

INFORMATICAL INVESTMENTS OF SAPARD AND AVOP PROGRAMMES

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Abstract: *One of the pre-joining aid programmes was the SAPARD Programme, which is successful all things considered. Our country started to establish the necessary institutional background for the competitions in 2000, and the first competitions were announced in 2002. The competition-system of SAPARD was very different from the other national agricultural aiding systems, which had been known widely before. The most important aim of SAPARD Programme was to make others to get know the competition-system after joining the EU, of course, together with closing up of the national agriculture. Farmers and enterprises, which were worked with competitions, could accept the first obstacles easily, however, the announced competition-system was very difficult and there were several problems for lack of information. The AVOP was a known competition-form after the joining of the EU, so giving of the competition was easy, however, number of the inquiring people for the competition grew considerably. According to the newest datas, more than 11.000 competitions were given between 2004 and 2 April 2007. Success of the competition-system can open other perspectives for the agricultural enterprises, in so far as, there will be more opportunities to contact with informatical competitions inside of the agricultural section.*

Keywords: *SAPARD, AVOP, informatical competitions, agricultural section,*

1. INTRODUCTION

The SAPARD

Prime ministers of the EU made the document, called Agenda 2000, public in the summit conference in Luxemburg, in 1997, in which they decided that new aid is paid out for the next-member countries, beside the well-known Phare aid-programme. The pre-joining aid-programmes were accepted by prime ministers of the EU, in the other summit conference in Berlin, in 1999. One of these programmes is the SAPARD Programme. This programme helps the ten Central- and Eastern-European next-member countries with development of agriculture and countryside, with the preparatory measures of joining in community, in the preparatory time.

The marked countries had to perform three conditions to start the execution of pre-joining programme, to make use of source, which was allocated in the common budget of the European Union:

a, They had to make a national agricultural and development of country's plan for seven years, which was in harmony with the relevant communal-regulation, and it had to be accepted by the European Committee.

b, They had to sign the realization of the programme with the European Committee, furthermore, the Several-Year Financial Agreement (TPM in Hungarian), which regulates the accreditation of the sources office. After this, they had to sign the financial agreements, which determined the available funds of the source yearly (ÉPM in Hungarian).

c, They had to establish such as institutional-system to administer the SAPARD competitions and money of SAPARD, which is suitable in its functioning for the TPM, and it is in harmony with the relevant communal- and Hungarian regulations.

Aim of the SAPARD Programme:

- To prepare the marked countries to accept the so called Structural Basis.
- Increase the competitiveness of agriculture, and at the same time, reduce the injurious environmental effects, which are from the agricultural activity.
- Help on the adaptational skills of provincial region, establish and keep workplaces.

Measures of the programme

Steps of agri-structure development: Aid of agricultural enterprises's investments. Development of agricultural and fishing products' process and its marketing. Professional training. Spread of productional methods of agri-environmental protection. Stand and function of producer-groups

Development of provincials areas: Village-development and renewing, defence and guarding of the material and spiritual inheritance of the countryside. Diversification of activities, developing of alternative providing income-raise for agricultural activity. Development and improve of provincial infrastructure

Professional giving assistance

The competition-system

It can be said about the SAPARD competition-system, that it was very different from the other national agricultural aiding systems, which had been known widely before. The whole system laid stress on control the projects and follow the economical and social effects. During the development was a restriction, that the instruments, machines had to be new, and only these were aided. The most important aim of the programme is to make people and enterprises

in this section to get know the competition-system, and teach them to write competitions on the basis of relevant regulations, before the joining.

1. table: Arrived SAPARD competitions between 26, September, 2002 and 30, April, 2004, in regions.

Region	Arrived competitions		Received competitions		Force agreement		Paying out	
	db	thousand Ft	db	thousand Ft	db	thousand Ft	db	thousand Ft
1. Western-Dunántúl	1 412	29 269 969	435	9 517 024	365	7 699 697	366	7 271 970
2. Central-Dunántúl	1 009	23 355 342	395	8 906 777	295	6 709 695	292	6 232 404
3. Central-Hungary	643	19 200 781	210	6 536 056	154	4 180 860	155	4 056 929
4. Southern-Dunántúl	1 196	26 395 711	520	10 839 644	391	8 249 894	388	7 975 748
5. Northern-Hungary	1 349	30 838 520	481	12 132 554	381	9 310 128	377	8 677 199
6. Northern-Alföld	1 710	47 327 841	1 221	34 222 129	546	12 026 071	527	10 620 408
7. Southern-Alföld	1 511	40 496 972	617	16 608 804	543	14 976 036	531	14 072 700
Total	8 830	216 885 136	3 879	98 762 988	2 675	63 152 381	2 636	58 907 358

(Source: MVH, Department of the aiding programmes of agriculture; 2006.)

We focused in our research to the informatical-aim investments inside of agricultural investments. During this, we checked how degree and rate were taken full advantage of opportunities of informatical-aim competition among other competitions, and what interests were in it (1. table).

Among the agricultural measures, 3,19 per cent of the competitions were informatical-aim competition. The received competitions which were handed in by investors amounted to the 0,8746 per cent of the total cost price. 1,9589 per cent of whole claimings was the cost of adjudged aid, while this per cent rate was 1,7829 in the paying out inside of the measures.

Further researches are needed to specify the picture of the SAPARD competitions, because there were not only opportunity to hand in informatical-aim investments among agriculture developing measures exclusively. Both the aid of agricultural enterprises' investments (111) and the development of process and marketing of agricultural and fishing products (114), were any ways to aid these programmes between ranges of measures.

2. table: Informatical-aim investments of SAPARD Programme, inside of agricultural developing measures

Region	Developing area	Total expenditure		Adjudged aid		Paying out	
		ps	HUF	ps	HUF	ps	HUF
1. Western-Dunántúl	Form of informatical junctions	4	21 570 338	4	17 090 288	4	15 717 810
	tele-houses; tele-post net; consultation system	3	15 485 250	3	10 885 000	3	10 771 908
2. Central-Dunántúl	Form of informatical junctions	5	29 584 865	5	18 523 325	5	16 088 778
	tele-houses; tele-post net; consultation system	1	6 375 130	1	4 781 347	1	4 399 447
3. Central-Hungary	Form of informatical junctions	1	7 177 874	1	5 324 812	-	0
	tele-houses; tele-post net; consultation system	2	16 180 232	2	10 491 680	2	10 368 618
4. Southern-Dunántúl	Form of informatical junctions	2	7 904 481	2	5 513 110	2	5 314 930
	tele-houses; tele-post net; consultation system	1	7 172 000	1	5 379 000	1	5 379 000
5. Northern-Hungary	Form of informatical junctions	9	50 567 274	9	38 001 614	9	36 851 130
	tele-houses; tele-post net; consultation system	3	23 053 000	3	16 908 750	3	10 908 750
6. Northern-Alföld	Form of informatical junctions	4	43 211 804	4	32 408 853	3	26 408 853
	tele-houses; tele-post net; consultation system	3	14 086 171	3	10 546 878	3	9 342 640
7. Southern-Alföld	Form of informatical junctions	14	112 745 283	14	76 943 809	12	65 667 974
	tele-houses; tele-post net; consultation system	6	33 384 043	6	25 031 771	4	20 272 276
Total	Form of informatical junctions	39	272 761 919	39	193 805 811	35	166 049 475
	tele-houses; tele-post net; consultation system	18	115 735 826	18	84 024 426	15	71 442 639

(Source: MVH, Department of the aiding programmes of agriculture; 2006.)

In this case of last, winner informatical system-aim competitions were handed in, only leading of company, leading of production, and its cost was 1,451,890,888 Ft, while the cost of competition-price was 593,094,193 Ft (2. table). These prices were the 0,67 per cent of received competitions among the 114-measures and 1,01 per cent of the paying out-price. If we see the rates of aided investments, we cannot find any micro or small companies. Only two of bigger enterprises could be found among them, while the predominant rate of winners – six enterprises – are big companies with capital-strong owner background.

The AVOP

The National Developing Plan (NFT in Hungarian), and some operative programmes such as AVOP is fitted into the 1260/1999. decree of European Union Council, which controls the

structural basis. According to this decree, 1. For this result, the Commonual Aid Source for Hungary is realized through 5 operative programmes. One of these is alluded to the agricultural section, which is called Agricultural Operative Programme (AVOP in Hungarian). This programme ensures the realization of aims together with other operative programmes. The AVOP consists of analysis of the agricultural regions' situations, aim and strategy of development, and aim and summary of measures.

Aims and priorities of AVOP

The special aims of AVOP, partly to improve the competency of agricultural production and food-process, partly to help provincial regions to close up.

Priorities, which are connected with these special aims directly, are the followings:

- Base in competitive basic-material in agriculture.
- Modernization of the food-process.
- Aim of the third priority is liquidation of structural weakness of provincial region.
- The fourth and last priority of AVOP is technical helpness.

3. table: Summary of AVOP competitions in regions

Region	Directing Authority aided decision		Force agreement		Paying out		Finished investment
	ps	th. HUF	ps	th. HUF	ps	th. HUF	ps
1. Western-Dunántúl	544	12 296 966 118	512	11 448 796 634	442	7 504 106 705	253
2. Central-Dunántúl	303	8 838 659 500	292	7 912 547 037	249	5 741 768 202	94
3. Central-Hungary	378	12 178 894 377	363	11 336 515 223	297	5 653 609 037	122
4. Southern-Dunántúl	501	15 295 247 985	497	14 661 836 873	431	9 845 637 860	162
5. Northern-Hungary	492	12 225 204 039	465	10 968 631 838	354	6 184 857 082	111
6. Northern-Alföld	997	27 462 830 285	893	24 436 160 439	662	11 373 876 993	100
7. Southern-Alföld	838	22 944 905 106	776	20 359 343 003	594	11 501 143 875	299
Total	4 053	111 242 707 410	3 798	101 123 831 047	3 029	57 804 999 754	1 141

(Source: MVH, Department of the aiding programmes of agriculture; 2006.)

It is excelled from the 3. and 4. tables, that how less the numbers of the received competitions altogether in this programme, and the total price against the claims of AVOP in every country. In fact, inside of this programme, there were not any stressed informatical-aim developing opportunity announced, however, the changing also can be shown in this case. In each priorities, have to take opportunities into consideration, to realize informatical-aim investment, however, degree of fit is insignificant as compared to the whole.

4. table: Summary of informatical-aim competitions of AVOP

AVOP informatical investments	Number of received competitions	Price of informatical instruments (HUF)		Number of informatical instruments		Price of informatical instruments (HUF)	
		Plan	Fact	Plan	Fact	Plan	Fact
Total	23	42038016	32586809	103	88	17464258	14656841

(Source: MVH; Development of the aiding programmes of agriculture; 2006.)

2. CONCLUSION

The Hungarian government spend a lot of money on development of European Union agriculture, to help relevant activity and improvement of competency. It is needed to produce good-quality products and improve the part of provincial people-keeping, because it can be ensured the living for several people. We do not have to forget the power of globalization and power of information. Information can give several opportunities for economics and income can be planned, for this reason. In this section, this view can have stressed importance. In this programme, informatics and Internet, one of the best inventions of our age, can help to forecast the weather in the world, for example, through the most modern instruments we can reach the newest results of knowledge and sciences.

3. REFERENCES

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