

**Angol nyelvű összefoglalók /Summaries****Oana Stănculescu – Stefana A.D. Varvari – Marius Cristea****Vállalati versenyképesség Észak-Erdélyben – esettanulmány, a globális utilitás-elmélet felhasználásával**

A tanulmány a helyi- és regionális versenyképesség vizsgálatával foglalkozik. Ennek alapján meghatározza a megyék, illetve a régiók helyét a regionális- és országos fejlettségi hierarchiában. A vizsgálat kiterjed a vállalkozói környezet legfontosabb mutatóinak elemzésére is Észak-Erdély legversenyképesebb megyéjében (Kolozs), igyekezve ugyanakkor, hogy meghatározza a fenti állapotot befolyásoló tényezőket.

**Marius Cristea – Stefana A.D. Varvari – József Benedek****Külföldi direktberuházások pozitív és negatív hatása a helyi gazdaságra**

A külföldi direktberuházások lényeges tényezői a gazdasági fejlődésnek és a növekedésnek minden szinten: országos-, regionális- és helyi szinten egyaránt. Megkülönböztethetjük a külföldi direktberuházások helyi gazdaságra gyakorolt pozitív vagy negatív hatásait. Ez összefügg a külföldi direktberuházások típusával és bizonyos helyi vonzó tényezők előfordulásával. A szerzők megvizsgálják a fenti összefüggést, egy Kolozs megyei, a NOKIA beruházással kapcsolatos esettanulmány segítségével, ahol bemutatásra kerülnek a beruházás helyi előnyei és problémái is.

**Vicsai Nóra Csilla****Tourism in the Cluj-Napoca metropolitan area**

Cluj-Napoca metropolitan area is composed by the town of Cluj-Napoca and other 17 territorial-administrative units. The area is characterized by diversity; the containing settlements offer a variety of opportunities, and this end up in a wide range of forms of tourism. The core of tourism is Cluj-Napoca. The city hosts first of all cultural (urban) tourism and business voyages. The secondary centre is Gilău and its surroundings: the site of Someș - Târnița offers an opportunity to recreation, trekking, so it is a typical weekend tourism destination. However, transit tourism also makes its appearance, taking the advantage of the favorable geographical position. Transit tourism characterizes especially those settlements that are located along the Cluj-Napoca – Oradea highway. Different forms of tourism can complement each other: the metropolitan area provides opportunities for the development of an integrated tourism – therefore a research on tourism at a higher level, at the level of the metropolitan area worth it.

**Cozma Luiza Tünde****North-West Transylvania's Place and Role in Romania's Tourism**

Tourism plays an increasing role in regional development worldwide and is getting more and more attention in Romania's development regions as well. North-Western Transylvania's position on national and wider European context is strengthened by its favorable geographical position, natural resources and values, developed transportation system, attractiveness from economic point of view, cultural diversity and valuable tourism potential. However relatively

little is known about North-Western Transylvania's concrete position in the country's tourism. Therefore the aim of this study is to define the place and role of North-West Transylvania in the Romanian tourism. The key elements of the regional tourism offer are analyzed, in parallel with the region's tourism performance in the last decade compared with other regions of the country. Besides the intensity of tourism flows and quantitative characteristics, the study also extends on the qualitative characteristics. In addition, in the light of the geographical environment of tourism, the study highlights the special segments of North-Western Transylvania's tourism offer, and comprehensively discusses the region's territorial aspects. Based on the results, it may be inferred whether the region has the ability to meet the increasing challenges of tourism or not, and thereby to contribute to territorial development?

*Nagy Anna*

#### **Regional development policy in Romania, in the light of the 2007-2013 programming period**

In Romania the regional development policy in present in the public debate almost exclusively in relation to the spending of structural and cohesion funds. Journalists, politicians and experts are trying in a more or less coherent mode to offer cause-effect explanations. The present study tries to undegoe this topic in a scientific manner, embedding the process of Romanian regionalization in a historical perspective. It analyses as well the roots of the problems related to the actual programming period and seeks for future possibilities of adjustment.

*Hunor Bajtalan – Gabriella Blénessy – Attila Deák – Tamás Szabó*

#### **For a sustainable Gheorgheni Microregion: paths of development and alternative strategies in a sustainable context**

In the following case study four friends pledged themselves to present and share their ideas, desires accumulated over the years of their homeland. The task is not an easy one, because as we've all seen, despite the rich natural and culturo-historical endowment of the Gheorgheni Microregion, the new market oriented economical environment brought by the democratic transition favoured more the traditional core areas, the big cities and less the provinces and the countryside. In this context, even with the ever widening possibilities of a more and more integrated Europe and the rebirth of local energies, the Gheorgheni Microregion couldn't take on a path of development and prosperity, but rather on one of continuous degradation and stagnation.

In the light of these circumstances the aim of this paper is to give an in depth analysis of the situation of the Gheorgheni Microregion through a holistic approach from a socio-economical perspective in a geographical context, nonetheless to identify the region's problems and tranche it's future prospects in the concept of sustainability.

*Blanka Bartók - Tamás Bartha*

#### **The role of solar energy in the electricity supply of dispersed rural villages in Harghita county**

In the study the settlements without electricity in Harghita country were analyzed, where the infrastructure developments regarding conventional energy supply is still not economical. In the case of these households an alternative solution was elaborated including solar energy use. Based on the technical and economical calculations could be confirmed that in that regions the solar energy use is a more efficient and sustainable way of electricity generation than the conventional one.