

SUMMARY

Ádám, TÖRÖK

The handling of market dominance in the competition policy of the European Union

Hungary's process of accession requires up-to-date and in-depth knowledge of EU competition policy. The paper is meant to introduce readers into one of the key fields of EU competition policy, the treatment of abuse of market dominance. This issue is gaining importance in a not fully mature market economy, where inherited concentration, the presence of an array of strategic entry barriers and some consequences of privatisation helped maintain monopolistic market structure in a number of product markets. The analysis of the legal basis of the abuse of dominance problem built on Article 86 of the Treaty of Rome is followed by a survey of case material helping understand the possibilities of and the limits to competition policy in this field.

László, NYUSZTAY

Subregional initiatives in Europe: triangular cooperation between Hungary, Italy and Slovenia

As a result of the socio-economic and political changes in East-Central Europe in the 1990s, regional and cross-border co-operation started to develop with the participation of countries and subnational entities which formerly belonged to different political blocks. One of them is the so-called „Trilateral” or „Triangular” group of Hungary, Italy and Slovenia which was established in October 1996, by a joint declaration of foreign ministers. Based on deep historical traditions and various forms of economic, political, social and organisational cohesion, the network has been showing considerable activity in a number of fields including the construction of Transeuropean Corridor 5, formation of a joint rescue unit as well as projects of border infrastructure, environment protection and human resource development. Having analysed the first years of the initiative, the author concludes that on the basis of its initial results the Tirangular seems able to meet the challenges of the sub-region and to promote the accession of its two Central-European members to the euro-atlantic structures.

Csaba, LENTNER

Towards membership of the European Union: Bonded Warehousing in Hungary in terms of legal regulations and financing

The Hungarian parliament passed a law on Bonded Warehousing in 1996 aiming to develop the financing of and the commodity turnover with regard to this activity, as well as to better satisfy the credit requirements of production. Parliament passed a law in 1998, in accordance with the terms of the Europe Agreement concluded with the European Union, on the joint regulations concerning the opening of foreign subsidiary companies.

The author gives a comprehensive overview of the legal framework and discusses the role of bonded warehousing in regulating the agricultural market. He also examines the reasons that impede the development of bonded warehousing and credit granting in Hungary. Examples are given from Hungary before World War II and the current practice of other countries (e.g. the USA and Canada) to illustrate the tasks and perspectives of this activity which is still so underdeveloped in Hungary.

László, RÉTVÁRI

Central Europe (the lines of geographical cohesion)

The whereabouts of Hungary became uncertain after World War II, in the bipolar European world divided into west and east. Press has put Hungary into Eastern Europe, Southeastern Europe or Central Eastern Europe (though according to strict grammatical rules the latter means the large area west of Moscow in Russia). Scientists, however, mostly historians, accepted the above suggestion from journalists and placed Hungary into regions it never has been. Hungarians live in Central Europe as always. This geographical region extends from the Rhine in the west to River Bug in the east, and from the North and Baltic Seas in the north to the Alps, River Sava and the range of the Eastern Carpathians in the south.

After these introductory facts the study deals with some geographical details and problems of outlining the boundary of Central Europe. The boundaries of Central Europe (see Figure 1) are drawn on the basis of not only the physical geographical environment, but also on the social geographical relations, cultural and historical similarities and ideological features.

When describing the parts of Central Europe, the importance of other sciences with regional aspect, is emphasized. Also, there is a view presented how a geographer perceives the difference between Europe's western and eastern parts. In the Carpathian or Danube Basin macroregion the national communities had been sharing a common „fate” during the socialist period, and the political, economic co-operation of the Comecon states exercised certain cohesion in scientific, professional and human relations alike. They cannot be denied and they are worth maintaining.

Summing up, the idea of Central Europe is an interdisciplinary and moral issue. This geographical category has to be accepted by every field of science and journalism having regional aspects.

Tamás, ZIMLER

Wettbewerbsfähigkeit ungarischer Industrie aus Österreich gesehen: eine Technologieanalyse

Das Österreichische Forschungszentrum Seibersdorf GmbH. (ÖFZS) führte 1998 ein Projekt unter dem Titel „Identifikation österreichisch-ungarischer Technologiefelder: Grundlagen für eine technologiewirtschaftliche Initiative“ durch. Ziel des Projektes war es, Technologiefelder zu identifizieren, auf den österreichische Initiativen von ungarischer Seite eine günstige Aufnahme finden können. Die Ausarbeitung des Projektes erfolgte unter Mitwirkung des Internationalen Technologieinstitutes (NETI, Budapest).

Zur Feststellung von ungarischen „exzellenten“ Technologiefeldern wurden folgende Methoden verwendet: Publikationsanalyse, Patentanalyse, Außenhandelsanalyse, Expertinnen-Wissen und Kooperationspraxis-Analyse. Es wurde festgestellt: die Chemie (anorganische u. organische Chemie, Pharma, Biotechnologie, Kunststoffe), die Elektrotechnik/Elektronik (Nachrichtentechnik, Telekommunikation, industrielle Elektrotechnik, elektrische Maschinen, Consumer Electronics), die Lebenswissenschaften (Biotechnologie, Lebensmitteltechnologie, Medizin/Gesundheit, Pflanzenbau), die Informationstechnologien (Nachrichtentechnik, Telekommunikation, Informatik, Messen u. Prüfen) und die Umwelttechnik (Wassertechnik, Wärme-/Klima-/Umwelttechnik, Entsorgung, Verfahrenstechnik) scheinen die aussichtsreichsten Gebiete für grenzüberschreitende Technologiekooperationen zwischen österreichischen und ungarischen Akteuren zu sein.