

LACE-Phare CBC

Assessment Report (HU/A)

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1. Profile of the cross-border region

1.1. Definition of the border or cross-border region and map

The H/A border runs over 160 km from the Hungarian/Austrian/Slovak border in the north (river Danube) to the Hungarian/Austrian/Slovene border in the south (near river Raba).

Definition of the Hungarian border region:

On the Hungarian border three counties are eligible under the Phare CBC Programme: Vas, Zala and Győr-Moson-Sopron.

Major towns in the region include:

- County Győr-Moson-Sopron
- County Vas: Szombathely
- County Zala: Zalaegerszeg

Definition of the Austrian border region:

The Austrian border region comprises the NUTS-III regions located at the immediate border with Hungary:

- Mittelburgenland;
- Nordburgenland;
- Südburgenland;
- As well as Vienna and the NUTS III regions Wiener Umland Süd and Niederösterreich Süd (Under application of the 20% rule with regard to target areas covered - Interreg III Guidelines, Annex 1).

1.2. Political / Administrative structures

Hungary: The lowest tier of public administration consists of the local municipalities. Local municipalities are organised in the framework of 'Inter-Communal Co-operations' (ICC; NUTS IV regions). The ICCs consist of 7-32 local municipalities, and have their own development concepts and programmes. The next level consists of the Counties (NUTS III) - there are 19 counties in Hungary, each of them comprising 12-22 ICCs. The main decision making bodies at county level are the County Development Councils. Besides their responsibility for regional development and programming, the County Development Councils are playing an important role in deciding and allocating the decentralised part of the Hungarian Regional Development Fund. The recently established 'Macro Regions' (NUTS II) co-ordinate and combine the development efforts of groups of between three and four counties

each. In every Macro Region the Regional Development Councils are the responsible decision making bodies. Seven Macro Regions have been established:

- Northern Hungarian Region (Észak-Magyarországi Régió)
- Northern Great Plain Region (Észak-Alföldi Régió)
- Western Transdanubian Region (Nyugat-Dunántúli Régió)
- Southern Transdanubian Region (Dél-Dunántúli Régió)
- Central Hungarian Region (Közép-Magyarországi Régió)
- Central Transdanubian Region (Közép-Dunántúli Régió)
- Southern Great Plain Region (Dél-Alföld Régió)

Austria: Austria's regional government structure comprises 9 'Länder' (NUTS-II) - further subdivided into the NUTS-III districts. Local government is anchored at the municipality level. The Länder in co-operation with Central Government (Federal Chancellery in charge of co-ordination) are jointly responsible for Structural Funds programming including Interreg III.

1.3. Main socio-economic characteristics

- **Hungary:** The three western counties (Vas, Zala and Győr-Moson-Sopron) are part of the Western Transdanubian Region (NUTS II). With a population of around one million the region counts about 10% of the country's total population.
- The **Austrian** part of the border region counts more than 2,4 million inhabitants with 1,6 million for Vienna. The designated Interreg IIIA target area counts 1,8 million inhabitants with a further 0,5 million inhabitants living in the areas covered under the Interreg IIIA 20% clause. The immediate border region (i.e. the NUTS II region Burgenland) counts some 0,28 million inhabitants.
- With 89 inhabitants/km² the **Hungarian** population density is lower than the national average with comparable figures for the **Austrian** population density in the immediate border regions – however, figures are distorted through the inclusion of Vienna in the Interreg IIIA target area.

Table 1: Population in the Hungarian/Austrian Border Region

Nuts-III Region	Area in km ²	Population 1998	Population Density (inhabitants per km ²)
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4.062	424.836	105
Vas	3.337	269.442	81
Zala	3.784	297.511	79
Hungarian border region total	11.183	991.789	89
Nordburgenland	1.793	140.591	78
Mittelburgenland	702	39.104	56
Südburgenland	1.472	99.854	68
Wiener Umland Süd	1.475	290.348	196
Niederösterreich Süd	3.366	246.069	73
Wien	415	1.607.000	3.871
Austrian border region total	9.223	2.422.809	263
Hungarian/Austrian border region total	20.406	3.414.598	167

Source: Volkszählungen, ÖSTAT, Központi Statisztikai Hivatal

- The privatisation process in **Hungary** has been largely completed - legal and political stability has attracted significant foreign investment to the country. Besides the capital Budapest, the western counties are Hungary's most developed regions. Due to their proximity to Austria they were successful in attracting important foreign investors to their region, developing co-operation and absorbing significant project funds (both national and international). The number of companies registered per 1000 inhabitants is 74, being the second highest figure after the Central Hungarian Region. From the early 1990's unemployment has risen 10fold, however, since 1997 the number of registered unemployed people is in constant decline. The level of unemployment varies between Győr-Moson-Sopron – 4.4%, Vas - 5.2% and Zala 8%, however, all figures are below the national average of 9.1% (data 1998).
- The **Austrian** border region has a more heterogeneous economic profile: Whilst Vienna and the region 'Wiener Umland Süd' have a higher GDP level than the Austrian/EU average, the regions Mittel- and Südburgenland only reach GDP levels of about half the national average. The latter two regions as well as the city of Vienna also experience higher than average unemployment levels (9.7% for Vienna - where unemployment has been rising sharply between 1990 and 1998 and long-term unemployment amounts to more than 46% of all registered unemployed) whilst all other regions are below the national average of 7%.
- When comparing GDP levels between the **Austrian and Hungarian border regions** it is noticeable that the values for the regions Mittel- and Südburgenland are close to those for Győr-Moson-Sopron and Vas.

Table 2: Unemployment Rate in the Hungarian/Austrian Border Region (1998)

	Unemployment rate in %
Győr-Moson-Sopron	4,4
Vas	5,2
Zala	8,0
Hungary	9,1
Nordburgenland	6,0
Mittelburgenland	7,5
Südburgenland	8,5
Wiener Umland Süd	5,9
Niederösterreich Süd	6,8
Wien	9,7
Austria	7,0

Source: Arbeitsmarktservice Österreich

Table 3: GDP per inhabitant (1996)

Nuts-III Region	GDP/Inhabitant	Index
	1996	EU=100
	National=100	
Győr-Moson-Sopron	110,5	52,5
Vas	109,3	51,9
Zala	93,0	44,2
UNGARN	100,0	47,5
Nordburgenland	75,2	84,5
Mittelburgenland	50,9	57,1
Südburgenland	52,9	59,4
Wiener Umland Südteil	125,8	141,3
Niederösterreich Süd	77,5	87,0
Wien	148,4	166,6
ÖSTERREICH	100,0	112,3
EU15		100,0

Source: EUROSTAT

- Due to structural reforms and foreign investments, the **Hungarian border region** has changed from a pre-dominantly agricultural to a processing and industrial region. The distribution of employment in different sectors is quite similar in the three counties with the industrial sector leading (GyMS – 45%, Zala 49%, Vas 34%) whilst the service sector amounts to between 11 and 15%.
- The **Austrian border region** is dominated by the central position of Vienna with its strong service sector (71%) tourism industry (62% of the border region's total number of over-night stays are recorded in Vienna) and diversified industry. The more rural regions e.g. Mittelburgenland and Südburgenland have a stronger presence of 'low cost' industries such as clothing, textiles and construction. Burgenland still has one of the highest proportions of people working in the agricultural sector (6% compared with the national average of 1,4%)

1.4. Degree of cross border co-operation

1.4.1 Phare CBC

The Phare CBC Programme for the **Hungarian-Austrian border region** was launched in 1995 and is – with Interreg - the most important source of funding for cross-border projects in the Hungarian-Austrian border region: Between 1995 and 1999 the Phare CBC Programme has allocated a total of 42 MEURO to the Hungarian part of this border region – further funding has been allocated in the context of trilateral programmes, i.e. for the Hungarian / Austrian / Slovak and for the Hungarian / Austrian / Slovene border regions. Co-operation under Phare CBC is well established as evidenced by the complexity, variety and number of projects supported.

The two decision-making bodies of the Phare CBC programme (1995-99) are the Steering Committee and the Joint Programming and Monitoring Committee (JPMC). Resolutions of the JPMC are presented to the European Commission's Phare Management Committee.

Meetings of the Phare CBC Steering Committee are convened by the Programme Authorising Officer (PAO) appointed by the National Phare Co-ordinator. The Steering Committee is the main forum for strategic planning, monitoring and fund co-ordination under the Phare CBC Programme. The Steering Committee's president is the Minister of Agriculture and Regional Development. Its members are representatives of the following ministries at secretary of state level:

- Ministry of Economy;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ministry of Environment;
- Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Ministry of Transport, Telecommunication and Water Management;
- Ministry of Education;
- Ministry of Finance;
- And the presidents of the Regional Development Councils of Győr-Moson-Sopron, Vas and Zala counties.

Non-voting members of the Steering Committee are the mayors of Győr, Sopron, Szombathely, Zalaegerszeg and Nagykanizsa, while the representatives of the European Commission and the Austrian partner regions participate in the meetings as observers.

Bilateral co-operation priorities under the 1995 – 1999 Programme include the following areas:

- Enterprise Development and Promotion;
- Tourism;
- Environment / Nature / Water protection;
- Training;
- Social – Cultural Co-operation;
- Transport infrastructure.

Important Phare CBC pilot projects include the following:

- Vienna Window Marketing Information Centre;
- Border Crossing road at Bozsok;
- Innovation and Technological Centre Győr;
- Training of social-economic managers;
- Establishments of nature parks;
- Development of the H/A bicycle routes;
- Industrial park Szentgotthárd;
- Development of tourism in the areas of spas and culture (e.g. focussing on classical music - Haydn and Liszt)

Table 4: Allocations under the Phare CBC Programme 1995-1999

Programme	Participating Hungarian counties	Partner regions	Phare CBC budget (mEURO)
Phare CBC HU/AU 1995	Győr-Moson-Sopron, Vas, Zala	Burgenland, city of Vienna	7
Phare CBC HU/AU 1996	Győr-Moson-Sopron, Vas, Zala	Burgenland, city of Vienna	11
Phare CBC HU/AU 1997	Győr-Moson-Sopron, Vas, Zala	Burgenland, city of Vienna	14
Phare CBC HU/AU 1999	Győr-Moson-Sopron, Vas, Zala	Burgenland, city of Vienna	10
Trilateral Phare CBC HU/AU/SL 1995	Vas, Zala	South-Burgenland, Mura region	1.5
Trilateral Phare CBC HU/AU/SL 1996	Vas, Zala	South-Burgenland, Mura region	1.5
Trilateral Phare CBC HU/AU/SK 1995	Győr-Moson-Sopron	East of Austria, West of Slovakia	1.5
Trilateral Phare CBC HU/AU/SK 1996	Győr-Moson-Sopron	East of Austria, West of Slovakia	1.5
Total			48

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development

1.4.2 Interreg IIA

The Interreg IIA Community Initiative was established to develop the common border area between Austria and Hungary and to foster bilateral co-operation at regional and local level by establishing co-operation networks. The Interreg IIA Programme for the Hungarian/Austrian border region was launched in 1995 and is – as with Phare CBC for the Hungarian side of the border region - the most important source of funding for

projects in the Austrian part of the border region: The Interreg IIA Programme has allocated a total of 11 MEURO to this border region from 1995 to 1999 (as compared with 42 MEURO on the Phare CBC side over the same time frame).

Table 5: Projects financed under Interreg IIA 1995 - 1999

Sector	Total costs in MEUR	Interreg contribution in MEUR
Economic Development and Co-operation	8,515	2,615
Infrastructure	12,060	5,110
Human Resources	4,745	2,200
Environment and conservation	2,286	0,8
Technical Assistance	0,55	0,275
Total:	28	11

Source: European Commission - Info regio

1.5 Barriers to cross-border co-operation

- The main support programmes for cross-border co-operation, i.e. Interreg and Phare CBC are still (i.e. in the new funding period 2000-2006) not sufficiently aligned to facilitate the smooth implementation of joint programmes and projects, e.g. multiannual programming for Interreg IIIA versus annual Phare CBC Programming; Phare CBC requirement of a minimum Phare contribution of 2 MEURO with a co-financing requirement of 25% (i.e. beyond the limited financial resources of regional/local actors) whilst Interreg IIIA provides flexible mechanisms with regard to the amounts of funding provided per project;
- Heterogeneous trilateral/bilateral regions;
- Different economical / infrastructure development levels in Hungary and Austria;
- Cultural differences and to some extent reservations concerning the EU enlargement process: These include mainly the lack of knowledge of each other's language and fears with regard to the consequences of Hungary's accession to the European Union (e.g. impact on the Austrian labour market – currently some 10,000 Hungarians are working in Burgenland and Vienna - and foreign direct investment; job losses in Hungary due to further structural reforms and EU competition).

2. Structures

2.1. Cross-border structures

Euroregions

The *Euregio West/Nyugat Pannonia* was established on the 7th of October 1998, originally by the regions Burgenland, Vas and Győr-Moson-Sopron with Vienna and Lower Austria as observers. In June 1999, County Zala joined the Euroregion. The Euroregion has been operational as of July 1999 and achievements to date are mainly concerned with the establishment of the required regional/local institutional structures.

Institutional bodies of the *Western Pannon Euroregion* include:

- Council of the Euroregion;
- Presidency of the Euroregion;
- Secretariat of the Euroregion;
- Working groups (Spatial Planning and development, Economy, Tourism and Cultural Heritage, Environment–Nature–Water protection, Employment, Security and Disaster , Health and Social Matters).

The major target areas for co-operations have been defined as follows:

- Spatial and Regional Planning and Development;
- Infrastructure;
- Economy and Tourism Development;
- Nature and Environment Protection;
- Training, Social and Cultural Co-operation.

Phare CBC / Interreg Structures

- Implementation structures under Phare CBC 1995-1999 include the following:
 1. The management body of the Hungarian Phare CBC Programme, the PMU – 15 staff
 2. The decision making structure of the Phare CBC Programme, the JPMC
 3. Phare CBC PMU Regional offices in Sopron (3 staff), Zalaegerszeg (1 staff), Szentgotthard (1 staff), Bekescsaba (3 staff), Eger (1 staff).
- In Austria, Interreg structures are mainly anchored at the level of the ‘Länder’ administrations with a coordinating role for the Federal Chancellery.

2.2 Other structures / authorities / social partners engaged in cross-border co-operation

- The Austrian/Hungarian Spatial Planning Conference (Die Österreichisch-Ungarische Raumordnungskonferenz (ÖUROK)): ÖUROK was established by the Hungarian and Austrian governments in 1985 in order to strengthen the co-ordination of spatial planning activities on both sides of the border. During a meeting in 1996 in Budapest, ÖUROK defined a work programme and framework for cross-border cooperation in the light of Austria’s EU accession as well as the reform process in Central Europe. At its last meeting in 1998 in Vienna the organisation discussed a development concept for the region between Vienna and Budapest and established a working group to finalise the concept.
- ARGE Donauländer (Working Group Danube Countries): The inter-regional Working Group was established in 1990 and includes the Austrian Länder Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Vienna and Burgenland; the Hungarian counties Győr-Moson-Sopron, Komárom-Esztergom, Bács-Kiskun, Tolna and Baranya and the city Budapest; the German Länder Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg; as well as representatives from the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Croatia, Bulgaria, Moldova and the Region of Odessa. The Working Group aims to strengthen co-operation in the areas of spatial planning, environment, transport, economy, culture and sciences.

- Planning Association East (Planungsgemeinschaft Ost): This national Austrian structure was established in 1978 by the regions Burgenland, Lower Austria and Vienna in order to prepare and coordinate spatial planning activities in the areas of transport and infrastructure – in this sense the Planning Association also strengthens cohesion in the common Hungarian/Austrian border region.
- Vienna Region: This national co-operation structure involving the Austria Länder Vienna, Lower Austria and Burgenland aims to promote the common area – a joint platform for cross-border co-operation is currently being established.

2.3 Support activities for cross-border co-operation

The Association of European Border Regions (AEBR) has promoted networking and the exchange of good practice through the pilot LACE-Phare project (Linkage Assistance and Cooperation for European Border Regions) which was supported by the European Commission in 1996-1997. AEBR organised regional workshops in the counties Győr-Moson-Sopron and Vas to support the establishment of cross-border co-operation structures and strategies (e.g. Cooperation council Burgenland/Vas, which developed into the Western Pannonia Euroregion). In this context the AEBR LACE Practical Guide on cross-border cooperation was published in the Hungarian language and an Issues Paper was produced concerning the border regions on the HU/A border. Support activities also included the provision of advice through Europe-wide experienced experts on cross-border cooperation (AEBR LACE) with regard to the development and implementation of cross-border strategies, programmes and projects and the establishment of regional/local level cross-border structures.

2.4. Awareness of cross-border co-operation issues / knowledge of CBC programmes

Besides the above mentioned activities under LACE-Phare - the establishment of Phare CBC Small Project Funds in the Hungarian/Austrian border region has contributed considerably to the promotion of cross-border activities and the involvement of local actors. Furthermore, the establishment of Phare CBC regional offices strengthened regional/local awareness.

Both the Interreg and Phare CBC Programmes are well established within the border regions as witnessed by the numbers of project proposals for large-scale as well as SPF (Small Projects Fund) projects. Moreover, regional and local actors have been sensitised to cross-border co-operation issues as well as other EU programmes through their involvement in the programming process for Interreg IIIa/Phare CBC 2000-2006 and the establishment of operational programmes for regional development.

Projects financed to date have sometimes failed to demonstrate a direct cross-border impact, however, the further alignment between Phare CBC and Interreg IIIA under the new guidelines (requirement for joint projects) and limited amount of funding available (only well prepared projects with partners on the other side of the border will be selected) should ensure that future projects will have a more genuine cross-border impact.

As a result of CBC activity in the border region, cross-border issues are addressed at all levels of strategic planning. With a strong emphasis on large-scale projects during the funding period 1995-99, there is an increased need for generating and implementing regional/local CBC co-operation taking into account the new financial framework conditions / limited funding resources at the regional/local level.

The Euroregion structures are playing an important role in co-ordinating, and promoting cross-border activities at a regional/local level and also get involved in the management of projects.

3. Programme related Activities:

3.1. Strategy development

The Hungarian/Austrian border region provides over experience with the preparation of regional/local level development strategies. Under the Phare Programme the Transdanubian Regional Development Council established regional development concepts and enabled focussed, programme oriented preparatory operations.

Comprehensive regional analyses including a common SWOT analysis for the Hungarian-Austrian border region have been prepared in the context of the current Programming of Interreg IIIa / Phare CBC for the period 2000-2006 (Preparation of a Joint Programming Document – JPD). Regional and local actors on both sides of the border have been involved in this process in a series of regional seminars and through project questionnaires.

3.2. Programming, especially Interreg / Phare-CBC /:

Project development skills in the border region have been strengthened considerably, however the programming capacity requires further support. There is an increasing tendency of adherence to existing development concepts. Regional level programming is a very up-to-date due to the preparation of macro regional development concepts.

Financial programming is limited by the availability of beneficiary co-financing, and fund raising capacities. There are several national funds (National Employment Fund, Road Fund, etc.) which applicants can use as a matching contribution, and there is special ministerial support (Ministry of Environment and Regional Development) for matching contributions under the Phare CBC programme. For Phare CBC projects approved to date, the average matching contribution amounted to about 34%.

The Joint Programming Document for the Hungarian/Austrian border region will be finalised by October 2000. In the Hungarian/Austrian border region the programming process has been strongly marked by the reduction of Phare CBC funding for the period 2000-2002. With this background there have been discussions to focus the programme in the period 2000-2002 on preparing the border region for EU accession with a trend towards more ‘soft’ and ‘joint’ projects (i.e. involving an Interreg IIIa funded component), e.g. grant schemes for SME development, and less emphasis on infrastructure projects (which can be supported under the ISPA Programme).

3.3. Management of programme implementation

For the programming period 2000-2006 a 'Interreg/Phare-CBC-Monitoring Committee' (with separate structures for overall monitoring and steering committee functions and acting as the Joint Co-operation Committee for Phare CBC) will be established to oversee the programming and implementation of the Interreg IIIA and Phare CBC Programmes. The Committee's responsibilities and structures will be based on the presently operating Joint Co-operation Committee, however, the specific implementation arrangements, e.g. role of the Steering Committees and other joint Interreg/Phare CBC structures (e.g. Joint Technical Secretariat) as well as the role of regional and local actors remain to be finalised.

3.4. Project development and implementation

Over the past five years the border-regions have gained significant experience in implementing complex cross-border co-operation projects. Due to the availability of national (the Decentralised Development Funds) and EU programmes, regional/local actors have gained relevant skills in the establishment of adequate project implementation structures, and securing relevant human resources.

Some counties or Inter-Communal Co-operations have their own project teams, which are able to generate and implement projects on a continuous basis with considerable success. Phare CBC is seen as the primary funding source for financing CBC activities. A great number of NGOs and local municipalities use the Small Projects Fund to support annual joint projects (business meetings, cultural, sporting events), whereas the regions or experienced and highly active local organisations have used the Macro Project category for securing CBC co-operation at a higher and more complex level.

4. Specific / Sectoral Actions

Despite the high number of cross border co-operation projects, relatively few of them were able to secure significant impacts on both sides of the border. One major reason for that is the low priority of CBC co-operation as compared with the distinct national or regional/local level development needs. Euroregions or similar structures at regional/local level could develop into platforms to identify common development needs in the border regions, and to help participating organisations to define joint projects based on mutual problems or needs.

Please see the list of CBC projects at the Annex.

Annex for point 4.

4.1. Economic development (SMEs, rural development, etc)

- a. Sopron Entrepreneurial Zone (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- b. Commercial Centre in Győr (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- c. Innovation Centre in Szombathely (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- d. Regional Trend and Market Analysis (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- e. Industrial Park Szentgotthárd I. -II.(Phare CBC H/A 1995-1996)
- f. Establishment of Incubation House in Lenti (Phare CBC Macro Project, on progress)
- g. Mobile Exhibition Facility (Phare CBC Macro Project, on progress)
- h. Vienna Window marketing information centre (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- i. Corporate Administration training, Fertőd (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- j. Regional Market Analysis (Phare CBC H/A 1996)
- k. Szentgotthárd Industrial Park (Phare CBC H/A 1997)
- l. Sopron Entrepreneurial Zone (Phare CBC H/A 1997)
- m. Győr Commercial Training Centre (Phare CBC H/A 1997)
- n. Győr Innovation and Technological Centre (Phare CBC H/A 1997)
- o. Szombathely Innovation Zone (Phare CBC H/A 1997)

4.2. Tourism

- a. Tourism Promotion – Nature parks (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- b. Tourism Development (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- c. Kőszeg Regional Thermal Baths (Phare CBC H/A 1997)

4.3. Training, Education and Labour Market

- a. Labour market cooperation (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- b. Joint Trainings for the Unemployed (Phare CBC H/A 1996)
- c. Joint training of Career Consultants
- d. Institute for European Studies and Documentation Centre (Phare CBC H/A 1997)
- e. CERNET Central European College (Phare CBC H/A 1997)

4.4. Environment

- a. Laystall in Vas county (Phare CBC H/A 1996)
- b. Equipment for Measuring Air Contamination (Phare CBC H/A 1996)
- c. Regional Laystall in Zala (Phare CBC Macro Project, on progress)
- d. Water purification in Óriszentpéter (Phare CBC H/A 1997)
- e. Írottkő Naturepark (Phare CBC H/A 1997)

4.5. Socio-cultural

- a. Development of Sopron (Phare CBC H/A 1995)

- b. Training for Social-economic project managers (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- c. Dance – art training and cooperation (Phare CBC H/A 1997)

4.6. Transport (infrastructure, public transport)

- a. Evading Route Sopron (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- b. Győr-Gönyü Harbour (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- c. Danube Side Bicycle route (Phare CBC H/A 1996)
- d. Fertőrákos-Sopron Bicycle route (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- e. Route leading to the Border Crossing at Zsira (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- f. Border side bicycle route –Vas and Zala county (Phare CBC H/A 1996)
- g. Bicycle route in the Bükk (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- h. Evading route for Zalaegerszeg (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- i. RO-RO harbour I-II. (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- j. Győr-Pér Airport (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- k. Road 89. Szombathely (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- l. Improvement of Szentpéterfa-Ebeau road (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- m. Improvement road leading to Bozsok-Reicnitz border crossing (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- n. Road 84-85. (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- o. Bicycle route for Kőszeg- Írottkő Nature park (Phare CBC H/A 1995)
- p. Preparation of Plans for the Slovenian-Hungarian railway
- q. Improve the accessibility of Sármellék Airport (Phare CBC Macro Project, on progress)
- r. Bicycle route in Zala (Phare CBC Macro Project, on progress)
- s. Evading Route in Zalaegerszeg – Zala (Phare CBC Macro Project, progress)
- t. Szombathely-Graz Railway Plan (Phare CBC H/A 1997)
- u. Lepincs Flood Protection (Phare CBC H/A 1997)

4.7. Other Infrastructure

4.8. Other (specify, eg research, innovation, technology transfer)

- a. Tele-house development – internet accessibility (Phare CBC Micro Project Scheme)
- b. Preparation of Regional Development Concept (Phare CBC Macro Project, finished)

List of contact people and maps