

evaluation and protection of such infrastructures are basic responsibilities of the owners and operators in order to ensure their functionality, continuity and integrity. Certain types of analyses have to be conducted in order to properly assess the potential impact of different threats on critical infrastructures relevant at European level. Generally speaking, transport infrastructures located in the cross border vicinity (like highways, European roads, bridges, etc.) are considered critical infrastructure on both national and European level but conventional assessment methodologies rarely take into account the full-range strategic implication of possible outcomes of an accident. A previous risk assessment study conducted at national level for multiple hazards (RO-RISK) reveals the existence of several routes for the transport of hazardous materials, from and to neighbor countries. Most of the routes for import or export of such dangerous goods get through the Romanian-Hungarian cross-border, the main border cross points being located in Borş and Nădlac area. The present study focuses on a consequence based risk analysis of possible accidents, involving anhydrous ammonia, produced on the European road E60 and other alternative transport routes in the region of Oradea Municipality, accidents that can produce major dysfunctions on traffic and other utilities (electricity, gas, water, etc.). Specific modeling software was used to calculate the physical effects and consequences of such accidents. Based on the modeling results and a preliminary exposure assessment, digital maps were created using GIS technology to find the lowest risk route.

## **IT WAS JUST A DREAM REGIONALIZED DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN HUNGARY**

**Ilona Pálné Kovács, Centre for Regional Studies of the Hungarian Academy Of Sciences, Hungary**

The paper aims to connect the general governance system and the design of regional development policy in Hungary.

As it is almost commonplace, Hungary started to go on the way of illiberal, centralised governance system which has crucial consequences both on the domestic development and European cohesion policy design and content.

The paper introduces the recentralisation process of territorial governance and the main management system of implementation of Partnership Agreement. The abolition of regional bodies and narrowing the scope of local (urban) governments' power are big risks, at least according to the author, primarily with regard to the efficient absorbing of EU and domestic money. The completely changed narrative on the EU and the role of the „good” state, however, is the opposite. The time will answer the dilemma.

## **THE ROLE OF MIDDLE-SIZE AND SMALL TOWNS IN EU'S CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION INSTRUMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE**

**Zoltan Pamer, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary**

Cross-border cooperation – as Objective 3 of Cohesion Policy since the 2007-2013 programming period – plays a key role in promoting Europeanisation, which is especially important in case of Central Europe that is dominated by small national states. Target areas of cross-border cooperation are the NUTS 3 units located along the state borders, hence project generation, decision making and