# GYŐR CITY WITH COUNTY RIGHTS Integrated Urban Development Strategy





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# 1. BACKGROUND

The Integrated Urban Development Strategy (IUDS) defines the main directions and specific measures of a city for a medium term (period between 2014-2020) based on the long-term urban development concept approved by the local government. Accordingly, certain elements of the concepts specified in the IUDS are in line with the long-term objectives and development directions set out in the Urban Development Concept.

The Integrated City Development Strategy (ICDS), essentially the predecessor of IUDS, was approved by the General Assembly of Győr City with County Rights in 2008.

In 2012 the Government of Hungary adopted a decree on urban development concept, integrated urban development strategy and means of urban planning as well as certain legal instruments of urban planning (314/2012. (XI. 8.)). Pursuant to the Decree, the content requirements of the Integrated Urban Development Strategy changed, which led to the need of revising and updating the strategy of 2008.

This revision and updating is needed not only due to the introduction of the Decree, but also because of remarkable changes in the social, economic and environmental situation of the city that occurred since the preparation of the ICDS.

# **External factors have changed:**

- market and economic conditions, investment tendencies have changed (effects of the global economic crisis)
- aspects of less importance have come to the fore recently, e.g. energy efficiency, environmental protection, climate change and innovation
- the EU cohesion policy was renewed, and in this context (partially), the national regional development concept was refreshed and regional (county) and sectoral planning operations were carried out

# Internal factors have changed:

- social (demographic) and economic processes of the city have changed
- the sphere of responsibilities and competence of the local government have changed significantly (institution maintenance, public education, general education, etc.)
- experiences and results of developments from the last period are available

Meanwhile, the Central Statistical Office published its figures on the 2011 census, meaning that the planning can rely on more recent data then it would be possible based on the ICDS of 2008 (when only the data of the 2001 census were available).

The IUDS was developed in accordance with the Preliminary Assessment under Article 5 of Government Decree No. 314/2012 (XI. 8.), prepared by Universitas-Győr Nonprofit Kft. in November 2013. This IUDS is a revision and update to the ICDS prepared in 2008. This means that this document:

- takes over, without any or with slight modifications, all parts of the 2008 IUDS that are still considered valid
- updated the all parts of the 2008 IUDS with current data that relied on outdated and old data,
- replaced all parts of the 2008 IUDS with new parts that are not considered valid anymore,
- supplemented it with new chapters provided for in Government Decree No. 314/2012. (XI. 8.) as obligatory content.

It links EU funding in the period of 2014-2020 to objectives (11 thematic objectives) and specified priorities (investment priorities), and announced programmes and tenders in line with these. The overall and specific objectives of the EU are supplemented by certain **horizontal principles** that should be applied in achieving each objective. Horizontal principles aimed at equal opportunities and environmental sustainability represent highly important priorities for Hungary and also for the city of Győr. The IUDS was prepared by taking these horizontal principles into account, and the measures and interventions planned to achieve the objectives are in accordance with EU principles that are to be applied in the course of implementing the strategy.

In the course of preparing the medium-term strategy of the city, regular discussions were held within the Mayor's Office of Győr City with County Rights between various fields of expertise, and main partnership groups also took part in setting the objectives of both the strategy and the concept.

The primary target group of the partnership discussions was the population of Győr, since the success of planned development projects heavily depends on the continuous information and providing the people the opportunity of regular consultations and expression of ideas. In order to ensure the social acceptance of development projects, it was and will be important to continuously inform the population in both the further planning and implementation phase of the strategy.

In order to reach out for the population, an announcement was hung out in the hall of the main building of the Mayor's Office of Győr City with County Rights in September 2013, which encouraged the people of the city for taking active part in the planning phase. The announcement was also published in the weekly journal Győr+. The members of the city government held a press conference on 16 September 2013 on the planning phase and the various methods of including partners with several press organs covering the event. Also, on 16 September the Local Government invited the public authorities under Government Decree No. 314/2012. (XI. 8.) as well as local governments pertaining to the Győr District and its organizations having substantial influence on the life of Győr (institutions, businesses, chambers, NGOs) in a letter to participate in the partnership process of the Local Government and the IUDS. In addition to this, idea boxes have been installed in the hall of the main building of the Mayor's Office of Győr City with County Rights and in the Visitors' Centre at Baross Street, into which anyone could drop his suggestions during the entire period of planning. The short description of strategic planning, the most important documents and the contacts of the contact person were made available at the homepage (www.gyor.hu) of the Local Government of Győr City with County Rights during the whole planning process.

The complexity of planned development projects and legal requirements demanded the preliminary and continued information of relevant specialized authorities on the processes of planning and implementation, so the Local Government continuously discussed matters with the relevant specialized authorities throughout the making of the strategy.

The first partnership discussion was held in mid-January 2014, when the main results of the Preliminary Assessment were presented by the planners to invited non-governmental organizations and the bodies of the local government.

After preparing the first working version of the Urban Development Concept, in early March 2014 six thematic partnership discussions were organized on the following themes:

- transport and built environment
- energy, environmental protection and natural environment
- culture and tourism
- economy development
- education, healthcare, equal opportunities, public security, housing and social issues
- Cooperation between Győr and its region

Invitation to the partnership discussions was sent to those, who reacted positively to the first calls in September 2013 (showed willingness to participate in the partnership) as well as organizations considered determinative by planners and the experts of the Local Government from the aspect of the city and the strategy. The planners presented the most important statements of the Preliminary Assessment, the target system of the Urban Development Concept and the vision of the IUDS at each partnership meeting. Parties invited to round table discussions were free to comment on the documents and make suggestions regarding the project ideas. All of these partnership discussions proved to be very useful, since plans were supplemented with the opinions, feedback and statements of organizations as a result. By involving local businesses as partners, the needs of industries could be surveyed and integrated into the material and grounds for potential cooperation could be identified. It is important to note that there is a constant dialogue between the Local Government and local entrepreneurs.

Győr maintains active relationships with neighbouring settlements, since the future of these settlements is closely linked to the future of Győr, as a county seat and centre of district. Representatives of neighbouring settlements could express their ideas on the cooperation with Győr and possibility of joint projects.

The draft of the IUDS and the Urban Development Concept was discussed by the City Strategy Committee on the 20 May 2014 session of the General Assembly of Győr City with County Rights and found them to be suitable for putting forward to the society. This started on 6 June 2014 with the press conference. The documents intended for scrutiny could be downloaded by anyone from the homepage of the Local Government and comments could be left in connection with the plans. The public authorities, local governments, businesses and NGOs participating in the partnership procedure were given the opportunity to express their opinion on strategic documents determining the future of Győr by 10 July 2014.

Accepted suggestions were integrated into the documents in July, and then were presented at numerous thematic partnership meetings in August and September, so it is fair to say that Győr's IUDS and Urban Development Concept were created with wide social inclusion.

# 2. MEDIUM-TERM OBJECTIVES AND THEIR CORRELATIONS

# 2.1. Defining strategic development objectives

# 2.1.1. Objectives of documents considered for setting development objectives

# 2.1.1.1. Objectives of the 2008 ICDS

The Integrated City Development Strategy of Győr City with County Rights made in 2008, set the following strategic development objectives:

- Győr should strengthen its role in the region
- Győr should continuously renew its economy to improve its competitiveness
- Győr should ensure outstanding living conditions for its inhabitants

The previous ICDS set four development priorities to achieve strategic development objectives:

- 1. Development of human resources
- 2. Operating and developing economy
- 3. Development of city services
- 4. Protection of the environment

It can be established that the 2008 ICDS set the correct strategic development objectives and development priorities, and those can be still considered valid. This IUDS, continuing the successful urban development activity of the city, sets new medium-term objectives and necessary strategic interventions for the upcoming period in line with priorities defined previously.

# 2.1.1.1. Objectives of the 2014 Urban Development Concept

The long-term Urban Development Concept being prepared in parallel with this IUDS (in 2014) set the following development priorities and, in them, long-term thematic objectives:

Motto	"Health, Culture, Innovation. Future starts in Győr."												
Vision  In 2030 Győr is going to be a city offering high quality residential, entrepreneurial and cultural environment both by national and Central European standards. The city is going to maintain its state automotive and machine industry and to successfully diversify its economy in the areas of environmental and health industry, sports industry and economic services. It is going to provid number and quality of jobs for the entire city and its surroundings. The city's capacity to innovate is based on the close cooperation of the economy and the higher education research and capacity of the people living in Győr and the high quality of services available in the city for the support of sustainable growth. The city preserves the special values of its environment and enriches them with new values. Győr has a vibrant cultural and artistic life; its touristic appeal is high both in domestic and international terms.													
	1. Society	4. Energy efficiency, climate											
	11 000101.		3.1. Built environment	3.2. Natural environment	3.3. Technical infrastructure	protection							
Overall objectives	1. By further strengthening its existing regional role, Győr should become a cross-border knowledge centre building upon the outstanding quality of education, culture and sports. Local society should be particularly active and healthy, also in a national comparison; the degree of social differences within the city should remain sustainable and manageable.  2. The added value produced economic operators in Győr should increase at a pace exceeding the average of Hungarian large cities, and, a the same time, the sectoral diversification of economy and the network of relations between economic operators should improve.		3.1. The quality of built environment should reach that of the best European cities of comparable size. The city should maintain and preserve the good condition of its architectural heritage, and enrich it using the means of contemporary architecture. The city should renovate and maintain its public areas, and increase their attractiveness.	3.2. The city should maintain and preserve the good condition of its special natural environment with emphasis to its rivers and waterside areas. Its green areas should be constantly renewed, and their functionality and attractiveness should be improved. Harms to the environment should be minimized, and a balanced environmental condition should be upheld.	3.3. In addition to the continuous development of the quality and accessibility of urban transport, the energy used for their operation should be reduced significantly, and the proportion of renewable energy use should be increased. The city should ensure an appropriate number and quality of housing and full public utilities provision.	4. The land use policy of the city should be formulated with energy efficiency taken into consideration. The city should increase its use of sources of renewable energy for its energy needs. The aspect of energy efficiency should be given priority in construction, renovation and city management. Győr should become a good example of energy efficient city management ("smart city").							



	4 Contain	2 5		4. Energy efficiency,		
	1. Society	2. Economy	3.1. Built environment	3.2. Natural environment	3.3. Technical infrastructure	climate protection
Partial objectives	Solidarity-based and inclusive society	Modern, efficient industry	Polycentric city	Development of green areas	Environmentally friendly transport	Energy efficient land use
	ensuring the equality of opportunities     maintaining existing jobs, creating new ones     maintaining and encouraging an inclusive society	Establishing a Győr-centred technological region – Győr Career Model for the Automotive Industry     encouraging the appearance of knowledge-intensive industries	renewal and modernization of urban public areas     development of gate regions	maintaining "green fingers"     providing microclimatic effects	development of urban individual means of transport and parking     development of public transport     development of bicycle routes     establishing a node of intermodal transport hubs     development of harbours     development of Győr-Pér Airport and related infrastructures	applying the compact city principle     revitalization of brown-field areas     applying an economical management of space and arable lands     strengthening the real estate strategy of the local government
	Democratic local governance	Diversified local economy	Continuing urban rehabilitation	Revitalization of waterside areas	Full public utilities provision	Increasing the proportion of renewable energy sources
	contribution to ensuring the operating conditions of NGOs     contribution to ensuring the operating conditions of churches	development of logistic sectors     development of tourism in the framework of a regional cooperation     strengthening a differentiated commercial provision     development of creative sectors	block rehabilitation, continuing block excavation     preservation of historical sites and their value- maintaining renewal	rehabilitation of river beds     integrating floodplains into the network of green areas, creating a continuous network of public waterside esplanades	waste water disposal and management, rainwater drainage, network rehabilitation     flood protection, water regulation     waste management, waste recovery	giving preference to solutions entailing minimal pollution to the environment and providing highly reliable supply     supporting energy efficient development programmes



Healthy society	Supporting economic development with soft programmes	Creating high-quality living environment	Protection of the environment	Energy efficient building
extension of healthcare and social services, improving their efficiency     health awareness, prevention, awareness-raising     development of facilities ensuring the possibility of lifelong practice of sports     extension of possibilities for recreational activities     protection of the elderly	promotion of entering the labour market  activities encouraging the mobility of labour force  life-skills and training programmes  identification and development of companies and businesses carrying economic potential  identification and	increasing the number of high-quality municipal rental apartments and improving their energy efficiency     ensuring healthy living conditions     fighting against the formation of slums (improving public security)	protection of water, air, soil, climate and wildlife     protection of urban silhouette, protection of city view	<ul> <li>energy efficient reconstruction of existing pool of buildings</li> <li>continuing the panel building programme</li> <li>supporting the construction of lowenergy and passive houses, establishing a support scheme</li> </ul>
Cultivated society  Improving the standards of education strengthening the role of the city as a culture centre, strengthening the regional linkage of the population (local history, local culture, traditions)	development of scientific/research workshops based on market needs  • facilitating the founding of start-up and spin-off businesses in relation to excellence  • extension of possibilities to join international R+D+I activities			Energy efficient city management (smart city)  • preparing a sustainable urban energy strategy  • giving preference to energy efficient urban transport  • establishing a smart energy distribution network  • organizing urban services into a smart system  • development of IT services

# 2.1.2. Objectives of the Integrated Urban Development Strategy 2014-2020

In order to achieve long-term thematic objectives (overall and partial objectives) the strategy sets the following objectives for the medium term (in the period 2014-2020):

	THEME	MEDIUM-TERM OBJECTIVE							
		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure							
1. Society		1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time a							
1. Oddlety		recreation							
		1.3. Reinforcing a healthy, solidary and active society							
		2.1. Development of economic areas							
2. Economy		2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism							
Z. Economy		2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects							
		2.4. Supporting economic development with soft programmes							
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces							
		3.2.1. Block rehabilitation, block excavation							
	3.1. Built environment	3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal							
		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new							
		residential areas							
3. Built and		3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green							
natural	3.2. Natural environment	spaces							
environment		3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas							
		3.3.1. Development of urban road network							
	0.0 Tools tool	3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between							
	3.3. Technical	city districts							
	infrastructure	3.3.3. Development of public transport							
		3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties							
		3.3.5. Development of public utilities							
4 = 60		4.1. Utilization and function-changing of brown-field areas							
4. Energy effici	ency	4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use							
		4.3. Energy and climate awareness-raising activities							

# 2.1.3. Relationship of projects and objectives<sup>1</sup>

The IUDS as an operative strategy includes all important development interventions (projects and programmes) needed for achieving the objectives. Projects cannot only be investments, but also focused on employment, training and awareness-raising.

# IUDS differentiates between the following project types:

#### 1. Action area projects

Action area projects are made up of **spatially and temporally concentrated** and coordinated interventions. Their spatially concentrated nature means that interventions occur within a well delineated area. While being temporally concentrated means that interventions within the action area happen in a well-defined, but limited span of time (in a few year at maximum). Development in the action area:

- exert an synergic effect to each other, that is, individual project elements help the implementation of others and spreading their effect,
- are implemented to achieve the objective specified for the action area,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The basis of the chapter was the publication entitled "Guide for cities with county rights for preparing the Integrated Urban Development Strategy 2014-2020" issued by the Ministry of Interior's Deputy State Secretariat for Area Management, Construction and Heritage on 30 August 2013.

• their volume, hence their expected effect is of an extent that provoke detectable change in the action area.<sup>2</sup>

# 2. Network projects

Network project are **investment projects** that are coordinated and spatially connected. Connection in space means that the network project can cover multiple city districts or even the whole city, and could possibly connect to larger (national, county, district) networks. A network project

- consists of multiple interconnected or similar project elements,
- extends to the whole city or a part of it (for instance to multiple action areas),
- project elements form parts of a cooperative system.

# 3. Horizontal projects

Horizontal projects are coordinated, **non-investment type projects**. A horizontal project in fact contains network type interventions covering the whole city consisting of so called 'soft' elements (e.g. organizing employment, education, awareness-raising programmes).

(Chapter 3 gives a detailed account of interventions and projects needed to achieve certain mediumterm objectives. Projects are also presented in a summary by target systems and project types in the chapter.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The notion of action area was interpreted differently in the 2008 Győr ICDS, which considered entire city districts (or even multiple districts together) as action areas.

# 2.2. Introduction of correlations between thematic and territorial objectives

	2.2. Introduction of correlations between thematic and territorial objectives																						
									3. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT														
		<i>'</i>	I. SOCIET	Υ		2. EC	ONOMY		3.1.	BUILT E	NVIRONN	IENT	3.2. NAT ENVIROR	URAL	3.3. T	ECHNIC <i>A</i>	AL INFRA	STRUC	TURE	4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY			
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_	9	Development of onal infrastructu	pme	rcin d a	ment areas	md g o	rcia	rtin nen yran	bilitatio spaces	k rehabilita excavation	rvation	opn resi v re	on, ndin	ization areas	pment or	velopment s and pede	relopment transport	Relieving p difficulties	elopmen	on a	ent nt e	yy a rais	
	Name of city district	1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	1.3. Reinforcing a healthy, solidary and active society	2.1. Development of economic areas	2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism	2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	2.4. Supporting economic development with soft programmes	3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	3.2.1. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	3.1.3. Development of urban road network	3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian	3.3.3. Development of public transport	3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties	3.3.5. Development of public utilities	4.1. Utilization and function- changing of brown-field areas	4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	4.3. Energy and climate awareness-raising activities	
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			, de		2.		7		3	3.2	3.7 site	fc	3.2 fur	3.2	3.1	3	65		65	7 5	4.2	,,,	
1.	City Centre																						
2.	Sziget																						
3.	Újváros																						
4.	Pinnyéd, Püspökerdő																						
5.	Révfalu																						
6.	Sárás, Kisbácsa, Bácsa																						
7.	Gyárváros																						
8.	Likócs																						
9.	Győrszentiván																						
10.	Nádorváros																						
11.	Adyváros																						
12.	Marcalváros, Góré-dűlő, Rabkert																						
13.	Szabadhegy,Kismegyer, József A. city district																						
14.	Ménfőcsanak, Gyirmót																						
15.	Central industrial zone																						

# 3. INTERVENTIONS SERVING IMPLEMENTATION

# 3.1. Introduction of the interventions serving implementation

# 1. SOCIETY

# 1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure

The standard of local government institutions fundamentally determine the quality of life of the people living in the city/city districts. Therefore, the development and operation of the networks of institutional infrastructure is very important to maintain the balanced conditions of local society.

#### Long-term objectives and partial objectives specified in the concept:

- Solidarity-based and inclusive society
  - o ensuring the equality of opportunities
  - o maintaining existing jobs, creating new ones
  - maintaining and encouraging an inclusive society

#### Democratic local governance

- o contribution to ensuring the operating conditions of NGOs
- contribution to ensuring the operating conditions of churches

#### Healthy society

- o extension of healthcare and social services, improving their efficiency
- o health awareness, prevention, awareness-raising
- o development of sports facilities
- o extension of possibilities for recreational activities
- protection of the elderly

# Cultivated society

- o improving the standards of education
- strengthening the role of the city as a culture centre
- strengthening the regional linkage of the population (local history, local culture, traditions)

#### Medium-term interventions:

- development of educational institutions
- development of healthcare institutions
- · development of cultural institutions
- development of social care institutions

# Projects and project packages related to the development of institutional infrastructure 2014-2020

# 1.1.1. Development of educational institutions

#### 1) Kindergarten development programme

Objective of the development programme:

- improving access to kindergarten care (increasing the number of places)
- developing the quality of kindergarten services, developing pedagogical content
- increasing the energy efficiency of buildings (increasing the amount of renewable energy used)

#### 2) Primary and secondary-school infrastructure and content development programme

Objective of the development programme:

- increasing the number of places at primary and secondary-schools, extending and building gyms
- improving the quality of educational services (pedagogical content development, improving the quality of foreign language education)
- increasing the energy efficiency of buildings (increasing the amount of renewable energy used)

# 3) Energetic development of the dormitories of secondary educational institutions

Objective of the development programme:

- improving the quality of educational services
- increasing the energy efficiency of buildings (increasing the amount of renewable energy used)

# 4) Development of institutions in higher-education

#### Development objectives of Széchenyi István University:

- development and modernization of the university training system (training programmes related to the automotive industry, IT professional training, musical training, project management training, English language training)
- development of adult education services and institutional system based on regional market needs
- strengthening research activities (on issues relating to environment and energy efficiency, research into process planning and efficiency development)
- new directions and methods of education development in social training, seeking out social and societal innovations
- further development of university incubators
- development of institutional HR activity, planned human resources development, carrier planning in higher education, development of a quality-oriented and fact-based institution management system
- development and introduction of institutional "smart services"
- development of dormitories in order to promote the international mobility of students, tutors and researchers
- energetic development of buildings
- building new university sports hall

#### Development projects of the Apáczai Csere János Faculty of the University of West Hungary:

Strategic development plans of the university are contained in the **Institution Development Plan** prepared in 2012 that sets out the following objectives:

- a training portfolio development adjusted to international, national, higher-education zone and regional
  requirements, updating training programmes, human resources development (development of the
  higher-education background of village tourism; development of the religious tourism specialization
  unique in the country: pilgrimage tourism in Upper Hungary and Northern Transdanubia and building a
  pilgrimage road network in order to facilitate the development of tourism programmes)
- building a Medicinal Pedagogy Service and Research Centre
- efficient operation and development of infrastructure and resources supporting education, research and practical training, strengthening practice-focused training portfolio, improving quality
- development of R+D+I profile and competitiveness, playing an innovative and cooperative role in the technical and economic development of the region
- strengthening tutor and student mobility and international educational and research relations, development of doctoral schools.
- building an educational and events centre in the premises of the faculty situated in a monument building inside the city centre
- development of child-oriented services (sports ground), promotion of accessibility, renovation of the facade at the Öveges Kálmán Practising School of the faculty
- creating a student-centred recreational-entertaining centre

#### 5) Complex development of the Audi Hungária School

Creating a new educational centre:

- after the demolition of part of the old building, the renovation and extension of the main building (a total
  of 45 classrooms will be located on 9,600 m2)
- building a multifunction hall
- renovation of service areas (kitchen, dining room, shared spaces)

# 1.1.2. Development of healthcare institutions

#### 1) Complex development of the Győr Wellness Centre

A concept plan was prepared for the renovation and extension of the current Pannon-Víz Zrt. office building and the Rehabilitation Institute of the Petz Aladár County Teaching Hospital. The aim of the development project is to establish the complex medicinal and hotel services of the Győr Wellness Centre and promote locomotor therapy tourism.

#### 2) Development of the healthcare system

The programme is aimed at making healthcare services accessible in a complex manner in all city districts. In order to achieve an improvement in this area, the development programme primarily contains the modernization and building of doctor's consulting rooms and the creation of "smart" solutions helping the continuous communication between physician and patient.

# 1.1.3. Development of cultural institutions

# 1) "Lüktető Belváros" (Vibrant Centre) – Function-extending development of the cultural infrastructure of the city centre

Content of the development programme:

- complex function-extending development of the Apátúr house (formerly: John Xantus Museum) (complete architectural and mechanical rehabilitation, and creation of a multifunctional events square by covering the yard)
- Complex function-extending rehabilitation of John Paul II Square Schweidel Street (creating a square suitable for organizing an open-air theatre attraction in front of the theatre, culinary-gastronomic walking street in Schweidel Street) and improving the parking situation
- renovation of Bécsikapu and its function-extending development by the inclusion of private partners (tourism, gastronomy, services, parking) and improving the parking situation
- renovation and function-extending development of the Virágpiac (Flower Market) and its environment (renovation of Virágpiac, Aradi vértanúk Street and Zechmeister Street from the Bécsi kapu to the Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Street) and improving the parking situation
- internal renovation of the Győr National Theatre
- renovation and function-extending development of the Napoleon house
- renovation of the County Hall

#### 2) Functional development of the Molnár Vid Bertalan Cultural Centre and its vicinity

The experience gained since the opening of the cultural centre in 2006 and the functional development implemented since then made the extension of the complex became justified:

- construction of 4 locker rooms in addition to existing ones to organize sports events in accordance with requirements
- to serve the extended cultural function, creating a covered and closed storage room on 100 m2
- for the purposes of better utilization and due to the changed needs of the city district, deploying a
   multifunctional room

#### 3) Functional development of Dr. Kovács Pál County Library and Community Centre

The project covers the restructuring, renovation and extension of the City Library located under 22 Herman Ottó Street. The aim with the modernization and technical improvement of the library is to make the institution some sort of entertainment, tourism and information centre and venue for meeting with culture. The restructuring works enable the provision of integrated cultural services (including the operation of e-café and art cinema, holding adult and further education courses).

#### Brief content of the development programme:

#### Extension of the child's library operating at the lower storey:

- significant extension of the floor space of the reading room
- besides, keeping the library function, creating a 'toy realm' and a 'playing hut'
- extension of rooms closely related to the activity of the library (e.g. storage room, office, processing room)

a water block needs to be created for these extended functions

#### Extension of the upper storey adult section with approx. 350 m2:

- multifunctional community space (art cinema, conference hall)
- IT cabinet with e-consultation service
- entertainment room (with literary café, bookshop)
- interactive media store
- study cabinet

The project package also includes that an internal connection is provided for the two storeys for the visitors as well as the energetic modernization of the building, solution of structural damages (leaking, wetting, etc.) and making the building accessible.

# 1.1.4. Development of social care institutions

# 1) Infrastructural development of the homeless care system and replacing inadequate places

The current facilities do not meet basic technical requirements, hence the facilities not suited for reconstruction should be terminated and the number of people care for should be reduced in the facilities that can be maintained, however, as much homeless person living in public spaces should be included in homeless care as possible. The development is aimed at ensuring equal opportunities for disadvantaged people or groups forced to the peripheries of society for some reason.

#### Content of the development programme:

- establishing and renovating homeless shelters (3 Avar Street)
- establishing social shelters, for instance by transforming existing workers' dormitories, to assist homeless people trying to break away from homelessness and preventing people from sliding back into homelessness

#### 2) Establishing a 24-hour healthcare centre

The living conditions related to living without a home highly increases the risks of serious diseases. After hospital care the care period cannot be managed by the current care system. Temporary and day-time care facilities are not suitable for accommodating patients confined to bed. The task of the 24-hour healthcare centre is to provide care and after care.

# 3) Creating a recreational medical centre for those with physical or mental disabilities and for the elderly

The services of this multifunctional centre primarily help patients suffering from physical and mental conditions and the elderly in receiving medical treatment and numerous other recreational services focusing on preserving health. Traditional and modern therapeutic procedures and alternative treatments will facilitate curing.

# 4) Kindergarten development programme

Development objective of the programme:

- improving access to day-nursery care (increasing capacity and, if needed, the number of places)
- developing the quality of day-nursery services, developing pedagogical content
- increasing the energy efficiency of buildings (increasing the amount of renewable energy used)

# 1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation

Technical development and the reduction of need for human work will result in an increased spare time in the future. Therefore, the key issue of future society is to ensure the useful spending of free time. However, providing a wide range of recreational and sporting opportunities will contribute to a more healthy life-style and making a mentally healthy society.

#### Long-term objectives and partial objectives specified in the concept:

- Healthy society
  - o development of sports facilities
  - o extension of possibilities for recreational activities

#### Medium-term interventions:

- tourism, entertainment and recreational developments in many points of the city
- renovation and development of sports facilities in individual city districts
- construction of event and sports halls
- organizing environmentally intelligent cultural and sports events

# Projects and project packages related to the development of sports facilities and entertainment/recreational opportunities, 2014-2020

# 1) Deploying and sustainable operation of facilities related to hosting the European Youth Olympics Festival - in progress

In 2012 Győr was awarded the opportunity to host the 2017 European Youth Olympics Festival. In this context, the city is planning numerous development projects that could further strengthen its role in sports and education.

#### The content of the project package:

- creating an **Olympic Centre** (international level training centre) at the Dózsa pitch:
  - Athletics: creating one warming up and one racing track (with a stand) and running corridor
  - > Tennis: Creating a 8-12-court tennis centre with a centre court with a stand
  - > Fighting sports: construction of a combined training/practising and competition arena
  - > Gymnastics: construction of a combined training/practising and competition arena
  - > creating an Olympic administration and information centre
- creating a new swimming pool as connected to the Dózsa sports facility capable of receiving 400 swimming guests and 800 spectators
  - > construction of a 50×25 m competition swimming pool, 16.66×10 m teaching pool and a 33×25 m outside (coverable) warming-up swimming pool
- Development of the Magvassy Mihály Sports Hall and its environment for the purposes of sports:
- building a new, three-storey **multifunctional hall** capable of receiving 5,500 spectators at the place of the existing Magvassy Hall (combined with the hall)
- a racing track of 44m×22m, a centre pitch or 3 transversed training fields (also in the size of a handball pitch)

# 2) Health and recreational development projects in the southern part of Püspökerdő and the backwater of Rábca

The objective of the programme, partially by the sustainable utilization of the 2017 European Youth Olympics Festival (EYOF) infrastructure:

- construction of a hotel in the southern part of Püspökerdő,
- creating an alternative medicinal centre, sports medicine and training centre in the floodplain of the Holt-Rábca

### 3) Building a new sports hall in the territory of the Széchenyi István University

In the framework of the Knowledge and sports development programme of the Széchenyi István University in Győr a new university sports hall will be constructed. The hall will enable holding multiple training sessions at the same time: a handball, basketball and volleyball court will strengthen the development of these sports and the relationship of the University and all these sports.

#### 4) Recreational development projects in the Bálványosi channel area

Recreational development projects linked to the rehabilitation of the Bálványosi channel:

- arrangement of the area of Bálványos, nature-friendly utilization
- arrangement of the reedy area of Bálványos
- coast development, renovation of green spaces, creating promenades
- creating high-quality areas for entertainment and recreational activities at each site

# 5) Entertainment, sports and recreational utilization of the areas alongside Marcal Lake

After the lake-bed arrangement and rehabilitation of Marcal Lake, related areas will be used for entertainment, sports and recreational purposes:

- development of Pápai Road sports facility (extension, modernization)
- creation of waterside esplanades, public spaces
- accommodation development in relation to already established functions (creating apartment house, camping sites)

# 1.3. Reinforcing a healthy, solidary and active society

In order to accomplish the society development objectives set by the city not only physical interventions, but also comprehensive educational and awareness-raising activities are required. The primary objective here is to protect both built and natural environment (local and global), preserving traditions, developing the local community and promoting the integration of groups with different requirements.

# Long-term objectives and partial objectives specified in the concept:

- Solidarity-based and inclusive society
  - o ensuring the equality of opportunities
  - o maintaining and encouraging an inclusive society
- Democratic local governance
  - contribution to ensuring the operating conditions of NGOs
  - o contribution to ensuring the operating conditions of churches
- Healthy society
  - o extension of healthcare and social services, improving their efficiency
  - o health awareness, prevention, awareness-raising
  - protection of the elderly
- Cultivated society
  - o strengthening the regional linkage of the population (local history, local culture, traditions)

# Actions and programmes promoting the reinforcement of a healthy, active and solidary society, 2014-2020

# 1) Implementation of the city's Health Development Plan for the period 2014-2020

On the basis of the situation assessment in the 2014 city health map, the city's Health Development Plan sets the following strategic objectives until 2020, in relation to the objectives specified in WHO's new Health Policy Programme, Health 2020.

 City management and participatory decision-making in order to improve the quality of life of people living in Győr



- Ensuring a long-term sustainable and healthy urban environment to preserve health
- Reducing health-related injustices
- Life-long health improvement taking into account the priorities of public healthcare
- Human-centred healthcare and enhancing knowledge in relation to health

The city's Health Development Plan envisages interventions to achieve these strategic objectives that aim to promote the solution of environmental and healthcare issues identified in the situation assessment, the moderation of negative tendencies and the generation of positive processes.

# 2) Programme for the Ageing - Better living conditions for the elderly, and the facilitation of active, healthy ageing by the construction of pensioners' homes and service development

As a result of the breakdown of the multi-generational family model, the number of single persons and elderly and sick persons and couples is increasing. Their care causes a difficulty for their families or environment or even it is impossible for them to ensure their care. Accordingly, in order to develop the social care system of the elderly population requires that the quality of existing pensioners' homes services be improved and new homes be built for them.

#### Main development objectives:

- increasing staff numbers
- establishing a club for the care of those suffering from dementia and for the day care of the elderly
- development of permanent residential and temporary institutions and increasing the number of places
- construction of pensioner (bedsit) apartments
- increasing the capacity and development of tools for assistance at home, and development of supplementary services in assistance at home (signalling system, elderly hotline)
- development of infrastructure and services for the recreation of the elderly and the disabled

#### 3) Supporting the social care activities of civil organizations

The programme includes the following objectives regarding people affected through these groups and caregivers:

- operating a legal advice service
- supplementary support of the creation of an information website or bulletin
- supplementary funding of costs relating to events aimed at the reduction of preconceptions and the reinforcement of the representation of interests, public forums and electronic and traditional format
- supplementary funding of operating costs relating to self-relief and mutual aid groups operated by members of organizations
- supporting the integration-focused preparation for kindergarten or school
- facilitating the effective communication between the local government and civil organizations

# 4) Implementation of an action programme aimed at strengthening the complex community and settlement identity in relation to the organization of the EYOF 2017

- as part of the action programme marketing and awareness-raising actions will be carried out in primary and secondary-schools in Győr to propagate the hosting of the European Youth Olympics Festival by
- training large numbers of voluntary workers needed for the organization of EYOF
- developing and propagating the new city card system

# 5) Implementation of awareness-raising programmes in Győr to popularize healthy life-style

The objective of the five-year-long programme is to popularize healthy life-style and change sports habits in all age groups

#### 2. ECONOMY

# 2.1. Development of economic areas

Industrial production has always played an important role in the economy of Győr. Industrial zones have undergone significant changes since the political transformation. As a result of the change of industrial structure, mainly within the inner parts of the city, industrial production ceased or dropped considerably in numerous economic areas (e.g. Rába factory, oil factory, biscuit and waffle manufacture). At the same time new industrial zones and facilities were established in the outer parts of the city (e.g. Audi factory). This change can be regarded as a positive development in terms of the land use of the city, even if the utilization of brown-field areas have not been realized in many places. Abandoned former industrial sites offer diverse development opportunities in the valuable inner parts of the city (apartments, institutions, recreation, tourism). However, the development of existing and remaining economic zones is essential in order to ensure an appropriate quantity and quality of jobs for people living in the city or in its catchment zone. Developments should not only focus on existing industries, but also knowledge-intensive and creative industries as well (e.g. environmental industry). In addition to existing economic zones, new areas should be designated in order to ensure an appropriate quantity and quality of jobs. In designating new areas, however, careful actions are required and valuable agricultural lands should be preserved by taking into consideration the principle of the compact city.

#### Long-term objectives and partial objectives specified in the concept:

- Modern, efficient industry
  - Establishing a Győr-centred technological region Győr Career Model for the Automotive Industry
  - o encouraging the appearance of knowledge-intensive industries
- Diversified local economy
  - o development of logistic sectors
  - development of creative sectors

#### Medium-term interventions:

- designation of new economic/service areas
- development and creation of industrial and technological zones at various points of the city
- development of existing economic areas
- encouraging and developing knowledge-intensive and creative industries
- development of the AUDI factory
- continuous development of the INNONET Innovation and Technological Centre and its transformation into a competence centre

#### Projects and project packages related to the development of economic areas 2014-2020

#### 1) Development of Győr International Industrial Zone

In order to extend the opportunities available to the SME sector and to create new jobs, the industrial zone should be developed continuously and the existing industrial platform should be extended.

# 2) Establishing a regional innovation and technological knowledge centre for the automotive industry

The regional innovation and technological knowledge centre can be defined as a facility providing unique and complex research and office services that were not provided by any Hungarian higher-education institute as yet.

# The RITC encompasses the following functions:

- "Living lab": specialized open labs (e.g. digital factory, "learning factory", industrial robotics, metrology) adjusted to the needs of regional businesses, with shared use and not causing noise pollution.
- Management campus: a site providing short-cycle university and company trainings, further-education and technical workshops (20-50 persons), technical conferences (min. 100 persons), since the

- university does not have rooms adequate for these training needs.
- Incubator house and innovation centre: flexibly scalable offices for local SMEs, corporate R+D+I departments, alumni, businesses of university tutors and students' start-ups, who are given an office for 1-3 years at a discount price solely for the implementation of their business plan.
- Co-working space: it is a space offering an opportunity to businesses, university tutors/researchers
  and external businesses seated in the knowledge centre to hold project meetings, use desks and
  conference rooms for a few hours with buffet and restaurant available.

Based on international experience, a modern office building and facility accommodating noise-free laboratory activities covering at least 3000 m2 can fulfil the above-mentioned functions in a sustainable manner.

# 3) Establishing a technological park relating to the regional innovation and technological knowledge centre for the automotive industry

The technological centre is a creative industrial environment, which is based on the cooperation of innovative businesses, university research and development base and the local government in order to facilitate the growth of a knowledge-oriented economy on the basis of innovation and state-of-the-art technology thereby strengthen the economic competitiveness of the city and the region.

Objectives and tasks of the technological centre:

- preparing a strategic document on knowledge transfer
- facilitating the sharing and implementation of innovative ideas
- knowledge transfer and patent services to SMEs
- facilitating the founding of technology-oriented start-up and spin-off businesses
- providing a place for the cooperation of corporate professionals and university tutors
- generating related trainings and projects in high-priority areas of research
- employing the tutors/researchers and students in knowledge management services, providing apprenticeship places

#### 4) Utilization of the areas alongside road no. 83 for economic purposes

Utilization of areas situated south of the intersection of road no. 83 and M1 expressway for economic purposes.

# 2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism

Győr has outstanding features for the development of tourism. Rich historic heritage, unique natural environment, thermal bath, geographical location (proximity to three capitals), cultural and sports facilities and possibilities of spending spare time all given an appeal to the city that distinguishes Győr from the domestic touristic sites and that is even measurable at an international level. The business and conference tourism of the city is increasing year on year generating significant guest nights and tourism income, thus accommodation and conference venues need to be extended and their quality should be improved.

From the above it can be seen that competition in tourism is very intense both on the national and the international stage, hence the city has to make efforts to diversify its tourism.

#### Long-term objectives and partial objectives specified in the concept:

- Diversified local economy
  - o development of tourism
  - o development of creative sectors

#### Medium-term interventions:

- development projects related to EYOF
- development of existing recreational areas (Püspökerdő, Zoo)
- development of water tourism (passenger cruising, establishing a yacht port)
- development of regional cooperation in tourism

• establishing the transportation infrastructure related to development projects, creating secure, comfortable and transparent public spaces (including the development of public lighting)

# Projects and project packages related to the development of tourism 2014-2020

# 1) Development of tourism information system in Győr

The renovation and replacing touristic signs is not only important in terms of the city's tourism, but also in giving general information. The aesthetic condition of current signs has deteriorated. The renovation and replacement of these is envisaged in the project. Furthermore, the project will include the satisfaction of additional needs arising as a result of the city's expansion and the rehabilitation of the city centre and other districts with the deployment of foreign language signs.

In addition to this, the objective is to develop smart telephone application (or applications) encompassing multiple areas that will help the orientation and daily life of visitors in the city.

# 2) The development of Kiskút for tourism, leisure and recreational purposes, the rehabilitation of green areas

#### Developments of the John Xantus Zoo

The John Xantus Zoo is the most visited and popular cultural and touristic facility of the city and the region as well with more and more visitors every year.

Development objectives of the institution:

- > creating an African representation space on 1.5 hectares
- > improving the standard of visitor services
- > establishing a zoo pedagogic education centre, extension of educational activities

# Modernization and extension of the Ice Rink

- > complete reconstruction of the ice rink with the replacement of the current track structure with a new surface and modern machinery solution to make it suitable for the organization of international competitions.
- a modern reception building will be built in front of the northern (street-facing) side of the hall that includes two functional units: visitor reception areas on two storeys (e.g. cashier, restrooms, buffet) and a locker room unit for the competitors
- **3) Development of touristic bicycle infrastructure and services** Development of bicycle routes popular among tourists and improving the standard of services as follows:
  - development of the EuroVelo6 international touristic bicycle route (marked 8.A within the national main network) on its section in Győr
  - building the Győr-Pannonhalma-Balaton bicycle route next to main road no. 82, running across the city
  - development of information system (bicycle map, online information, installing signs, etc.)
  - development of bicycle-friendly tourism (accommodation and restaurants along the routes)
  - development of bicycle services (bicycle rental, storage, service, transportation along the routes)

# 4) The improvement of water tourism in Győr and its agglomeration

Establishing ports and carrying out related infrastructural developments (water bus, environmentally-friendly cruising, river bed rehabilitation, arrangement of river banks, creation of esplanades). It is linked to the objectives of the Danube Strategy.

# 5) The identification of cultural, ecotourism and gastronomy related breakthrough points and their mutual development in Győr's functional vicinity

Joint development of sacral, gastronomic and wine culture in cooperation with Pannonhalma, the Pannonhalma wine region and Szigetköz. Compilation and promotion of common touristic products and packages.

## 2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects

Győr's geographical situation (proximity to three capitals) and infrastructural feature (accessibility on motorway, railway, air and water routes) offers outstanding opportunities for commercial and logistic developments.

## Long-term objectives and partial objectives specified in the concept:

- Diversified local economy
  - o development of logistic sectors
  - strengthening a differentiated commercial provision
  - o development of creative sectors

#### Medium-term interventions:

- implementation of logistic investments (in particular, investments related to the Győr-Gönyű port)
- function-extending development of subcentres in city districts
- commercial developments related to intermodal hubs
- developments related to retail trade in the city centre
- retail developments related to the social rehabilitation of Újváros
- preparing a central warehousing and goods carriage (city logistic) system with electronic vehicles

# 2.4. Supporting economic development with soft programmes

Developing an economy is not always only possible through expensive investments, but also so called 'soft' programmes aiming to develop human resources. A conscious and at least medium-term development programme is needed that focuses on the existing R+D+I features (e.g. research in the automobile sector) and high-potential innovation developments of the city capable of reinforcing and emphasizing innovations that could be the drivers of the field and also economy development and job creation.

#### Long-term objective specified in the concept:

- Supporting economic development with soft programmes
- Diversified local economy
  - o development of creative sectors

#### Medium-term interventions:

- Promotion of entering the labour market
- Promotion of SME developments,
- Facilitation of R+D+I activities and experimental developments and support of start-up and spin-off businesses.
- support of creative industries, encouraging joint product development activities

# Soft project packages related to economy development, 2014-2020

#### 1) Development of the local government's real estate strategy and geographic information system

In order to make various entrepreneurial intentions adjusted to the implementation of developmental concepts of the local government, a real estate strategy that is much more active than the current one, would be essential. An effective real estate strategy cannot be imagined without an up-to-date geographic information system which is an indispensable element of planning investments.

By developing the city asset registry and electronic public utilities database, the local government and its companies and institutions can get an up-to-date picture of assets in their ownership (exact location, important features of the object/location) and their maintenance and operation might become easier and more foreseeable. With this system the cooperation between companies and institutions of the mayor's office and the local government can become smoother, since they can work from a standardized common database.

By creating the *standardized green area geographic information system* (tree registry, water management, park maintenance, etc.), more up-to-date information can be obtained on the condition of green spaces and trees, which enables more targeted interventions in terms of the management and maintenance of green spaces. In the framework of the "big data" approach, it can be integrated into the city asset registry enabling further options of use.

By the *creation of the building energetic geographical information database*, the condition of buildings can be displayed, and energy-saving potential, solar potential and green roof potential can be integrated.

# 2) Promotion of entering the labour market/retraining with prevention, life skills and training programmes

Encouraging the cooperation of regional economic and labour market operators, supporting regional employment programmes and labour force mobility alternative actions and spreading the SME culture in relation to infrastructural developments.

## 3) Development of Győr's innovation service system

- Spreading the importance of innovation, creativity and capability for renewal in the city
- Training and competence development for a more competitive labour force
- Network development activities supporting the city's economy innovation cohesion
- Development and operation of regional innovation service system

#### 3. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.1. Built environment

Győr is one of Hungary's oldest settlements and the third riches city in the country in terms of monuments. The city reached its current structure in the course of many centuries of development, and its development is uninterrupted in the present. The core area of the city that was fortified in the 17th-18th century became one of the most beautiful baroque towns of Hungary. At the end of the 19th century the city developed into an industrial centre and it managed to maintain this position. In addition to new construction works coming with its development, the city pays particular attention to the preservation and renovation of the historical city structure and buildings.

# Long-term objectives and partial objectives relating to the theme of built environment specified in the concept:

- Polycentric city
  - o renewal and modernization of urban public areas
  - o development of gate regions
- Continuing urban rehabilitation
  - o block rehabilitation, continuing block excavation,
  - o preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal
- Creating high-quality living environment
  - o increasing the number of high-quality municipal rental apartments and improving their energy efficiency
  - ensuring healthy living conditions
  - o fighting against the formation of slums (improving public security)

# Medium-term objectives and interventions relating to the theme of built environment:

# 3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces

Győr started renovating its public areas by reconstructing its city centre among the first in the line of Hungarian cities. The rehabilitation of Győr's city centre brought numerous national and international recognitions to the city, and played an important role in reviving the tourism of the city. The quality of public spaces fundamentally determines the general feeling of the city's inhabitants and visitors. The rehabilitation of public spaces should be continued in the city centre and outside it as well. Besides, activities aiming to improve public security in the city should be given high priority.

#### Medium-term interventions:

- continuation of the rehabilitation of public spaces in the city centre (John Paul II Square, Dunakapu Square, Dunakorzó, Bécsikapu Square, Virágpiac)
- in the framework of rehabilitation in Újváros, the renovation of public spaces in Kossuth Street
- · rehabilitation of residential streets and treatment of rainwater in a combined solution
- improving the accessibility of public spaces
- extension of the camera surveillance system

# 3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation

Continuing the rehabilitation of densely built blocks in the historical parts of the city is not only important for improving the environment of residents, but also to utilize their commercial and touristic functions. At the same time, the excavation of low-density blocks located in suburban areas presents further possibilities for utilization and all this is done in line with the compact city principle. Block excavations

facilitate the intensive use of underexploited areas within the body of the city, hence reduce extensive land use and building in valuable agricultural areas.

#### Medium-term interventions:

• continuation of the block rehabilitation works in the city centre (rehabilitation of blocks alongside Baross Street: Arrabona block, Árpád block)

# 3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal

One of the main appeals of Győr is its rich architectural heritage and landscape and its protection and improvement is in the fundamental interest of the city. The protection of Győr's architectural heritage is a much bigger task than the rehabilitation of the city centre. One the one hand, the values of built environment do not limit themselves to the city centre, and other districts are also affected (Újváros, Sziget, Nádorváros, Gyárváros). On the other hand, part of the architectural heritage is private property, and the preservation of this value should also be ensured using other, indirect means.

#### Medium-term interventions:

- expanding the city centre towards the west (reconstruction of the gate of Újváros, the oil factory and its neighbourhood, the wellness complex and its neighbourhood and Bercsényi park)
- function-extending development of Apátúr house and its environment
- expanding the city centre towards the south (Baross bridge, Frigyes barracks, eastern section of Eszperantó Street)
- function change and renovation of the building situated at 51 Szent István street
- continuation of coordinating and supporting renovation projects from private funding on monument territory (City Centre and Újváros)
- continuation of social rehabilitation in Újváros
- protection of protected monuments in Gyárváros

# 3.1.4. Establishing a high-quality living conditions (developments of residential zones, designation of new residential zones)

The number of dwellers is on the rise in Győr, hence the main driving force of residential construction is not only households becoming smaller and a need for high-quality apartments, but also a growing demand. If the demand for high-quality apartments is satisfied by including new areas, then the demolition of existing residential buildings would be an increasingly urgent issue. Therefore, rehabilitation projects are of high-priority not only due to the preservation of historic values. The compact city principle requires that building in reserve areas indicated in the structural plan is only done gradually and in a coordinated manner, otherwise wasting areas would lead to a fall in the quality city services (public transport and basic services). Accordingly, building in residential zones is only possible to a limited extent, from land use and/or city structure considerations and with the need of establishing a high-quality residential zone.

#### Medium-term interventions:

- continuation of launched developments of residential zones
- developments of residential zones on undeveloped and underutilized areas
- increasing the number of high-quality rental apartments and improving their energy efficiency
- environmental protection of residential zones (protection of air purity, traffic roads, noise protection from the railway)
- establishing the transportation infrastructure related to development projects, creating secure, comfortable and transparent public spaces (including the development of public lighting)

# Projects and project packages related to the development of built environment 2014-2020

# 1) "Lüktető Belváros" (Vibrant Centre) – Function-extending development of the cultural infrastructure of the city centre

Brief content of the development programme:

- complex function-extending development of the Apátúr house (formerly: John Xantus Museum) (complete architectural and mechanical rehabilitation, and creation of a multifunctional events square by covering the yard)
- complex function-extending rehabilitation of John Paul II Square Schweidel Street (creating a square suitable for organizing an open-air theatre attraction in front of the theatre, culinary-gastronomic walking street in Schweidel Street) and improving the parking situation
- renovation of Bécsikapu and its function-extending development by the inclusion of private partners (tourism, gastronomy, services) and improving the parking situation
- renovation and function-extending development of the Virágpiac (Flower Market) and its environment (renovation of Virágpiac, Aradi vértanúk Street and Zechmeister Street from the Bécsi kapu to the Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Street) and improving the parking situation
- renovation and function-extending development of the Napoleon house
- renovation of the County Hall

# 2) Social city rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros, phase II

As a continuation of phase 1, the function-extending renovation of additional buildings in Kossuth Street (shops on the ground floor, renovated social rental apartments on the higher floors, ensuring the supplemental functions of the existing cultural infrastructure, and extension of commercial and service functions), developments of churches functioning in the vicinity, continuation of renovating the road surface of Kossuth Street and construction of northern/southern bordering roads of Bercsényi park.

# 3) Housing programme in Győr

Objective of the development programme:

- supporting the access to housing of the youth development of advance-savings system
- improving the quality of municipal rental apartments and improving their energy efficiency

#### 4) Developments of residential zones in the north-western part of Pinnyéd

The most significant change in Pinnyéd city district was the construction of the Pillangó residential area. There had already been residential buildings on the majority of properties developed in the framework of a private undertaking. The undertaking wishes to continue the developments started earlier, and the modification of urban development instruments needed to do this was approved by the city in early 2014. The development is reinforced by the building of the new Pinnyéd bridge, which will improve the accessibility of the city district. Simultaneously with these developments, it is planned that the area will be fully provided with public utilities and neighbouring streets will also be built in.

#### 5) Development of Körtöltés Street and its neighbourhood into a subcentre

The objective of the development is to create a subcentre in the city district in order to satisfy further needs arising in relation to privately funded developments of nearby residential zones and the Audi school.

# 6) Utilization of the southern parts of Marcalváros for residential zones

The residential zone development planned to the area situated between Pápai Street and Marcalváros residential area 2. In addition to the habitation function, institutional functions will also be created. In the framework of the development the complete technical infrastructure network will be constructed.

#### 7) Residential zone developments in Szabadhegy city district (southeast from József Attila Street)

Continuation of residential zone developments started earlier in the city district:

- developments of residential zone around Szabadi Street
- continuation of the construction of Royal Parkváros
- continuation of residential zone development at Ötház hill

#### 3.2. Natural environment

Győr has special features also in terms of natural environment. Rivers, backwaters and forests lying between them represent great value from the aspect of recreation and tourism. The objective of the developments is primarily to protect and renovate these existing values. The areas designated for development can only be increased in justified cases and with utmost care, with particular attention to the protection of areas covered by the National Ecological Network.

# Long-term objectives and partial objectives relating to the theme of natural environment specified in the concept:

- Development of green areas
  - o maintaining "green fingers"
  - providing microclimatic effects
- Revitalization of waterside areas
  - o rehabilitation of river beds
  - o integrating floodplains into the network of green areas, creating a continuous network of public waterside esplanades
- Protection of the environment
  - o protection of water, air, soil, climate and wildlife
  - o protection of urban silhouette, protection of city view

#### Medium-term objectives and interventions relating to the theme of natural environment:

# 3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces

The city was originally surrounded by fringing forests. Fringing forests were interrupted by watercourses and river branches, backwaters and reedy areas. After anti-inundation and draining works, however, most of the forests has vanished. Now, there are larger patches of forests remaining only in the floodplains of the Moson Danube (Püspökerdő, between Likócs and Győrszentiván and east from Győrszentiván). Püspökerdő, lying west of the city, is also called the lung of Győr, since it is situated in the direction of the prevailing wind relative to the city core, so stronger winds blowing from the northwest bring fresh air to the City Centre.

In the future the primary aspect will be stopping the reduction of green spaces, protecting corridors with through ventilation, renovation of urban green spaces and extending the network green spaces, as possible.

#### Medium-term interventions:

- · development and renovation of recreational forests
- renovation of urban green spaces
- developments with environmental protection priorities

# 3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas

Győr is the city of rivers. There are considerable reserves to exploit this special feature of the city. Providing the technical conditions necessary for arranging the river banks, creation of waterside esplanades and shipping inside and around the city, would increase the touristic appeal of the city and the quality of life of the inhabitants.

#### Medium-term interventions:

- rehabilitation of Moson Danube and Rába within the administrative territory of the city,
- rehabilitation of sections of river banks within the city centre (arrangement of the river bed, esplanades and green spaces and making them suitable for establishing passenger ship ports),

- rehabilitation of the Rábca backwater, creation of riverside esplanades (Sziget, Újváros),
- arrangement of the delta of the Moson Danube (water level increasing structure and ship lock),
- rehabilitation of the Marcal Lake, finishing its dredging,
- rehabilitation of open beaches at Aranypart
- the fine landscaping of the strip of bank around the Bácsa Lake, creation of esplanades and rest areas,
- renovation of the bed and rehabilitation of the Bálványosi Channel.

# Projects relating to the development of natural environment 2014-2020

# 1) Renovation of Bercsényi Park, rehabilitation of green space

The Bercsényi Park that formed in the place of the former Rábca bed, is a particularly valuable green space and an important structural element of the city. The objective of the city is the continuation of green space developments: revitalization of areas of the park west of the Városház köz, and filling it with community functions.

#### 3.3. Technical infrastructure

The road network of historical cities in Europe reached their current state in the course of centuries. It is important to ensure good transport connections between living spaces and workplaces to improve the quality of daily life as well as to facilitate fast travelling using either individual or public transportation. The city centre of Győr maintained its central role to this day: the administrative, educational, cultural institutes and other services needed for everyday life are sought after by the dwellers of the city each day.

The extent and state of public utilities, similarly to the transportation infrastructure, also has a fundamental influence on the quality of life of the population. Providing public utilities for city districts that are inhabited, but struggle with deficiencies or zones newly selected for construction, is a highly important task in the upcoming period as well. The most important aspect of the development of technical infrastructure in the future will be mitigation of environmental harms and promoting an economical energy consumption.

# Long-term objectives and partial objectives relating to the theme of technical infrastructure specified in the concept:

- Environmentally friendly transport
  - o development of urban individual means of transport and parking
  - o development of public transport
  - o development of bicycle routes
  - o establishing a node of intermodal transport hubs
  - development of harbours
  - development of Győr-Pér Airport and related infrastructures
- Full public utilities provision
  - o waste water disposal and management, rainwater drainage, network rehabilitation
  - o flood protection, water regulation
  - waste management, waste recovery

#### Medium-term objectives and interventions relating to the theme of technical infrastructure:

#### 3.3.1. Development of urban road network

Győr has been dynamically developing its internal road network. The dynamic expansion and development of the city require the extensive reconstruction of the urban road network, and to this end, the implementation of new network elements is necessary.

#### Medium-term interventions:

- Improvement of road network maintained by the local government.
- Completing the eastern byway of Győr in a state-funded investment (road no. 813)
- Connecting Radnóti Street to main road no. 1 (inner western byway)
- extension of Ipar Street to Main Road No. 14 with a new Moson Danube bridge (inner eastern byway)
- Reinforcing the connection of Sziget and Újváros city districts with Pinnyéd by constructing a new bridge between Radnóti Street and Fő Street, Pinnyéd in a state-funded investment (implementation in progress)
- reconstructions due to capacity development on the section between the hubs of Szauter Ferenc Street and road no. 82 and 83, together with the reconstruction of the hubs themselves
- construction of the Győr byway section of main road no. 82 managed by the state
- extension of Main Road No. 1 (managed by the state) to 2x2 lanes by reconstructing Béke bridge between Radnóti Street and Kossuth Lajos Street
- extension of main road no. 821 (managed by the state) to 2x2 lanes all the way through
- extension of Main Road No. 1 (managed by the state) to 2x2 lanes between Ipar Street and roundabout of Likócs
- renovation of main road no. 1301 (managed by the state)
- preparation of the western byway between road no. 1 and 14 (planning, land acquisition)
- security development of the hub of motorway M1 and road no. 83 (pavement, pedestrian crossings, traffic islands, etc.)
- development of the transportation infrastructure relating to Pér Airport, and improving its accessibilities

# Project packages relating to the development of urban road network 2014-2020

#### 1) Completing the outer eastern byway of Győr in a state-funded investment (road no. 813)

The main purpose of constructing the main byway is to alleviate traffic problems arising from the expansion of the industrial park, the expected decline in accident figures, to ensure the better service of the industrial park and its easier and faster access, reduce conflict points within the city, as well as to reduce environmental impact, especially air polluting materials and noise pollution the population is exposed to.

2) Construction of the Győr byway section of main road no. 82 managed by the state A valid permission is at our disposal.

#### 3) Construction of inner western byway

extension of Radnóti Street to Main Road No. 1 and then to Main Road No. 83 (phase II).

#### 4) Construction of inner eastern byway

Extension of Ipar Street to Main Road No. 14 with a new Moson Danube bridge.

# 5) Construction of a new bridge between Kunszigeti Street and Töltés Street – implementation in progress

Reinforcing the road connection of Sziget and Újváros city districts with Pinnyéd.

# 6) Reconstruction of Szauter Ferenc Street

on the section between the hubs of Szauter Ferenc Street and road no. 82 and 83, together with the reconstruction of the hubs themselves

#### 7) The revision of the strategic noise map of Győr

In order to ensure a more liveable, better quality living environment it is a priority to reduce noise pollution, therefore, strategic noise maps assessing the noise protection status of the city and action plans in support of decisions to reduce noise should be revised according to the law.

# 3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections

The bicycle traffic has great traditions in Győr. The city's structure provides outstanding opportunities for the further development of this environmentally friendly mode of transport. Elements existing within the city should be developed into a coherent network, and building connections outside the city, between settlements, should be continued. Győr is among the most advanced cities in Hungary in terms of establishing walking streets and squares. The pedestrian city centre in Győr was among the first in the country, and it brought the city a number of national and international recognitions. If its extension is considered, it is one of the biggest in Hungary. In the area of pedestrian traffic the most important area of development is establishing/strengthening links between different parts of the city, often spanning rivers, and the designation of pedestrian zones in the subcentres of individual city districts.

#### Medium-term interventions:

- construction of missing sections of regional bicycle routes (EuroVelo6, Pannonhalma-Balaton, Nagymegyer)
- connecting existing elements of the urban and suburban bicycle network, developing missing elements (based on the existing concept)
- deployment and operation of bicycle rental system
- utilization of the Pinnyéd bridge in a protective manner
- designation of pedestrian zones in subcentres of city districts, implementation of traffic-mitigating reconstructions

# Project packages relating to the development of bicycle and pedestrian traffic connections 2014-2020

# 1) Development of urban and suburban bicycle route network

In addition to the development of bicycle route aimed at tourism, the city seeks to achieve the following network developments:

- The construction of Győr-Nagymegyer bicycle route within the administrative area of Győr
- construction of bicycle route along Fehérvári Street (main road no. 81) to the administrative border of Győr
- Gyor-Gönyű bicycle route construction phase I-II
- construction of other urban bicycle routes

# 3.3.3. Development of public transport

Public transport is provided by buses within the city. The railway can be use for suburban and city centre traffic, and there are significant reserves in this as well.

# Medium-term interventions:

- developing intermodal hub in the vicinity of the railway station (development of intercity bus station and shopping centre)
- development of a fixed-rail urban-suburban public transport system
- preparation of moving the railway freight transport out of the city
- coordination of bus lines with rail transportation services
- improving conditions of travel comfort (e.g. construction of bus shelters)
- the gradual replacement of outdated modes of transport to environmentally friendly vehicles
- encouraging electric public transport (electric vehicles, developing a charging infrastructure system)
- the improvement of water transport in Győr and its agglomeration

- awareness-raising related to sustainable transport
- the development of e-bicycle infrastructure and services

# Project packages relating to the development of public transport

# 1) The establishment of an intermodal hub in Győr

Developing intermodal hub by the integration of the railway station, the intercity bus terminal, and the local bus decentre at Révai Street

A detailed Feasibility Study is available, planning and licensing is expected to start in this EU development cycle.

#### 2) The development of a fixed-rail urban-suburban public transport system:

Developing suburban public transport system with the priority of track-based transportation, development of P+R and B+R parking system.

#### 3) Modernization of buses

The gradual replacement of outdated modes of transport to environmentally friendly vehicles with alternative drive system.

# 4) Awareness-raising related to sustainable transport

Awareness-raising campaigns, particularly focusing on pre-school, primary and secondary school target group.

# 3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties

The most pressing issues of parking are present in the city centre. The condition of the smooth functioning of a large pedestrian centre is ensuring an adequate number of parking spaces at the right places. A further requirement is the quick availability of parking spaces, and that links with public transport are provided. The perimeter parking network planned for the city centre is aimed at meeting this requirement. Outside the city centre parking difficulties occur at residential zones and around facilities attracting more traffic (e.g. hospital).

#### Medium-term interventions:

- construction of certain elements of the perimeter parking network in the city centre
- creating secure P+R and B+R parking lots at railway stations and railway stops in relation to the development of suburban transport
- easing parking difficulties occurring in the vicinity of residential zones and facilities attracting considerable traffic
- developing an intelligent parking management system

# Project package relating to the easing of parking difficulties 2014-2020

#### 1) Management of parking problems in the city of Győr

In order to reduce parking problems and alleviate congestions, solving the parking situation at Győr Petz Aladár County Teaching Hospital and its environment, improving the parking situation in Adyváros, further development of the city centre perimeter parking network and development of intelligent parking management system.

# 3.3.5. Development of public utilities

In the field of public utilities the most important medium-term tasks include water supply, sewerage and drainage.

# Key elements of the development to be implemented in the medium term:

- improving rainwater management, particularly in areas frequently threatened by flooding
- solving rainwater management related to developments of public spaces
- continuation of the inland water, wastewater and rainwater drainage programme
- water management, intensification of flood protection measures (e.g. in the Moson Danube floodplain, the five-storey building located at the Rába delta, building of flood protection facilities to Győr Theological College that has townscape significance)

# Project packages relating to the development of public utilities 2014-2020

2) Inland water, wastewater and rainwater drainage programme in Győr Continuation of rainwater drainage projects of the City Centre, Újváros, Révfalu, Szabadhegy, Ménfőcsanak, Gyirmót, Bácsa, Kisbácsa and Sárás.

#### 4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy efficiency means rational and conscious energy consumption aiming to achieve the greatest possible savings in energy consumption, as the cheapest and most environmentally friendly energy is the one we have not even used. The principle of efficiency affects all elements of the energy network, including the reduction of losses in power production, the modernization of the network infrastructure as well as industrial and residential consumers reducing their needs. This is supported by the application of more efficient equipment and architectural solutions, and a more efficient and economical use of energy. So in order for a city to operate efficiently, not only the city administration's decision, but also the full support and cooperation of the public is needed. Publication, lectures and strategies instilling energy awareness and awareness raising campaigns help ensure that necessary information reach everyone.

# Long-term objectives and partial objectives relating to the theme of energy efficiency specified in the concept:

- Energy efficient land use
  - o applying the compact city principle
  - o revitalization of brown-field areas
  - o economical management of space and arable lands
  - strengthening the real estate strategy of the local government
- Increasing the proportion of renewable energy sources
  - giving preference to solutions entailing minimal pollution to the environment in the city and providing highly reliable supply
  - o supporting the energy efficiency development programme
- Energy efficient building
  - o energy efficient reconstruction of existing pool of buildings
  - o continuing the panel building programme
  - encouraging the construction of low-energy and passive houses
- Energy efficient city management (smart city)
  - preparing a sustainable urban energy strategy
  - giving preference to energy efficient urban transport
  - establishing a smart energy distribution network
  - organizing urban services into a smart system
  - o development of IT services

#### Medium-term objectives and interventions relating to the theme of energy efficiency:

# 4.1. Utilization and function-changing of brown-field areas

Taking into account the aspects of energy efficiency can be interpreted at the different levels of development. From the aspect of sustainable development it is necessary to apply the principle of compact city at the level of the city structure. The principle of compact city is definitely limits horizontal expansion of the settlement, and recommends that the city's need for growth is solved vertically and also partly by making the existing city structure more densely built in. This does not only result in the economical operation of the city (less redundant infrastructure networks, shorter distances, etc.), but also nearby agricultural areas might contribute to the balanced economy of the city, spared natural areas offer recreational possibilities for the population of the city and to spend free time usefully. A settlement developing along the principle of compact city takes the path of intensive development instead of developing extensively, that is, it uses its existing internal reserves, for instance brown-field areas.

Significant industrial restructuring occurred in Győr after the political transformation that resulted in new industrial sites and important plants and industrial premises were closed or restructured (the Rába

factory, the oil factory, the biscuit and waffle manufacture). As a result, considerable reserves of areas appeared within the city. Part of these, particularly the ones that cause disturbance to residential areas, should be used for other functions; others can be maintained as industrial sites with modern equipment using advanced technologies in order to not disturb the environment.

# Changing function is of course a long process, but there are also elements feasible in the medium term:

- functional change of discontinued economic areas
- qualitative transformation of existing economic areas

# Project packages relating to the utilization of brown-field areas and function change 2014-2020

#### 1) Continuation of the complex development of Városrét

Continuation of developments started at the site of the former Rába factory.

# 2) Function change and development of the oil factory and function-extending rehabilitation of its environment

Utilization of the site of the former plant oil factory demolished in the course of the rehabilitation of Sziget and Újváros city districts: the objective is to create a multifunctional area that, building on the features of city districts (wellness and sports quarter) contributes to the improvement of the daily life of people living in the city and particularly those living in the city district.

#### 3) Function change and utilization of the Likócs go-kart track

The purpose of the programme is to utilize the former racing track not in use for more than a decade. To this end, the arrangement plans applying to this area need to be modified to make development concepts feasible. In the framework of the programme the development programme will also be defined.

#### 4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use

# 4.2.1. Energy-efficient constructions and renovations

Energy efficiency aspects should be considered for each **construction** as well. In this area an exemplary practice for municipal investments should be developed. Efforts should be made to exploit renewable energy in new investments and to the conversion of existing buildings to more energy efficient operation (e.g. post-isolation).

#### Medium-term interventions:

- Technological upgrading of the distillery, recovery of waste heat
- awareness-raising renovation of institutions with an energy efficiency priority, building energetic developments in the public institutions of the Local Government of Győr City with County Rights
- continuation of the renovation of residential buildings (panel programme)
- establishing and developing standardized building control and management systems in local government-owned and/or operated buildings
- development of environmentally municipal operation
- the development of environmentally-friendly district heating system, increasing the number of connected consumers
- recovery of waste for energy production
- increasing the share of renewable energy (solar, wind, biogas, geothermal energy)

### 4.2.2. Energy-efficient city management

In order to achieve an energy-efficient city management, Győr has already taken the first steps: The Local Government of Győr City with County Rights and E.ON Hungária Zrt. signed the cooperation framework agreement on 26 November 2013 under which Győr will host "green Olympics". There are significant investments in the city in relation to the 2017 European Youth Olympics Festival (EYOF), where modern sustainability and energy management aspects are applied throughout the phases of planning and implementation. The "green Olympics" could be a first step for Győr to becoming a "smart city".

A 'smart city' is a settlement that uses technological possibilities available to it (primarily information and communication technologies) innovatively in order to establish a better, more diverse and more sustainable urban environment. It applies innovative technologies to cut costs and energy consumption, and widens its range of services with the aim of improving the quality of life for those living in the city.

By taking advantage and the application of the possibilities offered by already available information and communication technologies the right response can be given to the challenges cities are facing. The "smart" city is characterized by the following:

- a city management that puts the population of the city to the highest priority (less bureaucracy, more electronic data and information, effective communication with the institutions of public administration, transparency)
- "greener" and more effective public utilities management (monitoring all stages of the process in terms of water management, waste management and the efficient operation of public buildings)
- environmentally friendly and safer traffic (intelligent traffic systems)
- better public security (developing and using early warning models through the processing of previous data; using special cameras signalling incidents in advance)
- high-quality education (sharing the IT capacity of the university via cloud computing with other educational institutions; remote education and e-learning in higher and adult education; intelligent blackboards)
- cost-effective social and health care system (integration of data, easier access to patient information)
- more comfortable and attracting touristic services (appropriate information and navigation systems, online booking option)

#### Project (packages) relating to developments aimed at effective use of energy 2014-2020

#### 1) Smart City Győr programme

The Smart City Győr programme was designed using the interpretation applied in the study entitled "Smart Cities - Ranking of European medium-sized cities" prepared by the Centre of Regional Science of Vienna University of Technology (for details see: www.smart-cities.eu). Based on that, a smart city is a city that produces good performance in the following six areas specified in the study and combines activities and interventions in individual areas in a "smart" way. The six key areas identified are: economy, people, governance, mobility, environment and living.

All this should be achieved together with the application of the principle of compact city that definitely limits horizontal expansion of the settlement, and recommends that the city's need for growth is solved vertically and also partly by making the existing city structure more densely built in.

The objective is for Győr to achieve a leading position among Hungarian cities in the spreading of services based on knowledge and information technologies by 2020, that is, Győr should become the "smartest" Hungarian cities. This could ensure that the local society prefers and specifically require and encourage the support of smart and resource-saving solutions in all areas of urban life, that is, the social and economic sustainability and continuous development of the entire Smart City Győr Programme should be guaranteed.

Another objective is to establish an indicator system relating to the operation of the Smart City Győr Programme, creation of measuring system, publication of and making available objectives and results on various surfaces.

#### 2) Continuing the panel building programme

Continuation of the panel building programme in order to improve energy efficiency.

# 3) Energetic developments in the public institutions of Local Government of Győr City with County Rights

Affected buildings: City Hall and other buildings of the mayor's office, day-nurseries, kindergartens and buildings of the social care system (day care, residential homes), buildings of the health care system (physicians' offices), cultural institutions and sports facilities.

### 4) Creating a Sustainable Urban Energy Strategy and Energy Action Plan (SEAP)

The main objective is the preparation and implementation of the city's sustainable energy strategy to meet growing energy needs and also to reduce specific energy consumption and pollutant emission.

### 4.3. Energy and climate awareness-raising activities

One of the foundations of a functioning society and economic is energy, but because of the enormous and ever-increasing demands, available natural resources and energy have significantly depleted. As a result of excessive energy consumption, the security of supply is threatened and the Earth's climatic balance is also under threat. The life and consumption, including energy consumption habits of the members of society should be changed so that natural disasters that already occurred and predicted for the future as well as incredibly high energy prices due to the restricted availability of energy resources, can be kept back or mitigated.

Energy consumption can be and should be influenced consciously. In addition to industrial companies blamed for climate change, the role of individuals is just as important. Awareness raising, that is, changing the thinking, behaviour and everyday habits of people, is the primary means of creating a conscious consumer society that identifies with the aspects of sustainable development. In order to make sustainability a social standard for the future generation, the implementation of necessary awareness-raising programmes that can be treated by society as a common task.

### Energy and climate awareness-raising activities, including:

- organization of complex programmes, presentations, campaigns for various target groups,
- organization of professional conferences,
- organization of climate awareness competitions (educational institutions; energy use of businesses/institutions),
- communication measures (informative materials, website, consultant network),
- planning, regulatory and support measures (e.g. making the population interested in the use of renewable energy, preparation of strategies).

### 3.2. Introduction of the interventions serving implementation in city districts

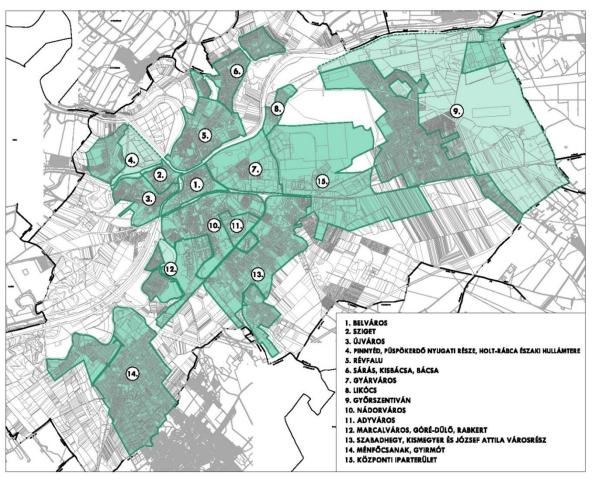


Figure 1: City district breakdown of IUDS

### Identification of the types of projects

- A1. Name of action area
  - > A1.1. Project within the action area
- **H1.** Name of network project (package)
  - ➤ H1.1 Intervention of the network project affecting the city district

The table containing additional developments (non-priority) in individual city districts also includes the action areas (in italics) for each strategic objective to illustrate the complexity of developments and their connection to multiple strategic objectives.

### Grouping of network projects

Network projects have been assigned to two groups in order to show them within individual city districts. The maps only illustrate the project types described in Section 1.

### 1. Projects affecting a specific area of the city district

These are the project packages consisting of independent, territorially clearly identifiable projects around the city (e.g. EYOF-related projects) or ones that only affect specific neighbourhoods (such as the development of the intermodal hub, which is touches the city centre and Nádorváros as well).

### 2. Projects and programmes affecting the whole area of the city district

These are the interventions that affect the whole area of a city district, or even the whole city, but are not, or only hardly, defined territorially, so these are not represented on city district maps (but shown in the table for parts of the city):

- Inland water, wastewater and rainwater drainage Győr (affected city districts: City Centre, Újváros, Révfalu, Szabadhegy, Ménfőcsanak, Gyirmót, Bácsa, Kisbácsa and Sárás)
- Programmes aimed at the development of institutional infrastructure
- Building energetics developments
- Housing programme
- Projects relating to the traffic system

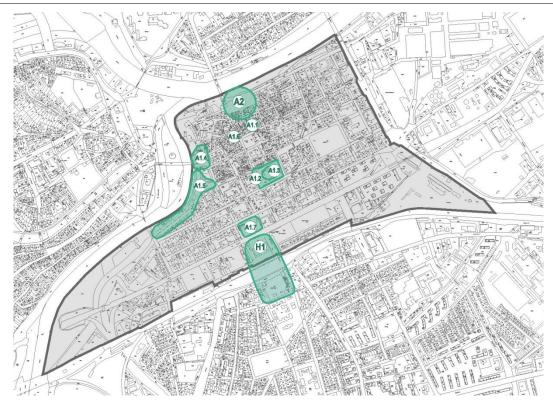
The objectives focusing on soft activities (1.3. Reinforcing a healthy, solidary and active society; 2.4. Supporting economic development with soft programmes; 4.3. Energy and climate awareness-raising activities) from medium-term thematic objectives are not included in the breakdown by city district, since these affect the entire city and no physical intervention is assigned to them.

Developments aimed at efficient energy use (thematic objective 4.2) should be considered in all interventions and new constructions (e.g. network project "Energetic developments in the public institutions of Local Government of Győr City with County Rights", which is not indicated separately for individual city districts). In addition to this, the tables include specific developments with this aim (e.g. utilization of waste heat of the Distillery).

Utility improvements resulting from individual developments (facility deployment, new construction) are also not included in the table, they are only described for independent public utilities development interventions and ones combined with the rehabilitation of public spaces.



### 1. CITY CENTRE



#### **ACTION AREA PROJECTS**

# **A1.** "Lüktető Belváros" (Vibrant Centre) – Function-extending development of the cultural infrastructure of the city centre

- > A1.1. Complex function-extending development of the Apátúr house (formerly: John Xantus Museum). Complete architectural and mechanical rehabilitation, and creation of a multifunctional events square by covering the yard. Complex energetic development.
- A1.2. Complex function-extending rehabilitation of John Paul II Square Schweidel Street:

  Creating a square suitable for organizing open-air theatre attractions in front of the theatre, culinary-gastronomic walking street in Schweidel Street) and improving the parking situation, supporting cultural, touristic and gastronomic business development, development of high-quality services and improving the parking situation
- > A1.3. Internal renovation of the Győr National Theatre
- ➤ A1.4. Renovation and function-extending development of Bécsikapu Square

  Supporting cultural, touristic and gastronomic business development by the inclusion of private partners (tourism, gastronomy, services), development of high-quality services and improving the parking situation
- A1.5. Renovation and function-extending development of Virágpiac and its environment: Renovation of the Virágpiac (Flower Market) and its environment, renovation of Virágpiac, Aradi vértanúk Street and Zechmeister Street from the Bécsi kapu to the Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Street and improving the parking situation.
- > A1.6. Renovation and function-extending development of the Napoleon house
- > A1.7. Renovation of the County Hall

#### A2. Development of Dunakapu Square and Dunakorzó

Solving parking problems, renovation of public spaces, implementation of related privately funded developments.

#### NETWORK PROJECTS AFFECTING A PARTICULAR AREA OF THE CITY DISTRICT

#### H1. The establishment of an intermodal hub in Győr

Developments of Városház Square and railway station, restructuring the traffic and increasing parking capacity at the inter-city bus station and shopping centre, Baross bridge and Révai Street.

		TE AREA OF THE CITT DISTRICT
1. SOCIETY	1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	<ul> <li>Utilization of Bartók Béla County Educational Centre for cultural purposes</li> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – Complex function-extending development of the Apátúr house (formerly: John Xantus Museum): Complete architectural and mechanical rehabilitation, and creation of a multifunctional events square by covering the yard.</li> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – Internal renovation of the Győr National Theatre</li> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – renovation and function-extending development of the Napoleon house</li> </ul>
	1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	Creating an artificial turf football pitch in Eötvös Park
	2.1. Development of economic areas	X
2. ECONOMY	2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism	<ul> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – Complex function-extending rehabilitation of John Paul II Square – Schweidel Street (creating a square suitable for organizing an open-air theatre attraction in front of the theatre, culinary-gastronomic walking street in Schweidel Street) and improving the parking situation</li> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – Renovation of Bécsikapu and its function-extending development by the inclusion of private partners (tourism, gastronomy, services)</li> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – Renovation and function-extending developments of Virágpiac and its environment</li> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – Complex function-extending development of the Apátúr house and creation of a multifunctional events square</li> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – renovation and function-extending development of the Napoleon house</li> </ul>
	2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	<ul> <li>The establishment of an intermodal hub in Győr: the inter-city bus station and shopping centre, Baross bridge, Schlichter mansion and its environment</li> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – Complex function-extending rehabilitation of John Paul II Square – Schweidel Street (creating a square suitable for organizing an open-air theatre attraction in front of the theatre, culinary-gastronomic walking street in Schweidel Street) and improving the parking situation</li> <li>Renovation of Bécsikapu and its function-extending development by the inclusion of private partners (tourism, gastronomy, services)</li> <li>Establishing a local produce, bio and craftsman market</li> </ul>



		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	<ul> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – Complex function-extending rehabilitation of John Paul II Square – Schweidel Street (creating a square suitable for organizing an openair theatre attraction in front of the theatre, culinary-gastronomic walking street in Schweidel Street) and improving the parking situation</li> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – Renovation of Bécsikapu and its function-extending development by the inclusion of private partners (tourism, gastronomy, services)</li> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – Renovation and function-extending developments of Virágpiac and its environment</li> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – Renovation of the County Hall</li> <li>Completing the development of Dunakapu Square and Dunakorzó: renovation of public spaces</li> </ul>
3. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.1. BUILT ENVIRONMENT	3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	<ul> <li>Block rehabilitation works alongside Baross Street (e.g. complex rehabilitation of Arrabona block, Árpád block)</li> <li>"Vibrant City Centre" – Renovation and function-extending developments of Virágpiac and the environment of Bécsikapu Square</li> <li>"Lüktető Belváros" (Vibrant Centre) – Renovation of John Paul II Square: reconstruction and renovation of the building (related privately funded developments)</li> <li>Completing the development of Dunakapu Square and Dunakorzó: parking, renovation of public spaces and related privately funded developments</li> </ul>
		3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	<ul> <li>Interventions planned within the "Lüktető Belváros" (Vibrant Centre) project package</li> <li>External renovation of the City Hall</li> <li>Continuation of coordinating and supporting renovation projects from private funding on monument territory</li> <li>Function change and renovation of the building at 51 Szent István Street (former Kisalföld editorial office)</li> </ul>
		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	X
		3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	Renovation of green spaces, planting trees at public spaces
	3.2. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	<ul> <li>Rehabilitation of sections of river banks within the city centre, arrangement of the river bed, esplanades and green spaces</li> <li>The improvement of water transport in Győr and its agglomeration - reclassification of shipping route, water</li> </ul>



			level increasing, establishing passenger ship ports
		3.3.1. Development of urban road network	Х
		3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	<ul> <li>connecting existing elements of the bicycle route network, designation of bicycle routes between city districts</li> <li>development of the EuroVelo6 bicycle route</li> </ul>
		3.3.3. Development of public transport	Developing an intermodal hub in Győr: developments of the railway station, intercity bus station and shopping centre
	3.3. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties	<ul> <li>Construction of certain elements of the perimeter parking network in the city centre</li> <li>"Lüktető Belváros" (Vibrant Centre) – Renovation of John Paul II Square; Renovation of Bécsikapu Square; Renovation of Virágpiac and its environment: management of the parking situation</li> <li>The rehabilitation of the Árpád block: building deep garages</li> <li>Completing the development of Dunakapu Square and Dunakorzó: building deep garages</li> <li>The establishment of an intermodal hub in Győr: ensuring adequate parking capacity and restructuring the traffic of Révai Street (termination of the local bus decentre) and increasing its parking capacity</li> </ul>
		3.3.5. Development of public utilities	<ul> <li>Inland water, wastewater and rainwater drainage programme in Győr, in the city centre</li> <li>Developments of flood protection: building of flood protection facilities to building of Győr Theological College located at the Rába delta that has townscape significance</li> </ul>
4. ENERG	Y EFFICIENCY	4.1. Utilization and function- changing of brown-field areas	Soft functional change of discontinued economic areas (along the western inbound section of main road no. 1 and near the Dunapart Residence)
		4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	Х



### 2. SZIGET

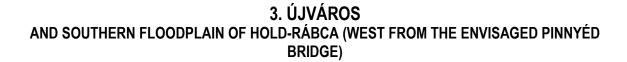


### **ACTION AREA PROJECTS**

- **A1.** Function change and development of the oil factory and function-extending rehabilitation of its environment
- A2. Complex development of the Győr Wellness Centre

- **H1.** Construction of a new bridge between Kunszigeti Street and Töltés Street (implementation in progress)
  - Improving the accessibility of Pinnyéd: Reinforcing the road connection of Sziget and Újváros city districts with Pinnyéd.

		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	Complex development of the Győr     Wellness Centre
1. SOCIETY		1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	Х
		2.1. Development of economic areas	Х
2. EC	ONOMY	2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism	Tourism-focused developments of the Győr Wellness Centre
		2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	<ul> <li>Function change and development of the oil factory and function-extending rehabilitation of its environment</li> </ul>
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	Rehabilitation of residential streets and rainwater treatment
		3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	Rehabilitation of residential blocks
	3.1. BUILT ENVIRONMENT	3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	Continuation of coordinating and supporting renovation projects from private funding on monument territory
		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	Utilization of demolished flood protection embankments of Holt-Rábca, developments of residential zones with the retention of near-natural conditions
	3.2. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	Renovation of green spaces, planting trees at public spaces
3. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	<ul> <li>Rehabilitation of Rábca backwater and development of esplanades on the banks</li> <li>Rehabilitation of Moson Danube and Rába</li> </ul>
	3.3. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.1. Development of urban road network	Construction of a new bridge between Kunszigeti Street and Töltés Street – Improving the accessibility of Pinnyéd, reinforcing connections between city districts
		3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	connecting existing elements of the bicycle route network, designation of bicycle routes between city districts
		3.3.3. Development of public transport	X
		3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties	Х
		3.3.5. Development of public utilities	Development of rainwater management combined with the rehabilitation of public spaces
4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY		4.1. Utilization and function- changing of brown-field areas	<ul> <li>Function change and development of the oil factory and function-extending rehabilitation of its environment</li> <li>Function change and development of the waffle factory, rehabilitation of its environment, providing public road connection to Pinnyéd by building a new bridge (implementation in progress)</li> </ul>
		4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	Х





#### **ACTION AREA PROJECTS**

- A1. Social city rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros, phase II
- A2. Renovation of Bercsényi Park, rehabilitation of green spaces

- **H1.** Deploying and sustainable operation of facilities related to hosting the European Youth Olympics Festival
  - ➤ **H1.1.** Creating an **Olympic Centre** (international level training centre) at the Dózsa pitch:
  - ➤ H1.2. Establishing a new competition swimming pool in relation to the Dózsa sports facility
- **H2.** Construction of inner western byway
  - phase I: renovation of Radnóti Street, track correction and complete development from Szarvas Street to main road no. 1
- **H3.** Construction of a new bridge between Kunszigeti Street and Töltés Street (implementation in progress)
  - Improving the accessibility of Pinnyéd: Reinforcing the road connection of Sziget and Újváros city districts with Pinnyéd.

1. SOCIETY		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure  1.2. Development of sports,	<ul> <li>Social city rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros, phase II: Function-extending renovation of buildings in Kossuth Street (ensuring the supplemental functions of the existing cultural infrastructure)</li> <li>Deploying and sustainable operation of</li> </ul>
		development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	<ul> <li>facilities related to hosting the EYOF</li> <li>Renovation of Bercsényi Park, rehabilitation of green spaces</li> </ul>
		2.1. Development of economic areas	X
		2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism	<ul> <li>Deploying and sustainable operation of facilities related to hosting the EYOF</li> </ul>
2. EC	CONOMY	2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	<ul> <li>Social city rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros, phase II: Function-extending renovation of buildings in Kossuth Street, creating shops on the ground floor, quality service extension of businesses in Kossuth Street</li> </ul>
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	<ul> <li>Rehabilitation of residential streets and rainwater treatment</li> <li>Social city rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros, phase II: Renovation of road surface in Kossuth Street, construction of northern/southern bordering roads of Bercsényi park</li> </ul>
	3.1. BUILT ENVIRONMENT	3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	<ul> <li>Social city rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros, phase II: Function-extending renovation of buildings in Kossuth Street (shops on the ground floor, renovated social rental apartments on the higher floors, ensuring the supplemental functions of the existing cultural infrastructure, and extension of commercial and service functions)</li> </ul>
3. BUILT AND		3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	<ul> <li>Continuation of coordinating and supporting renovation projects from private funding on monument territory</li> </ul>
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	<ul> <li>Social city rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros, phase II: Function-extending renovation of buildings in Kossuth Street, shops on the ground floor, creating renovated social rental apartments on the higher floors</li> </ul>
	3.2. NATURAL	3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	<ul> <li>continuation of renovating Bercsényi Park</li> <li>Renovation of green spaces, planting trees at public spaces</li> </ul>
	ENVIRONMENT	3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	<ul> <li>Rehabilitation of Rábca backwater and development of esplanades on the banks</li> <li>Rehabilitation of Moson Danube and Rába</li> </ul>
	3.3. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.1. Development of urban road network	<ul> <li>Construction of a new bridge between Kunszigeti Street and Töltés Street – implementation in progress</li> <li>Construction of inner eastern byway, phase I: renovation of Radnóti Street, track correction and complete development from Szarvas Street to main road no. 1</li> <li>Social city rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros,</li> </ul>



		phase II: Renovation of road surface in Kossuth Street, construction of northern/southern bordering roads of Bercsényi park
	3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	<ul> <li>connecting existing elements of the bicycle route network, designation of bicycle routes between city districts</li> </ul>
	3.3.3. Development of public transport	<ul> <li>The development of a fixed-rail urban- suburban public transport: Establishing a train station in Újváros</li> </ul>
	3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties	Х
	3.3.5. Development of public	<ul> <li>Inland water, wastewater and rainwater drainage programme in Győr, Újváros city district</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Public utility developments relating to envisaged interventions</li> </ul>
	4.1. Utilization and function- changing of brown-field areas	X
4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	<ul> <li>Social city rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros, phase II: Complex energetic developments in renovated real estate</li> <li>EYOF 2017: Implementation of green (smart) Olympics</li> </ul>



### 4. PINNYÉD WESTERN PART OF PÜSPÖKERDŐ AND NORTHERN FLOODPLAIN OF HOLT-RÁBCA



#### **ACTION AREA PROJECTS**

- A1. Health and recreational development projects in the southern part of Püspökerdő and the backwater of Rábca
  - A1.1. Construction of a hotel in the southern part of Püspökerdő,
  - A1.2. Establishing a health and recreational centre in the floodplain of Holt-Rábca
- A2. Developments of residential zones in the north-western part of Pinnyéd

- H1. Construction of a new bridge between Kunszigeti Street and Töltés Street (implementation in progress)
  - Improving the accessibility of Pinnyéd: Reinforcing the road connection of Sziget and Újváros city districts with Pinnyéd.

		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	Х
1. SOCIETY		1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	<ul> <li>Construction of a hotel in the southern part of Püspökerdő,</li> <li>Establishing a health and recreational centre in the floodplain of Holt-Rábca</li> </ul>
2. ECONOMY		2.1. Development of economic areas	Χ
		2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism	<ul> <li>Construction of a hotel in the southern part of Püspökerdő,</li> <li>Establishing a health and recreational centre in the floodplain of Holt-Rábca</li> </ul>
		2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	X
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	Development of Fő Street - Rábca esplanade
		3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	X
	3.1. BUILT	3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	X
ENVI	ENVIRONMENT	3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	<ul> <li>Continuation of launched developments of residential zones</li> <li>Utilization of demolished flood protection embankments of Holt-Rábca, developments of residential zones with the retention of near-natural conditions</li> </ul>
	3.2. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	Developing Püspökerdő into a recreational forest
3. BUILT AND NATURAL		3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	Revitalization of Rábca backwater
ENVIRONMENT		3.3.1. Development of urban road network	<ul> <li>Construction of a new bridge between Kunszigeti Street and Töltés Street – Improving the accessibility of Pinnyéd, reinforcing connections between city districts</li> </ul>
	3.3. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	<ul> <li>Preparation of constructing a walking and a bicycle bridge (at least) in the continuation of Liget Street</li> <li>Utilization of the existing Pinnyéd bridge in a protective manner</li> </ul>
		3.3.3. Development of public transport	Development of the bus network to satisfy needs of new residential zones
		3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties	Х
		3.3.5. Development of public utilities	Complete provision of public utilities in new residential zones and areas recently designated for constructions
/ ENEDGY	'EFFICIENCY	4.1. Utilization and function- changing of brown-field areas	Х
4. ENERGI	LI I IOIENO I	4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	X



### 5. RÉVFALU



#### **ACTION AREA PROJECTS**

- **A1.** Establishing a regional innovation and technological knowledge centre for the automotive industry
- A2. Development of Körtöltés Street and its neighbourhood into a subcentre
- A3. Complex development of the Audi Hungária School

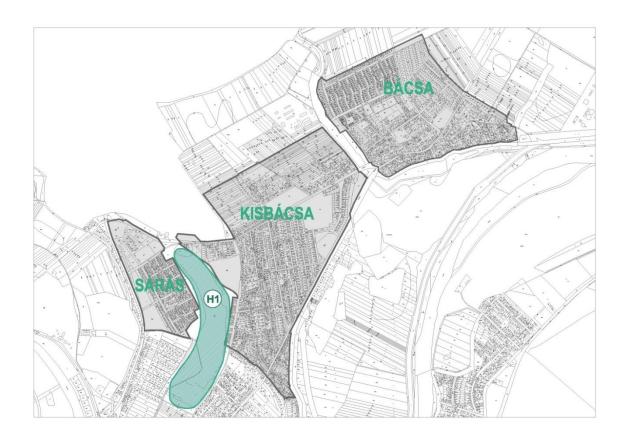
- H1. Construction of inner eastern byway
- > Extension of Ipar Street to Main Road No. 14 with a new Moson Danube bridge
- H2. Recreational development projects in the Bálványosi channel area

	DEVELOT IIIERTO	TO BE INIPLEMIENTED IN THI	
1. SOCIETY		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	<ul> <li>Developments of Körtöltés Street and its neighbourhood into a subcentre</li> <li>Establishing a regional innovation and technological knowledge centre for the automotive industry</li> <li>Development of the health and social institutions of Kálóczy Square</li> <li>Complex development of the Audi Hungária School</li> <li>Renovation of the Báthory Street kindergarten in the framework of its energetic modernization</li> </ul>
		1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	<ul> <li>Development of the property of Lőtér (shooting range)</li> <li>Soft function change of SZE sports facility</li> <li>Building a new sports hall in the territory of the Széchenyi István University</li> <li>Recreational development projects in the Bálványosi channel area</li> </ul>
		2.1. Development of economic areas	X
2. FC	CONOMY	2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism	X
		2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	Function extension of economic buildings located at the hub of Hédervári Street and Galántai Street
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	Reconstruction of Szövetség Street
		3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	Rehabilitation of blocks on Rónay Street and Szövetség Street
	3.1. BUILT ENVIRONMENT	3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	X
		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	<ul> <li>Developments of Körtöltés Street and its neighbourhood</li> <li>Completing the development of Vízivárs residential zone</li> </ul>
	2.2 NATUDAL	3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	Recreational development projects in the Bálványosi channel area: renovation of green spaces
3. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.2. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	<ul> <li>Rehabilitation of Moson Danube</li> <li>Rehabilitation of open beaches at Aranypart</li> <li>Bed renovation and the rehabilitation of the Marcal Lake, completion its dredging</li> </ul>
	3.3. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.1. Development of urban road network	<ul> <li>Construction of inner eastern byway -         Extension of Ipar Street to Main Road No.         14 with a new Moson Danube bridge</li> <li>Traffic control arrangement of the hub of         Hédervári Street and Galántai Street</li> </ul>
		3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	connecting existing elements of the bicycle route network, designation of bicycle routes between city districts
		3.3.3. Development of public transport	X
		3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties 3.3.5. Development of public	Inland water, wastewater and rainwater
		c.c.o. Development of public	- Iniana water, wastewater and rainwater

	utilities	drainage programme in Győr, Révfalu city district
4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4.1. Utilization and function- changing of brown-field areas	Function change of the frontier guard barracks
4. ENERGY ETTICIENCY	4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	X



## 6. SÁRÁS – KISBÁCSA - BÁCSA



NETWORK PROJECTS AFFECTING A PARTICULAR AREA OF THE CITY DISTRICT

H1. Recreational development projects in the Bálványosi channel area

	1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	Х
1. SOCIETY	1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	<ul> <li>Recreational development projects in the Bálványosi channel area</li> <li>Recreational development of Szitásdomb gardens</li> <li>Development of Kisbácsa sports facility</li> </ul>
	2.1. Development of economic areas	Χ
2. ECONOMY	2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism	<ul> <li>Recreational development projects in the Bálványosi channel area</li> <li>Presentation of the natural values and recreational development of Szitásdomb gardens and Szentvid hill</li> </ul>
	2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	Establishing a small shopping centre



		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	Rehabilitation of residential streets
	3.1. BUILT ENVIRONMENT	3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	Х
		3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	X
		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	<ul> <li>Kisbácsa – Development of residential zone of Gát Street</li> <li>Kisbácsa – Residential zone developments around the TSZ</li> </ul>
	3.2. NATURAL	3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	<ul> <li>Development of Bácsa pasture with a priority of preserving nature</li> <li>Protection and development of the natural values of Szitásdomb gardens</li> <li>Protection and development of the natural values of Szentvid hill and its environment (Botlófüzes)</li> </ul>
3. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	ENVIRONMENT	3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	<ul> <li>the landscaping of the strip of bank around the Bácsa Lake, creation of esplanades and rest areas,</li> <li>Renovation of the bed and rehabilitation of the Bálványosi Channel.</li> <li>Bálványosi reedy area – esplanade, nature trail</li> </ul>
	3.3. TECHNICAL	3.3.1. Development of urban road network	<ul> <li>Building the public road connection of Szitásdomb residential park as an extension of Csonkaér Street</li> <li>Improving the quality of road network of the city district, complete development of network connections according to the arrangement plan</li> </ul>
		3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	Continuation of the bicycle route network
	INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.3. Development of public transport	Development of the bus network to satisfy needs of new residential zones
		3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties	X
		3.3.5. Development of public utilities	<ul> <li>Inland water, wastewater and rainwater drainage programme in Győr, Bácsa, Kisbácsa and Sárás</li> <li>Rehabilitation of Kerekes Lake receiving the public area rainwater drainage from Bácsa, and dredging of the lake</li> </ul>
4. ENERG	Y EFFICIENCY	4.1. Utilization and function- changing of brown-field areas  4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	X



### 7. GYÁRVÁROS



#### **ACTION AREA PROJECTS**

- **A1.** The development of Kiskút for tourism, leisure and recreational purposes, the rehabilitation of green areas
  - ➤ **A1.1.** Developments of the John Xantus Zoo
  - > A1.2. Modernization and extension of the Ice Rink
- A2. Continuation of the complex development of Városrét

- **H1.** Deploying and sustainable operation of facilities related to hosting the European Youth Olympics Festival (EYOF 2017)
  - Development of the Magvassy Mihály Sports Hall and its environment for the purposes of sports, construction of a new multifunctional hall
- **H2.** Construction of inner eastern byway
  - Extension of Ipar Street to Main Road No. 14 with a new Moson Danube bridge

		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	Renovation of the Kiskúti Street day-nursery
1. SOCIETY		1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	<ul> <li>The development of Kiskút for tourism, sports and recreational purposes, the rehabilitation of green areas: Modernization and extension of the Ice Rink</li> <li>Development of the John Xantus Zoo</li> <li>Development of the Magvassy Mihály Sports Hall and its environment for the purposes of sports, construction of a new multifunctional hall</li> </ul>
		2.1. Development of economic areas	Development of operating economic areas, modernization of technology
2. ECONOMY		2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism	<ul> <li>The development of Kiskút for tourism, leisure and recreational purposes, the rehabilitation of green areas</li> <li>Development of the John Xantus Zoo</li> <li>Establishing a yacht port at the delta of Ipar Channel and implementation of related developments</li> </ul>
		2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	Commercial developments in function- changing areas
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	Х
		3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	X
	3.1. BUILT ENVIRONME	3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	Protection of monument protected areas
	NT	3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	<ul> <li>Continuation of the complex development of Városrét: continuation of developments started at the site of the former Rába factory</li> <li>Development of existing residential zones</li> </ul>
	3.2.	3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	<ul> <li>The development of Kiskút for tourism, leisure and recreational purposes, the rehabilitation of green areas</li> <li>Renovation of green spaces, planting trees at public spaces</li> </ul>
3. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	NATURAL ENVIRONME NT	3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	<ul> <li>deploying a water level increasing structure and ship lock in the delta of the Moson Danube</li> <li>The improvement of water transport in Győr</li> </ul>
			and its agglomeration: Ipar Channel lock and rehabilitation, bank and park landscaping, establishing a yacht port
		3.3.1. Development of urban road network	<ul> <li>Construction of inner eastern byway:         Extension of Ipar Street to Main Road No. 14         with a new Moson Danube bridge</li> <li>Extension of Main Road No. 1 to 2x2 lanes         between Ipar Street and roundabout of         Likócs</li> </ul>
	INFRASTRU CTURE	3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	Development of urban and suburban bicycle route network - Revision of pedestrian and bicycle traffic around Árkád shopping mall and building missing elements; EuroVelo6 developments
		3.3.3. Development of public transport	X



	3.3. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties 3.3.5. Development of public utilities	X
4. ENERO	BY EFFICIENCY	4.1. Utilization and function- changing of brown-field areas	<ul> <li>Function change of the eastern side of the E-ON facility</li> <li>Continuation of the complex development of Városrét</li> <li>Complex reconstruction of Győri Likőrgyár Zrt. and Győri Szeszgyár és Finomító Zrt.</li> <li>Continuation of the function changing of the territory of Győr Textile Factory</li> <li>Continuation of the function changing of the territories of Ringa and Uniontex</li> </ul>
		4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	<ul> <li>Continuing the panel building programme</li> <li>Technological upgrading of Győri</li> <li>Szeszgyár és Finomító Zrt. and utilization of waste heat</li> </ul>



## 8. LIKÓCS



**ACTION AREA PROJECTS** 

**A1.** Function change and utilization of the go-kart track

		1.1. Development of institutional		Χ
		infrastructure		Λ
1. SOCIETY		1.2. Development of sports,		
		development projects aimed at		X
		spare time and recreation		
		2.1. Development of economic		Χ
		areas		
2. E0	CONOMY	2.2. Development projects	•	Function change and utilization of the go-
		focusing on tourism		kart track
		2.3. Commercial and logistic		Χ
		development projects		
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public	•	Rehabilitation of residential streets
		spaces		together with rainwater management
		3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block		Χ
	2.4 DIIII T	excavation		Λ
	3.1. BUILT	3.1.3. Preservation of historical		
	ENVIRONMENT	sites and their value-maintaining		X
		renewal		
		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas,		Χ
		selecting new residential areas		^
	3.2. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.2.1. Protection, renovation and		
		function-extending development		Χ
3. BUILT AND		of green spaces		A
NATURAL		3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside		D 1 177 7 (14 D 1
ENVIRONMENT		areas	•	Rehabilitation of Moson Danube
		3.3.1. Development of urban road		Χ
		network		^
		3.3.2. Development of bicycle		
		routes and pedestrian		Χ
		connections between city		**
	3.3. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	districts		
		3.3.3. Development of public transport		X
		3.3.4. Relieving parking		
		difficulties		X
		3.3.5. Development of public	•	Rehabilitation of residential streets
		utilities		together with rainwater management
		4.1. Utilization and function-		
		changing of brown-field areas		X
4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY		4.2. Development projects aimed		
		at efficient energy use		X
<u> </u>				



## 9. GYŐRSZENTIVÁN



### **ACTION AREA PROJECTS**

- A1. Functional development of the Molnár Vid Bertalan Cultural Centre and its vicinity
- **A2.** Creation of an open-air multifunctional events square
- A3. Establishing a 24-hour healthcare centre

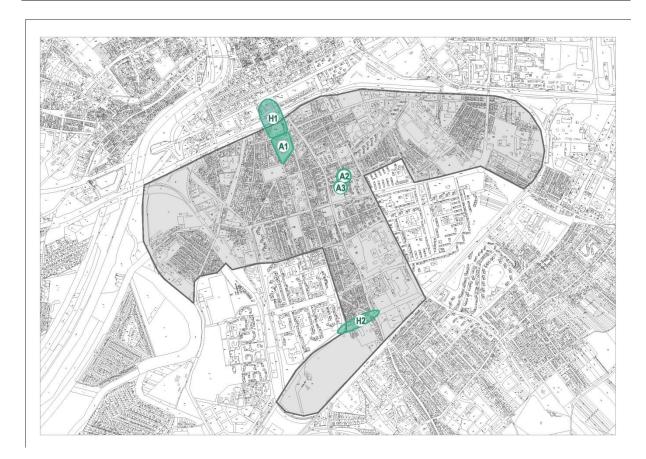
DEVELOPMENTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE AREA OF THE CITY DISTRICT				
1. SOCIETY		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	<ul> <li>Establishing a 24-hour healthcare centre:         development of the homeless shelter in         Avar Street</li> <li>Functional development of the Molnár Vid         Bertalan Cultural Centre and its vicinity:         extension of the building</li> <li>Renovation of the Sugár Street         kindergarten and its extension         (implementation in progress)</li> </ul>	
I. GOOLETT		1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	<ul> <li>Functional development of the Molnár Vid Bertalan Cultural Centre and its vicinity: recreational and entertainment-focused utilization of green spaces in the proximity of the building, construction of a teaching swimming pool</li> <li>Creation of an open-air multifunctional events square</li> </ul>	
		2.1. Development of economic areas	Designation of economic/service areas for local SMEs alongside main road no. 1	
2.50	CONOMY	2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism	Х	
2. EC	CONOMY	2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	<ul> <li>Economic and logistic utilization of areas pertaining to the Győr-Gönyű port</li> <li>Designation of economic/service areas for local SMEs alongside main road no. 1</li> </ul>	
	3.1. BUILT ENVIRONMENT  3.2. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	Rehabilitation of residential streets	
		3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	Continuation of block excavations at the meeting-points of long construction properties	
		3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	Х	
		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	X	
		3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	Development of Kör Square park	
3. BUILT AND		3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	Rehabilitation of Moson Danube	
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.3. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.1. Development of urban road network	<ul> <li>Improving the access to Molnár Vid Bertalan Cultural Centre (building the road connection between Déryné Street and the Cultural Centre)</li> <li>Completion of the development of Vonal Street for public road and bicycle traffic (implementation in progress)</li> <li>Renovation and widening of Tibormajori Street (implementation in progress)</li> <li>Implementation of road network developments relating to the Győr-Gönyű port</li> <li>Development of road connection between the roundabout at the northern connecting road and Lőtér Street for public road and bicycle traffic</li> </ul>	



	3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	<ul> <li>Construction of bicycle routes between Győrszentiván and Gönyű</li> <li>Completion of the development of Vonal Street for public road and bicycle traffic</li> <li>Development of road connection between the roundabout at the northern connecting road and Lőtér Street for public road and bicycle traffic</li> </ul>
	3.3.3. Development of public transport	Development of bus network in connection with residential zone developments
	3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties	Establishing a P+R, B+R parking lot at the railway station
	3.3.5. Development of public utilities	Continuation of the inland water, wastewater and rainwater drainage programme, particularly in areas frequently threatened by flooding
	4.1. Utilization and function- changing of brown-field areas	Х
4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	<ul> <li>Renovation of the Sugár Street kindergarten and energetic development (implementation in progress)</li> <li>Renovation of Váci Mihály Primary School with the aim of improving energy efficiency</li> </ul>



### 10. NÁDORVÁROS



#### **ACTION AREA PROJECTS**

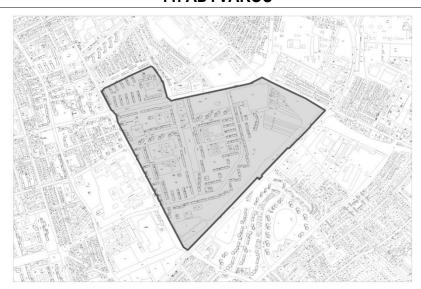
- **A1.** Continuation of the renovation of Frigyes barracks
- **A2**. Development of the environment of Vásárcsarnok
- A3. Complex functional development of Dr. Kovács Pál County Library and Community Centre

- H1. The establishment of an intermodal hub in Győr
- Developments of Városház Square and railway station, restructuring the traffic and increasing parking capacity at the inter-city bus station and shopping centre, Baross bridge and Révai Street
- H2. Reconstruction of Szauter Ferenc Street
- on the section between the hubs of Szauter Ferenc Street and road no. 82 and 83, together with the reconstruction of the hubs themselves.

1. SOCIETY		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	Complex functional development of Dr.     Kovács Pál County Library and     Community Centre
		1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	X
		2.1. Development of economic areas	Χ
		2.2. Development projects focusing	X
2. ECONOMY		2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	<ul> <li>Developing an intermodal hub in Győr: developments of the railway station, intercity bus station and shopping centre, Baross bridge</li> <li>Continuation of the renovation of Frigyes barracks</li> </ul>
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	Development of the environment of Vásárcsarnok
	3.1. BUILT	3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	Х
	ENVIRONMENT	3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	X
		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	X
	3.2. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	Development of the environment of Vásárcsarnok
		3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	Х
		3.3.1. Development of urban road network	Reconstruction of Szauter Ferenc Street
3. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.3. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	<ul> <li>Development of the environment of Vásárcsarnok</li> <li>Connecting existing elements of the bicycle route network, designation of bicycle routes between city districts, bringing bicycle routes to Baross bridge</li> </ul>
		3.3.3. Development of public transport	Developing an intermodal hub in Győr: developments of the railway station, intercity bus station, Baross bridge
		3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties  3.3.5. Development of public utilities	<ul> <li>Developing an intermodal hub in Győr: building parking lots</li> <li>Development of the environment of Vásárcsarnok</li> <li>Extending the capacity of parking spaces at Petz Aladár County Teaching Hospital</li> </ul>
		5.5.5. Development of public utilities	Utilization of areas next to Mészáros
4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY		4.1. Utilization and function-changing of brown-field areas	Utilization of areas next to Meszaros     Lőrinc Street     Utilization of the of the state-owned hospital site at Zrínyi Street     Rehabilitation of Vadász barracks and its environment
		4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	Х



# 11. ADYVÁROS



1. SOCIETY		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	Development of the swimming pool of Adyvárosi Móra Ferenc Primary and Vocational School
		1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	Х
		2.1. Development of economic areas	X
2. EC	CONOMY	2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism	Х
		2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	X
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	Development of public spaces of residential zones
	0.4 DUII T	3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	X
	3.1. BUILT ENVIRONMENT	3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	Х
		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	X
	3.2. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function- extending development of green spaces	<ul> <li>Development of green spaces in residential zones</li> </ul>
3. BUILT AND NATURAL		3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	X
ENVIRONMENT		3.3.1. Development of urban road network	X
	3.3. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	Х
		3.3.3. Development of public transport	The development of a fixed-rail urban-suburban public transport: Establishing a train station in Adyváros
		3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties	Improving the parking situation of Adyváros
		3.3.5. Development of public utilities	X
		4.1. Utilization and function-changing of brown-field areas	X
4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY		4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	Continuing the panel building programme



### 12. MARCALVÁROS GÓRÉ-DŰLŐ RABKERT



#### **ACTION AREA PROJECTS**

- A1. Completing the recultivation of landfill
- **A2.** Utilization of the southern parts of Marcalváros for residential zones
- A3. Utilization of the areas alongside road no. 83 for economic purposes
- A4. Entertainment, sports and recreational utilization of the areas alongside Marcal Lake

- **H1.** Construction of inner western byway
- Continuation of Radnóti Street between main road no. 1 and 83
- **H2.** The development of a fixed-rail urban-suburban public transport system
- Marcalváros decentre: development of bus station, bringing railway line no. 10 towards Marcalváros, establishing a suburban station
- H3. Reconstruction of Szauter Ferenc Street
  - on the section between the hubs of Szauter Ferenc Street and road no. 82 and 83, together with the reconstruction of the hubs themselves.

		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	Х
1. SOCIETY		1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	Entertainment, sports and recreational utilization of the areas alongside Marcal Lake
		2.1. Development of economic areas	Utilization of the areas alongside road no. 83 for economic purposes
2. ECONOMY		2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism	Entertainment, sports and recreational utilization of the areas alongside Marcal Lake
		2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	Utilization of the areas alongside road no. 83 for economic purposes
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	Development of public spaces in residential zones
		3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	Х
	3.1. BUILT ENVIRONMENT	3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	X
		3.1.4. Creating high-quality living environment	Utilization of the southern parts of Marcalváros – developments in residential zones
	3.2. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	<ul> <li>Utilization of areas alongside Marcal Lake, renovation of green spaces</li> <li>Completing the recultivation of landfill</li> <li>Development of green spaces in residential zones</li> </ul>
		3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	Rehabilitation of the Marcal Lake, finishing its dredging
3. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.3. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.1. Development of urban road network	<ul> <li>Construction of the inner western byway (continuation of Radnóti Street between main road no. 1 and 83</li> <li>Reconstruction of Szauter Ferenc Street</li> </ul>
		3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	X
		3.3.3. Development of public transport	<ul> <li>The development of a fixed-rail urban- suburban public transport system:</li> <li>Establishing a train station at Győr- shopping mall</li> <li>Development of Marcalváros decentre: establishing a suburban train station in Marcalváros, development of bus station</li> </ul>
		3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties	Х
		3.3.5. Development of public utilities	Χ
/ ENEDG	Y EFFICIENCY	4.1. Utilization and function- changing of brown-field areas	Completing the recultivation of landfill
4. LINENO	LITIOILING	4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	Х



### 13. SZABADHEGY KISMEGYER AND JÓZSEF ATTILA CITY DISTRICT



#### **ACTION AREA PROJECTS**

- A1. Residential zone developments southeast from József Attila Street
  - > Developments of residential zone around Szabadi Street
  - continuation of the construction of Royal Parkváros
  - Continuation of residential zone development at Ötház hill

- H1. Construction of Main Road No. 83 byway at Győr
  - > construction of the new connecting section of road no. 82 west from the railway bound for Veszprém

1. SOCIETY		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	<ul> <li>Establishing a police station</li> <li>Assessment of the premises in Arató Street, currently functioning as a Plant Protection Station for other use: retirement home, physician's office</li> </ul>
		1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	Creating an artificial turf football pitch on the yard of the Szabadhegy Public Education Centre (implementation in progress)
		2.1. Development of economic areas	<ul> <li>Establishing an economic-service area alongside the new road no. 82</li> <li>Development of Agrokert facility</li> </ul>
2. EC	CONOMY	2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism	Х
		2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	Establishing a small shopping mall in the centre of Szabadhegy     Development of Raktárváros
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	Continuation of the rehabilitation of residential streets together with the management of rainwater
		3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	Х
	3.1. BUILT ENVIRONMENT	3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	Х
		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	<ul> <li>Residential zone developments southeast from József Attila Street:</li> <li>Developments of residential zone around Szabadi Street</li> <li>continuation of the construction of Royal Parkváros</li> <li>Continuation of residential zone development at Ötház hill</li> </ul>
	3.2. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	Х
3. BUILT AND NATURAL		3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	X
ENVIRONMENT		3.3.1. Development of urban road network	<ul> <li>Construction of the new connecting section of road no. 82 west from the railway bound for Veszprém</li> </ul>
		3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	Connecting the elements of the bicycle route network, construction of Győr-Pannonhalma bicycle route on its Győr section alongside Szent Imre Street
		3.3.3. Development of public transport	X
	3.3. TECHNICAL	3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties	X
	INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.5. Development of public utilities	<ul> <li>Rehabilitation of residential streets together with rainwater management</li> <li>Inland water, wastewater and rainwater drainage programme in Győr, Szabadhegy city district:         <ul> <li>continuation of the closed-system rainwater drainage programme already launched (Jereváni Street – József Attila Street – Szent Imre Street – Szabadhegyi railway)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



				>	preparation of the reconstruction of reservoir II and II of József Attila residential zone
4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY		4.1. Utilization and function- changing of brown-field areas		Χ	
		4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	•	Co	ntinuing the panel building programme

## 14. MÉNFŐCSANAK GYIRMÓT



	1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	<ul> <li>Continuation of the renovation of the Bezerédj castle and the rehabilitation of the park</li> </ul>
1. SOCIETY	1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	<ul> <li>Construction of a multifunctional hall in Ménfőcsanak capable of receiving community events</li> <li>Development of areas suitable for doing sports in the Zúgó Park of Gyirmót</li> </ul>
2. ECONOMY	2.1. Development of economic areas	Designation of economic-service areas for local SMEs
	2.2. Development projects	X



		focusing on tourism	
		2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	<ul> <li>Development of the area lying west of the intersection M1 – main road no. 83</li> </ul>
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces  3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	<ul> <li>Rehabilitation of residential streets, rainwater management programme</li> <li>Continuation of block excavations at the meeting-points of long construction properties</li> </ul>
	3.1. BUILT ENVIRONMENT	3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	X
		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	<ul> <li>Joint developments with Győrújbarát (management of residential zones, arrangement of common residential streets and ones running across the city border)</li> <li>Gyirmót, development of western residential zone</li> </ul>
	3.2. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	<ul> <li>Continuation of the renovation of the Bezerédj castle and the rehabilitation of the park</li> <li>Rehabilitation of Zúgó Park, Gyirmót</li> </ul>
		3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	<ul> <li>Arrangement of the section of Rába backwater alongside Szent László Street in Gyirmót</li> </ul>
3. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		3.3.1. Development of urban road network	<ul> <li>Security development of the hubs of road no. 83 (development of pavement, pedestrian crossings, traffic islands, etc.)</li> <li>Renovation of Sokorópátkai Street</li> <li>Bringing Vaskapu Street in Gyirmót to main road no. 83</li> <li>Connection of Gyirmót (Papréti Street) - Koroncó (Marcal bridge)</li> <li>Connection of Szérűskert Street and Papréti Street on the flood protection embankment</li> </ul>
	3.3. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	<ul> <li>Connection of existing elements of the bicycle route network, construction of missing sections</li> <li>Continued construction of the bicycle route to the hub at Koroncó Street</li> </ul>
		3.3.3. Development of public transport	<ul> <li>The development of a fixed-rail urban- suburban public transport: Establishing a train station at Ménfőcsanak, Malom Street</li> </ul>
		3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties	P+R parking lots at train stations
		3.3.6. Development of public utilities	<ul> <li>Rehabilitation of residential streets, rainwater management programme</li> <li>Inland water, wastewater and rainwater drainage programme in Győr, Ménfőcsanak and Gyirmót city districts</li> </ul>
4. ENERG	Y EFFICIENCY	4.1. Utilization and function- changing of brown-field areas 4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	X



# 15. CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL ZONE



**ACTION AREA PROJECTS** 

**A1.** Development of Győr International Industrial Zone

# DEVELOPMENTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE AREA OF THE CITY DISTRICT

		Table 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	
		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	Χ
1. S	OCIETY	1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation	Χ
2. EC	CONOMY	2.1. Development of economic areas	<ul> <li>Development of Győr National Industrial Zone</li> <li>continuous development of the INNONET Innovation and Technological Centre and its transformation into a competence centre</li> <li>Development of the production plant of AUDI Hungaria Motor Kft.</li> </ul>
		2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism	Х
		2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects	Commercial/logistic developments in relation to the development of the International Industrial Park
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	Χ
	3.1. BUILT ENVIRONMENT  3.2. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	X
		3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	X
		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas	X
		3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending development of green spaces	X
3. BUILT AND		3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	Χ
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		3.3.1. Development of urban road network	<ul> <li>Extension of Main Road No. 1 to 2x2 lanes between Ipar Street and roundabout of Likócs</li> </ul>
	2.2 TECHNICAL	3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts	Construction of bicycle route alongside Mártírok Street between Ipar Street and the Likócs roundabout
	3.3. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	3.3.3. Development of public transport	<ul> <li>The development of a fixed-rail urban- suburban public transport: Establishing a train station at Győr-lparterület and providing connecting bus lines</li> </ul>
		3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties	Χ
		3.3.5. Development of public utilities	X
4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY		4.1. Utilization and function- changing of brown-field areas	X
		4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	X

# 3.3. Draft of the coordinated financial plan of urban development actions

Funds are specified for projects where operative programmes known at the time of preparing the IUDS enable the theoretical option of funding the project, at least partially, from EU funds.

# 3.3.1. Action area projects

	1. CITY CENTRE										
	Name of project (package)	Estimated cost (m HUF)	Fund	Indicator	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring				
A1	"Lüktető Belváros" (Vibrant Centre) – Function-extending development of the cultural infrastructure of the city centre	15,000	ERDF	public or commercial buildings constructed or renovated in urban environment	output	m²	beneficiary data service				
				size of open spaces created or renovated in urban environment	output	m²	beneficiary data service				
A2	Development of Dunakapu Square and Dunakorzó	4,000	-	size of open spaces created or renovated in urban environment	output	m²	beneficiary data service				

	2. SZIGET										
	Name of project (package)		Fund	Indicator	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring				
<b>A</b> 1	Function change and development of the oil factory and function- extending rehabilitation of its environment	5,000	ERDF	size of brown-field areas renovated through a change of function	output	m²	beneficiary data service				
A2	Complex development of the Győr Wellness Centre	3,000	ERDF	number of developed commercial places of accommodation	output	pcs	beneficiary data service				
AZ				number of people using the services of Győr Wellness Centre	result	persons	beneficiary data service				
А3	Function change and development of the waffle manufacture and function-extending rehabilitation of its environment	10,000	ERDF	size of brown-field areas renovated through a change of function	output	m²	beneficiary data service				

	3. ÚJVÁROS AND THE SOUTHERN FLOODPLAIN OF HOLT-RÁBCA										
	Name of project (package)		Fund	Indicator	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring				
A1	Social city rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros, phase II	3,300	ERDF	renovated units in urban areas	output	pcs	beneficiary data service				
A	Social city renabilitation in Gyor-ojvaros, priase ii		ESF	number of participants in programmes supporting social development	result	persons	beneficiary data service				
A2	Renovation of Bercsényi Park, rehabilitation of green spaces	1,000	ERDF	size of renovated green spaces	output	m²	beneficiary data service				

	4. WESTERN PART OF PÜSPÖKERDŐ AND NORTHERN FLOODPLAIN OF HOLT-RÁBCA										
	Name of project (package)		Fund	Indicator	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring				
<b>A</b> 1	Health and recreational development projects in the southern part of Püspökerdő and the backwater of Rábca	4,000	-	number of new medicinal and recreational services	output	pcs	beneficiary data service				
A2	Developments of residential zones in the north-western part of Pinnyéd	N/A	-	number of newly established housing units	output	pcs	beneficiary data service				

	5. RÉVFALU										
	Name of project (package)		Fund	Indicator	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring				
<b>A1</b>	Establishing a regional innovation and technological knowledge centre for the automotive industry	10,000	ERDF	number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	output	enterprise	beneficiary data service				
A2	Development of Körtöltés Street and its neighbourhood into a subcentre	N/A	-	Number of commercial units established	output	pcs	beneficiary data service				
A3	Complex development of the Audi Hungária School	5,000	ERDF	capacity of child care and educational institutions supported	output	persons	beneficiary data service				
A4	Building a new sports hall in the territory of the Széchenyi István University	2,000	-	size of newly created sports facilities and their service areas	output	m²	beneficiary data service				

	7. GYÁRVÁROS										
	Name of project (package)	Estimated cost (m HUF)	Fund	Indicator	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring				
A1	The development of Kiskút for tourism, leisure and recreational purposes, the rehabilitation of green areas	1,500	ERDF	size of leisure and recreational areas	output	m²	beneficiary data service				
A2	Continuation of the complex development of Városrét	N/A	ERDF	size of brown-field areas renovated through a change of function	output	m²	beneficiary data service				

	8. LIKÓCS									
	Name of project (package)	Estimated cost (m HUF)	Fund	Indicator	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring			
<b>A</b> 1	Function change and utilization of the go-kart track	N/A	-	size of areas with new features	output	m²	beneficiary data service			

	9. GYŐRSZENTIVÁN										
	Name of project (package)		Name of project (package)  Estimated cost (m HUF)  Fund Indicator		Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring				
<b>A</b> 1	Functional development of the Molnár Vid Bertalan Cultural Centre and its vicinity	500	ERDF	net size of useful community floor area created	output	m²	beneficiary data service				
A2	Creation of an open-air multifunctional events square	500	ERDF	size of brown-field areas built/renovated	output	m²	beneficiary data service				
A3	Establishing a 24-hour healthcare centre	250	ESF	number of people using healthcare services	result	persons	beneficiary data service				
			ERDF	number of professional staff	output	persons					

	10. NÁDORVÁROS										
Name of project (package)		Estimated cost (m HUF)	Fund	Indicator	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring				
<b>A</b> 1	Continuation of the renovation of Frigyes barracks	N/A	•	net size of useful work-dedicated floor area created	output	m²	beneficiary data service				
A2	Development of the environment of Vásárcsarnok	1,000	-	size of open spaces created or renovated in urban environment	output	m²	beneficiary data service				
<b>A</b> 3	Complex functional development of Dr. Kovács Pál County Library and Community Centre	500	ERDF	size of area involved in the development	output	m <sup>2</sup>	beneficiary data service				

	12. MARCALVÁROS, GÓRÉ-DŰLŐ, RABKERT										
Name of project (package)		Estimated cost (m HUF)	Fund	Indicator	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring				
<b>A</b> 1	Completing the recultivation of landfill	1,000	ERDF, CF	size of recultivated area	output	ha	beneficiary data service				
A2	Utilization of the southern parts of Marcalváros for residential zones	N/A	-	number of newly established housing units	output	pcs	beneficiary data service				
А3	Utilization of the areas alongside road no. 83 for economic purposes	N/A		number of enterprises moving in	output	pcs	beneficiary data service				
A4	Entertainment, sports and recreational utilization of the areas alongside Marcal Lake	2,000	ERDF	size of sports and recreational areas created	output	m²	beneficiary data service				

	13. SZABADHEGY, KISMEGYER, JÓZSEF ATTILA CITY DISTRICT								
Name of project (package)  Estimated cost (m HUF)  Fund  Indicator  type  Method measure					Method of measuring				
A	Residential zone developments in Szabadhegy city district (southeast from József Attila Street)	N/A	-	number of newly established housing units	output	pcs	beneficiary data service		

	15. CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL ZONE									
Name of project (package)  Estimated cost (m HUF)  Fund Indicat					Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring			
<b>A</b> 1	Development of Győr National Industrial Zone	2,000	ERDF	size of site, industrial park, industrial area provided with modern infrastructure as a result of the development	output	ha	beneficiary data service			

# 3.3.2. Network project packages (investment type)

	Name of project (package)	Estimated cost (m HUF)	Fund	Indicator	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring
1	The establishment of an intermodal hub in Győr (affected city districts: City Centre and Nádorváros)	15,000	ERDF, CF	useful area of the intermodal hub involved in the investment	output	m²	beneficiary data service
2	Construction of a new bridge between Kunszigeti Street and Töltés Street (affected city districts: Sziget, Újváros, Pinnyéd-Püspökerdő)	2,000	-	number of bridges built	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
3	Deploying and sustainable operation of facilities related to hosting the European Youth Olympics Festival (affected city districts: Újváros, Gyárváros)	10,000	-	size of newly created sports facilities and their service areas	output	m²	beneficiary data service
4	Development of tourism information system in Győr	70	ERDF	number of signs deployed	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
5	Completing the outer eastern byway of Győr in a state-funded investment (road no. 813)  (affected city districts: Central industrial area and eastern peripheries)	10,000	ERDF	total length of public roads reconstructed or renovated	output	km	beneficiary data service
6	Construction of inner western byway (affected city districts: Újváros, Marcalváros – Góré-dűlő – Rabkert)	3,000	-	total length of public roads reconstructed or renovated	output	km	beneficiary data service
7	Construction of inner eastern byway (affected city districts: Révfalu, Gyárváros)	3,000	-	total length of public roads reconstructed or renovated	output	km	beneficiary data service
8	The development of a fixed-rail urban-suburban public transport system (The entire city is affected)	20,000	ERDF, CF	number of newly built or renovated stations/stops	output	pcs	beneficiary data service

9	Construction of the Győr byway section of main road no. 82 managed by the state  (affected city districts: Szabadhegy – Kismegyer)	8,000	ERDF, CF	total length of public roads reconstructed or renovated	output	km	beneficiary data service
10	Management of parking problems in the city of Győr	13000	ERDF	number of new, reduced traffic zones	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
11	Inland water, wastewater and rainwater drainage programme in Győr (affected city districts: City Centre, Újváros, Révfalu, Szabadhegy, Ménfőcsanak, Gyirmót, Bácsa, Kisbácsa and Sárás)	5,000	ERDF	length of inland water and rainwater protection facilities	output	km	beneficiary data service
12	Recreational development projects in the Bálványosi channel area (affected city districts: Révfalu, Sárás-Kisbácsa-Bácsa)	N/A	-	number of new recreational services created as a result of the project	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
13	Reconstruction of Szauter Street (affected city districts: Nádorváros, Marcalváros)	500	ERDF	total length of public roads reconstructed or renovated	output	km	beneficiary data service
	Development of the healthcare system	1,000	ERDF	number of renewable social basic services created at the site of development	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
14			ESF	number of people receiving better healthcare services	output	persons	beneficiary data service
15	Infrastructural development of the homeless care system and replacing inadequate places	1,500	ERDF	number of renewable social basic services created at the site of development	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
	Creating a represtignal modical centre for those with physical			number of people using the services of the medical centre	result	persons	beneficiary data service
16	Creating a recreational medical centre for those with physical or mental disabilities and for the elderly	3,000	ERDF	number of renewable social basic services created at the site of development	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
17	Cycling infrastructure and service development for tourism	2,000	ERDF	number of settlements or parts of town	output	pcs	beneficiary data service

	purposes			made bicycle-friendly			
18	Development of urban and suburban bicycle route network	500	ERDF	length of bicycle traffic facilities created	output	km	beneficiary data service
19	The improvement of water tourism in Győr and its agglomeration	3,000	ERDF	number of ports built	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
19	Modernization of buses	10,000	ERDF	number of modern vehicles purchased	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
20	Continuing the panel building programme	10,000	-	number of apartments involved in the development	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
21	Energetic developments in the public institutions of Local Government of Győr City with County Rights	5,000	ERDF	reduction in the annual primary energy consumption of public buildings	output	kWh/year	beneficiary data service

# 3.3.3. Network project packages containing mixed investment-type projects and quality/service development activities

Name of project (package)		Estimated cost (m HUF)	Fund	Indicator	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring	
Primary and secondary-school infrastructure and content		Primary and secondary-school infrastructure and content	8,000	ERDF	number of gyms renovated/built	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
	Ī	development programme	0,000	ESF	number of people involved in the programmes	output	persons	beneficiary data service
	2	Programme for the Ageing – Better living conditions for the elderly, and the facilitation of active, healthy ageing by the construction of pensioners' homes and service development	3,000	ERDF	number of renewable social basic services created at the site of development	output	pcs	beneficiary data service

	The identification of cultural, ecotourism and gastronomy related			number of identified touristic attractions/products/programme packages	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
3	breakthrough points and their mutual development in Győr's functional vicinity	500 ERDF		increase in the expected number of visits at supported sites considered a natural and cultural heritage or attraction	output	visits/yea r	beneficiary data service
4	Housing programme in Győr	N/A	-	number of municipal rental apartments involved in the development	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
5	Kindergarten development programme	500	ERDF	number of newly built or renovated kindergarten places	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
6	Kindergarten development programme	500	ERDF	number of newly built or renovated kindergarten places	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
			ESF	capacity of child care and educational institutions supported	output	persons	beneficiary data service
	Development of institutions is higher education	10.000	ERDF	number of new and valuable assets purchased	output	pcs	hanafisiany data assuisa
7	Development of institutions in higher-education	10,000	ESF	number of students affected by the developments	result	persons	beneficiary data service
8	Energetic development of the dormitories of secondary educational institutions	2,000	ERDF	number of buildings involved in the development	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
9	Establishing a technological park relating to the regional innovation and technological knowledge centre for the automotive industry	10,000	ERDF, ESF	net size of useful work-dedicated floor area created	output	m²	beneficiary data service

# 3.3.4. Horizontal project packages

Name of project (package)		Estimated cost (m HUF)	Fund	Indicator	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring
1	Smart City Győr programme	5000	ERDF	number of development documents prepared	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
•	Smart Oity Gyor programme	0000	ESF	number of inhabitants affected by the developments	effect	persons	beneficiary data service
2	Creating a Sustainable Urban Energy Strategy and Energy Action Plan (SEAP)	50	ERDF	number of strategies and action plans prepared	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
	Implementation of the city's Health Development Plan for the period 2014-2020	350	ESF	number of people participating in health improvement actions	result	persons	beneficiary data service
3				number of projects contributing to the implementation of the health improvement plan	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
4	Supporting the social care activities of civil organizations	100	ESF	number of civil organizations supported	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
5	Awareness-raising related to sustainable transport	200	ESF	number of people involved in the programmes	output	persons	beneficiary data service
	Promotion of entering the labour market/retraining with			number of people involved in the programmes	output	persons	beneficiary data service
6	Promotion of entering the labour market/retraining with prevention, life skills and training programmes	550	ESF	number of unemployed participants, including permanently unemployed (women/men/total figures)	output	persons	beneficiary data service
7	The revision of the strategic noise map of Győr	30	ERDF	number of noise maps revised	output	pcs	beneficiary data service

8	Development of Győr's innovation service system	200	ESF, ERDF	private investment adjusted to public subsidies granted to businesses (in the form of non-repayable grants)	output	pcs	beneficiary data service
9	Implementation of an action programme aimed at strengthening the complex community and settlement identity in relation to the organization of the EYOF 2017	100	ESF	number of unemployed participants, including permanently unemployed (women/men/total figures)	output	persons	beneficiary data service
10	Implementation of awareness-raising programmes in Győr to popularize healthy life-style	100	ESF	number of programmes fully or partially implemented by social partners or non-governmental organizations	output	persons	beneficiary data service
11	Development of the local government's real estate strategy and geographic information system	50	-	population living in areas using integrated urban development strategies	output	persons	beneficiary data service

# 4. ANTI-SEGREGATION PROGRAMME<sup>3</sup>

# 4.1. Background

The Anti-Segregation Programme examines the presence of equal opportunities issues in a given settlement primarily in a spatial dimension and from the aspect of segregation processes. It purpose is to improve the situation of parts of the city where the signs of segregations have shown and part of the population is living in segregation. And, as a result of the analysis, a long-term programme should be developed that will help the resolution of segregation and prevent segregation from occurring.

The Integrated City Development Strategies prepared in 2008, and as such the previous ICDS of Győr contained the Anti-Segregation Programme (hereinafter 'ASP') prepared with the countersigning of the anti-segregation expert in a separate chapter on the basis of the requirements specified in Annex 2 of the 2007 Manual on Urban Development. The revised 2nd edition of the Manual (hereinafter 'Manual') was published in 2009, which is still effective. In August 2013 a supplementary Guide was published by the Ministry of Interior, which supersedes the Manual of 2009 in numerous areas, however, it does not deal with the methodology of the ASP in detail. Consequently, in the preparation of the current ASP the instructions of the 2009 Manual are governing. Furthermore, the new IUDS's should be prepared in accordance with the content requirements defined in Annex 2 of Government Decree No. 314/2012. (XI.8.), and its Section 3 is the preparation of the Anti-Segregation Programme, if the there are parts of the city that are segregated or threatened with segregation.

On the basis of the segregation indication system relying on the figures of the 2011 census (available at the time of preparing this document), no parts of city can be considered segregated or threatened with segregation.

Accordingly, on the basis of the recommendation of the Manual "the part of the anti-segregation chapter analysing the situation should be limited to potential effects of potential developments and sectoral policies on segregation, and define the measures in the anti-segregation programme part that are aimed at averting these effects" (*Manual*, p. 126).

Owing to the above-mentioned situation, the analysis of situation from the aspect of anti-segregation limits itself to the examination of current situations in areas that are segregated or threatened with segregation on the basis of the 2001 figures, hence to the changes that occurred in the examined period. The effects of planned development and certain sectoral policies on segregation should be revised in the course of developing the IUDS. **However, it is not necessary to develop a new anti-segregation programme.** 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Documents used for the preparation of this chapter:

<sup>-</sup> Guide for cities with county rights for preparing the 2014-2020 Integrated Urban Development Strategy. Ministry of Interior's Deputy State Secretariat for Area Management, Construction and Heritage, 30 August 2013.

<sup>-</sup> Handbook on Urban Development - second, revised edition. Secretariat for Urban Development and Construction Work under the Ministry of National Development and Economy, 28 January 2009

<sup>-</sup> Integrated Urban Development Strategy of Győr, May 2008 HHP Contact Tanácsadó Kft. (ICDS 2008 for short).

<sup>-</sup> Preliminary Assessment for the Urban Development Concept and Integrated Urban Development Strategy of Győr City with County Rights, 2014-2020. January 2014 Universitas-Győr Nonprofit kft. (IUDS 2014 for short).

# 4.2. The purpose and task of the Anti-Segregation Programme

The guides relating to the preparation of integrated urban development strategies of cities with county rights given a clear description of the strategic approach and management of anti-segregation programmes. On the one hand, medium-term objectives should be clearly in line with the 11 thematic objectives of the EU cohesion policy in aspects relating to the IUDS, and special attention should be paid to the strengthening of social inclusion, elimination of segregation and equalization of opportunities.

On the other hand, the guiding principle of developing integrated urban development strategies for the subsequent development period is still outlined in the 2009 Manual on Urban Development, and the majority of its guidelines on policies is still valid. Chapter 6 of the Manual deals with the principles of developing the anti-segregation plan as well as its purposes and methodology.

Territorial segregation refers to the phenomenon when the social distance between various groups becomes a spatial distance at the same time, e.g. the living spaces of different social and ethnic groups are sharply delineated. Segregation conserves the inequalities of incomes, settlement infrastructure and access to various services [...] in the following the notion of segregation will exclusively mean the concentrated cohabitation of families with low societal status" (Manual, p. 117)

The system effects of segregation is built on complex and mutually amplifying processes. Segregation inevitably comes with the decline of standards of conditions fundamentally determining the quality of life. In segregated living quarters buildings are in degraded condition and overcrowded, housing and environmental conditions are often harmful to health, public services are deficient or fully absent, hence the society of slums forming in this way is unorganized, most of its inhabitants are unemployed and diseases and criminal acts are everyday occurrences. The situation examination and development scheduling part of the anti-segregation plan are virtually intended to treat these undesirable social processes.

The *anti-segregation programme* comprises two part. The purpose of the situation assessment part is to present the city districts or smaller territorial units where areas concentrating disadvantaged population in great numbers (*Manual*, p. 36). The purpose of the anti-segregation programme is to introduces series of measures aimed at mitigating the separation of people living in segregates or city districts threatened by segregation and ensuring their social integration (*Manual*, p. 45).

The starting point of *delineating segregates* is based on segregation maps provided by KSH, where areas that are segregated or threatened by segregation are delineated on the basis of the figures of the 2011 census. KSH designates areas as segregates where the population reached 50 persons at the time of the census. The scope of segregation indicators are clearly defined by the Manual (*Manual*, p. 119).

The anti-segregation situation assessment should include the following:

- 1. results relating to the delineation of segregates and areas threatened by segregation;
- 2. the study of the current conditions of the areas that are segregated or threatened by segregation according to the 2001 figures;
- 3. the study of segregates and areas threatened by segregation since 2001;
- 4. the survey of the effects of planned developments and certain sectoral policies on segregation.

# 4.3. Processes of segregation (2001-2011) – Revision of segregates and areas threatened by segregation delineated in the previous ASP

The Medium-term Integrated City Development Strategy of Győr City with County Rights (21 February 2008) includes an anti-segregation situation assessment and programme, since numerous segregates and areas threatened by segregation were identified on the basis of the 2001 figures.

Building on the census data of city districts, focusing on the features of the concentrated spatial cohabitation of low-standing population, the situation assessment parts of the 2008 and 2014 urban development documents constitute the baseline:

- the situation assessment part of the 2008 ICDS Section 3.2: Chapter bearing the title "Identification of city districts with unfavourable features (concentrating low-standing groups)" (p. 83-95).
- Subsection 3.3.2. of the 2014 Preliminary Assessment deals with the social structure and economic image of city districts (*p.* 304-317).

Building on the 2001 census data, the anti-segregation situation assessment prepared in 2008 laid down the following:

- "the segregation of low-standing social groups is most evident in *Újváros, Gorkijváros and zone 1 of Gyárváros*, while the situation is more moderate and concentration is relative in western *Újváros* and *Sziget*.
- 2. The most disadvantaged city district is clearly Újváros, which was ranked first in case of four problem indicators with unfavourable figures like an unemployment rate of 20%, a ratio of people with low qualification of 61% and one fourth of homes lacking comfort or falling within the category of temporary accommodation.
- 3. According to the population of city districts, 2.2% of the population live in the three lowest ranking city districts and 6.8% of it in the five worst situated city districts. In lack of figures from other cities, it can be established based on these parameters that *the rate of segregated groups is low in the city*, but there are considerable differences in case of Újváros (ICDS 2008, p. 71).

The anti-segregation plan of 2008 designated Újváros and the parts of Sziget city district adjacent to it as a primary target area on the basis of situation assessments. The number of segregates with populations exceeding fifty people was four, out of which all were situated in Újváros. In addition to this, in the vicinity of these segregates a block has been identified, where the rate of low-standing population is over 40%. (see: Figure 4.1 and table).



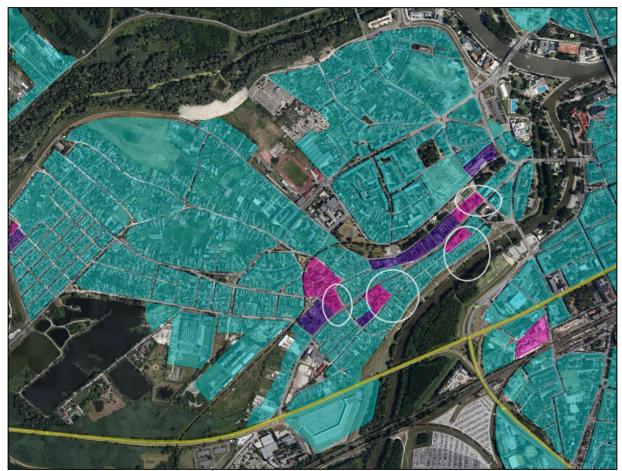


Figure 4.1: The location of segregates in Újváros based on the anti-segregation situation assessment of 2008 (areas fulfilling 40-49% of segregation indicators are marked purple, and those fulfilling 50-100% area marked pink)

Sources: Anti-Segregation Plan of Győr City with County Rights, 2008. (prepared based on Table 14)

Anti-segregation indicators, 2001 census	Entire city	Újváros	Sziget
Number of inhabitants	129,412	2,928	4,556
Rate of employment	55%	37%	45%
Rate of unemployment	5.8%	20.2%	9.5%
The ratio of active-age population without regular income	43.8%	62.8%	55.2%
Ratio of physical workers employed in industry	27.8%	33.5%	30.5%
Ratio of the population with primary-school education as the highest level	35.2%	61.4%	43.4%
of qualification			
Ratio of the population with post-secondary qualification	18.0%	9.8%	15.4%
Ratio of homes with low comfort level	3.7%	26.2%	6.9%
Ratio of homes owned by the local government	9.0%	40.5%	26.9%
Ratio of families with one parent	16.1%	20.3%	18.4%
Number of children per 100 families	102.3	139	96
Number of children under 15 years of age per 100 families	51.5	88	59

**Table 4.1:** Main segregation indicators in affected city districts of the 2008 anti-segregation situation assessment Source: Győr City with County Rights ICDS 2008: Tables 15-21.

The following social anomalies were described in the earlier situation assessment with regard to city districts containing segregates:

- social situation of multiple disadvantages,
- the structure of problems is similar, but their volume varied in each city district,



- signs of nationality or ethnicity-based segregation (high ratio of Roma people),
- · concentration of the under 14 age group,
- lower than average ratio of active age group,
- high number of children,
- above average number of single-parent households,
- low level of qualification, rate of education,
- high ratio of people employed in physical work,
- low rate of employment,
- high rate of unemployment,
- higher ratio of homes with low comfort level and apartments owned by the local government
- the quantity of regular social benefits is high among the population.

Since in case of Győr not one segregate or area threatened with segregation was marked on the segregation maps of settlements prepared by KSH based on 2011 census data, hence no detailed situation assessment focusing on existing or recently formed segregates had to be conducted. However, the subsection presenting the social structure features of city districts is capable of giving an account of changes occurring in the last 10 years.<sup>4</sup> The main data of the relevant subsection of the Preliminary Assessment is summarized in the following table.

Social features, 2011 census	Entire city	Újváros	Sziget
Resident population	129,392	5,672	4,643
<ul> <li>Change compared to 2001</li> </ul>	0.1%	+ 1%	+ 10%
Ratio of 0-14 age group	13.6%	15.9%	14.7%
Ratio of above 60 age group	22.8%	18.2%	21.6%
Dependency rate	0.57	0.52	0.57
Old age index	1.68	1.15	1.47
Activity rate	62%	53%	61%
<ul> <li>Change compared to 2001</li> </ul>	0.9%	+ 5.4%	+ 8.6%
Ratio of households without an employed person	36.3%	29.1%	31.7%
Unemployment rate	5.4%	8.1%	8.4%
Ratio of permanently unemployed	52.3%	60.9%	52.6%
Ratio of people without permanent income from work (within the 15-59 age group)	33.6%	43.7%	35.3%
<ul> <li>Change compared to 2001</li> </ul>	-1.4%	- 5.7%	- 7.9%
Ratio of the population with post-secondary qualification	25.4%	19.6%	24.5%
<ul> <li>Change compared to 2001</li> </ul>	6.7%	+ 9.9%	+ 10.0%
Ratio of the population with primary-school education as the highest level of qualification within the active population	9.5%	21.4%	15.6%
Ratio of homes with low comfort level	2.7%	13.4%	6.7%

**Table 4.2:** Main indicators of the social structure analysis of city districts in the 2013 Preliminary Assessment Source: Preliminary Assessment 2013: based on the tables in pages 304-317.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> It is important to note from a methodological aspect that compared to the delineation applied in the work chapter introducing the city districts and studying the areas that are segregated or areas threatened by segregation in the previous, 2008 Integrated City Development Strategy, uses a somewhat different breakdown of city districts. The analysis of 2008 starts from the data of 35 administrative districts and used this to combine the city districts into larger units. Currently, in this breakdown, there are no census data available, the Hungarian Central Statistical Agency provided these data according to the traditional division (22 city districts and peripheries). There are a few discrepancies in the delineations, the breakdown of KSH treats Jancsifalu, the Industrial Park and Városrét separately, while the József Attila residential zone belongs to Szabadhegy in this delineation system (35 administrative districts form 21 city districts based on the division by the general assembly).

Societal features of city districts previously containing segregates in 2011:

- In the last 10 years city districts retained and, in certain cases, managed to increase their residential population, decline of population is not typical. The decline of population (10-12%) is more typical of residential zones.
- In terms of age structure, these areas remained quite youthful, the ratio of the young age group (15-16%) is above average, while the ratio of the older age group (18-21%) is lower. Ageing rather threatens the areas of the city centre and Nádorváros (28%).
- Clear improvement can be observed in employment and labour market parameters. However, these are the fourth and eighth worst-ranking city districts in terms of the rate of activity, but the indicator improved by 5 and 9 percent in Úiváros and Sziget respectively in 10 years time.
- The indicators of previous segregates are under the city average in terms of ratio of households without an
  employed person, but presently the indicators of Ménfőcsanak, Marcalváros II, Nádorváros and Révfalu are
  the least favourable in this respect.
- Sziget and Újváros city districts traditionally having a high rate of unemployment were among the worstranking city districts in 2011 in this respect. Besides, it can be observed that a continuously increasing trend is unfolding in residential zones, which resulted in an above average rate of unemployment in these city districts as well.
- As a result of more favourable activity rate, the decline in the number of *people without permanent income* from work was the strongest in the city districts considerably exceeding the city average.
- Apparent changes occurred in the educational level of the population. The general tendency is the continuous
  upward shift of the highest school education, but the rise of the number of people with post-secondary
  qualification was particularly dynamic in the area of previous segregates during the last decade. Their ratio
  doubled in Újváros, from 9.8 to 19.6%, while in Sziget the ratio of degree-holders in the over 25 age group
  soared from 15 to 25%.
- The educational figures of previous segregates are approaching the city average, while unfavourable tendencies can be observed in this indicator in Gyárváros, Adyváros and Sárás.
- Nonetheless, the ratio of people with a primary-school qualification as a highest level of education is still high among the active age group.
- The ratio of homes with low comfort level is still high (particularly in Újváros), but considerable improvement can be observed here if compared to figures from 10 years ago: this ratio halved, that is, dropped from 26% to 13%.

To summarize the results, it can be clearly established that segregated areas or areas threatened by segregation indicated for the previous development period of the city have disappeared. Practically all indicators measuring the level of development have improved in 10 years time. The above average concentration of people with low educational level and lacking permanent income from labour, lower rate of employment and above average ratio of low comfort homes is still present in these city districts. Despite the above, the concentrated cohabitation of low-standing groups has alleviated, and, from the aspect of methodological limits, it has virtually fallen below the critical value. Almost in all cases the positive change (improvement) rates measured during 10 years were the highest in these city districts (e.g. increasing activity, higher educational level, reduction of the ratio of low comfort homes, etc.).

If the tables of the situation assessment are processed by focusing on the worst-ranking city districts in all cases, then three guiding principles are unfolding (see: Table 4.2).



Social features, 2011	1st worst ranking	2nd worst ranking	3rd worst ranking
Declining residential population	Jancsifalu	Marcalváros	Adyváros
High ratio of the 0-14 age group	Sárás	Pinnyéd	Ménfőcsanak
High ratio of above 60 age group	Jancsifalu	Nádorváros	City Centre
High rate of dependency	Jancsifalu	Sárás	Nádorváros
High old age index	City Centre	Jancsifalu	Nádorváros
Low rate of activity	Városrét	Révfalu	Peripheries
High ratio of households without an	Győrszentiván	Bácsa	Sárás
employed person			
High unemployment rate	Peripheries	Sárás	Sziget
High ratio of active-age population without	Városrét	Révfalu	Újváros
regular income			
High ratio of the population with primary-	Peripheries	Sárás	Újváros
school education as the highest level of			
qualification within the active population			
High ratio of low comfort homes	Peripheries	Újváros	Sziget

**Table 4.3:** Main indicators of the social structure analysis of city districts in the 2013 Preliminary Assessment, 2011 – the three worst-ranking city districts

Source: Preliminary Assessment 2013: based on the tables in pages 304-317.

One the one hand, a demographic internal differentiation is possible, where primarily the ageing and youthful city districts become more sharply divided from each other. The city has to face particularly serious challenges in the respect of ageing society. The other guiding principle remains social-economic status based internal differentiation, which has traces in Győr according to recent data, but extreme value have moderated and the situation of previously threatened areas has improved considerably. Finally, it is visible that the territorial accumulation of issues has relieved. In opposition to the picture drawn by the data from 2001, it is not shown so obviously in recent surveys that the 3-4 problematic and threatened city districts would dominate the segregation indicators in all aspects.

#### 4.4. The set of instruments and implementation of the 2008 Anti-Segregation Programme

The set of instruments of the programme designed in 2008 (Figure 4.2) laid down objectives aiming to support social integration in *four intervention areas* touching upon the issues of housing, education and labour market as well as the development of services. In addition to the four intervention areas, one comprehensive project aimed at the development of real estate, function extension and public road/public utilities network development was included in the programme in relation to the city district containing segregates (rehabilitation of Újváros).

The programme contained a total of 29 integration and mobilization-focused interventions. The target area of the comprehensive project was Újváros containing numerous segregates (establishing a cultural quarter by the development of Kossuth Street and its neighbourhood), which was aimed the development of one of the poorest part of the city, directly touching upon the housing, mobilization, employment and service accessibility components of the set of instruments assigned to antisegregation. Among the envisage development projects, nine was scheduled to be immediate, one was within one year, 14 of them within 3 years and 6 within 7 years.



	The set of instruments of the Ar	nti-Segregation Programme of the 2008 ICDS	Implemented	Partially/in progress	Was not implemented
INTERVENTION AREAS	I. Housing integration	Increasing the number of rental apartments		Χ	
		2. Improvement of the technical condition of existing apartments		Χ	
		3. Interest-free loan support of first home purchasers	X		
		4. Creation of building plots for the youth			Х
		5. Mobilization principles		Х	
	II. Educational integration	Segregation-free institution organization (revision of schooling districts)	Х		
		Increasing the effectiveness of education		Х	
		2.1. Competence-based education		Х	
		2.2. Integration pedagogical programme		Х	
		2.3. Improvement of staff conditions		Х	
		2.4. Talent management		Χ	
		2.5. Increasing the employment opportunities of			
		students		Χ	
		2.6. Further-education of pedagogues		Χ	
		2.7. Improvement of infrastructural conditions		Х	
		Improving the social situation of students		Х	
	III. Development of services	Extension of services	Х		
		1.1. Social Care Centre in Újváros	X		
		1.2. Sure Start Programme	X		
		Further support and development of the Temporary     Home of Children and Families (Újváros)	X		
		` '		Х	
		Situation assessment and public dialogue     Comprehensive social needs survey for each city			
		district	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	X	
		3.2. More active inclusion of civil organizations	Х		
		3.3. Informing the population on the options of using social care services	Х		
	IV. Labour market integration	Reorganization of the city's vocational education - TISZK-Győr	Х		
		1.1. Organization development	X		
		1.2. Professional development	X		
		1.3. Compensation of disadvantages	X		
		Rehabilitational employment of employees with changes abilities and disabled employees		Χ	
		3. Scholarship system for applicants of professions in short supply	Х		
_	V. Rehabilitation of Újváros	Establishing the cultural quarter		Х	
IVE OJEC		Renovation of real estate (plus the functions returning after rehabilitation)		Х	
COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT		2. Function extension (retaining the original street image, real commercial function to traditionally equipped shops supplemented with presentation function; extension of touristic attractions - strengthening the market-town attitude)		Х	
DEV		Development of public roads and public utilities network		Х	

**Table 4.2:** Set of instruments and implementation of the Anti-Segregation Programme of the ICDS Source: Győr City with County Rights ICDS 2008: p. 191

# 4.5. Further steps relating to the Anti-Segregation Programme

# The completion of three tasks was necessary in the course of preparing the new IUDS:

1) Setting forth the principle and importance of anti-segregation, social inclusion and integration in the target system of the strategy.

Although according to Annex 2 to Government Decree No. 314/2012. (XI. 8.), the city of Győr is not obligated to prepare an anti-segregation programme, since it is only required if there is an area that is segregated or threatened by segregation in the settlement; the Local Government maintains its commitment to the obligations set out in the preamble of its previous anti-segregation plan, namely:

"The Local Government of Győr City with County Rights assumes an obligation to enforce the points specified in the anti-segregation programme for the entire territory falling within its competence. It obligates bodies and institutions under its competence and supervision to strive to reverse territorial and/or ethnic segregation processes through their decisions and activities, and these may not contribute to segregation in any form." (ICDS 2008: p. 189)

In line with the above, the objectives and measures aimed at the reduction of social differences and segregation in Győr are given emphasis in both the long-term Urban Development Concept and the medium-term Integrated Urban Development Strategy.

2) Revision of the set of instruments, intervention areas and specific projects of the 2008 programme, finding new points of connection and designation of new directions of development.

On the basis of the segregation indication system relying on the figures of the 2011 census, no parts of city can be considered segregated or threatened with segregation. This is also a proof of the success of the 2008 programme and the appropriate selection of the instruments for the programme. Although no segregates can be identified in the area of the city, the Local Government intends to continue the social urban rehabilitation of Újváros based on the positive experiences of the priority project and the feedback of the population.

3) Surveying the potential effects of planned developments and certain sectoral policies on segregation

In the course of the survey, the way how major action area or purely sectoral infrastructural and real estate developments planned for the medium term will affect and influence the processes of segregation, should be examined. This examination should find answer to whether these have an segregation effect, or potential effects of segregation should be identified. For instance, low-standing families are expected to move out spontaneously or through assistance due to the demolition of buildings in certain development sites. The question is, whether this process will intensify processes of segregation in other, low-prestige residential zones. A similar effect might occur as a consequence of moving out due to the renovation of buildings.

# 4.6. Examining the segregation effect of planned developments

# The comprehensive target system of the Urban Development Concept 2014-2030

The objectives of the 2014 Urban Development Concept clearly aim to eliminate processes of segregation and to establish a solidary and inclusive local society. In the following, those points are highlighted that intensify and facilitate anti-segregation processes.

#### 1. Society

The objective of the city is to reduce social differences within the settlement, or at least keep them at a sustainable and manageable level. All of the partial objectives set in the society theme of the concept focuses on the reduction of segregation processes and clearly promote the spatial and social integration of disadvantaged social groups (e.g. ensuring equal opportunities, maintaining and creating jobs, improving the standards of education, health awareness, prevention, awareness raising).

#### 2. Economy

In addition to ensuring the favourable operating conditions for starting or already functioning businesses, soft programmes supporting economy development also contribute to the integration of disadvantaged social groups (programmes supporting individuals in entering the labour market, activities encouraging mobility, life-skills and training programmes).

#### 3. Built and natural environment

Among the objectives of the concept relating to built environment, the continuation of city rehabilitation processes could be highlighted as anti-segregation activities. Besides, objectives focusing on establishing a high-quality living environment (improving the quality of municipal rental apartments and improving their energy efficiency, ensuring healthy living conditions, fighting against the formation of slums) all result in the suppression of segregation processes.

Also, the development of green spaces contributes to establishing a high-quality living environment, the preservation of a healthy society and the creation and development of the spaces suitable for spending free time usefully (parks, watersides, recreational forests).

The city further aims to ensure living conditions in adequate quantity and quality as well as complete public utilities provision.

# 4. Energy efficiency, climate protection

The positive effects of an energy efficient city management (smart city) can be particularly felt among the people in disadvantaged situation (e.g. low energy consumption, improvement of the accessibility of city services).

#### Introduction of correlations between the medium-term objectives of IUDS and city districts

The 21 medium-term objectives of IUDS were linked to the specific city district development target areas of the city (IUDS 2.2, Introduction of correlations between thematic and territorial objectives). The previously segregated city districts (Újváros and Sziget) are included in the areas affected by most of the medium-term objectives and having a comprehensive development target system. Újváros is not a relevant target area in four out of 21, while Sziget is not a target area in five of the objectives. As a result, both city districts are considered high-priority development areas of Győr in the strategy.

# Evaluation of interventions aimed at the implementation of IUDS, from the aspect of antisegregation

Individual development concepts are evaluated according to two aspects. On the one hand, focus should be given to whether the planned intervention could intensify processes of segregation, and, on the other, interventions that, through their integrative effects, could further the fight against segregation of the city are given priority. Since the settlement currently has no segregates or areas threatened with segregation, primary emphasis is put on the effects the envisaged interventions might have on city districts (Sziget and Újváros) containing segregates identified in the course of the previous ICDS.

# Effects of interventions planned for the area of Sziget and Újváros

Based on the segregation situation assessment, it became visible that there are no segregates or areas threatened with segregation in the city, and segregation indicators have improved in previously delineated city districts (Újváros and Sziget), however, increased attention should be paid to these territories, since the ratio of inhabitants struggling with social challenges and problems is above average in these parts of the settlement.

- > Evaluation of the effects of high-priority (action area and network) projects in the area of city districts
  - both action area projects planned in the area of Sziget city district (Function change and development of the oil factory and function-extending rehabilitation of its environment; Complex development of the Győr Wellness Centre) area development concepts improving the situation of these city districts through the function change of brown-field areas and related infrastructural developments (new bridge between Pinnyéd and Sziget-Újváros, developments relating to EYOF).
  - In case of Újváros, the two action area projects: Social city rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros, phase II and Renovation of Bercsényi Park clearly strengthen efforts of anti-segregation, while developments relating to the hosting of the European Youth Olympics Festival (Olympic centre, swimming pool) fundamentally change the current landscape of the city district, and also positive effects arising from the continued use of these facilities will be felt by the people living in this city district.
- Commercial and logistic development projects

Interventions relating to medium-term objectives include (in relation to the social urban rehabilitation of Újváros) the creating shops on the ground floor of renovated buildings and quality service extension of businesses. The developments affecting the city district could clearly improve the economic, commercial, labour market and social features of the area.

- > Soft programmes supporting economy development:
  - The first project package (helping to enter the labour market or retrain by prevention, life-skills and training programmes) clearly promotes the social integration of disadvantaged groups and could have positive effect on defending against processes of segregation through the support of territorial employment programmes and alternative actions for labour force mobility.
- ➤ Interventions relating to built environment:

Starting from the success of the comprehensive rehabilitation objectives of the previous antisegregation plan, the second phase of the social urban rehabilitation of Győr-Újváros will implemented between 2014-2020 according to the plans. Through the function-extending renovation of buildings (development of shops, rental apartments, cultural and commercial infrastructure) and renovation of public spaces the city district will be characterised by clearly more favourable infrastructural features.

In addition to this, project package entitled *Housing programme* of the IUDS is aimed at the quality development of municipal rental apartments and the improvement of their energy efficiency.

Accordingly, it can be clearly established that the development concepts of the IUDS contribute to the fight of the city against processes of segregation and improve the economic, commercial, labour market and social features of affected city districts. Moreover, the analysis shows well that additional development concepts in the strategy are not expected to have an effect of segregation.

# 4.7. The relationship of the Anti-Segregation Programme and the Local Equal Opportunities Programme

The Urban Development Concept of Győr City with County Rights, along with IUDS, puts special emphasis on equal opportunities in the implementation of each strategic objective. In the course of preparing and implementing actions and programmes relating to the intervention area, special emphasis should be put on the document "Local Equal Opportunities Programme 2013-2017" (hereinafter 'LEO') that aims to strengthen the integration of social groups that are disadvantaged in a particular way.

#### The relevance and coherence of ASP and LEO:

The purpose of LEO is to respond to issues of equal opportunities occurring in the settlement and plan interventions, more specifically, the social inclusion of disadvantaged groups living in Győr as well as improve their quality of life and ensure their social participation, and, together with this, creating a city accessible and liveable for everyone with a realistic, well-founded and real institutional and funding background. Although the methodology of the two documents is different (ASP is spatial, LEO is primarily target group focused), their coordination would be practical.

The 7 target groups of LEO: women, people living in deep poverty, Roma people, disabled, disadvantaged children and children with multiple disadvantages, elderly, psychiatric patients and addicts.

In its action plan LEO developed 24 measures for seven target groups, out of which the 9 measures relating to people living in deep poverty, Roma people and disadvantaged children are closely linked to anti-segregation processes as well.

#### Relevant measures of LEO:

People in deep poverty, Roma people target group:

- 1) Regular cooperation between institutions and professionals working in various areas.
- 2) Encouraging the creation of a personal support system and operation of a mentor network. Organization of sessions after school time.
- 3) Obtaining qualifications providing a chance on the labour market, encouraging the organization of courses enabling retraining.
- 4) Information, instruction, programmes related to health improvement and health education, organization of screening and encouraging the use of them.
- 5) Operation of "Take responsibility for one public space!" programme. Giving information on the possibilities of the enforcement of rights and interest.
- 6) Encouraging cooperating organizations to participate in programmes aimed at the wider promotion of the Roma culture and organization of common cultural and sports events.

7) Encouraging cooperating organizations to conducting primary research and representative survey on the population.

# Disadvantaged children target group:

- 8) Encouraging the organization of forums for organizations dealing with the target group.
- 9) Developing a modern coordinated programme adequately responding to the current problems and adjusting to the needs of the target group as well as based on mutual cooperation in individual fields of expertise following technical consultation and analysis of the situation.

# 5. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CORRELATIONS OF THE STRATEGY

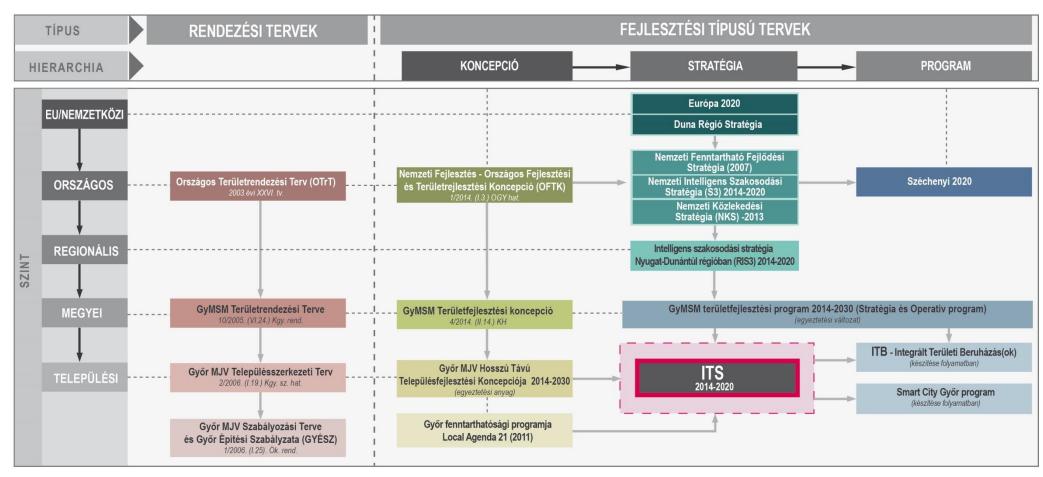


Figure 5.1: The place of IUDS in the plan system

# 5.1. External correlations of the strategy

#### 5.1.1. Plan hierarchy

The various levels and hierarchies of urban arrangement and development plans as well as relations with each other and the place of IUDS in this plan system is shown by *Figure* 5.1. All lower level plans formulate its own target system by taking into account and adjusting to the target system of the higher level plan, so that lower level plans give a more and more detailed explanation of solutions and suggestions to the objectives set.

The **Preliminary Assessment** prepared in 2013 to the *Urban Development Concept* and *Integrated Urban Development Strategy* of *Győr City with County Rights* examines in detail the correlations with urban development and urban arrangement documents (Nemzeti Fejlesztés 2030 – OFTK; OTrT; GyMSM TrT; Urban Development Concept of Győr City with County Rights 2013-2020; Urban Development Program of Győr-Moson-Sopron County, Urban Development Concept 2005, ICDS 2008, Local Agenda 21 Győr).

Therefore, based on the above system and the thoroughness of the Preliminary Assessment, in the following the description of documents relating directly to IUDS is sufficient.

#### 5.1.2. Introduction of the correlations of higher level plans and the strategy

The Preliminary Assessment finds that the directions of the **Urban Development Concept of Győr-Moson-Sopron County** are in accordance with Győr and, as such, can be implemented. The concept clearly builds on this, since the regional influence of the county seat is represented in virtually all of its elements.

Based on the Urban Development Concept of Győr-Moson-Sopron County, the county prepared the County Development Programme of Győr-Moson-Sopron County, and, as a first phase of it, the Strategic Programme, then the Operative Programme was designed. The purpose of the *Strategic programme* is to lay the foundation of development programme packages and logically link the objectives specified in the Development Concept with the programme packages. The *Operative Programme* further specifies the development needs of the region according to the following: it specifies the development plans of businesses (County Economy Development Partial Programme, economy development programme of cities with county rights), defines the planned developments by funding authority and introduces them according to the priority.

#### The points of the vision of the county are intended to be fulfilled by achieving three overall objectives:

- development of human resources ensuring the continuous renewal of the economic structure,
- extension of the features of the settlement network and infrastructural systems with the protection of the natural condition,
- strengthening the internal cohesion and interregional relations of the county.

# The development priorities of the county according to the vision, the overall objectives and the specific objectives:

- 1. Creative human resources
- 2. Innovation in economy
- 3. Availability, accessibility
- 4. Environment, culture and quality of life
- 5. Internal cohesion, centres and peripheries
- 6. Cooperation with neighbours

The **Urban Development Concept of Győr City with County Rights** is being developed in parallel with this document. In establishing the long-term target system, the alignment to the development concepts of the county and the strengthening of the county seat role depicted in the county concept and programme were taken as a primary aspect. This is also proven by the vision laid down in the new concept of the city:

"In 2030 Győr is going to be a city offering high quality residential, entrepreneurial and cultural environment both by national and Central European standards. The city is going to maintain its strong positions in the automotive and machine industry and to successfully diversify its economy in the areas of environmental and health industry, sports industry and economic services. It is going to provide an appropriate number and quality of jobs for the entire city and its surroundings. The city's capacity to innovate is based on the close cooperation of the economy and the higher education research and development, the qualification and creativity of the people living in Győr and the high quality of services available in the city for the support of sustainable growth. The city preserves the special values of its built and natural environment and enriches them with new values. Győr has a vibrant cultural and artistic life, its touristic appeal is high both in domestic and international terms.

In line with the target system of the concept, IUDS defines well the medium-term objectives and strategic interventions needed for them (the target system of the Concept is described in detail by Chapter 2.1.1.2 of the document).

The strategic document *Local Agenda 21 Győr* bearing in mind the *long-term* sustainable development of the city, was approved by the General Assembly of the Local Government of Győr City with County Rights by its decision no. 7/2011. (I. 28.). The mindset of the sustainability programme reflects that the city of Győr is striving for a development that is sustainable in terms of environment, society and economy. The programme is in accordance with Europe 2020 and the National Sustainable Development Strategy.

The programme defines the long-term sustainable vision of the city of Győr as follows: "Győr in 2030: successful spiritual and economic-service provider centre of the strong Central European

Region."

It defines the following strategic and partial objectives to achieve the sustainable vision:

- Győr should become a dominant spiritual centre by building on the value generating effects of education, sports and culture
  - a. development objectives of Széchenyi István University
  - b. promoting innovation
  - c. development of Győr's range of sports and cultural opportunities
  - d. operation of a modern vocational training system
- 2. Establishing a strong, diverse and competitive economy.
  - a. development and reinforcement of the supplier network of automotive industry
  - b. development of the infrastructure of health sector
  - c. development of the features of business infrastructure, creating a regional service provider centre
  - d. extension of touristic services
  - e. development and support of knowledge sector
  - f. building economic partnership
- 3. Supporting the creation and operation of adherent, active and healthy communities
  - a. supporting the entertainment, sports and cultural activities of the youth, extension of secondary-school dormitory capacities and range of programmes
  - b. ensuring the satisfactory life of the elderly

- c. increased support of sports
- d. supporting church and civil organizations performing public use and interest works
- e. encouraging sustainable lifestyle and related behavioural patterns
- 4. Establishing a liveable European city by providing the high-quality natural and built environment.
  - a. renovation of public spaces
  - b. revaluation of parks and green spaces
  - c. defining high quality requirements for architecture
  - d. sustainable development of urban and suburban traffic
  - e. protection and renovation of surface waters and watersides
  - f. preparing and implementing a sustainable urban energy strategy
  - g. protection of the natural environment
  - h. complex social inclusion of breakaway regions, city rehabilitation

The IUDS includes the updated elements of the long-term sustainable programme that can be realized in the medium term at project package level.

In 2013 the Ministry for National Economy with the contribution of the National Innovation Office prepared the National Smart Specialization (S3) Strategy of Hungary. The S3 strategy is a precondition for Hungary to received funding for research-development and innovation purposes from the EU Structural Funds between 2014-2020. The planning of the national S3 strategies is considered a high priority by the European Union, so it assists the work of Member States by organizing international workshops. The S3 Platform conference series is aimed at providing technical advice in the preparation of their own strategy and help them in the identification of their strengths in research, development and innovation. Currently, similarly to the S3 strategy, regional strategies (RIS3) are prepared through wide partnership discussions, hence the preparation of the document "RIS3 – Smart specialization strategy in the Western Transdanubia region" affecting Győr encompassing the 2014-2020 planning period, is in progress. The smart specialization programme is developed and implemented relying on the system approach and priorities of the document "Investment into the future: National research-development and innovation strategy 2020" approved by the Government of Hungary, by the networks of regional operators and local professionals. The strategy is intended to serve as a starting point and framework for the planning processes in relation to innovation activities in the Western Transdanubia region.

The purpose of the strategy is to create, by strengthening sectoral resources, an innovation and economy development system capable of functioning in the long term that competitive and specialized, which exceeds the innovation systems of previous periods in terms of the effectiveness of using resources. As a result, it intends to contribute to the formation of a local economy that competitive even in a European comparison.

# Strategic objectives of region development:

- Improving the performance of businesses in the region in terms of innovation by strengthening the relationship of improving the framework conditions and knowledge production/utilization, so that the reinforced innovative SME sector can operate in an effective innovation ecosystem.
- Support of the innovation institutional system of the region, economic networks and clusters operating in this
  country as well as national and international research partnerships and improvement of support systems, achieving
  a system level effective operation.
- Intensifying the market utilization of innovation-focused initiatives in the region, and, as a precondition to this, development of R+D+I resources and capacities, promoting the entering to the market and improving the competitiveness of the region's innovative businesses.

The revision of Győr's economic programme is currently in progress. The city intends to continue the economy development path started in 2007 and takes into consideration the suggestions and objectives of the strategy in updating the programme.

The economy development suggestions, both intervention and non-intervention type, of the IUDS are **in line with the target system of RIS3**, and facilitate their achievement by wanting to exploit the innovation potential in the city and its operators and features in the best possible way.

# 5.1.3. Interrelation with the documents of other sectoral policy of the city

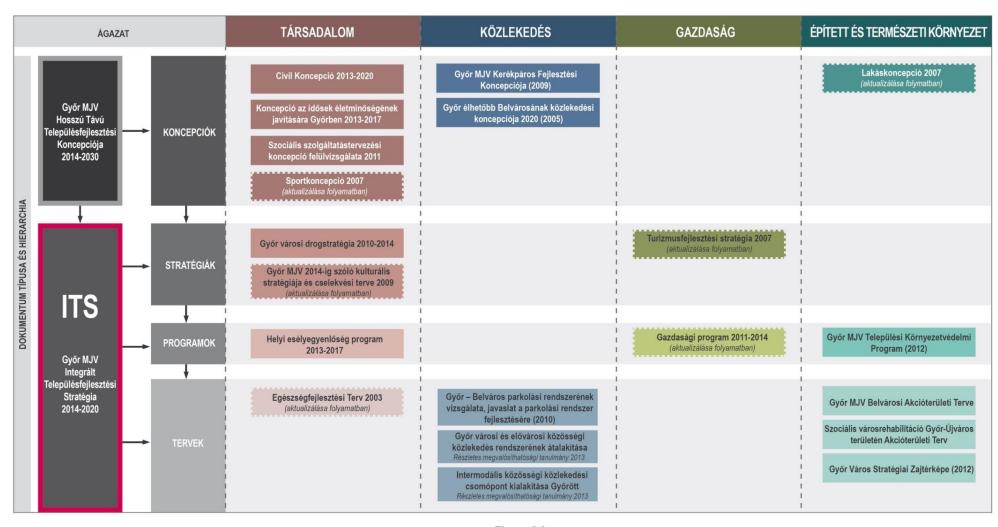


Figure 5.2:

# 5.1.3.1. Interrelation between the society-related and social policy-based documents of the city

#### 1. Civil Concept 2013-2018

The **concept is aimed at** the establishment of an operational partnership based on common interest, the strengthening of the civil society in Győr, the promotion of a well-balanced cooperation between the local government and the voluntary communities of the city as well as the facilitation of the social engagement of civil organizations.

#### The potential areas of development, based on the concept, are:

- The establishment of more solid and efficient management conditions for civil and non-profit organizations in the city
- The improvement of operational conditions for civil and non-profit organizations in the city
- The broadening of the professional skills and knowledge of civil and non-profit organizations in the city
- The involvement of the city's civil and non-profit organizations in decision-making processes
- The strengthening of the cooperation between the city's civil and non-profit organizations and the local government
- The strengthening of the cooperation between the city's civil and non-profit organizations through a better flow of information
- . The widening of the relations and professional knowledge of civil and non-profit organizations in the city
- The description of the activities performed by the city's civil and non-profit organizations, awareness-raising among residents of their importance

Within the ITS network project "Support to civil organization activities in social fields", the local government intends to contribute to the implementation of the development areas in the concept, similarly to previous years.

#### 2. Concept for better living conditions of the elderly in Győr, 2013-2017

For a well-grounded basis of the concept, in 2013 the city ordered the execution of a wide-range survey under the name "Health conditions of the elderly in Győr".

The concept for 2013-2017 on the improved living conditions of the elderly in Győr classifies the objectives, in relation to the below-mentioned 8 main areas according to "A global network of cities for all ages", in 2 significant themes.

#### Objectives of the concept:

- I. Built environment, transportation
- 1. The improvement of public areas and buildings.
- 2. Transportation the facilitation of mobility and self-support.
- 3. The quality improvement of living conditions and living environment, based on demand and potentials.

#### II. Social environment

- 1. The strengthening of social engagement.
- 2. The strengthening of respect and social integration.
- 3. The promotion of citizen involvement and employment.
- 4. Better communication and information provision.
- 5. Better community support and health-care services.

As the owner of the title "Elderly-friendly local government" the local government is committed to pay special attention to the improvement of living conditions for the elderly in the future as well. As regards the development of the built (and natural) environment and transportation, IUDS covers objectives for the improved living conditions of the whole urban society and relevant projects for their implementation.

In view of the improved living conditions of the elderly, the Strategy even includes several medium term, independent projects related to social environment:

- Programme for the Ageing
- Recreational medical centre for those with physical or mental disabilities and for the elderly
- Better living conditions for the elderly, and the facilitation of active, healthy ageing by the construction of pensioners' homes and service development

In addition, the "Healthcare development plan of the city for 2014-2020" separately deals with the issues of ageing.

#### 3. Revision of the concept for social service planning, 2011

According to Act III of 1993 on social administration and social services, it is the central bodies and local authorities that are in charge of the maintenance of social services and their accessibility, besides the individuals' taking responsibility for themselves and their family members. Since the legislation came into force, the local government of Győr City with County Rights has strived, in this ever-changing legislative system, to focus on residents' needs when it comes to the completion of various services. This conscious and well-planned work procedure has highly contributed to the well-balanced functioning of the service system in the city.

#### Special attention should be further paid to:

- The changes in the legislative system concerning the industry, so that the city of Győr is able to appropriately adjust the legislative requirements to citizen needs and to the local government's financial potentials.
- **Tendering possibilities** For this, the provision of own funds for tendering, professional cooperation between the different departments and groups of the local government, and between the institutions are essential.
- The information of the public. Based on the contribution of experts in the city's institutions and in collaboration with cooperative civil organizations, the promotion of information provision about services through a regular dialogue with the public.
- Regular liaison with the media Its basic objective is prompt and clear communication about the conditions of access to certain services.
- **Continuous vocational training.** The training and self-improvement of experts in the industry is an indispensable condition and guarantee for the city to optimally answer the challenges related to the profession.

The local government further strives to enforce, via the **implementation of each strategic objective**, the principles set out in the concept.

# 4. Sports Concept 2007

The adoption of the concept on sport in 2007 was a milestone in the life of the city, allocating 1 percent of the current budget to the support of sports. The subsidized entities are classified in two groups, namely "Subsidy to sports clubs" and "Other subsidy to sports".

The sports concept of Győr is currently being updated, to set further directions for 2014-20120, as a continuation of the work started in 2007.

Hosting the EYOF in 2017 may further strengthen the importance of sport and the education of those involved in apprenticeship in Győr. Thus, IUDS contains several projects of similar objectives. On the one hand, through the organization of EYOF new establishments are built, and on the other hand, the renewal of the existing ones constitutes another goal in the forthcoming period.

# 5. Cultural Strategy and Action Plan of Győr for 2009-2014

The cultural strategy and the action plan of the city of Győr are dedicated to define the measures and methods needed for the maintenance, development and broadening of a high-standard cultural activity as well as the strengthening of synergy between any event and institution.

The cultural strategy of Győr is currently being updated, to set further directions for 2014-20120, as a continuation of the previously started work.

The cultural strategy is dedicated to provide a guideline for the development of any cultural event or cultural value in the city so that the features of Győr as a city of culture would get stronger, in consideration of the existing values and potentials of the cultural life in the city.

#### General objectives of the cultural strategy:

- a stronger feature of Győr as a cultural city
- Győr as the cultural centre of the region
- Győr as one of the most significant cultural centres of Hungary, and even that of Central Europe.

#### To this end, the strategy is specifically aimed at:

- the development of existing cultural institutions and events
- the development of cultural infrastructure
- the creation of new cultural events
- the strengthening of cultural cooperation

The local government has already highly contributed to the development of the long-term objective, "Educated society", defined in the Urban Development Concept of Győr City with County Rights. To reach this goal, IUDS contains a number of project (packages) beyond smaller city-segment development plans:

- Functional development of the cultural infrastructure in the city centre
- Functional development of the Molnár Vid Bertalan Cultural Centre and its vicinity
- Complex functional development of Dr. Kovács Pál County Library and Community Centre

## 6. Local programme for equal opportunities, 2013-2017

The programme is aimed at the social inclusion of the disadvantaged in the city, the improvement of their living conditions, the facilitation of their social involvement, and the creation of an "accessible" and "liveable" city for everyone.

Having introduced the 8 target groups (women, those in extreme poverty, the Roma, those with disabilities, the disadvantaged and highly disadvantaged children, the elderly, psychiatric patients, addicts) and their state of play, the programme defines a separate action plan to each target group, with a different number of actions (with a total of 24).

The Urban Development Concept of Győr City with County Rights, along with IUDS, puts special emphasis on equal opportunities in the implementation of each strategic objective.

In addition, the IUDS Anti-Segregation Programme has been developed in line with the Local programme for equal opportunities, and contains actions and measures adjusted to the programme.

### 7. Drugs strategy of the city of Győr, 2010-2014

The strategy focuses on a community approach, and strives to establish the potentials of cooperation for the purposes of a more efficient tackling of drug abuse.

The Drugs strategy of the city of Győr is in harmony with the EU Drugs Strategy, as well as the basic principles and objectives of the National Drugs Strategy for 2010-2018.

#### Strategic objectives

- 1. The prevention and control of drug abuse, the improvement of health conditions among residents, the elimination of individual and community risks of drugs.
- 2. Annual action plans for the definition of strategy tasks for the actual year.
- 3. Permanent provision of financial and personal conditions for the Drugs Consultation Forum of Győr, the recognition and rewarding of excellent expert work.
- 4. The uninterrupted operation of networks in the city, and the creation of the conditions for that:
  - a network of drugs coordinators
  - a network for the support of those in the same age group

#### Goals of prevention

- Starting from pregnancy the possible compensation of socialization deficits, complex and long-term personality development, the development of individual competencies through community intervention and support for the healthy improvement of the growing-up generation.
- 2. The prevention of drug abuse, and the mitigation of the growing number of those trying drugs.

A new drugs strategy has been drawn up for 2013-2020, and the city's state of play as regards drugs is being surveyed. The new drugs strategy will be based on the survey's results and it will also consider the basis of the new national strategy. The local government is committed to enforce the defined principles throughout the implementation of each strategic objective.

## 5.1.3.2. Interrelation with the documents on transportation development in Győr

### 1. Concept on the development of cycling in Győr City with County Rights (2009)

The concept provides a summary of all measures that are dedicated to develop and support cycling in Győr. With these actions, the city could become a cyclist-friendly settlement. Yet, the above require a new approach, an attractive cycling environment and a system of cycling routes.

The gradual and purposeful reduction of individual public road traffic within the city constitutes an essential goal of transportation development in the document, putting pressure on the increasing share of public transport and cycling.

#### Objectives of development:

- The construction of safe cycle routes
- The construction of cycle routes along heavy traffic roads to mitigate traffic burden
- The creation of interconnected networks
- The construction of cycle routes for tourism purposes
- The development of related infrastructure and services
- The elimination of car traffic within the city of Győr by improving the cycling network and services.

The further infrastructural development of cycling constitutes a key element in the Urban Development Concept of Győr City with County Rights as regards the topic of environment friendly transportation. Within the category of technical infrastructural development, IUDS considers the better connections of cycle routes and pedestrian roads between the various parts of the city as a medium term objective.

This goal could be implemented in the framework of the project package "Cycling route development within the city and in suburban areas".

### 2. Transportation concept for a more liveable city centre of Győr, 2020 (2005)

The aim of this proposal for transportation development is to make the city centre of Győr more attractive. It initiates the partial or total exclusion of transit traffic from this area, so that the central part of the city would be reached only to a smaller extent.

The proposal is set for 2020. The arrangement plan of Győr envisages several substantial development plans for transportation and for the region until 2018 that would significantly affect transportation in the city centre. The study plan assumes the realization of all planned development elements. Yet, it makes suggestions for an improved traffic regulation system in the city centre and for the development of transportation infrastructure, in line with the arrangement plan.

### The main proposals for development in the Concept are as follows:

- In line with the new transportation network, car traffic should be banned from several areas to convert them into pedestrian streets.
- One-way traffic should be introduced in a high number of roads and streets.
- A number of public road connections should be made less attractive. By eliminating their interconnection, drivers might avoid their use.
- Traffic in smaller streets in the downtown areas should be rearranged in a way that they are available for local access or parking (access to parking lots) only.
- New public transportation routes should be set. Together with this, a qualitative and quantitative improvement of demand regarding public transportation is needed.

In recent years several developments have been successfully carried out for road traffic control and relief. Due to the long-term nature of the process (which is also clear from the time-scale of the concept), the forthcoming years will focus on the continuation of such work.

IUDS sets out plans, for the next years, for the implementation of a number of development elements defined in the transportation concept for the city centre (see the development work for various parts of the city as well as the key projects).

## 3. Győr – City Centre, overview of the current parking system, proposal for its development (2010)

69. The documented proposals for parking development are in harmony with the general proposal for transportation development in downtown areas. As a part of the rehabilitation of the city centre, the plans include the vision of new streets in public areas with considerably less traffic and less surface parking areas. Emphasis is put on the creation of a continuous pedestrian zone and on the designation of other locations for the satisfaction of parking needs (even in a modified way).

### Development works within the city centre:

- Underground car park at Dunakapu Square
- Parking garage in Teleki Street (for up to 300 cars)
- Automatized underground parking system (TREVI SILO) in several points in the city
- Enlargement of the theatre's underground car park at John Paul II Square, making it available to the public
- Via the rehabilitation of the Árpád block, the creation of an underground car park in the block centre (court), making it available even to the public

### <u>Proposed development on the outer part of the downtown area – continuous development of a parking system:</u>

- Parking garages in Révai Miklós Street, between Baross bridge and the Nádor underpass
- the two sides of the inner-city bridge-heads of Petőfi bridge
- the utilization of the areas under Széchenyi bridge (from main road no. 14) partially for parking purposes

The medium term objective in IUDS is the elimination of parking problems. These developments, however, are regarded as the continuation of the implantation of the parking concept, and should be carried out in the framework of the various project packages. (e.g. underground car park at John Paul II Square, underground car park at Árpád block)

4. The reshaping of the transportation system in the urban and suburban areas of Győr – Detailed feasibility study (2013)

and

5. The creation of an intermodal public transport hub in Győr – Detailed feasibility study (2013)

The study on the city's transportation system primarily concentrates on the revision and improvement of the public transportation developments (local, interurban), the parking system and cycling routes, as well as on faster and more attractive urban and interurban public transportation connections for the planned intermodal hub.

The feasibility studies give a detailed report on the alignment to the relevant documents of the European Community and to those on the Hungarian transportation policy. The proposed projects fully correspond to the European Union's transportation policy and the Unified Transport Development Strategy, the Operational Programme on Transportation, the New Széchenyi Plan, the National Region Rearrangement Plan as well as to the Integrated Strategy of Urban Development, the Concept on Settlement Development and the Settlement Structuring Plan of the City of Győr with county rights.

### The two studies, in common, define four general goals of development:

- · better conditions for relocation and accessibility
- targeted improvement of traffic conditions
- the optimal use of the available tools, infrastructure and sources
- control of the environmental effects of transportation

### The above general goals have the following detailed implications:

- · measures and actions are needed that prevent the further worsening of modal-split and enable a change
- the suburban transportation, with currently already appropriate infrastructural features, should be developed in a public transport-oriented way
- the development of the city's transportation should be carried in respect of sustainable development
- regional, economic and institutional developments should in all cases constitute a part of sustainable public transportation
- the control of noise and air pollution caused by public transportation should be implemented through a traffic regulation approach that considers capacities for the avoidance of inner areas and the prevention of congestions

### Project elements proposed by the study:

- Joining road at Marcalváros, interconnection between public roads of different levels, enlargement of main road nr.
   821. with 2x2 lanes between Lajta Rd. and Szigethy A. Rd.
- The construction of new stops in Győr in smaller inner-city areas
- The upgrading of Ménfőcsanak to a station and loading site
- The construction of an underpass for pedestrians and cyclists at Újlak Street
- The construction of a platform by track VIII at Győr railway station
- Partial transfer by bus in Ménfőcsanak
- Full-scale transfer by bus in Ménfőcsanak (with reduced bus maintenance)

## Beyond the above development objectives, the establishment of the intermodal hub has the following operational goals:

### Higher service standards

- · Accessible connections between all means of transport, easier change
- A higher number of change options
- Shorter distances to walk
- Protection against unfavourable weather conditions, platform top, etc.
- P+R, B+R, K+R, rent-a-bike system
- Integrated purchase options for tickets and monthly passes
- Other services (post, commerce, administration, etc.) with appropriate working hours
- Dynamic integrated passenger information about all transportation opportunities

#### Settlement arrangement, architecture

- Better connection between the north and the south
- Elimination of the separation effect
- Alignment to the city's image
- Alignment to other projects

### Operation and management

- Better economical features
- Uniform distribution of capacity

In the category of technical infrastructure development, IUDS defines the development of public transport as a medium term objective. The Strategy refers to several important projects regarding the development of public transport, among others, to projects based on the detailed feasibility studies:

- The development of a fixed-rail urban-suburban public transport system
- The establishment of an intermodal hub in Győr
- The improvement of water transport in Győr and its agglomeration
- Awareness-raising related to sustainable transport

## 5.1.3.3. Interrelation with the economic development-based policy documents of the city, and the description thereof

### 1. Tourism development strategy, 2007-2013

The Tourism development strategy is aimed, among others, at the enhancement of the region's tourism attraction values through sustainable regional development, the conversion of existing values into tourist attractions and their marketing, the enhancement of competitiveness, the strengthening of visitor turnover, the reshaping of the city's image and a successful engagement in national and regional development. The strategy is currently under revision and is being updated. The city of Győr intends to continue the development work in 2014-2020, following the previously initiated directions.

### Main directions of the strategy for tourism development:

- Improvement of tourist attraction values
  - Cultural tourism, events, festivals
  - Religious tourism
  - Eco-tourism
  - Health tourism
  - Business tourism
  - Active tourism
  - Regional development of youth, rural and equestrian tourism

#### • Development of tourism infrastructure

- Better accommodation
- Regulation of rivers, making them suitable for tourism purposes
- Improvement of the Győr-Pér Airport
- Development of a tourism-based information system

### Creation of new programmes

- Thematic events
- Renewal of historical traditions
- Permanent programmes
- Long-term thematic planning

## Human resource development

- University collaboration
- Support to tourism-related businesses
- Active participation in the activities of Pannon Termál Klaszter and other clusters

Győr is a preferred destination both for foreigners and Hungarian tourists, on a national level. The Settlement Development Concept of Győr City with County Rights pays special attention to tourism development, on a long term, even under the sub-goals of the creation of an "educated society" and a "diversified economy".

As a continuation of the implementation of the tourism development strategy, the local government will put special emphasis on tourism, as a selected industry, in the forthcoming years.

"The Develoment of Cultural Infrastructure (Kulturális infrastruktúra fejlesztése)" is a distinct mediumterm objective of IUDS. In order to reach this, the document covers a number of projects and interventions:

- The identification of cultural, ecotourism and gastronomy related breakthrough points and their mutual development in Győr's functional vicinity
- The development of Kiskút for tourism, leisure and recreational purposes, the rehabilitation of green areas
- Cycling infrastructure and service development for tourism purposes

## 2. Economic programme, 2011-2014

The current economic programme of Győr was prepared in 2011, and its implantation is coming to an end. The economic programme covers the investment, city development ideas for a 4-year mandate in the local government. The programme is in line with the earlier documents of strategic development (Integrated Strategy for Urban Development, Local Agenda, etc.). It intends to execute the above investments through the use and absorption of local government, national and EU resources.

#### Special, selected projects of the programme, planned investments:

- Ending of the Jedlik bridge investment
- Reconstruction of Dunakapu Square and the neighbouring areas
- Infrastructural development related to the latest AUDI factory building
- The construction of a multi-functional hall (arena)
- MOBILIS Interactive Exhibition Centre

### Further possibilities for tendering and investment:

- road and cycling route development
- water regulation, disposal system for precipitation and sewage water
- Investments to implement from national and/or European Union tendering funds

The programme pays special attention to the continuous development and enlargement of Győri Nemzetközi Ipari Park Kft. The liveable features of the settlement are also a key concern for the city, thus the development of sports and cultural infrastructure as well as the high-standard provision of urban management are targeted areas of support.

Since the time-scale of the programme is coming to an end, the economic programme for 2015-2018 should be adopted by the new General Assembly formed after the elections on 12 October 2014. During the drawing up of the Strategy the objectives of the current economic programme were taken into consideration. Besides covering those elements of the programme that still need to be implemented, it also covers the current latest ideas for economic urban development.

### 5.1.3.4. Interrelation between the documents relating to built and natural environment

## 1. Housing concept, 2007

The Housing concept of Győr City with County Rights, adopted in 1995 and updated in 2007, provides that the local government will further put special emphasis on the maintenance of the current conditions of the housing bank and its possible development. The issue of housing provision is a wide-range concern for those who cannot independently manage their housing needs. The rental fee for such flats is much lower than market prices. Therefore, the system is not self-sustainable, as the rental fees do not cover the costs of a long-term maintenance. Consequently, the local government is interested in the sale of certain properties or in the promotion thereof. The concept makes an estimation of the housing bank at the local government and its quality. In addition, it makes recommendations on the utilization of sales revenues.

The Urban Development Plan of Győr City with County Rights recognizes it as a long term objective to "increase the ratio of a high-quality housing bank at the local government, and the improvement of energy efficiency". IUDS has several medium term programmes for the rented flat/social housing issue, out of which the most significant one is "Social city rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros, Phase II", and the "Housing Programme".

## 2. The review and updating of the Urban Environment Protection Programme of Győr City with County Rights (2012)

The programme has been initially prepared for the revision of the actual Urban Environment Protection Programme and for the updating of the various goals included. The study primarily focuses on the evaluation of the changes in the environment status since 2001, the mapping of the completion of the set environmental responsibilities, and the compilation of the non-realized programme points of environment protection in a new structure, meeting the requirement of sustainability.

### The general objectives of the programme:

- 1. Launch of environmental recovery works, elimination of major environment pollution elements.
- 2. Establishment of databases and supportive information systems for decision-making, and their maintenance and improvement.
- 3. Perceivable improvement of the environment and the stabilization of this status.
- 4. Development of status indicators and indicators of sustainability, and their use in normal institutional operations.
- 5. Within the framework of the institutional building of the municipal local government, the strengthening of the activities of the Office for Environment Protection.
- 6. The building of an environment management system and the acquisition of the related certificate (ISO 14001) from the local government.
- 7. Priority-based provision of environment protection conditions and the enforcement of interests.
- 8. Incorporation of environmental requirements and their conditions of monitoring into the tendering requirements.
- 9. Continuous monitoring of laws and lower level legislation that have come into force or have been drafted in the field of environment protection; as well as their enforcement with regard to the planning and approval of developments and interventions.
- 10. Acting as a professional coordinator in the building and operation of the information background as well as in the development of environment-based education and an environment-conscious approach, among the residents and generation companies alike.

### The following groups of perspectives have been defined in the new target structure of the programme:

- 1. Strategic objectives
- 2. Air quality
- 3. Water protection (surface and underground water issues of water quality, infrastructural matters and waste water treatment)
- 4. Soil protection
- 5. Noise and vibration abatement
- 6. Use of energy
- 7. Waste management
- 8. Nature protection
- 9. Sustainable transportation
- 10. Built and urban environment (including green area management)
- 11. Awareness-raising and communication

Besides a comprehensive environment protection approach, IUDS covers specific interventions for the implementation of a number of objectives in the programme.

- The preservation of green areas and their functional development
- The revitalization of waterfronts
- Environment friendly and sustainable transportation: Better connections of cycling routes and pedestrians roads, better water transportation, better public transportation
- Better public utilities, putting emphasis on the disposal of precipitation, inland and sewage water (an aspect of soil and water protection)
- Developments for efficient energy consumption (besides physical interventions, IUDS dedicates a separate chapter to this topic)
- The implementation of various programmes related to awareness-raising (transportation, energy)
- Interventions to mitigate environment and health-related risks

## 3. Action Plan for the city centre Areas in Győr City with County Rights (2009, amended in 2013)

Developments in the historical downtown area of Győr had a special role even in earlier urban development strategies. Győr intends to implement a number of developments in the action area that include the physical rehabilitation of community areas and properties of the local government, and engages local businesses and institutions in the effort to renew the city's fundamental central area to the highest expectable extent and in the context that would be to the satisfaction of local residents and visitors as well. Accordingly, apart from physical renewal, emphasis is laid on better resources for the communities concerned and on the involvement of businesses in the designated action area.

In the framework of Phase I, the project "Functional development of Széchenyi Square and its vicinity in Győr" has been successfully implemented.

The current IUDS project is titled "Vibrant City Centre" – The functional development of the cultural infrastructure in the city centre with the intention that the achievements of the project implemented in Phase I be completed with further developments from the action plan. Thus the harmony of city centre functions and areas could not be more complete.

## 4. Social urban rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros – Plan for the action area

The **long-term objective** of the development in the action area is to put Újváros back on the path of development after some decades of decline. The concrete short-term objective of this development is to renew the selected residential and public buildings through the successful execution of project elements among the various activities. In addition, the rehabilitation of the public areas in Bercsényi park also comprise a part of the objective. It is planned to make the action area more attractive, thus improving the comfort of local residents and visitors. Moreover, in this way the everyday lives of the more than hundred tenants of the local government could be bettered, whose housing needs are satisfied by rented flats. With the diversified range of soft activities, as an integral part of the project, the local government intends to implement another objective, so that a higher number of people living in the action area would be granted an opportunity to move forward from their current status. It should be noted that most of these residents are disadvantaged, with less qualification and in trouble of finding a job. This colourful range of programmes enables the improvement of health conditions, education and qualification and the participation in a number of community events. In addition, it also makes it possible to get introduced to the patterns of modern life management and the mastering of its method, the experience of a nature-conscious approach and the improvement of public safety.

The project was launched in 2012, within the framework of the New Széchenyi Plan. The medium-term objective of the city is to continue the successful rehabilitation works. *The IUDS project titled* "*Social town rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros, Phase II*" also serves the purpose of the reaching of this objective.

### 5. Strategic Noise Map of the city of Győr (2012)

The best method to demonstrate the actual state of play of an environment with regard to noise is by the means of noise maps. The noise map shows the noise burdens of a city in the form of a map (with respect to public roads, railway and industry). Noise maps are excellent means for the demonstration of noise abatement measures. Based on the conflict map and figures of concern, deriving from strategic noise maps, it is easy to set an order of priority for the various noise abatement measures. Prior to their implementation, measures can be compared with regard to their effect and costs via a simulation, and the various impacts of the different measures can be thus defined separately or in common.

"The revision of the strategic noise map of the city" constitutes a separate project in IUDS.

Active noise abatement from transportation is supported by the specific projects on transportation development:

- Project packages related to urban road network development: the state-of-the-art geometric design of roads, the construction of orbital roads and the appropriate use of materials result in a lesser extent of noise pollution
- **Upgrading of the bus fleet:** the newer manufacturing method of second-hand spare-parts eases the burden on the environment
- Project packages related to the development of public transport
- Better conditions for cyclists and pedestrians

Industrial noise abatement is facilitated by the technological upgrading of certain plants (e.g. Distillery).

## 5.2. Internal context of the strategy

The alignment to the aforementioned higher-level plans and industry-based documents constituted a primary aspect when it came to the preparation of the Integrated Urban Development Strategy. Nevertheless, the target system of the strategy (namely the projects and interventions for the purpose of the objectives) focus on the solution of the identified problems, in the meantime fully building on the strengths defined in the situation analysis. The city-segment level interventions strengthen each other, thus contributing to the implementation of the thematic objectives of the strategy. All priorities defined in the municipal strategy serve the purposes of better health conditions and a higher standard of living among local residents in Győr.

The mutual effects of the certain industrial objectives are hard to separate in reality, since the principle of urban development is that everything is interrelated.

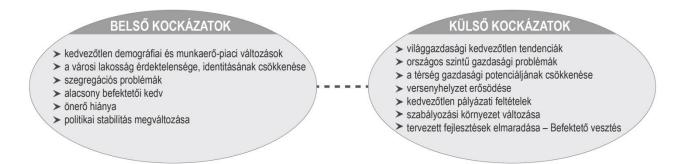
- The educational, social and health-care developments for the **strengthening of human resources**, the infrastructural developments enabling the facilitation of sport and leisure activities, the development of the cultural infrastructure and that of urban services (the broadening of the liaison network of the Local government, the extended network in public service provision etc.) do not only **stimulate the economy** but in most cases they get realized via the development of the **built and natural environment**.
- Apart from the **social impact** of developments **related to technical infrastructure** (namely the higher standards of living among residents), the improvement of the city's accessibility and the broadening of its regional connections facilitates the further utilization of the **economic potentials** of the city.
- With regard to environment protection, each tool should be understood as a direct urban development activity, supporting the realization of urban development goals by a set of elements from the distribution of environment friendly technologies, through the rehabilitation of brown-field areas to specific town rehabilitation projects.

Furthermore, the preparation of IUDS would not have been possible without the consideration of the directives and requirements defined by the European Union and the Hungarian government. Such include the execution of reconciliation procedures according to regulation, and the provision of **extended partnership**. The planning phase laid special emphasis on continuous information provision to local residents and (economic) operators, on the intensive communication between the Local Government and its partners, as well as on the supportive and active cooperation of the participants.

The **success of urban development**, primarily and to the greatest extent, depends on the appropriate application of an **integrated approach**. This means that the effectiveness and efficiency of urban development lies in the question whether decision-makers, investors and planners are capable of surpassing their own goals and create an integrated physical, economic and social environment that is essential for the success of the project. In other words, success depends on the establishment of the optimal conditions for **integrated urban development**.

## 6. BASIC RISKS OF THE STRATEGY'S FEASIBILITY

The implementation of the strategy depends on the internal factors to be affected by the city and on risks arising from external factors beyond the city's scope and competence.



Apart from external and internal risks, risk factors can be basically grouped into three categories:

Concerning		RISKS				
each project component	Preparation	Implementation	Operation/Maintenance			
		Delay in implementation (technical reasons, weather conditions)	Health hazard due to planning and implementation failures			
1. Physical,	Prolonged planning process	Damages due to force majeure events (e.g. accidents)	Damages due to inappropriate use or malicious wilful damage			
environmental	Troionged planning process	Higher environmental burden due to construction works	Higher environmental burden due to more intensive traffic (noise, air pollution, traffic jams)			
		CONSTRUCTION WORKS	Changes in the planned operational structure			
	Failed funds from tendering	Delay in the call of tender funds				
	Awarding of an amount lesser than previously planned	Higher construction prices generated by demand				
	Failed interest of investors	Bankruptcy of the manufacturer				
2. Financial, economic	Concerns around credit taking	Financial problems due to the worsening situation around the domestic and national economy	Low interest on the customers', tenants' side, small-scale capacity utilization			
	Lack of partnership between the administrative authorities involved	Lack of partnership between the administrative authorities involved				
	Development of public services that failed due to lack of capital or own funds	Financial problems arising through the parallel implementation of several projects				



	Prolonged contracting with successful tenderer	Inappropriate administration of the construction log				
	Weakening potentials for cooperation and self-protection	Emerging side-work				
	Prolonged permission procedure	Delayed issuing and drawing back of permits				
3. Legal, social, organizational	Delayed procurement procedure		Inappropriate capacity utilization by residents			
	Matters of ownership rights					
	Public resilience against the activities of the local government	Service provision by the investor does not adhere to the agreement				
	Changes in legislations, affecting project budget					

The above risks may affect the reaching of the strategy objectives to various extent, and their probability of occurrence also differs. The local government shall take the necessary measures to avoid such risks in consideration of the above.

## 7. TOOLS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND ITS MONITORING

# 7.1. Development-oriented and non-investment based activities of the local government in view of the aforementioned objectives

Chapter 1.10 of the supporting study (pp. 123-142) gives a detailed description of the development-oriented, non-investment based activities and heritage management practice of the local government of Győr. The Chapter covers, inter alia, the local government activities in the field of urban development, economy development, energy management, labour policy as well as housing and residence management (including rental management). Therefore, the repeated description of the specifications therein is not necessary.

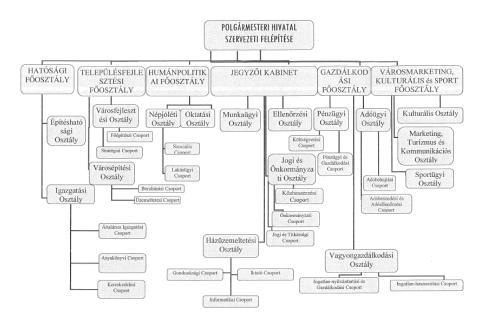
# 7.2. A structural framework for the implementation of the integrated urban development strategy and its definition

Urban development is a statutory requirement and task for all municipal local governments. This colourful task requires broad knowledge, qualification and preparation from the leaders of the municipality. Coordinated, efficient and effective municipal development calls for a well-planned scenario, in this environment of ever-changing conditions. Well-grounded urban development is impossible without the harmony between the development concepts of municipal local governments and the development, rearrangement, settlement and area-based plans.

The most important participant in the implementation of the Integrated Urban Development Strategy is the Local government of Győr City with County Rights and its working structure, the Mayor's Office in Győr City with County Rights.

Owing to the diversified nature of the strategy, each department of the Mayor's Office is involved in the preparation and implementation processes.

### The chart below shows the current organizational structure of the Mayor's Office



Source: Győr Megyei Jogú Város Polgármesteri Hivatalának Szervezeti és Működési Szabályzata (The internal rules of the Mayor's Office at Győr City with County Rights)

In most cases, coordination and project management related tasks are carried out by the Strategy Group under the Urban Development Department, Town Development Section. The Human Resources Department contributes to the social projects, whereas the Municipal Marketing, Culture and Sports Department takes professional leading, or partially project manager roles in tourism-related and cultural projects.

### Tasks and commitments of the Urban Development Department to the implementation of IUDS:

- actively takes part in the completion of urban development and urban planning tasks of the local government,
- contributes to the drawing up of the annual and medium-term urban development plans of the municipality,
- is actively involved in the definition of the urban development objective,
- prepares the urban development concept and the integrated urban development strategy,
- in collaboration with the Municipal Construction Department, it takes part in the preparation of significant local government investments, relevant decisions and the related design contests,
- provides liaison with the external organizations, institutions and businesses etc. in the fields related to its competence,
- is engaged in the preparation of investment decisions of the local government and in that of urban development investments,
- makes urban development and strategic recommendations for territories within the administrative area of the local government or for surrounding areas that are important for urban development. In addition, it develops a road map and strategy for the management of areas to be newly built in or substantially rearranged or incorporated into the internal areas,
- contributes to the development of the county-level and regional urban development concept and programme,

### Tasks and commitments of the Strategic Group to the implementation of IUDS:

- takes part in the drawing up of development strategies, concept and plans for the city areas, and runs their registration,
- monitors and follows domestic and EU development programmes, tendering opportunities. In this
  context, it coordinates the preparation of tender documents and plans in connection with the
  development of key areas, manages the tender submission or places an order for its delivery,
- registers and records all tenders submitted by the local government and the office, and administrates their status,
- cooperates with the county-level and regional organizations of strategy and territorial development in the field of territorial development,
- completes management tasks in connection with tenders handled by the Department under the Mayor's Office,
- provides liaison with external organization(s) comprising tender management.

From among the six permanent committees of the General Assembly of the Local Government of Győr City with County Rights, urban development issues are primarily addressed by the **Committee on Municipal Strategy** ( CMS).

### The following may be proposed to the General Assembly, with the Committee's position:

- the urban development strategy and the integrated urban development strategy,
- proposal in connection with municipal investments, including in particular the proposal related to the development of public utilities and the public road network,
- proposal in connection with the development of public utilities and the public road network,
- the proposal on the area intended to be built in or substantially rearranged, and the proposal on the status of any new development,

Local government companies are also key actors in the urban development works of the local government,

including primarily the Győr Projekt Kft. and Győr-Szol Zrt.

As an urban development company, **Győr Projekt Kft.** is in charge of urban development in the administrative area of Győr, carrying out activities that are essentially connected to the full-scope upgrading of rehabilitation action areas designated by the General Assembly:

- active involvement in the maintenance and updating of the Integrated urban development strategy, the "maintenance of the existing action area plans", the compilation of new action plans or active participate therein,
- the full-scope management of preparation and execution processes related the municipal rehabilitation projects that have been created from certain action area plans,
- active participation in the preparation of projects to be implemented in the European Union programming period of 2014-2020,
- the full-scope management of the tasks of the urban development company, in accordance with the "Handbook on Urban Development" issued by the Secretariat for Urban Development and Construction Work under the Ministry of National Development and Economy, and the "Guideline for the establishment and running of the Urban Development Company" made by the National Development Agency,
- throughout the execution of the operational tasks, it continuously consults with the Strategic Group.

By means of General Assembly Resolution No. 180/2010 (VI. 24.), the Local Government of Győr City with County Rights has agreed about the merging of INSZOL Győri Vagyongazdálkodó és Szolgáltató Zrt., Győri Kommunális Szolgáltató Kft., Győri Hőszolgáltató Kft. and Győri Városfejlesztési Kft. with GYŐR-SZOL Győri Közszolgáltató és Vagyongazdálkodó Zrt. on 30 September 2010.

The above service providers are 100% the property of the local government, and this is what made their merger possible. All of them kept their earlier main activities after having merged with GYŐR-SZOL:

- INSZOL Győri Vagyongazdálkodó és Szolgáltató Zrt. (Inszol): real estate management, hiring out or letting, operation
- Győri Kommunális Szolgáltató Kft. (Komszol): urban sanitation services, public sanitation services, operation of parking systems
- Győri Hőszolgáltató Kft. (Győrhő): gas supply, air conditioning, electricity supply, commerce and trade, district heating
- *Győri Városfejlesztési Kft.:* the development of the city's economy development programme, the implementation thereof, the efficient utilization of available development funds(as of mid-2013 tasks for the urban development company are taken over by Győr Projekt Kft.).

A number of further entities (companies, institutions etc.) belonging to the Local Government of Győr with County Rights also get a role in the implementation of IUDS. Such companies are:

- Győr Megyei Jogú Város Útkezelő Szervezete,
- Rhomer Flóris Művészeti és Történeti Múzeum,
- Egyesített Egészségügyi és Szociális Intézmény,
- Közterület-Felügyelet és Mezei Őrszolgálat Győr,
- Xantus János Állatkert Közhasznú Nonprofit Kft.,
- PANNON-VÍZ Zrt..
- Győr-Pér Repülőtér Kft.,
- INNONET Innovációs és Technológiai Központ Kft.,
- MOBILIS Közhasznú Nonprofit Kft
- Esély Győri Rehabilitációs és Foglalkoztatási Közhasznú Nonprofit Kft.

## 7.3. The assessment of the institutional structure of urban development at the local authority

The most significant actor in the implementation of the Integrated Urban Development Strategy (IUDS) of Győr City with County Rights, in the period of 2007-2013, was the Strategic Group. Until 2011, it functioned under the Strategic Urban Development Department at the Mayor's Office, and later, following the restructuring of the office, it belonged to the Urban Development Department, Town Development Section. The Strategic Group took part in the elaboration of the strategies for the municipal area. It cooperated with other county-level and regional organizations in urban development, and was in charge of the coordination, drafting and management of the tenders it handled. Until the time of the preparation of ITS, the Local Government of Győr City with County Rights was awarded EU funds of approximately HUF 10 billion for 2007-2013, where the major part of the job was prepared and managed by the Strategic Group, in collaboration with other affiliate departments having professional competence.

In 2007 the Group consisted of 3 members (1 physical planner and 2 economists). In 2010 this number increased to 5. 3 economists, 1 physical planner (later 1 international relations expert) and 1 lawyer dealt with the tasks of tendering and project management.

The Tender Management Rules of the Office were finished in 2011.

Apart from the Urban Development Department, the management of European Union tenders also constituted a part of the work of the Urban Marketing, Culture and Sports Department. Besides this, among the institutions belonging to the local government, several institutions (namely in the field of education, culture, public education, health care and social care) carried out similar activities in tender-related project management, along with the Working Structure of the Győri Többcélú Kistérségi Társulás.

At the time of the elaboration of IUDS, the implementation of the municipal rehabilitation based interventions required cities with county rights to establish an urban development company. The task of this procedure was assigned, by the Local Government of Győr, to Győri Fejlesztési Pólus Szolgáltató Kft., which as of 2008 operated under the name Győri Városfejlesztési Kft. It was in charge of the coordination and management tasks of various development programmes for the city. In addition, it was responsible for the overall project management and administration of certain, especially town rehabilitation based EU projects for the local government. With its 4 economist or financial, 2 technical, 1 legal and 1 international relations experts, the company contributed to, inter alia, the preparation and implementation of the following projects: "The restructuring of the public bus transportation of Győr City

with County Rights", "Mobilis", "Functional development of Széchenyi Square and its vicinity in Győr" and the "Social town rehabilitation in Győr-Újváros". In the summer of 2010 the General Assembly of the Local Government made a decision on the merging of the public service providers of Győr, namely INSZOL Győri Vagyongazdálkodó és Szolgáltató Zrt., GYŐRHŐ Győri Hőszolgáltató Kft., Győri Kommunális Szolgáltató Kft. and Győri Városfejlesztési Kft. into GYŐR-SZOL Győri Közszolgáltató és Vagyongazdálkodási Zrt. until 30 September 2010. In this way, the project management of the EU project as regards town rehabilitation in Újváros has fallen under the competence of GYŐR-SZOL Zrt.

Based on its decision 127/2013. (V. 31.) the General Assembly of Győr City with Country Rights assigned, to the company of Győr Projekt Kft, the tasks concerning urban development in the administrative area of the city of Győr, in particular the full-scope development of town rehabilitation based action areas designated by the General Assembly's decision. Responsibilities of the company also include the development and management tasks concerning the organization of the European Youth Olympic Festival (EYOF) in summer 2017, the functional development of the city centre, the establishment of the new Győr Arena and the enlargement of the existing Magvassy Sports Hall. In 2013 the company had 1 certified civil engineer, 1 transportation engineer – logistics expert and economist engineer, 1 economist, 1 technical manager and property management expert and 1 social worker to carry out the tasks. The company currently employs a staff of 6 permanent employees.

The period of 2007-2013 saw the successful creation of a well-operating, efficient and responsive project management organization for the implementation of the projects of the local government. Therefore, all capacities needed for the realization of the development ideas for 2014-2020 are available with the Local Government, its institutions and businesses. Thus no hiring of more personnel is needed.

## 7.4. The establishment of a monitoring system

## 7.4.1. The responsibilities of the monitoring system and its methodology

Monitoring is a process of continuous data gathering in order to make sure that the management gets the necessary information about the progress of a certain activity and can make interventions, if needed.

The integrated urban development strategy defines the vision and the directions of development for the city and its parts from an industrial and territorial perspective, even considering horizontal aspects. The implementation of the strategy substantially means the realization of the objectives included and the setting of the path to them. Besides this, a continuous monitoring and follow-up of the realization of the tasks defined in the target system is needed. Any consequences or feedback from such achievement should be taken into consideration when it comes to the implementation of actual programmes or the review of IUDS. A tool for this follow-up activity could be provided by a well-functioning monitoring system, which basically means the set of indicators measuring the priorities and the progress of the programmes, along with their regular updating. The functioning of this monitoring system firstly requires the building of a database that contains the basic data and the baseline. Due to the integrated approach, the strategy does not only focus on a project level, but concentrates on larger scale interrelations by examining the industrial objectives. Therefore, the basis of assessment is not exclusively the implementation of the projects, but the realization of certain objectives as well. The assessment thus depends on the type of programme, the duration of its feasibility and on what objectives it is targeted at. The annual gathering of new data might prove to be useful. In the context of the above, therefore, only a simplified monitoring system may be operated in the first year following the

adoption of the strategy. The purpose of this method is the building of a system based on annual data provision.

### Requirements for the monitoring system

One of the prerequisites of the efficient operation of the monitoring system is the identification of a professionally sound set of indicators. As regards IUDS, three basic types of indicators have been defined:

- 1. Output indicators: physical output or product.
- 2. **Achievement indicators:** direct benefits from the project for the beneficiaries.
- 3. Impact indicators: longer term effects of the project.

## 7.4.2. Operational mechanisms for the monitoring system

The monitoring activity is basically an internal duty of the Local Government, and falls under the responsibility of the organization unit in charge of implementation, that is the Urban Development Department at the Mayor's Office. In accordance with Government Decree 314/2012 (XI. 8.), Section 5 any supporting study should be updated, based on demand, in compliance with the content requirements set out in Annex 1 of the Government Decree, during the drawing up of the strategy. The government decree provides that a revision of the strategy be carried out in every four years. During this process, the local government decides if it wishes to further apply the strategy with the same content, or otherwise it may amend it, or draft a new document. Recommendations from the interim assessment may be built in the execution of the actual programmes.

The monitoring tasks and operational mechanisms of the strategy and the definition of the capacities needed for the implementation are indispensable from the implementation system of EU supports. Therefore, the monitoring and assessment system may get its final form only in case the system of compulsory indicators, derivable from EU and national documents, is well-known (that is the final Operational Programmes have been adopted), and the technical and content-wise preparedness of the projects in the strategy enables the exact identification and numerification of related achievements, impacts and outputs.

As long as the above conditions fail to be met, it is primarily the clarification of the basic principles and the identification of the major monitoring indicators (on a level of recommendation) that could be carried out, in the meantime taking into consideration all European Union documents (legislation and guidelines) that were available during the preparation of the document.

- Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
- Regulation (EU) No 1304/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Social Fund (ESF)
- ➤ The Programming Period 2014-2020 Guidance Document on Monitoring and Evaluation European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund Concepts and Recommendations
- Defining sites of indicators for Regional Operational Programmes

Table 7.1: Long-term objectives and suggested indicators measuring the medium-term target system of IUDS

THEME	AREA	LONG-TERM OVERALL OBJECTIVE	LONG-TERM PARTIAL OBJECTIVES	MEDIUM-TERM OBJECTIVE	Indicator*	Planned change	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring	Frequency of measuring
				4.4 Davida mant of	Capacity of child care and educational institutions supported	increases	result	persons	beneficiary data service	annually
		By further strengthening its existing regional role, Győr		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	Number of people earning a diploma in Győr's higher education	increases	result	persons	beneficiary data service	annually
		should become a cross-border knowledge centre building upon	Solidarity-based and		Number of visitors of cultural institutions	increases	result	%	beneficiary data service	annually
1. SOC	CIETY	the outstanding quality of education, culture and sports.	inclusive society  • Democratic local	1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at	Ratio of the population regularly doing sports	increases	result	%	beneficiaries/sports associations of Győr/opinion survey	annually
		Local society should be particularly active and healthy,	governance • Healthy society	spare time and recreation	Size of well-managed areas for sports	increases	result	m <sup>2</sup>	beneficiary data service	annually
		also in a national comparison, the degree of social differences	Cultivated society		Population provided better healthcare services	increases	result	persons	beneficiary data service	annually
		within the city should remain		1.3. Reinforcing a healthy,	Number of civil organizations supported	increases	output	pcs	beneficiary data service	annually
		sustainable and manageable.		solidary and active society	Number of projects partially or fully implemented by social partners or non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	increases	result	pcs	beneficiary data service	annually
					Income generating the base of personal income tax per one taxpayer	increases	result	HUF	KSH	annually
				2.1. Development of economic areas	Improvement in the rate of employment at supported enterprises	increases	result	full-time- equivalent person	KSH/Work Centre/Beneficiary data service	annually
		The added value produced by economic operators in Győr should increase at a pace exceeding the average of Hungarian large cities, and, at the same time, the sectoral diversification of economy and the network of relations between economic operators should improve.			Number of employees (15-64 years of age) without the figures of the public sector	increases	result	thousand persons	beneficiary data service	annually
			Modern, efficient industry     Diversified local economy     Supporting economic development with soft programmes	2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism  2.3. Commercial and logistic	Increase in the expected number of visits at supported sites considered a natural and cultural heritage or attraction	increases	result	visits/year	KSH beneficiary data service	annually
2. ECON	NOMY				Number of overnight stays at commercial accommodation (abroad+inland)	increases	result	pcs	beneficiary data service	annually
					Number of enterprises with support	increases	result	enterprise	beneficiary data service	annually
				development projects	Increase in the gross added value generated by SMEs	increases	effect	HUF billion	KSH	annually
				2.4. Supporting economic	number of businesses cooperating with higher-education institutions in the field of R+D+I	increases	result	enterprise	beneficiary data service	annually
				development with soft programmes	The number of people involved in the programmes	increases	output	persons	beneficiary data service	annually
				programmes	The participants in employment within six months after leaving the programme, including self-employment	increases	effect	persons	beneficiary data service/ Work Centre	annually
					The number of community services created as a result of the development in the areas affected by the projects	increases	result	pcs	beneficiary data service	annually
		The quality of built environment		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces	Open spaces created or renovated in urban environment	increases	result	m <sup>2</sup>	Győr City with County Rights /beneficiary data service	annually
		should reach that of the best European cities of comparable size. The city should maintain and	Polycentric city		Satisfaction of the population with spaces and facilities offering community free-time public services	increases	result	%	beneficiary data service	annually
3. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	3.1. Built environment	preserve the good condition of its architectural heritage, and enrich it using the means of	Continuing urban rehabilitation     Creating high-quality		Public or commercial buildings constructed or renovated in urban environment	increases	output	m <sup>2</sup>	beneficiary data service	annually
		contemporary architecture. The city should renovate and maintain its public areas, and increase	living environment	3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation	Number of inhabitants living in the action area affected by the social urban rehabilitation	increases	result	persons	beneficiary data service	annually
	their attractiveness.		Renovated residential units in urban areas	increases	output	residential units	beneficiary data service	annually		
				3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal	Increase in the expected number of visits at supported sites considered a natural and cultural heritage or attraction	increases	result	visits/year	KSH beneficiary data service	annually

					Satisfaction with the quality of urban environment	increment	result	points (0-10)	opinion survey	every 4 year
				3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas,	Number of inhabitants settled recently as a result of developments	increases	effect	persons	KSH	annually
				selecting new residential areas	Number of people living in segregated conditions	decreases	result	persons	KSH	every 4 year
		The city should maintain and preserve the good condition of its special natural environment with		3.2.1. Protection, renovation and function-extending	Increase in the ratio of the population satisfied with the quality of green spaces	increment	effect	%	opinion survey	every 4 year
	3.2. Natural	emphasis to its rivers and waterside areas. Its green areas should be constantly renewed, and their functionality and	Development of green areas     Revitalization of	development of green spaces	Size of inner-city managed green spaces	increases	result	m²	beneficiary data service	annually
	environment	attractiveness should be improved. Harms to the environment should be minimized, and a balanced environmental condition should be upheld.	waterside areas • Protection of the environment	3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas	Size of public green spaces created alongside river banks	increases	result	m²	beneficiary data service	annually
				3.3.1. Development of urban	Total length of reconstructed or renovated public roads	increases	output	%	Registration of the Road Management Organization	every 4 year
		In addition to the continuous		road network	Decrease in the number of traffic accidents	decreases	result	pcs	KSH – accident figures	annually
3. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT				3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city	Ratio of people choosing pedestrian, bicycle or public transportation as a main mode of transport in case of travelling every day	increases	result	%	beneficiary data service	annually
		development of the quality and		districts	Length of bicycle traffic facilities created	increases	output	km	beneficiary data service	annually
	3.3.	accessibility of urban transport, the energy used for their operation should be reduced	Environmentally friendly	3.3.3. Development of public	Number of passengers directly affected by the development of public transport	increases	result	persons	beneficiary data service	annually
	Technical infrastructure	significantly, and the proportion of renewable energy use should	transport • Full public utilities	transport	Time saved by travelling on developed public transport lines	decreases	result	hours	beneficiary data service	annually
	IIIIIastructure	be increased. The city should	provision		Number of new, reduced traffic zones	increases	output	pcs	beneficiary data service	annually
		ensure an appropriate number and quality of housing and full public utilities provision.		3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties	Increasing the capacity of the perimeter parking network (deep garages, parking houses, parking lots) in the city centre	increases	result	%	beneficiary data service GYŐR-SZOL Zrt.	annually
		passio aditido provident		2.2.5 Development of militia	Increase in the number of people provided with better wastewater treatment service	increases	result	persons	beneficiary data service	annually
				3.3.5. Development of public utilities	Population enjoying the flood protection measures	increases	result	persons	beneficiary data service	annually
					Length of inland water and rainwater protection facilities	increases	output	m	beneficiary data service	

THEME AREA	LONG-TERM OVERALL OBJECTIVE	LONG-TERM PARTIAL OBJECTIVES	MEDIUM-TERM OBJECTIVE	Indicator	Planned change	Indicator type	Unit of measure	Method of measuring	Frequency of measuring
	The land use policy of		4.1. Utilization and function-	Size of areas with new functions	increases	result	ha	beneficiary data service	annually
	the city should be		changing of brown-field areas	Number of jobs created	increases	result	pcs	beneficiary data service	annually
	formulated with energy efficiency taken into		4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	Reduction in the annual primary energy consumption of public buildings	decreases	result	kWh/year	Győr City with County Rights /beneficiary data service	annually
	energy for its energy needs. The aspect of		aimed at emclent energy use	Primary energy consumption	increases	result	PJ	beneficiary data service	annually
		<ul><li>Energy efficient land use</li><li>Increasing the proportion</li></ul>	Number of participants at programmes focusing on efficient energy use increases result person  Number of organizations cooperating in awareness-raising activities  4.3. Awareness-raising activities  Population living in areas using integrated		increases	result	persons	beneficiary data service	annually
4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY		of renewable energy sources		organization	beneficiary data service	annually			
	energy efficiency should be given priority in construction, renovation and city management. Győr should become a good example of energy efficient city management ("smart city").	Energy efficient building     Energy efficient city     management (smart city)			increases	output	persons	beneficiary data service	every 4 year

Table 7.2: Special indicators relating to horizontal objectives

HORIZONTAL OBJECTIVE		Indicator	Planned change	Indicator type	Unit of measurement	Method of measuring	Frequency of measuring
Ensuring the equality of opportunities		Disabled participants*, who are seeking a job at the time of leaving the programme, taking part in education/training, earn a certificate or are in employment, including self-employment	increment	result	persons	beneficiary data service	annually
		Number of projects improving the opportunities of the sustainable participation and succeeding of women in employment	increment output pcs		beneficiary data service	annually	
	Society	Life expectancy at birth	increment	effect	year	KSH	annually
Sustainable development	Economy	Local business tax increment	increment	result	HUF billion	beneficiary data service	annually
oustainable development	Environment	Estimated annual reduction of green house gases	reduction	result	tons CO2 equivalent	calculation on the basis of the legal regulation	annually

<sup>\*&</sup>quot;Participants" are people directly benefiting from the ESF intervention, are identifiable, their properties can be obtained, and for whom special expenses are earmarked. Other people are not considered participants. All data should be provided in a breakdown according to sex. (Section 1 of Annex 1 to Regulation (EU) No 1304/2013 (ESF))

## 8. APPENDICES

## 1. APPENDIX

## The relationship between the EU's 11 thematic objectives selected for the period 2014-2020 and the IUDS target system

	OE	BJECTIVES OF THE IUDS BETWEEN 2014-2020			,	11 THEMATI	C OBJECTI	VES OF TH	IE EU BETV	WEEN 20	014-2020		
THEN	ME AREA	MEDIUM-TERM OBJECTIVE	Strengthening research, technological development and inconsists	Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, ICT	Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs	Shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures	Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour	Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination	Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning	Enhancing institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration
			<del>-</del> -	۲,	က်	4	5.	9	7.	∞i	တ်	10.	<del>E</del>
		1.1. Development of institutional infrastructure	XXX	XXX		XX				XXX	X	XXX	XXX
1. Society		1.2. Development of sports, development projects aimed at spare time and recreation		X						X	XX	XX	
		1.3. Reinforcing a healthy, solidary and active society		XX						X	XXX		XXX
		2.1. Development of economic areas	XXX	XXX	X	XX	XX	XX	X	XXX		X	
2. Economy		2.2. Development projects focusing on tourism			XX		X			XX			
Z. Economy		2.3. Commercial and logistic development projects		X	XXX	X				XX			
		2.4. Supporting economic development with soft programmes	XX	XX	XXX				XXX				
		3.1.1. Rehabilitation of public spaces					XX				XX		
	3.1. Built	3.1.2. Block rehabilitation, block excavation					X				XX		
	environment	3.1.3. Preservation of historical sites and their value-maintaining renewal				X		XX			X		
		3.1.4. Development projects focusing on residential areas, selecting new residential areas				XX					XXX		
3. Built and	3.2. Natural	3.2.1. Renovation of green spaces, preservation and function-extending development of existing ones					XXX	XXX					
natural	environment	3.2.2. Revitalization of waterside areas					XXX	XXX					
environment		3.3.1. Development of urban road network				XXX			XXX				
	3.3. Technical infrastructure	3.3.2. Development of bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between city districts				XXX			XXX				
		3.3.3. Development of public transport				XXX			XXX	XX			
		3.3.4. Relieving parking difficulties				XXX			XXX				
		3.3.5. Development of public utilities					XXX	XXX					
1		4.1. Utilization and function-changing of brown-field areas	х	Х	Х	XXX	Х	XX					
4. Energy effic	ciency	4.2. Development projects aimed at efficient energy use	XX	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	XXX			X		XX

4.3. Awareness-raising acti	rities	X	XXX	XXX	XXX	X	X	

## 2. APPENDIX

## The relationship between the EU's investment priorities for the period 2014-2020 and IUDS development interventions

	·	•		
	THEMATIC TARGET AREAS AND INVESTMENT PRIORITIES		Expected grant ceiling	Relevant development interventions of the IUDS
1. St	rengthening research, technological development and innovation			
1.1	Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest	ERDF	GINOP	designation of new economic/service areas     development and creation of industrial zones at various points of the city (priority:
1.2.	Promoting business investment in innovation and research, and developing links and synergies between enterprises, R&D centres and higher education, in particular product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation and public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation	ERDF	GINOP	development of Győr National Industrial Zone) development of existing economic areas (e.g. development of the AUDI factory) Targeted institutional developments: Establishing a regional innovation and technological knowledge centre for the automotive industry and related technological park
1.3.	Supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production in Key Enabling Technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies	ERDF	GINOP	Business environment facilitating the lasting development of innovative micro- ar small-sized enterprises and incubation activity relating to the knowledge centre     Facilitation of R+D+I activities and experimental developments and support of
1.4	Stimulating research, technological advancement and innovation through the development of postgraduate training programmes, researcher training programmes as well as the networking activities and partnerships between institutions of higher education, research and technological centres and enterprises	ESF	GINOP	start-up and spin-off businesses,  Helping people into the labour market and related soft programmes  Cooperation with institutions of higher education (R+D+I and training)  Promoting SME developments, stimulation of start-ups  support of creative industries, encouraging joint product development activities
2. Er	nhancing access to, and use and quality of, ICT			
2.1.	Extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks and supporting the adoption of emerging technologies and networks for the digital economy	ERDF	GINOP	organizing urban services into a smart system     improving the access of the population
2.2	Developing ICT products and services, e-commerce and enhancing demand for ICT	ERDF	GINOP	development of IT services (improving internet bandwidth, website usability and access to documents)
2.3	Strengthening ICT applications for e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion, e-culture and e-health	ERDF	GINOP	network development activities supporting the city's economy – innovation cohesion
2.4	Promoting access to information and communication technologies and enhancing the use and quality of technologies through the development of digital literacy, development of e-learning and by investments into digital social inclusion, digital literacy and entrepreneurial skills	ESF	GINOP	operation of innovation consultation system
3. Er	nhancing the competitiveness of SMEs			
3.1	Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators	ERDF	GINOP	spreading the importance of innovation, creativity and capability for renewal in the city
3.2	Developing and implementing new business models for SMEs, in particular for internationalisation	ERDF	GINOP	training and competence development for a more competitive labour force     development and operation of regional innovation service system     promotion of entering the labour market/retraining with prevention, life skills and
3.3	Supporting the creation and extension of advanced capacities for product and service development	ERDF	GINOP	training programmes  support of creative industries, encouraging joint product development activities
3.4	Supporting the capacity of SMEs to engage in growth and innovation processes	ERDF	GINOP	Promoting SME developments, stimulation of cooperation (city - regional and



3.5	Increasing the competitiveness of SMEs through the promotion of the adaptability of enterprises and employees as well as the extension of human resources investments	ESF	GINOP	international relationships, R+D+I, higher education)  • establishing a higher quality business infrastructure
4. Sh	ift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors			
4.1	Promoting the production and distribution of renewable energy sources	ERDF, CF	GINOP. TOP, KEHOP	smart city management (Smart City Győr programme)     establishing a smart energy distribution network
4.2	Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises	ERDF, CF	GINOP, TOP, KEHOP	organizing urban services into a smart system     establishing an energy-efficient urban traffic (public road developments – the
4.3.	Supporting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in public infrastructures, including in public buildings and in the housing sector	ERDF, CF	GINOP, TOP, KEHOP	burden on nature reduces as a result of shorter distances, development of public transport – modernization of buses; development of facilities for pedestrians and
4.4	Developing and implementing smart distribution systems at low and medium voltage levels	ERDF, CF	TOP, KEHOP	bicycle routes, connection to the national and international bicycle route network)
4.5	Promoting low-carbon strategies for all types of enterprises, in particular urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable urban mobility and mitigation relevant adaptation measures	ERDF, CF	TOP, KEHOP, IKOP	application of the principle of compact city in implementing the strategy     protection of space and arable land, economical farming (programmes promoting the restructuring of brown-field areas)     upgrading technologies (e.g. recovery of waste heat of the distillery)
4.6	Promoting research, innovation and adoption of low-carbon technologies	ERDF	GINOP, TOP, KEHOP	awareness-raising renovation of institutions with an energy efficiency priority, building energetic developments in the public institutions of the Local Government
4.7	Promoting the use of high-efficiency co-generation of heat and power based on useful heat demand	ERDF	TOP, KEHOP	of Győr City with County Rights  continuation of the renovation of residential buildings, encouraging the use of
4.8	Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon, climate resilient, resource-efficient and environmentally sustainable economy, through reform of education and training systems, adaptation of skills and qualifications, up-skilling of the labour force, and the creation of new jobs in sectors related to the environment and energy	ESF	TOP, KEHOP	renewable energy resources (information system, communication of grant options)  increasing the share of renewable energy (solar, wind, biogas, geothermal energy)  promotion of R+D+I activities relating to renewable energy generation, training system  Creating a Sustainable Urban Energy Strategy and Energy Action Plan (SEAP)
5. Pro	omoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management		·	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
5.1	Supporting investment for adaptation to climate change	ERDF, CF	TOP, KEHOP	increasing the level of flood protection
5.2	Promoting investment to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems	ERDF, CF	ТОР, КЕНОР	arrangement of beds and banks of rivers and still water     defending against inland water     development of a rainwater drainage system     drainage and treatment of rainwater relating to the developments of public spaces     ensuring microclimatic effects through the development of the system of urban green spaces and watersides
6. Pre	serving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency			
6.1	Addressing the significant needs for investment in the waste sector to meet the requirements of the Union's environmental acquis	ERDF, CF	GINOP, TOP, KEHOP	developments focusing on waste management and recycling (development of separate waste collection system)     upgrading technology – reducing the emission of pollutants
6.2	Addressing the significant needs for investment in the water sector to meet the requirements of the Union's environmental acquis	ERDF, CF	TOP, KEHOP	integrated water management system, developments taking into consideration the protection of water bases
6.3	Protecting, promoting and developing cultural and natural heritage	ERDF, CF	KEHOP, GINOP, TOP	developments with environmental priorities (e.g. Botló-füzes, Bácsa pasture)     protection of monument areas, and their value-maintaining renovation (development of the city centre infrastructure, continuation of rehabilitation in Újváros)
6.4	Protecting and restoring biodiversity, soil protection and restoration and promoting ecosystem services including NATURA 2000 and green infrastructures	ERDF, CF	KEHOP, GINOP, TOP	Taking into consideration of the protection of areas of the National Ecological Network and NATURA 2000 with regard to planned developments     Preservation of ecologically vulnerable areas



Support industrial transition towards a resource-efficient economy and promoting green growth  6.7 GINOP, TOP, RENDR					
6.6 efficiency in the waste sector, wafer sector, soil protection or to reduce air pollution  Support industrial transition towards a resource-efficient economy and promoting green growth  6.7 ERDF  Support industrial transition towards a resource-efficient economy and promoting green growth  6.7 ERDF  RERDF  Support industrial transition towards a resource-efficient economy and promoting green growth experiments are supported to water bases increasing the efficiency, developments alway transition of nerewale energy resources function of a new make thy surveying green technologies and the reduction of water bases increasing the efficiency, developments amed at the reduction of waste and energy consumption areation of a new make thy surveying green technologies and the range of goods (R-10-1 activities, development of production technologies and the range of goods (R-10-1 activities, development of production technologies and the range of goods (R-10-1 activities, development of production technologies and the range of goods (R-10-1 activities, development of production technologies and the range of goods (R-10-1 activities, development and readorn of knowledge centres)  7.1 Supporting a multimodal Single European Transport Area by investing in the Trans-European Transport Network (TEP-I) network  7.2 Enhancing regional mobility through connecting secondary and tertiary nodes to TEN-T intrastructure  7.3 Developing environment-friently and low-carbon transport systems including river and sea transport ports and multimodal links, and promotion of sustainable urban mobility  7.4 Developing and rehabilitation comprehensive, high quality and interoperable railway system  8.5 Developing and rehabilitation comprehensive, high quality and interoperable railway system interoperable railway systems including reports and multimodal links, and promotion of sustainable urban mobility  8.6 ENDE GINOP, TOP  1. Developing and rehabilitation of accessibility to and development of endogenous potential as part of a territorial st	6.5	pollution	ERDF, CF	TOP, KEHOP	technological upgrading of operating industrial-economic, city management areas     development of an environmentally friendly traffic system     revision of the strategic noise map
6.7 Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures  7. Promoting suntilmodal Single European Transport Area by investing in the Trans-European Transport Network (TEAT-T) network  7. ERDF, CF  2. ERDF, CF  2. ERDF, CF  2. Enhancing regional mobility through connecting secondary and lertiarry nodes to TEN-T infrastructure  7. Developing environment-friendly and low-carbon transport systems including river and sea transport, ports and multimodal links, and promotion of sustainable urban mobility  7. Developing ame rhabilitating comprehensive, high quality and interoperately and interoperately and interoperately and interoperately and interoperately and interesting the environmentally friendly explosed and evelopment of sustainable transport.  8. Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility  8. ERDF, CF  8. Developing materialisting comprehensive, high quality and interoperately explosing in the Trans-European intervention of sections and public transport to evideopment of public transport of the service standards of regional public transport interprets and public transport of the service standards of regional and improving links with track-based emas of transport of substandable transport of the service standard in regional and investment support for self employment	6.6		ERDF	TOP, KEHOP	separate waste collection system)  upgrading technology – reducing the emission of pollutants  integrated water management system, developments taking into consideration the
T.1 Supporting a multimodal Single European Transport Area by investing in the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) network  Transport Network (TEN-T) network  ERDF TOP, IKOP infrastructure  T.3 Developing environment-friendly and low-carbon transport systems including river and sea transport, ports and multimodal links, and promotion of sustainable urban mobility  T.4 Developing and rehabilitating comprehensive, high quality and interoperable railway system  T.5 Developing mart gas and power distribution, storage and transmission systems  B. Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility  8.1 Development of business incubators and investment support for self employment, microenterprises and business creation  8.2 Supporting employment finedly growth through the development of endogenous potential as part of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial resources  8.3 local development initiatives and aid for structures providing neighbourhood services to create new jobs, where such actions are outside the scope of ESF  8.4 Investing in infrastructure for public employment services  8.5 Investing in health and social infrastructure which contribute to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, and transition from institutional to community-based services  8.6 Sustainable labour market integration of young people, with particular attention to the unemployed and non-student  9. ERDF SINOP, TOP (SINOP, TOP)  1. ERDF SINOP, TOP (SINOP)  1. ERDF SINOP, TOP (SINOP)  2. Supporting employment finedity growth through the development of endogenous potential as part of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial resources  1. Supporting employment finedity growth through the development of endogenous potential as part of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial resources  1. Supporting employment fin	6.7		ERDF		function change of brown-field areas     increasing the efficiency: developments aimed at the reduction of waste and energy consumption     creation of a new market by surveying green technologies and the range of goods (R+D+I activities, development of production technologies – development of
Transport Network (TEN-T) network  Enhancing regional mobility through connecting secondary and tertiary nodes to TEN-T infrastructure  Top. IKOP  Top. IK	7. Pro	omoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastruct	tures		
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Top, IKOP Top eloping environment-friendly and low-carbon transport systems including river and sea transport, ports and multimodal links, and promotion of sustainable urban mobility  Top eloping and rehabilitating comprehensive, high quality and interoperable railway system  Berefa, CF Top, IKOP Top ikop To	7.2		ERDF	TOP, IKOP	urban and suburban track-based public transport system
7.5 Developing and rehabilitating comprehensive, high quality and interoperable railway system  8. Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility  8.1 Development of business incubators and investment support for self employment, microenlerprises and business creation  8.2 Supporting employment friendly growth through the development of endogenous potential as part of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial regions and enhancement of accessibility to and development of specific natural and cultural resources  8.3 local development initiatives and aid for structures providing neighbourhood services to create new jobs, where such actions are outside the scope of ESF  8.4 Investing in infrastructure for public employment services  8.5 Investing in health and social infrastructure which contribute to national, regional and development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, and transition from institutional to community-based services  8.6 Sustainable land quality employment and supporting labour mobility  ERDF GINOP, TOP  • spreading the importance of innovation, creativity and capability for renewal in the city  • spreading the importance of innovation, creativity and capability for renewal in the city  • spreading the importance of innovation, creativity and capability for renewal in the city  • spreading the importance of innovation, creativity and capability for renewal in the city  • spreading the importance of innovation, creativity and capability for renewal in the city  • training and competence development of the promotion of retreting the labour market/retraining with prevention, life skills and training programmes  • support of creative industries, encouraging joint product development activities  • Promoting SME developments, stimulation of cooperation (city - regional and international relationships, R-P-I, higher education)  • establishing a higher quality business infrastructure  • ensuring equal opportunities	7.3		ERFA, CF	TOP, IKOP	with track-based means of transport
8. Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility  8.1 Development of business incubators and investment support for self employment, microenterprises and business creation  8.2 Supporting employment friendly growth through the development of endogenous potential as part of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial resources  8.3 Investing in infrastructure for public employment services  8.4 Investing in health and social infrastructure which contribute to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, and transition from institutional to community-based services  8.6 Sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility  • awareness-raising related to sustainable transport  • awareness-raising related to sustainable transport  • spreading the importance of innovation, creativity and capability for renewal in the city  • training and competence development or regional innovation service system  • promoting of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial regions and enhancement of accessibility to and development of specific natural and cultural resources  ERDF  GINOP, TOP  8.4 Investing in infrastructure for public employment services  Investing in health and social infrastructure which contribute to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, and transition from institutional to community-based services  Sustainable labour market integration of young people, with particular attention to the unemployed and non-student	7.4	Developing and rehabilitating comprehensive, high quality and interoperable railway system	ERFA, CF	TOP, IKOP	friendly vehicles
B.1 Development of business incubators and investment support for self employment, microenterprises and business creation  Supporting employment friendly growth through the development of endogenous potential as part of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial regions and enhancement of accessibility to and development of specific natural and cultural resources  8.3 local development initiatives and aid for structures providing neighbourhood services to create new jobs, where such actions are outside the scope of ESF  8.4 Investing in infrastructure for public employment services  8.5 Investing in health and social infrastructure which contribute to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, and transition from institutional to community-based services  8.6 Sustainable labour market integration of young people, with particular attention to the unemployed and non-student  ERDF  GINOP, TOP  **  SINOP, TOP  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **			ERDF	GINOP	
enterprises and business creation  Supporting employment friendly growth through the development of endogenous potential as part of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial regions and enhancement of accessibility to and development of specific natural and cultural resources  8.3 local development initiatives and aid for structures providing neighbourhood services to create new jobs, where such actions are outside the scope of ESF  8.4 Investing in infrastructure for public employment services  8.5 Investing in health and social infrastructure which contribute to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, and transition from institutional to community-based services  8.6 Sustainable labour market integration of young people, with particular attention to the unemployed and non-student  ERDF GINOP, TOP  ERDF GINOP, TOP  GINOP, TOP  CIty  Training and competence development for a more competitive labour force development and operation of regional innovation service system  Promotion of entering the labour market/retraining with prevention, life skills and training programmes  Support of creative industries, encouraging joint product development activities  Promoting SME developments, stimulation of cooperation (city - regional and international relationships, R+D+I, higher education)  establishing a higher quality business infrastructure  ensuring equal opportunities: improving the labour market situation of disadvantaged groups  stimulation of start-ups  job creation (full- and part-time employment)  Programme for the Ageing – Better living conditions for the elderly, and the facilitation of active, healthy ageing by the construction of pensioners' homes and	8. Pro	omoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility			
supporting employment includy growth introductions potential as part of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial regions and enhancement of accessibility to and development of specific natural and cultural resources  8.3 local development initiatives and aid for structures providing neighbourhood services to create new jobs, where such actions are outside the scope of ESF  8.4 Investing in infrastructure for public employment services  8.5 Investing in health and social infrastructure which contribute to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, and transition from institutional to community-based services  8.6 Sustainable labour market integration of young people, with particular attention to the unemployed and non-student  8.7 Sustainable labour market integration of pensioners' homes and edvelopment and operation of regional innovation service system promotion of entering the labour market/retraining with prevention, life skills and training programmes support of ceative industries, encouraging joint product development activities  8.6 SINOP, TOP  8.7 GINOP, TOP  8.8 GINOP, TOP  8.9 GINOP, TOP	8.1	enterprises and business creation	ERDF	GINOP, TOP	city
8.3 local development initiatives and aid for structures providing neighbourhood services to create new jobs, where such actions are outside the scope of ESF  8.4 Investing in infrastructure for public employment services  8.5 Investing in health and social infrastructure which contribute to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, and transition from institutional to community-based services  8.6 Sustainable labour market integration of young people, with particular attention to the unemployed and non-student  8.7 GINOP, TOP  • Promoting SME developments, stimulation of cooperation (city - regional and international relationships, R+D+I, higher education)  • establishing a higher quality business infrastructure  • ensuring equal opportunities: improving the labour market situation of disadvantaged groups  • stimulation of start-ups  • promoting SME developments, stimulation of cooperation (city - regional and international relationships, R+D+I, higher education)  • establishing a higher quality business infrastructure  • ensuring equal opportunities: improving the labour market situation of start-ups  • job creation (full- and part-time employment)  • Programme for the Ageing – Better living conditions for the elderly, and the facilitation of active, healthy ageing by the construction of pensioners' homes and	8.2	part of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial regions and enhancement of accessibility to and development of specific natural and cultural	ERDF	GINOP, TOP	development and operation of regional innovation service system     promotion of entering the labour market/retraining with prevention, life skills and training programmes
Investing in health and social infrastructure which contribute to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, and transition from institutional to community-based services  8.5 GINOP, TOP  8.6 Sustainable labour market integration of young people, with particular attention to the unemployed and non-student  Sustainable labour market integration of young people, with particular attention to the facilitation of active, healthy ageing by the construction of pensioners' homes and	8.3		ERDF	GINOP, TOP	Promoting SME developments, stimulation of cooperation (city - regional and international relationships, R+D+I, higher education)
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8.7 Self-employment, entrepreneurship and business creation ESF GINOP, TOP service development	8.6		ESF	GINOP, TOP	Programme for the Ageing – Better living conditions for the elderly, and the
	8.7	Self-employment, entrepreneurship and business creation	ESF	GINOP, TOP	service development

8.8	Equality between men and women and reconciliation between work and private life	ESF	GINOP, TOP	
8.9	Adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change	ESF	GINOP, TOP	
8.10	Active and healthy ageing	ESF	GINOP, TOP	
8.11	Modernisation and strengthening of labour market institutions, including actions to enhance transnational labour mobility	ESF	GINOP, TOP	
9. Pro	omoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination			
9.1	Investing in health and social infrastructure which contributes to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, promoting social inclusion through improved access to social, cultural and recreational services and the transition from institutional to community-based services;	ERDF	EFOP, TOP	improving access to high-quality public services (cultural, social, healthcare and children welfare services)     reinforcing local and regional relations     increasing the health consciousness of the population, investments relating to health improvement (development of sports, recreational and entertainment sites,
9.2	Providing support for physical, economic and social regeneration of deprived communities in urban and rural areas	ERDF	EFOP, TOP	green spaces)  • social urban rehabilitation activities (Újváros)
9.3	Supporting social enterprises	ERDF	EFOP, TOP	developments focusing on the creation of a pool of high-quality rental apartments
9.4	Active inclusion, with particular attention to the improvement of employability	ESF	EFOP, TOP	supporting the social care activities of civil organizations
9.5	Integration of marginalized communities, e.g. Roma people	ESF	EFOP, TOP	soft activities strengthening the sense of community in the population
9.6	Combating discrimination on grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation	ESF	EFOP, TOP	
9.7	Enhancing access to affordable, sustainable and high-quality services, including health care and social services of general interest	ESF	EFOP, TOP	
9.8	Promotion of social economy and enterprises	ESF	EFOP, TOP	
9.9	Community-led local development strategies	ESF	EFOP, TOP	
10. In	vesting in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning	g		
10.1	By developing education and training infrastructure	ERDF	TOP. EFOP, GINOP	activities focusing on the infrastructural development of educational institutions     development of the training system of institution of higher education
10.2	prevention of early school leaving, reduction in the numbers of early school-leavers; and promoting equal access to good-quality early-childhood, primary and secondary education	ESF	TOP, EFOP, GINOP	adult education services built on regional market demand     strengthening a practice-oriented training portfolio
10.3	Improving the quality, efficiency and openness of tertiary and equivalent education with a view to increasing participation and attainment levels	ESF	EFOP, GINOP	spreading the importance of innovation, creativity and capability for renewal in the city     training and competence development for a more competitive labour force
10.4	Enhancing access to lifelong learning, upgrading the skills and competences of the workforce and increasing the labour market relevance of education and training systems; and making the educational and training systems better suited for demands of the labour market; including the improvement of the quality of vocational training and creation of apprenticeships and work-based learning, e.g. dual training systems.	ESF	TOP, EFOP, GINOP	development and operation of regional innovation service system     promotion of entering the labour market/retraining with prevention, life skills and training programmes
11. E	nhancing institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration			
11.1	by strengthening the institutional capacity and the efficiency of public administrations and public services related to the implementation of the ERDF, and in support of actions under the ESF to strengthen the institutional capacity and the efficiency of public administration	ERDF	KÖFOP	Specialized training of civil servants, development of competences     developments in educational technology and learning methodology in civil service further-education within individual institutional developments
11.2	By strengthening the institutional capacity and public administration effectiveness relating to the implementation of the CF and public services	KA	KÖFOP	providing the capacities necessary for the operation of the monitoring system developed for the implementation of the strategy     development of public service quality management
11.3	Investment in institutional capacity and in the efficiency of public administrations and public	ESF	KÖFOP	development of public service quality management



	services with a view to reforms, better regulation and good governance			development of the digitalization of public administration services
11.4	Capacity building for stakeholders delivering employment, education and social policies and sectoral and territorial pacts to mobilise for reform at national, regional and local level	ESF	KÖFOP	development of human resources and work organization methods