

„NEW IDEAS AND NEW GENERATIONS OF REGIONAL POLICY IN EASTERN EUROPE”

ABSTRACTS OF THE CONFERENCE

FROM GLOBALLY-RANKED METROPOLISES TO RURAL GHETTOS: THE CHANGING PATTERNS OF SOCIO-SPATIAL INEQUALITIES ACROSS EAST CENTRAL EUROPE

Enikő Vincze – Simona Ciotlaus: Uneven development and project-based poverty alleviation

The paper uses a critical stance towards the global trends of development policies (including those promoted by EU and/or World Bank, among them community-led-local-development, metropolization and project-based poverty alleviation). Moreover, it addresses how are these policies localized at different national, regional and local scales, and - consequently - how do they respond to the needs of local populations, among them the most marginalized, or in case, how do they reproduce existent class-based inequalities which, among others, are also shaped by and manifested in territorial/spatial injustices.

Márton Czirfusz: Inequalities as challenges for spatial policies

Socio-spatial inequalities are not only persistent phenomena for livelihoods, but also an important challenge for spatial policy-makers. This conceptual paper shows preliminary considerations about how Hungarian regional policies took up the issue of socio-spatial inequalities: what were the causes they identified and what public policy answers they offered to change patterns of development. It will be argued that there is a certain path-dependence in the history of regional policies and spatial planning in Hungary: positivism (as background ideology) and technocratic thinking were at the forefront both under Socialism and after 1990. The paper concludes with ideas about the possibility of a theoretical turn which takes socio-spatial inequalities more seriously, thereby resulting in spatially more just public policies. This research is funded by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office—NKFIH, contract number K 115870. Key words: regional policy, spatial theory, inequality, Hungary

Norbert Immanuel Petrovici: The Regional Economic Geography of Romania: The Spatiality of Dependent Neoliberalism after the Great Recession

After the 2008 Great Recession, in Eastern Europe a new neoliberal alliance profited from the economic crisis and opened the internal labour markets to transnational capital, especially the Western European capital. Romania, as many other Central European economies, produced a series of policies which radicalized the pathway of transforming the country in an assembly line for the transnational chains of production. A new economic geography emerged with three pillars. First, intensive agriculture with highly mechanized tools and animal husbandry for industrial purpose, while in need of land consolidation and enclosures, makes redundant important parts of the rural labour force. Second, a strong suburbanization of capital in the urban hinterlands produced a sharp increase in industrial, transportation, logistics and construction jobs in need for the redundant rural work. Third, the major cities deindustrialized, while they witnessed a surge in white collars and skilled jobs. The paper documents the regional economic geography of Romania in the new economic predicaments of the struggle over the financial architecture of Europe and euro. Keywords: regional economic geography, Romania, Eastern Europe, dependent neoliberalism

Zsuzsanna Pósfai: Inequalities of CEE housing markets in a global context

In my presentation I will explore how mechanisms and processes on the housing market (re)produce spatial inequalities. I employ a theoretical approach of uneven development on various spatial scales. My aim is to link global economic processes to local housing markets through the institutional mechanisms articulated on various scales. This presentation is part of an ongoing PhD research; here I will focus on the dependent position of CEE (and more specifically, of the Hungarian) housing markets within the European economic space (using the notion of dependent financialization). I will also present some preliminary findings concerning the geographically differentiated effects of the global economic crisis on the Hungarian housing market. My claim is that relations of core and periphery (both on a European and national scale) are determinant in the way how housing markets develop and that this in turns reproduces and deepens existing patterns of socio-spatial inequality.

Krzysztof Gwosdz: Divergent paths of socio-economic development in the old industrial region of Katowice, Poland

The main purpose of the paper is to assess trends in local and regional socio-economic development in a old industrial urban region undergoing fundamental change of its development trajectory. The study area consists of the Katowice urban region – the second largest metropolitan region in Poland – after Warsaw. The Katowice urban region is one of Poland's two main problem areas characterized by environmental, social, and economic problems of national importance. The heavily industrial region experienced a substantial social and economic transformation after Poland became a democratic nation in 1989. Positive processes of socio-economic development occur selectively across the discussed urban region and large differences in the trajectory of local socio-economic development constitute significant challenges for the whole region. The author argues that the period of fundamental change of the socio-economic trajectory in a fragmented system of management and under the neoliberal model of development (as is in the case of the Katowice conurbation after 1989) will lead to the polarization and growing inequalities within the region. KEYWORDS: socio-economic paths of development, social and spatial inequalities, old industrial region PROPOSAL SUBMITTED FOR SESSION B): From globally-ranked metropolises to rural ghettos: the changing patterns of socio-spatial inequalities across East Central Europe

Gábor Pirisi: Degradation due to outmigration – shrinking human capital in Hungarian small towns

The demographic shrinking of traditional small towns started between the last two censuses, and both natural decrease and (inland) outmigration appears in these cases. According to some of our former researches, the outmigration is highly selective, and especially intensive in the age groups of 20-29 years. The effects of growing European emigration and “working abroad” are still hard to measure, without proper data in local (but even national) level. The aim of these paper is to analyse the outmigration of young adults from small towns, try to collect data and give an estimation about the international aspects of migration which hardly appears in official statistics. We are focusing on the question, what happens with young adults after graduating in a local secondary school? By utilising informal networks of former classmates we conduct an empirical survey on selected samples in different small towns to see, where are these people who have finished school 5 or 10 years ago Combining these results with census data we are about to understand the phenomenon and create scenarios for the future development of these settlements. key words: small towns, shrinking, demographic decline, outmigration

Lucie Trlifajova: Controlling the Unwanted: Zero Tolerance Policies in Northern Bohemia

One of the outcomes of the post-1989 development in the Czech Republic was a raising concentration of the poor – and above others Roma - in peripheral, post-industrial regions with higher level of unemployment. These become, inter alia, visible through the formation of so-called socially excluded localities. The paper focuses on two Czech post-industrial cities and their attempt to solve rising social tension through the introduction of policies of control that focus on the (Roma) inhabitants in these localities. In both cities these policies (so-called zero tolerance) had been introduced after series of public clashes and subsequent anti-Roma demonstrations. The authors suggest to interpret them as reactions to a rising public demand for visible local government measures. The authors analyse how the framework of zero tolerance institutionalizes the anti-Roma discourse within the local policymaking and consequently legitimizes introduction of repressive approaches. Further, the paper opens the question of the impact of these policies in the area of security, inter-ethnic relationships and the overall social situation.

Anca Simionca: The Framing of the Unproductive. A case study of High-level vision of economic progress and racialized excusion in Urban Romania

keywords: imaginaries of city development, marginalization, Roma

This chapter looks into the formation and maintenance of spatially and socially marginalized categories through the lens of imageries of city development. Spatial segregation of the poor in urban areas that lack most basic facilities is an outcome of various structural forces operating at levels ranging from global capital flows and fixes to the aggregated individual racist views and practices. Convincing arguments have been made showing the fact that urban slums concentrating the poor (who many times share a certain ethnic or racial background) had been formed under interwoven system-level causes such as deficient redistribution, housing policies, commodification of commons, neoliberal market policies. Such multi-levelled marginalization is not simply an unintended consequence of uneven or carelessly implemented development. The angle from which this paper will address the centrality of marginality is that of the imaginaries guiding the development of the city and the labour market as they become visible in the discourses of some of the institutions producing city level policy. Relying on the multi-levelled ethnographic empirical material that was gathered within the SPAREX research project, this paper seeks to describe the ways in which the current hegemonic discourses of economic development (centred on attracting foreign investment to cities) and that of the neoliberal subject (the worthy entrepreneurial autonomous and creative individual) dovetail with the existing stereotypes of the ethnically Roma.

Emă Corodescu: Socio-spatial inequalities and polarization structures – a dynamic territorial perspective. The case of Iași, Romania

Keywords: Iași, inequalities, urban system, historical data

Rural-urban relationships and urban system architecture represent key features of the socio-spatial inequalities, which faced a sharp increase during the last decades within post-socialist countries. Our case study analyses the socio-economic evolution of Iași city, Romania within its urban system. The study intends to bring new evidence to the research question: how does a change in the position of a city within the urban system influence the territorial inequalities within the region it polarizes? The aim is, on the one hand, to build a critical review on the existing literature and, on the other hand, to understand the evolution of Iași city within the urban system. Reviewing and classifying the existing methods on the theme is followed by analyzing both quantitative and qualitative historical data, within the framework of different theories and models; GIS (Geographical Information Systems) and statistical methods are used for building our methodology. Hence, integrating both temporal and spatial dimension within the analysis of socio-economic facts is envisaged. Our results intend to bring new insights in some historical debates on the economic evolution of Iași city and the region and to bring some new empirical evidence in understanding the inequalities in the post-socialist context.

Julia schuchmann: Social exclusion in the case of Budapest

Due to the globalization effects the European metropolitan areas becomes the most important epicentre of the economic and political power. These urban areas concentrate the potential of European economic growth; these are the places of innovations, and development. The dominant economic development centres of the EU territory are dynamic urban agglomerations and metropolitan regions, and big cities as well. The metropolisation was followed by many social tensions: the development of social spatial inequalities, the growing segregation and social exclusion. The main objective of this paper is to analyse the process of social exclusion issues in the case of a central-eastern European metropolis: Budapest. The analysis is based on the related scientific literatures and uses statistical data to highlight the changes during the last two decades in the social spatial structure of Budapest. The analysis seeks to present how the lower social status groups are excluded from the city centre to the outskirts areas.

Gergely Olt: Gentrification, conflict management and the post-communist context – the cases of inner city neighbourhoods in Budapest

Gentrification in Budapest 25 years after the political changes from state socialism to capitalism is still less pronounced as in the inner cities of bigger and more wealthy 'Western' cities. Even Niel Smith was unusually cautious about the question of demand for inner city housing in Budapest (Smith, 1996, p. 175). Until the end of the first decade of the transition, the trends were actually the opposite in many inner city areas of Budapest (Kovács, 1998). Recent research also shows that the phenomenon is limited at best (Kovács et al., 2012). Our newer research results (Csanádi et al., 2012) show rather the studentification (Smith, 2005) and commercialisation of an inner city neighbourhood. And even from the Hungarian neo-Marxist perspective we can read about the importance of the institutional factors that at least limited and slowed down the process (Czifrusz et al., 2016 p. 58). Still in the year 2015 the real estate market of the city went through a huge demand shock that raised real estate prices by 20-30 percent and rental prices by 30-60 percent that significantly changed the patterns of socio-spatial inequalities in Budapest. In this presentation I try to give an explanation of the peculiarities of the gentrification process following the suggestions of authors such as Grubbauer (2012 p. 45) who insist on the importance of cultural and institutional factors in the post-communist contexts and West (2012) who highlights the importance of the different historical trajectories of the cities in the region. These arguments are similar to the historical point of view of Szelényi (1993 cited by Bodnár, 2013 p.465), who argued for the particular city development path of socialist cities. In my argument the post-communist context of Budapest was determinant in the differences of the housing market processes compared to the 'Western' examples and these contextual factors explain that the rent gap was not closed in every potential neighbourhood in Budapest. The latest published political economic explanations for these anomalies compared to the universal and global logic of the rent gap (Smith, 2002) use the explanation of scalar restructuring in the case of Józsefváros in Budapest (Czifrusz et al., 2016 p. 56). But what exactly explains these scalar changes? In some of his recent works Iván Szelényi argues that not all of the former communist countries are on a straight road to become (neo)liberal market-economies (Szelényi, 2013; Csillag and Szelényi, 2015; Szelényi 2015a,b). In his view the peculiarities of the property relations also mean that market led allocation mechanisms are constantly influenced by the state (Csillag and Szelényi, 2015). The transition from state socialism to market economy necessarily has neo-patrimonial elements that mean that state power decides who can be an owner and at which prices (Csillag and Szelényi, 2015; Szelényi, 2015a). On the level of urban changes and housing market mechanisms this patrimonial element was the privatisation of housing stock to the sitting tenants. Later the post-communist political legitimization needs a neo-patrimonial element (Csillag and Szelényi, 2015 p. 27) that means redistribution of property to those who are "believed to loyally serve the political powers". This element on the urban level was the corrupt privatisation process in the Erzsébetváros after 2000s when investors closely related to the local authority had the chance to privatise property for very low prices. This also meant that most investment in the area was rather speculative and instead of real changes only expected increasing property prices. When the crisis hit the Budapest

property market the buildings they privatised stayed empty and became the perfect preconditions for the emerging “ruin bar” scene (Lugosi et al, 2010; Csanádi et al, 2012). The irony of the process that instead of the change to a high status residential area that was planned most residents claim the area now uninhabitable that only serves touristic functions. The demand side shock of 2015 seems to be a typical post-communist case as well in the framework: after the collapse of several broker houses involved in Ponzi-schemes real estate seems to be the only safe investment. Neo-patriomonal and later neo-prebendal power relations (Szelényi, 2015b) do not exclusively manifest themselves in the property relations, but also in the management of conflicts and the type of state interventions. Instead of the more calculable legal rational authority typical in liberal market economies in these kinds of contexts personal relationships systematically influence how conflicts are handled and play out at the end. In my research area the most important conflict was the night noise caused by the emerging entertainment districts. The different stakeholders were handled according to the actual political interests and the process was not at all transparent but at the end the background bargains decided about the ways the situation is handled. Another good example is the adjacent district VIII where in spite of the clear EU directives of social urban rehabilitation the revanchist anti-poor ideological background of political leaders strongly influenced the actual implementation of the project. In my ethnographic research I paid extra attention to the conflict management that I will present at the conference in detail. All in all my research in Erzsébetváros and to a smaller extent in Józsefváros can confirm the importance of the different political interpretations of property rights and how power relations are articulated in the post-communist context. These circumstances influenced housing market mechanisms and how and at which scale the state power interfered with the gentrification process.

András Vigvári: At the gates of Budapest? The role of „Hős utca” in the migration process between the capital city and countryside in Hungary.

The migration process between the Hungarian countryside to the Hungarian capital city Budapest has always been a significant phenomenon within the social history of Hungary. The unequal division of labor between the capital city and the countryside has continuously triggered a movement between the location throughout history. On the other hand, whether the movement has been a success or a failure from the perspective of migrants has always been influenced by economic cycles and by the labour market.

In my presentation I try to show the spatial consequences of these macro processes through a local example. I claim that there have always been such kinds of neighbourhoods in Budapest, which has served as a place in-between between the countryside and the capital city in the process of the migration. My research field, the Hős utca was built in 1937 by the state as a „settlement for the needy”. By now it became one of the most stigmatized neighborhood of the city, associated with many different social problems. In my paper based on my field work experiences I will present the survivor structural function and its social historical consequence of „Hős utca” in the social-spatial inequalities context of Hungary

Jakob Hurrle: Cheap living on the countryside? How does the de-urbanization of Roma poverty affect household incomes?

key-words: urban-rural migration, socially-excluded localities, Roma, welfare, housing

The 2015 mapping of ‘socially excluded localities’ in the Czech Republic registered the highest increase of excluded localities in remote municipalities with underdeveloped infrastructure. Combining the findings from interviews with residents of newly emerged socially excluded localities in rural areas with the results of mathematic calculations, the authors sought to identify factors that contribute to the relocation of Roma to the countryside. The research result challenges the popular claim that relocation would be the result of a cost-optimization strategy of poor households. They demonstrate that life in remote municipalities is often more expensive than life in more central locations. The analysis showed that the driving factor for urban-rural migration is the lack of access to housing in urban regions. This lack of alternatives allows also to explain the surprisingly high rents in most of the studied rural localities, which seem to not reflect at all the economic disadvantages linked to these location choices. Migration from cities is however not the only factor that contributes to the emergence of new localities. While this factor was decisive in the case of some localities, in the case of others processes of segregation that occur within rural areas are more important.

Zaiga Krisjane: Changing sociodemographic characteristics of the inhabitants in rural peripheries in Latvia

The aim of the current paper is to examine the characteristics of the inhabitants of three remote rural areas in Latvia. We focus on the inhabitants of the remote countryside in order to shed light on the processes of marginalization in the rural periphery. The primary research question addressed in the paper is how the engagement in agricultural activities affects residential composition based on demographic, socioeconomic and migration specific characteristics. Secondly, individual characteristics also shape sense of belonging and identity of the place. Therefore second research question aims to clarify whether there are distinctive compositional variations in the attitudes towards rural peripheralization. Keywords: rural periphery, population characteristics, changes in the rural areas, rural settlements

Erika Nagy: Consumption across borders – Understanding marginalization as a multiscalar process

I interpret cross-border consumption (i) as a set of socio-spatial practices addressing basic and social, material and non-material needs that are embedded in the everyday reality of national borders, as well as (ii) the manifestations of diverse strategies and multiple social relations. I argue for understanding institutional and corporate strategies related to border regions as the responses of local agents to their perceived marginality – in the flows of goods and capital, within the shrinking systems and the changing logic of the national redistributive systems, and in the centralised political spaces – by (re)valorising their fixed assets through extending and exploiting their networked relations across scales and by mobilising various border-related identities. I argue also for understanding consumption-related strategies of powerful local agents – having clear class and urban bias – as the engines of growing socio-spatial inequalities within border regions, marginalising major groups of low-income, immobile social groups, transferring social problems to less powerful localities, while improving access to goods and services for the well-off. Finally, I also link these arguments to earlier critiques on the neoliberalisation of European regional policies.

Sevinç Bahar Yeniğül: Rural Gentrification: Middle class' migration from urban to rural areas

Rural gentrification, which is linked in particular to the migration and permanent settlement in the countryside of middle-class or affluent urbanites, is increasingly affecting contemporary rural communities. After the 80s the lifestyle and consumption practices of new middle-class have an important impact on the residential urban landscape in Turkey. Thus, this process involves major changes in terms of housing and the social composition of households. In this study, the phenomena of rural gentrification have been studied due to the housing policies of Turkey. Housing market in Turkey has led to an increase in housing construction since the 2000s. Unfortunately, this growth has been seen in countryside/rural areas across the metropolitan regions. This phenomena cause the transformation and gentrification of rural areas and rural communities which are under the pressure of the urban sprawl. The gentrification of metropolises has been analyzed from a variety of perspectives. But nowadays, not only the gentrification of metropolises but also the gentrification of rural areas has needed to be discussed. Gentrification is the process by which higher-income households displace lower-income residents of a community, changing the essential character and flavor of that community. Rural gentrification, which is linked in particular to the migration and permanent settlement in the countryside of middle-class or affluent urbanites, is increasingly affecting contemporary rural communities. The urbanization oriented policies of 80s in Turkey ignored the rural areas, and these areas are seen as the potential areas for urbanization and urban citizens. Urban citizens are particularly attracted by the promise of a better quality of life in the countryside. The socio-spatial inequality between urban and rural areas is now observed in rural areas where urban and rural communities are living together. Key words: Rural gentrification, socio-spatial inequality, housing policies, Türkiye

Mária Molnár: Social and Territorial Distribution of Disabled People as well as Measures to Promote their Social Inclusion through Strategic Steps into the Labour Market in the European Union and in Hungary

Keywords: regional differences, social inclusion, labour market

The measures and priorities for social inclusion get an increasing emphasis in the European Union and in Hungary. There are inequalities on regional, social and economic level. The struggle against poverty and social exclusion is very important task in the different strategies. The driving of people living with disabilities back to work can be facilitated by exploitation of individual capabilities and resources applying the philosophy of lifelong learning increasing the accessibility of educational institutions. The mobility and economic activity must be enhanced to the learning and the more intensive economy finding the balance between the labour demand and supply.

My main goal is to demonstrate the changes of the past 10-20 years. Highlighting those factors, which can contribute to increasing labour market participation of this social group. Summarizing the data on disabled people based on databases of EUROSTAT, ESPON, OECD, Regional Information System (TeIR in Hungarian) and Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH in Hungarian), it is possible to get a more comprehensive picture of the inequalities. Pearson correlation, Factorial- and cluster analyses. The differences can be decreased by strengthening of collaboration, cooperation and equality. The 'region-specific' development measures may offer appropriate conditions for everybody to find work near their place of residence. More and more disabled people could be in a better position by involving grants to improve their quality of life.

The cluster analysed showed that between the EU 27 countries IHDl gives a better picture of economic inequalities reflecting differences in distributions of health care, education and income. For this reason more member states moved into less favourable position compared with the HDl. In peripheral areas disadvantages increased. Opportunities in work rehabilitation and developing-preparing employment should be supported in more places. Network connections and cooperations should be strengthened based on the Social Work Centres, local governments, associations, foundations, public sectors and government. It is difficult to predict the future, but there are positive tendencies.

Drăgan Magdalena: Amenity migration in the Apuseni Mountains

As a recent trend in Romania, in the past two decades the amenity migration has created new settlements or revived some rural communities, especially in the mountain area. Secondary residences are mainly found in tourist resort areas and in scenic areas with good accessibility from major cities. Aside from some positive economic effects, this phenomenon is accompanied by several problems related to environmental protection, the alteration of traditional landscape and the gentrification of the rural communities. The present study examines amenity migration in the Apuseni Mountains from three perspectives: its spatial distribution, its link with tourism and in terms of its management by local authorities. Keywords: amenity migration, secondary residences, rural gentrification, local management, tourism

Līga Feldmane: The portrait of immigrant in the secondary city: the case of Jelgava

Key words: secondary city, internal migration, immigrants of Jelgava Nowadays urban areas are the centers of economic activity and social life and the residents' role in the development of cities and towns is very essential. Although the main centers in every country are capitals, still the role of secondary cities is important for sustainable regional development. The aim of the study is to clarify the main immigration trends and the portrait of citizens who chose to change their residence from other urban or rural areas to the 4th biggest city in Latvia – Jelgava, which is one of 9 centers of national development significance, located in central part of Latvia and is highly influenced by the closeness to capital Riga. To achieve the goal statistical data from Population Register of period 2000 – 2015 was analyzed. The results showed that the majority of immigrants come from the rural areas around Jelgava while also significant amount of immigrants move from the capital Riga. Jelgava attracts slightly more women than men, and it is more interesting for unmarried people in their 20-ties and early 30 –ties, as well as for people with children, who find it more appropriate than living in Riga. These trends show that Jelgava has a potential to attract more young people who are in their active working stage, therefore there are good conditions for sustainable development.

CHALLENGES AND SPECIALTIES OF THE COHESION POLICY IN EASTERN EUROPE

Wolfgang Streitenberger: Sustainable urban development in the new EU-Cohesion Policy 2014-2020

In the new programming period 2014- 2020 of Cohesion Policy "urban development" has become a top priority and a number of new instruments/aspects have been introduced into our support measures: All that to convince member States to focus on "sustainability" in urban development.

Balázs Kotosz – Imre Lengyel: Growth and convergence in the NUTS 3 regions of V4 countries: an econometric evidence

Following the Solow growth model, the convergence process appeared in the economic literature. However, it has become a hot topic through the work of Barro and Sala-i-Martin in the early 90s. Through the improvement of econometric methods, both beta and sigma convergence can be verified. In our analysis, we use NUTS3 level per capita GDP in PPS USD data for the period of 2000-2013, metropole regions (e.g. Budapest and Pest County) are whole handled. In the pilot survey, we concluded that an average growth rate of 94.5% was observable with relatively high differences (27.5% in Nógrád, but 147.7% in Legnicko-Glogowski), and neither beta convergence nor sigma convergence cannot be proved. Beta convergence periods cannot be found using shorter sub-samples, and divergence in the sigma point of view is significant for the whole period. Growth rates are country-specific, while initial values remain insignificant in the presence of – significant – country dummies. These first results open the path towards models considering spatial dependence and heterogeneity. Keywords: convergence, Visegrád countries, econometric models

Judit Kálmán: How well they cope? Effects of Education and Labor Market Status on Subjective Well-Being of the Youth In Europe

Youth unemployment/early job insecurity/study to work transition are major problems across the EU, especially in the aftermath of the recent economic crisis, with different policy answers in different countries. However we know little about how these issues affect the well-being of young people. Studying the determinants of subjective well-being is a relatively new, yet flourishing field of economics – highly linked to other social sciences. In empirical studies usually the measure of satisfaction is higher for those with higher income, for the more educated, for married people etc. and lower and largely negative for the unemployed. The relationship between education level and subjective well-being is not unambiguous, controlling for income and filtering out other effects (labor market status, health status, and social relationships) its effects might diminish or disappear. There is growing international evidence that being unemployed at an early age tends to have lasting negative

effects on future employment prospects and wages, as well as on subjective well-being and health. With many young people trapped in temporary and part-time work, the costs to society include not only the loss of growth and revenue potential, but also the lowered inter-generational trust, lack of confidence in traditional socio-economic and political institutions etc (OECD,2013, p.12).Despite the obvious urgency of the policy issue and several reports highlighting its importance(OECD,2013,) there are relatively few well-being studies directly focused on young people in the academic literature. Economic dimensions of different labor market outcomes are relatively well documented, however evidence on the link between employment conditions and social outcomes, such as well-being or social cohesion is still relatively scarce. The 2013 World Development Report made an attempt to identify the link between employment , well-being and social cohesion as a central pillar in development (Wetzke-McLeod,2013), yet most studies dealing with social cohesion per se stay at the macro level. However studying how education or employment positions and well-being is linked, calls for empirical analyses at the individual level – aggregation of which can help in different measurements of social progress, or social cohesion per se. Using data from the brand new EU-SILC 2013 special module on well-being (from which data will be available early2015) effects of their labor market status as well as education level on the well-being of European youth are to be investigated via micro-econometric methods (both OLS and ordered logit/probit). Results from this research become comparable with results from other measurements of well-being such as OECD's Better Life Initiative, or studies relying on the World Values Survey or ESS. Also by adding the institutional dimension on different labor market policies and a cross-country analysis, it provides policy conclusions to help mitigating work-related tensions, school-to work transition, social policy tools etc. in order to improve social cohesion. Keywords: well-being, youth, unemployment, education, social cohesion, Europe

Dawid Lasek: Carpathian Euroregion Poland

CARPATHIANS, CARPATHIAN BRAND, The challenges and specialties of the cohesion policy in Eastern Europe Borders in Europe – fences, permeability Human capital, creativity, social innovations in rural area Different forms of capital in the regional development

László Csák: Spatial turn in Romania: newcomers and future challenges

For more than a decade regional science scholars in Romania, including myself, held the opinion that Bucuresti-Ifov NUTS region is a rising star, and the gap between the capital region and the lagging behind regions is widening even in the long run. Recently I have updated my regional data sheets so I could use it for teaching purposes, but the trendlines changed so much compared to figures edit elast time, that I felt the need for more insight. Probably the gap is not widening any more, the ranking of the regions is going to change a lot in the near future. Adding what I identified in my previous research, namely the rural turn in Romanian settlement network, a very much different Romania is in the making: the century of Bucuresti and of Transylvania is followed by the century of the East and of the rural hinterlands. In my paper I would like to also add some detail regarding the funds used for regional development in the 2007-2013 programming period, in order to find out if one can confirm any impact of ERFA projects on the regional trends.

Magdolna Sass: The electronics industry of the European Union: New Member States, Mediterranean countries and "core-EU" after the crisis

CiP Topic A The paper analyses the EU electronics industry, with special emphasis on the New Member States and three Mediterranean countries (Greece, Portugal and Spain). The main research question is whether there are any new post-crisis trends and patterns in output, FDI and location competition compared to the pre-crisis period. In the analysis, simple statistical methods are used, given the limited availability and problems of data. We show that certain NMS became important locations of the EU electronics industry, through an FDI-based, ongoing sectoral restructuring. During the crisis, NMS as a group gained in terms of their shares in EU electronics FDI, production and value added, and slightly decreased dependence on imported inputs, while the Mediterranean countries stagnated in all areas. We show that this latter is due more to larger shares of certain "old" EU Member States, especially Germany. Thus the restructuring of EU electronics production progressed further during the crisis years and altered to some extent direction, reflecting the changes in the competitiveness of individual countries and their differing specialisation in the various, heterogeneous segments of electronics. Key words: electronics, distribution of production in the EU, crisis, multinational companies

Zoltán Gál: Future of Central and Eastern Europe: Growth and catching-up models are revisited

The research investigates the long-term problems of capital accumulation in the context of centre and periphery and dependency models, and introduces the systemic features of the integration of transition countries. Post-socialist transformation emphasized by the DME model, is characterized by high dependency on foreign direct investment channeled by foreign MNCs into Central and Eastern Europe. The main aim of the research is to analyze the impact of FDI on growth, gross fixed capital accumulation, wealth creation (GNI per capita) on both macro-level and subnational level in CEE. This research also examines the territorial impact of FDI on the overall economic growth as well as on the geographical

distribution of economic activities across regions. Since the outbreak of the crisis, not only FDI inflows decreased but also the role of foreign capital in promoting economic growth have been revised. The research relies on the analysis of a panel dataset containing time series data for the period 1990/95-2013 on Visegrad 4 countries. OLS regression and Granger test were used to statistically verify our presumptions. GDP growth rate, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, GNI per capita, export and import, employment and savings rate are selected as dependent variables; FDI inflows/stocks, banking/portfolio investments used as independent variables, and control (financial, technology and infrastructure development) and institutional variables are also selected. Dickey–Fuller test is required to insure the stationarity of FDI variables, differentiation and deferring effects. Concerning sub-national level, data are collected from FDI Regio and fDiMarket database. Our preliminary results do not find strong correlation between GFCF and FDI (Solow vs. Feldstein-Horioka). Domestic savings and higher incomes are the most important factors not only of domestic investments but also of convergence to the advanced regions. Concerning the growth and development effects of foreign investment-led versus domestic savings-led growth models the latter had stronger impact not only on growth but on catching-up as well. We argue that positive impact of FDI on regional performance to a large extent depends on the degree of embeddedness of MNCs in the regional economy and the socio-economic conditions of the given region. The research also contributes to policy debates in terms of achievement of transition, EU accession and the impact of the crisis on regional imbalances and tries to answer the question why even the most successful CEECs, being too dependent on foreign capital and multinationals, suffer setbacks from time to time and cannot fill the income gap existing between CEE and Western Europe.

Hunor Bajtalan: What could we've done differently? Lessons from the 2007–2013 MFF in Romania

First among the last ones – this is how we can characterize Romania's performance in Cohesion Policy during the first seven years of its EU membership. At the end of the 2007–2013 programming period with an absorption rate of around 60% (18.01.2016) Romania is among the worst performers in the implementation of EU Cohesion Policy, being a step ahead only to the newcomer Croatia. In this respect it is obvious that Romanian authorities faced some serious challenges and it doesn't come as a surprise at all that in the last few years, especially during the tight austerity budgets following the financial crisis they were obsessed with the question of non-refundable EU funds. As a result from EU accession onwards the necessity to modernize the state administration by implementing a thorough administrative-territorial reform was frequently on the political agenda. Yet unfortunately there were some serious contradictions in the intent and the content of the process itself. The hereby presented paper will try to give a comprehensive summary of the implementation of Cohesion Policy in Romania, during the timeframe of the 2007–2013 MFF. The author will try to identify the main factors that led to the above presented situation. At the same time one of the key objectives of the inquiry is to debate whether the establishment of the administrative-territorial regions in Romania will have a positive effect on the implementation of Cohesion Policy in the timeframe of the 2014–2020 MFF. Keywords: Romania, regions, regionalisation, decentralisation, cohesion policy

Gergely Tagai: Societal challenges after the economic crisis in East Central Europe

The challenges and specialties of the cohesion policy in Eastern Europe Keywords: economic crisis, societal challenges, youth, East Central Europe, cohesion While Europe 2020 strategy defines impressive goals to achieve in the domain of employment, education and fighting against poverty and social exclusion, the economic crisis, started in 2008, launched different processes challenging the improvement of these targets. While the financial and economic impact of the crisis induced direct and rapid changes in the socio-economic structures of (East Central) European countries, different effects on societal conditions might appear only in a long run, and result in more permanent disadvantages. This paper focuses on socio-economic changes and spatial processes related to disadvantages affecting the youth in the after crisis-period. The presentation touches upon the question how youth unemployment, early-school leaving and the level of NEET (young person who is Not in Education, Employment, or Training) rates have changed in recent years in East Central European countries, it searches for causes behind these processes and interprets these challenges from the aspect of European cohesion policies.

Éva Szügyi: Regional development of Serbia

In the middle of 2000's in Serbia the process of regionalization, the power of decentralization and the strengthening to self-government has become a central issue. In this context, my aim is to give a general preview about initial processes of Serbia's regional development, regionalism and decentralization. The research on the subject is justified by the accession of Serbia to the European Union. However in the Republic of Serbia the regionalism and the decentralism are known phenomenon the developments which has been doing are unsuccessful. Among the candidates to accession to European Union the regional inequality is in Serbia the biggest. On the level of regions, this rate is 1:7, on the level of municipalities this rate is 1:15. Regional structural policy, as a part of the economic policy is aimed to reduce regional disparities or special inequalities. This is the overall goal of regional policy. I state that this goal was not the overall driving force of Serbia's new regional policy since 2007. It should be noted that Serbia had the largest and most differential spatial structure of the former Yugoslavia, furthermore the war conditions gave special characteristics to the spatial backwardness and setback. Serbia is characterized with the inherited structural problems, negative demographic trends, many undeveloped municipalities, institutional problems and poor financial conditions. Serbia reorganized its social, economic and legal systems due to

pressure from the European Union. Therefore, Serbia has established the system of NUTS, it harmonized their own legal system of European Union legal system, it accepted the regional development documents, it established the institutional system of regional development. In my study I want to introduce the documents of regional development, the institutional infrastructure and NUTS system in Serbia. My aim is to introduce the implementation of regional policy in Serbia from the middle of 2000's. Methodologically the study is based on the documents and the analysis of statistical data. Keywords: Serbia, regionalism, decentralism, development, inequalities

Balázs Forman: The New Regional Policy in less developed and/or peripheral regions

In many regions of the World, very serious socio-territorial changes are currently happening in non-core areas. As in other parts of the world, most development in Central Europe is recently peripheral and differs from 'classical' economic development in Northwestern European countries. One characteristic of recent economic development is the high dependency and/or interdependence on core countries and on world market. If the economic growth and economic development needs for some countries to solve the different challenges of ageing population, to sustain systems of the education, the public services, the pension, the public health with changing population and growing inequalities. The key terms are the inequalities, sustainability and welfare allocation and/or distribution between different individuals, social groups, regions, countries and generations. The peripheral and semi-peripheral countries in the vicinity of economic growth hubs are changing rapidly. However, peripheries of world economy are not only affected by the geographical expansion of their role in spatial division of labour leading to dispersed forms of economic development in the core-periphery connection. In a general sense, it seems that semi-peripheral countries are becoming a more central arena under neoliberal capitalism in World economy, leading to spatial reconfigurations as well as social, ecological and economic disruptions. We have to face dichotomy of stability- instability and short and long term periods. However, up to now, much existing work has focused on economic development of North America and Europe, while systematized reflections on developments in Latin America, in Central Europe and etc. have been underrepresented. This presentation to discuss the natures, causes, consequences, and politics of the dynamics taking place in peripheries and semi-peripheries of World economy, in order to enhance our understanding of the role of these spaces for current processes of neoliberal development

Gabriella Carmen Pascariu: European Cohesion Policy Offers an Appropriate Response to the Periphery of the EU? A Critical Evaluation of the 2014-2020 Programme in Relation to the Challenges of the EU's Eastern Periphery

The current literature offers different opinions about the ways and tools that a state can intervene to mitigate the peripherality effect. Some authors pay more attention to the elements that are related to spatiality (geographical proximity connectivity, accessibility), while others support the measures strictly from the economic sphere (improving investment and employment through structural funds, the convergence of productive structures in terms of factors intensity, technological intensity and gross value added etc.). This paper will analyze by comparison the European Cohesion Policy results in the countries situated at the EU's Eastern periphery in order to better capture local specificities. The article will gradually answer to the following questions: - Which are the particular problems of peripheral economies? - How did the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013 has responded to these problems and what impact did it have on reducing the development gaps in the Eastern periphery of the EU? - How the institutions should act to enhance cohesion through European funds? - What lessons can be learned for improving the effectiveness of future Cohesion Policy from the perspective of diminishing the Eastern peripherality of the EU? The responses to these questions will be presented in a comparative manner and also in dynamics (1990-2014), focusing especially on assessing the relation macroeconomic measures - Structural Funds - cohesion. Based on the obtained results from applying empirical analysis, it will be appreciate if current tendencies are favourable or not for growth and convergence on long-term in the EU's Eastern periphery. Keywords: European Cohesion Policy, EU's Eastern periphery, effectiveness

Lucian Roşu: The influence of post-socialist transition on perception of quality of life in Eastern European cities.

The present urban landscape of most Eastern European cities is a result of two main driving forces that occurred in the last decades: the systematic urban planning and socialist interventions and the post-socialist transition that was seeking for a free market economy. Both processes affected not only the city morphology but rather changed perception, modified behaviours and altered the quality of life (QoL) of its inhabitants. This paper is exploring the different stages of post-socialist transition by analysing QoL perception of different cities across Eastern Europe. Different studies which are focused on this thematic highlights an existing model for QoL perception across Europe. On the other hand, the largest variations for perception is found in Eastern European cities, pointing out that this transition process is the measure which defines perception upon QoL. Using geostatistical specific methods, this research emphasises the relation between the post-socialist transition, geographical location and their influences upon QoL in cities from Eastern Europe. Keywords: Quality of urban life, Eastern European Cities, geostatistical analyses

Ramona Tiganasu: European Cohesion Policy Offers an Appropriate Response to the Periphery of the EU? A Critical Evaluation of the 2014-2020 Programme in Relation to the Challenges of the EU's Eastern Periphery

The current literature offers different opinions about the ways and tools that a state can intervene to mitigate the peripherality effect. Some authors pay more attention to the elements that are related to spatiality (geographical proximity, connectivity, accessibility), while others support the measures strictly from the economic sphere (improving investment and employment through structural funds, the convergence of productive structures in terms of factors intensity, technological intensity and gross value added etc.). This paper will analyze by comparison the European Cohesion Policy results in the countries situated at the EU's Eastern periphery in order to better capture local specificities. The article will gradually answer to the following questions: - Which are the particular problems of peripheral economies? - How did the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013 has responded to these problems and what impact did it have on reducing the development gaps in the Eastern periphery of the EU? - How the institutions should act to enhance cohesion through European funds? - What lessons can be learned for improving the effectiveness of future Cohesion Policy from the perspective of diminishing the Eastern peripherality of the EU? The responses to these questions will be presented in a comparative manner and also in dynamics (1990-2014), focusing especially on assessing the relation macroeconomic measures - Structural Funds - cohesion. Based on the obtained results from applying empirical analysis, it will be appreciate if current tendencies are favourable or not for growth and convergence on long-term in the EU's Eastern periphery. Keywords: European Cohesion Policy, EU's Eastern periphery, effectiveness

Tamara Maricic – Slavka Zekovic: Serbia's long and thorny voyage to EU

Serbia has been striving to become an equal member of European community especially since the big national democratic changes in 2000. However, the socio-economic crisis initiated even before the dissolution of ex-Yugoslavia, and further enhanced with civil wars, has been long. The economic, political and institutional reforms of post-socialist transition, mainly imposed by the elites, have not been able to compensate majority of long-term problems that Serbian society has been facing with. This resulted with poor economic development, mainly taking the form of a "growth without development", large regional disparities (with leading role of Belgrade metropolitan area), pauperization of majority of population, environment degradation. Sole transposition of *acquis communautaire* cannot solve the accumulated problems, as Serbia fails in institutional and organizational adjustments, to cope with the predictable bleak future development prospects. This research will tend to propose necessary adjustments and directions for political, institutional and other changes to deal with regional disparities and country's lagging behind other European countries. Key words: Serbia, development, regional disparities

Cristina Lincaru – Speranta Pirciog – Draga Atanasiu: Sketch of a System of Monitoring and Alert system of the Risk of Unemployment at NUTS 3 level based on local variation profile of registered unemployment at local level (NUTS5) – Romanian case

Public Employment Services (PES) have to "react efficiently and effectively to unceasingly changing public and political demand" and also to cope successfully to the growing "competitive environments" demand. (Public Employment Services' Contribution to EU 2020: PES 2020 Strategy Output Paper, 2013). One direction that allow PES to "enhancing labor market transparency and providing evidence to support policy design" is to fully exploit the informational potential provided by the registered unemployment indicator in a systemic way. In Romania the registered unemployment administrative unit is AJOFM – County Agency for Employment and training of the Labor Force - the PES at NUTS 3 level, while the lowest administrative unit is represented by localities at LAU 2 level equivalent to NUTS 5 level. Some recent research results proved that the spatial variation of registered unemployment is more heterogenous at NUTS 5 level than at NUTS 3 level. The Law 76/2002 is profiling the labor market policies and especially active measures in a homogenous perspective addressing the "normal spatial" profile of registered unemployment, regardless the spatial variation (managed at national level by ANOFM – the PES at NUTS 0 level). On this background our research question is focused identification of on better "unusual" profile of registered unemployed persons comparing to the "normal profile".

Zsuzsanna Márkusné Zsibók: Long-term regional economic forecast for Hungary: macro modeling and regional downscaling

The project called „Long-term socio-economic forecasting for Hungary” within the frame of „Adaptation to climate change” programme aimed to forecast the long-term socio-economic development path of Hungary until 2050. The results are to be integrated into the National Adaptation Geo-Information System (NAGIS). As part of this project, a long-term macroeconomic forecast have been made on the basis of a dynamic macro model. The geographical scale of the required forecast is the regional and micro-regional scale, and in some cases, a 10 x 10 km raster. For this reason, the data obtained from the national level forecast of the macroeconomic model have to be regionally decomposed. The relevant territorial scale of the

decomposition is the county-level, and three macroeconomic variables were forecast for the 20 NUTS3 regions of Hungary: gross domestic product, employment and consumption. The NAGIS project has a strong focus on climate change adaptation. However, in order to make our results more plausible, comprehensive researches would be needed concerning the multifaceted interactions of climate and economic variables. Keywords: regional economic forecasting, macro modelling, regional downscaling

REGIONAL ASPECTS OF NEW ENVIRONMENTAL PARADIGM

Naja Marot: Central and South-Eastern European regions facing new challenges – do new environmental paradigms mind the borders?

Central and South-Eastern European regions are facing new challenges including climate change, economic restructuring, outmigration and others. These challenges demand immediate responses which in the new member states cannot be always provided promptly. The regional and spatial planning systems of these countries have been accommodating to new conditions of the market economies and while doing so do not always possess the knowledge, financial and human capacities to do so. Therefore, new concepts and paradigms such as green infrastructure, territorial governance, and resilience get introduced at a slower speed than by the pioneering Western countries. The presentation will elaborate examples on how the new member states “translate” concepts into their small epistemic communities and whether and how these concepts are accepted and implemented on different administrative levels (national and regional one). These will be done on the basis of exploratory studies, e.g. Delphi study in the term resilience in Slovenia, outcomes of the past scientific conferences and by introducing different (transnational) projects developing tools for spatial planning and pilot actions that offer an opportunity to the region to introduce and test new solutions.

Damir Šljivac: Sustainable energy development in Europe

The paper presents an overview on sustainable energy development policies and technologies including engineering, environmental and economic issues driven by the European Union new energy strategies from 2020 to 2050 with main objectives such as: secure and reliable energy supply, competitive energy market resulting in affordable energy prices and most importantly sustainable energy development through lowering of greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, and fossil fuel dependence. Main focus of the paper will therefore be in presenting key policies, technologies and current research efforts in order to: increase intermittent renewable sources usage while retaining reliable and affordable energy through renewable technologies, energy storage and smart grids development; increase energy efficiency from primary production to final consumption; as well as to lower the overall carbon footprint in energy sector including clean, pollution and emission free fossil fuel energy generation and usage.

Sinisa Franjic: European Energy Policy in Croatia

European energy policy was launched by the decision of the Heads of Member States of the European Union in 2007. European energy policy aims to achieve the three objectives: increasing security of supply, ensuring the competitiveness of European economies and the availability of energy and the promotion of environmental sustainability and combating climate change. This effectively allows energy supply, integration of energy markets in the European Union, ensuring compliance with the energy policy objectives of sustainable development by rational use of energy and development of renewable energy sources and the promotion of research and technological development in the energy sector. European energy policy includes the use of coal, oil, gas, electricity, new and renewable energy sources and nuclear energy and demand management of different forms of energy. Keywords: European Union, European energy policy, Energy, Croatia

András Donát Kovács: Thinking about environment in a mid-size city: case study of Kecskemét

N. Aydan Sat: Foreign Capital and Urban Environment: A Case Study from Turkey

Last three decades have witnessed a rapid expansion of multinational corporations and foreign direct investment parallel to the global economy. FDI not only affects the economy of the host country but also affects its spatial and physical structures. From this point of view, the aim of this study is to explore the relationship between urban environment and foreign direct investment and to analyse the effects of global forces and local dynamics on urban structure in developing countries. Ankara, the capital of Turkey, is selected as a case study area and for this aim a regression analysis is realized to understand this relationship. Data related with foreign direct investment is obtained from Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade and related with

urban dynamics are obtained from Greater Municipality of Ankara, Turkstat and SPO. Keywords: Foreign direct investment, Multinational Corporations, Urban Environment, Ankara, Turkey

Alexander Titov - Bernadett Kovács: Assessment of sustainable growth in selected countries based on decoupling indicator

Assessment was based on analysis of three general indicators: CO2 emission per capita in tons, real GDP per capita in US dollars and renewable energy supply in %. There are three groups of selected countries: BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa), EU (Germany, Hungary, Latvia) and developed countries outside of EU and BRICS (Australia, Switzerland, USA). The first step was comparison of CO2 and GDP trends, further sustainability was assessed on the basis of decoupling indicator. The authors found that even within country groups there is a big difference in the value of the indicator during the time period analysed. Key words: sustainable growth, decoupling indicator, CO2, GDP

József Lennert: Modelling land cover change in Hungary: forecasts for 2050

Keywords: land use change, climate change, economic transition, urban sprawl Adaptation to climate change will be one of the biggest challenges of the XXI. century. For Hungary, the development of the National Adaptation Geo-information System (NAGiS) is an important step toward successful adaptation. We would like to present our research, which provided inputs for NAGiS about the possible changes of land use in the future. For the identification of the ongoing land use change trends, the 1990 and 2006 Corine Land Cover maps were used. We modelled the transitions between the following six land use categories: artificial surfaces, arable land, vineyards and fruit cultivations, grasslands and pastures, heterogeneous agricultural areas and forests. The explanatory variables included socio-economic indicators, variables describing physical environment and relative location. Two scenarios were prepared: a base scenario and an extended scenario. In the extended scenario, we introduced different constraints and incentives for parts of the country in order to integrate different planning elements and climate change forecasts into the model. The results indicate an increase in artificial surfaces, vineyards and fruit cultivations and forests, and a decrease in area for arable land, grasslands and pastures and heterogeneous agricultural areas. This paper is based on the results of the research project Long term socio-economic forecasting for Hungary (EEA-C12-11).

Jenő Zsolt Farkas - Edit Hoyk: New concept in sustainable landscape management: multifunctional agriculture vs. ecosystem services

The multifunctional agriculture concept of EU emphasises sustainable landscape management. However, the original aims of the Common Agricultural Policy often diverted by the farmers, whose main goal is to maximise their gain from the EU support. In our work we examine this contradictory situation.

Gábor Király: Climate change adaptation in viticulture in Hungary

Wine regions are based on equilibria between climate, soil, grape varieties and farming expertise that define the special character and quality of local vine farming and wine production. Changes in climate conditions may increase risk of destabilizing this equilibrium. Adaptation decisions, including adjusting practices, processes and capitals in response to climate change stresses – may reduce this risk. However, farmers' adaptive behavior are subject to a wide range of factors and forces such as links between climate change implications and production, farm - scale adaptive capacity and other external forces that might hinder them to make efficient responds to climate change challenges. This paper will aim to study climate change adaptation practices and strategies of grape growers in a way of applying a complex and holistic approach involving theories, methods and tools both from environmental and social sciences. It will introduce the field of adaptation studies as an evidence - based discourse by presenting an overview of examples from wine regions where adaptation studies have already reached an advanced stage. This will serve as a theoretical background for a preliminary research with the aim to examine the feasibility and applicability of such a research approach in the Hungarian context

Nóra Baranyai – Viktor Varjú: Adaption and mitigation: social and territorial differences of attitude in Hungary

Nowadays, climate change is unavoidable issue in environmental topics. Late 2015, the Paris COP 21 UN Climate Conference phrased (again) the need for a change in mitigation (and adaption), however, there was no concrete written declaration with numbers and strict deadlines, therefore it could not resulted in new climate paradigm. In order to achieve results in mitigation and adaption of climate change, not only high policy is needed. Environmental consciousness of households is also a crucial factor. In this presentation we are presenting the results of a representative household survey in Hungary on the attitude of citizens on climate change mitigation and adaption. The great sample of the survey allowed us to

reveal specification as well. Presenting the results and creating new indicators from the survey we argue that behind climate change attitudes a very complex social behaviour mix can be found.

ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, INDUSTRIALISATION, GROWTH

Edvin Xhango: Fiscal structure and economic growth in Albania

In economic literature the impact of fiscal policy is an element of one continues debate. In 1993, Miller and Russek drafted a general assessment for 39 countries. They created three groups with these countries: one group was all the countries in the study, a group of developed countries only, and the third grouping involve developing countries. The study showed that in developing countries, unlike developed countries, personal income taxes had a negative impact on economic growth. The aim of this study is to assess the impact of this tax at the rate of economic growth in Albania, which is regarded as a developing country. One of the objectives is to evaluate the impact of personal income tax to graduation from a developing country to a developed country. Scientific methods used will be quantitatively. For this analysis we will use the regression equation. In purpose of conducting the study was developed the ingredient regression equation of the government budget during the period 2000 - 2015. This approach allow us to use time series models. The analysis shows that personal income tax does not adversely affect the rate of economic growth, reducing it up to the level of unemployment in a digit. After this level it would adversely affect the rate of economic growth. One of the recommendations of this study is to consider the fact that graduation from developing country to developed country income tax should be as minimal. Key words: development, growth rate, personal income tax.

Krisztián Koppány: Macroeconomic Impacts of the University and Industry Cooperation Centre of Győr: Some Methods of Analysis with the SZEconomy-GyőRIO model

Győr is one of the locations of the Hungarian higher education system where a University and Industry Cooperation Centre (UICC) is to be established. UICC enables Széchenyi István University to operate as a regional hub and an economic catalyzer beyond but in close relation with its basic educational and research mission. Supporting suppliers and buyers to intensify their contacts means catalysing input-output relations along the value chains. Methods based on input-output tables provide an effective toolkit in practice to analyse potential macroeconomic impacts. This presentation shows some examples of augmenting cross-industry data with individual company information to reach more precise results. These hybrid techniques are going to be utilized in the SZEconomy portal which is an important part of the proposed research infrastructure development programme. SZEconomy is a bunch of interconnected economic models that can help UICC to fulfill its mission offering a forecasting, planning and monitoring system for regional improvements. To investigate national level effects updated versions of the official Central Statistical Office input-output table can be used. To quantify local impacts we have developed the regional input-output model of the Győr Industrial Area (GyőRIO). For GyőRIO UICC impact analysis is the first and probably also the primary application in the future. Keywords: economic impact analysis, hybrid input-output models, multipliers, University and Industry Cooperation Centre of Győr

Sergey Lisnyak: Curent state of economic resilience building capacity in developing countries

Despite the fact that there have been many studies over the past two decades and the role of economic resilience capacity building is extremely high, we could state that modern economic theory on that issue is in its infancy. This paper aims to investigate and to understand the impact of international political environment has and influence on economic resilience capacity and the development outcomes in developing countries. Content analysis of up-to-date resilience indices and research papers on the issue of resilience has been carried out. According to the result, we state that external impact and political environment retain their backbone role. Also, the long-term differences in the functioning of economic systems are shaped by a very deep influence of international community. Keywords: resilience; economic resilience; formal and informal institutions

Katalin Döbrönte: Possibilities of the Central-European urban network based on the location strategies of high level business service providers

The Central European urban network is in the focus of my paper. My aim in this paper is to study and analyse the possibilities of the Central-European urban network in joining the global urban network, and what are the factors that strengthen or weaken this role and acting. I aim to examine if a specific spatial structure can be identified, which strengthens the opportunity for latching on to the global structure, or the different location factors are specific in case of the individual cities, and whether individual cities can rise and join global processes. I put the economic relations among cities to the focus of study. I examine how Central-European cities can take part in offering high level business services for multinational

companies. Companies offering these services are multinational companies themselves, which locate their offices in the production and service-providing centers. I aim to answer the question, in what extent Central-European cities could join these kind of global interactions, and whether this role only involves capital cities, or other cities also could become part of the networking.

Zoltán Dorogi: Get on the smart path – Innovation ecosystem, smart strategy and regional co-operation
Keywords: innovaton ecosystem, smart strategis, regional co-operation, cluster, triple-helix modell

Regional actors have developed various solutions in order to support their innovation ecosystems. These initiatives include the development of financial support schemes, governance and coordination methods as well as setting up various networks of stakeholders. In order to ensure that actors look for the most suitable solutions for their own innovation ecosystems. It is important for networking of regional organizations (universities, enterprises and corporations, regional authorities, government, etc.) that all stakeholder have a clear picture about the opportunities and regional innovation ecosystem as well as its own role in it. It became clear, that share the good (as well as bad) practices with each other should be further examined. Clear investments priorities, support co-operations and regional processes have an important role to generate increasing of incomes, employment and build more efficient economy.

Smart strategies focus on improve the links between businesses other organizations boost the regional triple-helix modell. This study analyzes opportunities of this networks, processes of co-operations of regional actors and cluster development which is also strengthen the support system for SMEs.

Éva Komlósi – Balázs Páger – László Szerb: The entrepreneurial performance of the Central and Eastern European regions

Entrepreneurship research has considerably changed over the last three decades. By now, entrepreneurship is widely recognized as a major factor in economic growth and development. While previous studies on entrepreneurship focused to examine the role of entrepreneurial activity and startup rates, recent studies pointed out that not all entrepreneurial activity is effective: High growth, innovative gazelles are responsible for the bulk of new job creation and growth while other non-innovative replicated businesses have only minor economic influence. The other major breakthrough of research was the recognition of the environmental factors on venture creation and ultimately on growth and development. Entrepreneurship is embedded in the widely interpreted socio-economic environment. Most recently, entrepreneurship researchers acknowledged that the elements of the environment should be interpreted not in isolation from each other. The entrepreneurial ecosystem of a country or region consists of a system of mutually dependent factors. Hence, the entrepreneurial performance of a given territory can be measured an interpreted by examining individual and the institutional elements at the same time. This paper focuses on the examination of the entrepreneurial performance of Central and Eastern European (CEE) regions based on the aforementioned principles with applying the REDI Index (Regional Entrepreneurship and Development Index). The REDI methodology is based on the Global Entrepreneurship Index (GEI) that measure country level entrepreneurship. GEI has been adopted and applied for measuring the entrepreneurial performance of regions. This adoption includes the changes of the environmental, institutional variables to reflect to regional forces of agglomeration, connectivity and clustering. We analyze the performances of the CEE countries and compare them with other European regions. In general, CEE regions have relatively poor entrepreneurial performance amongst the European regions. We could identify some factors that are weak not only in regional but also in country level. One of the most important characteristics of the CEE regions is the major difference between the capital city and the other regions. As a consequence the economic importance and the entrepreneurial performance of the non-capital regions are relatively small in the CEE regions. Keywords: entrepreneurship, regional development, CEE regions JEL Codes: L26, O18

SAMRT CITY, THE LIVELABLE CITY

Samu Szemerei: Putting the cart behind the horse: outlining a smart city framework for Hungarian cities

Smart city-themed projects in Hungary up to now have typically been initiated by cities and ICT corporations. A recent government decree however established an organization for coordinating and regulating smart development programs in the country. Although its original task focused mainly on validating state funded projects, the mission of the Smart City Center has taken on a broader scope, reflecting both advances and criticisms around the notion of the smart city. The presentation starts by outlining the initial hypothesis, theoretical framework and core activities of the Center. This is followed by an overview of the key tools and methods, including the Smart City Strategy, a proposed roadmap, as well as the Monitoring System for audits and validating implementation processes. These are discussed in context of the long term goals of the Center. In closing, questions are formulated, outlining potential research areas. These are themed around incumbent

institutional and cultural frameworks; platform scaling, both in technological and regulatory contexts; and sustainable models of stakeholder cooperation. Keywords: monitoring; strategy; regulation; territorial innovation; platforms

Boglárka Barsi: Evaluating and modelling smart city performance

Today smart city is in the mood, not only in academic researches, but in public government choices and projects. In spite of the very broad usage of the notion of smart city, shared and sound definition of the concept still lacks. The usage and content is mainly depend on the context, background and interest of different stakeholders using the smart city definition. Although there is no general consensus on the concept, the idea of smart cities is rooted in the creation and connection of human capital, social capital and ICTs infrastructure to generate greater and more sustainable economic development and a better quality of life. In the past years, cities are increasingly aware of the concept of "smart city" and actively developing strategies towards the goal of becoming "smart" and manage, more efficiently, city resources and addressing development and inclusion challenges. The growth of smart cities is helping the increase of government use of ICTs to improve political participation, implement public policies or provide public sector services. There are also sharp critics of smart city concept, regarding it only a marketing tool applied by all the cities using some forms of ICT, as a label or brand of successfulness. That is why the elaboration of smart city assessment tools and performance measurement systems are needed in order to sort out real smart cities and effective smart city methods and solutions.

György Kukely: Smart city conceptions as a new dimension of urban planning

keywords: smart city, urban planning, urban development, smart solution Smart city development is an answer of the urban planning for new challenges. It uses the modern technologies and tools in urban restructuring which lead to a more operable and viable city development. What are the main pillars of the conceptualization and how the urban planning can involve smart solutions to the city management?

Csaba Miklós Kovács The Urban Infrastructure and the Quality of Residential Areas within the Metropolitan Area of Kolozsvár

The recent development of the city of Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) poses a complex set of problems not only for the city developers, but especially for the inhabitants who were facing in the last two and a half decades ever increasing dwelling costs and an explosion in the number of vehicles. This resulted in massive traffic problems and air pollution. The recent process of suburbanisation, manifested in new developments in the peripheral areas and in the neighboring villages, is only aggravating the traffic problems and the infrastructural challenges for the city. There are similar problems in all major urban areas of Romania, but the situation of Kolozsvár is also complicated by its less favorable topography, which is seriously limiting, if not forbidding, the spatial expansion of the city. This study is aiming to expose the main causes of the problems posed by uncontrolled expansion of construction and traffic and to present the solutions proposed and started by local authorities and private entrepreneurship, also compared to the situation of other urban areas in Transylvania.

Réka Horeczki: Does exist usable and adaptable model for the small?

The South Transdanubien region is among the 20 most disadvantaged regions of the European Union which shows a significant decline compared to previous years. This in my opinion justifies the need for professional research directed at changing this situation by performing some tangible efforts. The investigation of the small towns of the area, and the drafting of their possible development path in harmony with the existing development plans may not only provide a positive vision of the future for the towns, but their wider environment as well. The research is basically of interdisciplinary nature, for this reason, the potential results may be connected to several disciplines and pragmatical components. On one hand, it may draw attention toward functioning models of local agricultural and political activities, and thus it may provide adaptable models for the local stakeholders, which may later on be adopted by the small towns and included in their operational structure. I will analyse to what extent the possibly existing visions reflect last decades' development, whether their realization is a realistic opportunity based on the small towns' developmental history.

László Jóna: Experiences of dialogues on Smart City issues in Győr

Keywords: smart city, event series, transport, energy, society The presentation introduces the main conclusions of the Smart City event series, which has been started in September 2015. On the event series all of the Smart City affecting important issue has been discussed for example in Hungary which type of the city can be called as "smart", could be exist a "smart" city without "smart" citizen, and what kind of role can play in all of these the transport or the energy use. Therefore in the presentation will be introduce the role and significance of the social, transport, and energy side of the Smart City. What is that the decision makers and city planners must take into account and apply in his cities related of these topics, if they want next to the future economic, social and environmental processes see it as a sustainable and livable one.

Gábor Nick – Ferenc Pongrácz: Smart collaboration measurement system

Technology development is resulting fundamental changes within the Automotive Industry. The most important driver of this transformation is Information and Communication Technology. As a result new business models, new production models and new ecosystems are emerging. The 2011 Hannover Expo opened a new era for the German Industry due to the science project called Industry 4.0. According to the concept the smart factories of the future will produce smart products.

The new smart factories are still operating in geographical environment and the performance of these production units is linked to the circumstances offered by the society and the city/region they belong to. We need smart cities to host smart factories. We are introducing a measurement system to assess the readiness of the urban ecosystems of industrial players, universities and local governments to the expected changes of the automotive industry in the coming decade.

The indicators are grouped into the following categories: financial/economic, human capital, infrastructure, culture and art
Observed cities: Győr, Bratislava. Based on the detailed analysis a competitive profile is created for each city where the result of the given city is compared to the average and the best practice.

Timis Minodora: New recreative places in the Cluj metropolitan area

Key words: Cluj- Napoca, metropolitan area, turistic potential from the neighbourhood, local tourism. Cluj- Napoca represents a metropolitan area which encompassed nineteen villages of the Cluj county: Aiton, Apahida, Baci, Bonțida, Borșa, Căianu, Chinteni, Ciurila, Cojocna, Feleacu, Florești, Gârbău, Gilău, Jucu, Petrești de Jos, Sânpaul, Săvădisla, Tureni and Vultureni. Living in a mediaeval city of 179.5 square km, which was not extended too much during the last centuries, with less „leafy areas” comparing to the european cities standards, Cluj Napoca is placed in front of the latest place in Romania from the point of green areas. If the european standards ask for 26 square m of green are for each persone, Cluj Napoca city could hardly touch 16 square m and that is possible only if one added the private gardens of the inhabitances. Still that one can find some quiet places like Hoia forest, The Etnografic of Transylvania Museum, The parks: Mercur, Central, Iulia Hațieganu, Cetățuia, Micro II, Babes, Detunata, Luliu Prodan, Botanical Garden, Făget forest but all of this means too less for such a growth of population during the centuries. With a growth of population from aproximately 50.000 in 1900 to 324.576 in 2011, adding aproximately of 80.000 students who are learning here, Cluj Napoca is from far away the most crowded city from Transylvania. For the usual citizen of the Cluj- Napoca, life start every day with a full of urban stress and on the end of the day everyone neededd reliefs from the daily grind, the noise of the cars, fumes, polution, croweded places, the warmth of the summer days etc. Thereferore for many people waiting for week ends means outings to the peripheria of the metropolitan area towards the nearest and comfortable places which can afford it. All the nineteen localities encompassed within the Cluj metropolittan area bring their touristic values, all of them which some local peculiarities. Baci is one of these villages that has not yet to be explored at its touristic potential is worth considering. The Baci village has roman sites, remarcable flora and fauna, fossils reservations, 5* hotel, pubs, holyday cottages, centre for neuro-motor recovery, museums, memorial houses, traditional churches, open air concerts, festivals and village fet’è” s in the summer. The forest of Baci village itself (which is about 300 hectares) still contains a wild and untouched habitat which ask for walking thorough, biking, camping, fishing, hunting, riding, yoga courses, painting ball etc. The mistery of Baci forest could be also an atraction for those who are interested in paranormal phenomena, wicha which is today more and more in trend, after the aparition of the unknown flying objects (UFO) around 1968. The reason for choosing Baci locality instead of the others from the metropolitan area, consists in some specific peculiarities: a short distance from the center of Cluj –Napoca to the center of the locality, an adequate rutier and touristic infrastructure, still natural bio - diversity, different kinds of divertisment and loisir activities. For all of these qualities Baci village seems to be a good destination for week end, more and more attractive today like other times.

Dóra Bálint – Júlia Papp: Emerging sharing economy initiatives in tourism sector: a case study from Pécs

The boom of information and communication technologies (ICT’s) has transformed our society into a networked system. However evolving and spreading of the Internet and the smart phones also took impacts in other aspects of life: the economy’s structure. New economic model called sharing economy first appeared in North America and has transformed consumption among others. The main characteristic of this model is sharing tangible and intangible assets instead of owning goods. These bottom-up activities, where people are connected to each other peer-to-peer without a service provider, are adapting fast changes in demand. Many sharing economy initiatives have become large companies and or networks, some of them even in global scale. They compete with traditional service-providers and make challenges for policy makers. In the present study we focus on Airbnb, a sharing economy activity connected by website where people can find and rent accommodations: flats, rooms or in extreme cases cars or castles. We measure the spread of this innovation in the top ten most populated Hungarian cities compared to the tourist destinations with the largest overnight data. After the larger scale we focus on the investigation of a regional center, Pécs where we compare the traditional and sharing economy accommodation supply’s spatial characteristics. Key words: Sharing Economy, Tourism, Pécs, Airbnb

Gábor Dudás: Changing neighbourhoods, changing real estate – The emergence of Airbnb in Budapest

In this paper we study room rates offered by Airbnb - a sharing economy pioneer offering short term accommodation - and hotels and compare the results using thematic maps. We seek to understand how the proliferation of Airbnb is shaping hotel room rates in district 5 and 8 in Budapest. The aim of the research is to visualize the spatiality and density of Airbnb in the two districts for a specified time period and compare hotel room rates with Airbnb rates considering the different business models. Our study was based on quantitative research methods. We performed an internet data query using automated data mining methods and applied GIS based mapping method to visualize the spatiality of the sharing economy in Budapest to reveal differences in room rates at the selected study areas. Key words: Airbnb, sharing economy, Budapest, district 5

Jurica Perko: Connected public lighting network for safer, smarter and more efficient daily life

Paper deals with the possibility for exploitation of public lighting infrastructure for multiple purposes. Public lighting system is one of the most important systems owned by municipalities, but it can consume as much as 40 percent of the municipal energy budget. Public lighting infrastructure is not fully utilized. Therefore there is a great potential to reduce previously mentioned costs by establishing smart public lighting. The first step in that intention is to replace existing lamps with LED-based technology that will result with reduction of energy and operational costs by at least 50 – 60 %. By connecting those LED lamps municipalities can additionally cut energy costs which is result of real time intelligent management and faster response. Smart public lighting includes many functional units such as remote management system, sensors for traffic monitoring, traffic counter, digital traffic signs, integrated electric vehicle charging stations and much more. The combination of all these features makes public lighting system smarter and more exploited. At the same time this is a good way to establish the smart lighting system and an intelligent traffic system. Keywords: public lighting, LED technology, smart city, energy efficiency, intelligent traffic system.

Mihály Lados: Smart City Modells is Hungary

Keywords: urban studies, urban planning, urban policy, climate change, smart city There is an emerging interest on smart city issues. Hundred of definitions were developed by researchers, suppliers (developers companies), policy makers (European Commission, Covenant of Mayors, national governments) and others (experts, non-profit organisations etc.). To think about Smart City approach as a global idea it clearly includes the following terms: sustainable, inclusive and effective city management by the use of ICT to ensure the well-being and better quality of life for their citizens. When we talk about smart city we are dealing the city as organism, dividing the city into ICT based interconnected subsectors. The details of this classification differ by countries/experts who developed any method to measure the smartness of cities. Cities are under double pressures regarding smart city issues. First of all they would like serve well the needs of local society (voters) but paying attention to global challenges (like climate change), too. On the other side, on daily base dosen of smart city application developers try to sell their products, services to cities. To avoid ad-hoc decisions, cities need a good planning procedure behind. Nowadays, Hungarian big cities reached that phase when they get a smart city application proposal from developers almost every day. The paper identifies the actual attitudes of Hungarian big cities (Budapest and cities with county right) according to smart city approach.

SPACES WITHOUT BORDERS

Tamara Višnić – Milica Began: Cross-border programmes in Republic of Serbia - a path towards understanding and implementing nature protection

Cross-border cooperation (CBC) can be seen as part of an integrated approach of multilevel governance in order to improve the horizontal territorial cohesion throughout the united Europe. The main purpose of CBC is to establish the missing links between the territorial units of neighboring countries. Within the European Union there are 52 cross-border areas/programs established, and among the main themes of cooperation are encouraging entrepreneurship, tourism, culture and cross-border trade, joint management of natural resources, rural development, communications and infrastructure. From 2007 to 2015 the border areas in Serbia were covered by the CBC programs with Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro and Bosnia. A number of projects aim at improving environmental protection, particularly protected natural resources on both sides of the border. The aim of this paper is to highlight the importance of CBC, and give examples from programs of CBC between Serbia and Hungary and Serbia and Bulgaria, where with a successful implementation of these programs through the exchange of experiences, training and financial support, the environmental protection was raised to a higher level. Key words: Bulgaria, Cross Border Cooperation, Hungary, Natural Environment, Serbia

Radu Sageata – Mihaela Persu: Cross-Border Euro-Regions in the Lower Danube Basin

Since a number of transversal issues have been cropping up, the need was felt for the existence of a unitary system to tackle them. So, the building of some cross-border co-operation structures both at local level (cross-border zones) and at regional level (cross-border euro-regions) appeared as highly necessary and desirable. Their typology depends on the intensity and character of cross-border fluxes, the existence of local convergence cores, and of elements of complementarity and homogeneity between the frontier spaces. The Danube lined Romanian frontier represents an axis of discontinuity between natural regions, each with its own distinct traits. As a result, the limitrophe border zone shows particular social and economic characteristics. Although, the Danube River has favored the emergence of an urban area, yet the respective towns do not form a coherent system, the zone itself being extremely rural as a whole. The Romanian cross-border zone in the Danube sector features by a sudden variation in transversal fluxes, concentrating on certain directions imposed by the pattern of communication routes and the layout of doublet towns.

Zoltán Pámer: Evaluation of cross-border cooperation programs

Cross-border cooperation programmes, as part of European Territorial Cooperation, have become integral part of Cohesion Policy in the programming period commencing in 2007, as a separate objective, complementing 'cohesion' and 'competitiveness'. Aim of cross-border cooperation is to develop border areas that are usually lagging behind in terms of development compared to core areas and foster cooperation of participating countries in general. As recent stage of the "mainstreaming" process of cross-border cooperation programmes, from 2014 on "growth and jobs" has become objective of these programmes as well, complementing financial resources available on national level under nationally managed programmes.

The presentation will give a short overview of evolution of cross-border cooperation programmes, the author will present the Slovenia-Austria CBC Programme implemented in 2007-2013, peculiarities revealed during its evaluation, giving a comparison with the requirements of the new Hungary-Croatia Interreg V-A Programme for the 2014-2020 period.

Çiğdem Varol – Emrah Soylemez: New Forms of Socio-Spatial Interaction in Border Regions: The Case of EU and Turkish Border

With the impact of globalization, increasing flows of social, economic and political relations have begun to redefine the state borders which causes the rising of new border identities. By this redefinition process, European Union's external wall forming the boundaries with the neighborhood countries have also begun to be rebuilt at local and regional level. Throughout this process, new frontier identities are formed with a degree of permeability where the state's security policies act as the prior issue in the international relations. Border permeability, that contains gray values varying from full openness to closeness, defines the degree of permeability according to the size, shape and direction of the flows. Dynamic feature of the flows converts border space into a subject of continuous social, economic and political movement. In such places, the actors leading the flows appear as the basic elements of permeability and they can be described as political, economic and socio-cultural agents. At the edge of supranational and national border, actors use networks that are connected to both local and regional levels. In this context, border regions transform into a space, where local actors develop methods to overcome the restrictiveness of constraints for the flows among the supranational and the national borders. This paper aims to evaluate the permeability between EU supranational border and Turkish national border and to define the new border identities formed by the social, economic and political flows of the actors. In this context, the permeability and the new border identity will be assessed through three type of administrative body (supranational, national EU and national non-EU) by using the national and local level data supported by indept interviews conducted at various actors including national institutions, local organizations and NGOs in Turkey. Key words: Cross-border actors, supranational border, border networks, border identity.

Andrea Székely: Changes of mental space of border zones in Eastern Europe

The mental or cognitive representation of space is not a new form among the geographical research method. Since 1960, the year of publication of Lynch's work on visual form at the urban scale, the cognitive mapping used largely not only in the USA, but across the world. These maps represent the subjective mapping of the real space around a human. All cognitive characteristics belong to the mental mapping which give us the possibility to collect, class, and store space related information and if necessary evoke and redevelop them. After the 2015 world events, the geopolitical situation of the world is changed. New hot spots were created, and Hungary's border zones are touched that turns the actual research relevant. The research aim is to present first results of this new situation, how the border-image was change by the inhabitants during the last 15 years. The proposed work is a comparative study of mental maps of the Eastern Europe between 2002 and 2016 with special attention to Hungarian border zones. The pilot study realized at the beginning of 2016 suggests the lack of substantial changes in mental perception of borders. keywords Hungary, borders zone, mental map

Péter Balogh: Changing national and geopolitical imaginaries in Hungary and beyond

Hungary has gone through a number of shifts in its self-perception as a nation as well as its geopolitical orientations since 1989. In a recent study (Balogh 2015) the author identified three geographical metanarratives as the most important Central Europe, the Carpathian Basin, and neo-Turanism. The latter emphasises the Asian roots of the (ancient) Hungarians and has over the past years gained official recognition and support by political leaders, perhaps as a legitimising force behind the foreign policy of 'Opening to the East'. The 'Carpathian Basin' has increasingly reemerged as part of an old-new understanding of the nation as stretching beyond the country's borders, coupled by policies supporting Hungarians beyond the borders. 'Central Europe', finally, was important in the 1990s to support the country's inclusion into western alliances. While less emphasised in the 2000s, the concept has revived over the past years but with quite different associations. Central Europe, now mostly standing for the V4 states, is at least in Hungary increasingly being used as a demarcation against the West, which is (still) associated with liberalism and multiculturalism. This project aims to find the causes and consequences of such dramatic shifts in Hungary's dominating perceptions of itself and the world around. Keywords: national images, geographical metanarratives, critical geopolitics

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES AND MIGRANT TRAJECTORIES IN EASTERN-CENTRAL EUROPE

Seher Özkazanç – Aslı Gürel Üçer: Syrian Refugees in Turkish Cities: From Conflict to Integration

Within the context of the Arab Spring protests, in the 2011 spring, political, social and economic unrest began in Syria. Ensuing Syrian civil war caused thousands of Syrian to leave their country. This unexpected immigration movement became a global problem. Since 2011, The Republic of Türkiye followed an open door policy to Syrian refugees. Türkiye established 25 temporary accommodation centers in 10 cities. Türkiye is currently hosting nearly 270.000 refugees in these centers; correspondingly nearly 2 million Syrian refugees are living in various cities outside the temporary accommodation centers. Refugees, migrate to large cities especially because of the lack of the capacity of the temporary accommodation centers and the fear of being sent back to their country. This immigration wave causes new urban problem areas in the cities. Syrian refugees try to survive in social, physical and economic context in urban areas while on the other hand they also try to provide basic needs such as shelter, health and education in formal or informal ways. In this study; immigration of Syrian refugees to cities are discussed within the context of conflict between Syrian refugees and Turkish cities. As a result of this study social, economic and physical integration processes of Syrian refugees in urban areas are stated. Key words: refugees, immigration, conflict, integration

Ádám Rixer: Artistic Representation of Migrants

The overview of the Hungarian scientific literature related to the topics of migration and refugees provides and promises some findings and lessons even if the majority of these writings was published before the 'new Exodus' in 2015. The picture, provided by the most frequent forms and results of scientific examination and analysis on the given topic, can not be complete, because it may take half a year or even a year until the first scientific answer (contribution) is published. The most intrinsic feature of mainly social sciences is that from the moment the problem arises and the first scientific approach is given (and published), this nature of science forces us to look for further methods of perceiving reality that enable us to reach a more complete picture by 'real time' reflections concerning the issues in question. That is why an examination of the portrayal of the migration and refugee topics, drawn by contemporary Hungarian art, is also useful. The 'quick to response' nature of Art and its ability to introduce the moral contexts beyond the facts enable us to detect a more complex perception of reality. The perception of the problem in question by science, completed with the information provided by contemporary arts is able to draw such contours of reality that construe political-type standpoints that evolve within the public sphere. Moreover, these facts broaden the scope of valid reasons for any forthcoming debate.

Natalia Ostapenko: Impact of information asymmetry on the migration flows inside EU

The main purpose of this paper is to define how the asymmetry of information affects migration choices of people within EU countries. The data from database on immigrants in OECD countries DIOC 2010/11 is used in this paper. For capturing the quality of education of home country the Scimago country ranking "Citations per Document" have been used. It was found out that both quality of education and level of acquired education affects the migrant's decision about the destination country through self-selection mechanism and signals from in the form of wages. It is justified that because of self-selection highly-skilled person evaluates his/her educational level and quality with respect to the education of residents of the potential host country and if they are match – person decide to migrate there to receive higher wages. Similarly, companies which required high-quality skilled workers opening their branches in the "definite" set of countries. This is the first paper devoted to the

study of the “combined” effect of level and quality of education on the migration choice of within EU countries with respect to the desired wage level. Keywords: migration, EU, asymmetry, signals, skills

Nóra Kovács: Chinese children in Hungarian homes: Chinese migrants’ family strategies in the light of their relations with Hungarian childminders

Keywords: migrant family strategies; childcare; migration and intimacy; interethnic relations Literature on the Chinese Diaspora in Hungary, a relatively new migrant community established during the 1990s, often refers to the phenomenon that newcomer Chinese migrant families’ young children are sent to live with paid Hungarian foster parents; however, this phenomenon has not been addressed by social scientific scholarship. The fostering arrangement involving a wide range of forms in terms of time and space spent with Hungarian childminders has been born out of Chinese entrepreneurs’ need to dedicate themselves full time to their business activities, and out of the desire that their young family members learn Hungarian and the Hungarian ways relatively quickly. This small-scale, qualitative, and ongoing research is based on fieldwork and interviews made with foster families and second generation young Chinese adults. Fieldwork has identified foster parents who have been dedicated to this activity for nearly two decades. The study aims to explore the workings of the informal system of fostering arrangements with special attention paid to the socio-cultural profile of migrants and hosts involved; to the conditions and content of the agreement; and to the ongoing negotiations between Chinese parents and Hungarian childminders. The multi-layered experiences gained in the homes of their host families involve a strong emotional component and the presentation will focus on how emotions and the fostering arrangement itself are seen and interpreted by Chinese migrants and Hungarian hosts.

Chris Moreh: A comparative assessment of Hungarian and Romanian migration to the United Kingdom

This paper undertakes a comparative analysis of migration from Hungary and Romania to the United Kingdom. Post-socialist migration patterns in the two Central Eastern European countries have been very different, with Romania being a major emigration country, while Hungary being perceived – and perceiving itself – as a country of transit and immigration. For both, EU accession and the economic recession of the late 2000s have brought significant changes, and the United Kingdom has emerged as a main destination country for the new patterns of mobility within the enlarged EU. While the British labour market has been open for ‘Accession 8’ countries (including Hungary) since 2004, nationals of the ‘Accession 2’ countries (including Romania) that took part in the 2007 EU enlargement have had to wait for similar opportunities until January 2014. Despite this difference, Hungarians and Romanians began moving to the United Kingdom in greater numbers at around the same time. The paper has three aims: first, to provide a broad quantitative overview of migration patterns; second, to discuss some qualitative aspects of mobility; and based on the previous two empirical points, to outline the ways in which contemporary intra-European migration can be theorised. Hungary; Romania; United Kingdom; mobility; comparative analysis

Gabriel Troc: Transnational migration and post-socialist proletarianization in a rural Romanian province

Key words: proletarianisation, transnational spaces, prestige economy, labor and gender, peasant-workers During the socialist years tens of millions of peasants from the CEE countries were driven towards joining the ranks of the proletariat. While this social phenomenon was indeed fast and sizeable, it was not as comprehensive as the communist bureaucracy envisaged. Due mainly to economic constraints, many peasants were held on their places, and were even forbidden to move to towns and cities, being still dislocated for employment, either as temporary workers or as commuters. Neither city-dwellers, nor full-time peasants, these rural “peasant-workers”, who worked for smaller salaries in mines, workshops or forestry and also toiled the land, formed, together with their families, a group of people that were never fully proletarianised. They may be considered as the true “industrial reserve army” of the real existing socialism, a “flexible group” that could have been employed or disemployed, in accordance with development needs, cycles of production, marginal labours and so on. Particularly fit for this category were, in Romania, the inhabitants of the mountain regions, especially from the places where socialist collectivisation of the land was never enforced, the more infrastructurally isolated areas, but also, populations inhabiting less urbanised regions. Due to incomplete proletarianisation, less social intervention and lack of important capital investments, the populations from the afore mentioned areas continued to reproduce local social relations and lifestyles that were still linked to archaic patterns. I am interested in this paper to cover a different but consequential undertaking, which deals with the incentives for completing the proletarianisation process, as a consequence of social changes brought by the new position of Romania in the capitalist world system after the fall of the socialist regime. Three post-socialist processes had a major impact on the lives on the “worker-peasant” after 1990: 1. The gradual close down of the socialist enterprises; 2. The transformation of Romanian agriculture starting with 1998; 3. The emergence of the opportunity for mass transnational migration after 2002. Starting from these general processes, I will present and explain the process of post-1990 proletarianization as it took place in the borderland “Oaş Country”, from north-western Romania. The paper is based on an intense, ethnographically-focused fieldwork research, which was undertaken in some of the villages from the area during 2013 and 2015. A thick description of the present migration patterns of the villagers of Certeze to France and Italy is embedded in the social history of the village

and the area and is theoretically explained within the framework of transnationalism in connection with a world-system perspective.

Veronika Nagy: Insider between outsiders – research positioning in the Romani ethnoscape

Insider between outsiders – research positioning in the Romani ethnoscape Essentialising dichotomic approaches to insider – outsider research statuses are frequently challenged in empirical research stressing the situational nature of interactions between researchers and participants. This paper aims to critically analyse the dynamism between different realms of insiderness in multi-sided research with transnational ethnic minorities. By illustrating the shifting nature of positioning through moments of proximity and distance it will be analysed how multiple positions on the axes of nationality and ethnicity enables to explore the experience of otherness both by participants and researchers. This critical analyses of positioning in a mobile research context shows the dynamics of boundary making and epistemic ramifications considering the notion of belonging.

Katalin Fehér – Krisztina Németh: Local Patterns of Globalized Migration Flows: Some aspects of the Westward migration from South-Baranya

Our ongoing research focuses on the local level of international migration examining its impacts on the sending micro-societies. The qualitative methodological framework and community study-based approach interconnect local and macro levels, and permit to interpret (conceptualize) migration as a continuous and flexible flow, which reveals both problems of integration into the receiving countries and the difficulties (possible gains and inconveniences) of those family-and community-members, who stay home. This (micro)perspective helps to understand the local determinants of migration: local resources, special kinds of capitals embedded into communities, historical and social contexts which define the direction of migration, the trajectories and individual's and family's strategies. Our presentation tries to grasp the differentiated nature of the Westward migration from South-Baranya and interpret the differences primarily from the local perspective. Migration stories also reveal how these networks are maintained, and what kind of migration-strategies do those families have who do not belong to these (ethnic-based) networks. On the other hand migration also affects those who stay and maintain domestic relations as well as who face the new demographic tendencies from an institutional perspective. Keywords: international migration, care migration, networks, local society

HUMAN CAPITAL, CREATIVITY, SOCIAL INNOVATIONS IN RURAL AREA

Katarzyna Zajda: Barriers to Young Female Rural Residents' Participation in Social Innovations. Voices from Poland

The presentation is devoted to barriers to the participation in social innovation processes among young women living in rural areas. The starting point is on the one hand the problem of unemployment among young people and specific discrimination of females (especially young female rural residents) on the labour market, actually occurring in all the countries in the European Union, and on the other hand, social and human capital characteristics of individuals which can facilitate their participation in social innovation processes. The presentation presents the outcome of sociological research carried out in Poland in the years 2014-2015 aimed at the identification and description of significant barriers to young women's participation in the process of social innovations from the perspective of selected resources of those women's human and social capital and professional aspirations. The research (involving the auditorium survey technique) was carried out among 106 young female rural residents attending upper secondary schools located within an intentionally selected voivodeship (where the unemployment rate is one of the highest in Poland). They resulted in identifying five important barriers to the participation of young rural residents in social innovation processes. Key words: social innovations, young women, rural areas, Europe, Poland

Sylwia Michalska: Rural women - new roles, new activities

Keywords: rural women, social roles Social role is one of the basic issues studied by sociology, and the way in which individuals perform their social roles is an important source of knowledge about the society, its potential, development etc. In the changing social reality, the analysis of social roles – their formation, social expectations related with them, but also the way the roles are performed and interpreted – may be an important indicator of the direction of the ongoing changes, as well as of the way they are perceived. Changes or rural women roles might be important source of information about changing structure, values, norms, relations, resources in Polish society.

Éva Máté: Transforming roles of competing low-level centres in the Hegyhát microregion

The "Hegyhát" microregion (Baranya, Hungary) is known about its fragmented settlement structure dominated by small villages. Historically, none of the smaller centres of this area were able to concentrate enough resources to evolve into the status of a real, functionally rich small town. Beside these semi-urban places (Sásd, Mágocs), the central functions are concentrated in partly artificially urbanised small towns at the edges of the investigated area (Komló, Dombóvár), thus the microregion suffers from the lack of (real) urban centres. Beyond this, these settlements are heavily affected by shrinking, not just demographically, but also economic and social degradation takes place. Shrinking also means the dissolution of spatial and regional networks: shrinking settlements with degrading human capital are losing the ability of creating connections inside and outside their region. The result is that these four small towns located within this shrinking area are competing with each other for the remaining resources. Although all of them are classified as small towns, they are entirely diverse in their size, location, transport connections and dynamics, and also in the way they try to define their spatial role. During this restructuring, the changing distribution of resources signs the position changes in the settlement network. The aim of the present paper is to reveal the transfer of resources. As an indicator, we have chosen the changing spatial structure of commuting. On the other hand, we analyse the structure and the output of enterprises of these small towns, how shrinking, especially the decline of labour force affects them. Keywords: rural region, small town, human resources, transforming central functions

Melinda Mihály: The role of community enterprises in rural development

Keywords: rural development, community enterprise, community-based social enterprise Meanings of local and regional development are recently being questioned and there is a tendency towards a deeper understanding of development. An understanding of development, which includes cultural, political, environmental concerns too next to the economic dimension. As actors of rural development I am looking at community enterprises. Community enterprises are community-based social enterprises, set up for and/or by a community, aim (or result in) community empowerment and have a local focus. I am interested in what ways do community enterprises contribute to alternative ways of development. To understand this question I am doing narrative interviews with key drivers of community enterprises from Hungarian and German rural areas. Through participant observation at one German and one Hungarian community enterprise my aim is to have a deeper understanding about the interaction between the key actors and the community itself.

Sándor Zsolt Kovács: Financial exclusion: Roles of local banking in rural areas

The financial institutions are very important actors at all levels of economies (national, regional, local). In the Central and Eastern European countries, the banking sector dominated by great international commercial bank groups. These institutions have very centralised management structure, so the information asymmetry is very high in these economies. The post-keynesian literature emphasizes territorial inequalities induced by financial systems based on over-centralized spatial dimensional structure, which are characterized by high capital concentration in the centres of the core areas of economy, on the top levels of urban hierarchy. It entails the underfunding of small and medium enterprises, and financial centres in remote regions located far from the financial centres. The activities of locally embedded and decentralized stakeholder-based (as opposed to shareholder interest-based) credit institutions (cooperative banks, saving banks, savings & loans, micro-credit institutions) can be regarded as factors working against the concentration of financial and capital markets. International and national literature verifies the benefits of locally embedded relationship based banking in local economic development, which during economic crises has even greater value. This study focuses the Hungarian case and practices in this field. First of all, I collected the data of bank branches such as geographic location, accessibility and analysed these information with some indicators. I calculated the bank density indicator (inhabitants per branch) in all territorial level (from settlements to NUTS-2 regions). I saw, that bank branches are not in very much settlement, so used the accessibility indicator with geolocation techniques. This shows, that how far is the nearest bank from a settlement. Helps of these indicators, we can see a realisation of centre-periphery dual in the Hungarian economy. Second part of this paper examines the economic development role of the financial institutions in the peripheral areas. Among the competitive advantages of local banks the low level of information asymmetry with clients' proximity to local decision-making level, the member ownership of the bank and close links to their clients (which is an advantage for customer selection and the debtor rating), the more powerful regional embeddedness in local decision-making and national affiliation are to be mentioned. Studies have shown that the locally embedded and relationship banking is an effective means of information asymmetry reduction, and the proximity to customers has a positive effect on the bank's loan allocation willingness. The cooperative banks build on their existing local knowledge and relationships, creating opportunities for "home banking" functions. I used some database and simple model in the Hungarian examination

Cecília Kovai: Public employment, social cooperatives in disadvantaged communities

This presentation explores the key issues at stake in the struggle for self-sustainment through the case study of a disadvantaged village which heavily relies on the national public employment scheme, but also attempts to attract various

external resources to generate employment opportunities. The village has been participating in an agriculture-based public employment scheme with the aim to generate self-sustainable agricultural production at the village level. This agricultural production process provides employment, supplies the institutions of the village with food, and by reducing expenditures, decreases financial dependences. The agricultural cooperatives, partly relying on the resources of the national public employment scheme, have been operating in the village since 2014. According to the leaders of village, the cooperatives give an opportunity to reduce in the village's dependence on public employment.

This presentation largely concerns the issue of public employment as an example of the workfare policy. The workfare policy inherently involves decentralization and the delegation of the social problems to the local level. Firstly, my presentation inquires whether such a mechanism can provide an opportunity to the local level to subvert the structural constraints of the workfare policy. How does the workfare policy play out at the local level? How can the leaders of village use the resources of public employment to discipline, organize and govern the life of the inhabitants at the village? How does the local operation of public employment relate to the ethnic issue at the local level, and in particular, to the "Gypsy"- "Hungarian" differentiation? Secondly, my presentation inquires the "social" cooperatives. The investigation of social cooperatives reveals the controversies that characterise local initiatives dependent on state resources and at the same time constrained to become independent.

Raluca Pernes: Agricultural holdings in Romania: A history of land fragmentation and consolidation from interwar subsistence to contemporary land grabbing

According to the most recent Agricultural Census (2010), almost one third of all agricultural holdings in the EU are in Romania – 3.7 million. Out of these, just over 2 million are 1 ha or smaller and almost half of the utilised agricultural area is occupied by farms larger than 100 ha. Romania therefore has most of the tiny holdings in Europe, but also has a significant proportion of the largest. This paper looks at the history of land reform and the transformations in land use in Romania over the last century in order to shed light over the source of the massive differences between land ownership and use in Romania as compared to the other countries in the region. Ultimately, the cumulative effect of the post-World War I reforms, including, but not limited to the decollectivization since the 1990s, has been the excessive fragmentation of agricultural lands that turns Romanian small landholders into the most marginalized agricultural workers in the EU. They fall through the cracks when it comes to agricultural subsidies and become extremely vulnerable to the global land grab.

Judit Keller: Embraced by the market, torn by the state? Social economy initiatives in Hungary

Economic restructuring introduced unprecedented levels of unemployment in Hungary in the 1990s. Partly due its own weaknesses in coordination, the central state decided to manage the crisis through the support of local developmental associations. A multitude of innovative initiatives sprang about, including social economy type programmes that intended to reintegrate the long-term unemployed rural population through productive labour schemes, half-way between state funded and primary market-based employment. The paper studies innovative social economy programmes that provided employment for the unemployed through productive associations of market, civil society actors and local governments in rural communities struck by socio-economic crises for two decades. The paper describes social economy programmes as community economic development and defines them as initiatives that combine socially inclusive and market-based economic goals to varying degrees with a purpose of „profit recycling” for the public good. The analysis attempts to identify factors of long-term sustainability amidst constraints and opportunities offered by a changing institutional framework in the past 20 years. The results of our research show that the longterm sustainability of such programmes depends on their integration with market networks, which is conditioned by the combination of economic and social goals and means, based on decentralized institutional mechanisms. Keywords: social economy, inclusion, market integration, state, heterogeneity

DIFFERENT FORMS OF CAPITAL IN THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Tibor Farkas: Local development experiences and endogen sources in selected villages

keywords: Local community development, human capital, social innovations, rural area. In our study we discuss the major moments of the development process of some rural places in Carpathian basin. It can be concluded that for successful and sustainable development the lucky coincidence of many factors are needed. There is a need for local heroes who – not sparing their energy – lead the community and initiate development efforts. They made use of strong external network and proactive skills. On the other hand, there was an effective external support of these processes as well. Third, the local community possesses such local resources which could also be relied upon in achieving locally-shared goals. Zoltán Bíró (2002) also highlights in a study the importance of the local identity and local communities. He concludes that the development of both are important not only for social researchers working on the rural. At least as much, if not more are interested in these issues are the experts who deal with regional and local development tasks today. In a resource-deficient region external aid is obviously important for local development , but it is equally important to target endogenous capacities

and resources, both formal and informal. The analyses were made in the frame of the research camps in different years. Research methodology included questionnaire survey, interviews, document and photo-analysis, statistical methods.

Marie-Claude Maurel: Assessing Territorial Capital in a Long-Term Perspective An empirical approach based on a local system in Baranya

As it has been declared by the OECD (2002) and by the DG Regio of the Commission of the EU (2005): "Each region has a specific territorial capital that is distinct from that of other areas...". Since then, several authors have attempted to define the concept of territorial capital (TC), listing its components, formulating a theoretical taxonomy, and measuring its effects on regional economic growth. Among them, the economist Roberto Camagni has played a leading role, inspiring a wide range of fruitful research work. Whatever be the relevance of the concept, the process of forming the TC has up to now received very little attention. Territorial capital must be considered as an evolving combination of tangible and intangible assets specific to a given territory. As such, it can be improved and strengthened, it may also diminish and devalue. Accumulation is a key property of TC. In that perspective, it is highly challenging to understand how the complex nature of the TC could be reshaped by the processes that increase or decrease the value of its components i.e. the different forms of capital. Territorial capital should be assessed in closed connection with the history of a place, an area or a city. Historical continuities are crucial in explaining the long-term process of territorial capital formation. Their effects cumulate over time and can affect the specific pathway of a place. Short-term interruptions could intervene as changing courses responsible of down-grading one or more of its components. Based on an empirical investigation, this paper will argue for the importance of analysing direct and cumulative impacts of social and economic changes on the formation of TC. The qualitative approach of the TC is proposed to be applied and tested to a community-based field research through historical sequences, from the Second World War to the Post-Socialist System Transition. The key drivers of political and social changes are analysed taking in account the interaction between processes at the macro and micro levels.

György Jóna: Relational capital in cooperative networks of SMEs

Keywords: relational capital, cooperative networks, robustness, Overall purpose of my presentation is to scrutinize theoretically and empirically on one hand the architecture of cooperative networks of SMEs, on the other hand analyze the relationship between urban economic development and the cooperative networks of SMEs. The term 'cooperation' has occurred as a new category in the terminology system of regional and urban economics; the notion of cooperation refers to the dynamic interplay between same firms that collaborate and compete with each other simultaneously in a certain business field without any formalized contracts. This new aspect facilitates to understand more the driving force, core and automatisms of urban economic growth. However, establishment of SMEs was forbidden in the socialist area, until 1989, meaning that enterprises did not exist and there were no networks of companies. As results that there have not been territorial patterns and traditions of SMEs. Notwithstanding, I managed to find three bottom-up networks of SMEs collaborating without formal contract. These are typical cooperative networks. By combining quantitative and qualitative methods, the lecture provides insight into both the evolution of cooperative networks of SMEs and how these networks affect on the urban economic growth. Actually, this presentation describes the topology, density, degree centrality, closeness centrality and betweenness centrality with Freeman centralization of cooperative networks of SMEs. As every SME's networks have territorial extension, the primary dataset is examined by the spatial econometrics, graph theory and network science as well. The key findings show on one hand that focal firm plays outstanding role in robustness and evolution of cooperative networks of SMEs on the other hand in the accumulation of territorial capital at urban scale. The SME's networking might provide a new message to the Hungarian urban policy and territorial planning. The endogenous assets and spillover effect of cooperative networks of SMEs can trigger urban economic growth irrespective of interventions of central government or municipalities. More recently, the members of cooperative networks recognized and utilized their intangible and exogenous assets and these then were integrated in the urban economic development. Simply put, the SME sector with a focal firm can increasingly organize and finance the bottom-up networking and thus the economic growth without any public resources and assists. Nevertheless, this process emerges further questions such as how resource allocations and redistribution of partnership-based territorial policy can be introduced to the practices of the Hungarian urban economic development policy.

Ireniusz Jazwinski: Human Capital as a Determinant of Regional Policy

Human capital is an important factor influencing socio-economic life, taking into account the processes of regional development of the European Union and the individual member states. The paper aims to present the model of regional policy in the area of human capital taking into account selected determinants. The study indicates that effectiveness of supporting of socio-economic development of regions depends to high extent on an appropriate conducting of regional policy in the area of human capital. In this context the paper introduces the essence and role of human capital. The study also examines issues related to the structure and scope of regional policy in the area of human capital. In this regard, its fundamental markers and elements are mentioned, ones that taken into account, lend themselves to a more efficient analysis in this field. The work includes an original concept of the use of selected indicators to determine the levels and

changes in human capital development and utilisation in the regions. Furthermore the paper contains conclusions and recommendations. Keywords: Regional policy, human capital, regional development

Andrea Mati: The society of a housing estate in Pécs

According to the 2011 census data more than 1,1 million people in Hungary lived in pre-fabricated concrete dwellings. Most of these flats are located in housing estates. I would like to introduce the results of my research on a certain housing estate society of Pécs. We can consider these housing estates as cities in the city and their population as societies in the city's society. The purpose of this study was to get a deeper understanding of these special communities. Questionnaires were used to collect the opinions of the tenants of the pre-fabricated flats about their local environment and habitats. In the centre of the research there were two main questions: How the tenants think of their environment? Whether they think of the housing estate is an ideal habitat or a makeshift. What are the main factors which influenced the evolved image of their community and the housing estate itself? Socioeconomic status, social interactions, affiliations in the community were the examined factors. The results show that the tenants tend to have a relatively positive image of the housing estate they live in. Keywords: housing estate, society, social interactions, community

Timothy Hagen: Exploring Predictors of Marriage in Albania: The Role of Education, Social Capital, Media Exposure, and Religiosity in the 2012 European Social Survey

Strong marriages are an asset to society. They are a context in which human and social capital can be developed, which in turn foster the development of other types of capital. However, few studies have explored the predictors of marriage attitudes in Albania. In order to better understand the impact of the hypothesized predictors of media exposure, social support, religiosity, and education on attitudes toward sexuality and marriage in Albania, this study used data from the 2012 European Values Study in Albania. The study found that media exposure positively and significantly predicted a history of cohabitation, that social support and educational attainment negatively and significantly predicted a history of cohabitation, and that educational attainment alone of the four predictors significantly predicted attitudes toward homosexuality. These findings point to the need for more research to inform possible interventions to build stronger marriages and marriage capital. Keywords: Marriage, attitudes, educational attainment, media exposure, social support, religiosity

Daniela Sotirova: Moral domain, cultural differences, generational equity: the theoretical and educational implicatin of cross-cultural ethics

Some issues of behavioral cross-cultural ethics are debated in this paper. Cultural diversity is an essential characteristic of global digitalized world. It can be analyzed in different terms. Whether cultural diversity is an ethical diversity too - that is the key issue analyzed in this text. Two new constructs of moral grounds and moral domain are described in cross-cultural perspective. In intercultural studies are well-known different models of cultural dimensions (for example, G. Hofstede's). Ethical diversity is seen as one of the outcomes of cultural diversity. Some cultural parameters have clear moral sense: individualism - collectivism is easy to interpret in ethical terms. Other parameters however can not be evaluated morally discursively, if it is possible at all. I use the model of moral domain (J. Haidt) answering the question is there a common moral content in cultures. Moral domain is constructed by the following dimensions: care/harm, reciprocity (fairness), loyalty, respect (authority), and purity (sanctity). These five universally available elements are the foundation of "intuitive ethics", and each culture constructs virtues, narratives, etc. At the same time characteristics of new generation are common and they mitigate value systems and minimize the differences. These two constructs of moral foundation and generational equity are considered in educational context. I discuss results from cross-cultural comparative survey and own observation regarding the differences in ethical decision-making between students from Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece. Finally it is pointed out that ethical and cross-cultural competences go together, they are unseparable today. Flexible perception and the ability to move among different points of view is substantial ethical and cultural skill. This ability helps to see common moral foundation behind cultural distinctions. Key words: moral domain, cultural differences, ethical diversity, cross-cultural ethics, ethical competence.

Ákos Bodor: Trust and social capital

The presentation approaches the phenomena of trust from the broader perspective of social capital. I argue that trust - mainly interpersonal trust - has a crucial role in collective problem solving or in other words "social capital utilization" in macro level. Regarding this claim I intend to answer the following questions: (1) What features characterize different dimensions of trust in Hungary on a macro (country) level? (2) Who are the "trusters" and who are the "mistrusters" in the Hungarian society? Namely how can be describe social stratification along trust?

To answer these two main questions I use data of European Social Survey from the period 2002 – 2014.

Gergely Boldizsár Megyesi: The effects of rural development on rural communities

Several earlier studies described how development initiatives influence rural areas, re-organize or consolidate power relations. It also means that new actors, new institutions appear in rural areas. Thus we analyse developments as strong exogenous effects on rural communities. In our paper, using Hungarian case-studies we analyse how different development initiatives changed rural communities during the last ten years. The theoretical part is based on the multi-layered character of social capital and on the analysis of negative consequences of social capital. Our understanding of social capital originates from the combination of individual and community based approaches by considering social capital 'the property of individuals, but only by virtue of their membership in a group' (Szreter and Woolcock 2004:654). The multi-layered character of social capital was introduced by Woolcock and others (Woolcock and Narayan 2000, Woolcock 2001, Putnam 2000) but originates from Gittel and Vidal (1998). Later as this distinction became popular, authors argued that whilst bonding social capital has mainly negative effects, bridging social capital has positive effects (Portes, 1993; Putnam 2000; Svendsen & Svendsen 2006). Despite it we argue that the unbalanced distribution of the different forms result negative consequences. The empirical part of the paper is based on the secondary analysis of several case-studies, conducted in Western Hungary and presents the development of social capital assets, and rural development process in the micro-regions. The analysis aims at presenting networks and connections of local communities and institutions of rural development and argues that a balanced development of different forms of social capital results the development of social cohesion within a rural community, thus the resilience of the community.

Mezei Cecília – Póla Péter: Local resource based local economic development

One-size-fits-all instruments are unable to achieve long-lasting effects in areas avoided by foreign and domestic capital investments which have entered a permanent state of depression. Sectoral and regional policies unable to provide unique solutions to specific local problems are ill-conceived. The objective of the study is to investigate the possibility of determining stable development orientations against the backdrop of external pressures and constraints (e.g. calls for proposals, EU regulations, etc.) which may guarantee the integration of various territories into the economic mainstream via the optimal utilisation of local resources, the international/territorial division of labour and the settlement network.