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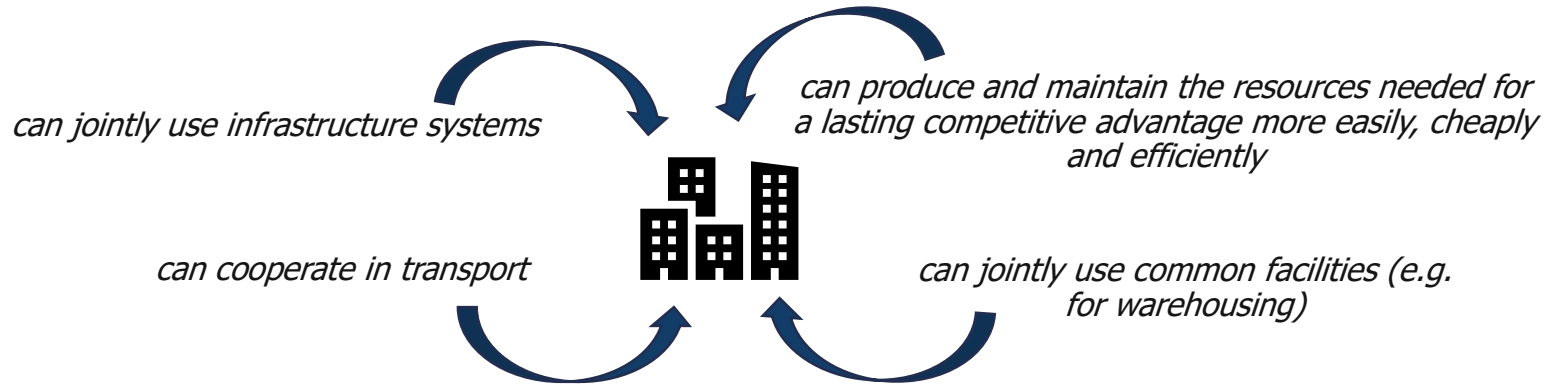
## **Spatial Location and Conceptual Delimitation of Industrial Parks in Hungary and Romania**

A MAGYAR REGIONÁLIS TUDOMÁNYI TÁRSASÁG XX. VÁNDORGYŰLÉSE „Tér és állam” – 2. section:  
Space and state – Regional, economic and social contexts (Budapest, 2022.10.06.)



## INTRODUCTION – Importance of the topic I.

- Focus of economic research: economic activities' spatial concentration
- Vital due to the agglomeration advantages → geographically close companies

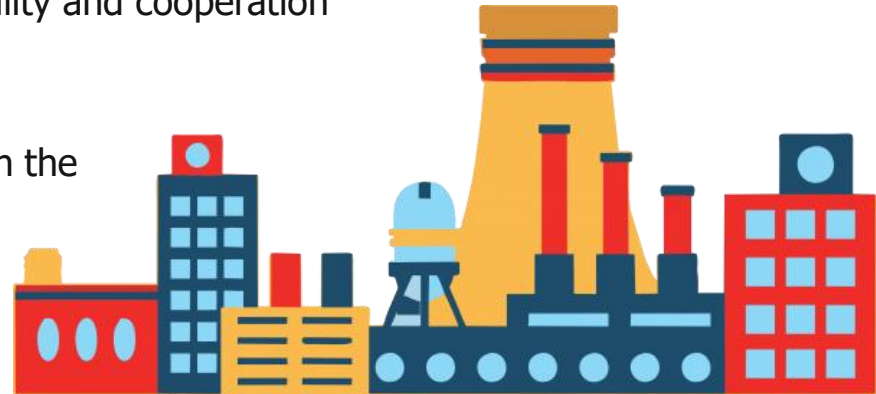


## **INTRODUCTION – Importance of the topic II.**

- The competitiveness of states derives mainly from companies concentrated in one area → economic development is of local/regional origin
- Regional development is mainly generated by the relationship and proximity of companies performing similar activities

### **Industrial parks**

- Their role in economic, regional development, sustainability and cooperation between regions and companies is indisputable
- Initiators of the development of a given area
- Promote the development of economic networks through the development of local and inter-park relations



## CONCEPTUAL DELIMITATION OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS I.

- It involves the spatial aggregation of industrial activities → the predominance of the service industry increases




**Umbrella term** → leads to misunderstandings:

- Focuses on land utilization of heavy and machine industry and not on innovation activities
  - Examines mainly the manufacturing industry
- 
- There is still no consensus on the term

## CONCEPTUAL DELIMITATION OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS II.

### Alfred Marshall's findings:

- The production activities belonging to the same industry concentrate in one geographical unit
  - Specialization in certain phases of production
  - There is a close division of labour between them
  - Predominantly small and medium-sized enterprises concentrate
- 
- Rechnitzer (2002): industrial park is understood as a concentration of industrial and service companies located in a geographically well-defined unit, typically operating as an independent part of settlement on the outskirts of cities
- 
- Rakusz (2001): it primarily supports small and medium-sized enterprises, providing them with the right environment for the application of modern technologies and the use of modern products and services

# THE TYPES OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS I.

## European Union's division

01

### Science park

- Research and development are in the foreground
- Can be established next to a high-quality scientific institute and the right concentration of human resource

02

### Technology park

- Not homogeneous → three concepts are associated with it

03

### Innovation center

- In most cases it is limited to one building
- Aims to meet the need of start-ups and help them

04

### Trade park

- Aim is to create the right environment for commercial and business activities

### ▪ **Technology park**

- Concentration of companies dealing with advanced technologies, which are the center of technological, industrial and local development in the given region
- Producing is priority

### ▪ **Technology pole**

- Associated with large cities
- Companies are integrated into networks
- Companies transfer advanced technological knowledge

### ▪ **Technopolis**

- Connects and broadens the previous ones

## THE TYPES OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS II.

Other categorizations – examples:

Categorization based on their most important indicators – examples:

- The year they were established
- Territorial differentiation
- Differentiation of services/production
- Stage of development
- The way they were formed
- Method of installation (greenfield, reconstruction)



## THE SITUATION OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS IN HUNGARY AND ROMANIA

- It is vital to examine industrial parks in space, focusing on their location since it has a major impact on their foundation, development and functioning



### Research aim

To examine the history, the legal framework and the location of industrial parks in two Central and Eastern European countries: Hungary and Romania

- The wave of industrial park creation (began in the 1960s) reached the states of Central and Eastern Europe in the early 1990s
- The pace of establishment of parks has slowed down, but their importance has not decreased

## BRIEF HISTORY OF THE HUNGARIAN INDUSTRIAL PARKS

- The establishment was initiated by the state and local governments, with the aim of increasing the level of employment, the number of jobs and the development of the regions
- Short history
  - After 1990: companies realized the exploitable advantages of spatial proximity and started to develop a common infrastructure → first industrial parks were created (in Győr and Székesfehérvár)
    - They operated in a decentralized manner
    - Were created on a local initiative and with the establishment of a large foreign companies
  - The number of parks grew at an extremely high rate

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of IP	28	75	112	133	146	160	165	164	179	179

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of IP	198	204	209	212	216	218	220	224	n.d.	196

## LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE HUNGARIAN INDUSTRIAL PARKS

- **1994: Association of Industrial Parks** (IPE – Ipari Parkok Egyesülete) → on their proposal: Industrial Park Program

Goal: clarifying the creation, the preference system and administrative issues of industrial parks

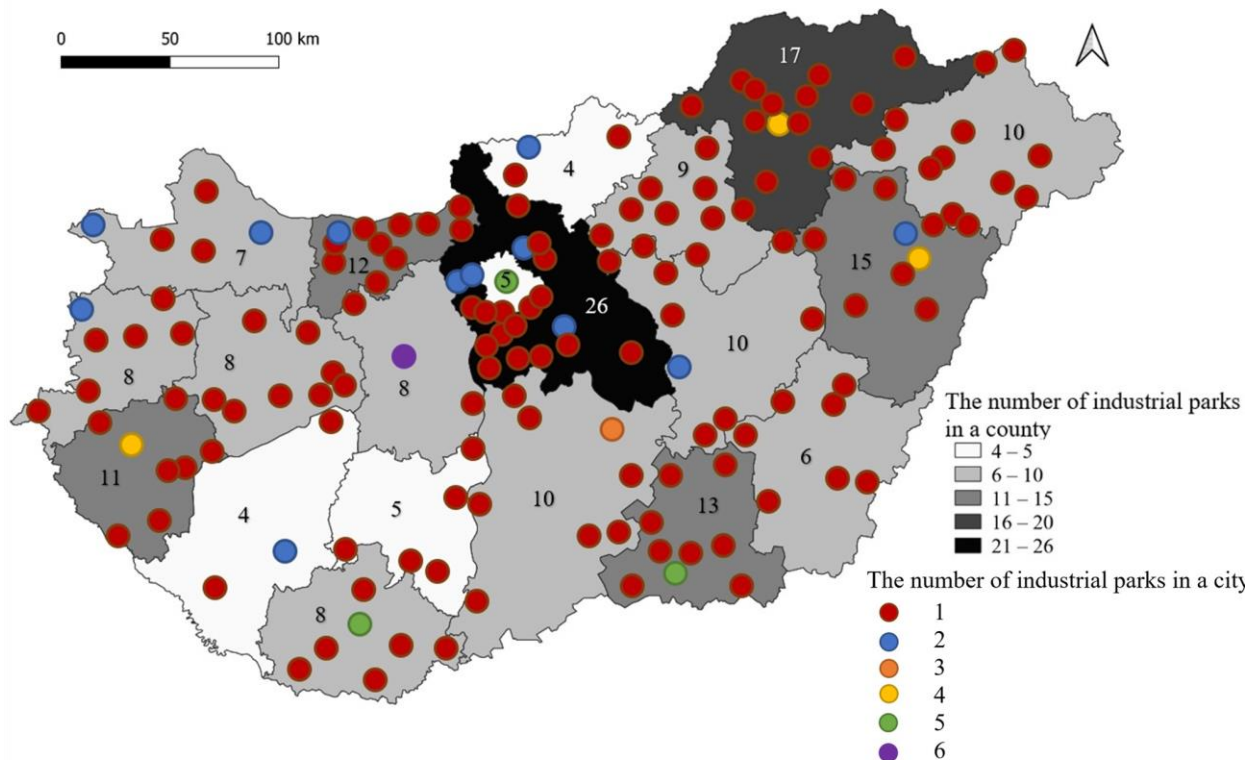


**Ordinance no. 185/1996 (XII.11.)**  
**185/1996 Government Regulation on the title "Industrial Park"**

**Specifies which economic unit can be awarded with the title of „Industrial Park”** → Areas ...

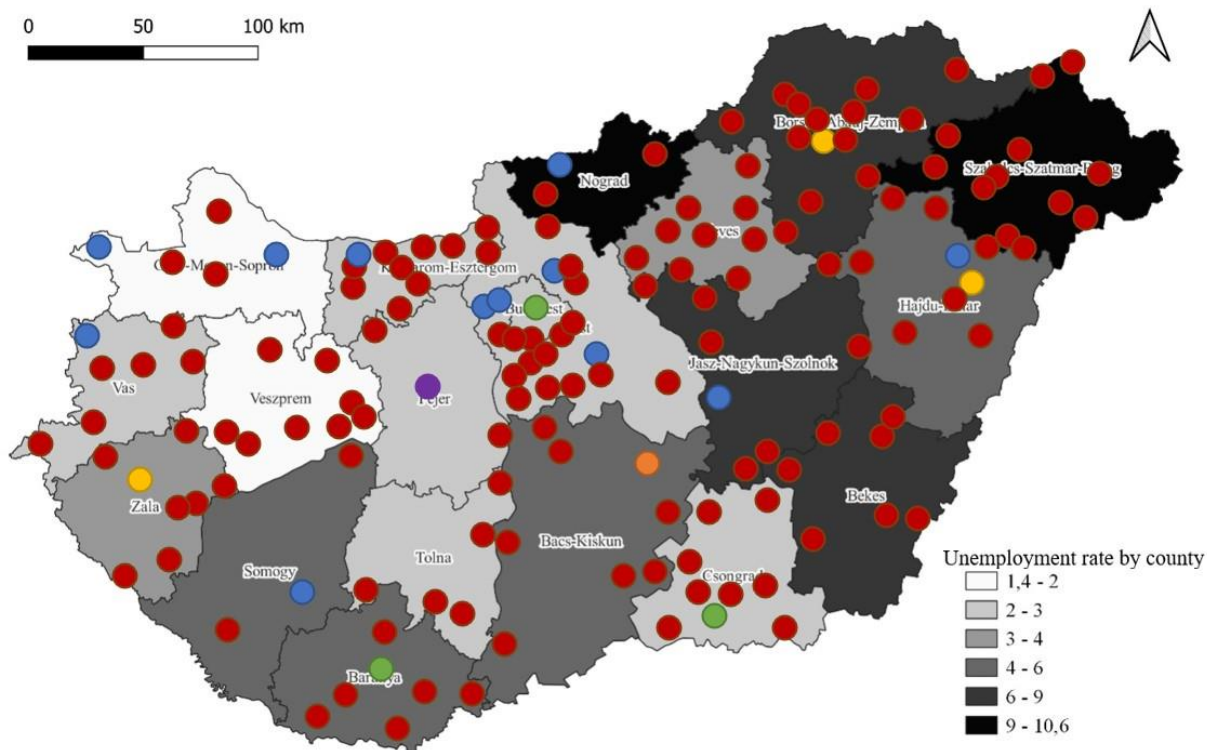
- with a minimum size of 10 hectares,
- with space for at least 10 enterprises and 500 employees,
- equipped/can be provided with infrastructure,
- and under the legal conditions it is designed for industrial and entrepreneurial purposes,
- which prove their professional idea in their application, according to which they provide modern infrastructure, services and professional background for the establishment and operation of industrial production and service companies.

## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE HUNGARIAN INDUSTRIAL PARKS I.



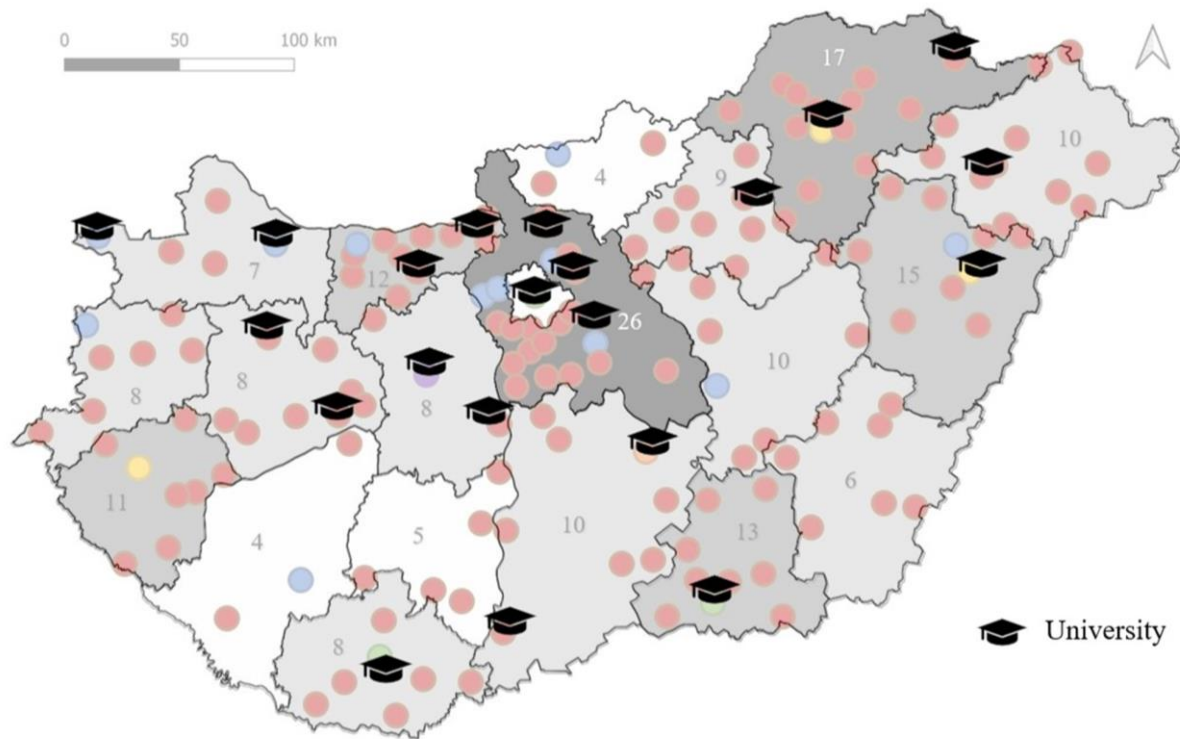
- 2017: 197 Industrial Parks
- Development is different

## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE HUNGARIAN INDUSTRIAL PARKS II.



- Concentration of employment around the settlements
- On a county level, there is no significant connection

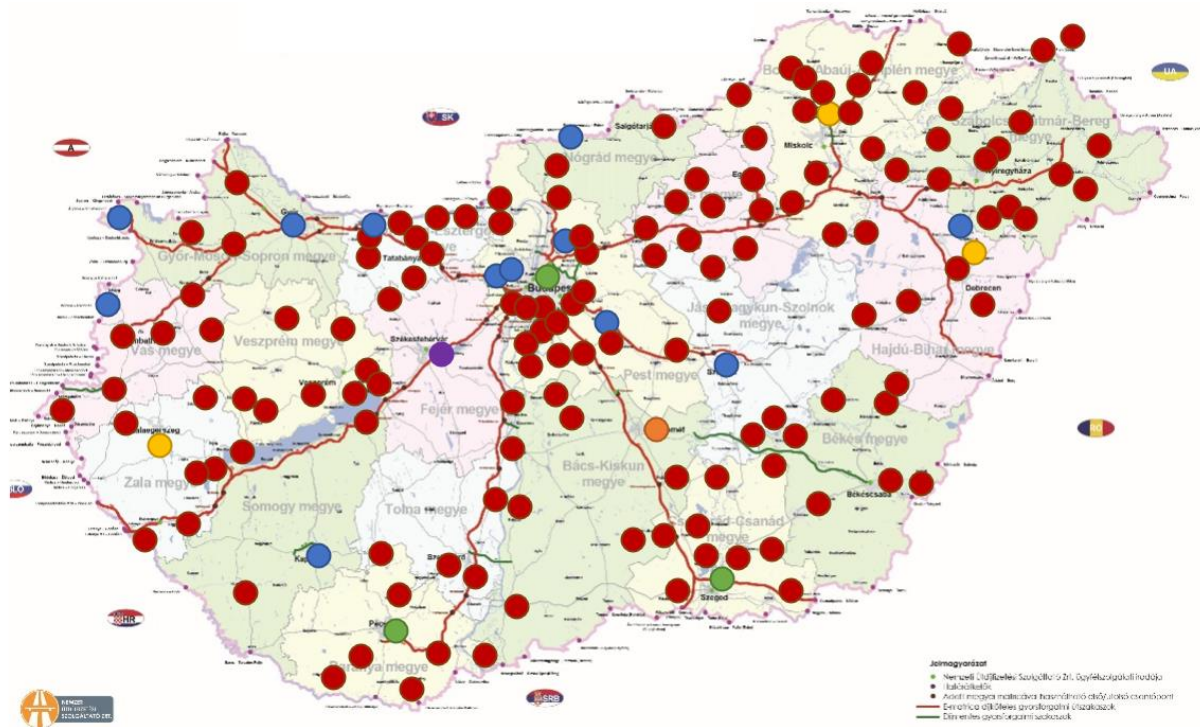
## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE HUNGARIAN INDUSTRIAL PARKS III.



- Location of academies, colleges and universities
- High-education institutes concentrate in the middle and northern area of the country
- No significant correlation can be found between the location of parks and the universities in this country



## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE HUNGARIAN INDUSTRIAL PARKS IV.



- The highways are largely followed by installations, most were created along them

- Central region: 31 industrial parks
- The national distribution is relatively even, also even across the regions and the counties

## BRIEF HISTORY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE ROMANIAN INDUSTRIAL PARKS

- Goes back a relatively short period of time
  - First industrial park: 1998, Bucharest
- It has become one of the most important pillars of their economic development

Law no. 490/2002 on the establishment and operation of industrial parks *and* 65/2001 Government ordinance

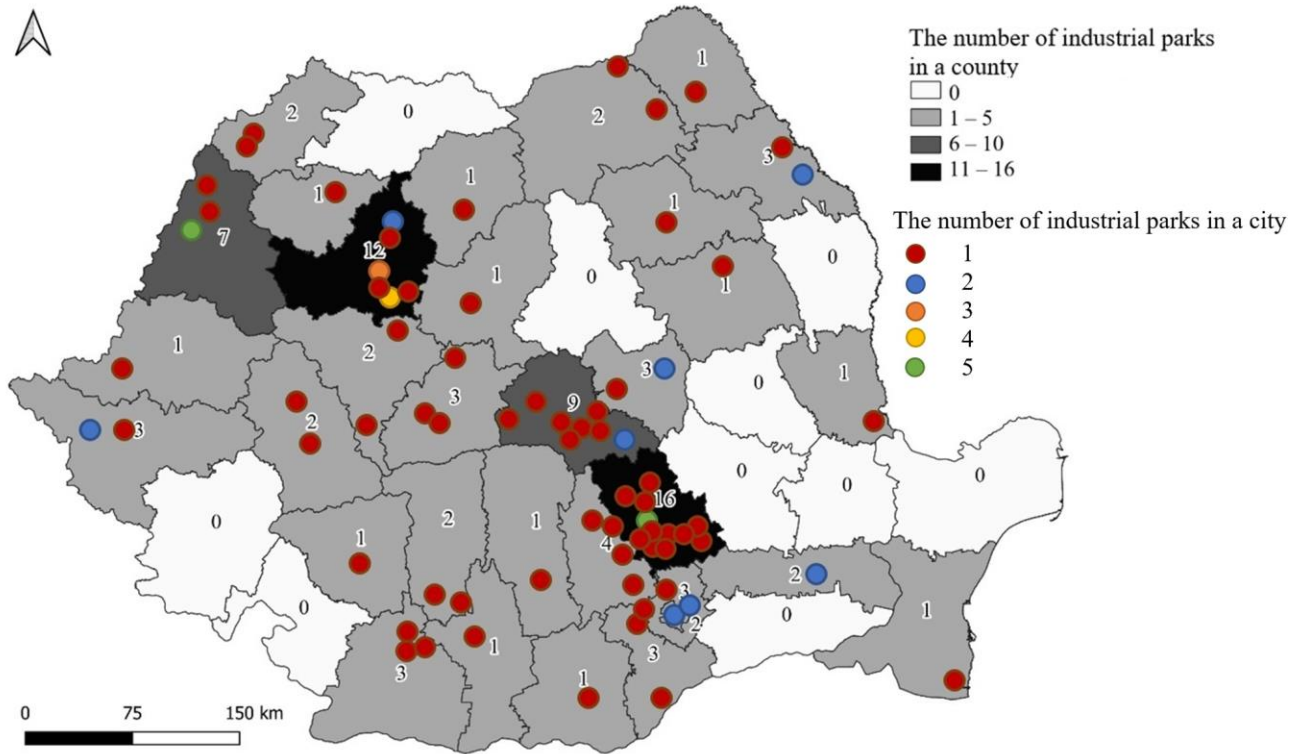
- Defines the concept of a park
- „The industrial park represents a delimited area in which economic activities, scientific activities, industrial production activities, services and scientific research and/or technological development valorization are developed, in specific facilitating working conditions, to render valuable the human and material zone potential.”

Law no. 186/2013 on the establishment and operation of industrial parks

- The title can be awarded for 10 years
- Must cover a minimum area of 5 hectares
- Must be connected to a highway and must meet several other requirements to win the title
- Parks are "exempted from land, building and as well for land destination changing"

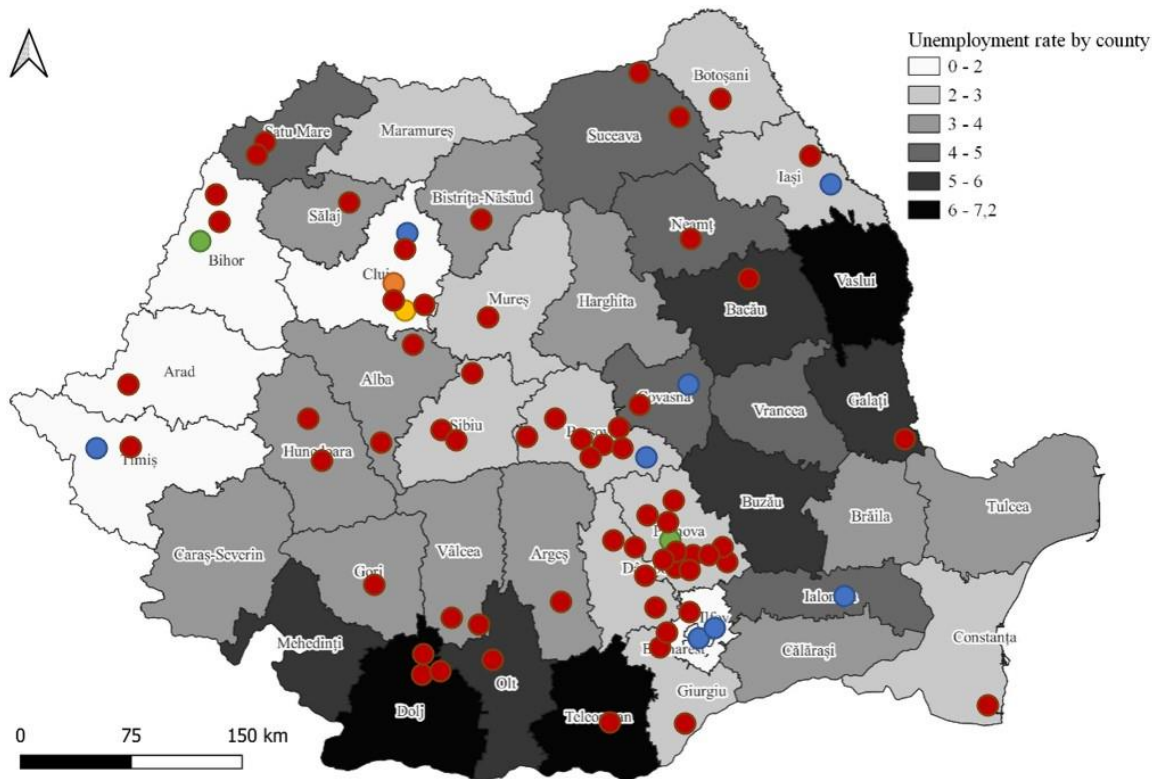


## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROMANIAN INDUSTRIAL PARKS I.



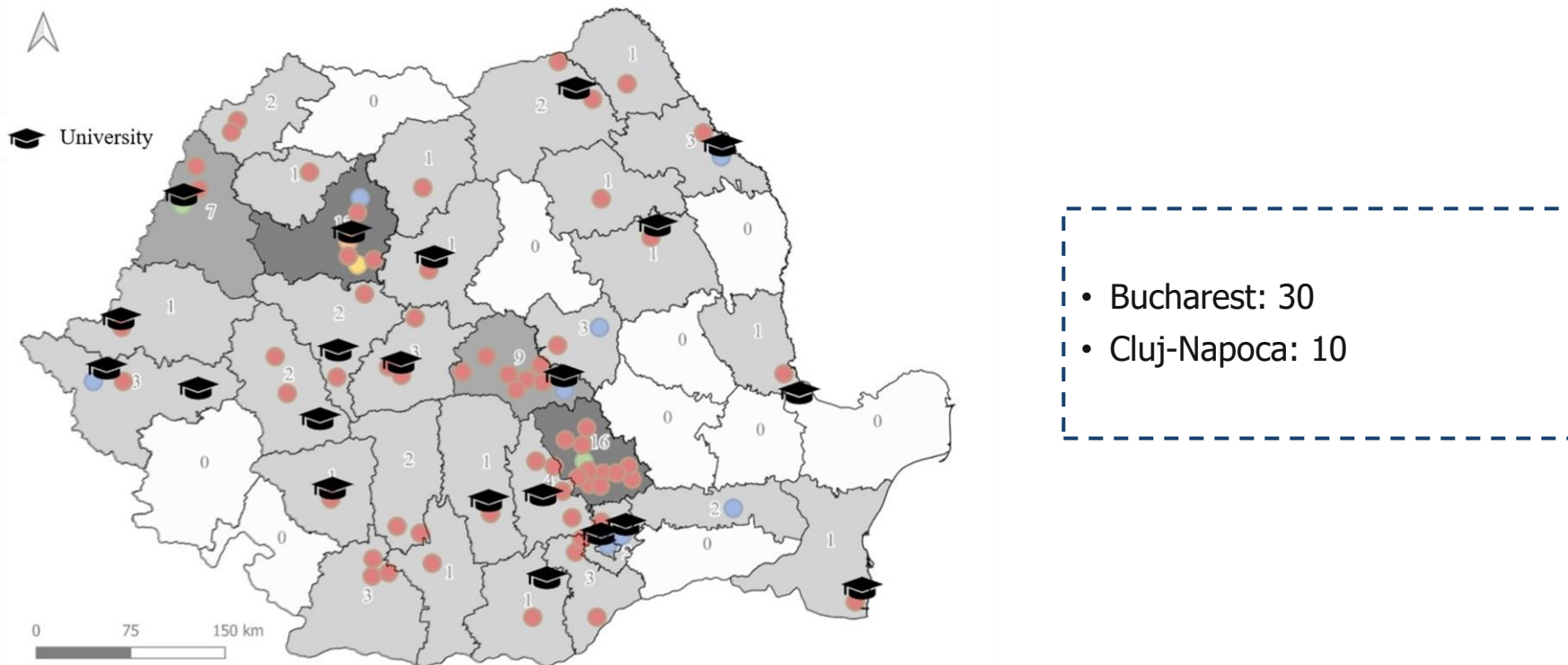
- 2021: 97 Industrial Parks
- 15 greenfield and 10 under construction
- Most of the industrial parks were established in the Southern Region
- Prahova and Cluj County account for almost 30%

## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROMANIAN INDUSTRIAL PARKS II.



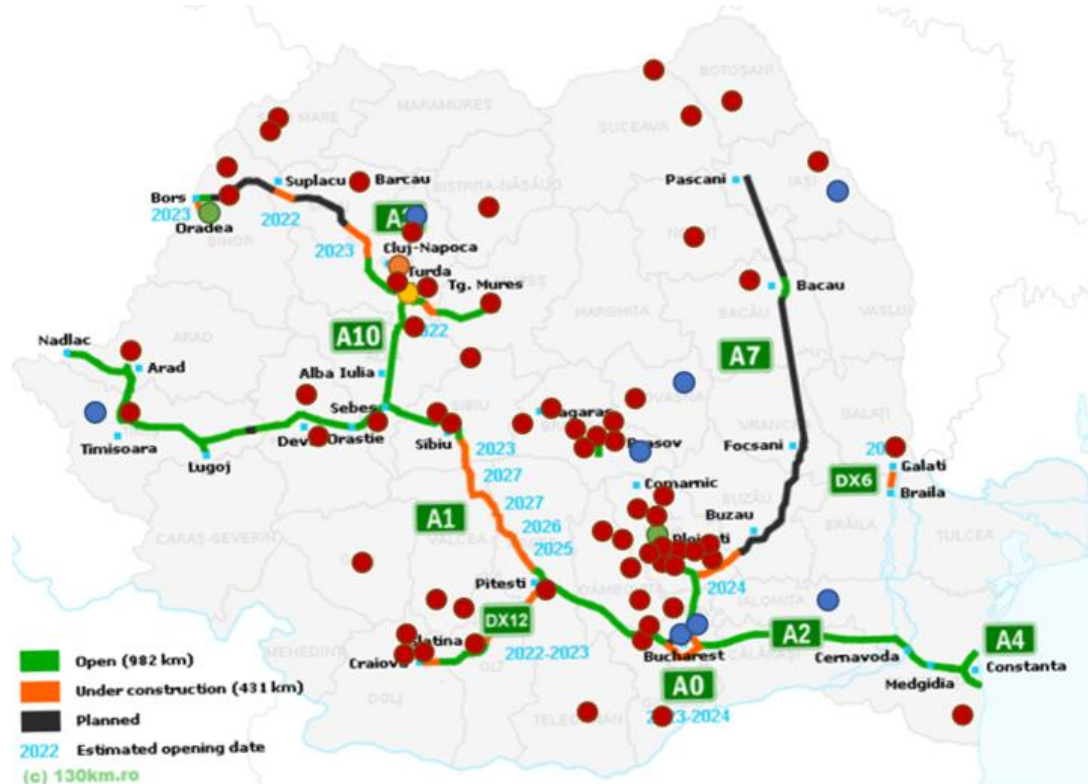
- Lower rate in the western regions
- Workforce concentrate around the parks

## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROMANIAN INDUSTRIAL PARKS III.



- Bucharest: 30
- Cluj-Napoca: 10

## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROMANIAN INDUSTRIAL PARKS IV.



• Roads are being built along the industrial parks

## SUMMARY, LIMITATIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH I.



Hungary  
and  
Romania

- **They were in a similar situation in the early 1990s** → they recognized: industrial parks are means of territorial development or economic restructuring
- **Pattern in their location:** industrial parks concentrate mainly around and close to each other, highways and transportation hubs
- **After the first plantings, the number of parks increased rapidly, however, the large-scale increase in volume did not come at the expense of quality**
- **The countries are no longer focused on** creating as much as possible, but on **improving the existing ones**

## **SUMMARY, LIMITATIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH II.**

- **The role of industrial parks in economic development and maintaining the competitiveness of countries is indisputable**
- **It is important to recognize that the government need to create the parks, but their maintenance, operation and success depend on the companies**



- Limitations because of unavailable data
- Further research:
  - Analyzing the industrial parks' types (greenfield...)
  - Categorizing the Hungarian industrial parks based on their most important indicators (date, development, main activity...)
  - Examining their significance, weight in the country's economy and in the labour market
  - Examining the relationship between the individual parks and the networks they might form

**Thank you for your  
attention!**

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