



DEBRECEN2030

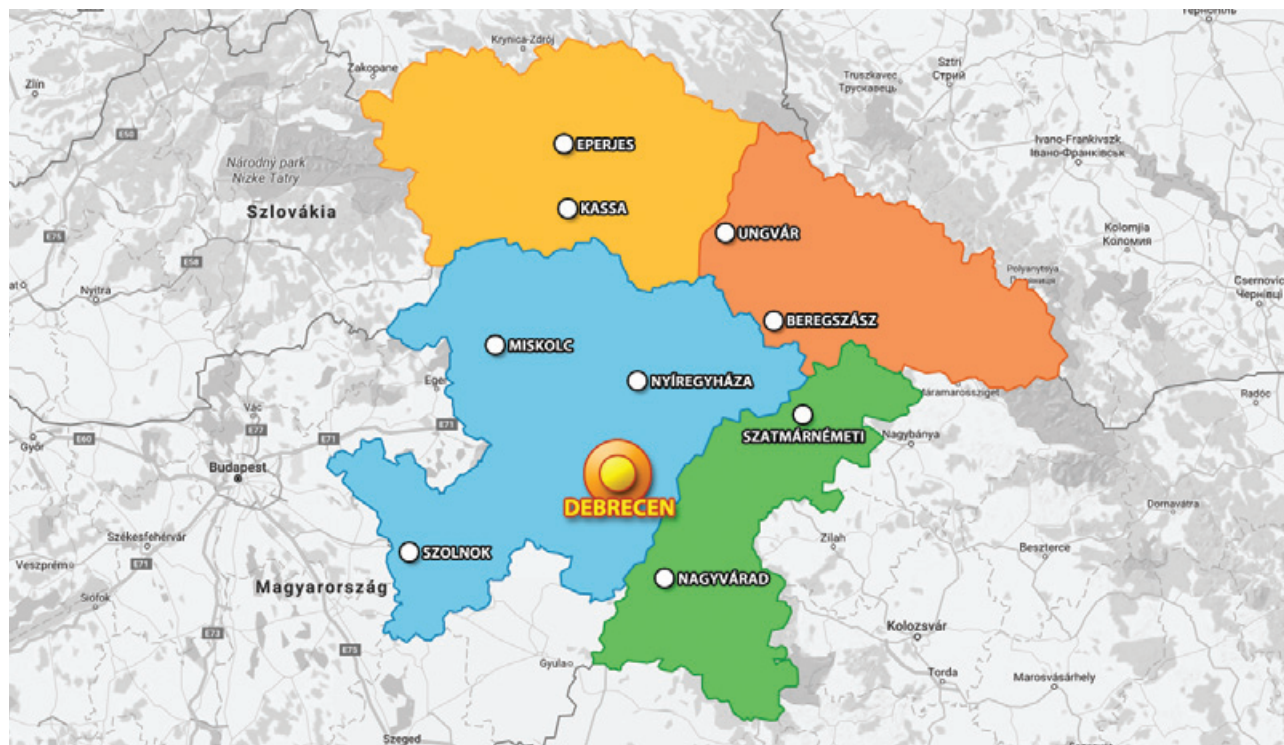
WE ARE DEBRECEN TOGETHER



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DEBRECEN – REGIONAL CENTRE IN EUROPE



The aim of the Municipality of Debrecen is to become the leading city of this developed, knowledge-based region of the European Union, with a high value-added economy. Through the aforementioned plans and combined effort, it also intends to provide significant support for the enhancement of the region's competitiveness and for the improvement of the population's quality of life.

Debrecen – following the capital – is the city that has the most significant regional integrating power in Hungary. As regards its potentials, it is capable of being the economic, educational, transport, cultural, commercial and health-care centre of the eastern region of Hungary, but also across the neighbouring regions, namely East-Slovakia, West-Ukraine (Transcarpathia) and West-Romania (Partium). In the period between the two world wars, the city underwent developments of major importance, but Debrecen did not have the necessary economic strength and weight at the time to become the strong regional centre of the area. Now, after one hundred years since the formation of the peace system closing World War I, there is a realistic chance for Debrecen to (re)integrate the neighbouring region of 3 million inhabitants.

In the period between 2015 and 2020, ten thousand new declared jobs have been created in Debrecen, and the value of new investments surpassed 710 billion HUF. In order that the beneficial effects of this visible recovery should be exerted as widely as possible, in the neighbouring counties, and possibly also over the borders, a Debrecen-centred strategic program is needed, which fully adapts to the priorities of the 2021-2027 EU budgetary cycle.



Due to the coordinated developments and regional cooperation, it is a realistic objective to create twenty thousand new jobs in Debrecen by 2030. The city can become the strongest settlement of the region, as the diverse industrial structure makes local growth and development crisis-resistant and sustainable. The region's centre will be the city with the largest air traffic in the long-run. Due to infrastructural improvements and safety developments, passenger traffic at Debrecen International Airport may even reach 2-3 million people annually by 2030.

The Modern Cities Program, the Territorial and Settlement Development Operational Programme and the New Phoenix Plan based on other EU and domestic resources have established the city's importance and enhanced its prominent role in the region. The coordinated complex program uniting development ideas, that is the New Phoenix Plan, – which was created in 2016 and based on previous positive economic and social effects exerted on the settlements and agglomerations of the region –, was built on five pillars. The five focuses of intervention were economic development, transport development, education, culture and the liveable and caring city program, which trends define the current and also influence future development concepts. As the continuation of the developments started as part of the economic paradigm shift, a new and complex development program – Debrecen 2030 – is needed to make the city reach its potential in becoming the centre of the eastern region of Hungary and also of the north-eastern region of the Carpathian Basin, in a sustainable manner.

The aim of the Debrecen 2030 (D2030) Program is to achieve that economic indicators related to infrastructural and human capacity development should bring Debrecen up to the same level with regional centres that are regarded as exemplary. The D2030 program includes developments that assist the city with regard to the major indicators – whether it be population numbers, human performance, or the economic performance of companies active in Debrecen - in catching up or even surpassing domestic or regional competitors, thereby stabilising and securing a central hub which benefits the wider region in the long run. The development needs laid down in the D2030 program have been generated by processes already ongoing that point in the direction of Debrecen's emergence as a regional centre for many areas, and further development needs have been grounded by realistic expectations based on the economic effects consequent to the intervention processes. These active processes determined the direction of development, relying on the resources, and set forth preparation and implementation tasks concerning the intervention projects.

The program has a well thought out strategy behind it, where implementation will assist the city in developing into the central heartbeat of an international region. Thus, Budapest will no longer be at the forefront of the Hungarian economy and Debrecen can play a pivotal role in Hungary's future success, and Debrecen can develop into a new centre of competitiveness. The aims of the strategy are to enhance processes which point in this direction focusing on areas that can serve as points of breakthrough. The implementation of this strategic concept can be observed in the case of other V4 countries as well, which all have a larger city - in addition to the capital - that is recognised as a regional centre from the point of view of the economy, culture and other fields.

To realise the above goals, it is absolutely vital to develop the priority areas of economic development, education, transport, population-growth, culture and that these should be the main focus of development in due course of time and with appropriate expertise. It is also essential that not only the city itself, but the settlements of the region and the agglomeration should also develop and grow with it. The concept outlined fully adapts to the governmental efforts for economic development. Therefore, of the cities with county rank, Debrecen has been the first to receive a development program for the next ten years compiled by the Government.

WE DO EVERYTHING FOR THE CITIZENS OF DEBRECEN - JOINT WORK WITH THE GOVERNMENT

For centuries Debrecen has been characterized by its capacity to create a strategy for building a city and its future based on events and opportunities within the present. It is its historical heritage that its leaders of the time have always developed according to clear principles and strategies, keeping in mind the long-term interests of the city. This mentality appeared in the establishment of the Reformed College in 1538, within the foundation of the University of Debrecen, and this is what characterizes the leadership of our city today.

During the decades following the change of the political system, the city was formed following guidelines in the contents of the Phoenix Plan, the Modern Cities Program and the New Phoenix Plan. Now, a city intending to provide an outstanding quality of life for its citizens, one that has excellent educational potential and stands on firm economic foundations has begun to prepare for the challenges of the next decades.

The historical foundations, the achievements of the urban and economic development of the recent past and the relation of the Government and Debrecen all create the opportunity for us to come forward with a much more ambitious plan for the next decade than before. This plan is an epoch-making opportunity, a complex and a comprehensive urban planning strategy that means dimensional change and scaling-up for Debrecen, namely, the Debrecen 2030 program, which will play a crucial role for the rest of the century ahead of us. The process of creating the program began in 2016 running parallel with the implementation of the New Phoenix Plan and the Modern Cities Program, combining the initiative of the city leadership and with the involvement of the University of Debrecen.

Our aim is to leave the failures of the last 100 years behind us after the 100th anniversary of Trianon, and open a successful new century with the support of the Government. Today, Hungary has a government that has a clear national strategy, and Debrecen also has an important role to play in its implementation. Thereby, Debrecen will be the basis and the driving force behind the development of a region that was not very successful before and was torn apart by world politics.



Prime Minister Viktor Orbán and Mayor László Papp
at the signing ceremony of the Modern Cities Program on 18 May 2015
MTI photo by: Zsolt Czeglédi

The cooperation with the Government of Hungary brought to life the D2030 program, which the government confirmed by issuing a decree. The process of the program creation was also enhanced by the economic success of our previous development strategy. Several large international companies see their future in Debrecen, among them thyssenkrupp, Vitesco Technologies (Continental), BMW, Krones, Deufol. As an international acknowledgement of our achievements so far, our city was awarded the prize for the city with the best investment strategy by Financial Times' FDI Magazine.

The domestic and international economic success and acknowledgements have made it possible for us to implement our strategy in a shorter period of time, until 2030. The negotiations between the Government and the leadership of Debrecen led to the consideration of Debrecen as a dominant city within the Central European region.

By supporting this development strategy, the Government hands it over to the citizens of Debrecen so they can shape the future of the city, as the program contains developments that we consider priority areas.

The program is closely linked to government decisions on the establishment of the automotive centre in Debrecen and the North-western Economic Zone, as well as on the job-creating investments that concern Debrecen. It is also linked to the Modern Cities Program, higher educational development programs, and in a wider sense, in its concept it also fits the „Creative Region” – Development without borders – Northeast Hungary's complex territorial and economic strategy development plan.

Accordingly, the D2030 program also contains projects in respect of which the financial resources will be provided as part of other governmental decisions. The Government has accepted the development concept for Debrecen until 2030 with its 1292/2020. (VI. 10.) decree on the implementation of financial support for the years 2020-2023. In its decree, the Government agreed on the development trends and planned project elements in the fields of transport development, economic development, public utilities, education, healthcare, culture and energetics related to the development concept of Debrecen until 2030. The D2030 program includes projects to be implemented by disciplines.

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT	● railway development
	● road developments
	● the development of traffic relieving roads and bypasses within the city
	● developments at Debrecen International Airport
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	● urban and economic development
	● water sector interventions
EDUCATION	● expansion of public education infrastructure
	● expansion of university infrastructure
	● university research/education development
	● infrastructural development of practical spaces in medical education
QUALITY OF LIFE	● public utilities development
	● developments in energetics (renewable energy)
CULTURE	● cultural infrastructure development
	● sports infrastructure development

STRONG ECONOMY – STRONG CITY – STRONG REGION

In the past few years, Debrecen became the economic and business centre of the eastern region of the Carpathian Basin. The key to successful urban development lay in the establishment of an economically and socially attractive environment that made it possible for high value-added technology industries to appear in the city, in addition to the traditional industries already present. As a result of the uniquely successful investment incentive program implemented jointly with the National Investment Agency, 30 foreign companies moved their operations to Debrecen within a couple of years between 2014 and 2020, which led to the influx of 710 billion HUF working capital and the creation of 10 thousand registered new jobs.

The economic development strategy of the D2030 Program is based on four main pillars:

- The objective of the city's economic development strategy up until 2030 is to achieve that – in cooperation with other cities in the region – that the integrated economic development of the whole East-Hungarian region should be implemented. Currently, the development of Debrecen is outstanding in its region, comparable to an island. However, this development cannot be maintained without regional cooperation and coordination. Therefore, the city established the Debrecen Region's Cooperation Council in joint effort with the major settlements of the region, whose task is to coordinate regional developments in order to achieve that every settlement should be able to develop and profit from the economic development processes launched in Debrecen according to their own potentials and abilities.



Laying the foundation stone of the University Innovation Park



- Furthermore, Debrecen intends to ensure that suppliers and new business partners in the key industries (vehicle production, agriculture, electronics, IT) should be able to settle down in the city, so it aims to further develop industrial parks.
- An urban development fund was set up and its aims are to provide reimbursable resources to small and medium-sized enterprises to finance local and regional urban development investments. The fund was established as a result of the cooperation between the City of Debrecen and the Hungarian Development Bank (MFB) as a private equity fund, and it started its operation in 2020.
- Debrecen is the centre of intelligent transport management developments related to the automotive industry. The aim is to create liveable and modern urban transport with the newest Smart City solutions, corporate cooperation, and citizens' digital activity.

URBAN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The inner road and infrastructure development of the Southern Industrial Park (supplier park): investment for developing inner roads and industrial infrastructure to meet growing supplier capacity

Smart City program: Debrecen is the centre of intelligent transport management developments related to the automotive industry. The aim is to create liveable and modern urban transport with the newest Smart City solutions and corporate cooperation

Digitalising regional SMEs, productivity increase, economic development and sectoral development programs



LIVING CONDITIONS ON THE RISE

The last 22 years of Debrecen's history has been characterised by unbroken development. The city has rapidly developed at all levels, regarding the economy, education, culture and the quality of urban life as well. At the same time, it can be declared that the most important objective of D2030 is to achieve every program element, which will contribute to the improvement of every locals' quality of life. The strong economic basis ensures stable and above-average income conditions, the development of the urban transport system makes traffic in the city more energy-efficient, sustainable and basically more comfortable. The extensive cycling road network will be further expanded, new leisure and professional cycling centres will be set up.

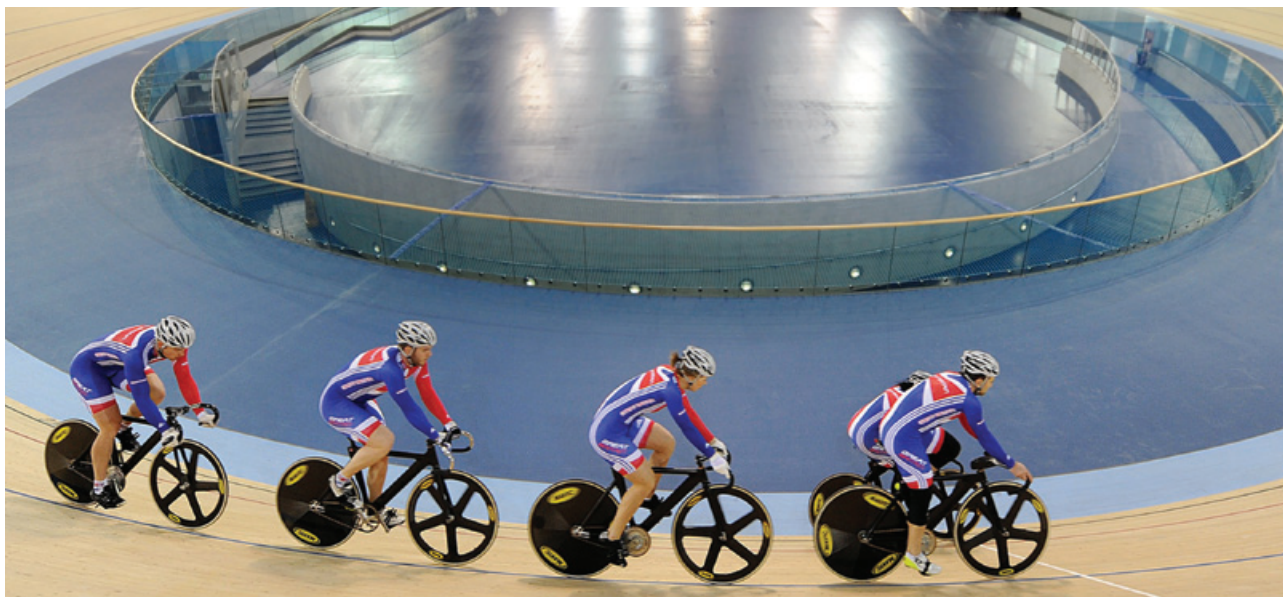
The extremely diverse and high-quality educational system offers the most appropriate training courses for everybody. To solve housing problems, we are planning Western European urban regeneration and greenfield investments that create low-energy residential areas with excellent transport potential and services at a reasonable price. Through the development of the healthcare system, the quality of life for residents not just Debrecen but also throughout the region will improve, and the median age will increase. Healthcare services – from GP consultation to clinical care – will be developed to the highest possible level, in joint efforts with the University of Debrecen.

The Great Forest and the recreational areas of Erdőspuszta near the city have always played a major role in the quality of urban life in Debrecen. We aim to create protective forest belts in the western side of the city, we will continue the tree planting programs within the city, we will renew urban green areas through the Green City Programs, as part of which new green surfaces and community spaces of high quality will be established. Civaqua Program will make it possible to use the reservoirs in Fancsika in the east of the city for recreational purposes again, and to restore the water balance of the Great Forest. We will also improve further the quality of the air in the city by way of collecting surface precipitation and creating and storing large water surfaces.



Borsos Mansion and its park renewed as part of the Green City Program

The D2030 program covers all elements for a great quality of life, so locals will be able to choose and enjoy from a diverse cultural offering which is worthy of a true European regional centre, yet unique in the region. In addition to the renovation of Csokonai Theatre and the completion of Latinovits Theatre, cultural developments will continue. We will present the gift of a new concert hall for lovers of Kodály Philharmonia and classical music, which will also be suitable for hosting opera performances. By 2030, Debrecen will have become the cultural capital of this region in every respect.





The new Aquaticum Debrecen Water Centre

HEALTHCARE IN FOCUS

We are preparing to expand and make our city a home for 300 thousand people in the medium term, and the service centre for a region consisting of one million people. The most important of the social services is the healthcare system. Naturally, the D2030 program also designates areas for development in healthcare.

We have a good base to start from: the basic healthcare system of the municipality operates effectively and at a high level. Through Kenézy Hospital and the clinical centre, the University of Debrecen meets the strictest healthcare requirements for the present day. However, progress requires that a healthcare system operating at the highest level and meeting all the standards required for an efficient service able to serve the population of Debrecen and its agglomeration. To achieve this goal, we will set up a new outpatient care centre.

Larger population, large region, heavy traffic, more accidents. Debrecen will prepare for scaling-up, so it will construct a regional accident and emergency centre in the city. A building of adequate capacity will be available, and staffed with a professional team able to cope with any crisis. Furthermore, we will not forget about providing digital and IT tools as well as a network meeting the requirements of the 21st century as a necessary background for the healthcare institutions.



DYNAMIC CIVIS CITY

As part of the conscious urban infrastructure development, Debrecen gives priority to transport development, which will lead to its emergence as the region's essential transport centre. Transport developments are indispensable for the future population increase and for meeting the transport demands of the ever growing mobile workforce. Furthermore, the city's growth justifies intervention regarding the restructuring of the city's road system, the construction of inner traffic relieving roads by way of exploring new residential and economic areas, as well as the construction of the eastern bypass ring road and a complete revision of the urban road network together with its necessary reconstruction.

In order that the city can fulfil its regional integrating role set forth in the plan, and also meet the demands of its continuously growing agglomeration, transport opportunities by railway, road and air all need to be further developed. As a result of the development of controlled-access Highways M4 and M47, Debrecen becomes easily and quickly accessible from all major transport directions, which will facilitate labour flow from the major agglomeration areas. The railway and road developments of the program outside the city also ensure the optimisation of labour flow and a better quality road service for the urban agglomeration. At the same time, the developments implemented so far were planned only as far as the administrative boundaries of Debrecen reached, and did not take into account that the current road network of the city cannot manage the 2x2 lane access roads, and becomes congested. Debrecen aims to create a transport model that optimises community transport through the establishment of the Intermodal Transport Hub, and more specifically, the P+R, B+R and railway developments, the development of electro-mobility and intelligent traffic control systems, which go beyond the necessary road interventions. Furthermore, it gives a 21st-century response to the challenges of urban population growth and labour flow. It is exclusively this solution that can ensure the implementation of development in the most cost-effective way possible, and in cooperation with each other.



As regards transport, Debrecen has been given its unique character by its international airport. While 18,000 people used it in 2011, almost 400,000 did so 7 years later, in 2018. The passenger number exceeded 600,000 in 2019. The region's centre will be the city with the largest air traffic in the long-run. Debrecen has every chance of succeeding in being the city that achieves this goal, as long as the infrastructural and safety developments assigned in the program can be implemented in the near future. According to the long-term vision of Debrecen International Airport, even 2-3 million passengers may use the services of the airport by 2030.



RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT

The construction of the Intermodal Transport Hub and the reconstruction of the Main Railway Station

The reconstruction of tram line 1 (track construction and reconstruction, vehicle purchase)

The construction of tram line 3 (the design and construction of a new tramway track, vehicle purchase)

ROAD DEVELOPMENTS

The construction of the urban stretch of Main Road 471

Extension of the urban stretch of Main Road 48 to 2x2 lanes

The extension of the stretch of Main Road 47 leading into the city to 2x2 lanes up to Main Road 481

Preparing the construction of the eastern bypass road – 2x1 lanes from Main Road 47 to Road 354

Constructing the connection of the M35 Motorway in the direction of Nyíregyháza
(M3-M35 split junction development)

The development of the junctions on Main Road 4

The development of the controlled-access highway network between Debrecen and Nyíregyháza

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELIEVING ROADS AND BYPASSES WITHIN THE CITY

Developing an urban transport model with concepts on transport and public transport

DEVELOPMENTS FOR FACILITATING THE ACCESS OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Extension of Szoboszlói Road to 2x2 lanes (on the stretch between Erzsébet Street and the M35 Motorway)

Connecting Határ Road to Vincellér Road

Connecting Határ Road to Debrecen International Airport

Improving access to Debrecen International Airport (continuing Mandolás Street)

Connecting Main Road 33 to Main Road 354

Connecting the M35 Motorway junction at Józsa to Main Road 35

DEVELOPMENTS DUE TO URBAN STRUCTURE CHANGES AND POPULATION GROWTH

Development of Létai Road up to the eastern bypass

Development of Monostorpályi Road

Development of Rakovszky Street

Development of the intersection at Árpád Square

Inner section of the eastern bypass

Reconstruction of the overhead bridge in Vágóhíd Street and extension of Vágóhíd Street to 2x2 lanes

Road and intersection development of Main Road 4 between Main Roads 47 and 48

RECONSTRUCTION OF INTERIOR ZONE INTERSECTIONS AND ROADS

Development of Benczúr Street

Development of the intersection at Vámospércsi Road and Hétvezér Street

Development of roundabouts - Nagyerdei Boulevard - Hadházi Road - Baksay, Zákány Streets

Development of the intersection at Kassai Road and Baksay Street

Development of the intersection at Bethlen Street and Egyetem Avenue

Development of the intersection at Füredi Road and Böszörményi Road

Development of the intersection at Hunyadi Street and Péterfia Street

DEVELOPMENTS AT DEBRECEN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Development of the fire station

Purchase of firefighting vehicles

Runway construction

Development of ILS III light technology system

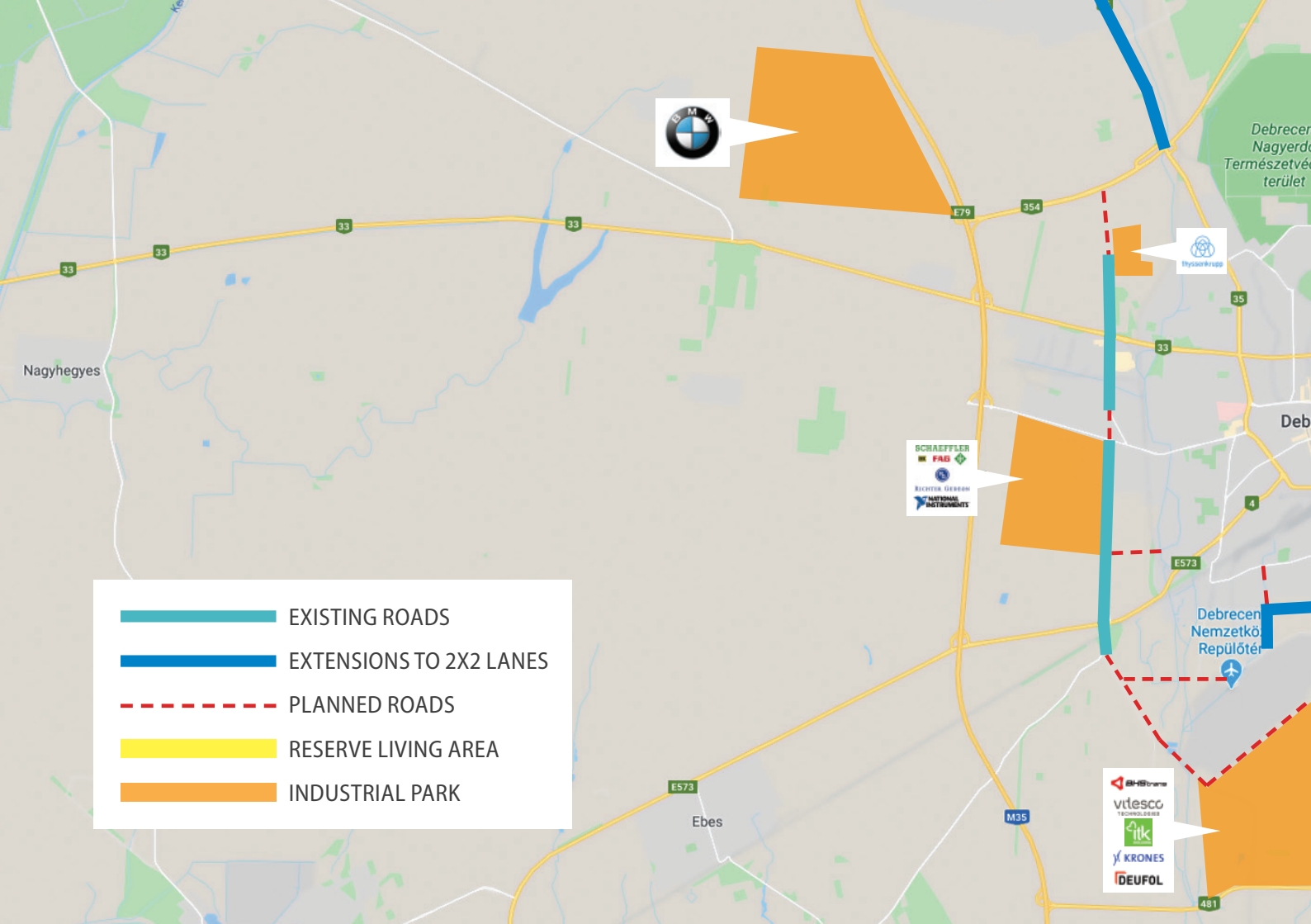
Development of CAT III landing system

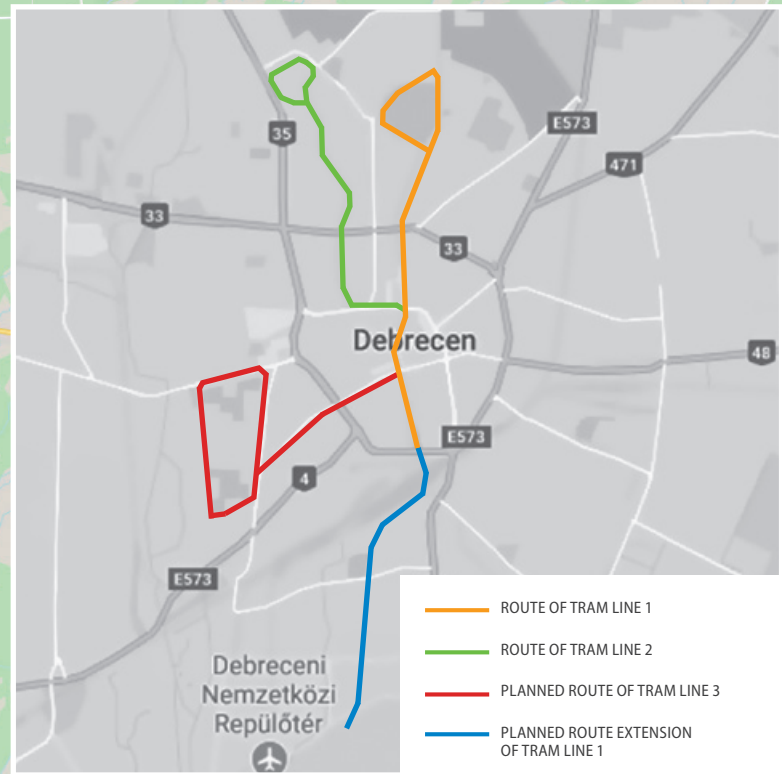
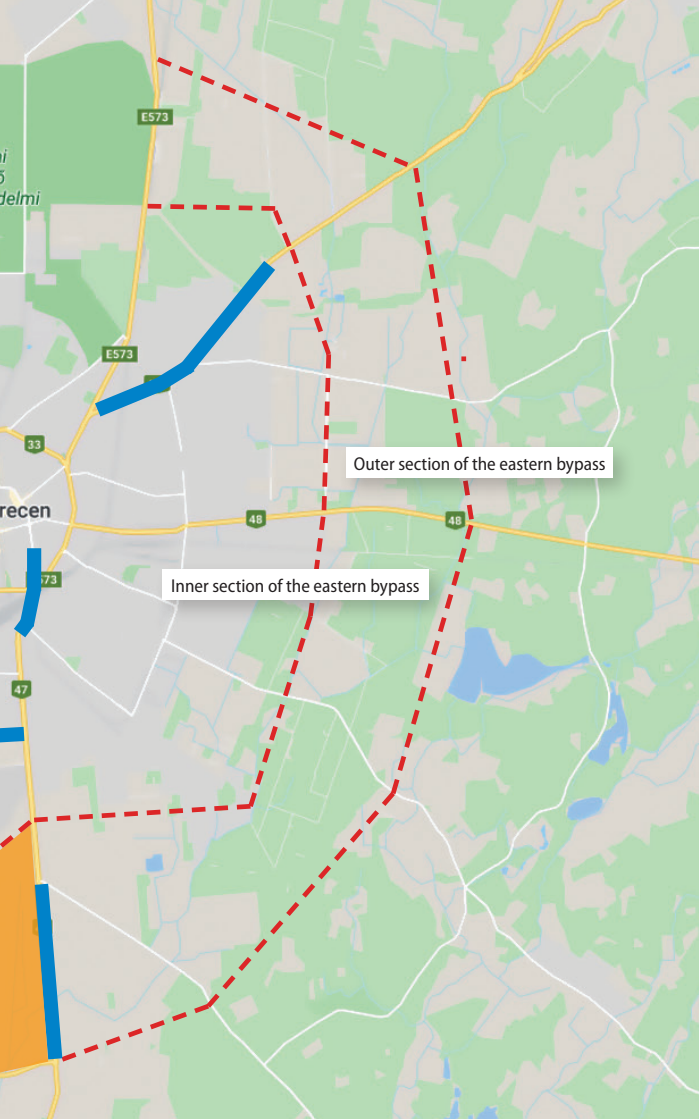
Construction of a terminal building

Construction of a GSE-hangar

Optical network development

Development of passenger safety infrastructure





DEBRECEN, THE CITY OF KNOWLEDGE

The educational strategy of Debrecen is based on the principle according to which only those cities can become successful economically in the future that provide a large, coordinated and economy-oriented educational system. These cities have the opportunity to provide the necessary workforce in appropriate numbers and with the required skills, in response to the needs of the economy.

Both public education and higher education have to be capable of serving the economic and market demands of the city and the region, as well as their development ideas. It is both remarkable and commendable for everyone involved that in 2020 we can say: 72,000 people study at a basic, secondary and higher educational level in Debrecen. This present-day fact determines mandatory tasks for the future!

With all the above in focus, the launch of training courses emerging as a result of human resource needs generated by high value-added industries, the expansion of training courses already present and the provision of infrastructural demands emerging because of the above constitute an important element of the education policy ideas of Debrecen and the region.

As part of public education, the following elements have outstanding importance: the acceleration of the development of vocational training, enhancing its relevance and especially increasing the number of students in various vocational training forms. The largest educational institution system outside the capital operates in Debrecen today, with more than 72,000 students, which includes almost 30,000 students who attend the university with the widest range of training programs in the country.

According to the D2030 Program, the number of secondary school students has to be increased, as well as the number of university students by 30 per cent, by the year 2030, especially in the fields of technical training and engineering education (mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, automation and automotive engineering, IT specialists) and medical education. The infrastructural developments and staff increases assigned in the program are an inherent part in achieving the above aims.



A NEW ERA IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Debrecen's emergence as a transport, business and economic centre can be fully achieved if it can ensure a high living standard worthy of a regional centre for its citizens in a sustainable manner. Today, a tendency can be seen in Debrecen that the population number of certain settlements of the agglomeration has increased, while it stagnates or slightly decreases in Debrecen, due to the significant rise in real estate prices. The aim is to build-up the size of residential areas within the administrative area of Debrecen and significantly increase areas suitable for construction at an affordable price. The large enclosed garden zone in the east and southeast part of the city is suitable for this purpose, but it can only be transformed into a residential area of good quality through major public utility development. As far as the regulatory side is concerned, the city started the residential preparation of the enclosed garden zone, and devoted significant amounts on road construction, and the development of street lights, piped water and public services. However, construction of the complete infrastructure in the areas concerned requires further resources and significant investment. This zone of the city has the potential to house 50,000 – 70,000 people.

The ever growing population numbers generate heightened energy demands. Adapting to this situation, the City of Debrecen sets the aim of increasing the share of renewable energy use, protecting the environment, and improving energy efficiency and energy saving, which is also in line with Hungary's National Energy Strategy. Newly settled enterprises express their need for energy supply with the use of renewable energy.

The optimal structure of renewable energy concerning Debrecen is provided by solar energy, biomass (waste management), and geothermal energy sources. Due to its geographical potentials, Debrecen's annual solar energy value is high, so the increase in the amount of electricity generated from solar energy can be set as a realistic aim. Due to the domestic legal environment, the municipal waste of Hajdú-Bihar county will accumulate in Debrecen. Therefore, in addition to waste selection, the thermal recovery of waste will be also given priority.



Lake Vekeri

Solar park



The latter will open the possibility of electricity production, and to support district heating from this source. Community transport vehicles typically operate with fossil fuels. In order to reduce primary energy consumption, electric vehicles must also be given priority, in a step-by-step approach.

WATER INTERVENTIONS (CIVAQUA PROGRAM)

Water regulation of Tóció Canal, the airport of Debrecen, and the Southern Industrial Park (construction plans have been completed), drainage water management of the southern part of the city (airport, industrial zone, residential area)

Connecting the Main Eastern Canal to Tóció Canal: improving the water supply of Debrecen and its surroundings, as well as its irrigation water supply

Connecting the Main Eastern Canal to the water reservoirs in Erdőspuszta, ensuring the water replenishment of the multifunctional reservoirs around Debrecen

Drafting an urban rainwater-management model

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF GARDEN DISTRICTS

THERMAL WASTE RECOVERY

CONSTRUCTION OF SOLAR PARKS

Civaqua Program is primarily based on the provision of irrigation water in the Transtisza region. As part of the program, the connection of the Main Eastern Canal and Debrecen will be implemented.

Civaqua means regional development that guarantees to develop and meet the needs of the following at the same time:

- nature conservation,
- agriculture,
- economic needs of the industry
- residents' expectations concerning tourism, sports and recreation.

If the project is implemented, its beneficial effects will be visible in:

- the increase in agricultural productivity, crop safety and product quality,
- the extension of the agricultural product range,
- retaining jobs, job-creation, employment growth,
- improving the population-retention capabilities of the region,
- the development of the attraction potentials of the city and the region as regards international tourism and investments,
- the improvement of the state of the environment in the region,
- the improvement of citizens' health,
- the creation of conditions for eco-, sports and recreational tourism.

The central element of the investment is the construction of a main pipeline which directs water – with the use of the facilities of the Hajdúhátáság Multipurpose Water Management System and with their further construction – to the elevation point of the area, from where the whole territory can supply water using a gravity controlled system.



The renovated building of Ady Grammar School

Connected to the existing H-I. line, a new H-II-sign pipeline would be constructed, which reaches Kondoros Canal through the elevation point at the service road of Bodaszőlő over Felsőjózsa. This main pipeline will serve the basis for the H-II/1 line with Tóció, for irrigation installations, the Great Forest of Debrecen and Kondoros Canal with the reservoirs of Erdőspuszta, as well as for the further facilities planned which are related to the above.

THE MAJOR FACTORS THAT MOTIVATE THE CIVAQUA PROJECT:

The improvement of the environmental conditions of Debrecen

The interior zone of the city is currently open on its west side, and so it is affected by significant dust pollution from the large loess-back arable lands. This can lead to health hazards for the population (asthmatic diseases). To contain this pollution, urban planners consider it necessary to create a green corridor in the area of Tóció Watercourse (with forest belts and water surfaces) with establishing a „green wall” along the line of the Tóció Creek. This will increase the attractiveness and opportunities for the future of the city.

Improving the water balance of the Great Forest

The Great Forest - under national nature protection - shows signs of degradation (extinction of species, deterioration of forest health, forest dieback), which can be traced back to the significant fall in groundwater levels. It is a necessity to channel water into the territory of the Great Forest (groundwater recharge, microclimate improvement) in order to reverse harmful environmental damage.

Supplying water to the artificial lake system of Erdőspuszta

Erdőspuszta to the east of the city became a favourite picnic area for residents of Debrecen when its artificial lakes were created in the 1970s. However, the occasional water shortage became an impediment to its further development, as the watercourses and lakes are resupplied only by precipitation falling on the area, which is insufficient and unsteady.

Providing the possibility for irrigation

It would provide the possibility of irrigating excellent agricultural areas in the western part of Debrecen.



10,000 new trees in Debrecen

CULTURAL CAPITAL IN EUROPE

Debrecen is characterised by a vibrant cultural life. However, it is fundamentally important to develop and expand its cultural services and to bring them up to an international level in order for the city to become a real regional centre.

The terms - „Calvinist Rome” and *civis* city – are fundamentals that also carry cultural values and define identity. They present theoretical guidelines and impose an obligation to act for city leaders of the time.

When the D2030 Program was created, the development of the city’s cultural venues and meeting the cultural needs of a large city and region were of the utmost importance.

A renowned theatre company with national status operates in the building of Csokonai Theatre. A major project for the first phase of D2030 is the renovation of the Csokonai Theatre. Renovation is not the exact term: remaking and modernisation will take place, its antique facade will be renewed, the audience entrance hall will become magnificent, the auditorium will be enhanced with extra elements, stagecraft, the lightening and sound systems will be transformed to meet 21st-century quality. The theatrical institution of the region will be given a home with national theatre status.

During the implementation of the D2030 Program, we will finally be able to finish a backlog of outstanding work which was left after the incomplete work undertaken on the Latinovits Theatre. It will really be the foundation in which the fulfilment of the cross-border cultural mission can operate as a centre for theatre arts training and a performance centre for East-Hungary and West-Romania.

The ensemble of Kodály Philharmonia does honour to Debrecen’s good name and reputation on every continent. A regional centre cannot exist without the temple of classical music, so Debrecen will build a centre for classical music that can also be a worthy host for opera house productions.

It is the subject of heated public debate whether a national and central institution of science, a public collection can operate outside Budapest or not. The city of Debrecen is committed to being the host of the Hungarian Natural His-



Visualisation of the auditorium to be renewed in Csokonai Theatre

tory Museum under the right conditions, in accordance with the Government's decision in the matter. The university in the city provides world-class scientific background and means a guarantee for the next generation of researchers and expert museologists through its training programs.

The location of the museum will justify Debrecen's uniqueness: the Hungarian centre of natural sciences will be constructed and will operate in the centre of nature in Debrecen.

The full completion of Latinovits Theatre, which will be capable of hosting ballet performances as well

The complete reconstruction of Csokonai Theatre, the set-up of a musical theatre

The construction of the Hungarian Natural History Museum

The complete reconstruction of Vojtina Puppet Theatre



Visualisation of the main lounge of Latinovits Theatre

Kodály Philharmonia





Natural History Museum

2020-2023 – THE FIRST PHASE

The D2030 Program came to life through the cooperation and support of the Hungarian Government. The detailed project list of the D2030 development program was accepted by the Government with its 1292/2020. (VI. 10.) decree on the implementation of financial support for the years 2020-2023 for the development concept of Debrecen until 2030. In its decree, the Government agreed on the development trends and planned project elements in the fields of transport development, economic development, public utilities, education, healthcare, culture and energetics related to the development concept of Debrecen until 2030.

Beyond accepting the full project list, the Government also made a decision to provide financial support for developments in the fields of transport development, economic development, public utilities, education, healthcare, culture and energetics related to the development concept of Debrecen until 2030, with this scheduled implementation financial resources are required for the years 2021- 2023, and so it allocated a support fund of 29,124,200,000 HUF from the central budget for the Municipality of Debrecen to be able to prepare and implement the projects for the years 2021-2023. In addition to the above, the decree allocates resources for the years 2021-2023 to be used by NIF Nemzeti Infrastruktúra Fejlesztő Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság (National Infrastructure Development Private Limited Company), Magyar Közút Nonprofit Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság (Hungarian Public Road Private Limited Company), and the University of Debrecen, according to the following:

BENEFICI- ARY	COSTS								TOTAL
	2020		2021		2022		2023		
	PREPARATION	IMPLEMENTA- TION	PREPARATION	IMPLEMENTA- TION	PREPARATION	IMPLEMENTA- TION	PREPARATION	IMPLEMENTA- TION	
CITY OF DEBRECEN	-	-	2 985 000 000	7 928 500 000	6 652 900 000	5 395 100 000	2 691 700 000	3 471 000 000	29 124 200 000
	-	-	10 913 500 000		12 048 000 000		6 162 700 000		
STATE (NIF, NK)	-	-	19 000 000	127 000 000	2 673 700 000	-	1 615 100 000	-	4 434 800 000
	-	-	147 000 000		2 673 700 000		1 615 100 000		
UNIVERSITY OF DEBRE- CEN	169 700 000	1 309 370 000	1 088 380 000	965 290 000	361 100 000	6 280 600 000	-	4 591 050 000	14 765 490 000
	1 479 070 000		2 053 670 000		6 641 700 000		4 591 050 000		
TOTAL	1 479 070 000		13 114 170 000		21 363 400 000		12 368 850 000		48 325 490 000

2021
TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT
Development of an urban transport model with a concept on transport and public transport (implementation)
Development of Bethlen Street and Egyetem Avenue (implementation)
Development of the intersection at Kassai Road and Baksay Street (preparation and implementation)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Southern Industrial Park (supplier park) – development of the internal roads and infrastructure (implementation)
CULTURE
Development of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (preparation)
Full completion of Latinovits Theatre (implementation)
Complete reconstruction of Csokonai Theatre, set-up of a musical theatre (implementation)
2022
TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT
Connecting the M35 Motorway junction at Józsa with Main Road 35 (preparation)
Construction of tram line 3 (preparation)
Planning the inner stretch of the eastern bypass (preparation)
Preparation of the eastern bypass construction with 2x1 lanes from Main Road 47 to Road 354 (preparation)

Development of the intersection at Vámspércsi Road and Hétvezér Street (preparation)
Development of the intersection at Hunyadi Street and Péterfia Street (preparation)
Development of roundabouts at Nagyerdei Boulevard - Hadházi Road - Baksay and Zákány Streets (preparation)
Reconstruction of tram line 1 (preparation)
Connecting Határ Road to the airport with the development of Határ Road (preparation)
Development of Benczúr Street (preparation)
Connecting Main Road 33 to Main Road 354 (preparation and implementation)
Improving the accessibility of the international airport (continuing Mandolás Street) (implementation)
Construction of the Intermodal Transport Hub and the reconstruction of the Main Railway Station (preparation)
Construction of the stretch of Main Road 471 in Debrecen (preparation)
Construction of the eastern bypass with 2x1 lanes and grade-separation (preparation)
Reconstruction of the overhead bridge on Vágóhíd Street and the extension of Vágóhíd Street to 2x2 lanes (preparation)
Development of Rakovszky Street (preparation)
Construction of the intersection at Árpád Square (preparation)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Southern Industrial Park (supplier park) – development of internal roads and infrastructure (preparation)
Digitalisation of regional SMEs, productivity growth, economic development and sectoral development programs (preparation)
Smart City program (preparation)

PUBLIC UTILITIES
Drafting an urban rainwater-management model (implementation)
Connecting the Main Eastern Canal to Tóció Canal (preparation)
Water management of Tóció Creek, Debrecen International Airport and the Southern Industrial Park (preparation)
Infrastructural development of garden districts (preparation)
ENERGETICS
Establishment of solar parks (preparation)
2023
TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT
Connecting Határ Road to Vincellér Street (preparation)
Connecting Határ Road to Toroczkó Street (preparation)
Development of Létai Street up to the eastern bypass (preparation)
Development of Monostorpályi Road (preparation)
Connecting Main Road 33 to Main Road 354 (preparation and implementation)
Improving the accessibility of the International Airport (continuing Mandolász Street) (implementation)
Development of the intersection at Nagyerdei Boulevard- Hadházi Road - Baksay Street, Zákány Street (implementation)
Extension of the urban stretch of Main Road 48 to 2x2 lanes (preparation)
The extension of the stretch of Main Road 47 leading into the city to 2x2 lanes up to Main Road 481 (preparation)

Constructing the connection of the M35 Motorway in the direction of Nyíregyháza (M3-M35 split junction development) (preparation)
Development of the intersections of Main Road 4 (preparation)
Extension of Szoboszlói Road to 2x2 lanes (Erzsébet Street – M35) (preparation)
Road and intersections development on Main Road 4 between Main Roads 47 and 48 (preparation)
Development of the intersection at Füredi Road and Böszörményi Road (preparation)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Smart City Program (preparation and implementation)
Digitalisation of regional SMEs, productivity growth, economic development and sectoral development programs (implementation)
PUBLIC UTILITIES
Infrastructural development of garden districts (preparation)
Connecting the Main Eastern Canal to the water reservoirs of Erdőspuszta (preparation)
CULTURE
Complete reconstruction of Vojtina Puppet Theatre (preparation)
ENERGETICS
Thermal waste recovery (preparation)

D2030 PROJECTS

TRANSPORT	
1	RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT
1.1	Construction of the Intermodal Transport Hub and reconstruction of the Main Railway Station
1.2	Implementation of railway projects planned as part of the infrastructural development of the North-western Economic Zone, establishment of a railway logistics centre (high-capacity rail-road transshipment terminal) along line 108, the modernisation of railway line 108 between the stations of Debrecen and Balmazújváros for the development of the north-western industrial area
1.3	Reconstruction of tram line 1 (track construction, reconstruction and vehicle purchase)
1.4	Construction of tram line 3 (the design and construction of a new tramway track, vehicle purchase)
1.5	Development of suburban and urban railway transport with special regard to the „tram-train” connection between Debrecen and Oradea, as well as to the development of the railway connection to Debrecen airport.
2	ROAD DEVELOPMENTS
2.1	Construction of road access to the North-western Economic Zone (M35 Motorway intersection, extension of road 33 to 2x2 lanes, roads of the industrial park)
2.2	Construction of the stretch of Main Road 471 in Debrecen
2.3	Extension of the urban stretch of Main Road 48 to 2x2 lanes
2.4	The extension of the stretch of Main Road 47 leading into the city to 2x2 lanes up to Main Road 481
2.5	Extension of Main Road 35 to 2x2 lanes between Debrecen and Debrecen-Józsa
2.6	Construction of 2x1 lanes of the eastern bypass road from Main Road 47 to Road 354
2.7	Construction of the connection at the M35 Motorway in the direction of Nyíregyháza (M3-M35 split junction development)

2.8	Establishing a controlled-access connection between Debrecen and Nyíregyháza
2.9	Development of intersections at Main Road 4
2.10	Public road development between Debrecen and Békéscsaba
3	THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRAFFIC RELIEVING ROADS AND BYPASSES WITHIN THE CITY
3.0	Developing an urban transport model with concepts on transport and public transport
3.1	Developments facilitating access to industrial areas
3.1.1	Connecting Határ Road to Vincellér Street
3.1.2	Connecting Határ Road to the International Airport
3.1.3	Improving the accessibility of the International Airport (continuing Mandolás Street)
3.1.4	Connecting Main Road 33 to Main Road 354
3.1.5	Connecting the M35 junction at Józsa with Main Road 35
3.1.6	Tócsó Canal, Debrecen International Airport, extension of Szoboszlói Road to 2x2 lanes (Erzsébet Street – M35)
3.2	Developments due to urban structure changes and population growth
3.2.1	Development of Létai Road up to the eastern bypass
3.2.2	Development of Monostorpályi Road
3.2.3	Development of Rakovszky Street
3.2.4	Development of the junction at Árpád Square
3.2.5	Inner section of the eastern bypass
3.2.6	Reconstruction of the overhead bridge on Vágóhíd Street and extension of Vágóhíd Street to 2x2 lanes

3.2.7	Road and intersection development of Main Road 4 between Main Roads 47 and 48
3.2.8	Road development of Benczúr Street
3.2.9	Development of the intersection at Vámospércsi Road and Hétvezér Street
3.2.10	Development of roundabouts at Nagyerdei Boulevard - Hadházi Road - Baksay Street - Zákány Street
3.2.11	Development of the intersection at Kassai Road and Baksay Street
3.2.12	Development of Bethlen Street - Egyetem Avenue
3.2.13	Development of the intersection at Füredi Road and Böszörményi Road
3.2.14	Development of the intersection at Hunyadi Street and Péterfia Street
4	DEVELOPMENTS AT DEBRECEN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
4.1	Development of the safety conditions at Debrecen International Airport
4.1.1	Development of the fire station
4.1.2	Purchase of firefighting vehicles
4.1.3	Optical network development
4.1.4	Development of passenger safety infrastructure
4.2	Terminal and infrastructure development according to the airport development concept
4.2.1	Runway construction
4.2.2	Development of ILS III light technology system
4.2.3	Development of CAT III landing system
4.2.4	Construction of a terminal building
4.2.5	Construction of a GSE-hangar

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
5	URBAN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
5.1	Industrial infrastructure development in the north-western industrial area: constructing the public utilities for the industrial area (electricity, gas, water, wastewater drainage, IT) and rainwater drainage. The developments will supply the whole industrial park, the surrounding settlements and the high-capacity rail-road transshipment terminal
5.2	The inner road and infrastructure development of the Southern Industrial Park (supplier park): investment for developing inner roads and industrial infrastructure to meet growing supplier capacity
5.3	Smart City Program: Debrecen is the centre for intelligent transport management developments related to the automotive industry. The aim is to create liveable and modern urban transport with the newest Smart City solutions and corporate cooperation
5.4	Digitalisation of regional SMEs, productivity growth, economic and sectoral developments and programs
6	WATER INTERVENTIONS
6.1	Drafting an urban rainwater-management model
6.2	Connecting the Main Eastern Canal to Tóció Canal: improving the water supply of Debrecen and its surroundings, as well as its irrigation water supply
6.3	Connecting the Main Eastern Canal to the water reservoirs in Erdőspuszta: ensuring the water replenishment of the multifunctional reservoirs around Debrecen
6.4	Water management of the Southern Industrial Park (construction plans have been completed): drainage water management of the southern part of the city (airport, industrial zone, residential area)

EDUCATION	
7	EXPANSION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE
7.1	Construction of the dormitory of Mechwart András Vocational Grammar School of Engineering and Information Technology
7.2	Development of Mechwart András Vocational Grammar School of Engineering and Information Technology
7.3	Complex development of DSZC (Vocational Training Centre of Debrecen) Brassai Sámuel Technical Vocational Grammar School
7.4	Renovation of Beregszászi Pál Vocational Secondary School
7.5	Construction of the dormitory for the International School (constructing a dormitory next to the IB-system school launched in 2019)
7.6	Grammar school and dormitory development: development of Fazekas and Ady Endre Grammar Schools, the construction of a new dormitory and the renovation of an older one
7.7	Establishment of a German School, its implementation, operation and professional settings
7.8	Assets development of DSZC (Vocational Training Centre of Debrecen) at a centre level
7.9	Development of Balásházy János Vocational Grammar School
8	DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY INFRASTRUCTURE
8.1	Development of engineering education: the development of the technical education and training system of the University of Debrecen. Infrastructural developments of the following professional training courses: automotive engineer, mechanical engineer, electrical engineer, computer science engineer and mechatronic and process engineer (government decree issued)
8.2	Science Park development: public utilities, roads, remote sensor centre, phase one of Park III., training centre, pilot vaccine plant
8.3	Dormitory and student accommodation development investments and reconstructions

8.4	The reconstruction of the main building: the conservation and energy reconstruction of the symbolic main building of the University of Debrecen, and its extension according to the original plans from the early 20 th century, with space styling involved
8.5	Construction of a building for the pharmaceutical training (EMMI healthcare training program)
8.6	Reconstruction of the building block for theoretical medicine (12000 m2) (EMMI healthcare training program)
8.7	Infrastructural development of chemical engineering and natural sciences trainings (reconstruction of the „Chemistry” building 12000 m2)* (government decree issued)
8.8	Establishment of Water and Nutrition Science Centre
8.9	Reconstruction of the Agora Arboretum and Botanical Garden, as well as of the Solar Physics Observatory
8.10	Preparation of library development (modern reading spaces, IT development, development of new library capacity)
8.11	Sports centre development (indoor sports, baseball, soccer, American football, e-sport)
8.12	Preparing the development of a student housing complex
9	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH/EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT
9.1	Development of engineering education, training programs and human resources
HEALTHCARE	
10	INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING SPACES FOR PATIENT CARE AND MEDICAL EDUCATION
10.1	Establishment of an integrated outpatient care centre
10.2	Establishment of a Regional Emergency and Traumatology Centre
10.3	Healthcare digitalisation and IT development

HOUSING AND QUALITY OF LIFE

11.1	Full completion of Latinovits Theatre
11.2	Complete reconstruction of Csokonai Theatre, set-up of a musical theatre
11.3	Establishment of a concert hall
11.4	Development of the Natural History Museum
11.5	Complete reconstruction of Vojtina Puppet Theatre
11.6	Establishment of a velodrome
11.7	Establishment of a sports centre for law enforcement staff
11.8	Establishment of the Museum for the History of the Jewish Population in Eastern Europe
11.9	Infrastructural development of garden districts
11.10	Relocation of the penal institution currently seated in the inner city
11.11	Establishment of a police administration centre
11.12	Reformed Campus project
11.13	Thermal waste recovery
11.14	Construction of solar parks
11.15	Establishment of a sustainable institution system, energy-efficient renovations
11.16	Supplying water utilities to places lacking it
11.17	Reconstruction of water utility network



