Abstract

The thesis aims to uncover spatial patterns of subsidies from the European Union funds while focusing on the 2007–2013 programming period in the Czech Republic. We take into account demographic, economic and political characteristics of municipalities with the extended power to determine their relevance on the size of the obtained subsidy. Furthermore, subsidies may be clustered in the space due to some common regional characteristics that cannot be easily measured, or due to cooperation/competitiveness of the municipalities.

Our results from the models estimated by the Ordinary Least Squares suggest that municipality’s population, the number of businesses, the debt of previous periods, and the mayor’s affiliation to the political party are significant in explaining the size of the subsidy. Based on following tests, Moran’s I and Lagrange Multiplier test, we incorporate the spatial models estimated by the Maximum Likelihood Estimator. We find that the subsidies managed by the regional council disperse across the given region, indicating a hidden common characteristic or regional council’s endogenous interventions.

JEL Classification C21, H54, H77, R11, R58

Keywords spatial allocation, European Funds, Cohesion, local government, Czech Republic

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