



Maecenata Institute (ed.)

**Civil Society in the  
'Visegrád Four'**

Data and Literature in the Czech Republic,  
Hungary, Poland and Slovakia

## The Authors

**Anna Domaradzka,**

Poland, Robert B. Zajonc Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw,

**Miroslav Pospíšil,**

Czech Republic, Society for the Study of the Nonprofit Sector, Brno,

**Boris Strečanský,**

Slovakia, Centrum pre filantropiu n.o., Bratislava,

**Máté Szabó & Eszter Márkus,**

Hungary, Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Law, Institute of Political Science, Budapest.

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### Editor

MAECENATA Institute,  
Wilhelmstr. 67, D- 10117 Berlin,  
Tel: +49-30-28 38 79 09,  
Fax: +49-30-28 38 79 10,

E-Mail: [mi@maecenata.eu](mailto:mi@maecenata.eu)

Website: [www.maecenata.eu](http://www.maecenata.eu)

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**Maecenata Institute, Berlin 2014**

## Executive Summary

The first of three publications on the '25 Years After – Mapping Civil Society in the Visegrád Four' project contains an overview of existing data and literature in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. It looks at where and what kind of research on civil society has been and is being done, who is doing it and where the gaps are.

To be consistent and comparable, the four country reports include the same core sections: relevant publications on civil society in the respective country; existing databases and other data sources; active centres of research, training, and policy studies. More than providing just a list, we look at how they can be evaluated in terms of scope, accurateness and depth. Finally, we consider the question what the most crucial gaps in research and funding in the countries are.

With this commented collection of data, we aim at providing a basis for further research on and the development of civil society in the region. Also, we try to show the state of the research infrastructure as it has developed over the last 25 years.

To this end, we take a look at the alignment of existing institutions. Public institutions, e.g. statistical offices are important providers of studies and usable raw-data in all four countries. Private research institutions also exist, but their activity is different in each of the countries. Given little support and resources, they are yet involved in reducing the gaps left by public research. Public institutions concentrate on questions relating to the 'Third Sector' and its economic capacity, as is the case in most European countries.

The best data are available for Poland and Hungary. Hungary has a long tradition in collecting data about NPOs. Each year since 1993, the Hungarian central statistical office collects data from all NPOs and publishes an overview and a comprehensive analysis based on the findings. In addition, for more than 20 years, the Non-Profit Research Centre in Budapest has been an important player in Hungarian civil society research and international exchange. But the low level of cooperation between public and private institutions in Hungary does not encourage the development of networks and improvements in the field.

In Poland, the central statistical office and the national court registry are the most important sources of statistical data on civil society. Since 2011, public institutions collect and provide data not only about third sector organisations but also about volunteering. Private organisations, namely the Klon/Jawor Association, are active in research as well. Whereas public institutions mainly focus on economic factors, these private research centres also address qualitative issues.

In the Czech Republic, research on civil society is still quite embryonic. Also, the data available on NGOs and civil society are not very substantial. Researchers in the field miss a willingness to strengthen cooperation between public institutions and civil society organisations. Nevertheless, there are some public programmes collecting data, mostly about economic factors of civil society organisations.

In Slovakia, research on civil society is also underdeveloped and insufficient. Basic information about the institutional, economical and social characteristics of civil society organisations is often missing. The scant existing data only provide basic information about NGOs derived from registration documents. In comparison to other countries, the existing data lack sufficient quantitative and qualitative depth.

## The 'Visegrád Four'



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## 25 Years After

25 years ago, civil society wrote history. If it hadn't been for citizen action, for courageous men and women who congregated in churches, met in secrecy in private homes, took to the streets and encouraged others to follow, the iron curtain would not have been lifted, the wall would not have come down, the totalitarian regimes of Central Eastern Europe would not have been driven out. Arguably, this was civil society's finest hour. For a long time, what the organizations were doing, was often illegal, but it was never illegitimate. From 1975, when Article VII of the Declaration of Helsinki, following the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, specified „Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief“, in some cases even before, small clandestine movements had legitimately begun to question the political system. In a few years, despite oppression and government force, they had grown into large popular movements of citizens who were no longer willing to tolerate the persistent violation of human and civil rights.

A quarter of a century later, it seems appropriate to ask what has become of this spirit of civic engagement. While politically, democratic governments all over Europe would like to confine civil society to service provision under government regulation, and tend to forget or disregard its political role, academic research has tended to follow a train of thought that confines the existence of civil society to a democratically organized society. Furthermore, since '9/11', security issues have aspired to take top priority and have prompted governments and indeed the business sector to look askance at non-governmental political action. More often than not, citizens opposing their government have been classified as extremists or even terrorists and compared to international criminal organizations, notwithstanding the fact that they were in fact opposing an oppressive regime and fighting for fundamental human and civil rights. Also, civil society has been obliged to take on additional responsibilities, not only in overtly failing states, but also in apparently stable democracies, where neither the high aspirations of the welfare state nor the traditional mechanisms of government have been able to successfully face the challenges of the 21st century. The fact that society is rapidly changing world-wide has yet to be followed-up with a rethinking of the balance between the state, the market, and civil society.

Against this backdrop, it is highly relevant to ask what has become of civil society in Central and Eastern Europe, 25 years after it had won such a decisive victory. Four countries, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary, have been selected for an in-depth comparative analysis of its organized civil society. Supported by a major European donor organization, the exercise is in three parts:

- The first part offers a comprehensive overview of data, research findings, and publications on civil society in the four countries;
- The second part will include a more detailed academic analysis of the findings and a comparative overview;
- The third part will offer suggestions for further support of civil society organisations in the four countries.

This publication contains the findings of the first part of the study. The second part will be published in book form in the fall of 2014. The third part will be presented to the donors in the summer of 2014.

The Maecenata Institute for Philanthropy and Civil Society, Berlin, is proud to have been chosen to design and direct the project. It could however never have been able to accomplish it without the research conducted in the four countries by

- Anna Domaradzka,  
Poland, Robert B. Zajonc Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw,
- Miroslav Pospíšil,  
Czech Republic, Society for the Study of the Nonprofit Sector, Brno,
- Boris Strečanský,  
Slovakia, Centrum pre filantropiu n.o., Bratislava,
- Máté Szabó - Eszter Márkus,  
Hungary, Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Law, Institute of Political Science,  
Budapest.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to these colleagues who have produced very good results in a very tight time frame. We also wish to thank Porticus Europe, who have generously supported this project. We feel that at a time when civil society action in service production, advocacy, solidarity, self-help, intermediary activities, watch-dog performance, and political agenda setting and deliberation has become ever more important in promoting societal change at European as much as at local level, research of this kind is particularly timely.

Berlin, in July 2014

Dr. Rupert Graf Strachwitz,  
Director, The Maecenata Institute

# I. Poland

*Anna Domaradzka,*

*Robert B. Zajonc Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw*

## Introduction

Research on the issues of civil society and third sector in Poland are conducted both by public institutions and third sector organizations. There are two main sources of regularly gathered data. First are the official statistics concerning civil society organizations and volunteering gathered and published by the Central Statistical Office. Second is the long-term research program "Situation of the non-governmental sector in Poland" conducted biannually by Klon/Jawor Association and funded by Polish-American Freedom Foundation, Trust for Civil Society In CEE and Stefan Batory Foundation. Therefore, two independent and reliable data sources exist that can be used for analysis of the condition and changes in the civil society in Poland. The results of both studies are regularly disseminated in the form of written reports and tables, published in the internet. However, source data is not directly accessible.

Apart from the specialized quantitative research, available data includes formal registration documents and annual reports of civil society organizations kept in the National Court Registry (operating since 1997). The Registry enables for searching information about particular organization or type of organization (also via website), but does not publish its own statistics.

Qualitative data on different aspects of civil society is also collected – mainly by Klon/Jawor Association – to supplement the results of the quantitative data. In-depth interviews, expert interviews as well as focus groups and desk research are later used to comment on the survey data.

## Data sources

The following centres are responsible for gathering the data on civil society in Poland:

- **The National Court Registry**  
(Krajowy Rejestr Sądowy – KRS)
- **Central Statistical Office**  
(Główny Urząd Statystyczny – GUS)
- **Klon/Jawor Association**  
(Stowarzyszenie Klon/Jawor)
- **Public Opinion Research Centre**  
(Centrum Badania Opinii Publicznej – CBOS)
- **Unit for Social Research and Innovation „Shipyard”**  
(Fundacja Pracownia Badań i Innowacji Społecznych „Stocznia”)
- **Institute of Public Affairs Foundation**  
(Fundacja Instytut Spraw Publicznych – ISP)

1) **Central Statistical Office** – CSO (Główny Urząd Statystyczny – GUS) is the public centre for the data collection and statistical analysis. It's a part of the European Statistical System (ESS) and it works with Eurostat, supplying the data for international EU databases. CSO is responsible for gathering census data, as well as statistics concerning demography, education, labour market, science or industry. Since 1996, CSO also researches non-profit organizations, including public benefit organizations, and conducts surveys on the non-profit work outside the



household. Many of the publications prepared by the Central Statistical Office are both in Polish (tables and analysis) and English (tables) and are available online, free of charge.

CSO collects data on civil society organizations using three types of forms (SOF-1, SOF-4, SOF-5) that are sent out to the selected sample of registered organizations. SOF-1 form is directed to associations and similar social organizations (e.g. voluntary fire brigades, hunting circles, associations of associations, physical culture associations), foundations and faith-based charities. All public benefit organizations (Organizacje Pożytku Publicznego – OPP) and all social organizations conducting economic activity or having more than 9 employees are also included in this research. Additionally, a sample of 15% of other types of organizations is added to the general sample. Data for each year is gathered till April 30th next year. SOF-4 form is directed to professional and business associations and employer' organizations. SOF-5 form is directed to all the above types of organizations, but concerns issues of cooperation, management and communication in chosen non-profit organisations. Both SOF-1 and SOF-4 are yearly activity reports, concerning last year of operation.

Although some research was conducted earlier, we can say that regular research program concerning third sector was launched by CSO in 2008. Report “Associations, foundations and faith-based charities in 2008” (published in 2010) started a series of Central Statistical Office's publications describing results of studies on social and economical potential of the third sector and its role in social services and in creation of social capital. It was also an answer to increasing social interest in civil society issues, providing data for evaluation of public policies concerning the fields of social economy and social capital. CSO data also serves as a set of indicators for monitoring the situation of the organizations acting under the Law on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work (mainly public benefit organizations that are strictly controlled by the state). Generally, this part of CSO research serves the realization of the “Public Statistics Strategy on Development of Studies Concerning the Third Sector and Social Capital” adopted by the Statistical Council of Poland. The newest follow up report from the series: “Third sector in Poland. Associations, foundations, faith-based charities, professional and business associations, employers' organizations in 2010” was published in 2013. The CSO research plans for 2012 and 2013 include gathering data on the same group of organizations and also on new social economy organizations like centres for social integration, occupational therapy workshops and vocational rehabilitation facilities. This data should be available in the next two years.

The research on associations, similar social organizations and foundations carried out by public statistics already have many years of tradition in Poland and has been a subject to continuous improvements in regard to methodology and in terms of data range. It's a rather difficult field of research, as it includes a very diverse group of organizations. Therefore, wide co-operation between the public statistics institutions and many other stakeholders is required. For this reason the CSO Department of Social Surveys is not only working with the local Statistical Offices, but also regularly cooperates with the Department of Public Benefit at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, with the Institute of Catholic Church Statistics SAC as well as many different institutions in Poland and abroad (CSO 2010).

As for the scope of the published data, the available reports on third sector in Poland include data from 1997, 2005 and 2010, covering both the associations, foundations and faith-based charities as well as professional and business associations and employers' associations. The Institute of Catholic Church Statistics has prepared separate analysis concerning social institutions, organizations and parish groups, acting under auspices of the Catholic Church. The publication from 2010 contains also a synthetic chapter on similar entities acting under auspices of the other churches and denominations. Most of the data presented in 2010 come from public statistical accounts SOF-1. In some chapters, they are compared with results of similar investigations for 1997 and 2005. The analysis concerning social entities of the Catholic Church leans on separate research, which is compatible with SOF-1 account and was conducted by the Institute of Catholic Church Statistics SAC on an order of the CSO.

Existing CSO publications consists data on:

- the number and the structure of operating associations, similar social organizations and the foundations,
- geographical range, fields, forms, and beneficiaries of operations of the studied organizations,
- potential of the aforementioned organizations as economic subjects (paid and voluntary work resources, revenues and costs),
- role of the studied organizations as emanation of civil society (expressive function, „school of democracy” function, integrative function, political function and service function),
- special role of entities possessing the status of public benefit organization,
- differences among the studied organizations according to their location,
- prospects and barriers for development among studied organisations.

Apart from the research concerning organisations, public statistics recently started to gather data on individual volunteering in Poland. In 2011, CSO conducted the first survey on unpaid work outside the household, based on the methodology proposed by the International Labour Organisation Manual on the Measurement of Volunteer Work, using the module prepared in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins University.

The study on the non-profit work outside the household has been conducted in the form of a survey on a representative sample of people aged 15 years and more (random sample of over 13 thousand people), present in households randomly selected for the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The CSO has released preliminary results of this survey in 2011. Full report “Volunteering through organizations and other types of unpaid work outside own household - 2011” was published in 2013 and presents results of the first survey in Polish public statistics concerning social and economic role of the volunteer work.

The Central Statistical Office had not measured volunteering in a systematic way before 2011. One of the reasons was the conviction that volunteering is a small-scale phenomenon and has little economic value. Additional discouraging factors were: lack of comparable research conducted by public statistical offices in other countries, little international exchange of good practices in this regard and finally, limited cooperation between statistical offices and voluntary organisations on that topic (Volunteering 2013). There was some research done, but it has touched volunteering on the occasion of measuring other phenomena, and therefore cannot be defined as volunteering studies. Data on the number of volunteers and their scale of work and service included in the SOF research regarding social organisations were however lacking in terms of giving the overall statistical picture of volunteering in Poland.

In 2011 for the first time large-sample data on unpaid work distribution, volume and kind of work were collected, allowing for the estimation of the value of volunteer work (through organizations as well as direct unpaid work) for environment and other people (relatives, friends, strangers). CSO plans to carry out similar volunteering studies every four years.

Polish CSO implemented a new comparative ILO methodology on measurement of volunteer work as the first national statistical institution in Europe. To complete estimates on volunteering in non-profit organisations this new research measures the engagement in different social networks (organizations, religious congregations, relatives, friends). Compiling the results on the persons volunteering in organizations CSO also used the data from Social Cohesion Survey carried out in 2011 on a sample of similar size.

Following the Manual on the Measurement of Volunteer Work (ILO, Geneva 2011) the questions in the survey module concerned whether during the time period of four weeks before the interview, the respondents voluntarily and with no remuneration devoted their time for work/help to people not being the respondents’ household members, for environment, for various types of organisations, religious congregations, or public institutions.

In accordance with the ILO research methodology, two main types of unpaid volunteer work were distinguished: a) volunteer work through organisations (work carried out within the

framework of an organisation, group, congregation or institution), and b) unpaid work performed individually (work directed to specific persons, who were not members of respondent's own household or for the benefit of the community or natural environment).

The research generated data on:

- the number of people engaged in such activities,
- the amount of time devoted for their performance,
- characteristics of the performed work enabling to estimate their monetary value,
- demographic and social profile of people spending their free time on various forms of volunteer work outside their own household,
- types of people or organizations/institutions that benefit from the volunteer work,
- differences between patterns of volunteering through diverse organizations or institutions,
- amount of full time jobs (FTE) that volunteer work can be translated into,
- the estimated economic value of volunteer work.

To summarize, it can be said that official statistics on civil society in Poland is rather rich and developing constantly. While CSO surveys can be considered as one of the main sources of data on civil society issues and therefore of a great value, it also has several drawback. Main concern is the long processing period between the fieldwork and publication (approx. 2-3 years), which means that the data is already a bit outdated, when published. Another is the four years period between data collection, which doesn't allow for continuous monitoring of some of the civil society changes. Official data also lack information on all the informal types of group activities like neighbourhood groups, grassroots' initiatives and the like. Also, while on the one hand all the CSOs publications and reports are accessible through website, as well as CSO library and bookstore, there is no public access to source data, so more sophisticated analyses have to be officially ordered in CSO and usually take a long time to be processed or are not available.

Official website: [www.stat.gov.pl](http://www.stat.gov.pl)

2) **Klon/Jawor Association** (Stowarzyszenie Klon/Jawor) is a non-governmental organisation that focuses on supporting and studying the third sector in Poland. Klon/Jawor has a long tradition of data gathering as it conducts research on voluntarism and third sector issues since 2002. The association also runs the most known non-profit portal in Poland ([www.ngo.pl](http://www.ngo.pl))<sup>1</sup> and an info-point where people and organisations are provided with research results. Main research topics include the condition of civil society organizations in Poland, Poles' engagement in philanthropy and volunteerism, as well as level and quality of cooperation between public administration and civil society organizations.

The Klon/Jawor Association is one of the most important Polish umbrella organizations, supporting Polish organizations and citizen initiatives by providing information and counselling. The association focuses on collecting and disseminating data on the Polish third sector and providing non-governmental organizations both with useful information and know-how, as well as deeper reflection concerning the most important spheres of social engagement. To that effect, Klon/Jawor regular publishes reports on non-governmental organizations and their situation, as well as reports on volunteering and philanthropy, based on representative surveys. Other research areas include social economy and relations between the Polish third sector and public administration.

Apart from conducting its own research program, Klon/Jawor also took part in several international research projects concerning civil society, e.g. Civil Society Index, NGO Sustainability Index, and The Johns Hopkins University Comparative Non-profit Sector Project. The association coordinated Polish part of those studies and collaborated on the methodological issues with international partners.

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<sup>1</sup> According to the 2006 Gemius Survey, the ngo.pl portal reached 12th place in the rankings of the most popular noncommercial portals in Poland.

Another major Klon/Jawor accomplishment is the maintenance of the most comprehensive database of Polish nongovernmental organizations and civil institutions – a database with more than 140,000 entries is available at the dedicated website [bazy.ngo.pl](http://bazy.ngo.pl).

The website [ngo.pl](http://ngo.pl) that was created and is managed by Klon/Jawor, serves as a main info hub for the non-governmental organizations in Poland. Important information and research results are continuously disseminated through the [ngo.pl](http://ngo.pl) portal, as well as monthly magazine [gazeta.ngo.pl](http://gazeta.ngo.pl), and through an information service and infoline, which gives advice to more than 5,000 callers annually. The association also published a series of brochures and other publications containing practical advice on organizations' everyday work, such as "Warto Wiedzieć Więcej" ("Worth Knowing More") and "Poznaj Swoje Prawa" ("Know Your Rights"). The activities of Klon/Jawor are financed through project and grants funded mainly by Polish-American Freedom Foundation, the Stefan Batory Foundation, the Civic Initiatives Fund and the European Commission. Despite its visibility and importance for third sector, the Klon/Jawor association has no permanent funding source, same as any umbrella organisations in Poland.

Since 2002 the association regularly publishes reports and thematic analyses concerning civil society issues (in Polish, available on paper and on the website <http://civicpedia.ngo.pl/>). Data is gathered every two years by subcontracted market and social research company and is based on the same methodology, to allow for comparisons. Klon/Jawor main series of reports "Basic Facts on NGOs" include the data from research "Condition of the NGO sector in Poland" conducted on representative sample of associations and foundations every two years. The publication includes basic facts about the structure, functioning, needs, opinions and concerns of the third sector organizations in Poland. Additional, thematic reports are also published separately, concerning e.g. voluntary fireman squads (2013), organizations involved in culture or social economy, as well as the condition of NGOs in specific cities or regions.

The results of the latest study "Situation of the nongovernmental organizations' sector in Poland 2012" were published in 2013 and focused on non-governmental organizations' goals and forms of activity, financial condition, human resources and involvement in cooperation with external partners. The study was conducted by the Klon/Jawor Association and financed by the Polish-American Freedom Foundation (as part of the "Support for NGOs Program"), Trust for Civil Society in CEE, the Stefan Batory Foundation and the Civic Initiatives Fund. This quantitative study was supplemented with the qualitative data collection and was conducted on the sample of 1,500 associations and foundations.

Apart from the research on NGO sector, Klon/Jawor also commissions research concerning the attitudes to volunteering, philanthropy and 1% giving among Poles. The regular research on social engagement was conducted yearly since 2001, on the representative sample of people aged 15+ (~N=1000). Last available data comes from 2013, and the research was financed by Trust for Civil Society in CEE. Additional focus groups and experts interviews were held to supplement quantitative data.

Research conducted by Klon/Jawor is widely available and accessibly presented so the results are useful in everyday practice of non-governmental organizations as well as donors, public administration and policy-makers. Also, the popular portal [ngo.pl](http://ngo.pl) regularly publishes new articles based on the analyses of existing data.

Main strengths of Klon/Jawor data is the regularity and frequency of data gathering as well as short period between fieldwork and publication of results (same or the next year). This allows for drawing conclusion on results of implemented policies as well as changing conditions in the sector. Another important strength is the use of qualitative methods of data gathering (individual interviews, focus groups, desk research) to supplement the quantitative analysis with more in-depth view on the everyday problems of organizations as well as possible sources of observed phenomena. Due to its info-hub role, Klon/Jawor is also an important inside observer of civil society processes, which helps not only to explain the data, but also to use it for designing new initiatives and project supporting the civil society in Poland or answering important needs of the third sector. As for drawbacks, Klon/Jawor source data is not accessible to public, although

some analyses can be ordered. As in case of Central Statistical Office, the data collection is focused on third sector organizations, so it doesn't measure the non-formal civic involvement on the grassroots' level. Contrary to the CSOs data, Klon/Jawor research doesn't include information about religious organizations, political parties or trade unions. Also, the sample is relatively small, but designed to be representative. Klon/Jawor research program is also more flexible than the public statistics and allows for adding questions related to the changing context, like economic crisis, or accession to EU.

Official websites: [www.klon.org.pl](http://www.klon.org.pl), [www.ngo.pl](http://www.ngo.pl)

**3) Public Opinion Research Centre** (Centrum Badań Opinii Publicznej – CBOS) – is a publicly funded independent research centre that conducts regular polls on Polish society's opinions regarding socio-political and economical issues. As a part of its monthly omnibus survey CBOS conducts "Social Activity in Poland" module every two years (2002-2014) on representative sample of Poles (N=~1000) and publishes the reports on its website (in Polish). Research uses face-to-face CAPI interview method of data collection. The module includes questions about involvement in volunteering, charity and social work as well as level of social trust. Additionally, CBOS gathers and publishes data on philanthropy and charity giving among Poles (annually 2007-2012). Results of the research are available for free on the CBOS website <http://cbos.pl/EN/publications/reports.php> in the form of short reports (with tables) in Polish. The scope of CBOS data is narrower, comparing to CSO and Klon/Jawor research, and as in previous cases, source data is not disseminated. Additional analysis can be ordered, but usually the subsample of people who are socially active is too small to allow for more sophisticated analysis.

Official website: [www.cbos.pl](http://www.cbos.pl)

**4) Institute of Public Affairs Foundation – IPA** (Fundacja Instytut Spraw Publicznych – ISP) – is a non-governmental and independent research and analytical centre. It conducts research, analysis and prepares recommendations for public policy issues. Established in 1995, the Institute is a leading Polish think-tank focused on contributing to informed public debate on key Polish, European and global policy issues. Its main areas of study include European policy, social policy, civil society, migration and development policy as well as law and democratic institutions. The IPA has a team of in-house researchers and policy analysts as well as an extensive network of experts from different sectors. Their experts regularly comment on current policy issues in printed and electronic media.

The Institute goal is to initiate new topics of public debate and popularise innovative approaches to public issues as well as develop mechanisms that engage individual citizens and groups of citizens in public debate and other forms of active participation in public life. The Institute carries out its activities via five major programmes: European Programme, Social Policy Programme, Civil Society Programme, Migration Policy Programme and Law and Democratic Institutions Programme.

The IPA publishes results of its projects in research reports, policy papers and books, broadly disseminated among members of parliament, government officials and civil servants, as well as academics, journalists and civil society activists. The Institute publishes "Analyses & Opinions" reports series on the issues of social policy, social work, third sector, social economy, local governments and public dialogue as well as quarterly journal "Third Sector". In 2012 ISP published the report "Watchdog organizations. Current status, challenges, prospects" (available in English). However, apart from publication activity, IPA does not disseminate source data, nor prepare additional analyses. Every year, the Institute hosts several conferences, seminars, roundtables and workshops bringing together key policy and opinion makers.

Official website: [www.isp.org.pl](http://www.isp.org.pl)

**5) Unit for Social Research and Innovation „Shipyard”** (Fundacja Pracownia Badań i Innowacji Społecznych „Stocznia”) – is a foundation that provides research and analysis on voluntarism, education, local development and civic participation issues. It runs innovative



projects directed to development of civil society in Poland, like social innovations incubator, Laboratory of Civic Participation (<http://partycypacjaobywatelska.pl/en/>) or laboratory for collaborative decision-making (KOLAB, <http://eng.kolab.pl/>). Its main goal is the exploration and dissemination of effective, innovative and based on citizen participation methods of response to social problems. Shipyard is a networking and educational institution committed to the formation and intellectual development of people with different backgrounds, willing to engage in public affairs. Actions taken by the Shipyard are focused on three key areas: community development, social innovation and civic participation.

The foundation was created with the aim to provide critical and reliable description of challenges of social life in Poland and to search and promote effective, innovative methods of reacting to them based on civic participation. Shipyard goal is to reinforce the co-operation between environment of researchers-scientists and civil society activists. No less important is the interaction with the public administration, in particular the cooperation for development and optimization of public policies on the central and local level.

The Shipyard also conducted Civic Foresight project and launched a dedicated website (<http://www.foresightobywatelski.pl/>). The purpose of the Civil Foresight was to create conditions for planning the longterm development of the Polish non-governmental sector and civic participation. Through a series of meetings and workshops with representatives of non-governmental organizations, Shipyard has initiated the joint reflection on the contemporary changes in the civil sector, as well as future challenges for its development. Sector's leaders had the opportunity to reflect on the forces and trends shaping the functioning of non-governmental sector and to discuss the necessary steps and long-term goals for both individual organizations and the sector as a whole.

Shipyard Foundation has strong ties with Klon/Jawor Association (which initiated its establishment) and academia (University of Warsaw), but also cooperates with the City of Warsaw Office on mapping and strengthening social activity in capital city (<http://miastospoleczne.pl/>). It also conducts its own research, like "Teenagers in the rural areas" (2011, funded by Polish-American Freedom Foundation), homelessness study, public consultations study, food banks study, value of volunteering study, as well as many evaluation research. Some of the results are available online in the form of reports, manuals or presentations (in Polish), others are disseminated through the dedicated websites.

Official websites: [www.stocznia.org.pl](http://www.stocznia.org.pl), [www.kolab.pl](http://www.kolab.pl), [www.partycypacjaobywatelska.pl](http://www.partycypacjaobywatelska.pl), [www.miastospoleczne.pl](http://www.miastospoleczne.pl), [www.foresightobywatelski.pl](http://www.foresightobywatelski.pl)

## **Gaps of research and funding**

It's only recently that the importance of the research on civil society was recognised by the public institutions in Poland. Before it was considered a phenomenon of little economic value and a rather limited scope, and therefore not important. However, for the last 10 years, both public statistics on civil society issues, as well as parallel research conducted by third sector and several Polish think-tanks, was steadily developing. Despite its strengths, the existing system is neither coordinated, nor sufficient for in-depth analysis of all relevant aspects of civil society development in Poland. First of all source data is usually unavailable to the public, and the results are published in form of statistical reports, sometimes tables and different types of printed and electronic publications. What's important, is that most of those publications are now available online, for free, several of them in English.

Another issue is a long processing time, which in case of Central Statistical Office means that the public can access research results 2-3 years after it was collected. It means that decision makers cannot use it as a tool for fast evaluation of implemented policy measures. Klon/Jawor reports are usually published much quicker, but are based on smaller samples as well as do not include the data on trade unions, political parties or religious organizations.

Although some additional analysis could be prepared by order, in most cases sample size of organizations or people socially active is too small to allow for any sophisticated statistical methods. It's probably the main drawback of existing data sources. To overcome it, a much bigger sample of socially active persons would be needed, which is too expensive, given the scarce resources available. Both public and independent research is underfinanced, and especially in case of Klon/Jawor, it is possible only through continuous fundraising effort.

Existing studies focuses mostly on the third sector organizations, while the issue of engagement in different forms of grassroots' activities and informal social activism is not yet properly tackled. While as a result of growing NGOisation of civil society, we can now talk about "backlash" toward third sector, those alternative forms of civil engagement are growing in importance and some research in this area is urgently needed.

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*Civopedia* [Civil society research], <http://civopedia.ngo.pl>

*Fundusz Inicjatyw Obywatelskich* [Civic Initiatives Fund]  
<http://www.pozytek.gov.pl/What,is,FIO,581.html>

Forum Darczyńców [Donor's Forum]. <http://www.forumdarczyncow.pl/>

Fundacja Rozwoju Społeczeństwa Obywatelskiego [Civil Society Development Foundation],  
<http://www.frso.pl/>

Instytut Statystyki Kościoła Katolickiego [Institute of Catholic Church Statistics SAC],  
<http://www.iskk.pl/>

Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy, Department of Public Benefit,  
<http://www.pozytek.gov.pl/>

Ogólnopolska Federacja Organizacji Pozarządowych OFOP [National Federation of Polish NGOs], <http://ofop.eu/>

Sieć Wspierania Organizacji Pozarządowych SPLOT [The Network of Information and Support for Non-Governmental Organizations SPLOT], <http://siecsplot.pl/>

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## Data Sources Synopsis

### Poland

#### ❖ Krajowy Rejestr Sądowy (The National Court Register)

**Abstract:** The National Court Register is a centralised, computerised public database comprising, among others, distinct register of associations, other social and professional organisations, foundations and public healthcare institutions. The National Court Register was created on the basis of the Act of 20 August 1997 on the National Court Register and is in operation since 1 January 2001. The object of the National Court Register is to provide readily-available and reliable information on the legal status of a registered entity (The Central Information of the KRS), the material elements of its financial condition and the manner of its representation. For each entity entered in the National Court Register, a court keeps a separate register file (in paper form) which includes in particular the documents attesting the information entered in the register, as well as signature templates of persons authorised to represent the entity. Any interested person can view the register file without limitation in the appropriate courthouse, unless the law provides for otherwise. Electronic access to the National Court Register is also possible as well as search engine of entities entered in the National Court Register. The search engine allows to find information on an entity entered in the National Court Register. It is possible to search by KRS entry number or the entity's name.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2001 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Ministry of Justice | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** Minister of Justice

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <https://ems.ms.gov.pl/krs/wyszukiwaniepodmiotu?t:lb=t>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Poland

### ❖ **Fundacje i stowarzyszenia oraz jednostki organizacyjne Kościoła katolickiego, innych kościołów i związków wyznaniowych (SOF-1). (Associations, foundations, faith-based charities (SOF-1))**

**Abstract:** Research based on obligatory reports submitted by associations and similar social organizations (e.g. voluntary fire brigades, hunting circles, associations of associations, physical culture associations), foundations and faith-based charities. Also included are all public benefit organizations, all organizations conducting economic activity or with more than 9 employees. Additionally a sample of 15% of other types of organizations is included in the research.

The publications based on the data address the following issues: (1) the number and the structure of operating associations, similar social organizations and the foundations, (2) geographical range, fields, forms, and beneficiaries of operations of the studied organizations, (3) potential of the aforementioned organizations as economic subjects (paid and voluntary work resources, revenues and costs), (4) role of the studied organizations as emanation of civil society (expressive function, „school of democracy“ function, integrative function, political function and service function), (5) special role of entities possessing the status of public benefit organization, (6) differentiations among the studied organizations according to their location, (7) prospects and barriers for development among associations, similar social organizations and foundations.

Separate analysis concerning social institutions, organizations and parish groups acting in frames of the Catholic Church in 2008 has been prepared by the Institute of Catholic Church Statistics. The publication contains also a synthetic chapter on similar entities acting in frames of the other churches and denominations.

Most of the data presented come from public statistical accounts SOF-1 for 2008. In some chapters, they are compared with results of similar investigations for 1997 and 2005. The analysis concerning social entities of the Catholic Church leans on separate research, which is compatible with SOF-1 account and was conducted by the Institute of Catholic Church Statistics SAC on an order of the CSO. SOF-1 is a yearly activity report, concerning last year of operation. 1) is the first publication prepared on the basis of public statistics data, featuring the topic of associations, similar social organizations and foundations in so wide and methodologically uniform way. For the first time also, separate analysis covered public benefit organizations as well as the church-based third sector was presented.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 1997 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Central Statistical Office | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** Krzysztof Jakóbiak, Director of Statistical Office in Kraków and Piotr Łyson, Director of Social Surveys and Living Conditions Department

Central Statistical Office of Poland  
**Address:** Statistical Office in Kraków  
**Contact:** n/s  
**Link to Website:** <http://www.stat.gov.pl>

**Publication:**

- 1) Stowarzyszenia, fundacje i społeczne podmioty wyznaniowe w 2008 r.
- 2) Wstępne wyniki badania społecznej i ekonomicznej kondycji stowarzyszeń, podobnych organizacji społecznych, fundacji oraz społecznych podmiotów wyznaniowych w 2010 roku (SOF-1)

**Authors:** Nałęcz Sławomir; Goś-Wójcicka Karolina

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** Central Statistical Office | **Year of Publishing:** 1) 2010; 2) 2013

**Link to Publication:**

- 1) [http://form.stat.gov.pl/sof/pdf/ksiazki/g\\_s\\_stow\\_fund\\_i\\_sp\\_podm\\_wyz\\_2008.pdf](http://form.stat.gov.pl/sof/pdf/ksiazki/g_s_stow_fund_i_sp_podm_wyz_2008.pdf)
- 2) [http://stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/gus/GS\\_stow\\_fund\\_i\\_spol\\_podm\\_wyz\\_2010.pdf](http://stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/gus/GS_stow_fund_i_spol_podm_wyz_2010.pdf)

**Additional Information:** n/s

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**Poland**

❖ **Organizacje pracodawców oraz samorządu gospodarczego i zawodowego (SOF-4).**  
**(Professional and business associations, employers' organizations (SOF-4))**

**Abstract:** Research based on obligatory reports submitted by professional and business associations and employers' organizations. SOF-4 is a yearly activity report, concerning last year of operation.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Central Statistical Office | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** Krzysztof Jakóbiak, Director of Statistical Office in Kraków and Piotr Łyson, Director of Social Surveys and Living Conditions Department, Central Statistical Office of Poland

**Address:** Statistical Office in Kraków

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.stat.gov.pl>

**Publication:** The third sector in Poland. Associations, foundations, faith-based charities, professional and business associations, employers' organizations in 2010

**Authors:** Nałęcz Sławomir; Goś-Wójcicka Karolina

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** Central Statistical Office | **Year of Publishing:** 2013

**Link to Publication:**

[http://stat.gov.pl/download/cps/rde/xbcr/gus/GS\\_stow\\_fund\\_i\\_spol\\_podm\\_wyz\\_2010.pdf](http://stat.gov.pl/download/cps/rde/xbcr/gus/GS_stow_fund_i_spol_podm_wyz_2010.pdf)

**Additional Information:** n/s



## Poland

### ❖ Organizacje pożytku publicznego (SOF-5) (Public benefit organizations (SOF-5))

**Abstract:** SOF-5 form is directed to all the above types of organizations, but concerns issues of cooperation, management and communication in chosen non-profit organisations. Research based on obligatory annual reports submitted by public benefit organizations. Reports are obligatory for all organizations that have an official status of OPP and all organizations with more than 9 employees. Additionally a sample of 15% of other types of organizations is included in the research.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Central Statistical Office | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** Krzysztof Jakóbiak, Director of Statistical Office in Kraków and Piotr Łyson, Director of Social Surveys and Living Conditions Department, Central Statistical Office of Poland

**Address:** Statistical Office in Kraków

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.stat.gov.pl>

**Publication:** Organizacje pożytku publicznego i 1% - wstępne wyniki badania na formularzu SOF-5 za 2011

**Authors:** n/s GUS; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** Central Statistical Office | **Year of Publishing:** 2013

**Link to Publication:** [http://stat.gov.pl/download/cps/rde/xbcr/gus/GS\\_organizacje-pozytku\\_publ\\_i\\_1\\_proc\\_2011\\_kor\\_2.pdf](http://stat.gov.pl/download/cps/rde/xbcr/gus/GS_organizacje-pozytku_publ_i_1_proc_2011_kor_2.pdf)

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Poland

### ❖ Praca niezarobkowa poza gospodarstwem domowym w Polsce (Volunteering through organizations and other types of unpaid work outside own household)

**Abstract:** The survey entitled "Volunteer work outside own household (PNZ)" was conducted on over 13 thousand people random sample. It covered the population of Poland aged 15+ and was carried out in the first quarter of 2011, as an extra module added to the Labour Force Survey. The questions in the survey module asked whether during the time period of four weeks before the interview, the respondents voluntarily and with no remuneration devoted their time to work on behalf of people not being the respondents' household members, as well as for environment, various types of organizations, religious congregations or public institutions. In case of volunteering in organizations – also volunteering during the whole year 2010 was surveyed. Preliminary estimation of the unpaid work value was made with the full replacement cost method using available CSO data (monetary value of a given unpaid activity was assumed to be the same as average cost of employment of a worker whose job was corresponding the activity under assessment).

The survey was focused on unpaid (volunteer) work or help provided by respondents to people outside their own households, for the natural environment or the community. The research generated data on the number of people engaged in such activities, the volume of time devoted

for their performance, as well as on characteristics of the performed work – which makes it possible to estimate their monetary value. In accordance with the research methodology developed by the International Labour Organization, two main types of unpaid volunteer work were distinguished: a) the work carried out within the framework of an organization, group, congregation or institution – "volunteer work through organizations", b) the work performed directly to persons, who were not members of respondent's own household (relatives, friends or strangers) or for the natural environment/community – "(direct) unpaid work performed individually".

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** first edition, will be continued

**Year of Founding:** 2011 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Central Statistical Office | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** Jerzy Auksztol, Director of Statistical Office in Gdańsk and Sławomir Nałęcz, Deputy Director of Social Surveys and Living Conditions Department, Central Statistical Office of Poland

**Address:** Statistical Office in Gdańsk

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.stat.gov.pl>

**Publication:**

1) Volunteering through organizations and other types of unpaid work outside own household – 2011

2) Preliminary results of the groundbreaking survey on volunteer work conducted by the Central Statistical Office of Poland

**Authors:** Nałęcz Sławomir; Goś-Wójcicka Karolina

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** Central Statistical Office | **Year of Publishing:** 2012

**Link to Publication:** <http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/social-economy/volunteering-and-other-types-of-unpaid-work-outside-own-household>

**Additional Information:** n/s

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**Poland**

❖ **Kondycja sektora organizacji pozarządowych w Polsce**  
**(Situation of the non-governmental organizations' sector in Poland)**

**Abstract:** The research focused on non-governmental organizations' goals and forms of activity, financial condition, human resources and involvement in cooperation with external partners. It was conducted by the Klon/Jawor Association and financed by the Polish-American Freedom Foundation (as part of the Support for NGOs Program), Trust for Civil Society in CEE, the Stefan Batory Foundation and the Civic Initiatives Fund. This quantitative study is supplemented with the qualitative data collection. Study "Situation of the non-governmental sector in Poland" was conducted for the first time in 2002 and since then is repeated every two years by the Klon/Jawor Association on a representative sample of 950-1500 associations and foundations. The research provides basic, reliable data on the structure, functioning, needs, opinions and problems of the organizations in the third sector. The research is using the same methodology, so it is possible to compare the basic index concerning the state of the sector in 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012 and to observe the changes in its situation.

**Data Type:** quantitative (supplemented with qualitative) | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2002 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s



**Organisation:** Klon/Jawor Association | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Third sector & Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** Piotr Adamiak

**Address:** Klon/Jawor Association, Warsaw

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://civicpedia.ngo.pl/>

**Publication:** Podstawowe fakty o organizacjach pozarządowych 2012

**Authors:** Przewłocka Jadwiga; Adamiak Piotr

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** Klon/Jawor Association | **Year of Publishing:** 2013

**Link to Publication:** [http://ngo.pl/PodstawoweFakty\\_2012\\_raport/](http://ngo.pl/PodstawoweFakty_2012_raport/)

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Poland

### ❖ **Wolontariat, filantropia, 1%** **(Volunteering, Philanthropy, 1%)**

**Abstract:** Klon/Jawor also commissions research concerning the attitudes to volunteering, philanthropy and 1% giving among Poles. The regular research on social engagement was conducted yearly since 2001, on the representative sample of people aged 15+ (~N=1000). Fieldwork is conducted by research company Millward Brown. Last available data comes from 2013, and the research was financed by Trust for Civil Society in CEE. Additional focus groups and experts interviews were held to supplement quantitative data.

**Data Type:** quantitative (supplemented with qualitative) | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2001 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Klon/Jawor Association | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Third sector & Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** Piotr Adamiak

**Address:** Klon/Jawor Association, Warsaw

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://civicpedia.ngo.pl/>

#### **Publication:**

1) Zaangażowanie społeczne Polaków w roku 2010: wolontariat, filantropia, 1%. Raport z badań

2) Zaangażowanie społeczne Polek i Polaków. Wolontariat, filantropia, 1%. Raport z badania 2013

**Authors:** Adamiak Piotr; Przewłocka Janina

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** Klon/Jawor Association | **Year of Publishing:** 2014

**Link to Publication:**

1) <http://civicpedia.ngo.pl/files/civicpedia.pl/public/raporty/zaangazowanie2010.pdf>

2) [http://civicpedia.ngo.pl/files/wiadomosci.ngo.pl/public/civicpedia/publikacje\\_okladki\\_LAST/20140407\\_RAPORT\\_final.pdf](http://civicpedia.ngo.pl/files/wiadomosci.ngo.pl/public/civicpedia/publikacje_okladki_LAST/20140407_RAPORT_final.pdf)

**Additional Information:** n/s

## Poland

### ❖ Działalność społeczna Polaków (Social Activity in Poland)

**Abstract:** Regular CBOS research conducted on the representative random sample of adult Poles (Omnibus survey, ~N=1100) using face-to-face CAPI interviews. Questions include the issues of formal (in organization) and informal (helping individual people) social engagement in the last 12 months. Attitudes toward helping others are also measured.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2002 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Public Opinion Research Centre (Centrum Badania Opinii Publicznej – CBOS)

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public & commercial

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** Mirosława Grabowska

**Address:** Centrum Badania Opinii Publicznej, Warsaw

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.cbos.pl>

#### **Publication:**

1) Social Activity of Poles - Commitment and Motivation (2011)

2) Social Activity in Poland (2014)

**Authors:** n/s CBOS; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** 1) CBOS, 2) CBOS and ISP | **Year of Publishing:** 1.) 2011; 2.) 2014

**Link to Publication:** [http://www.cbos.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2011/K\\_062\\_11.PDF](http://www.cbos.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2011/K_062_11.PDF) /

[http://www.cbos.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2014/K\\_060\\_14.PDF](http://www.cbos.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2014/K_060_14.PDF)

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## II. Slovakia

*Boris Strečanský*

*Slovakia, Centrum pre filantropiu n.o., Bratislava,*

### Data sources about civil society<sup>2</sup>

#### Overview of quality of existing databases and registers

The statistical “hard” data about civil society exist in Slovakia in several places, however, none of these places provides a sufficient quantitative and qualitative depth.

In this section we focus on those data about civil society, that are representative and have a nature of “a scale”. There are two sources of these “hard” data.

One source is the **Statistical Office of Slovak Republic** which presents and publishes data on non-profit organizations through its database and very rarely, through some publications. The data are collected periodically and selectively. This means that there is a sample of 7,000 entities (out of 40,000+) that is surveyed in one wave and after three years another sample of other 7,000 entities is surveyed again. Therefore the data that are collected through this surveying of the Statistical Office are only selective and shall not be misplaced by comprehensive data on all entities.

The surveying covers mostly data on economic activity of the non-profit organizations (income, expenditures), human resource use (employment, volunteering) and partially looks at the selected issues such IT connectivity or technological readiness.

The data collection on civil society is a part of the system National Accounts and viewed as “Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households.” This means that taking these data into relationship to some other economic and social indicators is difficult as this NISH sector is a different group than non-profit organizations. As a result, the civil society (or its institutional dimension of non-profit organizations) is not well-captured and explained to policy makers or public.

The data that are collected by the **Statistical Office** are organized on the web-site<sup>3</sup> within the statistics of “non-market services” – into which classify also non-profit organizations. This follows the ESA 95 which specifies that if services or products are sold for below 50% of its production/delivery costs, it is considered a “non-market” service. In Slovakia non-market organizations include budgetary organizations, governmental funds, health insurance organizations, social insurance agency, most of subsidiary organizations of government and non-profit organizations. As non-market services are considered research and development, other trade services, public administration, defense, schooling, health care and social assistance, membership organizations, free-time and cultural activities.

Due to the non-existence of the Satellite Account of Non-Profit Institutions the classification of activities of non-profit organizations is also to large extent irrelevant to the classification of activities of non-profit organizations in their practice.

Second significant source of data on civil society source are the **registers** and **evidences** of various of forms of non-profit organizations that are maintained either by the Public Administration Section of the Ministry of Interior (foundations, non-profit organizations, non-

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<sup>2</sup> Based on: Strečanský B, Brozmanová-Gregorová A, Kurian M: NÁVRH ZÁKLADNÉHO RÁMCA VÝSKUMU ZAMERANÉHO NA ZISŤOVANIE SOCIÁLNO-EKONOMICKÉHO PRÍNOSU NEZISKOVÉHO SEKTORA PRE SPOLOČNOSŤ, Úrad splnomocnenca vlády SR pre rozvoj občianskej spoločnosti, Bratislava, 2014, Pre-Research Report

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.statistics.sk/pls/elisw/MetaInfo.explorer?obj=19&cmd=go&s=1004&sso=4&so=73>

investment funds, Associations of Legal Persons, Evidence of associations or register of public collections. For more information See Annex 2) or Ministry of Culture (organizations established by churches and religious societies). The registers are not specified in detail by the law and in some cases, there is no requirement to keep a registry at all. So the data that are currently available at various registers are outdated. Also, there are various registers for various legal forms of non-profit organizations, each featuring different type of information. The registers are available for public through the web-site<sup>4</sup> which is a great advancement. Nevertheless, the depth of the data available in these registers and user ability to work with the data is extremely limited. They are presented only in a html form without ability to work with the data further. On the contrary, the Statistical Office provides the data also exportable to formats of xls, csv, dbf or xml.

The data in the registers, unlike the data in the Statistical Office, do not include any financial or economic data, only basic information derived from their registration documents.

## Empirical research

The second source of data on civil society are **empirical surveys** conducted by various entities, primarily by non-profit non-governmental organizations or by research institutions.

### *a) Quantitative Surveys*

These include various representative public opinion surveys, surveys about financing of non-profit organizations from self-governments (municipalities), surveys about volunteering and giving, surveys about the IT literacy of the third sector and others. These data tell important information about perceptions, attitudes or behavior of the population towards important aspects of civil society.

Sometimes they also tell something about a larger group of non-profit organizations (for example about financing or about the use of IT), but without an ambition to generalize these findings on total population of non-profits.

On a larger scale the last representative quantitative research on non-profit institutions was conducted by the S.P.A.C.E. foundation in 2003 which combined the data collected from the Statistical office (macro-level) that generally followed the Johns Hopkins Comparative Non-Profit Sector Research with results of surveying non-profits themselves (micro-level).

### *b) Qualitative Probes*

These include probes and surveys based on interviews, focus group interviews and case studies. A special initiative in this category of research has been the comprehensive research on citizen participation and deliberation by COPART – Center of excellence for research and development of civility and participation implemented in 2007 – 2010 that resulted in a significant work on this topic in Slovakia in last decade.

### *c) Studies and Reports of Primary or Secondary Research*

There is a number of reports and studies on non-profit sector and volunteering that have been published since late nineties by the Institute of Public Affairs – called Comprehensive Global Report on the State of the Society, which, among many chapters, also looked at the nongovernmental non-profit sector and provided a snapshot of the key developments, both in quantitative and qualitative terms.

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<sup>4</sup> For example register of foundations: <http://www.ives.sk/registre/startrnd.do>

## **Centers of research, policy and training**

There is a number of research, policy and training centers and institutions in Slovakia that study and research the civil society and non-profit sector. However, there is no such institution, that would have the research of the non-profit sector and/or civil society as its main mission and main focus of its research and systematically and longitudinally would develop the body of knowledge on this subject. Also not all organizations that are mentioned in this report are only research institutions by their nature.

Manily those, that are established as non-governmental institutions, conduct variety of other activities and research is only one component of their portfolio along with education, training, awareness raising or policy development and monitoring. The organizations that have a relatively significant research outputs on civil society and related issues in last five years include: Institute of Public Affairs, Bratislava, Center for Philanthropy n.o. Bratislava, , Center for Volunteering in Banska Bystrica, Slovak Governance Institute in Bratislava, PDCS in Bratislava, INESS – Institute of Economic and Social Analyses in Bratislava, Slovak Center of Fundraising in Bratislava, Center for Training of Non-Profit Organizations in Banska Bystrica, , 1<sup>st</sup>.Slovak Non-Profit Service Center in Bratislava, and some others.

Another major group of research institutions focusing on civil society are academic institutions - universities and institutes of academy of sciences.

Both conduct research related to civil society, but none of them has a core focus the study of civil society. Universities and departments at selected universities focus for example on particular aspects, dimensions or functions of the civil society such as for example – the social economy and social enterprising (Department of Sociology at Philosophical Faculty, Comenius University in Bratislava), volunteering and civic sector studies (Pedagogical and Economic Faculties at University of Matej Bel in Banska Bystrica), or civic participation at the Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences at Comenius University.

The relevant institutions in the In the Slovak Academy of Sciences, that conduct research relevant to civil society include the Sociological Institute, Institute of History and Cabinet of Social Communication. These institutes do not specifically focus on studying the civil society, but touch some elements, similarly as it is the case in the universities. For example, Sociological Institute focuses on the issues of poverty, or social inclusion, Institute of History focuses among other issues on the civil society landscape in ethnographic mapping of selected regions or in its relationship to the development of political culture or in the evolution of the citizen-state relationship in the 20<sup>th</sup> century Slovakia.

## **Research gaps**

The mapping of the civil society and the non-profit institutions in Slovakia is insufficient, given the place and social cohesion and economic role the civil society and non-profit organizations play in Slovakia.

The relative invisibility of the non-profit sector in the statistics as well as in the academic research prevents the public policy making that would be based on data and sound empirical evidence and instead the policy debate – be it debate on the position of non-state social service providers or non-public schools or health protection (health prevention, self-help, patients organizations), human rights (anti-discrimination, minority protection), environmental protection (nature protection and interpretation) or transparency and anticorruption measures or in environmental protection is ideologically and prejudice driven and the potential of the energy of citizens expressed by over 40 000 entities that are formally established in Slovakia is not utilized.

But it is not only the institutional side of the civil society – there are many other dimensions where civil society contributes to the social cohesion, good governance innovation or improves

political decision-making through participation. As such the civil society is a part of the public policy process, regardless if it is officially invited to its shaping and implementation or not.

To design proper policies in all these areas, the policy-makers need to know basic data on the size, economic power, internal structures, employment as well as on the types and scope of services provided or cost-benefit analysis of activities that are conducted by the civil society. Besides this policy-makers need to be aware of the geographic distribution, performance potential, sectoral coverage of non-profit institutions. All these are only vaguely known, as there is not sufficient data and research on the basic institutional, economic and social characteristics of the non-profit organizations and civil society.

The economic and social contribution of the non-profit sector has been mapped through the Johns Hopkins Comparative Non-Profit Sector Research Project when it used data for 1996 and 2000 in cooperation with the Statistical Office. Later on only S.P.A.C.E. foundation followed-up in this effort in 2002-2004. Since then there were no cases of a comprehensive mapping of the non-profit sector.

The Statistical Office of Slovak Republic is aware of the Satellite Accounts approach but due to lack of resources is not able to develop it further. None of the research communities – academic, university or non-governmental – focuses solely on mapping and research the civil society and the non-profit sector as such. As a result there is available only superficial information on the numbers, structure, focus, types of activity, social contribution, economic strength, etc. Compared to neighboring countries of Visegrad region, the capacity for and of the non-profit sector research is lagging behind.

*In terms of overall aspects of non-profit sector research, the pre-research conducted in late 2013 by Strečanský, Gregorová-Brozmanová and Kurian suggested following action plan in order to address the above stated deficiencies in research in Slovakia<sup>5</sup>:*

- 1) To develop data sources in a scope that will allow their comparability with important comparative research projects in the non-profit sector research. The main tool for achieving this is the establishment of the satellite account of non-profit institutions.
- 2) To open a working relationship with the Center for Civil Society Studies as well as with the institutions and individuals in neighboring countries who work with the methodology of satellite accounts with a goal to launch similar initiative in Slovakia and draw on the technical assistance and experiences from neighboring countries.
- 3) Establishing of research team/project with the participation of the Statistical Office of Slovak Republic and other key stakeholders from the academic and non-profit communities as well as from the public sector to ensure the relevance of potential research towards current and future needs of the country.

The key issue or question of the non-profit sector research in Slovakia is very basic one:

“What is the current state of the non-profit sector, volunteering and giving in Slovakia and what are their social and economic contributions to the society?”

This research question can be broken down to number of possible sub-questions:

- What is the structure of non-profit organizations according to legal forms and geographical distribution?

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<sup>5</sup> Strečanský B, Brozmanová-Gregorová A, Kurian M: NÁVRH ZÁKLADNÉHO RÁMCA VÝSKUMU ZAMERANÉHO NA ZISŤOVANIE SOCIÁLNO-EKONOMICKÉHO PRÍNOSU NEZISKOVÉHO SEKTORA PRE SPOLOČNOSŤ, Úrad splnomocnenca vlády SR pre rozvoj občianskej spoločnosti, Bratislava, 2014, Pre-Research Report

- What is the structure of non-profit organizations by their field of activity (based on ICNPO methodology) ?
- What is the share of the non-profit sector on GDP (with the volunteer work) overall and in different fields of activity?
- To what extent does the non-profit sector participates in GDP, employment and in what structure (fields of activity, types of labor contracts,
- What is the structure of income and expenditures of non-profit organizations
- What public interest services are being provided by the non-profit sector and what is their description (overall, types, economic indicators, target audiences, innovations?)
- What are the specificities of the non-profit sector in comparison with the state and to business (competitiveness, cost ratios, cost-structures)?
- What is the current state of volunteering in Slovakia and what are its social and economic contributions to the society.
- What is the length and frequency of voluntary activities
- What is the economic value of volunteer work?
- Who are the volunteers? (social profile)
- What is the current focus and scope of giving?
- What is the organizational framework for giving?
- What are the most typical ways how people make their gifts?
- What is the social profile of a donor?

Many of the above questions could be answered by the data from the satellite account, in case it would exist. The satellite account could follow following indicators:

- Numbers of non-profit organizations in various fields of activities
- Numbers of workers in NPOs (paid and unpaid)
- Added value of non-profit organizations and share of volunteer work
- Value of volunteer work according to ILO methodology
- Overall volumes and sources of income
- Financial health of NPPs (sources of income, gifts, earned income, public funding, foreign funding, cost structure, investments, etc.)
- Size and distribution of assets

Finding out these information would help in measuring the sustainability of the NP sector as well as to understanding of meaning of direct and indirect transfers of the state to non-profit organizations.

The main benefit of such mapping and research is the very identification of the relevant and up-to-date data on non-profit sector for the public sector. Also additional benefit would be the improved and fact-based decision-making of public sector in issues that impact or concern the non-profit organizations.

# Literature about civil society

## Overall assessment

The most of the literature about civil society in the past decade has been produced primarily by non-governmental organizations. Only several attempts to reflect, describe or map civil society were initiated and implemented by the academic/university sector and only one initiative was the government.

This suggests that there is a need for reflection and knowledge development in the area of civil society, and that the most of it is done by civil society itself. This has both, positive and negative consequences. Most of the literature is a combination of qualitative survey with desk-research and with essay-like approach as the primary audiences of this type of publications was not only the research community, but also policy-makers and students and to some extent media. Also, the consequence is that there is a present a higher level of engagement of authors who are at the same time policy commentaries or critics.

The academic research community has produced less in terms quantity, but on the other hand it was able to focus deeper on particular issues (see Plichtova et al.), which combined the academic rigor with the participation of researchers from the non-profit sector.

There is a potential for further deepening of the interactions and relationships between the traditional academic research community and the more practice-oriented research community of the non-profit sector to explore the issues of civil society.

Given the lack of the hard data (recent ones), there is a white-spot in the basic understanding of the social and economic potential of the non-profit sector and most of the publications presented are either featuring empirical surveys on limited samples and with limited interpretative potential or desk-research based essays that reflect on the development and offer narrative interpretations of what is actually happening and what does it mean.

## Commented selected bibliography

The selected bibliography presented below is organized in alphabetical order. It is a subjective selection based on the best assessment of the author and in the best of this knowledge. The full list of literature on civil society is in the Annex.

*Arbe, S. (ed.) et al.: 10 kapitol o vývoji občianskej spoločnosti na Slovensku [10 Chapters about Civil Society Development in Slovakia]. Bratislava: PDCS, 2012. ISBN 978-80-89563-07-4. Available on-line in Slovak, Arabic and French at <http://www.pdcs.sk/sk/publikacie/10-kapitol-o-vyvoji-obcianskej-spolocnosti.html#P>*

This publication is made in Slovak, French and Arabic mutations and provides an overview of the civil society and its issues by 13 renowned authors. The chapters include: 1) Three Sectors: Competition or Cooperation, 2) NGO Sector: Plurality of Activities and Forms, 3) Development of Volunteering, 4) Giving in Slovakia – Between Modernity and Tradition, 5) Children and Youth Organizations, 6) Transformation begins Inside: Environmental Issues in Slovakia, 7) 20 Years of Transformation from the Gender Perspective, 8) Process of Constitution Making: Challenges, Decisions and Development, 9) Coming to Terms with the Totalitarian Heritage in Slovakia and the Process of Transformation, 10) Security Reforms and the Role of Civil Society in this Process.

This publication provides a look at the civil society through interesting combination perspectives that are not so common. The Publication was made to respond to the wave of various social movements in the first decade of 2000s in Eastern Europe or Northern Africa to offer the Slovak civil society connection to the transformation processes in the retrospect.



Brozmanová Gregorová, A., Marček, E., Mračková, A.: *Analýza dobrovoľníctva na Slovensku. [Analysis of the Volunteering in Slovakia]* Banská Bystrica: Univerzita Mateja Bela, Pedagogická fakulta, Občianske združenie Pedagóg, 2009. ISBN 978-80-8083-844-7

Comprehensive attempt to map and describe the volunteering in Slovakia and provide quantitative and qualitative perspective on this phenomenon including the statistical data from the Statistical Office, empirical research on volunteering and qualitative analysis.

Bútora, M., Strečanský, B.: *Občiansky hlas na Slovensku alebo nikto to za nás neurobí. In: Bútora, M. – Kollár, M. – Mesežnikov, G. – Bútorová, Z. (ed.): Kde sme? Mentálne mapy Slovenska. Bratislava: Inštitút pre verejné otázky/ Kalligram, 2010, s. 336-372. ISBN 978-80-89345-19-9.*

The chapter “Civic Voice in Slovakia or Nobody will do it for us” is an essay that presents a historical and sociological insights into the story of the civil society growth and its turbulences in Slovakia. It tracks the motivations, often contradictory, of various actors and attempts to explain more subtle elements of what is seen on the surface. It identifies key trends in the space of the civil society. The chapter discusses three dimensions of civil society as presented by Michael Edwards and applies them to the situation in Slovakia and provides dozens of examples to illustrate relative advancements in one dimension and deficiencies on another one.

Bútora, M., Bútorová, Z., Strečanský B.: *Aktívne občianstvo a mimovládny sektor na Slovensku. [Active Citizenship and NGO Sector in Slovakia]* Bratislava : Včelí dom, 2012. ISBN 978-80-970885-0-7. Available on-line in Slovak language:

[http://www.vcelidom.sk/source/download/aktivne-obcianstvo-a-neziskovy-sektor-na-slovensku\\_trendy-a-perspektivy.pdf](http://www.vcelidom.sk/source/download/aktivne-obcianstvo-a-neziskovy-sektor-na-slovensku_trendy-a-perspektivy.pdf)

In English language available at: [http://www.vcelidom.sk/source/download/active-citizenship-and-the-nongovernmental-sector-in-slovakia\\_trends-and-perspectives.pdf](http://www.vcelidom.sk/source/download/active-citizenship-and-the-nongovernmental-sector-in-slovakia_trends-and-perspectives.pdf)

This publication provides an account of the active citizenship and NGO sector development from 1989 until present. It provides also interpretation of the civil society role in modernization of the country, in a cultural and political sense and connects the variety of forms that emerged since 1989 to some deeper linkages to traditions of the Slovak polity. The publication after presenting the historical-sociological story of civil society presents also some structural aspects of relationship of the non-profit sector to governmental sector and to business sector and reaches into deeper commentary of selected challenging issues that the non-profit sector currently faces.

Bútora, M., Bútorová, Z., Strečanský, B., Ondrušek, D., Mesežnikov, G. (ed.) et al.: *Štúdia súčasného stavu občianskej spoločnosti na Slovensku. [Study of Current State of Civil Society in Slovakia]* Bratislava : Inštitút pre verejné otázky, Centrum pre filantropiu n.o., PDCS, 2011. Available on-line in Slovak language at [http://www.tretisektor.gov.sk/data/files/1591\\_studia-sucasneho-stavu-os-na-slovensku.pdf](http://www.tretisektor.gov.sk/data/files/1591_studia-sucasneho-stavu-os-na-slovensku.pdf)

Bútora, M., Bútorová, Z., Strečanský, B., Ondrušek, D., Mesežnikov, G. (ed.) et al.: *Štúdia trendov vývoja občianskej spoločnosti na Slovensku. [Study of Civil Society Development Trends in Slovakia]* Bratislava : IVO, CPF, PDCS, 2011. Available on-line in Slovak language at [http://www.tretisektor.gov.sk/data/files/1539\\_studia-trendov-vyvoja-os-na-slovensku.pdf](http://www.tretisektor.gov.sk/data/files/1539_studia-trendov-vyvoja-os-na-slovensku.pdf)

These two publications are available only in electronic form, as Research Reports that was commissioned by the Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Slovak Republic for the Development of Civil Society in 2011 in preparation of its Strategy for Development of Civil Society. These publications present results of combined empirical qualitative research through focus groups and interviews with the civil society leaders and desk-research of policies and policy documents and other materials. The study on analysis of the current state of civil society in Slovakia focuses primarily on the relationship of the civil society (and its institutional

expressions) towards the state and then in very detail looks at the nexus of governmental sectoral policies with the civil society – social care and family, education, environment, justice, foreign affairs and international development, regional development, finances, health, culture, human rights. It also presents the self-assessment of the non-profit organizations in their readiness to cooperate and challenges for meeting the partnership principles. The Report includes unique attempt for comparison of non-profit service providers in the area of schooling and children foster care with the public sector providers.

*Filadelfiová, J., Dluhá, M., Marček, E., Košičiarová, S.: Poznávanie tretieho sektora na Slovensku. [Learning About Non-Profit Sector in Slovakia] Bratislava: S.P.A.C.E. 2004. ISBN 80-88991-26-9*

The publication is the last comprehensive publication that provides the hard data from the Statistical Office on the key indicators of the social and economic contribution of the non-profit sector in Slovakia. It consists of two parts – Empirical research conducted in 2003 using the questionnaire survey on the sample of 320 responding organizations out of 1,500 approached organizations. The research provides an comprehensive “micro” view on the non-profit organizations. The publication then presents the findings of the research on financing of the non-profits, legal analysis of the standing of the non-profit sector and finally, economic analysis which was a contribution by the Statistical Office of Slovak Republic.

*Majchrák, J. – Strečanský, B. – Bútora, M.: Keď ľahostajnosť nie je odpoveď. Príbeh občianskeho združovania na Slovensku po páde komunizmu. [When the Indifference is not an Answer. The Story of Civic Associating in Slovakia After the Fall of Communism] Bratislava, Inštitút pre verejné otázky, 2004.*

The publication had an ambition to provide an account of the civic associating after 15 years from 1989. It is until now, one of the most comprehensive publications on the civil society and non-profit sector research published in Slovakia. It is a publication that combines the quantitative information using the available data from statistical surveys as well as public opinion surveys with qualitative probes into areas that were important at the time of publishing and that required some theoretical or practical reflection. The publication dives deeper into specific segments of civil society – gender movements, Christian movements, emerging NGDOs, environmental movement and others. Important space is reserved for describing and explaining the representations of key functions of civil society and their analysis (non-profit sector as a complementary force or partner or alternative to government?).

*Majchrák, J., Marošiová, L.(ed): Dovidieť za roh. 21 politikov o mimovládnych organizáciach. [Seeing Behind the Corner. 21 Politicians on Non-Governmental Organizations] Bratislava: Inštitút pre verejné otázky, 2003. ISBN 8088935555*

The book provides a qualitative view on the role of the non-governmental organizations in Slovakia through the eyes of political party leaders. The book presents 22 interviews with various politicians from all kinds of parties (that were in the political arena in 2002) and with various ideological backgrounds. This is an interesting reading as it opens the door to the troubled relationship between political parties and NGOs, which was during the 1989 period typical of mutual mistrust and suspicion and failed expectations. At the same time it discusses the legitimacy of the political and public policy role of non-governmental organizations in their and displays the tension between the participatory and representative democracy.

*Plichtová a kol. Občianstvo, participácia a deliberácia na Slovensku. Teória a realita. [Citizenship, Participation and Deliberation in Slovakia. Theory and Reality] Bratislava: Veda, 2010 ISBN: 978-80-224-1173-8*

This is a seminal publication on the civic participation and deliberation in the context of civil society in Slovakia. It presents theoretical frameworks of civility, participation and deliberation

combined with their practical emanation in the Slovak post 1989 context. It is a comprehensive publication combining number of social science and humanities disciplines and approaches, ranging from pedagogy, ethics, sociology, ethnography, political science and philosophy.

*Strečanský, B.: My a Oni alebo Spolu? Vplyv MNO na rozhodovacie procesy na Slovensku po r. 1989. [Us and Them or Together? Influence of Non-Governmental Organizations on Decision-Making Processes in Slovakia After 1989] Tokyo: The Sasakawa Peace Foundation, 2008. Available on-line in Slovak language at <http://www.cpf.sk/files/files/My%20a%20Oni%20slovensky.pdf> and in English language at <http://www.cpf.sk/files/files/My%20a%20oni%20anglicky.pdf>*

The Slovak and English version of this research publication has its subtitle: Influence of non-governmental non-profit organizations on decision-making processes in Visegrad countries – Slovakia. It is based on 30 in-depth semi-structured interviews with various civil society leaders from broad range of areas. Its ambition is to show how NGO leaders see themselves and how they interpret the public role of the non-profit sector in the Slovak society. The publication provides a lot of space to explain the contradictory nature of the relationship between the state and the non-profit sector. It also presents the self-assessment of roles that the non-profit sector assumes. The value of this publication for the purposes of this study is that it was conducted with a similar methodology in all countries of V4 so the findings, published in the English version are comparative, yet different and represent an interesting snapshot of NGO self-reflection in a particular historical and societal situation of this region in 2008.

Chapters on Non-governmental organizations and volunteering by various authors in Comprehensive Reports on the State of the Society and Trends, published annually from 1995 until 2011 by Institute of Public Affairs. The most recent one:

*Bútora, M – Strečanský, B. – Bútorová, Z. – Andrejkovič, M. – Trubíniová, L, - Woleková, H. – Mareková, D. – Bán, A. – Mračková, A. – Grambličková, M. – Mojžiš, M. – Debrecéniová, J. – Hapalová, J.: Mimovládne neziskové organizácie a dobrovoľníctvo. [Non-governmental Non-Profit Organizations and Volunteering]. In: Kollár, M. – Mesežníkov, G. – Bútora, M.: Slovensko 2010. Správa o stave spoločnosti a demokracie a trendoch na r. 2011. [Report on the State of the Society, Democracy and Trends on 2011 Bratislava: Inštitút pre verejné otázky.*

Institute of Public Affairs – an NGO think-tank, established in the mid-nineties as an independent intellectual and policy hub on issues of democracy, human rights and rule of law, established from its beginning a tradition to map the development in the society through a publication line of “Global Report on the State of the Society”. This line of publications provided a fact-based account of the key developments in the Slovak society for the preceding year in dozens of areas, ranging from domestic politics, through education to culture and human rights. Non-governmental organizations were captured in a separate chapter between 1995 and 2013 and these chapters are a great resource for students, experts, media and researchers to get not only basic facts but also sober commentary and interpretation from the liberal-democratic perspective.

*Ondrušek, D. (ed.) et al.: Čítanka pre pokročilé neziskové organizácie [Reader for Advanced Non-Profit Organizations]. Bratislava : PDCS, 2000. ISBN 80-968095-3-9. Available on-line <http://www.pdcs.sk/sk/publikacie/citanka-pre-pokrocile-neziskove-organizacie.html#P>*

*Ondrušek, D.(ed.) et al.: Čítanka pre neziskové organizácie. [Reader for Non-Profit Organizations] Bratislava, Centrum prevencie a riešenia konfliktov, Partners for Democratic Change – Slovakia 2001. Available on-line <http://www.pdcs.sk/sk/publikacie/citanka-pre-neziskove-organizacie.html#P>*

The Reader for the non-profit organizations and its sequel, the Reader for the Advanced non-profit organizations were first publications on non –profit sector that combined the analytical insight with practical aspects of non-profit organization management and action. Despite its text-book nature, the reader includes several chapters that present analytical information on issues of philanthropy, volunteering, or participation. The books were published in Russian, English and Slovak.

Kvadratura kruhu alebo otázka spôsobu? K niektorým otázkam roly verejných zdrojov v podpore občianskeho hlasu vo verejnej politike na Slovensku 1995 – 2007, Zborník štúdií a esejí. [Squaring the Circle or the Question of a Modality? On Some Questions of Role of Public Funds in Support of Civic Voice in Public Policy in Slovakia 1995 – 2007. Collection of Studies and Essays]. Strečanský, B. – ed., Banská Bystrica. Nadácia Ekopolis, 2008. ISBN: 978-80-970087-4-1. Available online

<http://www.cpf.sk/files/files/2008%2010%20kvadratura%20kruhu%20web.pdf>

This publication provides an attempt to analytically look at the public funding in a relationship to the public policy, advocacy and watchdog role of non-governmental organizations. It offers a methodological inquiry into the cost-benefit analysis applied to the public policy work of non-profit organizations, presents an empirical survey – public opinion survey on the perception of public of the watchdog and advocacy roles of non-profit organizations and finally, it maps the public funding available for the non-profit sector in Slovakia.

Brozmanová Gregorová, A., Marček, E., Mračková, A.: *Analýza dobrovoľníctva na Slovensku. [Analysis of Volunteering in Slovakia] Banská Bystrica : Univerzita Mateja Bela, Pedagogická fakulta, Občianske združenie Pedagóg, 2009. ISBN 978-80-8083-844-7*

The analysis of volunteering provides a comprehensive account of volunteering in Slovakia. The publication looks at the definition and typology of volunteering in Slovakia and provides a historical overview of this phenomenon. It documents the contribution of volunteering to the society and describes the existing infrastructure as well as legal regulations for the volunteering.

Marček, E. *Financovanie mimovládnych organizácií z verejných zdrojov na úrovni miestnych samospráv v SR. [Financing of Non-Governmental Organizations from Municipal Budgets in Slovakia] Bratislava : Panet, 2010. ISBN 978-80-968920-1-3*

The publication “Financing of NGOs from Public Funds on the Level of Municipalities” is a unique attempt to capture through the financial support lense the status and role of municipal level of government in its support to publically beneficial activities and in cooperation with NGOs. This level of government, due to its constitutional separation has a significant independence from the central government and as such has not been reflected in various studies that looked at public funds and their use in civil society and NGOs. The publication combines the data from the questionnaire survey with the hard data available at the DataCentrum – a company of the Ministry of Finance.

## List of selected literature<sup>6</sup>

Arbe, S. (ed.) et al.: 10 kapitol o vývoji občianskej spoločnosti na Slovensku. [10 Chapters about Civil Society Development in Slovakia]. Bratislava: PDCS, 2012. ISBN 978-80-89563-07-4. Available on-line in Slovak, Arabic and French at <http://www.pdcs.sk/sk/publikacie/10-kapitol-o-vyvoji-obcianskej-spolocnosti.html#P>, Bratislava: PDCS, 2012. ISBN 978-80-89563-07-4.

Brozmanová Gregorová, A. et al.: *Tretí sektor a mimovládne organizácie. [Third Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations]*, Banská Bystrica. PF UMB, 2009. ISBN 978-80-8083-805-8

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<sup>6</sup> Focuses mostly on publications from 2008 on, with some exceptions.

Brozmanová Gregorová A. et al.: Dobrovoľníctvo na Slovensku – výskumné reflexie. [Volunteering in Slovakia – Research Reflections], Bratislava: Iuventa, 2012. ISBN 978-80-8072-119-0

Brozmanová Gregorová, A., Marček, E., Mračková, A.: Analýza dobrovoľníctva na Slovensku. [Analysis of Volunteering in Slovakia] Banská Bystrica: Univerzita Mateja Bela, Pedagogická fakulta, Občianske združenie Pedagóg, 2009. ISBN 978-80-8083-844-7

Bútora, M – Strečanský, B. – Bútorová, Z. – Andrejkovič, M. – Trubíniová, Ľ. - Woleková, H. – Mareková, D. – Bán, A. – Mračková, A. – Grambličková, M. – Mojžiš, M. – Debrecéniová, J. – Hapalová, J.: Mimovládne neziskové organizácie a dobrovoľníctvo. [Non-governmental Non-Profit Organizations and Volunteering]. In: Kollár, M. – Mesežnikov, G. – Bútora, M.: Slovensko 2010. *Správa o stave spoločnosti a demokracie a trendoch na r. 2011.* [Report on the State of the Society, Democracy and Trends on 2011] Bratislava: Inštitút pre verejné otázky.

Bútora, M., Strečanský, B.: Občiansky hlas na Slovensku alebo nikto to za nás neurobí. [Civic Voice in Slovakia or Nobody Will Do it Instead of Us] In: Bútora, M. – Kollár, M. – Mesežnikov, G. – Bútorová, Z. (ed.): Kde sme? Mentálne mapy Slovenska [Where are we? Mental Maps of Slovakia]. Bratislava: Inštitút pre verejné otázky/ Kalligram, 2010, s. 336-372. ISBN 978-80-89345-19-9.

Bútora, M., Bútorová, Z., Strečanský B.: Aktívne občianstvo a mimovládny sektor na Slovensku. [Active Citizenship and NGO Sector in Slovakia] Bratislava: Včelí dom, 2012. ISBN 978-80-970885-0-7. Available on-line in Slovak language:

[http://www.vcelidom.sk/source/download/aktivne-obcianstvo-a-neziskovy-sektor-na-slovensku\\_trendy-a-perspektivy.pdf](http://www.vcelidom.sk/source/download/aktivne-obcianstvo-a-neziskovy-sektor-na-slovensku_trendy-a-perspektivy.pdf)

In English language available at: [http://www.vcelidom.sk/source/download/active-citizenship-and-the-nongovernmental-sector-in-slovakia\\_trends-and-perspectives.pdf](http://www.vcelidom.sk/source/download/active-citizenship-and-the-nongovernmental-sector-in-slovakia_trends-and-perspectives.pdf)

Bútora, M., Bútorová, Z., Strečanský, B., Ondrušek, D., Mesežnikov, G. (ed.) et al.: Štúdia súčasného stavu občianskej spoločnosti na Slovensku. [Study of Current State of Civil Society in Slovakia] Bratislava: Inštitút pre verejné otázky, Centrum pre filantropiu n.o., PDCS, 2011. Available on-line in Slovak language at [http://www.tretisektor.gov.sk/data/files/1591\\_studia-sucasneho-stavu-os-na-slovensku.pdf](http://www.tretisektor.gov.sk/data/files/1591_studia-sucasneho-stavu-os-na-slovensku.pdf)

Bútora, M., Bútorová, Z., Strečanský, B., Ondrušek, D., Mesežnikov, G. (ed.) et al.: Štúdia trendov vývoja občianskej spoločnosti na Slovensku. [Study of Civil Society Development Trends in Slovakia] Bratislava: IVO, CPF, PDCS, 2011. Available on-line in Slovak language at [http://www.tretisektor.gov.sk/data/files/1539\\_studia-trendov-vyvoja-os-na-slovensku.pdf](http://www.tretisektor.gov.sk/data/files/1539_studia-trendov-vyvoja-os-na-slovensku.pdf)

Bútorová, Z., Gyárfášová, O.: Občianska participácia: trendy, problémy, súvislosti. [Civic Participation: Trends, Issues, Connections] In Sociológia - Slovak Sociological Review: časopis pre otázky sociológie, 2010, roč. 42, č. 5, s. 447-490. (0.140 - IF2009). (2010 - Current Contents). ISSN 0049-1225.

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Danková, M., Strečanský, B.: Inteligentné peniaze – súkromné rozvojové zdroje. [Intelligent Money: Private Resources for Development] Bratislava: Centrum pre filantropiu, 2008. Available on-line in English <http://www.cpf.sk/files/files/Intelligent%20money.pdf>

Dobrovoľníctvo a právna úprava. [Volunteering and its Legal Framework] Bratislava: NOS-OSF, 2008. ISBN 978-80-969271-6-6



Filadelfiová, J., Dluhá, M., Marček, E., Košičiarová, S.: Poznávanie tretieho sektora na Slovensku. [Learning About Non-Profit Sector in Slovakia] Bratislava: S.P.A.C.E. 2004. ISBN 80-88991-26-9

Kahátová, B. (ed.) et al.: Mimovládne iniciatívy vo vzdelávaní. Ako mimovládne organizácie vystupujú do systému vzdelávania. [Non-governmental Initiatives in Education. How Non-Governmental Organizations Enter the Education Field] Bratislava: Nadácia otvorenej spoločnosti – Open Society Foundation, 2010. ISBN 978-80-970143-6-0

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## Datasources Synopsis

### ❖ Register nadácií (Registry of foundations)

**Abstract:** The Registry of Foundations is maintained by the Public Administration Section of the Ministry of Interior of Slovak Republic. The entry into the Registry is a constituting act of any foundation (according to the Law 34/2002 on Foundations). Before foundation is constituted through its entry into the registry, the foundation needs to be established through creation of its statutes. The registry of foundations is publicly available at the Ministry of Interior or through internet. The registry is organized according to the alphabetical order in two lists - the actual list which includes only currently existing foundations and the full list which includes all foundations that entered the registry. The detailed information has a form of an informational extract that has only indicative character and it is not applicable for legal acts. The informational extract contains information on Registration number, Name of Foundation, Seat, Date of Registration, Actual Value of the Foundation assets on the date of registration, Founders names and addresses, Statutory Body - Trustees names and addresses, List of objectives of the foundation. The Register is searchable by objectives, region, municipality, and street address.

**Data Type:** quantitative and qualitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2003 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** The register of foundations is operated by the IVeS - organization for informatics of public administration, Košice. It is a state subsidized organization established by the Ministry of Interior of Slovak Republic. The responsible body for maintaining the |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** Ministry of Interior, Drieňová 22, 826 86 Bratislava 29, Slovak Republic

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.ives.sk/registre/startrnd.do>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Slovakia

### ❖ Register záujmových združení právnických osôb (Registry of Interest Associations of Legal Persons)

**Abstract:** The Registry of Interest Associations of Legal Persons is maintained by the Section of Public Administration at the Ministry of Interior through 8 District Offices. The entry into the Registry is a constituting act of such association (§20i sec. 2 of Civil Code). The registry of Associations of Legal Persons is publicly available at the any of the 8 District Offices or through internet. The registry is organized according to the alphabetical order in two lists - the actual list which includes only currently existing Associations of Legal Persons and the current data and the full list which includes all Associations of Legal Persons that entered the registry with all information entered about them. The detailed information has a form of an informational extract that has only indicative character and it is not applicable for legal acts. The informational extract contains information on Name of Association, Seat, Registration Office, Identification Number, Date of Registration, Date of Cancellation, Date of Start of Liquidation process, Founders names and addresses, Names of persons entitled to act on behalf of the association, Fields of activities, Bodies of Association. The Register is searchable by name, seat, Registration number, Legal Person, Natural Person, Identification number, Field of activities.

**Data Type:** quantitative and qualitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2003 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** The register of Associations of Legal Persons is operated by the IVeS - organization for informatics of public administration, Košice. It is a state subsidized organization established by the Ministry of Interior of Slovak Republic. |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** Ministry of Interior, Drieňová 22, 826 86 Bratislava 29, Slovak Republic

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.ives.sk/registre/startzzpo.do>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Slovakia

### ❖ Register neziskových organizácií poskytujúcich (Registry of non-profit organizations providing generally beneficial services)

**Abstract:** The Registry of Non-Profit organizations providing generally beneficial services is maintained by the Section of Public Administration at the Ministry of Interior through using of data from 8 District Offices. The entry into the Registry is not a constituting act of any non-profit organization, the purpose of the registry is only informational ( § 9 of Law 213/1997 Coll. on Non-Profit Organizations providing generally beneficial services). The registry of non-profit organizations is publicly available at the Ministry of Interior, any of the District Offices or through internet. The registry is organized according to the alphabetical order in two lists - the actual list which includes only currently existing non-profit organizations and the full list which includes all non-profit organizations that entered the registry. The detailed information has a form of an informational extract that has only indicative character and it is not applicable for legal acts. The informational extract contains information on Name of Non-Profit Organization, Seat, Registration Office, Identification Number, Date of Registration, Date of Cancellation, Founders names and addresses, Statutory Body - Executive Director, Types of generally beneficial services. The Register is searchable by name, seat, Legal Person, Natural Person, Identification Number and Objectives.

**Data Type:** quantitative and qualitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2003 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** The register of Non-profit organizations is operated by the IVEs - organization for informatics of public administration, Košice. It is a state subsidized organization established by the Ministry of Interior of Slovak Republic. |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** Ministry of Interior, Drieňová 22, 826 86 Bratislava 29, Slovak Republic

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.ives.sk/registre/startno.do>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Slovakia

### ❖ Register neinvestičných fondov (Registry of Non-Investment Funds)

**Abstract:** The Registry of Non-Investment Funds is maintained by the Section of Public Administration at the Ministry of Interior through using of data from 8 District Offices. The entry into the Registry is a constituting act of any Non-Investment Fund ( § 9 of Law 147/1997 Coll. on Non-Investment Funds). The registry of Non-Investment Funds is publicly available at the Ministry of Interior, at any of the District Offices or through internet. The registry is organized according to the alphabetical order in two lists - the actual list which includes only currently

existing Non-Investment Funds and the full list which includes all Non-Investment Funds that entered the registry. The detailed information has a form of an informational extract that has only indicative character and it is not applicable for legal acts. The informational extract contains information on Name of Non-Investment Fund, Seat, Registration Office, Identification Number, Date of Registration, Date of Cancellation, Founders names and addresses, Statutory Body - Executive Director, Types of generally beneficial services. The Register is searchable by name, seat, Legal Person, Natural Person, Identification Number and Objectives.

**Data Type:** quantitative and qualitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2003 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** The register of Non-investment funds is operated by the IVeS - organization for informatics of public administration, Košice. It is a state subsidized organization established by the Ministry of Interior of Slovak Republic. | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** Ministry of Interior, Drieňová 22, 826 86 Bratislava 29, Slovak Republic

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.ives.sk/registre/starttrnf.do>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Slovakia

### ❖ **Evidencia občianskych združení** **(Evidence (List) of civic associations)**

**Abstract:** The Evidence of civic associations is maintained by the Section of Public Administration at the Ministry of Interior through using of data from the Ministry of Interior from the registration process of the association. The operation of the evidence is provided by the IVeS - a company established by the Ministry of Interior. The evidence contains information on the civic associations and presents this information on internet. The information does not have a third party legal effects - it is just an information. The Evidence is organized according to the alphabetical order in two lists - the actual list which includes only currently existing civic associations and the full list which includes all civic associations that entered the registry and also those that have been abolished or ceased in the meanwhile. The detailed information has a form of an informational extract that has only indicative character and it is not applicable for legal acts. The informational extract contains information on Name of association, Seat, Registration Number, Identification Number, Area of Activity. The information in the evidence site is searchable by name, seat, registration number and area of activity.

**Data Type:** quantitative and qualitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2003 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** The register of foundations is operated by the IVeS - organization for informatics of public administration, Košice. It is a state subsidized organization established by the Ministry of Interior of Slovak Republic. |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** Ministry of Interior, Drieňová 22, 826 86 Bratislava 29, Slovak Republic

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.ives.sk/registre/startoz.do>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Slovakia

### ❖ **Evidencia organizácií s medzinárodným prvkom** **(Evidence (List) of foreign based non-profit organizations)**

**Abstract:** Evidence (List) of foreign based non-profit organizations is located at the web-site maintained by the Section of Public Administration at the Ministry of Interior through using of data from the Ministry of Interior from the registration process of these organizations. The information does not have a third party legal effects - it is just an information. The evidence is organized according to the alphabetical order in two lists - the actual list which includes only currently existing foreign non-profit organizations and the full list which includes all such organizations that entered the registry and also those that have been abolished or ceased in the meanwhile. The detailed information has a form of an informational extract that has only indicative character and it is not applicable for legal acts. The informational extract contains information on Name of organization Seat, Date of establishment, Date of Dissolution, Physical persons entitled to act on behalf of the organization. The information in the evidence site is searchable by name, seat, physical person.

**Data Type:** quantitative and qualitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2003 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** The register of foundations is operated by the IVEs - organization for informatics of public administration, Košice. It is a state subsidized organization established by the Ministry of Interior of Slovak Republic. |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** Ministry of Interior, Drieňová 22, 826 86 Bratislava 29, Slovak Republic

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.ives.sk/registre/startomp.do>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Slovakia

### ❖ **Evidencia cirkevných právnických osôb** **(Evidence (List) of Church Legal Persons)**

**Abstract:** The church organizations are legal entities that derogate their legal personality from churches or religious societies. These include various organizational branches of churches, church orders or similar societies and follow internal rules of the church or religious society. The list of such organizations is maintained at the Ministry of Culture, by the Church Department. The information contained in the List does not have a third party legal effects. The data are offered at the internet either as pdf or csv format files. The data include name, seat, name of statutory body, name of the church or religious society that is parent organization, date of entering of the entity in the evidence and date of removal from the evidence.

**Data Type:** quantitative and qualitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2001 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** The evidence is maintained by the Church Department of the Ministry of Culture. | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** Ministry of Culture of Slovak Republic, Nám.SNP 33, 813 31 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** [http://www.culture.gov.sk/extdoc/4425/EVIDENCIA\\_CNS](http://www.culture.gov.sk/extdoc/4425/EVIDENCIA_CNS)

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Slovakia

### ❖ **Evidencia verejných zbierok** **(Evidence (List) of Public Collections)**

**Abstract:** Public collections are collections for public benefit purpose and can be organized only by legal entities. The evidence of public collections is available at the internet web site of the Section of Public Administration of the Ministry of Interior as well as on web-sites of several District Offices. The internet resource allows searches based on name, town or street address, name of responsible person, purpose of the public collection, title of the collection, location of activities, dates of beginning and end. In May 2014 a new law on public collections was adopted by the parliament which also makes some innovations about collection and presentation of data of public collections

**Data Type:** quantitative and qualitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2000 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** The evidence of public collections is operated by the IVEs - organization for informatics of public administration, Košice. It is a state subsidized organization established by the Ministry of Interior of Slovak Republic. |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** Ministry of Interior, Drieňová 22, 826 86 Bratislava 29, Slovak Republic

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.vs.sk/vz/>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Slovakia

### ❖ Register spoločenstiev vlastníkov bytov a nebytových priestorov (Registry of Associations of the Owners of Residential and Non-residential Premises)

**Abstract:** Association of Owners of Residential and Non-Residential Premises is a legal person established to administer housing premises. The registry of these associations is maintained by the Section of Public Administration at the Ministry of Interior. The Association is established by the act of entering the Registry. The entry into the Registry is thus a constituting act of any association of this kind. The Registry is maintained by District office in each of the 8 regions of Slovakia. The registry is publicly available at the Ministry of Interior, any of the District Offices or through internet. The registry is organized according to the alphabetical order in two lists - the actual list which includes only currently existing housing associations and the full list which includes all housing associations that entered the registry. The detailed information has a form of an informational extract that has only indicative character and it is not applicable for legal acts. The informational extract contains information on Name of Association, Seat, Identification Number, Date of Registration, Date of Cancellation, Persons entitled to act on behalf of the association, Bodies of association. The Register is searchable by name, seat, natural Person, Identification Number

**Data Type:** quantitative and qualitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** The register of Associations of the Owners of Residential and Non-Residential Premises is operated by the IVeS - organization for informatics of public administration, Košice.

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** Ministry of Interior, Drieňová 22, 826 86 Bratislava 29, Slovak Republic

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.ives.sk/registre/startsvb.do>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Slovakia

### ❖ SLOVSTAT Databáza (SLOVSTAT Database of Statistical Office of Slovak Republic)

**Abstract:** SLOVSTAT is a statistical database serving the information needs of both professional and lay users. The database contains time series of economic and social development indicators for the whole of the Slovak Republic. The database presents basic indicators of all statistical branches in monthly, quarterly or yearly time series. Some data are available also in detailed segmentation for example by classifications NACE, CPA. All the data are free of charge. Web sites are being created dynamically on the basis of data choice of a user. The Non Market Service Statistics examines indicators of non-profit institutional units, whose the main role is to provide non-market services at non-market prices (insignificant ones). (According to ESA 1995, provided that a product or a service granted are sold at price of which more than 50% is covered by revenues, then the price is indicated as economically significant and the institutional unit is classified as of the market one.) In the SR budgetary organizations, municipalities, Social insurance agency, Labour agencies, state funds, most of the contributory organizations and private non-profit institutions serving households belong to the non-market organizations.

Non-market services are considered mainly the activities belonging to the following economic activity branches (NACE Rev. 1):

- 73 Research and Development
- 74 Other Business Activities
- 75 Public Administration and Defence
- 80 Education
- 85 Public Health and Social Work
- 91 Activities of Membership Organization
- 92 Recreation, Cultural and Sporting Activities

Statistics of non profit institutions is part of Non market service statistics. To non profit institutions belong institutions registered as association (association, society, league, union, club, etc.), church organizations, flat owners companies, foundations, interest associations of legal persons, non investment funds, professional chambers, health contributory organizations.

Following indicators are tracked:

Number of employees (includes recalculated average registered number of employees recalculated, which is stated by a recalculation of the state statistic questionnaire Labour 2-04).

Number of people working on agreement (is the number of people, who made a contract for work done out of a job attachment).

Number of volunteers and number of hours worked by a volunteer (present the number of volunteers (without a labour contract), who take part in the activities of organization and where the value of hours worked by voluntaries is created by registration recordings or by professional estimates)

Gifts and contributions received (revenues from gifts and contributions from non financial corporations, financial corporations, individuals and from abroad).

Provided gifts and contributions (include financial or material gifts to non-financial entrepreneur entities, financial institutions, entrepreneurs, budgetary and contributory organizations, other non-profit institutions and directly to population.)

**Data Type:** Quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 1999 (2005) | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Database is operated by the Statistical Office of Slovak Republic. |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** No

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Miletičova 3, 824 67 Bratislava. Slovak Republic

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.statistics.sk/pls/elisw/metainfo.explorer>

**Publication:** Poznávanie tretieho sektora na Slovensku.

**Authors:** Filadelfiová Jarmila; Dluhá Marianna

**Editor:** Eva Kelley, Veronika Kostolanská | **Publisher:** SPACE - Centrum pre analýzu sociálnej politiky, Bratislava | **Year of Publishing:** 2004

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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### III. Czech Republic

*Miroslav Pospíšil,  
Czech Republic, Society for the Study of the Nonprofit Sector, Brno*

#### Research

Civil society/nonprofit sector research is still embryonic in the Czech Republic. The first attempts at systematic research were not made until the beginning of this century, and today, ten years later, there are only few workplaces and not many individuals that have taken up civil society and the nonprofit sector as the principal direction of their study and research.

In the 1990's, the Czech Republic was invited to join the Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project (CNP) of Johns Hopkins University. A small team of researchers without prior experience in nonprofit research took up the invitation in a situation when the only data available were the macroeconomic aggregate data on the Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) sector in the System of National Accounts and no other information on the Czech nonprofit sector was available from research. The methodology of CNP required more data in a different structure and under different classification than was available from the NPISH aggregates, and so the authors resorted to anecdotal evidence, to extrapolations that were little grounded in reliable facts and figures, and to guesswork. Subsequent research (in the past decade), therefore, exposed the 1995 CNP country report for the Czech Republic as unreliable.

In the one decade since 2003, when systematic research developed, there have so far only been two large, long-term and systematic projects that have produced solid and longitudinal data:

- Satellite Account of Nonprofit Institutions, by the Czech Statistical Office, since 2004;
- Survey of Public Funding for Non-State Non-Profit Organisations, by the Government Council for Non-State Non-Profit Organisations, since 1999, but with current improved methodology since 2003;

and one comprehensive mapping project that has covered all the forms of nonprofit organisation in the country:

- Mapping the Nonprofit Sector in the Czech Republic, by the Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research, 2003-2008.

The Satellite Account of Nonprofit Institutions has been an ever-improving source of macroeconomic data on nonprofit institutions; the Survey of Public Funding is a comprehensive source of information on all public funding that is granted to NPOs from public budgets in a given year; and the Mapping project described for the first time the typology, size and regional distribution, scope, human resources, assets, income, expenditure and sources of data for each of the eleven legal forms that Czech nonprofit organisations can take.

All the other and subsequent research, has so far been dependent on one-off projects, more often than not funded from grant programmes that were offered by Czech, EU and international public sources, only rarely funded by private sources (Czech and international foundations or corporate donors). It is therefore difficult to talk about robust, systematic research results about any aspect of civil society/nonprofit sector. The following list, however, at least offers an overview of the research themes that have received most attention so far, by more authors than one, in more projects than a one-off (no attempt has been made to present the themes in order of importance however):

- History, including development since 1989
- Role, functions of NPOs
- State-nonprofit relations

- Civic engagement, political participation, democracy
- Social movements
- EU funding, its impact on human resources and management
- Giving
- Volunteering
- Corporate social responsibility
- Social economy, social entrepreneurship
- NPOs as service providers and public service providers
- Advocacy NPOs
- Environmental NPOs
- Management of NPOs
- Fundraising
- Accountability, transparency
- Nonprofit legislation

To offer a tentative list of gaps in research is equally hard: one is tempted to say that the field of civil society and the nonprofit sector is still largely *terra incognita*, or one large gap. Even in the preferred themes listed above, the research is often in its initial phases of research probes, case-study based findings and/or knowledge imported from other countries. Bearing in mind, then, that the whole field remains *in statu nascendi*, the following big gaps appear the most obvious and the most urgent:

- Better structured, more refined economic data than the gross macroeconomic data that are currently available: This is a huge task. It is currently impossible to break down the macroeconomic data by field of activity, type of activity, source of funding, beneficiary, and all the many other measures that are suited to NPOs rather than the other sectors of the national economy.
- Non-organised civil society: There are currently no data at all, only some research into social movements and protest events.
- Churches, religious organisations and church-based NPOs: Currently very limited macroeconomic data, but otherwise no economic or other information and no research. This is a real gap on the map.
- Sources of funding: Again, only aggregate data are available, there has been no research that would structure and refine the picture.
- Overdependence on public funding, diversification of funding: The overdependence on the state is a recognised fact, we need to explore why it is so and what it is that prevents Czech NPOs from diversifying their financial sources.
- Management of NPOs: It is paradoxical that nonprofit management is the dominant topic in nonprofit education and training. However, the teaching fully depends on textbooks from abroad. We know next to nothing about the situation in this country.
- Recreation, leisure, sports and hobby: This is the largest sub-sector of the nonprofit sector in the country, with most organisations and most members; yet hardly researched yet at all.

## Research Centres

There are only two centres of research in the country in the sense that they are fully devoted to on-going, systematic research into civil society and the nonprofit sector, that they have a team of researchers and they have solid publication output:

- Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research at Masaryk University, Brno
- Department of Civil Society Studies at the Faculty of Humanities, Charles University, Prague

There are other centres of systematic research whose main interest is in a wider or different field but which also research civil society/nonprofit sector in an on-going and systematic way as part of that wider field:

- Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
- Center for Social and Economic Strategies at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague

Finally, there are academic and research institutions where research into civil society and the nonprofit sector is implemented, but only by individual academics/researchers scattered around in different departments:

- University of Economics, Prague
- Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague
- Jan Evangelista Purkyně University, Ústí nad Labem
- South-Bohemian University, České Budějovice
- University of Pardubice
- University of Ostrava
- Tomáš Baťa University, Zlín
- Silesian University, Opava
- Of these, the individuals in most institutions teach and publish articles on the management of NPOs. Only three places have produced more substantial and more systematic research: University of Economics, Prague, Purkyně University and the University of Pardubice.

### **Centres of Training**

Every university and institution of higher education now offers one or two lectures, as a rule in nonprofit management, as part of their programmes in economics, public administration, social work, political science, cultural studies and other social science disciplines. But only the two universities mentioned above under research centres offer comprehensive study programmes in civil society and nonprofit studies:

- Department of Civil Society Studies at the Faculty of Humanities , Charles University, Prague
- Department of Public Economics at the Faculty of Economics and Administration, Masaryk University, Brno, where the Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research is based.

A lot of organisations, most notably nonprofit organisations and/or their umbrella organisations, but also commercial firms, offer short courses in nonprofit management to nonprofit practitioners. The choice of such courses is very rich and varied, on national, regional or even local levels, so that a reliable list of their providers would be very difficult to prepare. Interestingly, however, neither of the two university departments mentioned above offers courses to nonprofit practitioners.

### **Centres of Policy Studies**

Policy Studies was a novelty after 1989, non-existent under the communist regime and with not much of a tradition in Czech society, and so it remains underdeveloped even today. There are, however, a modest number of policy studies institutes and think tanks, some of which include issues of civil society in their portfolio. A selection of the most prominent think tanks follows, with those centres that are interested in civil society underlined:

Academic centres:

- Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague
- Center for Social and Economic Strategies at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague
- Institute for Democracy & Economic Analysis (IDEA) at CERGE-EI, a joint workplace of Charles University in Prague and the Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic

Independent centres:

- NETT, Prague: The only think tank in the country exclusively dealing with civil society. Unfortunately, due to shortage of long-term funding, it is currently staffed with only two researchers.
- Centre for the Study of Democracy and Culture, Brno: Special interest in faith and religious organisations.
- EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy, Prague
- Institute for Social and Economic Analyses (ISEA), Prague

Political think tanks:

- Civic Institute, Prague (conservative)
- Liberal Institute, Prague (liberal)
- Institute for economic and political studies (liberal), Prague
- Center for Economics and Politics, Prague (conservative-liberal)
- Václav Klaus Institute (conservative-liberal)
- Masaryk Democratic Academy, Prague (social democratic)
- Fontes Rerum (socialist)
- Center for social market economy and open democracy, Prague (centre left)

Religious centres:

- Czech Christian Academy, Prague
- Moravian-Silesian Christian Academy, Brno
- Ecumenical Academy Prague
- Czech Evangelical Alliance, Prague

It is interesting to note that of the political think tanks it is only the Civic Institute that has long-term, systematic interest in civil society.

## **Selected data sources**

This list is a selection of data sources that provide information exclusively on civil society/nonprofit sector as well as those that include information on civil society/nonprofit sector or some part or some aspect thereof while their coverage is broader.

### **Rozbor financování nestátních neziskových organizací z veřejných rozpočtů**

#### **Survey of Public Funding for Non-state Nonprofit Organisations**

Institutional home: Government of the Czech Republic

**Abstract:** Annual Survey of Public Funding for Non-state Nonprofit Organisations is a report on the funding of non-state nonprofit organisations from budgets of public authorities. The surveys are available from the Documentary Archives of the Government Council of Non-state Nonprofit Organisations that also publishes them annually.

**Comment:** The objective of the Annual Survey of Public Funding for Non-state Nonprofit Organisations is to monitor the volume of all public funding provided to non-state nonprofit organisations from the state budget, budgets of "higher territorial self-governing units" (= administrative regions), budgets of "basic territorial self-governing units" (=municipalities), and from the state extra-budgetary funds. Only those organisations that the Government Council of Non-state Nonprofit Organisations considers to be non-state nonprofit organisations (associations, church-based nonprofit organisations established by churches for specific charitable or humanitarian purposes, public benefit companies, foundations and philanthropic funds) are monitored. The data sources for the survey are the budgets of the respective public administration levels and the information provided by the Presentation and Information System of Financial and Accounting Information of the State (ÚFIS) and similar systems (in the case of municipalities and state funds). The Survey contains three main information chapters: the most important information about the structure and development of public funding, a set of analytical and contingency tables summarizing the data about public funding of NPOs, and the data on non-state nonprofit organisations as subsidy beneficiaries. The Survey has been annually submitted to the Government since 2000 (the first edition); the Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research based in the Faculty of Economics and Administration of the Masaryk University has been commissioned to carry out the research since 2005. The survey results are available at, and downloadable from, the archive of documents of the Government Council for Non-state Nonprofit Organisations. The Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research has created and kept the source data for the Survey since 2005. At the time of writing (June 2014), the Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research thus has a time series of information of public funding for NPOs in the Czech Republic for the period from 2006 to 2012.

### **Hodnotící informace o činnosti nadací - příjemců příspěvku z Nadačního investičního fondu**

#### **Evaluative information about the activities of foundations, recipients of contributions from the Investment Fund for Foundations**

Institutional home: Government of the Czech Republic

**Abstract:** The Evaluative information about activities of foundations, recipients of contributions from the Investment Fund for Foundations (NIF) is published annually in the form of a report on the management of these contributions by the recipient foundations. The report is accessible at, and downloadable from, the archive of documents of the Government Council for Non-State Nonprofit Organisations, which supervises the management of the NIF contributions.

**Comment:** The Government of the Czech Republic established the Investment Fund for Foundations (Nadační investiční fond, NIF) in 1991 by designating 1% of the value of the shares in the second wave of privatisation as the assets of the Fund. The assets from the Investment

Fund for Foundations were gradually distributed to the endowments of selected foundations through two rounds of public tender towards the end of the 1990's. In the end, the assets were allocated to 104 foundations. In the course of 2014, agreements concluded with these foundations are to be terminated and the assets allocated from the Investment Fund for Foundations are to remain in the possession of the foundations which have to manage them in accordance with the new Civic Code. During the period from the allocation of the assets until 2013, the recipient foundations were obliged to inform the Ministry of Finance and the Government Council for Non-state Nonprofit Organisations about their activities and to submit their financial accounts. The individual reports were annually summarised into the Evaluative Information about Activities of Foundations, Recipients of Contributions from NIF, which are available online on the website of the Government Council. The last report was published in 2013.

### **Administrativní registr ekonomických subjektů (ARES)**

#### **Access to Registers of Economic Subjects**

Institutional home: Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic

**Abstract:** The Access to Registers of Economic Subjects (ARES) is a simple directory enabling access to other databases where information on respective economic entities is kept. The registers include information on all economic entities, including those that have ceased operation.

**Comment:** The Access to Registers of Economic Subjects shows data on the economic units that are accessible in individual registers of the state administration (The Public Register of Entities, The Register of Economic Entities - RES, The Business Register, The List of Tax Payers, and a number of other minor resources). Therefore, ARES is not a separate resource register but a register offering an easy display of all the registered information at once. The information is not reliably up-to-date (as the information is taken over from the other sources), hence the register is only informative. ARES enables to search for entities by their corporate name/name and surname (it contains information about both legal entities and natural persons) and identification number, registered office, file references of individual registers, the CZ-NACE classification, etc. Similar information can be used to classify the sought up data. The Register also contains data about dissolved entities. ARES enables searching in XLS files. One of the advantages of the Register is its English version.

### **Automatizovaný rozpočtový informační systém (ARIS)**

#### **Automated Budget Information System**

Institutional home: Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic

**Abstract:** The Automated Budget Information System (ARIS) offers accounting and financial information on public sector organisations (including organisations co-financed from the state budget). Relevant data are available for the period from 2001 to 2009.

**Comment:** The Automated Budget Information System (ARIS) is a database of accounting information and financial statements (balance sheets, profit/loss statements, notes to financial statements, analyses of the budget receipts and expenses) for organisational units of the state, municipalities, regional authorities, and state-funded organisations. Entities can be searched for in the system by their identification number or geographic location. The classes for the classification of entities are as follows: the budget structure, The Classification of Territorial Statistical Units (CZ-NUTS), The Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (OKEČ and NACE), The List of Purpose Codes (according to the Ministry of Finance). The budget structure enables to identify subsidy/grant recipients, including nonprofit organisations that have received public subsidies/grants. The information is available up to 1993 (but its quality varies); the data made publicly available through the system's website are for the period from 2001 to 2009 (the

information is relevant and consistent in terms of quality). The ARIS system was replaced by the Presentation and Information System of Financial and Accounting Information of the State (ÚFIS) in 2010.

### **Prezentační systém finančních a účetních informací státu (ÚFIS)**

#### **Presentation and Information System of Financial and Accounting Information of the State (ÚFIS)**

Institutional home: Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic

**Abstract:** The Presentation and Information System of Financial and Accounting Information of the State (ÚFIS) offers accounting and financial information about public sector organisations (including organisations co-financed from the state budget). Relevant data are available for the period from 2010 to 2012.

**Comment:** The Presentation and Information System of Financial and Accounting Information of the State (ÚFIS) is a summary of information of the accounts (balance sheets, profit and loss statements, notes, cash-flow reviews, analyses of the budget receipts and expenses) for organisational units of the state, municipalities, regional authorities, and state-funded organisations. Entities can be searched for in the system by their identification number or geographic location. Once again, the sought entities can be classified by various features. An outcome can be exported to the PDF format. ÚFIS is a successor system to ARIS and it contains publicly available data for 2010 to 2012. The ÚFIS was succeeded by the MONITOR website in 2013.

### **Integrovaný informační systém státní pokladny (MONITOR)**

#### **Integrated Information System of the State Treasury**

Institutional home: Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic

**Abstract:** The MONITOR information website publishes updated (and partially also historical) accounting and financial information about public sector organisations (including organisations co-financed from the state budget); in addition to data in tables and figures, it also presents data organised in diagrams. Relevant data are available for the period since 2013.

**Comment:** MONITOR is an information website of the Ministry of Finance offering public access to budgetary and other accounting information (financial statements) at all levels of the state administration and local governments (i.e. ministries, state funds, municipalities, regional authorities, organisations co-financed from the state budget, and public universities). The source of the presented information is the State Treasury system (IISSP – The Integrated Information System of the State Treasury) and the Central System of Accounting Information (CSÚIS), the information is regularly updated (the information is provided in real time). The website has been in operation since 2013 when it succeeded the Presentation and Information System of Financial and Accounting Information of the State (ÚFIS). MONITOR offers updated information for analyses and processing (in the CSV format); there are also available some of the data that were contained in the previous presentation systems. The data are presented in the form of tables with figures and as diagrams. MONITOR also has its English language version.



## **Centrální registr dotací (CEDR)**

### **Central Register of Subsidies**

Institutional home: Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic

**Abstract:** The Central Register of Subsidies (CEDR) provides information about grantors and beneficiaries of subsidies from the state budget and EU funds (or other financial mechanisms). The data are available for the period since 1999.

**Comment:** The Central Register of Subsidies (CEDR) contains information about provided special-purpose investment and non-investment subsidies and grants from the state budget, EU funds and other financial mechanisms (excluding those provided from self-governed communities and municipalities). CEDR contains information about both grantors of subsidies and their beneficiaries. The whole system consists of several sections; the key section for non-state nonprofit organisations is IS CEDR III, which is the one offering the subsidy/grant information. The system contains data since 1999; a selection of the data is available online. The database can be searched by a wide spectrum of aspects (a beneficiary's identification number, name, geographic location, legal form, character of a subsidy, subsidy title, etc.).

## **Informace o dotacích - DOTINFO**

### **Information about Subsidies - DOTINFO**

Institutional home: Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic

**Abstract:** DotInfo collects information about subsidies and repayable financial aids provided from the state budget.

**Comment:** The DotInfo is an information system that collects data about subsidies and repayable financial aids (and the documents and data relevant for the granting of a subsidy) from the state budget of the Czech Republic. It enables to display the data which have to be published according to legal regulations. The publication is done in real time – the information is available immediately and the intention of DotInfo is to keep the documents publicly available for the period of at least 10 years (considering the age of the system, the oldest data date back to 2012). The website can be searched in an intuitive manner on the basis of identification numbers of entities (subsidy grantors and beneficiaries), the amount of a subsidy, the title of a grant-making programme, etc. The information system also gathers data about other than non-state nonprofit organisations. The data available through DotInfo is also for information only.

## **Satelitní účet kultury a Statistika kultury**

### **Satellite Account of Culture and Cultural Statistics**

Institutional home: Ministry of Culture - The National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture

**Abstract:** The Ministry of Culture through the National Information and Consulting Centre (NIPOS) in cooperation with the Czech Statistical Office publishes the annual Satellite Account of Culture (since 2009), which offers information on financial flows in culture (including new areas, i.e. the creative industries) and the major economic aggregates. NIPOS also publishes the so called Culture Statistics (since 1998), which deals with similar topics only with respect to traditional cultural sectors; it also publishes organisational and performance indicators.

**Comment:** The National Information and Consulting Centre (NIPOS), an organisation administered by the Ministry of Culture, in cooperation with the Czech Statistical Office have been in charge of preparation of the Satellite Account of Culture since 2009. The account maps all the incoming and outgoing financial flows in the cultural sector. The purpose of the account

is also to show the financial management efficiency in individual areas, the scope of labour and investment resources, the level of wages and – last but not least – to show the weight of culture (i.e. the cultural and creative industries) in the economy by means of financial indicators. The outcomes of the Satellite Account of Culture are available on the NIPOS website in the PDF format (for the time being only until 2011). The Satellite Account focuses on all the levels of the public sector, as well as private (profit as well as nonprofit) organisations. In addition to the Satellite Account, the so called Statistics of Culture, which, however, maps only traditional branches of culture (in the breakdown by legal forms, performance indicators, the number of employees, etc.), is also published on the NIPOS website. Until 2009, it contained data only for the public and private (profit and nonprofit) cultural organisations that the Ministry of Culture cooperated with; since 2009, the data has been collected for all cultural organisation in the Czech Republic. The Statistics of Culture has been implemented annually since 1998 (the latest is for the year 2012).

### **Statistická ročenka z oblasti práce a sociálních věcí, Sít' vybraných zařízení sociální péče, Registr poskytovatelů sociální péče**

#### **Statistical yearbook on social work and social affairs, Annual report about selected social care providers and Register of social care providers**

Institutional home: The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs - Czech Statistical Office

**Abstract:** The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs annually publishes the Statistical Yearbook on Social Work and Social Affairs, which provides information about the social situation and conditions on the labour market. The Ministry also prepares the Report on Selected Social Care Providers, which contains data on social service providers, and maintains the Register of Social Care Providers, which provides a simple search tool for searching for social service providers. All these resources by the Ministry also deal with non-state nongovernmental organisations, but only marginally.

**Comment:** Every year (since 2005), the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (the Ministry) has published the Statistical Yearbook providing information about the situation in social affairs and on the labour market in a given year. The publication includes the basic demographic indicators and statistic information related to the main systems of social benefits at the Ministry, social & legal protection of children, the medical assessment service or the overview of development of incomes and expenditures of the budget chapter of the Ministry. The Yearbook is always available free of charge in the PDF format on the website of the Ministry. The Statistical Yearbook also provides basic information about the activities of the non-state nonprofit organisations active in the domain administered by the Ministry. Nonprofit organisations are presented under the class of “religious” and “non-state” (i.e. profit as well as nonprofit private) providers.

Furthermore, the Ministry in cooperation with the Czech Statistical Office publishes the Network of Selected Social Care Facilities report on the organisations (regardless their ownership status and character) involved in the field of social care. The archive on the website of the Czech Statistical Office contains the reports for 2003, 2004, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012. The data in the reports on social care providers are divided by the character of a given service and the geographic coverage in the breakdown by regions. It is not evident from the statistics whether the providers belong to non-state nonprofit organisations (it is only possible to read in the statistics whether the organisations are state-funded, religious and “other”).

The last source of information offered by the Ministry is the Register of Social Care Providers. It has the form of a website providing an overview of the capacity and many other indicators, including the information about target groups and contact data of social service providers

## Satelitní účet neziskových organizací (SÚNI)

### Satellite Account of Nonprofit Institutions (SÚNI)

Institutional home: Czech Statistical Office

**Abstract:** The Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions (SÚNI) offers macroeconomic information about non-profit institutions in the Czech Republic. The SÚNI is implemented by the Czech Statistical Office on an annual basis; the SÚNI structure is based on the System of National Accounts (SNÚ) with added data from targeted surveys.

**Comment:** The goal of the Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions (SÚNI) is to enrich the scope of the monitored macroeconomic data about nonprofit institutions from the National Accounts Statistics by further structural indicators (the number of entities, employees, volunteers, members and memberships) characteristic of nonprofit institutions. The Czech Statistical Office started to develop the short-form version of the satellite account in 2004, using data from 2002. The Satellite Account covers nonprofit institutions from all the sector accounts, regardless the ESA 95 methodology; the only requirement for an institution to be included in the account is to meet the structural & operational definition of nonprofit organisations. A revised, comparable time series of data for the years 2005 to 2011 is available as of June 2014. The sources of data for SÚNI include a census statistical survey of institutions with 10 and more employees and a sample survey of the smaller institutions (with follow-up re-calculation for the whole population). SÚNI also includes non-market indicators (e.g. the value of volunteer work). The data on non-state nonprofit institutions are classified by economic activity (CZ-NACE) and the institutional sector, all them in time series, which makes SÚNI suitable for international comparison (however, there are only a few countries that have similar data available). In the future, SÚNI is expected to be extended by performance indicators and outputs in an industrial classification more suitable for the monitoring of non-profit institutions, i.e. the COPNI classification. SÚNI follows the methodology prescribed by the UN Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts; the preparation and the implementation of the system in the Czech Republic was a joint effort of the Czech Statistical Office and the Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research.

## System národních účtů (SNÚ)

### System of National Accounts (SNA)

Institutional home: Czech Statistical Office

**Abstract:** The Czech Statistical Office annually publishes National Accounts (SNÚ) that informs about individual sectors of the national economy. SNÚ is prepared according to the unified methodology of the European Union. It includes data on the Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) sector of the economy.

**Comment:** The National Industry Accounts (of nonfinancial organisations, financial institutions, government institutions, households, nonprofit institutions serving households) represent the basis of the System of National Accounts (SNÚ) comprising a set of aggregate macroeconomic balances serving to measure the economic activity of individual states. SNÚ in the Czech Republic follows the ESA 95 methodology and is also retrospectively revised according to revisions of this methodology. Currently, work on another revision of the national accounts according to the ESA 2010 methodology is being concluded. The classification of organisations under individual sector accounts is determined by the character of an organisation's activity (the CZ-NACE classification). Traditionally, it was presumed that nonprofit organisations were sufficiently covered under the NPISH (nonprofit institutions serving households) sector; however, it has become recognised that there are also nonprofit organisations that serve "entities" other than households. But it is not possible to single out these entities from the other sector accounts, which led to the implementation of the Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions (SÚNI), which is capable of doing so. The data in the National Industry Accounts is

available on the website of the Czech Statistical Office for the years since 1990; the data since 1993 is available in the structure of individual sector accounts. The Czech Statistical Office also offers the processing of data into time series and historical yearbooks (<http://apl.czso.cz/pll/rocenka/rocenka.indexnu>).

### **Registr ekonomických subjektů (RES)**

#### **Register of Economics Entities (RES)**

Institutional home: Czech Statistical Office

**Abstract:** The Register of Economic Entities (RES) is another of the databases of economic entities. The Register is maintained and regularly updated by the Czech Statistical Office.

**Comment:** The Register of Economic Entities (RES) is administered by the Czech Statistical Office. It serves as a resource database of the identification numbers and names of economic entities (i.e. legal entities and natural persons). The register is regularly updated and is accessible online free of charge. The Register can be searched on the basis of the name and identification number of the given entity. RES provides information about the registered office address, legal form, incorporation date, objects, membership structure. The entities can be arranged by their field of activity (CZ-NACE) or by the number of employees. The information obtained from the Register only has informative value. The complete database can be obtained on a DVD. A charge is imposed on some RES services.

### **Ústav zdravotnických informací a statistiky ČR (ÚZIS)**

#### **Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (ÚZIS)**

Institutional home: Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic

**Abstract:** The Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (ÚZIS) provides statistical information about health services and health care. The Institute provides basic information about health service providers, including non-profit providers.

**Comment:** As one of its activities, the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (ÚZIS) prepares the Statistics of the Health Service in the Czech Republic, which above all presents specialized medical and technical data. Furthermore, ÚZIS annually publishes other publications offering insight into the field of health service. The source data for the statistics and publications are administered by the National Health Information System that obtains them from other information systems (outside the sector of health). The complete statistics and publications are fully available on the Institute's website. Apart from the publication activities, ÚZIS also administers the Register of Health Care Facilities. The Register provides information about the structure of the network of health care facilities and profiles of health services provided on a selected territory. In addition to the information about state-owned facilities, ÚZIS also provides information about non-state health care facilities (as part of the Register as well as the Network of Health Care Facilities).

### **Statistická ročenka školství**

#### **Statistical Yearbook on Education**

Institutional home: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

**Abstract:** The Statistical Yearbook on Education informs about performances in the educational sector, data on school staff and the development of other monitored indicators. The Yearbook provides basic information about education service providers, including non-profit providers.

**Comment:** The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports annually publishes the Statistical Yearbook on Education which contains statistics of performance indicators (the numbers of schools, pupils, graduates), information about employees and wages (for the respective calendar year in schools according to their types, founders and geographic location), economic indicators (information about funding arranged in the same categories), and a development yearbook (a summary of the development over the last six-year period). All the information is available on the Ministry's website. Non-profit organisations are presented under the "religious" and "self-employed" categories, which, however, include, in addition to nonprofit providers, also for-profit providers of educational services.

## **Seznam veřejných sbírek**

### **List of Public Collections**

Institutional home: Ministry of Interior

**Abstract:** The Central Register of Public Collections provides information about ongoing and terminated public appeals and collections. The Registry is kept by the Ministry of the Interior.

**Comment:** The Ministry of the Interior is obliged by law to keep the Central Register of Public Collections. It offers an online extract from the register, regularly updated (usually once every two weeks). The information can be divided into public appeals and collections that are currently in progress and those that have been concluded. The database provides information about the organiser of a collection, the time period when the collection is implemented, the method of collecting finances, its purpose and the date of the termination of the collection. Public appeals/collections in the Czech Republic are to implemented on the basis of an authorization issued by the appropriate regional authority and therefore information on the given authority is also included.

## **Veřejný rejstřík subjektů**

### **Public Register of Entities**

Institutional home: Ministry of Justice

**Abstract:** The Public Register of Entities is the basic register of legal entities and natural persons. It contains basic information about each organisation, identification of its authorized representatives and statutory bodies, its purposes, and also the collection of the organisation's documents in electronic form. It is a legal requirement for each legal person to be registered in the Registry so that the information in the Registry is up-to-date.

**Comment:** The Public Register of Entities is one of the basic registers of legal entities and natural persons. It naturally also includes nonprofit organisations. The only legal form of nonprofit organisation that is missing in this registry is the church-based legal person. Entries, changes in or erasures of entries are executed by the registration courts on the basis of an electronic application submitted on a special application form. A decree of the Ministry of Justice provides for the essentials of the individual application forms. Since 1 January 2014, the Register of Associations, which had been maintained by the Ministry of the Interior previously, has been integrated into this Register. The information on associations was automatically transferred to the Register in 2014, but a good deal of the information that is currently required under the new Civil Code (2014) is missing because it was not required to be included in the original register; organisations are obliged by law to add the missing information within a determined period of time. The Register contains the following information for associations: the identification of an entity, the date of incorporation, file reference, exact name, registered office, identification number, legal form, and a list of the organisation's legal documents. For public benefit companies, foundations and philanthropic funds, it also contains information about the

founder, purpose and activities, the organisation's legal and other documents required by law, including annual reports and financial statements (however, in real life, not all organisations fulfil their legal obligation to submit these required documents), and for foundations also the information about their endowment and assets. The information recorded in the Registry can be exported to PDF.

## **Veřejný rejstřík registrovaných církví a náboženských společností a dalších právnických osob**

### **Public Register of Churches and Religious Organisations and Other Legal Entities**

Institutional home: Ministry of Culture

**Abstract:** The Public Register of Churches and Religious Organisations and Other Legal Entities is the basic register of all religious and church-based organisations. It contains basic information about each subject, and since it is a legal requirement for each religious legal person to be registered in the Register, the information there is up-to-date.

**Comment:** The Public Register of Churches and Religious Organisations and Other Legal Entities is maintained on the basis of the Act on Churches and Religious Societies. The entities registered in the Register include entities established by a church/religious organisation (i.e. bodies of a registered church/religious organisation, monastic and other ecclesiastical institutions of persons claiming allegiance to a church/religious organisation established to practice worship; special-purpose organisations of a registered church/religious organisation established by a registered church/religious organisation to provide charity service). A copy of an entry in the records contains information about the name, registered office, identification number, registration date, statutory bodies, objects, activities, founder, and any other information.

## **Rejstřík politických stran a hnutí**

### **Register of Political Parties and Movements**

Institutional home: Ministry of Interior

**Abstract:** The public Register of Political Parties and Movements is the basic register of such entities. It contains basic information about each subject, and since it is a legal requirement for each political legal person to have its entry in the Register, the information there is up-to-date.

**Comment:** Since 2001, the Register of Political Parties and Movements has been kept by the Ministry of the Interior pursuant to the Act on Association in Political Parties and Political Movements. The Register contains information about the current situation of the concerned organisations. Copies of entries in the Register reflect changes in the recorded data (therefore they offer up-to-date information). Both the current and historical data are available. The Register contains basic information about the entities (name, data about registration, registered office, and information about statutory bodies, members and representatives, information about their history). An entry in the Registry is an elementary requirement for incorporation of such political entities. Economic information is to be found elsewhere, namely in the annual reports that the political parties and movements are required to file with the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic by the end of March each year.

## **Dobrovolnictví 2009**

### **Volunteering 2009**

Institutional home: Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (ASČR)

**Abstract:** Research into volunteering in the Czech Republic.

**Comment:** A research survey focused on volunteering in non-state non-profit organisations. The goal of the research was to determine the number of volunteers in the Czech Republic, to obtain information on the financial and organisational support provided to non-state non-profit organisations. The research was based on a questionnaire survey of a representative sample of adult citizens (over 18 years old). Unfortunately, it was only carried out once, in 2009, and has not been repeated since.

## **Panel páry a rodiny**

### **Couples and Families Panel**

Institutional home: Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (ASČR)

**Abstract:** Panel research on activities carried out by couples and families.

**Comment:** Panel data about couples and families (including social life) based on the monitoring of the regularity of the activities – the variability is quite low. The data are available for the period from 2003 to 2011 (in two age cohorts: 15 – 17, 25 – 27). It includes some information about membership in, and work for, nonprofit organisations, about civic engagement, faith and religious practice, and leisure time activities.

## **Naše společnost (2003 - 2011)**

### **Our Society (2003 - 2011)**

Institutional home: Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (ASČR)

**Abstract:** Time-series survey on various aspects of Czech society, always including a question about citizens' engagement in voluntary associations.

**Comment:** A time series survey monitoring, among other things, citizens' civic engagement. The survey is based on a representative sample of the adult population of the Czech Republic. Small changes in the formats of responses between various time periods.

## **Adresář nadací v České republice**

### **Directory of Foundations in the Czech Republic**

Institutional home: Czech Donors Forum

**Abstract:** A directory of all registered foundations in the Czech Republic in 2001. The entries provide the following information about each foundation: name, date of registration, contact information, name of CEO, purpose of the foundation, programmes and activities, geographical focus, granting policy, grant application procedure, and the foundations publications.

**Comment:** The first and only comprehensive material intended to offer information about foundations in the Czech Republic. The publication has already become outdated. Basic information about foundations has now to be looked for in the Public Register of Entities or at appropriate registration courts.



## **Adresář nadačních fondů v České republice**

### **Directory of Philanthropic Funds in the Czech Republic**

Institutional home: Czech Donors Forum

**Abstract:** A directory of all registered philanthropic funds in the Czech Republic in 200š. The entries provide the following information about each fund: name, date of registration, contact information, name of CEO, purpose of the fund, name of its registration court, and whether or not the fund gives grants.

**Comment:** The first and only comprehensive material intended to offer information about philanthropic funds in the Czech Republic. The publication has already become outdated. Basic information about funds has now to be looked for in the Public Register of Entities or at appropriate registration courts.

## **Selected literature**

This bibliography lists selected literature about the Czech nonprofit sector by both Czech and international authors published in the past ten years. Older literature is included if it has remained relevant or if it is an important contribution that has not been updated by later publications.

### **Books**

*Angelovská, Olga, Frič, Pavol and Rochdi Goulli. 2009. Revitalizace a konsolidace neziskového sektoru v ČR po roce 1989. [Revitalisation and consolidation of the nonprofit sector in the Czech Republic after the year 1989]. Prague: Agnes.*

The authors tried to map the extent, structure and aspects of development of the Czech nonprofit sector after 1989 in both the national and international contexts. The first, sociological section reviews the basic concepts and theoretical approaches and analyzes the development of the nonprofit sector, especially as an actor of public policy and a partner of the government. The second, economic section presents the models of the nonprofit sector's role in society and shows new opportunities of its development. Those opportunities especially pertain to the social reality of many European countries which have shrinking resources at their disposal for attaining the former standard of economic and social goals.

*Bachmann, Pavel. 2012. Transparentnost organizací občanské společnosti. [Transparency of civil society organisations]. Hradec Králové: GAUDEAMUS.*

The goal of the monograph is to establish the level of Internet transparency for Czech nonprofit organisations, specifically including associations, public benefit companies, foundations, philanthropic funds, and church-based service organisations. It is one of the first works proving the generally anticipated low transparency of the nonprofit sector. Among other things, the outcomes present the percentage of the organisations that have their own website, the up-to-dateness of the websites, and especially the structure of published documents and information. The data were collected from a representative random sample of 2,400 organisations.

*Císař, Ondřej. 2008. Politický aktivismus v České republice. Sociální hnutí a občanská společnost v období transformace a evropeizace [Political Activism in the Czech Republic: Social Movements and Civil Society in the Period of Transformation and Europeanization]. Brno: Centre for the Study of Democracy and Culture.*

The book significantly contributes to the experience-based and theory-oriented studies of political activism, civil society in post-communist countries and their transnationalization and to the studies of protest events. The book focuses on the political component of civil society. Precisely speaking, it answers two specific questions. Firstly: What are the forms that political activism of non-parliamentary organisations and groups constituting the current social movements have taken in the Czech Republic in the course of time? The answer to this question is provided in the first part of the study presenting four modes of activism. One of them, the transaction mode of political activism, is analysed in the subsequent part that answers the second question posed in the book: What enabled the transaction activism to develop in the Czech Republic at all?

*Flam, Helen (ed.). 2001. Pink, Purple, Green: Women's, Religious, Environmental, and Gay/Lesbian Movements in Central Europe Today. Boulder: East European Monographs.*

The social activism that has been so important in the West since the 1960s is also changing the face of Central Europe today. This book examines four major social movements -- women's, religious, environmental, and gay/lesbian -- that have recently surfaced in the region.

*Frič, Pavol. 2000. „Strategie rozvoje neziskového sektoru [Strategy for the Development of the Nonprofit Sector]. Prague: Fórum dárců.*

The document summarizes the development of the nonprofit sector in the ten years after the 1989 revolution. This is followed by a SWOT analysis of the nonprofit sector and a proposal of its strategic objectives for the subsequent years. It was the first comprehensive material about the situation and strategy of the sector development, not surpassed so far.

*Frič, Pavol, Goulli, Rochdi at al. 2001. Neziskový sektor v ČR: výsledky mezinárodního srovnávacího projektu Johns Hopkins University. [Nonprofit Sector in the Czech Republic: The Outcomes of the the Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project of the Johns Hopkins University]. Prague: EUROLEX BOHEMIA.*

This monograph presents the results of the Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project of the Johns Hopkins University for the Czech Republic, based on 1995 data. At that time very little data was available, the authors based their findings on patchy information and guesswork, so that the quantitative information and findings are not reliable.

*Frič, Pavol, and Tereza Pospíšilová. 2010. Vzorce a hodnoty dobrovolnictví v české společnosti na začátku 21. století. [Patterns and Values of Volunteering in Czech Society at the Beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century]. Prague: Agnes.*

The book deals with the characteristics of the current volunteering in the Czech Republic in comparison with new volunteering trends in Western democracies. The authors put the development of volunteering in a wider context of modernization processes. The condition of

individual dimensions of the volunteering patterns is tested on the quantitative data obtained from the authors' own empirical research.

*Hunčová, Magdalena. 2010. Ekonomický rozměr občanské společnosti [Economic dimension of civil society]. Prague: Wolters Kluwer.*

The monograph offers a rather non-traditional view of economy, policy and social gains that was influenced especially by the author's interpretation of European research dealing with the crisis of the welfare state and its necessary transformation into the social market state. The book is arranged into four chapters focusing on the role of civil society, social state and its reform, the institutional and economic dimensions of civil society, and finally the social, democratic and participative economy. It was not positively accepted in the scientific community.

*Hyánek, Vladimír, Prouzová, Zuzana, Škarabelová, Simona at al. 2007. Neziskové organizace ve veřejných službách [Nonprofit organizations in public services]. Brno: Masarykova univerzita.*

The publication is divided into five thematic parts that are preceded by an introductory chapter about the goals and methodology of the research project. The first part presents the theoretical framework of the relations and roles of the state and non-profit organisations in securing public services. The second part of the publication offers empirically based findings about the share of nonprofit organisations and other providers of public services in their production and about their public funding. For the sake of completeness, a separate chapter provides additional information about the presented data, including the analysis of the used data sources. The third part contains analyses of individual selected public services in which nonprofit organisations participate. The subject matter of the analyses are the data on the funding of these public services and their actual rendering on the territory of the Czech Republic; relevant public policies, legal regulations and the applied systems of funding. The fourth part of the publication presents and analyses selected ways of allocating public funds to secure public services. The final part summarizes the other research questions arising from the implemented research. It is the first publication that has attempted to describe the contribution of non-state nonprofit organisations to public services.

*Müller, Jiří. 2002. Kapitalizace českých nadací [The Capitalization of Czech Foundations]. Prague: Fórum dárců.*

This is the first publication that has reviewed the distribution of grants from the Investment Fund for Foundations to selected Czech foundations. The Government of the Czech Republic designated finances to the Investment Fund for Foundations from the second wave of privatisation in order to support the budding foundation sector in the Czech Republic.

*Navrátil, Jiří and Miroslav Pospíšil. 2014. Dreams of Civil Society Two Decades Later: Civic Advocacy in the Czech Republic. Brno: Masarykova univerzita.*

The study focuses on the state of advocacy or political dimension of Czech civil society. It assesses its vitality through the empirical inspection of the embeddedness of the advocacy layer and of the relations between citizens and CSOs within the realm of civic advocacy. The study consists of three main parts: the cultural roots of the idea of civil society in Czech society; the evolution of key aspects of civil society in the past two decades; and an empirical analysis of

how citizens perceive the role and contribution of civil society organizations, of their attitudes toward civic engagement and of the relationship of civil society organizations towards citizens. The last part of the study is based on rich empirical material.

*Rakušanová, Petra, and Barbora Stašková. 2007. Participace, demokracie a občanství v České republice a mezinárodní komparace. [Participation, Democracy and Citizenship in the Czech Republic and International Comparison]. Prague: Professional publishing.*

The internationally comparable quantitative survey was carried as part of the international ISSP project (module 2004: Citizenship), focusing on the four key dimensions of citizenship: evaluation of political and democratic institutions by citizens; definitions of ideal types of a citizen and democracy; trust and social capital; and civic versus political participation. In the course of the subsequent implementation of the project, these internationally comparable, experience-based data were supplemented by a series of qualitative probes. The project also analyses legal regulations and definitions of performance of civic and political rights today and in the historical context; it describes the forming of political elites and strives to define the basic reasons for the passivity of individuals and social groups and the basic socio-demographic and attitude characteristics of both active and passive social groups.

*Ronovská, Kateřina. 2012. Nové české nadační právo v evropském srovnání. [The New Czech Foundation Law in European Comparison]. Prague: Wolters Kluwer.*

Readers will find an in-depth comparable analysis of private law aspects of the new Czech foundation law contained in the new Civil Code and legal regulations in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, the Netherlands and also applicable Czech legal regulations contained in Act No. 227/1997 Coll., on foundations and philanthropic funds. Thanks to the in-depth probe into the foundation law of selected European countries, the Czech foundation law is seen from a new, inspiring perspective. The book is a comprehensive overview of the historical development, the current situation and likely trends of further development of the foundation sector in our country and other European countries as well. The monograph is a relevant contribution to the discussion about foundations, their function in society and the foundation law that was set off in relation to the recodification of the Czech private law.

*Skovajsa, Marek. 2010. Občanský sektor: organizovaná občanská společnost v České republice [Civil society sector: organised civil society in the Czech Republic]. Prague: Portál.*

The book provides an overview of the emerging branch of study that has been gradually taking root in Czech universities (faculties of social work, social sciences, humanities, etc.). It introduces readers to theoretical approaches to civil society, civil society sector theories, and the status of civil society from the historical and current point of view in Europe as well as in the Czech Republic, placing the civil society sector in the context of public policy. One of the significant manifestations of civil society is that it generates nonprofit organisations – the book maps the basics of the economy and legal regulations governing the nonprofit sector. The authors try to provide as comprehensive a picture of the topic as possible by finding interconnections with anthropology, sociology, philosophy, political science and economy in the “civic sector” part of the book.

*Stachová, Jana. 2005. Občanská společnost v regionech České republiky. [Civil society in the regions of the Czech Republic]. Prague: Institute of Sociology.*

It is a case study dealing with the level of civil society development in the regions of the Czech Republic and the factors influencing the development. The core part is the case study of two selected regions, Vysočina and Karlovy Vary, that represent different levels of civil society development. The data for the analysis were obtained by means of semi-structured interviews with representatives of the nonprofit sector in the regions. The goal of the study was to provide a detailed description of the state and development of the nonprofit sector in the selected regions and identify the major socio-cultural and institutional factors that may affect them. Attention is paid especially to the influence of institutional factors – activities of local and regional political institutions – on the degree of civic engagement.

*Vajdová, Tereza. 2005. An assessment of Czech civil society in 2004: after fifteen years of development. CIVICUS Civil Society Index Report for the Czech Republic. Brno: Academic Press CERM.*

The Civil Society Index was implemented in the Czech Republic by the Civil Society Development Foundation (NROS), as part of the international project of the same name coordinated by CIVICUS. The publication is an analytical country report, presenting the results of the CSI initiative in the country. It provides interesting findings about, and recommendations for, Czech civil society. The Czech Civil Society Diamond visually summarizes the project findings and indicates a relatively balanced and developed civil society sector. It also indicates that civil society is operating in a relatively enabling environment and has a fairly robust structure. Civil society practices promote positive values to a significant extent and its impact on society at large is moderate.

*Zimmer, Annette, Priller, Eckhard. 2004. Future of Civil Society: Making Central European Nonprofit-organizations Work. Leske and Budrich: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.*

The development of civil society and its broad organizational spectrum is the focus of this handbook, which is especially designed to meet the needs of civil society organizations in Central Europe. The handbook's objectives are twofold: It provides an overview of civil society traditions in the specified region and it offers practical information relevant to civil society organizations. The handbook is divided into four main parts: (1) Traditions and Perspectives of Civil Society in Central Europe, (2) Regulatory Environment of Civil Society, (3) Central Topics of Nonprofit-Management and (4) Portraits of the Civil Society Sectors in Central Europe.

## **Chapters in a Book**

*Beissinger, Mark R., Gwendolyn Sasse, and Kurt Straif. 2014. "An End to "Patience"? In The Great Recession and Economic Protest in Eastern Europe. Oxford University Press.*

This chapter explores the factors that shaped the patterns of economic protest across 18 European post-communist countries during the Great Recession. It explains how the Great Recession altered the level and nature of economic protest in the region and why patterns of protest varied considerably across countries. Strikes and ethnic protests decreased overall. Economic protests increased as a percentage of total protests but focused mostly on austerity and cutbacks rather than poor performance.

Císař, Ondřej and Kateřina Vráblíková. 2008. "Občanská společnost v České republice." [Civil society in the Czech Republic]. In Ondřej, Císař, František Mikš, Jiří Navrátil a Kateřina Vráblíková. *Zarodzenja gromadjanskovo suspilastva - českyj prikklad*. Brno: Centrum pro studium demokracie a kultury.

The book deals with four major issues. First, it clarifies basic concepts and classic theories of civil society. Second, here cited, it describes civil society in the Czech Republic, following secondary data and publications. Third, it focuses on the resources (most notably financial) that are used by Czech civil society actors (using secondary data). Finally, a basic comparison of civil societies in four WE countries is offered (Italy, France, Germany, UK), again based on secondary data and publications. The book is a general description and a literature review of civil society in the Czech Republic and four selected WE countries, the original is in Ukrainian.

Jehlička, Petr. 2001. "The New Subversives – Czech Environmentalists after 1989." In H. Flam (ed.), *Pink, Purple, Green. Women's, Religious, Environmental and Gay/Lesbian Movements in Central Europe Today*. Boulder: Columbia University Press.

The chapter is a historical and general overview of Czech environmental movement between the 1980s and late 1990s. It shows that early in that decade the position of the environmental movement shifted from champions of democracy and respected reformers to, sometimes, elements dangerous to democracy. The second half of the 1990s witnessed a diversification of the Czech environmental movement, its professionalization and also moderation of the means it employs to pursue its goals. According to the chapter, environmentalists also refocused from "small" to "big ecology" - while addressing a whole range of environmental issues. Most recently, to many observers, they have once again taken up the role of pioneers of civil society.

Newton, Kenneth., and Monterro José. R. 2007. "Patterns of political and social participation in Europe." In E. Jowell, C. Roberts, R. Fitzgerald and E. Gillian (eds.), *Measuring Attitudes Cross-Nationally*. Thousand Oaks: SAGE.

Many studies show that political participation at the individual level is fragmented, multidimensional and non-cumulative, but comparison of 22 nations in Europe shows that different kinds of social and political participation at the country level are cumulative, one-dimensional. The result is a set of country families of participation. Since these generally correspond with the country families found in studies of public policy, it raises the possibility of still higher-level generalizations covering an even broader range of social, economic, and political country characteristics. Finally, this study explores various theories explaining country patterns and families of participation and concludes that this is best done by a reference to a single syndrome of country characteristics covering democratic and economic development, government effectiveness, low corruption, high public expenditure on public personal services, and the rule of law. These factors seem to act as a mutually reinforcing system of cause and effects that are closely associated with country levels of participation of many different kinds.

Salamon, Lester M., Sokolowski, Wojciech S., and Associates. 2004. *Czech Republic: Workforce, expenditures, and revenue data (1995)*. In: *Global Civil Society: Dimensions of the Nonprofit Sector*, Bloomfield. CT: Kumarian Press. Volume 2, chap. 19

*The project's primary publications are Global Civil Society, Dimensions of the Nonprofit Sector, Volumes I (1999) and II (2004) and the associated comparative data tables and Global Civil Society Index.*

Chapter 19 works with data circa 1995. Later research exposed these data as not very reliable.

## Journal Articles

*Bernhard, Michael. 1996. "Civil Society after the First Transition. Dilemmas of Post-Communist Democratization in Poland and Beyond." Communist and Post-Communist Studies. 29: 309-330.*

This article unravels the seeming paradox of how civil societies like that of Poland, which were strong enough to play a critical role in the collapse of communist regimes, could now have become weak. It argues that four factors explain civil society's enfeeblement after the end of the old regime. Two of these are attributable to the logic of Poland's first transition (demobilization of insurgent civil society by pact and decapitation through success). The other two are generic to post-communist democratization (the residual effects of post-totalitarianism and the social consequences of economic transformation). It concludes with a discussion of whether these factors are transitory or long-term and what the ramifications of a weak civil society are for a fledgling democracy.

*Bernhard, Michael, and Ruchan Kaya. 2012. "Civil Society and Regime Type in European Post-Communist Countries. The Perspective Two Decades after 1989-1991." Taiwan Journal of Democracy 8: 113-125.*

This essay addresses two controversies in the relationship between civil society and democratization in post-communist countries. It contradicts a tendency to dismiss civil society as a myth, ideology, or framing device for social movements and instead demonstrates that civil society is a real material force that has played a critical role in democratic breakthroughs in the region. It also criticizes the tendency to characterize post-communist civil society as either strong or weak in a blanket fashion. Instead, it shows that looking at differences in the strength of civil society at moments of transition is a good indicator of how durable that transition will be. This is illustrated with empirical work on both the breakthrough years of 1989-1991 and the period of the colour revolutions in the 2000s.

*Carmin, JoAnn and Petr Jehlička. 2005. "By the Masses or For the Masses? The Transformation of Voluntary Action in the Czech Union for Nature Protection." Voluntas, 16: 397-416.*

A case study of a single Czech environmental CSO, dealing with the problem of how the transition affected existing associations and the forms of volunteerism they promoted. The case suggests that some of the participatory practices and collectivist norms advanced by associations in communist times are being weakened as these groups attempt to secure the resources necessary to survive. This is a case study of a single environmental CSO, but offers an important argument.



Císař, Ondřej. 2010. "Externally Sponsored Contention: The Channelling of Environmental Movement Organizations in the Czech Republic after the fall of Communism." *Environmental Politics*, 19: 736-755

The study focuses on the problem of relation between international donors and environmental activism in the Czech Republic. It suggests that international donors directed activist organisations towards professionalization, but that this process was not necessarily accompanied by de-politicisation and de-radicalisation of the activist organisations. It illustrates that activists dependent on foreign funding often displayed a more assertive stance in political conflicts than their domestically embedded counterparts. The study draws on quantitative as well as qualitative data, employing protest event analysis and the small-N comparative method. It covers environmental activism, and is empirically rich (PEA, interviews).

Císař, Ondřej, Jiří Navrátil, and Kateřina Vráblíková. 2011. "Staří, noví, radikální: politický aktivismus v České republice očima teorie sociálních hnutí." [The Old, the New, the Radical: Political Activism in the Czech Republic through the Prism of Social Movement Theory.]. *Czech Sociological Review*, 47: 137-167.

The goal of this text is to offer a systematic analysis of political activism in the Czech Republic. The article first differentiates between and theoretically defines three types of political activism - old, new, and radical. To analyse them, the text utilises selected tools of social movement theory. Drawing on this theory, the article shows the differences between the three activist types in the action repertoire, political opportunity structure (context), organisational resources, and so-called transactional capacity, which captures the ability of activist organisations to cooperate among themselves. The text analyses data from both protest event analysis (PEA Czech Republic) and a survey of Czech activist groups (SMO Czech Republic). Empirically rich text.

Císař, Ondřej and Jiří Navrátil. 2014. „Promoting competition or cooperation? The impact of EU funding on Czech advocacy organizations. “*Democratisation*.2014, 1351-0347.

The study focuses on the impact of EU funding on Czech advocacy organizations. Employing social network analysis, the main objective of this paper is to analyse the effect of EU funding on the cooperation networks of Czech advocacy organizations. The source of data is a survey of these organizations. Contrary to the prevailing interpretation based on the competition argument, the hypothesis is that the greater the dependency on EU funding, the greater the cooperation capacity on the part of advocacy organizations.

Císař, Ondřej and Kateřina Vráblíková. 2010. „The Europeanization of social movements in the Czech Republic: The EU and local women’s groups. *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*.“ *Elsevier*, 43/2: 209-219.

The goal of this paper is to analyze the impact the EU has had on Czech women’s groups since the 1990s. It is focused on the impact of changes in the funding of women’s groups and the shift in the political context and the domestic political opportunity structure in the Czech Republic. It relies on SMO survey and interviews.

Císař, Ondřej, and Martin Koubek. 2012. „Include ‘em all?: Culture, politics and a local hardcore/punk scene in the Czech Republic.“ *Poetics: journal of empirical research on literature, the media and the arts*, 40/1: 1–21.

The paper analyzes the local hardcore/punk scene in Brno and demonstrates the differentiation processes at work within the scene. Basing its observations on qualitative research and long-term participant observation, the main contribution of this paper is a conceptual map of the scene's inner differentiations in relation to two main dimensions generally related to the study of subcultures - commercialization and political articulation.

*Dvořáková, Vladimíra. 2008. "Civil Society in Latin America and Eastern Europe: Reinvention or Imposition?" International Political Science Review, 29: 579-594.*

The researcher of democratic transitions and consolidations often has to resolve a puzzle. The year of miracles (1989) in Central and Eastern Europe and the end of right-wing dictatorships in the 1980s in Latin America are mostly interpreted as a great victory for civil society that had been reinvented as a concept in these regions before the nondemocratic regimes collapsed. At the same time, most of the authors reviewed argue that the problems with the consolidation of democracy and its fragility originate in the weakness or even almost nonexistence (especially in Central and Eastern Europe) of a vibrant civil society in these new democracies. This review article considers the different approaches taken to resolve this "puzzle" using a rather broad framework. Its aim is to analyze these contradictory statements, trying to find whether a contradiction really exists or whether the problem lies in using the same term and concept for different phenomena which occurred in different societal circumstances and which played different roles.

*Ekiert, Grzegorz. 1991. "Democratization Processes in East Central Europe: A Theoretical Reconsideration." British Journal of Political Science, 21: 285-313.*

This article explores various dimensions of the issue of transition to democracy in East Central Europe, focusing on the question of how past experiences shape the process of political change and on the limits of democratization in the region. The first part reviews scholarly debates on the relationship between the political crisis and processes of democratization in the region, arguing that new analytical categories are needed to account for different dimensions of the current transition process. The second part proposes a new framework for analysing changing relations between the party-state and society across time and in different state-socialist societies. The third part examines some recent political developments in the countries of the region in order to identify those factors that may contribute to or impede a possibility of the transition to democracy. It concludes that in all the East Central European countries the rapid collapse of party-states and the multidimensional social, political and economic crisis has initiated a parallel process of diminution of power of both the state and civil society, which may significantly endanger the transition to a democratic political order.

*Müller, Karel and Marek Skovajsa. 2009. "From Reflections on Post-Communism to Perspectives on Europeanization: Democracy and Civil Society in Central Europe." International Political Science Review, 30: 501-517.*

This article provides a review of books by three Czech and two Polish sociologists (Císař, O., Marada, R., Přibáň, J., Raciborski, J. and Staniszkis, J.). The conclusion of the review books could be condensed into the following message: with respect to the new democracies in Central Europe (but not only them), the processes of democratization and Europeanization should support and feed from each other rather than contradict each other. This demands innovative social and political imagination. Undoubtedly, the Central European context can provide grounds for positive expectations since one's biggest shortcoming is always one's greatest possible resource.

Navrátil, Jiří. 2010. „Between the Spillover and the Spillout: Tracing the Evolution of the Czech Global Justice Movement“. *Czech Sociological Review*, 46: 913-944

This paper focuses on conceptual and empirical dimension of the Czech Global Justice Movement (basically Czech radical left SMOs') dynamics. First, it strives to theorize and re-introduce the concepts of spillover and spillout as a multidimensional social process and its potential outcome, and clarify them in order to facilitate their unambiguous identification within empirical reality. Second, the paper empirically traces the processes of interaction between Czech GJM and antiwar activism to substantiate the verdict on its spill-over/spillout (2006-2009).

Pospíšil, Miroslav. 2006. "Mapping the Czech Nonprofit Sector." *Civil Szemle*, vol. 3: 3-4, p. 233-244.

This article describes the large research project carried out by the Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research between 2002 and 2005, called Mapping the Czech Nonprofit Sector, which was the first ever systematic effort in the country to describe the economic dimension of the Czech nonprofit sector in a series of facts-and-figures publications, each of which described one type (i.e. legal person) of nonprofit organisation (foundations, public benefit companies, churches and religious organisations, political parties and movements, associations, etc.)..

Pospíšil, Miroslav, Zuzana Prouzová, Simona Škarabelová a Kateřina Almani Tůmová. 2012. "Czech nonprofit sector twenty years after: current developments and challenges." *Civil Szemle* 3: 5-22.

The paper describes the current state and developments in the Czech nonprofit sector against the backdrop of the economic crisis and the resulting austerity measures, the societal and political situation, the changes in legislature and the behaviour of individual and institutional donors. The introductory chapters offer a sketch of the historical legacies that have shaped the post-1989 development of the Czech nonprofit sector and the basic facts and figures about its economy. Then a discussion follows of the consequences of the membership in the European Union, including the impact of the EU accession on the sector and its relations with the other sectors, the rise of quasi-nonprofits and quasi-representatives of the sector and the resulting negative influence on the relations within the sector. The authors also explore and assess the political and the financial contribution of the EU to the development of the sector. The next chapter looks at the impact of the banking, financial and economic crises 2007-2012 on the third sector: it describes the situation of the country as a whole, then examines statistical data on the income of nonprofits to see if the crisis has impacted on the ability and willingness of donors to support nonprofit action and finally the authors note that the crisis is seen not only as a disaster but also as a challenge. Finally, the article discusses the radical reform of private law in the newly-instituted Civil Code and the main changes it will bring about in the operating environment of Czech NPOs.

Renwick, Alan. 2005. "Anti-Political or Just Anti-Communist? Varieties of Dissidence in East-Central Europe and Their Implications for the Development of Political Society." *East European Politics & Societies*, 20: 286-318.

Several authors argue that the heritage of dissident ideas and activity in East-Central Europe has hindered the development of post-communist political society. But this proposition has not been subject to systematic analysis. This article focuses on one part of that proposition: whether

dissident *ideas* corresponded to the features of “ethical civil society” that some argue harm political society. Concentrating on Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, it differentiates eight varieties of dissident thought. It then assesses the relation of the three most important varieties to ethical civil society, finding that one variety resembled ethical civil society very closely, another only marginally, and the third not at all. It finally draws implications for the study of political society in the region.

## Conference/Disscusion Papers

*Brhlíková, Petra. 2004. “The nonprofit sector in the Czech Republic.” Discussion paper No. 2004-128, CERGE-EI, Prague.*

This text analyzes the evolution and scope of the Czech nonprofit sector after 1995. Data limitations do not allow an exact extension. The available data suggest that with respect to expenditures, full-time employment and the number of nonprofit institutions the Czech nonprofit sector is still growing, although at a decreasing rate. The author also pays attention to the evolution of Czech nonprofit law and argues that the slow evolution of legal regulation and weak enforcement of existing law slowed down the growth of the Czech nonprofit sector. Too little emphasis on accountability and transparency of nonprofit entities negatively affects trustworthiness of the non-profit sector.

*Hladká, Marie. 2011. „Odkazy ze závěti jako vrcholný projev individuálního dárcovství.“ [Legacy giving as the supreme expression of individual giving]. In Nové trendy – nové nápady 2011. Znojmo: SVŠE.*

The institute of legacy giving is an important financial resource for nonprofit organization, but its potential is not yet sufficiently exploited. The topic of legacy giving is little discussed at both theoretical and practical levels. Today a lot of nonprofit organizations deal with the issue of diversification of financial sources as the only possible path to sustainability. Donations from individuals and companies play very important roles in this process. The paper aims to map the importance and value of legacy giving and also understand the legal and social relationships in this area.

*Pospíšil, Miroslav. 2013. “Czech Giving in the Times of Economic Crisis.” Conference paper In 6th International Conference of The European Research Network on Philanthropy "Challenges for Research on Philanthropy: New and Transnational Perspectives".*

To analyse the impact of the economic crisis on the Czech nonprofit sector is a complex task, for which there are not sufficient data available to date. This paper is only a probe into the level of giving as an important indicator of the support for Czech NPOs. It looks at data on giving from private donors, i.e. individuals and businesses, and for the sake of comparison also at the funding from the state. The data indicate that the support from individuals and from businesses has been largely unaffected by the crisis, or has only been affected very briefly, while the funding from the state has decreased, even though not very dramatically. The sustained level of private individual giving is attributed to the prevailing mode of giving by Czech citizens, their disregard for the financial aspects of giving and the continued process of emancipation of civil society and the nonprofit sector from the state since the regime change in 1989. The conclusion is that the willingness of Czech private donors to continue to support charitable causes even in the time of crisis is an opportunity for Czech NPOs, especially in their efforts to emancipate themselves from too much dependence on the state

## Working Papers

*Brhlíková, Petra. 2004. "Smíšená konkurence a blahobyť v rámci různých neziskových cílů. Smíšená konkurence v rámci různých nákladových režimů." [Mixed competition and welfare under various nonprofit objectives. Mixed competition under various cost configurations]. Prague: CERGE. Working Paper Series.*

This text studies the competition between one nonprofit and one for-profit firm under various objective functions of the nonprofit firm. The two firms optimize their objectives with respect to quality and price of their products. The nonprofit firm serves one-half of the market under pure quality maximization, while it serves about two thirds under two other objective functions that in addition to quality, include market share. In contrast, the market share and profit of the for-profit firm decrease, and consumer and total surplus increase. For the case of quality maximization pursued by the nonprofit firm, I derive equilibria for several cost configurations. Qualities and prices offered depend on the steepness of the cost function as well as on the proportion between fixed and variable costs.

*Ekiert, Grzegorz, and Roberto Foa. 2012. "The Weakness of Post-Communist Civil Society Reassessed." Open Forum Center for European Studies Paper Series, 11, Harvard University.*

This paper uses a wide range of data from various available sources to show that civil societies in Central and Eastern European countries are not as feeble as is commonly assumed. Some post-communist countries possess vigorous public spheres, and active civil society organizations strongly connected to transnational civic networks able to shape domestic policies. Following the calls by Anheier (2004) and Bernhard and Karakoç (2007) we adopt a multidimensional approach to the measurement of civil society. In a series of cross-section time-series models, we show that our broader measures of civic and social institutions are able to predict the diverging transition paths among post-communist regimes, and in particular the growing gap between democratic East Central Europe and the increasingly authoritarian post-Soviet space.

*Fioramonti, Lorenzo, and Finn V. Heinrich. 2007. "How Civil Society Influences Policy: A Comparative Analysis of the CIVICUS Civil Society Index in Post-Communist Europe." CIVICUS/ODI Research Report.*

This working paper, a collaboration between CIVICUS and ODI, presents an analysis of the policy-relevant findings of the CIVICUS Civil Society Index in a group of countries in Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia: Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Ukraine.

*Frič, Pavol. 2005. "The third sector and the policy process in the Czech Republic." Prague: Third Sector European Policy Working Paper 6.*

The development of third sector activity in the Czech lands has suffered from the profound discontinuity in its political environment throughout the twentieth century. This era saw several twists and turns, as a consequence of switches between authoritarian and democratic regimes. It is symptomatic that NGOs have always significantly contributed to building or restoring of democratic relations, and repeatedly been the target of repression under authoritarian regimes. Therefore the third sector in the Czech Republic has not developed in an organic, evolutionary

way, on the basis of a tradition of hard-won consensus, but rather in a spasmodic fashion, giving an impression of disunity, which undermines its ability to act in the interests of the sector as a whole.

*Hoogland Dehoog, Ruth and Luba Račanská. 2001. "Democratization, Civil Society, and Nonprofits: Comparing the Czech and Slovak Republics." Working paper, Nonprofit Sector Research Fund, The Aspen Institute.*

This publication focuses on the development and growth of the nonprofit sector in two closely connected countries - the Czech and Slovak Republics of Central Europe. In particular, the relationship between the sector and its political environment is examined since the breakup of Czechoslovakia in 1993 into the two countries. In spite of a rich history, strong international support for democratization and civil society, and a smooth transition to new economic and political structures, the two countries' governments and leaders have displayed somewhat different approaches to the nonprofit sector. The research questions for this study were: How have government leadership and policies affected the nonprofit sector in both systems? And in turn, has the nonprofit sector influenced the public sector? Information on these questions about government-nonprofit relationships were obtained primarily through the extensive use of key participants' interviews and documents. The study is empirically rich, but rather outdated now.

*Hyánek, Vladimír, Miroslav Pospíšil and Tomáš Rosenmayer. 2007. "Country Specific Situation of the Nonprofit Sector in the Czech Republic." Working paper, Faculty of Economics and Administration, Masaryk University; Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research, Brno.*

This paper presents in six chapters the history and specifics of the Czech nonprofit sector, relevance of the nonprofit sector in economic terms, relevance of the nonprofit sector in political terms, legal background of NPO's activities, organisational characteristics and current issues in the Czech nonprofit sector's discourse.

*Mareš, Petr, Pavla Kreuzigerová and Jan Marian. 2006. "Zahraniční pomoc v Česku a Československu po listopadu 1989: cíle, formy a výsledky" [Foreign aid in the Czech Republic and Czechoslovakia after November 1989]. Working paper, Association for International Affairs, Prague.*

The publication focuses on two main issues: 1) the tools designed by donor states to provide "transformation" aid and by the post-November Czechoslovakia and subsequently the Czech Republic to receive it; 2) the noneconomic non-repayable aid, especially of the infrastructure character or channelled to the field of human resources development.

*Pospíšil, Miroslav. 2006. "History of the Czech Nonprofit Sector". CVNS Working Paper 1/2009. Brno: CVNS 2009.*

The publication offers a summary of the development of the nonprofit sector that the author divides into three phases: before 1939, totalitarian repression 1939-1989, and 1989-2005. The sector went through a hard first period of recovery in the 1990's. Towards the end of the decade it gained some first self-confidence and celebrated some first successes, most important of which was the change in the public perception resulting in improved relations with the general public and the other sectors and in increased support for its work. The conclusion is that in 2005 Czech society is still a society in transition and Czech civil society sector is in transition too.

*Svítková, Katarína. 2006. Corporate philanthropy in the Czech and Slovak Republics. Prague: CERGE-EI, Working paper series.*

This study analyzes corporate charitable behavior and the motivation for it in the Czech and Slovak Republics. In their quantitative study the author distinguishes different channels of support: sponsoring and giving. She does not find evidence supporting the usual claim that foreign firms give more than domestic ones, but the results suggest that foreign firms give to maximize profits more often than domestic ones. The Czech Republic leads in giving over Slovakia, where the importance of large and international firms is higher. No significant decline in giving is found in Slovakia after changes in its tax legislation that made giving more expensive.

## Research Reports

*Adamec, Jaromír. 2010. Analýza aktuálních daňových zvýhodnění pro nestátní neziskové organizace. [Analysis of the present tax benefits for non-state nonprofit organisations]. Prague: Government of the Czech Republic. Available at [http://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/rnno/dokumenty/analiza\\_dani\\_final.pdf](http://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/rnno/dokumenty/analiza_dani_final.pdf)*

This document analyzes the Czech tax-benefit environment for nonprofit organisations.

*Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research. 2008. Posouzení systému udělování dotací nestátním neziskovým organizacím [Evaluation of the system for the awarding of subsidies to non-state nonprofit organisations]. Brno: CVNS and Government of the Czech Republic. Available at [http://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/rnno/dokumenty/posouzeni\\_pro\\_web.pdf](http://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/rnno/dokumenty/posouzeni_pro_web.pdf).*

The goal of this analysis was to find whether governmental agencies abide by recognized standards when awarding grants and subsidies. The document therefore describes the situation of the state subsidy policy until 2005 and identifies its weak points. The analysis is based on the data from an extensive research performed in 2006, aimed at obtaining information about the individual grant programmes developed by Czech ministries.

*Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research. Sociální ekonomika a NNO v ČR [Social Economy and NPOs in the Czech Republic]. Brno: CVNS, 2005.*

The study is one of the first analytical documents on the issues of social economy in the Czech Republic. Its main goal was to analyse the existing theoretical approaches to this phenomenon and to present a number of relevant references and the list of resources and related bibliography that can provide other information for any further research. From among all the presented theoretical approaches, the authors finally lean towards the publication by Borzaga, C., Defourny, J.: The Emergence of Social Enterprise (eds). Routledge, London 2001, 2004. This concept is a predominant attitude adopted within the EMES network of research centres.

*Červenka, Jan. 2010. Důvěra některým institucím veřejného života – září 2010. [Trust in some public institutions - September 2010]. Press Release, Public opinion research center, Czech Academy of Sciences.*

A part of the September CVVM survey was a question investigating citizens' trust to Courts, Police, Army, Media, Labour Unions, Churches, Banks and NGOs. The press release also covers the long-term development of trust to these public institutions.

*Czech Donors Forum. 2007. Analýza participace NNO na legislativním procesu v ČR. [Analysis of participation of NGOs in the Czech legislative process]. Prague: Czech Donors Forum. Available at [http://aa.ecn.cz/img\\_upload/65636e2e6e6e6f2e2e2e2e2e2e2e2e2e/Analýza\\_participace\\_NNO\\_CR.pdf](http://aa.ecn.cz/img_upload/65636e2e6e6e6f2e2e2e2e2e2e2e2e2e/Analýza_participace_NNO_CR.pdf)*

This document analyzes the NPO's participation in the legislative environment in the Czech Republic.

*Hladká, Marie. 2009. Přehled legislativy pro neziskové organizace 2009. [Overview of nonprofit legislation in 2009]. Brno: CVNS.*

An overview of the legislation for nonprofit organisations was drawn up as an annotated summary of all legal regulations governing the registration, organisational structure, financial management, economic activities and dissolution of an organisation ("status legislation"), and other legislative acts, decrees and orders with effect on the functioning of nonprofit organisations. These include tax law, legal regulations providing for labour law aspects and accounting, legal regulations governing fundraising, etc. Because the new Civil Code came to effect in January 2014, some of the parts of the overview are now outdated.

*Hladká, Marie, and Martin Křivánek. 2008. Ekonomické výsledky vybraných právních forem neziskových organizací v roce 2005 (Společenství vlastníků jednotek, Stavovská organizace - profesní komora, Komora s výjimkou profesních komor, Zájmové sdružení právnických osob a Honební společenstvo). [Economic results of selected legal forms of nonprofit organisations in 2005 (flat owners associations, professional organisations – professional chambers, chambers except for professional chambers, associations of legal entities with common interest, and hunting societies)]. Brno: Society for the Study of the Nonprofit Sector.*

A publication in the series of research reports of the "Mapping the Czech Nonprofit Sector" project by the Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research. The report contains economic data and the most important findings about the operations, human resources, assets, revenues and expenditures of flat owners associations, professional organisations – professional chambers, chambers except for professional chambers, associations of legal entities with common interest, and hunting societies. The mapping was based on the data from the statistical survey of nonprofit institutions carried out by the Czech Statistical Office annually.

*Hladká, Marie, and Tereza, Šinkyříková. 2009. Dárcovství v očích veřejnosti. [Giving in the eyes of the public]. Brno: Society for the Study of the Nonprofit Sector.*

The publication presents outcomes from the research probe conducted in the first half of 2009. Its goal was to understand the altruistic attitudes of the citizens of the Czech Republic and what values they set on donorship and philanthropy. The research probe was executed by means of a questionnaire survey. It offers answers to two sets of questions: 1. To what extent are people willing to support activities of nonprofit organisations by means of financial donations? Should nonprofit organisations be supported by citizens or the state? Or companies and entrepreneurs?



2. To what extent do people trust nonprofit organisations as regards their management of raised funds? Are organisations considered transparent by donors? If not, does it influence the extent of donorship?

*HOPE-ES. 2012. Evaluační studie zapojení nestátního neziskového sektoru do realizace programů financovaných ze strukturálních fondů v České republice – závěrečná zpráva. [Evaluation study of participation of the non-state nonprofit sector in implementation of the programmes financed from the structural funds of the Czech Republic] Prague: Ministry of Regional Development.*

The evaluation study of participation of the non-state nonprofit sector in implementation of the programmes financed from the structural funds of the Czech Republic in the period from 2007 to 2013 and formulation of recommendations for the future 2014+ period. The goal of the evaluation was to identify, describe and completely analyse the system-inherent obstacles to the participation of the NNS in implementation of projects funded from the SF EU in the 2007-2013 programming period and potentially also in the future programming period 2014+ and draw up proposals for improvements of the system.

*Hyánek, Vladimír and Tomáš Rosenmayer. 2004. Ekonomické výsledky neziskových organizací v ČR [Economic results of nonprofit organizations in the Czech Republic]. [online]. Brno: CVNS.*

The publication offers a summary of economic results of the nonprofit sector until 2003. Individual chapters focus on the existence of economic data about the non-profit sector in CR, the current number of non-state nonprofit organisations (NNOs), macroeconomic view of NNOs in CR, the economy of individual types of NNOs in CR, and finally the state of the public funding for NNOs. Outdated now.

*Median. 2004. Výsledky výzkumu firemní filantropie. [Outcomes of the research of corporate philanthropy] Prague: Czech Donors Forum and Agnes. Available at [https://www.google.cz/?gfe\\_rd=cr&ei=qyGSU6KDJMja8geaqYFA&qws\\_rd=ssl#q=Anal%C3%BDza+filantropie](https://www.google.cz/?gfe_rd=cr&ei=qyGSU6KDJMja8geaqYFA&qws_rd=ssl#q=Anal%C3%BDza+filantropie)*

It is the first comprehensive research of corporate philanthropy in CR implemented by a private enterprise as a contract for the Czech Donors Forum and Agnes. The research report provides information about the state of corporate philanthropy in CR as of 2004, determining both its successful strategies and weak points and indicating the perspectives of its further development in our country.

*Pavlík, Marek, and Tomáš Ronsenmayer. 2006. Ekonomické výsledky politických stran a hnutí. [Economic results of political parties and movements]. Brno: Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research.*

A publication in the series of research reports of the “Mapping the Czech Nonprofit Sector” project by the Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research. For the first time, this publication presents comprehensive economic data about all political entities in the Czech Republic. It contains a number of interesting findings for the period of 2003-2004.

*Pospíšil, Miroslav, Neumayr, Michela, at al. 2009. Neziskové organizace a jejich funkce v demokratické společnosti. [Nonprofit organisations and their function in a democratic society]. Brno: Society for the Study of the Nonprofit Sector.*

It is a research report from the “The Nonprofit Organisations between Voice and Service: Comparing Old and New Democracies” project realized in cooperation by Institut für Sozialpolitik der Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien (SP WUW), Institut für interdisziplinäre Nonprofit Forschung an der Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien (NPO-Institut), the Department of Public Economics of the Faculty of Economics and Administration of the Masaryk University (KVE ESF MU) and the Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research (CVNS) in Brno in 2006-2008. The report documents and compares the nonprofit sectors in the Czech Republic and Austria, identifies and studies the functions that are fulfilled by nonprofit organisations in both countries. The report is based on a representative qualitative as well as quantitative research.

*Prouzová, Zuzana. 2004. Podíl neziskových organizací v odvětvových statistikách v roce 2004. [Share of NPOs in industrial statistics]. [online]. Available at [http://www.e-cvns.cz/soubory/Podil\\_NO\\_odvetvove\\_statistiky\\_2004.pdf](http://www.e-cvns.cz/soubory/Podil_NO_odvetvove_statistiky_2004.pdf)*

One of the first documents drawing attention to the presence of nonprofit legal forms in industrial statistics, considering both their weak points and strengths. The industrial statistics contain a number of various and interesting indicators: from the total expenditures spent to secure a given public service through the numbers of institutions and employees to physical expressions of the capacity and production.

*Prouzová, Zuzana. 2005. Výroční zprávy NNO. [Annual reports published by NNOs]. Prague: ICN.*

This report deals with the potential of annual reports. The results of the fulfilment of the NPO's legal obligation to publish their annual reports are mentioned in the article as well.

*Prouzová, Zuzana and Marie Hladká. 2008. Efektivita služeb NNO v oblasti integrace cizinců. [Efficiency of the services rendered by NPOs in the field of the integration of foreigners] Prague: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Czech Republic; Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research. Available at [http://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/8461/Efektivnost\\_sluzeb\\_NNO\\_integrace\\_cizincu.pdf](http://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/8461/Efektivnost_sluzeb_NNO_integrace_cizincu.pdf)*

The research report contains a summary of the data collected about the services provided by NPOs in the field of integration of foreigners, their analysis and recommendations for measures that would increase the awareness of foreigners about the activities of NPOs or other entities. It also offers proposals on how to increase the efficiency of the services provided by NPOs and their utilization from the point of view of the spectrum of the provided services. The research further provides summarizing information about the barriers impeding or slowing down the process of foreigners' integration into majority society.

*Rosenmayer, Tomáš. 2004. Ekonomické výsledky nadačních subjektů v roce 2002. [Economic results of foundation entities in 2002]. Brno: Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research.*

A publication in the series of research reports of the “Mapping the Czech Nonprofit Sector” project by the Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research. The report is designed as a “facts-and-figures” publication presenting clearly arranged data and the most important findings about the human resources, assets, incomes and expenditures of foundation entities in 2002.

*Rosenmayer, Tomáš. 2006. Ekonomické výsledky církevních subjektů v roce 2004. [Economic results of religious organisations in 2004]. Brno: Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research.*

A publication in the series of research reports of the “Mapping the Czech Nonprofit Sector” project by the Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research. The report presents data and the most important findings about the operations, human resources, assets, incomes and expenditures of churches and religious societies, church-based nonprofit organisations and schools and school facilities established by them, and about the subsidies awarded to these entities in 2004.

*Rosenmayer, Tomáš. 2006. Ekonomické výsledky občanských sdružení v roce 2004. [Economic results of associations in 2004]. Brno: Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research.*

A publication in the series of research reports of the “Mapping the Czech Nonprofit Sector” project by the Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research. It is the first report published in the Czech Republic dealing with the economy of associations and their branch organisations. The major source of data was the database of statistical surveys of nonprofit institutions carried out by the Czech Statistical Office on an annual basis. The report presents data and the most important findings about the operations, human resources, assets, revenues and expenditures of associations and about the subsidies awarded to these entities in 2004.

*Rosenmayer, Tomáš, and Irena Kujová. 2005. Ekonomické výsledky obecně prospěšných společností v roce 2003. [Economic results of public benefit companies in 2003]. Brno: Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research.*

A publication in the series of research reports of the “Mapping the Czech Nonprofit Sector” project by the Centre for Nonprofit Sector Research. The report is designed as a “facts-and-figures” publication presenting clearly arranged data and the most important findings about the operations, supplementary activities, human resources, assets, revenues and expenditures of public benefit companies (PBC) and subsidies from the state budget provided to these entities in 2003.

*Řežuchová, Markéta. 2011. Dárčovství v číslech. [Giving in figures]. Brno: Society for the Study of the Nonprofit Sector.*

This research probe offers an insight into the attitudes and values set on donorship by citizens of the Czech Republic and the findings of what areas are the most attractive for donors and why it is so. Although the tested sample of respondents (278 respondents) and their selection cannot be considered to be fully representative, it is possible to derive some interesting information concerning the philanthropic attitudes and activities of Czech citizens.

*Škarabelová, Simona, Janoušková, Mirka and Michal Veselý. 2008. Dopady čerpání fondů Evropské unie na změny v organizační struktuře nestátních neziskových organizací. [Impacts of funding from the European Union on changes in the organisational structure of non-state nonprofit organisations]. Brno: Society for the Study of the Nonprofit Sector.*

The publication presents outcomes of a probe, not a comprehensive survey, carried out in the middle of 2007, i. e. at the time when a lot of Czech non-state nonprofit organisations already

had had experience with funding from the European Union. At that time, the rules for the further programming period 2007 – 13 were also set and everybody, not only in the nonprofit sector, was expecting new invitations to be announced in relation to this new programming period.

Vajdová, Tereza. 2008. *Zpráva o neziskovém sektoru. [Report on the nonprofit sector].* Prague: Government of the Czech Republic. Available at [http://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/rnno/dokumenty/zprava\\_o\\_neziskovem\\_sektoru.pdf](http://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/rnno/dokumenty/zprava_o_neziskovem_sektoru.pdf)

This document for the Government of the Czech Republic describes the Czech nonprofit sector in legal, economical and other perspectives. It also contains information about volunteering in the Czech Republic and relations between the nonprofit and the public sectors. The paper reports about the basic problems in the Czech nonprofit sector.

*Zpřehledňování fungování neziskového sektoru v České republice se zvláštním důrazem na prevenci jeho zneužívání pro účely financování terorismu. [Making the operations of the nonprofit sector in the Czech Republic more transparent, with a special emphasis on the prevention of its abusing for the purposes of the funding of terrorism] 2009. The final research report for the Ministry of the Interior. Prague: VŠE.*

An outcome of a three-year project (2006 - 2008) offers a number of sub-studies on specific aspects of the operations performed by the nonprofit sector in the Czech Republic and abroad. It contains draft manuals for security forces, the general public and nonprofit sector and an indicative list of established weakpoints of the situation in the Czech Republic as regards any likely abuses of the nonprofit sector and organisation of public collections. The most interesting studies include:

- Marie Dohnalová a Tereza Pospíšilová: The Research into the Operations and Transparency of the Nonprofit Sector (Brno and Teplice).
- Vratislav Dvořák: The Threat of the Funding of Terrorism through the Nonprofit Sector
- Marie Hladká, Miroslav Konečný: Public Collections in the Czech Republic and the Possibilities of their Abuse
- Karel Müller: Non-state Nonprofit Organisations – Threat or Blessing?
- Jakub Stránský: The Transparency of Foundations.

## Data Sources Synopsis

### ❖ Rozbor financování nestátních neziskových organizací z veřejných rozpočtů v roce (Survey of public funding for non-state nonprofit organisations)

**Abstract:** Annual Survey of Public Funding for Non-state Nonprofit Organisations is a report on the funding of non-state nonprofit organisations from budgets of public authorities. The surveys are available from the Documentary Archives of the Government Council of Non-state Nonprofit Organisations that also publishes them annually.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 1999 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** The Government Council for Non-State Non-Profit Organisations |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Government of the Czech Republic

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** [vsin.martin@vlada.cz](mailto:vsin.martin@vlada.cz)

**Link to Website:** <http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rnno/dokumenty/rozbor-financovani-nestatnich-neziskovych-organizaci-115248/>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ **Hodnotící informace o činnosti nadací - příjemců příspěvku z Nadačního investičního fondu** **(Evaluative information about the activities of foundations, recipients of contributions from the Investment Fund for Foundations)**

**Abstract:** The Evaluative Information about Activities of Foundations that were recipients of contributions from the Investment Fund for Foundations (NIF) is published annually in the form of reports on the management of these contributions by the recipient foundations. The report is accessible at, and downloadable from, the archive of documents of the Government Council for Non-state Nonprofit Organisations, which supervises the management of the NIF contributions.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2001 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Government Council for Non-State Non-Profit Organisations |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Government of the Czech Republic

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** [vsin.martin@vlada.cz](mailto:vsin.martin@vlada.cz)

**Link to Website:** <http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/rnno/dokumenty/nif-2012-114004/>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ Administrativní registr ekonomických subjektů (ARES) (Access to Registers of Economic Subjects/Entities (ARES))

**Abstract:** Access to Registers of Economic Subjects/Entities is an information system allowing a retrieval of information on economic entities registered in the Czech Republic. This system intermediates a display of data from particular registers of the state administration (called source registers) in which the data concerned is kept. The registers include information on all economic entities, including those that have ceased operation.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 1998, in current form 2001 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s |

**Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Ministry of Finance | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** [ares@mfcf.cz](mailto:ares@mfcf.cz)

**Link to Website:** <http://wwwinfo.mfcf.cz/ares/ares.html.en>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ Automatizovaný rozpočtový informační systém (ARIS) (Automated Budget Information System (ARIS))

**Abstract:** The Automated Budget Information System (ARIS) offers accounting and financial information on public sector organisations (including organisations co-financed from the state budget). Relevant data are available for the period from 2001 to 2009.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 1993, in current form 2001 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s |

**Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Ministry of Finance | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** [aris@mfcf.cz](mailto:aris@mfcf.cz)

**Link to Website:** <http://wwwinfo.mfcf.cz/aris/>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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**Czech Republic**

❖ **Prezentační systém finančních a účetních informací státu (ÚFIS)  
(Presentation and Information System of Financial and Accounting  
Information of the State (ÚFIS))**

**Abstract:** The Presentation and Information System of Financial and Accounting Information of the State (ÚFIS) offers accounting and financial information about public sector organisations (including organisations co-financed from the state budget). Relevant data are available for the period from 2010 to 2012.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2010 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Ministry of Finance | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** [ufis@mfcrcz](mailto:ufis@mfcrcz)

**Link to Website:** <http://wwwinfo.mfcrcz/ufis/>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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**Czech Republic**

❖ **Integrovaný informační systém státní pokladny (MONITOR)  
(Integrated Information System of the State Treasury (MONITOR))**

**Abstract:** The MONITOR information website publishes updated (and partially also historical) accounting and financial information about public sector organisations (including organisations co-financed from the state budget); in addition to data in tables and figures, it also presents data organised in diagrams. Relevant data are available for the period since 2013.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2013 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Ministry of Finance | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://monitor.statnipokladna.cz/en/2012/>



**Publication:** n/s  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ **Centrální registr dotací (CEDR)** **(Central Register of Subsidies (CEDR))**

**Abstract:** The Central Register of Subsidies (CEDR) provides information about grantors and beneficiaries of subsidies from the state budget and EU funds (or other financial mechanisms). The data are available for the period since 1999.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously  
**Year of Founding:** 1999 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s  
**Organisation:** Ministry of Finance | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public  
**Research Center:** n/s  
**Name of Principal:** Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic  
**Address:** n/s  
**Contact:** [cedr@fs.mfcr.cz](mailto:cedr@fs.mfcr.cz)  
**Link to Website:** <http://cedr.mfcr.cz/Cedr3InternetV417/default.aspx>

**Publication:** n/s  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ **Informace o dotacích - DOTINFO** **(Information about Subsidies - DOTINFO)**

**Abstract:** DotInfo collects information about subsidies and repayable financial aids provided from the state budget.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously  
**Year of Founding:** 2012 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s  
**Organisation:** Ministry of Finance | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public  
**Research Center:** n/s  
**Name of Principal:** Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic  
**Address:** n/s  
**Contact:** [DotInfo@mfcr.cz](mailto:DotInfo@mfcr.cz)  
**Link to Website:** <https://www.dotinfo.cz/Default.aspx>

**Publication:** n/s



**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ **Satelitní účet kultury a Statistika kultury (Satellite Account of Culture and Cultural Statistics)**

**Abstract:** The Ministry of Culture through the National Information and Consulting Centre (NIPOS) in cooperation with the Czech Statistical Office publishes the annual Satellite Account of Culture (since 2009), which offers information on financial flows in culture (including new areas, i.e. the creative industries) and the major economic aggregates. NIPOS also publishes the so called Culture Statistics (since 1998), which deals with similar topics only with respect to traditional cultural sectors; it also publishes organisational and performance indicators.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 1998 / 2009 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Ministry of Culture, National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture, Czech Statistical Office |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Ministry of Culture - The National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** [radova@nipos-mk.cz](mailto:radova@nipos-mk.cz)

**Link to Website:** <http://www.nipos-mk.cz/?cat=424> / <http://www.nipos-mk.cz/?cat=126>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ **Statistická ročenka z oblasti práce a sociálních věcí, Sít' vybraných zařízení sociální péče, Registr poskytovatelů sociální péče (Statistical yearbook on social work and social affairs, Annual report about selected social care providers and Register of social care providers)**

**Abstract:** The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs annually publishes the Statistical Yearbook on Social Work and Social Affairs, which provides information about the social situation and conditions on the labour market. The Ministry also prepares the Report on Selected Social Care Providers, which contains data on social service providers, and maintains the Register of Social Care Providers, which provides a simple search tool for searching for social service providers.

All these resources by the Ministry also deal with non-state nongovernmental organisations, but only marginally.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously (resp. not continuously pro Sít' vybraných zařízení sociální péče)

**Year of Founding:** 2003 / 2005 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Czech Statistical Office |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs - Czech Statistical Office

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** [infoservis@czso.cz](mailto:infoservis@czso.cz)

**Link to Website:**

<http://www.mpsv.cz/cs/3869/> / <http://www.czso.cz/csu/2013edicniplan.nsf/p/3201-13>

[http://iregistr.mpsv.cz/socreg/rozsirene\\_hledani\\_sluzby.fw.do?SUBSESSION\\_ID=1402089304500\\_1](http://iregistr.mpsv.cz/socreg/rozsirene_hledani_sluzby.fw.do?SUBSESSION_ID=1402089304500_1)

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ **Satelitní účet neziskových organizací (SÚNI)** **(Satellite Account of Nonprofit Institutions (SÚNI))**

**Abstract:** The Satellite Account of Non-profit Institutions (SÚNI) offers macroeconomic information about non-profit institutions in the Czech Republic. The SÚNI is implemented by the Czech Statistical Office on an annual basis; the SÚNI structure is based on the System of National Accounts (SNU) with added data from targeted surveys.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2004 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Czech Statistical Office | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Czech Statistical Office

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** [vladimir.kermiet@czso.cz](mailto:vladimir.kermiet@czso.cz)

**Link to Website:** [http://apl.czso.cz/pll/rocenka/rocnkavyber.satelit\\_en](http://apl.czso.cz/pll/rocenka/rocnkavyber.satelit_en)

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ **Systém národních účtů (SNÚ) (System of National Accounts (SNA))**

**Abstract:** The Czech Statistical Office annually publishes National Accounts (SNÚ) that informs about individual sectors of the national economy. SNÚ is prepared according to the unified methodology of the European Union. It includes data on the Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) sector of the economy.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 1990 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Czech Statistical Office | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Czech Statistical Office

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** [vitezslav.ondrus@czso.cz](mailto:vitezslav.ondrus@czso.cz)

**Link to Website:** <http://apl.czso.cz/pll/rocenka/rocenka.indexnu>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ **Registr ekonomických subjektů (RES) (Register of Economics Entities (RES))**

**Abstract:** The Register of Economic Entities (RES) is another of the databases of economic entities. The Register is maintained and regularly updated by the Czech Statistical Office.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Czech Statistical Office | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Czech Statistical Office

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** [infoservis@czso.cz](mailto:infoservis@czso.cz)

**Link to Website:** <http://apl.czso.cz/iSMS/cisdet.jsp?kodcis=56>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

## Czech Republic

### ❖ Ústav zdravotnických informací a statistiky ČR (ÚZIS) (Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (ÚZIS))

**Abstract:** The Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic (ÚZIS) provides statistical information about health services and health care. The Institute provides only the basic information about health service providers, including non-profit providers.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 1995 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** [uzis@uzis.cz](mailto:uzis@uzis.cz)

**Link to Website:** <http://www.uzis.cz/category/edice/publikace/zdravotnicka-statistika/> /  
<https://snzr.uzis.cz/viewzz/rzz.htm/> / <http://www.uzis.cz/katalog/zdravotnicka-statistika/sit-zdravotnickych-zarizeni>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ Statistická ročenka školství (Statistical Yearbook on Education)

**Abstract:** The Statistical Yearbook on Education informs about performances in the educational sector, data on school staff and the development of the other monitored indicators. The Yearbook provides basic information about education services providers, including non-profit providers.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 1995 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** [statistika@msmt.cz](mailto:statistika@msmt.cz)

**Link to Website:**

<http://www.msmt.cz/vzdelavani/skolstvi-v-cr/statistika-skolstvi/rocenky?lang=1>

**Publication:** n/s  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ Seznam veřejných sbírek (List of Public Collections)

**Abstract:** The Central Register of Public Collections provides information about ongoing and terminated public appeals and collections. The Registry is kept by the Ministry of the Interior.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously  
**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s  
**Organisation:** Ministry of Interior | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public  
**Research Center:** n/s  
**Name of Principal:** Ministry of Interior  
**Address:** n/s  
**Contact:** [zuzana.sramkova@mvcz.cz](mailto:zuzana.sramkova@mvcz.cz)  
**Link to Website:** <http://aplikace.mvcz.cz/seznam-verejnych-sbirek/Search.aspx>

**Publication:** n/s  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ Veřejný rejstřík subjektů (Public Register of Entities)

**Abstract:** The Public Register of Entities is the basic register of legal entities and natural persons. It contains basic information about each organisation, identification of its authorized representatives and statutory bodies, its purposes, and also the collection of the organisation's documents in electronic form. It is a legal requirement for each legal person to be registered in the Registry so that the information in the Registry is up-to-date.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously  
**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s  
**Organisation:** Ministry of Justice | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public  
**Research Center:** n/s  
**Name of Principal:** Ministry of Justice  
**Address:** n/s  
**Contact:** n/s  
**Link to Website:** <https://or.justice.cz/ias/ui/rejstrik-rozsirene>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ **Veřejný rejstřík registrovaných církví a náboženských společností a dalších právnických osob** **(Public Register of Churches and Religious Organisations and Other Legal Entities)**

**Abstract:** The Public Register of Churches and Religious Organisations and Other Legal Entities is the basic register of all religious and church-based organisations. It contains basic information about each subject, and since it is a legal requirement for each religious legal person to be registered in the Register, the information in there up-to-date.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2002 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Ministry of Culture | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Ministry of Culture

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** [http://www3.mkcr.cz/cns\\_internet/](http://www3.mkcr.cz/cns_internet/)

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ **Rejstřík politických stran a hnutí** **(Register of Political Parties and Movements)**

**Abstract:** The public Register of Political Parties and Movements is the basic register of such entities. It contains basic information about each subject, and since it is a legal requirement for each political legal person to have its entry in the Register, the information in there up-to-date.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously

**Year of Founding:** 2001 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Ministry of Interior | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Ministry of Interior

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** [sdruinfo@mvcv.cz](mailto:sdruinfo@mvcv.cz)

**Link to Website:** <http://aplikace.mvcv.cz/seznam-politickych-stran/>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ Dobrovolnictví 2009 (Volunteering 2009)

**Abstract:** Research into volunteering in the Czech Republic.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** once

**Year of Founding:** 2009 | **Start of Project:** 2009 | **End of Project:** 2009 | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Czech Social Science Data Archive (ČSDA) | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (ASČR)

**Name of Principal:** Pavol Frič (main researcher)

**Address:** Prague

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://nesstar.soc.cas.cz/webview/>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ Panel páry a rodiny (Couples and Families Panel)

**Abstract:** Panel research on activities carried out by couples and families.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** twice (2008 and 2009)

**Year of Founding:** 2008 | **Start of Project:** 2008 | **End of Project:** 2009 | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Czech Social Science Data Archive (ČSDA) | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (ASČR)

**Name of Principal:** Tomáš Katrňák

**Address:** Brno

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://nesstar.soc.cas.cz/webview/>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ **Naše společnost (2003 - 2011)** **(Our Society (2003 - 2011))**

**Abstract:** Time-series survey on various aspects of Czech society, always including a question about citizens engagement in voluntary associations.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuously (2003 - 2011)

**Year of Founding:** 2003 | **Start of Project:** 2003 | **End of Project:** 2011 | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Czech Social Science Data Archive (ČSDA) | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (ASČR)

**Name of Principal:** The Czech Social Science Data Archive (CSDA)

**Address:** Prague

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://nesstar.soc.cas.cz/webview/>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ **Adresář nadací v České republice** **(Directory of Foundations in the Czech Republic)**

**Abstract:** A directory of all registered foundations in the Czech Republic in 2001. The entries provide the following information about each foundation: name, date of registration, contact information, name of CEO, purpose of the foundation, programmes and activities, geographical focus, granting policy, grant application procedure, and the foundations publications.

**Data Type:** quantitative / qualitative | **Cycle:** once

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Czech Donors Forum | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public



**Research Center:** n/s  
**Name of Principal:** Czech Donors Forum  
**Address:** n/s  
**Contact:** n/s  
**Link to Website:** -

**Publication:** Adresář nadací v České republice [Adresserr of Czech Foundations]  
**Authors:** Ackermanová Helena Ackermanová; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** Prague: Czech Donors Forum | **Year of Publishing:** 2001  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** 214 p.

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## Czech Republic

### ❖ Adresář nadačním fondů v České republice (Directory of Philanthropic Funds in the Czech Republic)

**Abstract:** A directory of all registered philanthropic funds in the Czech Republic in 200š. The entries provide the following information about each fund: name, date of registration, contact information, name of CEO, purpose of the fund, name of its registration court, and whether or not the fund gives grants.

**Data Type:** quantitative / qualitative | **Cycle:** once  
**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s  
**Organisation:** Czech Donors Forum | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public  
**Research Center:** n/s  
**Name of Principal:** Czech Donors Forum  
**Address:** n/s  
**Contact:** n/s  
**Link to Website:** n/s

**Publication:** Adresář nadačním fondů v České republice [Adresserr of Czech Foundation funds]  
**Authors:** Kalousová Pavlína; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** Prague: Czech Donors Forum | **Year of Publishing:** 2003  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** 292 p.

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## IV. Hungary

*Máté Szabó - Eszter Márkus*

*Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Law, Institute of Political Science*

### Basic Theoretical and Critical Literature

#### Reception and Interpretation of Existing Literature, and of the Oppositional Discourse

The Hungarian civil society discourse began in the framework of neo- or “revisionist” Marxism in the so-called “Budapest School” among the followers of the philosopher Georg Lukács. These thinkers moved from Marxism to liberalism, and used civil society as a critical concept to apply against the Communist Party-State. This interpretation referred to the social movements and communities of civil society as its agents of transformation: environmental and peace groups, human rights initiatives, experiments of self-government. Self-governing student colleges as grass-roots movements emerged, including the presently governing Fidesz party, which emerged from the self-governing István Bibó student hostel of the Eötvös Loránd University Faculty of Law, located in Budapest at Ménesi Street.

Thus youth movements played an important role, as did various environmental and human rights initiatives (Csapody, Csizmadia, Schöpflin, Ramet, Szabó, Tőkés) addressing the situation of Roma, of poor people in Hungary, or the rights of minority Hungarians in surrounding countries, especially Romania and Slovakia. This “revolutionary” stage of civil society emerged in the absence of clear-cut legal and economic space for NGO’s within a Communist society which excluded it from official recognition, and confined it to a “samizdat” role. (Keane, Skilling, Tőkés, Kende-Smolar, Miszlivetz, Dalos) Heavy theoretical argumentation and discourse (Arato, Seligman, Eörsi, Csizmadia, Paetzke, Jensen- Miszlivetz, Glózer) characterized this utopian phase of political philosophy. Following the system transition toward democratization, the Budapest School turned more in the direction of applied, project-oriented research and moved away from its initial sole focus on theoretical discourse.

The investor and philanthropist George Soros played a crucial role in Hungary and in the CEE region, establishing a series of institutions and networks. (Nové, Quigley) He supported many opposition intellectuals, even before the regime change allowed the full establishment of his foundation network. As a consequence, foundation activities in Hungary were first legalized in 1986, and Western donors appeared in Hungary in 1988-1989, sometimes participating in nation-wide conferences on civil society and NGO’s.

After 1989, theoretical issues remained relevant, and the main bulk of the samizdat literature was published during the ‘90s by official press and publishing houses (Bozóki, Eörsi, Molnár), thus, preserving a tradition of public presentation and reception. Translations of Western social science literature on NGOs and movements played an important role as input for civil society development, as well as providing comparative analyses of Central Europe and on global issues. Environmental and peace issues (Ehring-Hücking, Dalos, Tőkés, Knabe, Haraszti, Szirmai, Tickle-Welsh, REC) played an important role within the renaissance of civil society, which resulted in the leading focus in this early literature. The first networking with international and Western research organizations or funding organizations occurred during the ‘90s and it was followed by publications of foreign (especially US) literature and foreign language analysis of Hungarian and CEE civic initiatives.

We list some of these Western publications (Salamon, Les, Anheier, Trust, Zimmer, Alinsky, Salzburg), which had important effects on Hungarian thinking on civil society and NGOs. Some of them were translated, but most were used in their original English language publication. The international periodical “Voluntas” published the International Society for Third Sector Research, ISTR served as an important source of Hungarian NGO research and literature, coming to

publish the work of a number of Hungarian researchers. In 1994 they held their world conference in Pécs, Hungary (local organizer: Ferenc Farkas, main speaker on Communitarism: Amitai Etzioni).

In Hungary there exists one established periodical, "Civil Szemle" (Civil Review), which has enjoyed a long period of publication focusing on civil society and the Third Sector. This journal was from its beginning in 2004 a quarterly. It has included theoretical discourses, analyses of global and regional trends, and translations or English language articles (2006/3-4.; 2012/4; 2013/1), as well as special issues (2008/1-2; 2009/1-2) providing overviews. It gives an overview of the Third Sector in Hungary, as well as analyses of a variety of current Hungarian issues. Civil Szemle provides Hungarian and English abstracts of each article, it publishes biographies of its authors, and is available on the net: [www.civilszemle.hu](http://www.civilszemle.hu) (Every copy has an individual series number - we refer to that - from 1-37, and within the annual volume another issue number from 1-4.)

Ágh, Attila (1989). Az önszabályozó társadalom. (*Self-regulating Society*) Kossuth: Budapest

Alinsky Saul D. (1999). A civil szervezkedés ábécéje. (Translation of *Rules for Radicals*, 1971) Bagolyvár Könyvkiadó: Budapest.

Anheier, Helmut-Marlies Glasius-Mary Kaldor (eds.) (2004). Globális civil társadalom. (*Global Civil Society*) Vol. 1-2. Typotex. Budapest

Arato, Andrew (1992), 'Civil Society in Emerging Democracies: Poland and Hungary'. In: M. L. Nugent (ed.), *From Leninism to Freedom*, Westview, Boulder, Co., pp. 127-53.

Arato, Andrew- Cohen J.L.(1994). *Civil Society and Political Theory*. MIT Press. Cambridge(Mass.)

Arato, Andrew (1993). *From Neo-Marxism to Democratic Theory*. M. E. Sharp. Ermonk. N.Y.

Arato, Andrew (1999). *Civil Society, Revolution and Constitution*. Új Mandátum. Budapest.

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## Research Gaps

The Hungarian research is highly bound to the data provided by the Statistical Office. No attempt was made to build up an alternative data set. This data has an highly economic profile, and gives a good starting point to this type of quantitative research, but much less in other-than-economic or qualitative investigation. There are some initiatives, but qualitative research is much less typical than quantitative or statistics-based. In some areas of NGO fields there's hardly any research at all.

Informal groups are more often in the focus of research than before, but they are seen almost just as protest and social movements. Their relation to organized civil society is not covered by the existing research. Interest representation is a neglected research area, probably because of weak and fragmented trade unions, and permanent restructuring of the field. It is unfortunate that interdisciplinary approach is rare. Old and new forms of civil society research are separated by disciplines into Old (statistics, social economy, social work) and into the New (sociology, political science, anthropology, communication). There are few comprehensive research discussions supporting the integration. There is very little comparison within the region, and mutual understanding of each country research.

Churches and faith based organizations are not recognized by the mainstream of NGO research. They are included in the sociology of religion and church self-reflexion, and there are few connections to secular CSO research. Lack of cooperation and partnership is dominating the secular research of Churches too.

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## Register of nonprofit organisations and churches

The purpose of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) is to record data on nonprofit organizations incorporated in Hungary, to contain data required to mail questionnaires on nonprofit organizations, to analyze and publish data as well as to provide information of these organizations.

The “Register of Nonprofit Organizations” (NOPREG)<sup>7</sup> records data on nonprofit organizations, which includes all not for profit organizations (foundations, public foundations, associations, professional associations, professional advocacy groups, public benefit companies, public chambers, political parties, churches, and social organizations subject to the association law) that are incorporated as a legal entity in line with regulations in force. Activity classifications are recorded at each unit using a so called CNPO (Classification of Nonprofit Organisations) code, which is a three-digit identity code. A CNPO code is formed using the name of the organization and the activity code given by the registering court. The classification of organizations by legal form is made using a two-digit code number. In case of organizations subject to a data collection the register is also updated using feed-backs from data collections. NOPREG contains data on nonprofit organizations with or without a tax number. The activity code uses a two-digit number

The register is updated once a year with data taken from OITH. OITH database contains data on newly formed organizations as of 31 December of the previous year as well as on the changes occurred. Data on organizations not subject to direct data collections are supplemented from administrative sources.

OSAP survey 2182 titled „Basic information on nonprofit organisations” is a questionnaire personalized with name and data containing as a preprint the name, registered address, mail address, telephone number and CNPO category of the given organization as well as the name and address of the representative of the given organization. This is a full-scale data collection; all registered nonprofit organizations are subject to it.

OSAP survey 1156 titled „Statistical report on the activity of nonprofit organisations” asking more detailed staff and management data is a sampling survey, however, nonprofit organizations classified into the government sector from the point of view of the categorization of national accounts as well as the nonprofit enterprises are subject to a full-scale survey. This questionnaire was the register-updating questionnaire between 1993 and 2008 and is again from 2012.

This register containing the name, address data, activity code and legal form of organizations has been in existence since 1993. 6-digit HCSO codes are to identify organizations. The questionnaires of both surveys, which may be mailed or emailed back, can be accessed online<sup>8</sup>. The register is public. NOPREG, including dissolved organizations, has records of more than 110000 organizations, out of which 70000 are legally active (active or temporarily out of operation).

The National Office for the Judiciary makes the register of foundations and association (including parties and unions) public in Hungarian. The register can be searched by the name, address, legal form, activity status (active, deleted, suspended, etc.) and court registration data (seat of registering court, registration number, etc) of the organization and can be accessed at the website of the court<sup>9</sup>. Based on the Act CLXXV. of 2011 associations and foundations are now obliged to submit their annual financial and activity report to the court, which makes them public on their page. These reports can be accessed by this search engine, and they are attached to the data sheet of the given organization from 2011 on.

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<sup>7</sup> [http://www.ksh.hu/gazdasagi\\_szervezetek\\_beruhazas](http://www.ksh.hu/gazdasagi_szervezetek_beruhazas)

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.ksh.hu/apps/meta.menu?p\\_lang=EN&p\\_menu\\_id=410&p\\_session\\_id=85872540](http://www.ksh.hu/apps/meta.menu?p_lang=EN&p_menu_id=410&p_session_id=85872540)

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.birosag.hu/allampolgaroknak/tarsadalmi-szervezetek-es-alapitvanyok-nevjegyzeke>

Legally recognized churches are listed in the annex to the Act CCVI. of 2011 based on the decision of the Parliamentary Committee. The registration of organizations engaged in religious activity (OERA) fall within the exclusive competence of the Metropolitan Court of Budapest. The register is not made publicly available.

## **General Analyses**

### **NGO Statistics, Nonprofit Management, Legal and Organisational Approach, Globalisation and Europeanisation**

The discourse in Hungary of the applied research started with the regime change. Before some scholars had the possibilities with fellowships or research cooperation to get contact with especially USA based research centres, as the Johns Hopkins University where Éva Kuti, László Harsányi and Miklós Marschall could participate in projects. They with many other social scientists from economy, statistics and sociology established the Non-Profit Research Centre (Nonprofit Kutatóközpont, NK) in 1993 (Budapest), which celebrated its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2013. The Centre played an important role in publication, translation, reception, networking, research, education and if the government was open towards them, also in policy-making under the social-liberal governments. This centre has been the stable centre of Hungarian NGO research playing a leading role in the international exchange, the research and the training. Their series of monographs, edited volumes, info material are highly informative and analytical, and exerted long-lasting influence on the thinking and discourse on Civil society and Third Sector in Hungary.

Some universities (Budapest, Győr, Pécs, Péter Pázmány Catholic University in Piliscsaba-Budapest) developed special NGO and Third Sector training and research. The main data collection and analyst centre remained the Statistical Office, where first Éva Kuti, János Bocz and latter István Sebestény organized the non-profit statistics. The university and research institute actors had changing relation to the changing governmental programmes related to the sector, but the main researcher team remained to be at the Statistical Office and the Non Profit Research Group. The Századvég Political School and its publishing house has a high profile in NGO literature (Bartal, Bóri, Kákai, Szabó), as well as Péter Pázmány Catholic University (Anna Mária Bartal) and Pécs University (Ferenc Farkas, László Kákai).

Research and publication of the Hungarian NGO sector has focused on many areas:

- Its organizational forms, activities and dynamics (Harsányi, Széman, Lévai, Vajda, Bartal, Kákai) .
- Legal forms and financial issues (Bíró, Bullain, Nizák, Török, Móra).
- Comparative projects (see Civil Review English language and special issues on the Visegrad Four (V4) countries, social economy and NPO's (2006, 2012, 2013).
- The EU accession's long term effects, issues of EU-third sector relations, comparison of Hungarian and European institutional structures, and the problems of the EU accession (Arató, Mislivetz, Jensen, Szabó).
- Global issues (Mislivetz, Jensen, Szabó)
- Global civil society (Anheier et. al, Mislivetz, Jensen, Szabó)
- Theories of non-profit management and structures, incorporated into different curricula and textbooks (Bíró, Farkas, Göncz, Kákai, Török, Sebestény)

Hungary has no bigger Third World engagement, never had any colonies outside Europe, and a Central European parochialism has to be stated compared to English or German Language literature.). Several Hungarian students had the possibility to study NGO's and civil society by student exchange and practicum especially in Europe and in the US. Sometimes they were involved in foreign praxis. These NGO-related subjects are a stable element of Hungarian social science faculty student theses, of nation- wide student competitions, and of PhD programmes. Teaching and research issues are widely discussed in the different articles of "Civil Review" (Civil Szemle, CSZ), which is the main organ for theory, general issues and special issues as well.

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## **Analyses of NPOs, volunteering and CSR**

Hungarian political system has always been highly centralized, and this is not a very favourable condition for civic development. This centralisation was not essentially reformed after the EU accession, either. Even though regionalization was expected, it was not introduced, and the traditional administration structure was further centralized by the Fidesz government after 2010. The traditional governance level of „járás” between the community and the higher „megye” (county) level was reintroduced. „Járás” means the centralization of administrative tasks of local municipalities, which had been strengthened by recentralization of social, education and catastrophe defence policies, firefighting, etc. This more and more centralized political structure decreases the opportunity of the essential cooperation of local governments with nonprofits, while, it had been a policy goal of the social-liberal governments (2004-2008, 2002-2010). The networking of central policy making, local politics, regionalisation and NGOs was reconstructed by Fidesz during the change of basic regulation of civil society, the civil and the nonprofit law. The literature that „boomed” before EU accession on the practical and theoretical issues of networking and partnership of central and/or local policy and nonprofit sector seems to become exhausted by changing opportunities. Researchers (e.g. László Kákai) have criticized the centralizing tendencies and the lack of cooperation between civil and governmental actors on both the local and central level. European Union funding structures and its distribution by governmental agencies has also been analysed, and concluded that regional cooperation of NGO's and local or regional government agencies is less developed than in Western Europe.

Special issues of nonprofit organizations, the different policy sectors, voluntarism and other fields (e.g. CSR) has been also researched by Hungarian scholars:

- CSR: Ligeti, Kuti
- Education: Loboda
- Environment: Móra, Szabó
- Health: Papházi, Szalai
- Human rights: Farkas, Gerő, Ligeti, Szabó
- Local civil society, regionalism, self-government: Gergely, Bullain, Csegény- Kákai, Domaniczky, Kákai, Lévai, Vajda
- Minorities and Roma: Babusik, Csepeli, Csongor, Kurucz, Vajda
- Social economy, economic performance of the sector, social issues: Bocz, Csongor, Bartal, Domonkos, Keszi, Kelen, Nyitrai
- Sport: Bukta
- Voluntary work and activities: Cziike, Kuti
- Youth: Nagy

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## Data Sources Synopsis

### Hungary

#### ❖ Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (KSH) Nonprofit Statisztika (Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) Nonprofit Statistics)

**Abstract:** The Hungarian Central Statistical Office has a long tradition on the collection of data of nonprofit organizations. Each year it collects data from ALL nonprofit organizations (it is mandatory for them to submit a statistical report each year) and issues a short overview and analysis (a pamphlet) and later a book on its findings.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** annual

**Year of Founding:** 1867 | **Start of Project:** 1993 | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** Istvan SEBESTENY

**Organisation:** Hungarian Central Statistical Office (Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, KSH) |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** Public

**Research Center:** Government Office

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** 1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly utca 5–7.

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** [www.ksh.hu](http://www.ksh.hu)

**Publication:** Nonprofit Organizations in Hungary (Nonprofit szervezetek Magyarországon)

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** Central Statistics Office | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** <http://statinfo.ksh.hu/Statinfo/haDetails.jsp?lang=en>

**Additional Information:** Statistical data and analysis of data on the nonprofit sector

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## Hungary

### ❖ Nonprofit.hu Nonprofit Önarckép (Nonprofit Information and Training Centre (NIOK) Foundation - Voluntary Register of Associations and Foundations)

**Abstract:** NIOK was founded in 1994 by the Nonprofit Research Group Association with the support of several umbrella organizations and experts. NIOK's original objectives - to contribute to the strengthening of civil society in Hungary through the work of NGOs as well as to establish a supportive environment for their long-term functioning - have remained unchanged throughout the past decade. In the meantime, we have significantly expanded our range of programmes and partners. NIOK continues to provide services which enhance the professionalism and success of NGOs' work and intensify the NGO sector's relations with the government and private sectors as well as with society in general.

**Data Type:** quantitative | **Cycle:** continuous

**Year of Founding:** 1994 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** Ferenc HEGYES, volunteer

**Organisation:** NIOK Foundation | **Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s

**Research Center:** CSO

**Name of Principal:** Balázs GERENCSÉR, director

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://nonprofit.hu/niok/organization-search>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Nonprofit Kutatócsoport Egyesület (Nonprofit Research Group Association)

**Abstract:** The Group of researchers has started as informal organization, and became an association in 2003.

**Data Type:** qualitative and quantitative | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** 1993 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Nonprofit Social Research Group Association since 2011 |

**Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s

**Research Center:** Nonprofit research centre

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** n/s

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** [www.nonprofitkutatas.hu](http://www.nonprofitkutatas.hu)

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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Hungary

❖ **BUDAPESTI NYÍLT TÁRSADALOM INTÉZET ALAPÍTVÁNY**  
(Open Society Institute (OSI) - Budapest)

**Abstract:** The Open Society Foundations began in 1979 when George Soros decided he had enough money. His great success as a hedge fund manager allowed him to pursue his ambition of establishing open societies in place of authoritarian forms of government. To help train a new generation of political and economic leaders, Soros founded the Central European University in 1991 as a center of research and policy analysis that promotes the principles of open, democratic societies. Support for education programs, from early childhood to university, accounted for as much as half of the Open Society Foundations' annual program expenditures.

**Data Type:** qualitative and quantitative | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** 1979 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s

**Research Center:** Nonprofit research centre

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** Október 6. u. 12. Budapest, Hungary H-1051 Phone: +36-1-882-3100 Fax: +36-1-882-3101

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Európai Nonprofit Jogi Központ (ECNL) (European Centre for Nonprofit Law)

**Abstract:** It is the successor of the CEE Office of International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, which started to work in Hungary in 1996. This is now ICNL's European "branch". ECNL promotes the strengthening of a supportive legal environment for civil society in Europe, with a focus on Central and Eastern Europe, by developing expertise and building capacity in legal issues affecting not-for-profit organisations and public participation. Its headquarter is in Budapest.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** 2003 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Private, International, Public benefit company

**Research Center:** Nonprofit research centre

**Name of Principal:** Katerina Hadzi-Miceva Evans, Executive Director [katerina@ecnl.org.hu](mailto:katerina@ecnl.org.hu)

**Address:** Apaczai Csere J u. 17. H-1052 Budapest.

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://ecnl.org>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** <http://ecnl.org/index.php?part=15publications>

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Regional Environmental Centre (REC) (Regional Environmental Centre)

**Abstract:** The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) is an international organisation with a mission to assist in addressing environmental issues. The REC was established in 1990 by the United States, the European Commission and Hungary. The REC fulfils this mission by promoting cooperation among governments, non-governmental organisations, businesses and other environmental stakeholders, and by supporting the free exchange of information and public participation in environmental decision making. Today, the REC is legally based on a charter with over 30 signatories. The REC has an office network in 17 countries. The REC actively participates in key global, regional and local processes and contributes to environmental and sustainability solutions within and beyond its country office network, transferring transitional knowledge and experience to countries and regions.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** 1990 | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** inter-governmental organization

**Research Center:** n/s



**Name of Principal:** Marta Szigeti BONIFERT, executive director  
**Address:** REC Head Office, H-2000 Szentendre. Ady Endre ut 9-11. Hungary  
**Tel:** (36-26) 504-000 **Fax:** (36-26) 311-294.  
**Contact:** n/s  
**Link to Website:** <http://rec.org>

**Publication:** n/s  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s  
**Link to Publication:** <http://rec.org/publications.php>  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

❖ **ECHO INNOVÁCIÓS MŰHELY Nonprofit Monitor on-line statisztikai folyóirat, Echosurvey Intézet**  
**(Nonprofit Monitor online statistical journal of Echo Survey Sociological Research Institute PBC.)**

**Abstract:** Echo Innovation Group helps the life of local communities with the elaboration of generic or specific conceptions and strategy plans, research partnerships, training projects, service-and system development in two main areas: enhancement of the civil society and the improvement of the life conditions of the young. Echo Innovation Group is basically formed by sociologists and educators, but several specialists help our work from the area of economics, informatics, human management, psychology, public administration and romology. As the peer problems can generally be solved only in the way of social trust, we co-operate with state and self-governing organizations, scientific research institutes, educational institutes and NGO-s.

**Data Type:** qualitative and quantitative | **Cycle:** Closed  
**Year of Founding:** 1997 | **Start of Project:** 2003 | **End of Project:** 2006 | **Head of Project:** n/s  
**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** private, commercial  
**Research Center:** Nonprofit research centre  
**Name of Principal:** Tamás DOMOKOS, director of methodology  
**Address:** Echo Szociológiai Kutatóintézet, H-8000 Székesfehérvár, Rákóczi u. 25.  
**Contact:** n/s  
**Link to Website:** <http://www.echosurvey.hu/index.php?pg=menu> 318

**Publication:** n/s  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Környezeti Management és Jog Egyesület (EMLA) (Environmental Management and Law Association (EMLA))

**Abstract:** EMLA is a non-profit non-governmental organization working in environmental law and environmental management on national, European and international levels. The main activities of EMLA are public interest environmental legal advice and litigation, environmental legal research, consulting and education, and carrying out of environmental management projects. EMLA is a founding member of Justice and Environment and a member of European Environmental Bureau. EMLA also has a long record of researching the nonprofit sector, esp 2001-2006, after which the previous NOSZA project became an independent organization (see below)

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** 1992 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s

**Research Center:** Nonprofit research centre

**Name of Principal:** Dr Csaba KISS, director

**Address:** 1076 Budapest, Garay u. 29-31. Tel:+36-1-322-8462,352-9925

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://emla.hu/englishsite/index.shtml>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:**

[http://emla.hu/englishsite/index.shtml?slice\\_id=f1b7fd0e4cde967799ab3c249bb8f4f4&iview=74](http://emla.hu/englishsite/index.shtml?slice_id=f1b7fd0e4cde967799ab3c249bb8f4f4&iview=74)

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Ökotárs Alapítvány (Hungarian Environmental Partnership Foundation)

**Abstract:** The Hungarian Environmental Partnership Foundation is a not-for-profit, politically independent organization promoting environmental improvement and awareness among civil society and the general public. The foundation promotes the development of the environmental movement through providing grants, training, fellowships and technical assistance where necessary. HEPF had been administering a major grant programme in the framework of the NGO Fund of the European Economic Area / Norwegian Financial Mechanism for strengthening and supporting of the Hungarian NGOs through grants. HEPF was responsible for managing the overall consortium, and was coordinating the Environment protection and sustainable development thematic area of the Programme.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** 1994 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s



**Research Center:** Nonprofit research and advocacy centre  
**Name of Principal:** Vrea MORA, director  
**Address:** 1056 Budapest, Hungary, Szerb u. 17-19. Phone: +36-1- 4113500  
**Contact:** n/s  
**Link to Website:** <http://www.okotars.hu/>

**Publication:** n/s  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Nonprofit Szektor Analízis Egyesület (NOSZA) (Nonprofit Sector Analysis Association (NOSZA))

**Abstract:** NOSZA has started as a 2+3 year research project hosted by EMLA and supported by the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation in 2001. The association was established after the publication of several research project results mainly in the field of NGO legislation and advocacy. Since 2007 the association receives less and less funding, so its research has become marginalized.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s  
**Year of Founding:** 2006 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s  
**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s  
**Research Center:** Nonprofit research centre  
**Name of Principal:** Dr Csaba KISS, director of EMLA  
**Address:** 1076 Budapest, Garay u. 29-31. Tel:+36-1-322-8462,352-9925  
**Contact:** n/s  
**Link to Website:** <http://www.nosza.hu/new/en/>

**Publication:** Civil liberties versus radical movements  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** NOSZA | **Year of Publishing:** 2009  
**Link to Publication:**  
<http://www.nosza.hu/new/en/publications/civil-liberties-versus-radical-movements>  
**Additional Information:** studies dealing with legal changes brought about by radical movements in Central and Eastern Europe sponsored International Visegrad Fund

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## Hungary

### ❖ Civil Szemle Alapítvány (Civil Review Foundation)

**Abstract:** The foundation that hosts the editorial board of Civil Review, the scientific journal of civil society research of Hungary. Publications are released 3-4 times a year. It is a quarterly, but due to financial reasons, sometimes they issued double-editions.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** 2004 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s

**Research Center:** Nonprofit research journal

**Name of Principal:** Peter NIZAK, director

**Address:** 1137 Budapest, Pozsonyi út 14. 2./9

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** n/s

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Civitalis Egyesület (Civitalis Association)

**Abstract:** Civitalis was the publisher of Civic Review and helped the fundraising for research cooperation between V4 countries in the area of civil society.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** 1996 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s

**Research Center:** Nonprofit research centre

**Name of Principal:** Istvan Sebesteny, director

**Address:** Tel: +36 30 964 7263

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** n/s

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ HOLOCAUST DOKUMENTÁCIÓS KÖZPONT ÉS EMLÉKGYŰJTEMÉNY KÖZALAPÍTVÁNY (Holocaust Documentation Center and Memorial Collection Public Foundation)

**Abstract:** The Institution is a center for scientific research education and culture. It welcomes visitors with interactive permanent and special periodic exhibitions, experience-based museum pedagogical programs and cultural performances. The Memorial Center researches and processes the history of persecution of the Hungarian Jewry and citizens declared to be Jewish

based on contemporary racial acts, its triggering factors, the impact of the catastrophe and the consequences of the losses, as well as the reasons of breaking with the Hungarian historical traditions of coexistence.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** 1990 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Prof. Dr. Szita Szabolcs DSc. Acting Director

**Address:** 1094 Budapest, Páva utca 39

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://hdke.hu/en/en-rolunk>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Általános Vállalkozási Főiskola (ÁVF) (Budapest College of Management, Department of Social Sciences)

**Abstract:** AVF has a post-graduate vocational training on nonprofits, now. It used to offer an MA course on nonprofit management, but this has been closed down. They still employ some well-known NGO experts, researchers of the nonprofit sector, but now they offer courses on MA level in the Social Science MA.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s |

**Head of Project:** Éva KUTI [kuti.eva@upcmail.hu](mailto:kuti.eva@upcmail.hu)

**Organisation:** Nonprofit Studies | **Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Andras KELEN [kelen.andras@avf.hu](mailto:kelen.andras@avf.hu),

**Address:** 1114 Budapest, Villányi út 11-13., tel/fax: (1) 381-8119, (1) 466-7410

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** [http://avf.hu/english/?Degree\\_programmes](http://avf.hu/english/?Degree_programmes)

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ BUDAPESTI KÖZÉP-EURÓPAI EGYETEM ALAPÍTVÁNY (Central European University (CEU))

**Abstract:** With approximately 1,400 students and 370 faculty members from more than 130 countries, CEU is one of the most densely international universities in the world. It is accredited in both the United States and Hungary, and offers English-language Master's and doctoral programs in the social sciences, the humanities, law, management and public policy. The CEU-based Human RightS Initiative, meanwhile, brings outside professionals to conduct monthly, one-day, intensive skill workshops on communications, fundraising, and project management for students, faculty and staff. CEU students often secure internships at organizations such as the Hungarian Helsinki Committee and the European Roma Rights Centre to complement their studies.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** 1991 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** private

**Research Center:** Nonprofit research centre

**Name of Principal:** Liviu Matei, CEU's Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, [mateil@ceu.hu](mailto:mateil@ceu.hu)

**Address:** Central European University, Nador u. 9, 1051 Budapest, Hungary

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.ceu.hu/research-area/sociology-and-social-anthropology>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ ELTE Szociális munkás képző központ (Eotvos Lorand Research University (ELTE) Social Workers' Training Centre)

**Abstract:** Beside the education of Social Workers (BA. MA) they set up the digital archive of Social Studies at <http://www.fszek.hu/szociologia/szszda/> in the framework of a project.

**Data Type:** qualitative research | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public university

**Research Center:** university

**Name of Principal:** Gabor HEGYESI, head of department

**Address:** 1117 Budapest, Pázmány Péter sétány 1/a.

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:**

<http://tatk.elte.hu/intezetek/szocialis-tanulmanyok-intezete/szocialis-munka-tanszek>

**Publication:** n/s  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

❖ **Pécsi Tudományegyetem, Bölcsészettudományi Kar, Társadalmi  
Kapcsolatok Intézete  
(University of Pecs, Institute of Social Relations)**

**Abstract:** Department of Political Studies started working in 1994 with a political science specialization programme, then, it got its accreditation by the Ministry of Education in 1999. The postgradual programme was launched in 2000, based on the well-established research on local and regional governments. As of today, this programme has become one of the main profile elements of the faculty's Interdisciplinary Doctoral School.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s  
**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s  
**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public university  
**Research Center:** university  
**Name of Principal:** Laszlo KAKAI [kakai.laszlo@pte.hu](mailto:kakai.laszlo@pte.hu)  
**Address:** H-7624 6 Ifjúság Street, Pécs, phone: +36 72 503-600 ext.4124  
**Contact:** n/s  
**Link to Website:** <http://www.btk.pte.hu/index.php?p=contents&cid=16>

**Publication:** n/s  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

❖ **Pázmány Péter Katolikus Egyetem, BTK Szociológiai Intézet  
(Pazmany Peter Catholic University, Institute of Sociology)**

**Abstract:** The University organizes a course on nonprofit issues.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s  
**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s  
**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** private university  
**Research Center:** university  
**Name of Principal:** AnnaMária BARTAL, [ambartal@gmail.com](mailto:ambartal@gmail.com)  
**Address:** H-7624 Pécs Ifjúság útja 6/b.  
**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** [http://politologia.btk.pte.hu/?page\\_id=328](http://politologia.btk.pte.hu/?page_id=328)

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ ELTE Bárczy Gusztáv Főiskola (ELTE Bárczi Gusztáv Faculty of Special Education)

**Abstract:** For more than 9 decades, it was the only higher education institution in Hungary providing training in special needs education and therapy. It is still the only establishment in the country offering study programmes in 8 fields of disabilities and disorders. The concentration of advanced-degree-holding teaching and research staff members representing the full scope of special needs education and therapy is also unique in this segment.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Public institution

**Research Center:** college

**Name of Principal:** dr. Zászkaliczky Péter, Dean [tudomany@barczy.elte.hu](mailto:tudomany@barczy.elte.hu)

**Address:** 3 Ecseri út, Budapest 1097, Hungary Tel: +36-1-358 5500 Fax: +36-1-348 3186

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://www.barczy.elte.hu/en/>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Civil Kollégium Alapítvány (Civil College Foundation)

**Abstract:** The Civil College Foundation (CCF) is a nationwide adult education organization which organizes practical training for citizens willing to act, the members of self-organizing communities, and the participants of community work and community development vocational training programmes. The Civil College Foundation is a social, public benefit organization. In 2003 CCF became an accredited adult education institution, under registration number 07-0218-02 of the National Public Education Evaluation and Examination Centre (OKÉV), its institution accreditation is number 0317. The foundation has purchased a former elementary school building in Kunszentmiklós-Kunbábony and converted it into a modern training centre offering residential training facility for 24 + 8 people in 1997.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s  
**Year of Founding:** 1994 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s  
**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** private  
**Research Center:** n/s  
**Name of Principal:** n/s  
**Address:** H-1011 Budapest. Corvin tér 8.  
**Contact:** n/s  
**Link to Website:** <http://www.civilkollegium.hu/>

**Publication:** n/s  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ **Közösségfejlesztés Alapítvány** **(Hungarian Association for Community Development)**

**Abstract:** The Hungarian Association for Community Development (HACD) has been functioning as an association since March, 1989, but the founding core - about 30 people - have been working together since the mid-seventies. HACD works for the strengthening of civil society, with the aim of encouraging and enabling people to act locally in any field concerning their life (social issues, protection of the environment, health care and prevention, local communication, work with handicapped people, regeneration of urban and rural areas, economic development, education and training, partnership capacity building, democracy building). They established Civil College Foundation in November 1994 (see above) .

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s  
**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s  
**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** private  
**Research Center:** n/s  
**Name of Principal:** Ilona Vercseg, President phone/fax: 36 1201-57-28  
**Address:** H-1011 Budapest. Corvin tér 8. Hungary  
**Contact:** n/s  
**Link to Website:** n/s

**Publication:** n/s  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Nonprofit Információs és Oktatási Központ (NIOK) (Nonprofit Information and Training Centre (NIOK) Foundation)

**Abstract:** NIOK was founded in 1994 by the Nonprofit Research Group Association with the support of several umbrella organizations and experts. NIOK's original objectives - to contribute to the strengthening of civil society in Hungary through the work of NGOs as well as to establish a supportive environment for their long-term functioning - have remained unchanged throughout the past decade. In the meantime, we have significantly expanded our range of programmes and partners. NIOK continues to provide services which enhance the professionalism and success of NGOs' work and intensify the NGO sector's relations with the government and private sectors as well as with society in general. NIOK is member of ENNA (European Network of National Civil Society Associations)

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** private foundation

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** Gerencsér, Balázs, director

**Address:** NIOK Alapítvány, 1122 Budapest, Maros utca 23-25. mfszt. 1., Tel: 315-3151 Fax: 315-3366, [contact@niok.hu](mailto:contact@niok.hu)

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://niok.hu>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Demokratikus Jogok Fejlesztéséért Alapítvány (DemNet) (Foundation for Development of Democratic Rights)

**Abstract:** DemNet has been providing "democracy support" since 1996 with a special focus on civil society development in Hungary and in countries of Western Balkans and Eastern Europe. The aim of civil society programs are the empowerment of CSOs and grassroots, community initiatives (special emphasis put on capacity building to develop advocacy skills); and to improve sustainability of NGOs (developing skills for accessing different type of funding, transfer of techniques for resource diversification, introducing new and innovative operation forms, approaches like social enterprise or social innovation), and foster civil society actors' social embeddedness (e.g. partnership building between different sectors, transparent impact communication).

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** private foundation

**Research Center:** n/s



**Name of Principal:** Péter Pálvolgyi , executive director, [palvolgyip@demnet.org.hu](mailto:palvolgyip@demnet.org.hu)  
**Address:** H-1052 Budapest, Apáczai Csere János u. 1. IV/40. Tel: +36 1 411-0410, 411-0411,  
Fax: +36 1 328-0874  
**Contact:** n/s  
**Link to Website:** <http://www.demnet.hu/>

**Publication:** n/s  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Századvég Politikai Iskola Alapítvány (Century Political School Foundation)

**Abstract:** The Századvég Political School Foundation is a scientific centre engaging in educational activities, implementing a model that integrates the transferring of knowledge on basic theoretical relationships, the development of practical skills and abilities and analyses of social trends. In 1991, the Századvég School was the first attempt at the training of generations of politicians and political analysts committed to the values of democratic political culture. The institution has adopted an innovative structure of subjects in line with new challenges, simultaneously providing theoretical foundations and practical skills for the development of politicians and political analysts. Two courses are currently available: public policy manager, examining the processes of political decision-making, and political communication advisor, focusing on communication skills. Our courses offer a training model integrating the development of political skills and abilities.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s  
**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** SZABO Dávid József program director  
**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** private foundation  
**Research Center:** Nonprofit research and policy centre  
**Name of Principal:** n/s  
**Address:** H-1037 Budapest Hidegkuti Nándor utca 8–10.  
**E-mail:** [szazadveg@szazadveg.hu](mailto:szazadveg@szazadveg.hu)  
**Tel:** 36 1 479 5280, **Fax:** 36 1 479 5290  
**Contact:** n/s  
**Link to Website:** <http://szazadveg.hu/foundation/education>

**Publication:** n/s  
**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s  
**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s  
**Link to Publication:** n/s  
**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Önkéntes Központ Alapítvány (Volunteerism Centre Foundation)

**Abstract:** Five NGOs established the foundation in order to support, advocate for and enhance volunteerism in Hungary. Now, they already have a network of volunteer-support centres all around Hungary.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** 2002 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** private foundation

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** F. Tóth András, CEO

**Address:** H- 1022 Budapest, Marczibányi tér 3.

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** n/s

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Civil Információs Centrum hálózat (CIC) (Civil Information Centre network)

**Abstract:** The government operates a network of centres to support CSOs all over the country. They have an office in each county. Their website is only Hungarian.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** all around the country

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://cic.ckh.hu/civil-informacios-centrumok>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Civil Információs Portál (Civil Information Webportal)

**Abstract:** Government web portal serving as a hub for all civil society related government issues, e.g. Links to the NEA funds, the local CIC, the court (NGO registration and report agent) website, legal background). The site is Hungarian-language only.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** Emberi Erőforrások Minisztériuma, Nemzetiségi és Civil Társadalmi Kapcsolatokért Felelős Helyettes Államtitkárság | **Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** H-1055 Budapest, Báthory u. 10. Tel: +36 1 795-6186 E-mail: [cip@emmi.gov.hu](mailto:cip@emmi.gov.hu)

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://civil.info.hu/>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ CIC Budapest, Századvég Alapítvány (CIC Budapest, Századvég Political School Foundation)

**Abstract:** The Civic Information Centre has been part of the Századvég Political School Foundation since 1 July 2012. Its continuously broadening array of services are offered by the Foundation to non-governmental organisations in Budapest. We aim to provide effective assistance for participants of the non-governmental sector in strengthening cooperation within the sector and with other sectors, through on-line and personal consultancy free of charge, non-profit training, partnership days and coverage in the local media.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** SZABO Dávid József program director

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s

**Research Center:** n/s

**Name of Principal:** n/s

**Address:** H-1037 Budapest Hidegkuti Nándor utca 8–10.

**E-mail:** [cic@szazadveg.hu](mailto:cic@szazadveg.hu)

**Tel:** 36 1 479 5280, **Fax:** 36 1 479 5290

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://szazadveg.hu/foundation/civic>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Magyar Helsinki Bizottság (Hungarian Helsinki Committee)

**Abstract:** HHC has been monitoring whether rights that are assured by domestic law can be effectively exercised, and whether Hungarian legislation guarantees the rights that it should under either international treaties or the general principles of human rights. Are persons who flee persecution and seek protection in Hungary able to exercise these rights? Are persons who differ from the majority due to the color of their skin or any other trait able to assert these rights? Are these rights observed in police jails and prisons? Since its start, the Hungarian Helsinki Committee has been analyzing and – if justified – criticizing legislation and legal practice and making efforts to influence the legislative process to ensure that domestic law fully respects the principles of human rights.

**Data Type:** qualitative | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** 1989 | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** n/s

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** n/s

**Research Center:** Nonprofit advocacy centre

**Name of Principal:** Co-chairs: András KADAR and Márta PARDAVI

**Address:** 1054 Budapest Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út 36-38

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://helsinki.hu/en/kategoria/publications>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## Hungary

### ❖ Századvég Kutatóintézet (Szazadveg Research Institute)

**Abstract:** The programme of the foundation focusing on the non-profit sector and integrating the activities related to the civil sector, operates as part of the public-benefit foundation, alongside the Századvég Political School, Századvég Centre for Political Analysis and Századvég Publishing House. As the Hungarian civil sector is in a phase shift in terms of the training of professionals with up-to-date specialised knowledge, there is a need for education and training in this field. Top priorities include the utilisation of the latest research results in education and, in that context, a think-tank type development process. Training programmes offered for the sector serve a dual purpose: on the one hand, to work out and launch a training programme to improve the skills of the heads of organisations even in the short term, while our long-term training programme will, through its focus on shaping and developing the personal

attitudes of professionals, increase the share of highly skilled experts, including young people, in non-governmental organisations.

**Data Type:** n/s | **Cycle:** n/s

**Year of Founding:** n/s | **Start of Project:** n/s | **End of Project:** n/s | **Head of Project:** Balázs ORBAN research director

**Organisation:** n/s | **Public, Private or Commercial:** Private

**Research Center:** Yes

**Name of Principal:** Tamas LÁNCZI, director, Centre for Political Analysis

**Address:** H-1037 Budapest Hidegkuti Nándor utca 8–10.

**E-mail:** [szazadveg@szazadveg.hu](mailto:szazadveg@szazadveg.hu)

**Tel:** 36 1 479 5280, **Fax:** 36 1 479 5290

**Contact:** n/s

**Link to Website:** <http://szazadveg.hu/foundation?l=en>

**Publication:** n/s

**Authors:** n/s n/s; n/s n/s

**Editor:** n/s | **Publisher:** n/s | **Year of Publishing:** n/s

**Link to Publication:** n/s

**Additional Information:** n/s

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## V. Existing Comparative Research

Country	Project			
	Johns Hopkins (Third sector) 90er	Civicus 2003-2006 (+ reports in 2011 & 2013 without detailed country reports)	Focs (Third sector) Follow- up John Hopkins	Trust CEE 2009-2011
Polen	x	x	x	x
Hungary	x	-	x	x
Slovakia	x	-	x	x
Czech Republic	x	x	x	x

### **Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project (CNP)**

The CNP begun 1991 and was the first research project about civil society with the aim to produce an almost worldwide comparative view. As research on civil society was very rare that time in most of the countries it was a hurdle for lots of country associates to produce reliable results. One of the projects outcomes is the Johns Hopkins Global Civil Society Index which captures the multiple dimensions of the civil society sector in 34 countries. Subsequent studies showed that many of the CNP results were not durable.

#### **The project addressed mainly the following questions:**

- How can the basic scale, structure, and revenue base of third Sector (TS) in the different countries be described?
- What accounts for the differences in scale, structure, and revenue?
- What difference do these TS in each country seem to make – what is it specific contribution?

#### **Findings accordingly considered in three respects**

- What economic force does TS have (what share of employment and revenues)
- What size does TS have?
- What kind of TS services / fields dominate?
- What revenues (where does money come from)?
- What share of employment over time?

#### **Exclusive focus on TS which according to Salamon & Anheier (1992) needs to be**

- Institutionalized, i.e. possess at least the rudimentary elements of formal organization
- Private, i.e. institutionally separate from the state
- Non-profit, i.e. not transferring profit to owner or administrators
- Self-governing, i.e. they are able to administer themselves
- Voluntary, i.e. within reasonable limits they make use of voluntary participation either in the execution of their activities or in their administration

### **The fields of TS covered are**

- Recreational/Culture
- Education and research
- Health
- Social services
- Development
- Civic and advocacy
- Philanthropy
- International
- Religious congregations
- Business and professional, unions
- Other

URL: <http://ccss.jhu.edu/research-projects/comparative-nonprofit-sector/about-cnp>

### **Civic Civil Society Index (CSI)**

Incepted in 1993 the CSI had a broader approach to civil society than CNP and Focs.

The impetus of study was to enhance the knowledge about civil society especially outside the Western societies to improve – among others – development work. Accordingly, there is also a very practical part, giving recommendations for how to improve CS in each country, e.g. more transparency, better relations with state etc...

The definition of civil society used is: “the arena, outside of the family, the state, and the market where people associate to advance common interests”.

The methodology was generally broad. In order to be able to include country specificities, in total 74 indicators for civil society assessment were used.

### **Civil Society Diamond**

The central analytical tool developed is called: *Civil Society Diamond*. It rates four dimensions of civil society: structure, environment, values and impact.

**Structure:** make-up, size and composition of CS (which actors, with which characteristics and which relations among them).

It contains 21 indicators summarized in 6 subdimensions:

- Breadth of citizen participation
- Depth of citizen participation
- Diversity within civil society
- Level of organization
- Inter-relations
- Resources

**Environment:** factors influencing CS (political, social, economic, legal, institutional, and cultural).

It contains 23 indicators summarized in 7 subdimensions:

- Political context
- Basic freedoms and rights
- Socioeconomic context
- Sociocultural context
- Legal environment
- State-CS relations
- Private sector – CS relation

**Values:** principles and values adhered to and promoted (e.g. progressive, democracy, transparency).

It contains 14 indicators in 7 subdimensions:

- Democracy
- Transparency
- Tolerance
- Nonviolence
- Gender equity
- Poverty eradication
- Environmental sustainability

**Impact:** impact on people's lives, policy, and society.

It contains 16 indicators in 5 subdimensions:

- Influencing public policy
- Holding state and private corporations accountable
- Responding to social interests
- Empowering citizens
- Meeting societal needs

URL: <http://www.civicus.org/csi/>



## **Future of Civil Society in Central Europe Project (FOCS)**

The project (2001 – 2004) used existing data as basis and did not collect own data. Follow up to Johns Hopkins project with regional focus on central Europe. Accordingly, the project focuses on the third sector and used the same definition as the CNP study. Therefore less formalized civil society activities are excluded – the typology by Sachßer (which does include interest organizations such as political groups) is explicitly excluded. Political parties, religious congregations, and cooperatives are not included in study following the definition of third sector and in order to facilitate international comparability.

The study is published as a handbook with some focus set on recommendations especially concerning NPO Management (Part III).

### **Structure of study**

1. Part I: Traditions and perspective: Embeddedness of civil society in social and political traditions
2. Part II: Regulatory Environment of civil society
3. Part III: Central Topics of NPO Management
4. Part IV: Country profiles

The country expertises have no consistent structure. They include the following aspects (though not all cover every aspect):

- Development of civil society/third sector historically (origins in middle ages)
- Development of third sector after 1989
- Major characteristics of third sector with respect to distribution of different types of organisations, membership/volunteering patterns (across organisations), financial resources, and percentage of employment.
- Legal environment and financial resources
- (future) Challenges to the third sector/internal divisions
- Impact on public policy
- Public responses to third sector/trust

URL: <http://csn.uni-muenster.de/focs/closed/frame.htm>

## **Trust for Civil Society in Central and Eastern Europe (TRUST CEE)**

The central aim of the project active from 2008 – 2013 is: identifying regional challenges of civil societies in Central Eastern Europe including the specific economic, social, and legal context. The used definition of civil society is based on a broader understanding, including registered NGOs, but also other formally and informally organized citizens, groups, coalitions, movements, representatives of the media and educational institutions, working for the advancement of the public good.

A special perspective within the project was to compare what the elite expected about civil society in the beginning of the 1990s and what has happened, as well as what the current young civic activists expect.

Countries involved: Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, and Romania.

### **Comparative criteria/outline of country reports:**

1. What the elite expected in the beginning of the 1990s with regards to civil society.  
Concepts of civil society prior to transformation
2. The development of civil society before 1989 till 2010. Which models of civil society prevailed? Which political and economic conditions shaped this development?
3. Citizens' perception/trust of the organizational structures of civil society and attitudes towards civic engagement. Extent/method of how organizations incorporate people into their activities
4. Relation of civil society organizations to citizens and their engagement in advocacy activities.

### **Compared to other studies:**

- More attention to informal groups of civil society
- More attention to advocacy part of civil society and the claims/content of activity
- More normative approach (What civil society should look like)

URL: <http://www.ceetrust.org/>



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