

Main results and benefits of work

Benefits of this work can be seen both in theoretical and in empirical level. With respect to theoretical part the analysis of the newest trends in development of institutional theories is very important benefit. The need of proactif engagment of public sector into increasing of competitiveness of region by form of strenghtening of inovation potencial and ability to learn is part of these trends. In this connection three questions are discussed, which are in centre of interest of institutional theories in the last time:

- a) necessity of territorial proximity of firms as a condition for successfull process of learning
- b) the character of relations among sectors
- c) other sectors than high-tech sectors can be prosperous

On the basis of practical experiencies of author can be possible to suppose, the 3 factor impede to wider application of institutional theories in Czech Republic:

- a) complicated concept of institutional theories
- b) underestimating of concept of of institutional theories, misunderstanding of function of public sector

c) insufficient data base

Typologies of actors and instruments of regional policy are important benefits of work as well. First typology ranges of actors of regional development in compliance with scale activities. Types of instruments disponible to these actors and other parameters are added. The second typology is made only for conditions of region as a actor of development policy. This typology shows possible dividing of instruments disponible to region and used by region for implementation of its development priorities.

Evaluation of transformation fruitfulness of Pardubice region in comparison to other regions is made by means of 2 methods in introduction of empirical part of work:

- method using of data annually provided by Czech Statistical Office for setting up of time series with maximum duration with relatively more indicators (in table 1 – total average 2006)
- method using mostly data of census 1991 a 2001 (in table 1 - TTF range)

Tab. 1: Results of comparison of methodological approaches of measuring of tranformation fruitfulness

	Pha	StČ	JHČ	PLK	KVK	ULK	LBK
Total average 2006	1,75	2,17	6,67	4,33	12,75	12,08	7,25
TTF range	1,00	3,33	4,33	2,00	11,33	12,67	6,00
Differ. abs.	0,75	1,16	2,34	2,33	1,42	0,59	1,25

	HKK	PAK	VYS	JHM	OLK	ZLK	MSK
Total average 2006	6,92	8,17	9,83	8,17	12,42	9,50	11,75
TTF range	6,00	9,33	10,00	5,67	12,67	9,00	11,67
Differ. abs.	0,92	1,16	0,17	2,50	0,25	0,5	0,08

Analogous results can be seen in comparison of both methods (in 2006 year). These results shows relatively important polarisation (transformation fruitfulness of regions) in direction west – east. In term of development tendencies regions constantly improving their position are on the one side (Středočeský, Plzeňský and Pardubický region) and regions with deteriorating their position on the other side (Karlovarský, Ústecký a Zlínský). For Ústecký and Karlovarský region ve can stated large flop. The results for others regions (including Prague) are unstable. The largest differences can be seen for Plzeňský, Jihočeský and Jihomoravský regions (regions with worse results according to first method).

Chapter 9 (key chapter of whole work) is focused on activities meade directly by subject Pardubice region. First, the selection of the most important actors influencing of designing and implementation of regional development policy of Pardubice region (as a subject) was made. This selection consisted in analysis of participation of particular subjects in working groups making up for preparation of programmes of development of regions and in other activities serving for definition of development priorities of region. Results were subsequently examined and specified by means of method of social network analysis (SNA). The following subject were marked as a key actors cooperate with Pardubice region at preparing of regional development policy.

- consultant firms – RRA Pk, REDEA, OHGS
- Employment Office Pardubice
- University Pardubice
- Regional Economic Chamber of Pardubice region
- Regional branch of CzechInvest in Pardubice
- Coalition of NGOs (KONEP)

Results confirmed the hypothesis on the start of work about creating of narrow group of subject very intensive connected to designing of development priorities of region. High proportion of consultant firms is specific for Pardubice region.

In following part the background of subject Pardubice region, where regional development policy is prepared and implemented was characterised. The position of department of strategical development and regional development section (as a garant for preparing and implementation of this policy) was described. Function of self-government of Pardubice region (in relation to this policy) was

analysed as well. In case of regional development section the imperative of stability of staff as a important parameter for high-quality exercise of these activities was pointed out. In case of political representation big break in applying this policy in terms of personal variations in electoral terms was showed. Therefore it can be confirmed the importance of informal negotiations, contacts and trust in this field.

The further part was devoted to instruments used by Pardubice regions for ensuring its activities. First, the analysis of budget Pardubice region for 2002-2006 year was made – in following structure:

- total expenditures including subsidies
- total expenditures without accepted subsidies
- total expenditures provided to subjects on territory of Pardubice region (except allowance organisation of subject Pardubice region) – expenditures „out“.

We can state, that Pardubice region concentrated (concerning financial support) on ensuring of activities connected with its property and it has a few financial resources left for supporting of activities on its territory. This finding is in accordance with hypothesis on the start of work.

Tab.2: Tendencies of growth of individual groups of expenditures

Groups of expenditures (Kč)	2002	2003	%2003/2002	2004	%2004/2003
	total	total		total	
Total expenditures	2 156 229,40	5 985 334,86	277,58	6 260 606,68	104,60
Expenditures without subsidies	623 129,40	1 382 699,54	221,90	1 835 090,53	132,72
% of total expenditures	28,90	23,10		29,31	
Expenditures „out“	54 738,45	117 349,26	214,38	185 478,42	158,06
% of total expenditures	8,78	8,49		10,11	
% of total expenditures without subsidies	2,54	1,96		2,96	

Groups of expenditures	2005	%2005/2004	2006	%2006/2005
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(Kč)	total		total	
Total expenditures	6 898 536,09	110,19	7 691 991,18	111,50
Expenditures without subsidies	3 139 081,10	171,06	3 605 758,45	114,87
% of total expenditures	45,50		46,88	
Expenditures „out“	791 639,41	426,81	859 818,69	108,61
% of total expenditures	25,22		23,85	
% of total expenditures without subsidies	11,48		11,18	

Source: Closing account of Pardubice region, years 2002 – 2006, own calculations

The comparison of quality of preparation and implementation of selected subsidy programmes of Pardubice region (both „in house“ and join on structure funds) was followed. Their typology and the definition of methodology for their evaluation is result of the comparison.

Tab.3: Typology of groups of selected subsidy programmes of Pardubice region

Group of programmes	Aiming of programme	Relevance	Sensitivity of choosing of projects
Grant programmes of region	Too wide	Lower	Different. More sensitive approach can be seen only in decision about providing/not providing of subsidy (no differentiation of relative amount of subsidy)
Grant schemes	Low absorption capacity, possible excessive system complexity	High	Different, but determined by small number of projects
JROP	Without big problems	High	only on level of choosing of projects. Not on level of providing of differential amount of subsidy

Two case study are the most important output of final part devoted to nonfinancial instruments. These case study describe two activities from this section (integrated solutions in field of tourism and TechnoPark Pardubice). This choosing prove by existence of one activity, which (after modification) could be aplicated in other region and another activity specifical only for Pardubice region and then unrepeatable.

On the conclusion we can state, that the work attempts to analyse very wide spectrum of problems connected with functioning of regions as a relatively news but important subjects of regional development in Czech Republic. Autor tried to use his long time practice from working on Regional Authority. Therefore he used lot of statements based on his personal experiencies and opinions. But some themes could be only indicated and they have to be challenge for further works.

Literature

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