

Angol nyelvű összefoglalók / Summaries

Bajmócy, Péter

The past two decades of the suburbanization in Hungary

The suburbanization was the largest social process in Hungary in the 1990s and 2000s. However, in the mid-2000s, there was a decline in the dynamics of the suburbanization both in the rural areas and in Budapest. The past two decades provides opportunity to summarize the experiences and to determine the temporal and spatial trends. In the second half of the study, suburban developments have been characterized at local level.

Jéger, Gábor

Transport(development) in the subregions

The state and the availability of transport are very important in regional and in urban development as well. New transport connections can be established and the connections can be improved by the development of the transport system. As we know, Northern Hungary is one of the most backward regions in Hungary. The author examines three areas' transportation infrastructure: he compares the Rétság county, the Szikszói county and the Füzesabonyi county.

Piskóti, István

Destinationmarketing based on innovation - trends and tasks

The study presents the specific content of the touristic destination marketing, the society-oriented approach, which is essential to the task of the competitiveness. The tourism market trends create significant marketing challenges and require innovative responses. The author introduces the strategic marketing opportunities (based on the international research works) and the applied essential elements. The study presents specific practical suggestions.

Sütő, László – Dobány, Zoltán – Novák, Tibor József – Incze, József – Rózsa, Péter

Comparative analysis of anthropogenic landscapes - Case studies from Zempléncounty

The authors examine three different landscapes which suffered from different anthropogenic effects. They examine how they can describe the human intervention methods and their quality. They also help in the comparison of the landscape design e.g. the Borsod-pool (affected by coal mining), Taktaköz (affected by the river) and the Tokay High Mountains (affected by the vineyard management).

Torsten, Hauck

Theoretical and practical aspects of the emission trading

The CO₂ trade has fallen to the third since 2013. In this time, the participants of the market have increasingly concerned to allocation that the additional cost associated with the coverage of the quota price of electricity will be taken into account or not. If you take into account the extent to which it will be, or at least provided with full or partial reimbursement. Another important question is what strategies should be used against rising CO₂ allowance prices. All of these pose

great challenges for power generation sector. Especially for that because they have been a long-term-oriented sector where the long investment cycles accordingly.

This paper presents a long-term strategic model, in which the current CO2 allowance prices in the 2016-2020 periods are examined as hedging, namely protection against adverse price movements, the volatility of the portfolio over time to reduce a desired price level determination of feasible.

Mika, János – Csabai, Edina – Kovács, Attila – Rácsi, András – Wantuchné Dobi, Ildikó
Solar- and wind energy estimation in the area of Eger

The examination is based on the CarpatClim database and the data of an unused station around in Eger. The authors examine the solar radiation and the wind speed. They present the annual standard deviations and the averages. In addition, they performed tests in the distribution station. There is significantly positive correlation between the two additional energy sources.

Szalontai, Lajos

Solar cadaster - a tool to increase the energy utilization ratio in the subregions and districts

The continuous energy supply (both environmentally and economically) cannot be limited to the "traditional" energy utilization in the 21st century. In addition, it is necessary to increase the share of alternative energy sources for power generation. Several research surveys were carried out in this research field. The results show that the population knowledge, experience and skills are more and more important and that the municipal leaders, decision makers have more willingness to use renewable energy source eg. in the settlements and villages in private household appliances. In spite of this, the economic data and economic background is poor. To make the replacement, the solar cadaster is the perfect tool. With GIS, it is an online information service with architectural, natural data. In this study, the author shows how these solar cadaster system can be established.

Lipták, Katalin–Tóth, Zsolt–Veres, Laura

Changes in the spatial structure of sub-regional and local level since the transition

The purpose of our study is to examine and illustrate what kind of configuration changes and moving have been in progress among the Hungarian sub-regions and the settlements of North Hungary since the transition. Our objective is to create a complex index and cluster groups which measure the economic-social development in a great way. Economic and labour market problems were getting intensify after political transformation, not only in our country but also countries around us. We have examined quarterly cycles from 1992 with the same indexes. From them, five development clusters were formed with cluster analysis. The configuration changes were shaped spectacularly at the sub-regional level.

Zsombori, Zsolt

The SMEs current loan options and preferences in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county - results of a questionnaire survey

The Hungarian banks' lending activity is a current question (according to the enterprises), so the National Bank of Hungary also keeps it in focus with the help of Növekedési Hitelprogram. In

this paper the authors examine the BAZ county-based SME-s with a primary quantitative research. They examine the supported and the barred loan.

Kápolnai, Zsombor - Nagy-Göde, Gergő – Tornay, Dávid
Nagybörzsöny

Rural areas of Hungary have experienced a number of steady negative phenomena (like migration, ageing, unemployment, social problems) in the last decades. But there are areas where the above-mentioned problems have been resolved. Finding and presenting the successful communities is particularly important in the Hungarian countryside for researchers and students. In the village of Nagybörzsöny, most of the problems were solved.

Elekes, Tibor – Gyenizse, Péter

Relationship between geographical and administrative features in Transylvania

The territorial structure of Hungary became complicated in the second half of the 13th century. Besides the system of feudal relations and privileges, new privileged territories, such as the lands of Jassic, Cumans, Szeklers and Saxons, were emerged. The system of traditional counties and Szeklers and Saxons seats represented also the basis of economic and social activities for centuries. During short time, the Austrian reorganizations of the 18th-19th centuries (1784-1786-1790; 1854-1860), along with natural factors, the importance of political, social and economic factors were upgraded. The liquidation of the traditional seats was realized by the introduction of the county system in 1876 in Transylvania too. The system of counties-districts-settlements represented the basis for the spatial organization of the administration until the middle of the 20th century. In 1950 the Romanian spatial organization following the Soviet pattern, was realized on the level of regions-districts-communes, it was revaluated and modified for several times after 1950 (1952, 1956 and 1960). The county system was formed in 1968, which is valid even today.

Buday-Malik, Adrienn

Lifelong learning and demand-driven training programs - vocational training in the United Kingdom

Value creation and effective training are closely related to the economic growth and the competitiveness. The author summarizes the history of the vocational training in the UK.

The main priority of the British Educational Policy is the world-class knowledge. It describes the main elements of the English skills strategy, the characteristics of the British education system. Describe the types of training, the retraining opportunities of the unemployed people. The study notes that the innovative initiatives and the new training programs are the main measures of the period.