

## Brief Summary of the Articles

István Polónyi : *The Imbedding of a New Faculty into the Region – A complimentary study for the 10th anniversary of the foundation of economics training in Debrecen*

The article describes the situation of the Faculty of Economics, comparing it with other schools in the country, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of economics training in Debrecen. It analyses the regionality of the application recruitment and the job possibilities of graduate students.

András Bródy: *Neumann's model and the cycles*

Neumann has created his model to verify the theoretical existence of balance. The assumptions of the model give an explanation to the existence of the cycles. They derive from two peculiarities of the model, which Neumann concludes from the operation of the market. The first peculiarity is that balance comes about in the so-called saddlepoint. It is characterized by maximum production and minimum profit. The second is crossregulation, where excess profit stimulates growth, whereas oversupply decreases prices.

Gábor Oblath – Petra Péntzes: *The international competitiveness of the domestic economy: interpretations, figures and a few considerations*

Although the (improvement of) international competitiveness of the Hungarian economy is in the foreground of both the proclaimed efforts of the economic policy and that of the discussions of the trade, the fact that competitiveness at national economic level is a less precise term of economics with various meanings. This paper first discusses whether competitiveness at national economy level is interpretable at all. Then it examines what this notion does not mean and what it might mean. After reviewing the possible interpretations, the paper describes some of the figures of competitiveness of the domestic economy relating to a few international comparisons. Finally, it draws up some considerations as to what might and what might not be (or only with limitations) the means for the economic policy to improve domestic competitiveness in the short and long terms.

László Csaba: *Russia in Europe*

While Russia has always defined herself, since WW II the latest, in relation to America, the focus of the Russian foreign economy and foreign policy has traditionally been and remained Europe. In the new millennium this contradiction is increased by postmodernity and the policy of the balance of powers of the 19th century. The paper - with a historical overview - justifies that the solution is the unusual relationship between foreign policy and internal policy. Whereas in most countries foreign policy is the extension of the internal policy, in Russia it has been and currently is also the other way round. Foreign policy is the means of internal, national and state building efforts and is understandable only from this point of view.

Jürgen Dieringer: *Regions and the European integration  
The Europeanization of the regions in Central and Eastern Europe*

The process of Europeanization, that is the adjustment of the national legal regulations, institutions and decision making patterns to the European political practice leads to the significant transformation of the national political systems. In the horizontal dimension of the state institutions this concerns primarily the relationship between the executive and the legislative powers whereas in the vertical dimension this influences the relationship between the central state and the regions or provinces. The paper examines the source and durability of the Europeanization process in three Central and Eastern European countries, in Poland, Hungary and Czech Republic. Focus is primarily laid upon the institutional adjustments.

Peter Mihalyi: *Corporate governance from a post-communist perspective*

The importance of corporate governance in the transition economies hinges crucially on the neo-classical assumption about single-layer company operation. If this is the case, the interest of investors and managers need to be harmonized in a way, as it is described in the corporate governance literature. This model fits well to the American type of listed companies. But privatized Central and East European (CEE) companies are typically not self-contained single level entities. They are merely subordinated units of a transnational corporation (TNC), headquartered somewhere else in the world. From the perspective of the TNCs, these CEE operations are not fully-fledged companies, or profit maximizing entities. Although these entities do have well defined goal functions - production and/or distribution and sometimes even research and development -, but it is not expected from them to develop a complete set of enterprise activities. Another consequence of the multi-level character of TNCs, that within the CEE companies, the principle-agent contradiction - i.e. the conflict of investors and managers - doesn't manifest itself at all. There is no need for governing bodies (board of directors, supervisory board) either. One or two designated managers directly represent the interest of the foreign owner.

Collective decision making and transparency do not necessarily add value to a company. Just the contrary. In the CEE region, strength and viability of private middle-size domestic firms are based on non-formalized, quick decision-making, where the business instincts of a single decision-maker prevails over collective deliberations. These domestic companies are extremely secretive towards all stakeholders, with the important exception of banks. There is little official communication beyond the legal minimum, company managers refuse to talk to the press about substantive matters, and even employees are not informed about company matters. On the other hand, these companies maintain close and open relationship with their banks, because they have to. This is where financing comes from. But all other stakeholders are unimportant.

Éva Voszka: *Living Memories of the Past? (The new wave of redistribution at the turn of the millennium)*

Redistribution within the economy and the state owned companies subsidized by the government have become a major field of economics policy. The view of the daily press is misleading: it is not a brand new phenomenon. Redistribution was present during the whole transformation of the economy. The article analyses the distinctive features of a new wave started at the turn of the millennium and the central position of private enterprises showing the various methods, the ideologies providing their background and the driving forces. According to the article the factor and basic motivation of redistribution are independent of the political orientation of the ruling governments, it is

only their approaches that vary. The support of domestic private enterprises is a failure concerning the direct political aims. And from sociological aspects it supports the old attitudes of the planned economy. We could not show clearly favourable economic effects but their chance depends on the method of redistribution.

The conclusion of the article: the best support is the decrease of subsidies and the changing of the general economic possibilities into favourable ones for the players in the economy.

András István Kun: *The carrier follow-up survey of the graduate students of the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration of the University of Debrecen*

In the fall term of 2002/2003 a pioneer carrier follow-up survey of the graduate students of the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration of the University of Debrecen was carried out. The aim of the research is to facilitate the improvement of teaching, to increase its quality. The paper reviews the first results of the recently launched survey.