



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1st phase: Common document co-ordinated by Czech partners

- **Aims of the document:**
 - Cross border links
 - Common language - glossary
 - Identifying spatial structure elements with transnational importance
- **The document deals with:**
 - 1) delineation of development areas and development axes of a transnational importance
 - 2) delineation of transport corridors of a transnational importance



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**June 2008, Ministerial meeting in
Prague, Czech Republic
Conclusions (Article 8):**

„We recognize the importance of spatial planning in strengthening territorial cohesion and are committed to elaborate a common document on spatial development of the Visegrad group countries, which also includes Bulgaria and Romania and which may be extended to other neighbouring Member States in the future.”



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V4:

- **BEGINNING –**
March 2008, meeting in Bratislava
- **Steering group (ministries)**
- **May 2008, meeting in Brno**

V4+2:

- **Working group (compilers)**
- **Meetings:**
 - October 2008, Budapest
 - June/July 2009 ?, Warsaw
- **Finalization: end of the 2009 or spring 2010?**



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Development areas and axes



Géza

2. WORKING DRAFT



Delineation of transport corridors

- Railways, roads, inland water ways, airports
- Takes over the corridors from:
 - agreements (pan-European multimodal transport corridors, TEN-T, EEC OSN – AGC, AGTC, AGR, AGN)
 - other documents (e. g. national high speed lines networks, and others)
- Identifies no - continuations
- Suggests changes and/or supplements



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Railway corridors of a transnational importance



Road corridors of a transnational importance



Airports and inland waterway corridors of a t. i.



Going further: 2nd phase

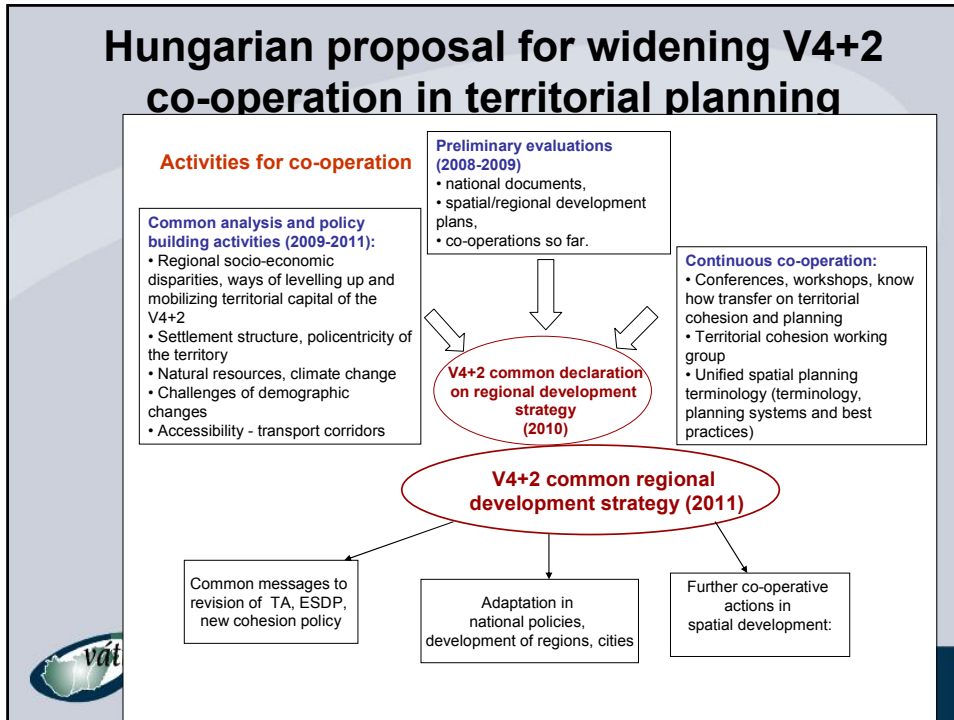
One year Hungarian presidency from July 2009:



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Hungarian proposal for widening V4+2 co-operation in territorial planning



Thank you for invitation!

Go on with co-operation:

- Revision of TSP, Territorial Agenda (Hungarian pres. 2011)
- Revision of Hungarian Spatial Development Concept (2011)

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NSDC: <http://www.vati.hu/static/btk/eng/letoltesekeng.html>

NSP:

<http://www.terport.hu/main.php?folderID=2942&articleID=100168&ctag=articlelist&id=1>