

THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN DEBRECEN IN THE PERIOD 2014-2020 AND THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY VALUE

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In the study, the implemented European Union development projects of the city of Debrecen for the period 2014-2020 are evaluated based on their effects on the green infrastructure. Our aim is to reveal to what extent the development projects occupied green areas and, accordingly, what amount of green area compensation would be required. The tests were carried out by classifying and analyzing the projects and calculating the biological activity value. The basic principle of the calculation of the biological activity value laid down in the law is that the areas included in the settlement plan are provided with values, so-called biological activity value multipliers, proportional to the hectare level according to their role in the urban fabric, their properties and surface coverage. The values obtained by multiplying the extent of the demarcated areas in hectares and their activity values give the total biological activity value of the chosen area. In our research, we divided the topic of biological activity values into two groups, the project-level calculation (information in the possession of implementing bodies), and the examination of the effects related to settlement planning, which are publicly available in development and planning documents. Based on these, the cumulative biological activity value of the 38 development projects evaluated in the landscape use section is 201.9475. This indicator means that the implemented developments caused a decrease in biological activity value for the city in total.