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# REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS LOCATED AT THE COUNTY TOWNS OF THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAIN REGION

Review  
Article

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## Keywords

*Industrial development,  
Policies;  
Industrial parks;  
Modern Cities Program;*

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## JEL Classification

*L16*

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## Abstract

*In this study, the author gives an overview on the current situation of the industrial parks established in the county seats of the Northern Great Plain region, how the demand for these facilities developed after the change of regime, and what regional development and industrial development policy initiatives affected the structure. The company-level mapping of the examined industrial parks has been processed, just like the analysis of the financial and employment data of the settled companies within these facilities. The author also gives an overview about the Modern Cities Program, what this program can offer to the Northern Great Plain region county seats, especially in case of industrial development projects.*

## INTRODUCTION

Today, the Hungarian economy is concentrated in Budapest and its surroundings, which results in the lagging behind of rural areas both economically and socially. Following the change of regime after 1989, more and more efforts and initiatives were launched with the aim of diversifying rural regions and rebalancing economy in Hungary. The first industrial parks were established in 1997, the candidate sites were able to win this title through a tender announced by the Ministry of National Economy, since then the number of industrial parks has been increasing steadily, these facilities became prominent business and economic centers in the country.

The Modern Cities Program is the most decisive instrument of regional economic development policy today in Hungary. It is based on several pillars, one of this pillar is industrial park development, which consist of creating new industrial parks and developing existing ones in the participating county seat cities. The involved cities will receive nearly HUF 3400 billion support from the government for this purpose in the 23 cities with county status (Fekete, 2017).

During the course of the study, the goal is to present the industrial parks located in the Northern Great Plain region and give an overview about the financial and employment characteristics of the settled companies and highlight the development opportunities.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Dabney (1991), industrial park developments target more economically backward areas, offering tax and regulatory incentives to encourage private sector economic development in designated areas. In the years after the change of regime, Hungary could be considered as underdeveloped country, and as it was described by Dabney, various programs were launched to establish and develop new industrial parks, during late '90s this kind of facilities began to spread throughout the country.

'The establishment of foreign and Hungarian industrial parks was largely linked to the spread of economic development strategies based on external resources. In some regions, efforts have been made to provide favorable conditions for large companies wishing to settle (primarily engaged in industrial activities). In doing so, typically in the periphery of the town, a development area has been designated, what could be suitable for encouraging the settlement of companies' (Bajmócy, 2011).

Following the change of regime, the negative processes caused territorial crisis what became

decisive in the counties of the Northern Great Plain region. According to Baranyi (2013) 'The basic characteristic of the territorial crisis was the further lag of the eastern part of the country compared to the western part and Budapest. One of the most obvious sign of this was that during the transformation of the economy from socialism to capitalism was accompanied by severe and long-term unemployment in the Northern Great Plain region'.

Although today the low level of unemployment rate is typical, but in the Northern Great Plain region it was almost two times higher compared to the national average in 2018 (6.9%), at the same time Central Transdanubia had the lowest value (1.9%) and the national average was 3.8% (Hungarian Central Statistical Office, 2018).

According to Szegvári (2006), the first National Spatial Development Concept was voted by the Parliament in 1998 as the first comprehensive strategic development policy document of the country after the change of regime, it was based on the principles of the European Union. The aim of the OTK (National Spatial Development Concept) was to identify the country's medium- and long-term regional development policy objectives and priority system

Hajdu et. al. (2017) remarked that following Hungary's accession to the European Union, it has become entitled to draw on structural and cohesion funds. Development funds could be used by Member States in line with EU development policy.

The predecessor of the Modern Cities program was the Pole Program, which was voted by the parliament in 2005. The Pole Program, as its name implies, envisions a multi-pole economy and allocates tasks to the pole centers accordingly.

Building on the experience of the Pole Program, the Modern Cities program offers great development opportunity for the county capitals participating in the initiative, which could make the given settlement economically attractive for businesses. During the development activities the businesses preferences and settlement endowments could be considered. Modern Cities program provide much wider range of support for the county seats compared to the Pole Program because while Pole Program supported the already developed region leader cities, Modern Cities Program supports all county seats.

However, the beneficiaries and winners of the program are not only the cities themselves, but also the economic actors of the settlements. The most significant tax type in the municipalities of 23 cities is the business tax, which accounted for 82% (77% nationwide) of local tax revenues, HUF 106.3 billion (Hungarian Central Statistical Office, 2013). Today's modern enterprises consider several criteria for a particular settlement when selecting a

site (Nourse & Roulac, 1993), this is a critical decision point, Porter (2000) believes that the decision to select and acquire a site for an entity's location can significantly affect the ability of businesses to create and maintain competitive advantage. Many industrial parks operate like a shopping mall, first one-two large companies settle down, which attracts smaller companies as a magnet, these companies can often be a supplier of large companies and can even form clusters later (Mazzarol & Choo, 2003).

However, in order for a settlement to meet the criteria set by companies, spatial development is essential because it may be possible that during the natural development of the city it was not possible or needed before to obtain own airport or motorway access, in which case these objectives must be included in regional development policy and support settlement development and industrial development projects. According to Veres (2017) 'As a consequence of globalization, competitive logistics services are now provided by international logistics providers. One of the most important features of this is the development of intermodal transport and offered transport connections'.

Within the Northern Great Plain region, Debrecen is one of the good examples of this, where the connection to the motorway network through the M35 motorway has taken place, the international airport has been established, and the existence of this facilities induced such investments as e.g. the foundation of the new BMW factory site announced in 2018.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

The author used the method of document analysis and data analysis during the research. After the announcement of the Modern Cities Program in 2015, the Government of Hungary concluded a cooperation agreement with 23 Hungarian county seat cities. The agreements are public and can be downloaded from the government's official website, so in the course of the study, the author has collected the development points and amount of resources allocated to cities for industrial development support. In all cases, the amount of subsidies is included in the sponsorship documents, which were concluded between 2015 and 2017. The author obtained the data on the industrial parks and the settled companies from the website of the industrial parks and from the company information system of the Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice.

## RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

In the Modern Cities Program initiative, as it was mentioned earlier, 23 cities with county seat status are participating, and joined one of the most ambitious economic development program through the cooperation agreement, the total budget is close to the value of HUF 3,400 billion. The complexity of the program is indicated by the fact that about 260 projects are expected to be implemented in diversified areas such as:

- Road network development,
- Urban rehabilitation,
- Development of economic infrastructure,
- And the development of the health, cultural, educational, sports and scientific institutional system

Currently, 80 percent of the 200 local projects are in the planning or construction phase, in 2019 HUF 135 billion was received by the cities with county status (Government of Hungary, 2018).

The three cities surveyed in this study joined the Modern Cities Program in 2015, and the following government decisions include the cooperation agreements.

### **Industrial development points of the cooperation agreements and characteristics of industrial parks in the county capitals of the Northern Great Plain Region Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County – Szolnok**

On June 3, 2015, the Government concluded a cooperation agreement with the Municipality of the City of Szolnok, and defined the areas to be developed in six points. The second point of the cooperation agreement contains the development ideas for industrial parks in which: 'Calls on the Minister of National Economy, the Minister of National Development and the Minister of Agriculture to examine, with the assistance of the Municipality of the City of Szolnok, the possibility and conditions for the establishment of a new industrial area and the expansion of the industrial park in Szolnok, and on the basis of its results, propose to the Government measures for the development of new industrial areas to strengthen the competitiveness of the city and its region' (Government resolution, 1428/2015. (VI. 25.)). The cost of the investment will be around HUF 6.1 billion.

Szolnok currently has two industrial parks, so it occupies the second place in the number of industrial parks in the Northern Great Plain region, as there is only one industrial park in Nyíregyháza, and in Debrecen there are twice as many industrial parks in Szolnok. The two industrial parks of Szolnok are the Szolnok Industrial Park and the GIMA Szolnok Industrial Logistics Park.

### **Szolnok Industrial Park**

Szolnoki Ipari Park Kft is municipally owned and in 2000 it received the right to bear the title of industrial park from the Ministry of Economy and Trade. It was created as a greenfield investment with the aim of providing company site real estate with adequate infrastructure and high quality services to the settlers.

Table 1 shows the number of enterprises settled in the Szolnok Industrial Park by size category. A total of 16 enterprises were established by 2018, of which seven large enterprises, one medium-sized enterprise, five small enterprises and three micro-enterprises. Although large companies account for 44% of all businesses, in 2018, large companies were able to generate 94,8% of the sales realized in the industrial park. The other extreme is the category of micro-enterprises, here the three enterprises accounted for 19% of the total enterprises, but they could show only 0.08% of the total sales revenue, which is negligible compared to all, but it still means HUF 62 million average annual income for the companies surveyed. Table 2 shows the share from the yearly total net sales based on size category at Szolnok Industrial Park. The declarations for 2019 are in some cases incomplete due to the postponement of the reporting submission deadline due to COVID-19, so the year of 2019 could not be examined properly

The largest employers in the industrial park in 2018 was:

- Eagle Ottawa Hungary Kft. 1961 persons - Manufacture of leather bags and straps
- E. ON ZRt. 924 persons - Electricity distribution
- ECSERI Kft. 646 persons - Light metal casting
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### **GIMA Szolnok Industrial Logistics Park**

GIMA Szolnok Industrial Logistics Park is the second industrial park in Szolnok, and in 2006 it was awarded with the title of industrial park by the Ministry of Economy and Transport. It was established by integrating companies and development areas located on the western border of Szolnok. The area of the industrial park is 86 hectares, of which 40ha is undeveloped and provides an opportunity for new settlers.

GIMA Szolnok Ipari Park Kft. is a 100% privately owned company. It provides a number of services to established businesses, such as legal advice, technical preparation, information on state and regional funding sources, road maintenance, cleaning, security and protection services. Table 3 shows the basic characteristics of the settled companies at GIMA Szolnok Industrial Park.

The largest employers in the industrial park in 2018 was:

- KMKK Középkélet-magyarországi Közlekedési Központ Zrt. 2221 persons – Land passenger transport

- AXIÁL Kft. 768 persons - agricultural motor trade
- HUNGAROPHARMA Zrt 707 persons - Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods
- Béres Gyógyszergyár Zrt. 464 persons - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations

It can be seen from Table 4 that in Szolnok, more than 90% of the total revenue of enterprises operating in the industrial park is generated by large enterprises, and the total share from the SME sector is low compared to Szolnok's other industrial park. Despite the fact that in the Szolnok Industrial Park six out of 16 companies are large companies (37.5%), in the case of GIMA Szolnok Industrial Logistics Park only four out of 32 (12.5%), the remaining 28 companies came from the SME sector.

The city of Szolnok can prepare the investments planned within the framework of the Modern Cities program from HUF 275 million, which were approved in government resolution 1428/2015 (VI. 25.).

The second point of the agreement is that, since the civilian system needs economic strength and economic foundations, industry and the economy must be developed here. 'The areas needed for this have run out in the city of Szolnok, so we have come to the decision to establish a new 300-hectare industrial park area. This area will be purchased by the government and made available to the city. The M4 motorway is expected to reach Szolnok by the end of 2019' (Government of Hungary, 2015).

### **Hajdú-Bihar County – Debrecen**

On 18 May 2015, the Government concluded a cooperation agreement with the Municipality of Debrecen and defined the areas to be developed in eight points. The program provides a wide range of support for the city, from the development of the train station to the renovation of the Csokonai Theater. The third point of the cooperation agreement contains a provision on the development of an industrial park in Debrecen, according to which the establishment of a new industrial park in Debrecen should be initiated, in which it 'calls on the Minister of National Economy to propose measures to support the Government' (Government resolution, 1382/2015. (VI. 12.)). The cost of the investment will be around HUF 8 billion.

### **Western Industrial Park**

In the Western Industrial Park 67 companies have settled as owners and tenants as it can be seen from Table 5. The area provides building material production, construction, building engineering, wood and furniture industry activities and related services. The location as the name shows is at the western part of Debrecen and has good infrastructure connection, it is located next to two main roads and the M35 motorway what has been

recently extended all way to the Romanian border close to Oradea, also offers favorable infrastructures for the enterprises. The Debrecen International Airport is only six km away and the government supports the technical development of the airport, the construction of a new, category two ILS system. The park has industrial railway and can accept four-six directional train at the same time, if it is needed by the companies.

The largest employers in the industrial park in 2018 was:

- DIGI Távközlési és Szolgáltató Kft. – 2188 persons - Telecommunications
- Baromfiudvar 2002 Kft. – 444 persons - Wholesale of meat and meat products
- Novochem Kft. – 112 persons - Wholesale of chemical products
- CHEMICAL-SEED Kft. – 61 persons – Pesticide, fertilizer trade

The Western Industrial Park in Debrecen shows a different picture in the structure of the settled enterprises, the presence of the SME sector is much higher, 64 micro, small or medium enterprises are present and only there are two large enterprises out of the 67 settled companies. Looking at the industrial park, the share of the SME sector (Table 6) in case of sales revenue realized in 2018 is almost 50%, which is outstanding compared to the other industrial parks in the region, in which this ratio was between 4-8%.

### **Debrecen Regional and Innovation Industrial Park**

The Határ út industrial park, established in 2002, it is the second largest industrial park in Debrecen. There are a total of 22 established companies (Table 7, of which a relatively large proportion contains large companies, five out of 22 are large companies and employ about 10,000 people nationwide.

The largest employers in the industrial park in 2018 was:

- Richter Gedeon Nyrt. – 5945 persons - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations
- NI Hungary Kft. – 1477 persons - Wholesale of electronic household goods
- FAG Magyarország Kft. – 1362 persons - Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements

It can be seen from Table 8 that the large companies share from the yearly total net sales is dominant at the Debrecen Regional and Innovation Industrial Park.

### **Debrecen Science Park**

Debrecen Agrárcentrum Innovációs Kht. was founded in December 2001 and started its operation on February 15, 2002, it was the legal predecessor of UD TUTI Nonprofit Kft what company is the operator today, and it is owned by the University of

Debrecen with 100% share. The primary mission of creating an industrial within the framework of the university was to build and strengthen mutually beneficial links between academia and the civilian, business sector. Among the advantages of the university background, the education, research and infrastructural support should be highlighted.

Currently, two companies have settled in the industrial park (Table 9), IT Services Hungary Kft. And Thyssenkrupp Components Technology Hungary Kft. The two large companies employ about 6,100 people nationwide and their sales revenue in 2018 reached HUF 123 billion.

The fact that two large companies have been settled, it gives the park an opportunity for further development, which may attract more businesses to this location, and the university also has a greater opportunity to collaborate between the academic sector and civil business sector, thus contributing to the R&D results to be used in practice.

### **Logistics Service Center and Industrial Park**

The Debrecen Logistics Center and Industrial Park was founded in 1999 and covers 28 hectares of territory what can be offered to companies. As the name of the industrial park shows, it is created mainly for logistics enterprises. The operator of the park is DELOG Kft. which is the successor of Trans-Sped Kft which founded the park and main activity is road transportation, the mentioned companies are operating as a holding company today.

The facilities are constantly developed, and the operator has implemented a project that promotes the development of business infrastructure, which fits the preservation of regional competitiveness and promotes the economic activity of high value-added companies by creating an attractive and modern investment environment.

By 2020, the industrial park has 8 halls for commissioning to be used by transportation companies. It has to be noted that the number of the buildings are increasing with the construction of modern warehouses to meet the needs of tenants. Currently 18 companies settled in the industrial park (Table 10). The largest employers are:

- Trans-Sped Logisztikai Szolgáltató Központ Kft. – 646 persons – Warehousing, storage
- RÓNATABAK Dohányforgalmazó Kft. – 111 persons – Wholesale of tobacco products
- WKS Ungarn Textilipari Logisztikai Szolgáltató Kft. – 64 persons – Warehousing, storage

Table 11 shows that based on the share from the yearly total net sales next to the large companies, the medium sized companies are also decisive at Logistics Service Center and Industrial Park.

### **Southern Industrial Park**

Under the Modern Cities Program, the goal of creating a new industrial park in Debrecen has been

set in government resolution 1382/2015. (VI. 12.), for which concrete actions have already been taken. Within the framework of the phoenix plan, a HUF 8 billion public utility development will be implemented in the area next to Debrecen International Airport, where the new southern industrial park will be established.

As this industrial park is really new and mostly in project status, no financial data from the companies are available. However, there are three large companies which are interested to be settled at the location. The first in the row is Kronos, a German based company which are producing production equipment for the food industry. Kronos' factory in Debrecen opened on 18 September 2019 and test production had been in progress since then with most of it in trial operation. During this time, bottle cells, drip trays and checkmat inspection machine components had been manufactured.

The second company's headquarter is also based in Germany, it is the multinational automotive parts manufacturing company, Continental, which will have the seventh manufacturing location for the group in Hungary with the development in Debrecen. The foundation stone at the southern industrial park for the greenfield investment was laid on September 17, 2018, and the production scheduled to begin in the third quarter of 2020. The investment is worth EUR 100 million and will create 450 new jobs.

The third company is also based in Germany; it is Deufol. This company is a global provider of packaging and related services, also a key partner to Kronos. Two production hall will be established with a total of 8.000 square meter and more than 30.000 square meter storage capacity will be provided. The plant will process 6.000 tons of timber each year.

### **Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county – Nyíregyháza Nyíregyháza Industrial Park**

In Nyíregyháza, the tasks performed in the cooperation agreement of the Modern Cities Program also move on a wide spectrum. Point two of the Government Decision refers to the development of an industrial park, namely "calls on the Minister of National Development, the Minister of National Economy and the Minister of Agriculture to propose to the government measures for the establishment of a new industrial park in Nyíregyháza (Government resolution, 1955/2015. (XII. 17.)). The cost of the investment will be around HUF 2.8 billion

The first and to this day the only industrial park in Nyíregyháza, the LOGIN Park was established in 1997. The facility today is called Nyíregyháza Industrial Park, it is 100 percent municipally owned and provides a great opportunity for industrial investors. Settlers are provided with location of brown or greenfield investment opportunity to set

up their site. The main focus is on attracting innovative and high value-added manufacturers to the area. Several domestic and foreign-owned small and medium-sized enterprises are currently engaged in productive activities in the industrial park, and four large companies also have sites in the area, which is already beginning to grow out the available area. The creation of a new industrial park is supported by the Modern Cities Program and it is therefore necessary to attract additional investors to the city, however, as it is a completely greenfield investment, it is also an opportunity to suit the needs of potential candidates. Totally 13 companies settled down into this industrial park (Table 12).

The largest employers in the industrial park in 2018 was:

- Electrolux Lehel Kft. – 2983 persons – Manufacture of electric domestic appliances
- JÁSZ-PLASZTIK kft – 2881 persons – Plastic processing, Manufacture of accumulators, cells and batteries
- LEGO Manufacturing Kft. – 2025 persons – Toy production

The share from the yearly total net sales (Table 13) was dominated by the large companies in case of this industrial park as well and contributed with almost 94% to it.

### **SUMMARY**

The enterprises settled in the industrial parks located in the county capitals of the Northern Great Plain region do not form a homogeneous mixture, the number of enterprises settled according to the size category may vary. After the examination of annual sales revenues and considering industrial parks as a business unit, the dominance of large corporations is significant. In terms of company size category, the lowest value from the share of yearly turnover in case of large companies was represented at 50%, but typically results were above 90% in case of the examined industrial parks. Although the cooperation agreements regarding to the Modern Cities Program were concluded in 2015, the implementation phase in many cases still exist at project level. As the developments are still in their infancy, the author considers it worthwhile to examine in the context of further research what preferences these enterprises had when selected their sites. In this way, regional development strategies could follow up on the market needs and be able to create more efficient developments based on that feedback.

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Table 1

### Basic characteristics of the settled companies at Szolnok Industrial Park

Amount unit: thousand HUF

<b>Micro Enterprise</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Count	3	3	3	3
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	201 998	103 997	110 800	186 598
Average of yearly total net sales	67 333	34 666	36 933	62 199
Number of employees	8	8	6	8
Average Number of employees	3	3	2	3
<b>Small Enterprise</b>				
Count	5	5	5	5
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	3 725 159	3 509 851	3 680 509	4 600 780
Average of yearly total net sales	745 032	701 970	736 102	920 156
Number of employees	96	102	101	109
Average Number of employees	19	20	20	22
<b>Medium Enterprise</b>				
Count	4	3	1	1
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	66 154 017	55 046 231	6 478 823	8 091 064
Average of yearly total net sales	16 538 504	18 348 744	6 478 823	8 091 064
Number of employees	487	348	68	80
Average Number of employees	122	116	68	80
<b>Large Enterprise</b>				
Count	4	5	7	7
Yearly total net sales	129 759 387	145 763 008	220 010 718	235 222 473
Average of Yearly total net sales	32 439 847	29 152 602	31 430 103	33 603 210
Number of employees	3 651	4 326	4 893	4 853
Average Number of employees	913	865	699	693

Source: Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice, own editing (2020)

Table 2

### Share from the yearly total net sales based on size category at Szolnok Industrial Park

Size category	Share from the yearly total net sales
Micro enterprise	0,08%
Small enterprise	1,85%
Medium enterprise	3,26%
Large enterprise	94,81%

Source: Own calculation based on data from Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice (2020)

Table 3

**Basic characteristics of the settled companies at GIMA Szolnok Industrial Park**

Amount unit: thousand HUF

<b>Micro Enterprise</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Count	13	11	10	11
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	1 842 543	1 178 733	940 710	979 093
Average of yearly total net sales	141 734	107 158	94 071	89 008
Number of employees	41	30	22	23
Average Number of employees	3	3	2	2
<b>Small Enterprise</b>				
Count	9	11	10	9
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	11 168 759	17 435 228	8 050 350	8 373 927
Average of yearly total net sales	1 240 973	1 585 021	805 035	930 436
Number of employees	261	288	208	207
Average Number of employees	29	26	21	23
<b>Medium Enterprise</b>				
Count	5	5	7	7
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	18 668 609	11 053 902	23 966 542	25 540 568
Average of yearly total net sales	3 733 722	2 210 780	3 423 792	3 648 653
Number of employees	309	347	493	498
Average Number of employees	62	69	70	71
<b>Large Enterprise</b>				
Count	4	4	4	4
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	357 743 514	368 602 250	376 865 812	430 404 965
Average of yearly total net sales	89 435 879	92 150 563	94 216 453	107 601 241
Number of employees	3 814	3 831	3 977	4 160
Average Number of employees	954	958	994	1 040

*Source: Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice, own editing (2020)*

Table 4

**Share from the yearly total net sales based on size category at GIMA Szolnok Industrial Park**

Size category	Share from the yearly total net sales
Micro enterprise	0,21%
Small enterprise	1,80%
Medium enterprise	5,49%
Large enterprise	92,50%

*Source: Own calculation based on data from Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice (2020)*

Table 5

**Basic characteristics of the settled companies at Western Industrial Park**

<b>Micro Enterprise</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Count	36	37	37	35
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	2 719 380	2 668 772	3 768 500	2 811 062
Average of yearly total net sales	75 538	72 129	101 851	80 316
Number of employees	132	139	139	113
Average Number of employees	4	4	4	3
<b>Small Enterprise</b>				
Count	25	24	25	27
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	16 243 368	17 089 434	19 928 281	23 463 310
Average of yearly total net sales	649 735	712 060	797 131	869 011
Number of employees	526	525	551	590
Average Number of employees	21	22	22	22
<b>Medium Enterprise</b>				
Count	5	5	3	3
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	63 318 231	70 621 777	52 648 859	46 845 638
Average of yearly total net sales	12 663 646	14 124 355	17 549 620	15 615 213
Number of employees	550	584	244	254
Average Number of employees	110	117	81	85
<b>Large Enterprise</b>				
Count	1	1	2	2
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	39 252 615	42 769 571	68 918 772	73 185 173
Average of yearly total net sales	39 252 615	42 769 571	34 459 386	36 592 587
Number of employees	1 214	1 445	1 945	2 370
Average Number of employees				

*Source: Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice, own editing (2020)*

Table 6

**Share from the yearly total net sales based on size category at Western Industrial Park**

Size category	Share from the yearly total net sales
Micro enterprise	1,92%
Small enterprise	16,04%
Medium enterprise	32,02%
Large enterprise	50,02%

*Source: Own calculation based on data from Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice (2020)*

Table 7

**Basic characteristics of the settled companies at Debrecen Regional and Innovation Industrial Park**

Amount unit: thousand HUF

<b>Micro Enterprise</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Count	8	8	9	9
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	557 392	604 390	846 992	667 492
Average of yearly total net sales	69 674	75 549	94 110	74 166
Number of employees	24	21	29	29
Average Number of employees	3	3	3	3
<b>Small Enterprise</b>				
Count	4	4	3	3
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	4 835 323	5 083 385	4 505 266	4 605 838
Average of yearly total net sales	1 208 831	1 270 846	1 501 755	1 535 279
Number of employees	86	85	78	83
Average Number of employees	22	21	26	28
<b>Medium Enterprise</b>				
Count	5	5	5	5
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	29 472 186	31 257 878	36 379 193	45 109 305
Average of yearly total net sales	5 894 437	6 251 576	7 275 839	9 021 861
Number of employees	461	490	539	579
Average Number of employees	92	98	108	116
<b>Large Enterprise</b>				
Count	5	5	5	5
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	589 710 150	603 174 132	646 086 616	694 417 117
Average of yearly total net sales	117 942 030	120 634 826	129 217 323	138 883 423
Number of employees	9 194	9 439	9 777	10 215
Average Number of employees	1 839	1 888	1 955	2 043

*Source: Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice, own editing (2020)*

Table 8

**Share from the yearly total net sales based on size category at Debrecen Regional and Innovation Industrial Park**

Size category	Share from the yearly total net sales
Micro enterprise	0,09%
Small enterprise	0,62%
Medium enterprise	6,06%
Large enterprise	93,24%

*Source: Own calculation based on data from Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice (2020)*

Table 9  
**Basic characteristics of the settled companies at Debrecen Science Park**

	Amount unit: thousand HUF			
<b>Large Enterprise</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Count	2	2	2	2
Yearly total net sales	100 364 234	100 505 497	104 658 832	123 503 341
Average of Yearly total net sales	9 194	9 439	9 777	10 215
Number of employees	4 478	5 013	5 342	5 954
Average Number of employees	2 239	2 507	2 671	2 977

*Source: Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice, own editing (2020)*

Table 10  
**Basic characteristics of the settled companies at Logistics Service Center and Industrial Park**

<b>Micro Enterprise</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Count	12	11	12	11
Yearly total net sales	896 538	778 368	735 346	259 677
Average of Yearly total net sales	74 712	70 761	61 279	23 607
Number of employees	25	14	20	12
Average Number of employees	2	1	2	1
<b>Small Enterprise</b>				
Count	2	2	2	4
Yearly total net sales	1 522 153	748 912	1 408 686	4 037 349
Average of Yearly total net sales	761 077	374 456	704 343	1 009 337
Number of employees	63	28	61	125
Average Number of employees	32	14	31	31
<b>Medium Enterprise</b>				
Count	3	4	3	2
Yearly total net sales	19 007 693	12 954 466	11 766 779	9 240 101
Average of Yearly total net sales	6 335 898	3 238 617	3 922 260	4 620 051
Number of employees	235	297	234	175
Average Number of employees	78	74	78	88
<b>Large Enterprise</b>				
Count	1	1	1	1
Yearly total net sales	11 019 012	12 594 823	17 343 267	18 445 652
Average of Yearly total net sales	11 019 012	12 594 823	17 343 267	18 445 652
Number of employees	455	611	640	646
Average Number of employees	455	611	640	646

*Source: Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice, own editing (2020)*

Table 11

**Share from the yearly total net sales based on size category at Logistics Service Center and Industrial Park**

Size category	Share from the yearly total net sales
Micro enterprise	0,81%
Small enterprise	12,62%
Medium enterprise	28,89%
Large enterprise	57,67%

*Source: Own calculation based on data from Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice (2020)*

Table 12

**Basic characteristics of the settled companies at Nyíregyháza Industrial Park**

	Amount unit: thousand HUF			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Micro Enterprise</b>				
Count	1	1	1	1
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	40 075	42 674	41 624	41 441
Average of yearly total net sales	40 075	42 674	41 624	41 441
Number of employees	3	3	3	3
Average Number of employees	3	3	3	3
<b>Small Enterprise</b>				
Count	5	5	3	3
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	3 655 129	4 985 657	892 004	883 584
Average of yearly total net sales	731 026	997 131	297 335	294 528
Number of employees	134	142	54	55
Average Number of employees	27	28	18	18
<b>Medium Enterprise</b>				
Count	4	3	5	5
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	22 102 474	15 727 123	21 823 328	21 866 396
Average of yearly total net sales	5 525 619	5 242 374	4 364 666	4 373 279
Number of employees	596	414	550	585
Average Number of employees	149	138	110	117
<b>Large Enterprise</b>				
Count	3	4	4	4
Yearly total net sales (HUF)	370 666 332	365 002 034	366 177 633	351 205 280
Average of yearly total net sales	123 555 444	91 250 509	91 544 408	87 801 320
Number of employees	7 978	8 392	8 307	8 181
Average Number of employees	2 659	2 098	2 077	2 045

*Source: Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice, own editing (2020)*

Table 13

**Share from the yearly total net sales based on size category at Nyíregyháza Industrial Park**

Size category	Share from the yearly total net sales
Micro enterprise	0,01%
Small enterprise	0,24%
Medium enterprise	5,85%
Large enterprise	93,91%

*Source: Own calculation based on data from Company Information and the Electronic Business Procedure Service of the Ministry of Justice (2020)*