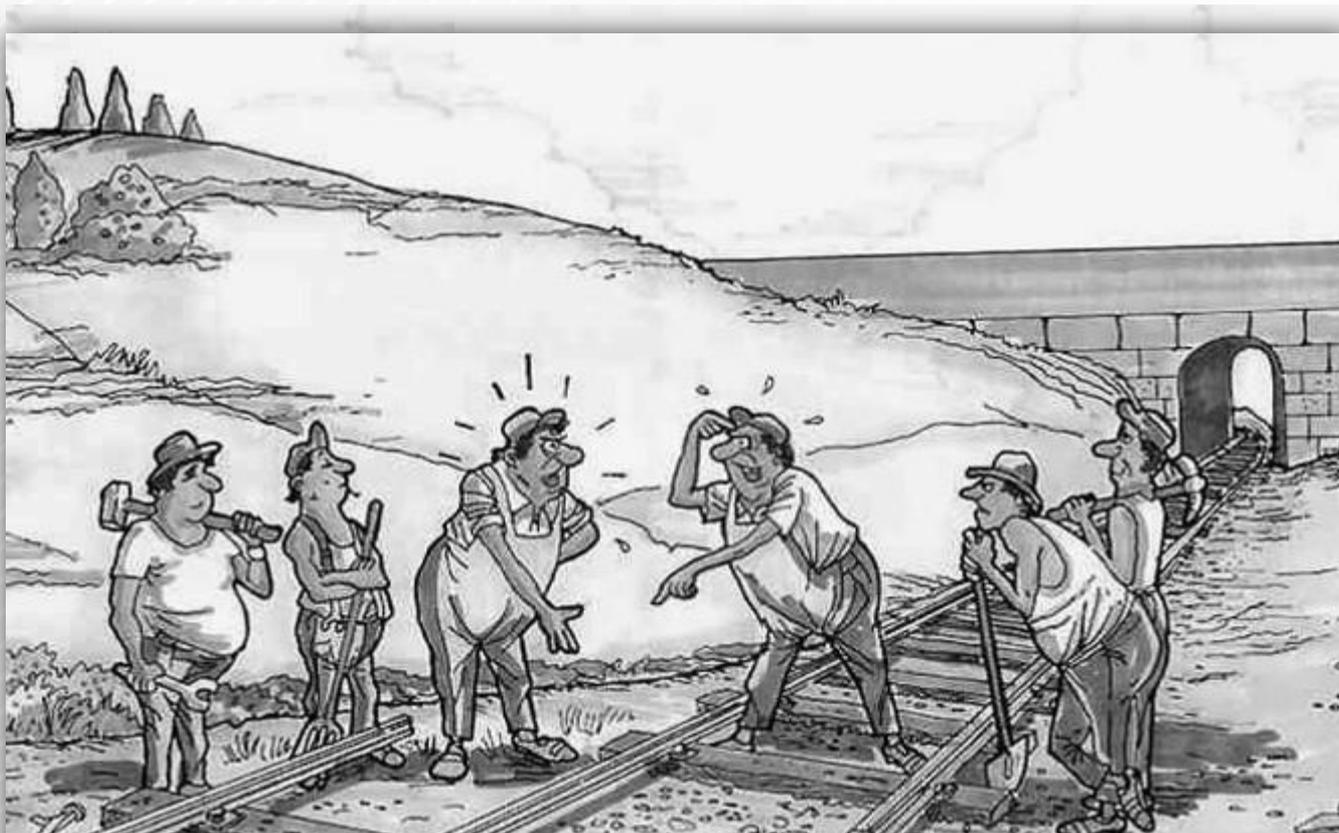


Cross-border integrated development and territorial observation



Gyula Ocskay secretary general, CЕСSI
Luxembourg, 18th May, 2015

Problems

- Territorial evidence is mainly collected by national institutions along a national logic (administrative borders)
- National data series are often different, incomparable (territorial levels, years, indicators)
- Much less comparable data in cross-border level than in the case of inland planning processes
- There are almost no available data on cross-border or transnational flows
- National institutions are usually not interested in collecting direct cross-border data

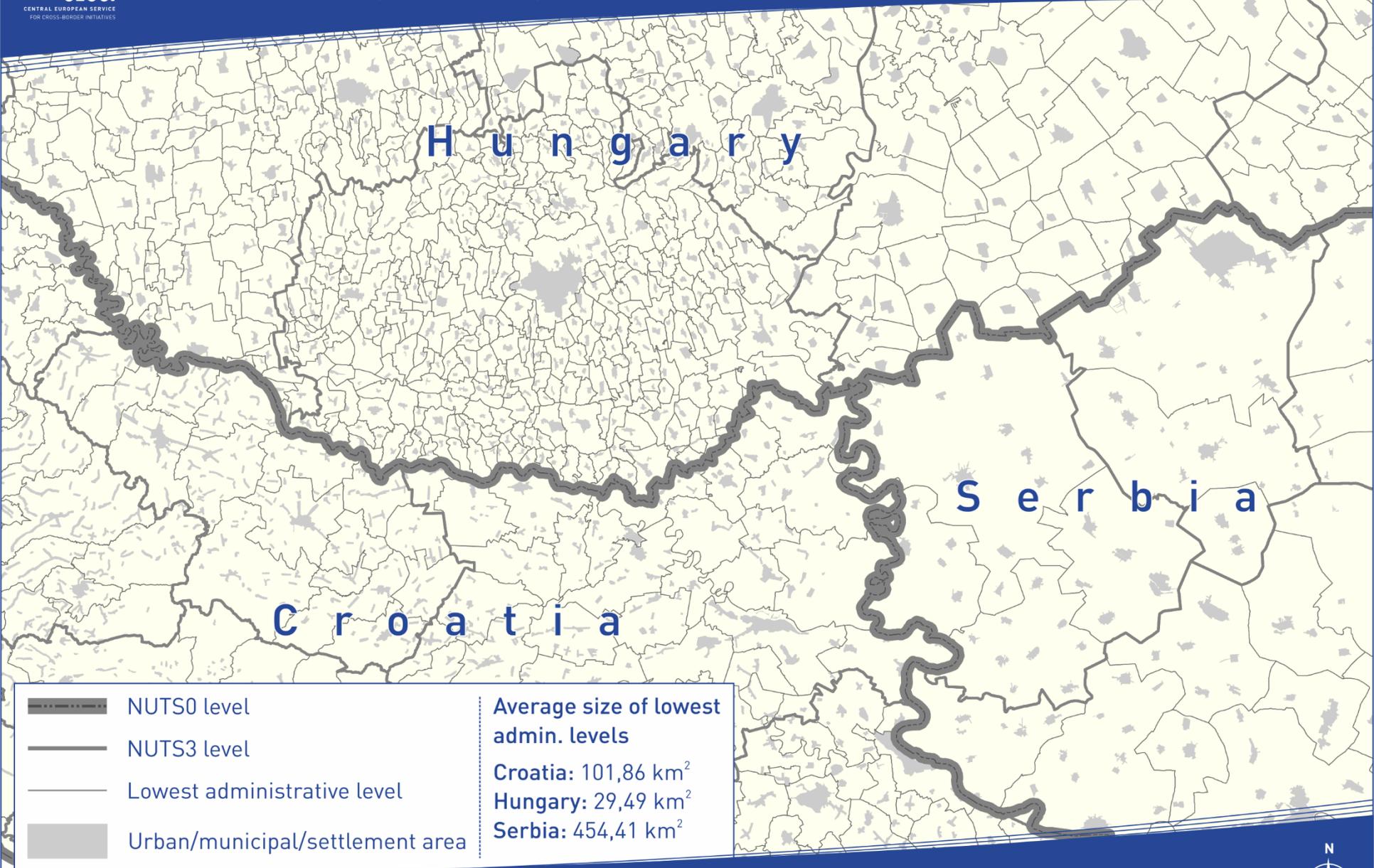
Gravity model based on:

- population (2011) of the relevant cities
- time distance on road
- number of beds in the relevant hospitals

PATH - Győr
 NsP - Dunajská Streda
 KHOC - Mosonmagyaróvár



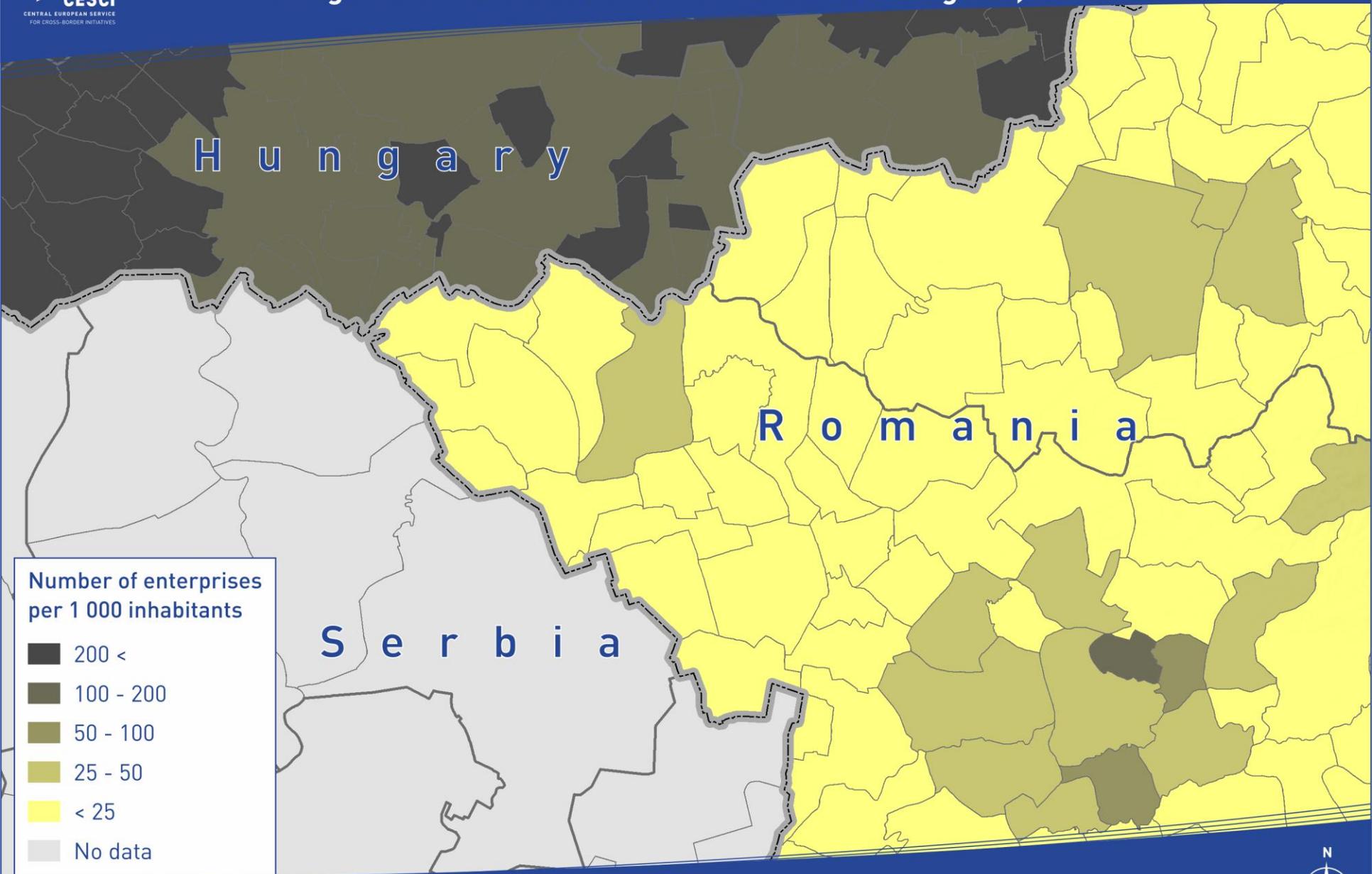
Territorial differences in statistical and administrative levels along the Hungarian-Croatian-Serbian border



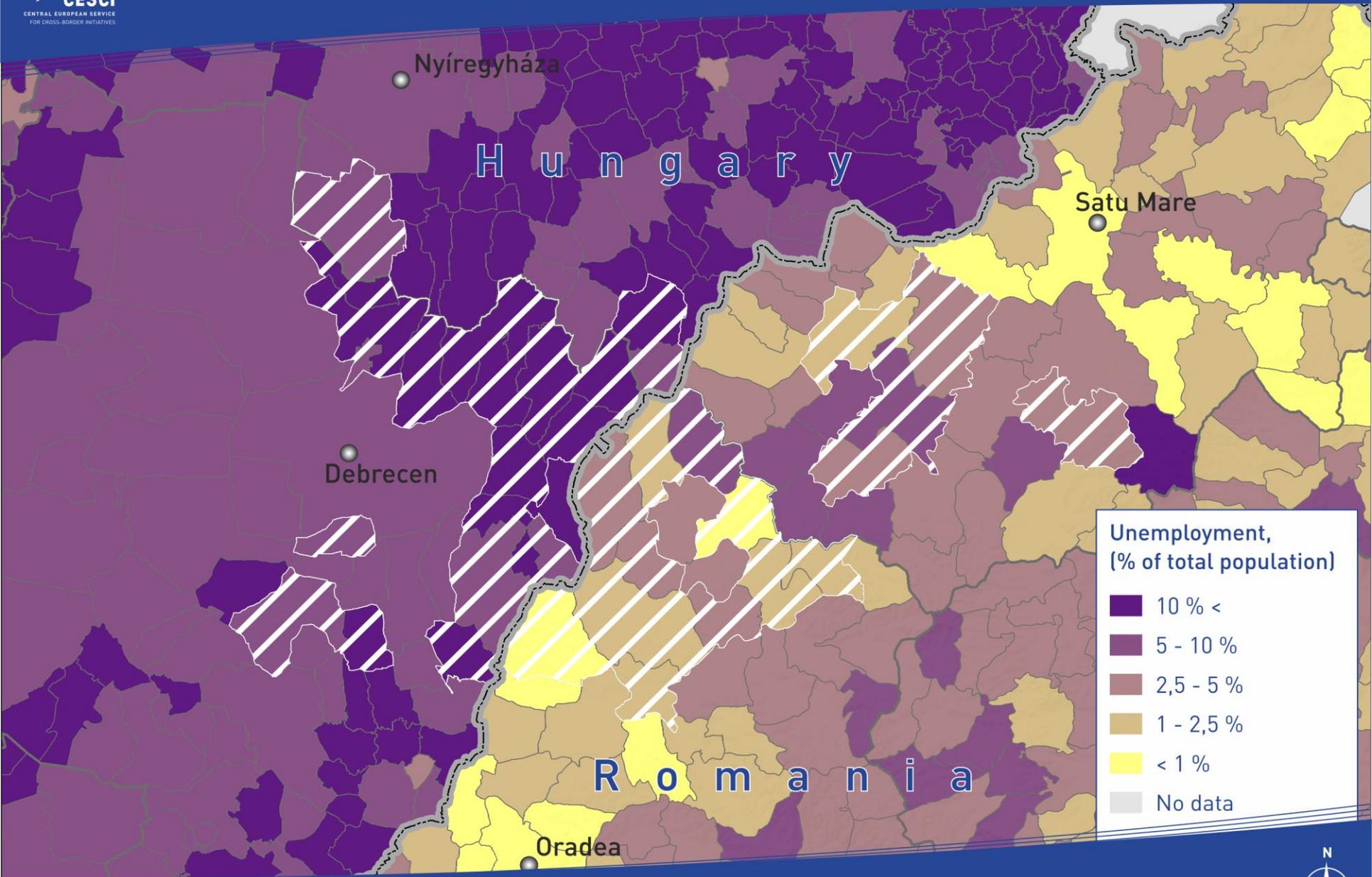
	NUTS0 level	Average size of lowest admin. levels
	NUTS3 level	
	Lowest administrative level	
	Urban/municipal/settlement area	



Regional distribution of enterprises in the Hungarian-Romanian-Serbian border region, 2010



Regional distribution of unemployment in the region of Gate to Europe EGTC, 2011



Solutions

- Standardisation of national databases (problem of different territorial units still remaining)
- Development of new harmonised databases
- Development of cross-border territorial databases
- Improving regulatory background
- Completion of databases by realising fieldwork collecting actions

Thank you for your kind attention!

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